FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXI

Zonaras 9, 36.
26.Ἐντείθεν αὖθις ὁ πρὸς τούς Καρχερούνας τὸ τρίτον ἀνωριτίζετο πόλεμος. Οἱ μὲν γὰρ σὺν ἕφερον διαστοίμοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ συμμαχεῖα καὶ ἱππότων ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν Νομαδείων πολέμοις παρασκευῇ παρὰ τοὺς συνθήκας ὑπομνάζοντο οἱ δὲ Ρωμαῖοι ἐξ ἀλλὰ εἰς τὴν ἑνῶμα θύετο, σὺν ἵπποις ἀλλὰ πάντως τῶν Σκηνῶν τῶν Ναυικῶν ταῦτα τε αὐτῶν ἐπεκέλευσαν καὶ τὴν παρασκευήν διάδοσαν ἑκάστους, καὶ ἔτει τὸν Μασινίσσαν ἀγιώτατον ἑκείνον καὶ διὰ τῶν πρὸς ἑκάστων πολέμοις ἀπαρίσκεος παῖσαν τὸ καλωσύνων, σύμβασιν τῷ πρὸς τὸν Μασινίσσαν αὐτῶν ἐπραβίζων καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἀποστήματο χώρας αὐτῶν ἐπείπον, ὡς ὁ ὅλος μᾶλλον εἰσήκουσιν, καὶ κρυφῶς τοῖς Ὀμαίοις, ἔτει τὸ αὐτὴν μερισθήναι σφάς μεγάλη μάχῃ πρὸς τὸν Μασινίσσαν ἐπιτίθεντο, καθὼς αὐτῶν τὸν πόλεμον ἐπρήθανον. ὁ μάθατοι τοίς Καρχερούνας, εἴτε ἐν τῆς συνθήκῃ ἑκατοτετευσα, κατέθετο, καὶ πρόσθες ἐν τῇ Ἡλείᾳ οἱ Ρωμαῖοι διὰ συμμαχίας ἐστήθησαν (καὶ ἄλλα, γὰρ τῶν τροφήσεων ἀνθίζοντο ἐστίθησαν), καὶ ἐν τοῖς Ρωμαίοις ὑπείραξαν ἑκάστους, μὴ γὰρ ταῖς συνθήκαις ἑμέναις μᾶλλον, ἔπειτα ἐπεκέλευσαν ἑτερόκλιτον.

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Zonaras 9, 36.
26. Thereupon the strife with Carthage was again fanned into flame for the third time. For the Carthaginians could not endure being in an inferior position, and contrary to the treaty were gathering allies and getting their fleet ready in preparation for the war with the Numidians. And the Romans, having settled other questions to their satisfaction, did not remain at rest, but sending out Scipio Nasica, they reproached their rivals with this breach of faith and ordered them to disband their armament. When the Carthaginians put the blame upon Masinissa and because of the war with him declined to obey the order, the Romans arranged terms for them with Masinissa and prevailed upon him to retire from certain territory in their favour. But since they showed themselves no more tractable than before, the Romans waited a short time, and then as soon as they learned that the Carthaginians had been worsted in a great battle by Masinissa, they promptly declared war upon them. The Carthaginians, who were distressed over their defeat, became frightened on learning this, and since other neighbouring tribes were also beginning to attack them, they sent envoys to Rome to secure an alliance. They feigned a readiness to yield to the Romans on all points; for since they did not intend to abide by their agreements, they were all the more ready to promise anything.

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When the Senate called a meeting to consider the matter, Scipio Nasica advised receiving the Carthaginian embassy and making a truce with them, but Marcus Cato declared that no truce ought to be made nor the declaration of war rescinded. Nevertheless, the senators listened to the entreaties of the envoys, promised to grant them a truce, and demanded hostages for the fulfilment of the conditions. These hostages were sent to Sicily, and Lucius Marcus and Marcus Manlius went there, took charge of them, and sent them on to Rome, while they themselves made haste to reach Africa. After encamping they summoned the magistrates of Carthage to appear before them. Now upon the arrival of these officials they did not unmind all their demands at once, fearing that if the Carthaginians learned them in season they would enter upon war with their resources undiminished. So at first they demanded and received grain, next the trinomes, and after that the engines; and then they required the arms besides. After receiving all these things—for the Carthaginians had a great deal of other equipment hidden away—they at length ordered them to raise their city and to build in its place an unwalled town inland, eighty stades distant from the sea. At that the Carthaginians gave way to tears, bewailed their fate, as if already conquered, and begged the consuls not to compel them to become the assassins of their country. They soon found that they could accomplish nothing and had to face the repeated command either

1 About nine miles,
to carry out the order or to accept the hazard of war. Many of them then remained there on the Roman side, recognizing them as already the victors; the remainder withdrew, and after killing some of their rulers for not having chosen war in the first place and after murdering such Romans as were discovered within the walls, they addressed themselves to the war. Under these circumstances they liberated all the slaves, restored the exiles, chose Hadrianus once more as leader, and made ready arms, engines, and triremes. With war at their doors and the danger of slavery confronting them, they prepared in the briefest possible time everything that they needed. They spared nothing, but even melted down the statues for the sake of the bronze; in them and used the hair of the women for ropes. The consuls at first, thinking them unarmed, hoped to overcome them speedily and merely prepared ladders, with which they expected to scale the wall at once; but when, upon making an assault, they saw that their enemies

Flavius Josephus,

"The Carthaginians, when war was made upon them by the Romans, constructed weapons and triremes in the briefest possible time. They melted down the statues for the sake of the bronze in them, and took the woodwork of buildings, private and public alike, for the triremes and the engines, while for ropes they used the hair of the women, which had been shorn off."

1 See Introduction to vol. i, p. xx, note.
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Zonaras 9, 26-27.

were armed and possessed the means for a siege, they devoted themselves to manufacturing engines. The construction of these was fraught with danger, since Hadrusbal set embassades for those who were gathering the wood and annoyed them considerably; but in time they were able to assail the city. Now Manlius in his assault from the land side could not injure the Carthaginians at all, but Marcus, while making an attack from the side of the sea over mar MERCHANTABILITY and, managed to better down a part of the wall, though he could not get inside. For the Carthaginians not only repulsed those who attempted to force their way in, but at night they made a sortie through the ruins and slew many men and burned up a very large number of engines. Furthermore, Hadrusbal and the cavalry did not allow the Romans to scatter far over the country, and Maninna lent them no aid. For he had not been invited at the opening of the war, and, though he had offered at that time to fight the war out with Hadrusbal, they had not permitted him to do so.

27. The consuls, both in view of what had occurred and because their fleet had been damaged by its stay in the lake, raised the siege. Marcus ex-Himilco, commander of the Carthaginian cavalry, who was also called Pheaces, he returned to Carthaginian, outside troubled him, the people in the city harassed
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Thus man [Scipio Africanus] excelled in planning out at leisure the requisite course, but excelled also in discovering the immediate need on the spur of the moment, and was able to employ either method on the proper occasion. The duties that lay before him he examined boldly, but performed them as if with timidity. Hence, by his fearless and deliberate examination of matters he understood exactly the proper thing to do, and would accomplish it safely as a result of the thought he gave to the element of uncertainty. Accordingly, if he was ever brought face to face with some crisis that admitted of no deliberation, such as is wont to

Zeuxis 9, 27.

him by sorties both night and day. In fact, the Carthaginians showed their contempt by advancing as far as the Roman camp, but, being for the most part unarmored, they lost a number of men and were shut up in their fortifications again. Manlius was particularly anxious to engage in combat with Hasdrubal, thinking that if he could vanquish him he should find it easier to wage war upon the others. And, in fact, he did have an encounter with him: he followed Hasdrubal to a small fort whither the latter was retiring, and before he knew it got into a rugged defile and there suffered a terrible reverse. In fact, his entire force would have been destroyed, had he not found a most valuable helper in Scipio, the descendant of Africanus, who excelled in apprehending and devising beforehand the most advantageous plans, and excelled also in executing them. For

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happen in the contradictions of warfare and the turns of fortune, not even then did he miss the proper course. For, thanks to his habit of never trusting recklessly to luck for anything, he was not unprepared for the assault of a sudden emergency, but through his incessant activity was able to meet even the unexpected as if he had long foreseen it. As a result he showed himself exceedingly bold in matters where he felt he was right, and likewise exceedingly venturesome where he felt bold; for in physique he was as powerful as the best of the soldiers. This led to one of his most remarkable characteristics: he would devise the most advantageous plans if he were going to direct others, and at the time of action would execute them as if they had been ordered by others. Besides not swerving from the ordinary paths of rectitude, he kept faith scrupulously not only with the citizens and his associates, but even with foreigners and the bitterest enemies; and this brought many individuals as well as many cities to his side. He never acted or even spoke without due consideration, nor through anger or fear, but through the certainty of his calculations was ready for all occasions; he took sufficiently into account the instability of human plans,
and yet regarded nothing as impossible, but deliberated every matter beforehand in the light of its real nature. Thus he perceived very easily the right course to follow even before there was any necessity, and pursued it with firmness. Because of this, as well as because of his moderation and amiability, he alone of men, or at least more than others, escaped the envy of his peers, as well as of everyone else. For he chose to make himself the equal of his inferiors, not better than his equals, and inferior to greater men, and so passed beyond the reach of jealousy, which is the one thing that injures the noblest men.

Mastinna on his death-bed was at a loss to know how he should dispose of his kingdom, owing to the number of his sons and the variety of their family ties on their mothers' side. Therefore he sent for Scipio to advise him, and the consul let Scipio go. But Mastinna died before Scipio arrived, after having given his ring to his son Mecipas and delivered and committed all the other interests pertaining to his kingdom to Scipio, as soon as the latter
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