

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XIX

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18. Τότε δὲ καὶ Φλαμίνιος ἐπὶ τὸ Ἄργος ἐστράτευσε. τὸν γὰρ Νάβιν οὔτε σφίσι πιστὸν καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι φοβερὸν ὄρωντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πολέμιον ἐποίησαντο. προσγενομένων δὲ καὶ συμμάχων ἐκ τοῦ Φιλίππου αὐτῷ, ἐπὶ τὴν Σπάρτην ἤλασεν ὁ Φλαμίνιος, καὶ ἀπόνως τὰ Ταῦγετὰ τε ὑπερέβη καὶ πρὸς τὴν πόλιν προσῆλθε μηδενὸς ἐναντιομένου. ὁ γὰρ Νάβις, τοὺς τε Ῥωμαίους δέσας καὶ τοὺς ἐπιχωρίους ὑποπτεύσας, οὐκ ἐκινήθη ὥστε προαπαντῆσαι τῷ Φλαμίνιῳ· πλησιάσαντι δὲ ἐπεξέδραμε, καταφρονήσας διὰ τε τὸν κάματον τὸν ἐκ τῆς πορείας καὶ ὅτι περὶ τὴν στρατοπέδευσιν ἀπὸ σχολῆτο, καὶ τινὰς συνετάραξε. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἐπέξῆλθε τοῖς προσβάλλουσι, καὶ πολλοὺς ἀποβαλὼν οὐκέτι ἐπέξῆλθε. καταλιπὼν οὖν μέγρος τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐκεῖ ὁ Φλαμίνιος, ὅπως μηδαμοῦ κινηθεῖη, τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν ἐτρέπετο· κακεῖνός τε καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ Ῥόδιοι καὶ ὁ τοῦ Ἀττάλου παῖς Εὐμένης ἐπόρθουν αὐτῇ. ἀπογνοὺς οὖν διὰ ταῦτα ὁ Νάβις κήρυκα τῷ Φλαμίνιῳ ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ἀπέστειλε. καὶ ὃς τοὺς μὲν λόγους αὐτοῦ προσήκατο, οὐκ αὐτίκα δὲ κατέλυσατο. τὰς γὰρ ὁμολογίας, ἃς ἀπητείτο ὁ Νάβις ποιήσασθαι, οὐτ' ἀπαγο-

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18. At this time also Flaminius made a campaign against Argos, for the Romans, seeing that Nabis was not loyal to them and was a source of terror to the Greeks, regarded him as an enemy. With an accession of allies from Philip Flaminius marched upon Sparta, crossed Taygetus without difficulty, and advanced toward the city, meeting with no opposition. For Nabis, being afraid of the Romans and suspicious of the natives, did not rouse himself to the point of advancing to meet Flaminius; but when the latter drew near, he made a sortie, feeling contemptuous of his opponent while the latter was fatigued from the march and was busied, moreover, with the work of pitching camp; and he caused some confusion among them. The next day he came out to face the Romans when they assaulted, but as he lost large numbers, he did not try it again. So Flaminius left a portion of his army there to prevent Nabis from stirring anywhere, and with the rest turned his attention to the country, which he ravaged with the aid of his brother and the Rhodians and Eumenes, the son of Attalus. Nabis was consequently in despair and despatched a herald to Flaminius in regard to peace. The latter listened to his proposals, but did not immediately conclude peace. For the terms which Nabis was asked to make were such that

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ρεύσαι ἐθάρρει οὔτε ποιῆσαι συγκατετίθετο. τὸ δὲ πλήθος ἐκώλυσαν αὐτὸν συμβῆναι. καὶ τότε μὲν οὐκ ἐσπέισατο, προσβαλόντων δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων αὐθις καὶ τὴν Σπάρτην ὀλίγου πάσαν (καὶ γὰρ ἀτείχιστος ἦν ἐν μέρει) ἐλόντων οὐκέτ' ἐπέσχευεν, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τε τὸν Φλαμίνιον σπονδὰς ἐποιήσατο καὶ πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην πρεσβευσάμενος συνηλλάγη.

Ὁ δὲ Φλαμίνιος τότε μὲν πάντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐλευθέρους ἀφήκεν, ὕστερον δὲ συγκαλέσας αὐτοὺς καὶ ὑπομνήσας ὡν εὐηργέτηντο, παρήνευσεν εὐνοίαν τῇ Ῥώμῃ τηρεῖν, καὶ τὰς φρουρὰς ἀπάσας ἐξήγαγε, καὶ ἀπῆρε μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ.

Ἀφικόμενοι δ' ἐς Ῥώμην τοῦ Φλαμίνιου ὁ Νάβις ἐνεωτέρισε. καὶ κτῆτος καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἅπαν ὡς εἰπεῖν ἐταράχθη, τῶν Αἰτωλῶν σφᾶς ἐναγόντων παρεσκευάζοντό τε ὡς πολεμήσοντες, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Φίλιππον καὶ τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐπρεσβεύοντο. καὶ ἐπεισαν αὐτὸν ἐκπολεμωθῆναι Ῥωμαίοις, ὡς καὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τῆς Ἰταλίας τε βασιλεύοντα. τοῖς δὲ Ῥωμαίοις τῶν πραγμάτων τετραγαμένων οὐχὶ περιγενέσθαι τοῦ Ἀντιόχου ἐλπίς ἦν, ἀλλ' ἠγάπων εἶ γε τὰ ἑαυτῶν διασώσαιντο. ὁ γὰρ Ἀντίοχος μέγας μὲν καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ οἰκείᾳ δυνάμει ἐδόκει δι' ἄλλα τε καὶ ὅτι τὴν Μηδίαν κατεστρέψατο, πολλῶ δ' ἔτι μείζων ἐγένετο ὅτι τὸν Πτολεμαίου τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα καὶ τὸν Ἀριαράθην τὸν τῆς Καππαδοκίας κηδεστὴν προσετέθειτο.

Τοιοῦτον τὸν Ἀντίοχον νομιζόμενον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι,

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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, B.C. 194 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 B.C. 193 rebelled. Thereupon practically the whole Greek world became aroused, being encouraged by the Aetolians; and they were making ready for war and were sending embassies 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 Ptolemy, king of Egypt, and Ariarathes, king of Cappadocia.

In view of this estimate of Antiochus, the Romans,

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μέχρι μὲν τῷ Φιλίππῳ ἐπολέμου, ἐθεράπευον, φιλίως τε διὰ πρέσβων ὀμιλοῦντες καὶ δῶρα πέμποντες· ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκείνον ἐνίκησαν, καὶ τούτου, ὃν πρόσθεν ἐδεδίασαν, κατεφρόνου. ὁ δὲ ἐς τὴν Θράκην ἐπεραιώθη καὶ ἄλλα τε παρεστήσατο καὶ τὴν Λυσιμαχίαν<sup>1</sup> ἀνεστηκυῖαν συνώκισεν, ὡς ὀρμητηρίῳ ταύτῃ χρῆσόμενος· καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸν καὶ ὁ Φίλιππος καὶ ὁ Νάβις ἐπηγάγοντο. ὅ τε Ἀννίβας αὐτῷ συγγενόμενος ἐλπίσαι πεποίηκεν ἐς τὴν Καρχηδόνα κἀκέθην εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν πλεῦσαι, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἰοῦίου κόλπου ἔθνη προσκαταστρέψασθαι, καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην ὀρμῆσαι. ἔφθη γοῦν ὁ Ἀντίοχος καὶ δις ἐς τὴν Εὐρώπην διαβάς εἰς τε τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἀφικόμενος. πυθόμενος δὲ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον τεθνηκέαι, καὶ περὶ παντὸς τῆς Αἰγύπτου κρατῆσαι ποιούμενος, τὸν μὲν υἱὸν Σέλευκου ἐν τῇ Λυσιμαχίᾳ σὺν δυνάμει κατέλιπεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀναξεύξας, καὶ ζῶντα τὸν Πτολεμαῖον μαθὼν, τῆς μὲν Αἰγύπτου ἀπέσχετο, ἐπιχειρήσας δ' ἐς Κύπρον πλεῦσαι ἔπταισεν ὑπὸ χεიმῶνος, καὶ οἴκαδε ἀνεχώρησε. καὶ πρέσβεις οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι κἀκέινος ἀνταπέστελλον<sup>2</sup> ἀλλήλοις ἀντεγκαλοῦντες, ὅπως πρόφασίν τε τοῦ πολέμου λάβωσι καὶ ὅπως τὰ παρ' ἀλλήλοις προκατασκέψωνται.

Ἀννίβας δὲ τὴν μεγίστην τῶν παρὰ Καρχηδονίοις ἀρχῶν εἰληφώς, καὶ προσκρούσας ἀπ' αὐτῆς τοῖς δυνατωτάτοις, ἐμισήθη τε ὑπ' αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους διεβλήθη ὡς τά τε

<sup>1</sup> Λυσιμαχίαν Wolf, λυσιμαχίδα Mss.<sup>2</sup> ἀνταπέστελλον Es., ἀντεπέστελλον Mss.

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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 further 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 baffled 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

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τῶν Καρχηδονίων νεωτερίζων καὶ τῷ Ἀντίοχῳ κοινολογούμενος. καὶ μαθὼν τινας ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης παρόντας, καὶ δέσας μὴ συλληφθῆναι, ἀπέδρα νυκτὸς ἐκ τῆς Καρχηδόου. καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐλθὼν ἑαυτῷ τε τὴν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα κἀθοδὸν καὶ τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους πόλεμον ἔπραττεν, ὑπισχνούμενος ἐκείνῳ περιποιήσῃ τὸ τε τῆς Ἑλλάδος κράτος καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἰταλίας· μέχρις οὗ σφίσις ὁ Σκιπίων ὁ Ἀφρικανὸς συνεγένετο. οὗτος γὰρ δικαστὴς ἐς τὴν Λιβύην πεμφθεὶς τῷ τε Μασινίσσῃ καὶ τοῖς Καρχηδοίοις περὶ ὄρων γῆς διαφερομένοις, μετέωρον τὴν ἔχθραν αὐτῶν κατέλιπεν, ἵνα ἀλλήλοις τε διαφέρουτο καὶ μηδεὶς αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν κρίσιν κατὰ Ῥωμαίων ὀργίζοιτο. ἐντεῦθεν δ' εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διέβη, λόγῳ μὲν ὡς πρεσβεύσων πρὸς τὸν Ἀντίοχον, ἔργῳ δὲ ἵνα ἀκείνῳ καὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἐπιφανεῖς καταπλήξῃ καὶ πράξῃ τὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις συμφέροντα. ἀφικόμενος δ' αὐτοῦ οὐχ ὁμοίως ἔτι προσείχεν ὁ Ἀντίοχος τῷ Ἀννίβῃ· ὑπώπτευσεν γὰρ αὐτὸν δι' ἀπορρήτων ὁμιλήσαντα τῷ Σκιπίωνι, καὶ ἄλλως δὲ αὐτὸν ἐβαρύνετο, ὅτι ἅπαν βούλευμα τῷ Ἀννίβῃ πᾶς ἐπεγράφετο καὶ τὴν τοῦ πολέμου κατόρθωσιν ἐν τούτῳ πάντες ἐπήλπιζον. διὰ γοῦν ταῦτα καὶ ἐφθόνησε τῷ Ἀννίβῃ καὶ ἐφοβήθη αὐτὸν ἵνα μὴ τι δυναθεὶς μεταβάλῃται· καὶ οὔτε στρατεύμα παρέσχεν αὐτῷ οὔτ' ἐς τὴν Καρχηδόνα ἔπεμψεν· οὐδ' ἐν ταῖς συνουσίαις αὐτῷ κατακόρως ἐκέχρητο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπετήδευε μηδὲν τῶν πραττομένων αὐτοῦ δοκεῖν εἶναι.

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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 Masinissa 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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19. Ἡ δὲ περὶ τοῦ Ἀντιόχου φήμη πολλὴ τὴν Ῥώμην κατέσχε καὶ ἐς φροντίδα τοὺς Ῥωμαίους οὐκ ἐλαχίστην κατέστησε. συχῶν δὲ περὶ τοῦ Ἀντιόχου θρυλλουμένων, καὶ τῶν μὲν ὅτι τὴν Ἑλλάδα πᾶσαν ἤδη κατέχει, τῶν δ' ὅτι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐπείγεται λογοποιούντων, οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἄλλους τε καὶ Φλαμίνιον οἰκείως αὐτοῖς ἔχοντα ἔστειλαν, ὅπως τὸν τε Φίλιππον καὶ ἐκείνους ἐπίσχη μὴδὲν νεοχμῶσαι, καὶ στρατηγούς Μάρκον μὲν Βαίβιον εἰς Ἀπολλωνίαν, εἰ ταύτη ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν περαιωθῆναι τολμήσειεν ὁ Ἀντιόχος, Αὔλον δὲ Ἀτίλιον ἐπὶ τὸν Νάβιν. καὶ οὗτος μὲν οὐδὲν ἔπραξεν (ἔφθη γὰρ ὁ Νάβις ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν φθαρὲις ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, καὶ ἡ Σπάρτη ἦλω ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν), ὁ δὲ Βαίβιος καὶ ὁ Φίλιππος πολλὰ τῆς Θεσσαλίας ἐβεβαιώσαντο. ταῖς γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ὁμολογίαις ὁ Μακεδῶν ἐμμεμένηκε, διὰ τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι ὁ Ἀντιόχος χωρία αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ Θράκῃ τινα ἐπεσπάσατο.

Ὁ δὲ γε Φλαμίνιος περιῶν τὴν Ἑλλάδα τοὺς μὲν μὴδ' ἀποστήναι ἔπεισε, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀποστάτας ἤδη μετέστησε, πλὴν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ ἐτέρων τινῶν. αὐτοὶ τε γὰρ τῷ Ἀντιόχῳ προσεχώρησαν καὶ ἄλλους τοὺς μὲν ἐκόντας συνίστανον, ἐπίουσι δὲ γε καὶ ἄκοντας. καὶ ὁ Ἀντιόχος, καίτοι χειμῶνος ὄντος, ὅμως πρὸς τὰς τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἐλπίδας ἔσπευσε· διὸ οὐδὲ ἀξίωμαχον ἐπήγητο δύναμιν. τὴν μέντοι Χαλκίδα μετ' αὐτῶν ἔλαβε, τὴν τε ἄλλην Εὐβοίαν προσεποιήσατο. καὶ ἐν τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις Ῥωμαίους τινὰς εὐρών, πάντας αὐτοῦ ἀφῆκε. καὶ ἐς τὴν Χαλκίδα

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19. 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 praetors they sent Marcus Baebius to Apollonia, in case Antiochus should undertake to cross over into Italy by that route, and Aulus Atilius 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 fulfil 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.

62 "Οτι ὁ Ἄντιοχος καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ αὐτοῦ προδιεφθάρησαν.<sup>1</sup> τῇ τε γὰρ ἄλλῃ ῥαστώνῃ καὶ ἔρωτι κόρης τινὸς ἕς τε τὸ ἀβροδίατον ἐξώκειλε καὶ ἀπολέμους καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐποίησεν.—V. 52 (p. 609).

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διεχείμασεν· ὅθεν αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ οἷ τε στρατιῶται αὐτοῦ τὰς γνώμας προδιεφθάρησαν. τῇ τε γὰρ ἄλλῃ ῥαστώνῃ καὶ ἔρωτι κόρης τινὸς ἕς τε τὸ ἀβροδίατον ἐξώκειλε, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀπολέμους ἐποίησεν.

Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ, μαθόντες αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα παρόντα τὴν Χαλκίδα τε ἠρηκότα, τὸν πόλεμον φανερώς ἀνείλοντο· καὶ τῶν ὑπάτων Σκιπίωνα μὲν τὸν Νασικᾶν ἐπὶ φυλακῇ τῆς Ἰταλίας κατέσχον, Μάνιον δὲ Γλαβρίωνα μετὰ στρατοῦ πολλοῦ ἐς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πεπόμφασιν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Νασικᾶς τοὺς Βουνοῖους προσεπολεμώσατο, ὁ δὲ Γλαβρίων τὸν Ἀντίοχον ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐξήλασε. καὶ ἐς τὴν Θεσσαλίαν ἐλθὼν πολλὰ τῶν ταύτη μετὰ τοῦ Βαιβίου καὶ τοῦ Φιλίππου παρεστήσατο. τὸν τε γὰρ Μεγαλοπολίτην Φίλιππον ἐλὼν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἀπέστειλε, καὶ τὸν Ἀμύνανδρον ἐν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκβαλὼν τῷ Μακεδόνι αὐτὴν ἔδωκεν.

Ὁ δ' Ἀντίοχος ἐν τούτοις ἡσυχίαν ἄγων ἐν τῇ Χαλκίδι διέτριβεν· εἶτα εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἐλήλυθε καὶ ἐν ταῖς Θερμοπύλαις ἀντιπροσιόντας οἱ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ὑπέμεινε· πρὸς γὰρ τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀλιγότητα σύμμαχον τὴν τοῦ χωρίου φύσιν ἔξειν ἐνόμισε. καὶ ἵνα μὴ τι καὶ αὐτὸς πάθῃ οἷον οἱ Ἕλληνες οἱ πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον

310 <sup>1</sup> προδιεφθάρησαν Bk., προσδιεφθάρησαν Ms.

ANTIOCHUS and his generals were ruined at the outset; for by his general indolence and by his passion for a certain girl he drifted into a life of luxury and at the same time rendered the rest unfit for warfare.

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Then he took up his winter-quarters at Chalcis, with the result that he himself and his generals and his soldiers had their moral energy ruined at the outset; for by his general indolence and by his passion for a certain girl he drifted into a life of luxury and rendered the rest unfit for warfare. B.C. 191

The people at Rome, learning that he was in Greece and that he had captured Chalcis, took up the war openly. Of the consuls they retained Scipio Nasica to guard Italy and sent Manius Glabrio with a large army into Greece. Nasica conducted a war against the Boii, and Glabrio drove Antiochus out of Greece. He also went to Thessaly, and with the help of Baebius and Philip gained control of many of the towns there. He captured Philip of Megalopolis and sent him to Rome, and drove Amynder out of his domain, which he then gave to the Macedonian ruler.

Antiochus meanwhile was remaining at Chalcis and keeping quiet. Afterward he went into Boeotia and awaited the advance of the Romans at Thermopylae; for he believed, in view of his small numbers, that the natural advantages of the place would be of assistance to him. But in order to avoid repeating the experience of the Greeks who had been

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ἀντιταχθέντες ἐκεῖ, μέρος τι τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἐπὶ τὰ ἄκρα τῶν ὄρων ἀνεβίβασεν, ὥστε φρουρησαὶ αὐτά. ὁ δὲ Γλαβρίων βραχὺ τε τῶν χωρίων ἐφρόντισε καὶ τὴν μάχην οὐκ ἀνεβάλετο, ἀλλὰ Πόρκιον μὲν Κάτωνα καὶ Οὐαλλέριον Φλάκκου ὑποστρατήγους νυκτὸς ἐπὶ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἄκροις ἀπέστειλεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τῷ Ἀντιόχῳ ὑπὸ τὴν ἑὼ συνέμιξε. καὶ ἕως μὲν ἐν τῷ ὀμαλῷ ἐμάχετο, ἐπεκράτει, ἀναχωρήσαντος δὲ τοῦ Ἀντιόχου πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἤλαττοῦτο, μέχρις ὃ Κάτων κατα νότου οἱ ἐγένετο. τοῖς γὰρ Αἰτωλοῖς καθεύδουσι ἐπελθὼν τοὺς μὲν πλείους ἀπέκτεινε καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς διεσκέδασε, κἀντεῦθεν καταδραμῶν καὶ τῆς κάτω μάχης μετέσχε. καὶ τὸν τε Ἀντιόχον ἔτρεψαν καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον αὐτοῦ εἶλον. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Χαλκίδα εὐθὺς ἀπεχώρησε, μαθὼν δὲ τὸν ὑπατον προσιόντα, ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν ἀνεκομίσθη λαθῶν.

Καὶ τὴν μὲν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ὁ Γλαβρίων αὐτίκα κατέσχε, τῇ δ' Ἡρακλεία, μὴ βουλευθέντων αὐτῷ προσχωρήσαι τῶν Αἰτωλῶν, προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο· καὶ τὴν μὲν κάτω πόλιν πολιορκία εἶλε, τοὺς δ' ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἀναφυγόντας ὁμολογία παρεστήσατο. ἐν δὲ τοῖς τότε ζωγηθεῖσι καὶ Δημόκριτος ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἐγένετο, ὃς τῷ Φλαμινίῳ ποτὲ τὴν συμμαχίαν ἤρνήσατο, καὶ ψήφισμα ἐκείνου αἰτήσαντος, ἢ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην πέμψη, “θάρρει,” ἔφη, “ἐγὼ γὰρ αὐτὸ κομῶ μετὰ τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ παρὰ τῷ Τιβέριδι ὑμῖν ἀναγνώσομαι.” τοῦ Φιλίππου δὲ τὴν Λάμειαν πολιορκούντος ἐπήλθεν ἐπ' αὐτήν ὁ Γλαβρίων, καὶ τὴν τε νίκην καὶ

Zonaras 9, 19.

arrayed there against the Persian he sent a division of the Aetolians 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 Aetolians 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 Aetolians 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 Aetolians 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 Aetolian general, who had once refused alliance with Flaminius, 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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