

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXI

Zonaras 9, 26.

26. Ἐντεῦθεν αὖθις ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τὸ τρίτον ἀνερριπίζετο πόλεμος. οἱ μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔφερον ἐλαττούμενοι, ἀλλὰ καὶ συμμαχικὰ καὶ ναυτικὸν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Νομαδικοῦ πολέμου παρασκευῇ παρὰ τὰς συνθήκας ἡτοίμαζον· οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι ὡς τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ γνώμην ἔθεντο, οὐχ ἡσύχασαν, ἀλλὰ πέμψαντες τὸν Σκιπίωνα τὸν Νασικᾶν ταῦτά τε αὐτοῖς ἐνεκάλουν καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν διαλύσαι ἐκέλευον. καὶ ἐπεὶ τὸν Μασινίσσαν ἠτιῶντο ἐκεῖνοι καὶ διὰ τὸν πρὸς ἐκεῖνον πόλεμον ἀπειρήκασιν ποιῆσαι τὸ κελευόμενον, σύμβασίν τινα πρὸς τὸν Μασινίσσαν αὐτοῖς ἔπραξαν καὶ τινας αὐτοῖς ἀποστήναι χώρας αὐτὸν ἔπεισαν. ὡς δ' οὐδὲν μᾶλλον εἰσήκουον, μικρὸν ἐπισχόντες Ῥωμαῖοι, ἐπεὶ τάχιστα νικηθέντας σφᾶς μεγάλη μάχη πρὸς τοῦ Μασινίσσου ἐπύθοντο, εὐθύς αὐτοῖς τὸν πόλεμον ἐψηφίσαντο. ὁ μαθόντες οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, οὐκ εὖ ὑπὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς ἔχοντες, κατέδεισαν, καὶ πρέσβεις ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην διὰ συμμαχίαν ἐστάλκασιν (καὶ ἄλλοι γὰρ τῶν προσχώρων αὐτοῖς ἐπετίθεντο), καὶ ἐς πᾶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὑπέειξεν ἐπλάττοντο. μὴ γὰρ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐμμένειν μέλλοντες, ῥᾶον ἅπαντα ἐπηγγέλλοντο.

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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.

B.C. 153

B.C. 152

B.C. 150

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Τῆς δὲ γεροσύνης βουλὴν περὶ τούτου συναγαγούσης, ὁ μὲν Σκιπίων ὁ Νασικᾶς δέξασθαι τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων προσειάν καὶ σπονδὰς αὐτοῖς ποιήσασθαι συνεβούλευεν, ὁ δὲ Κάτωρ ὁ Μάρκος μῆτε σπείσασθαι τούτοις δεῖν εἶπε μῆτε λῦσαι τοῦ πολέμου τὸ ψήφισμα. οἱ δὲ γε βουλευταὶ τὴν τε τῶν πρέσβων ἰκετείαν ἐδέξαντο καὶ σπονδὰς αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχοντο παρασχεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁμήρους ἤτησαν. οὗς Λούκιος Μάρκιος καὶ Μάρκος Μανίλιος, εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐλθόντες, ἐκεῖσε πεμφθέντας ἔλαβον. καὶ τοὺς μὲν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἔπεμψαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ σπουδῇ τὴν Ἀφρικὴν κατελήφασιν. καὶ στρατοπεδευσάμενοι τὰ τέλη τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐκεῖ μετεπέμψαντο· καὶ ὡς ἀφίκοντο, οὐ πάντα ἅμα σφίσις ὅσα ἤτουν ἐξέφεραν, δέισαντες μὴ ταῦτα προμαθόντες ἀκεραίοις τοῖς πράγμασι σφῶν καταστῶσιν εἰς πόλεμον. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον σίτον ἤτησαν καὶ ἔλαβον, εἶτα τὰς τριήρεις καὶ ἐπὶ ταύταις τὰ μηχανήματα, εἶτα τὰ ὄπλα προσήτησαν. λαβόντες οὖν πάντα (οἱ γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι πολλὴν ἑτέραν παρασκευὴν κεκρυμμένην εἶχον), τέλος ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς κατασκάψαι μὲν τὴν πόλιν αὐτῶν, ἑτέραν δ' ἐν μεσογείῳ οἰκοδομήσαι ἀτείχιστον, ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους τῆς θαλάσσης διέχουσαν. πρὸς τοῦτο δ' οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι ἐς δάκρυα κατηρέχθησαν καὶ ὡς ἐαλωκότες ἀνωλοφύροντο καὶ ἐδέοντο τῶν ὑπᾶτων μὴ καταναγκάσαι σφᾶς γενέσθαι τῆς πατρίδος αὐτόχειρας. ὡς δ' οὐδὲν ἦνυσον, ἀλλ' ἢ πράξαι τὸ προσταπτόμενον ἐκελεύοντο ἢ ἀναρ-

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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 Marcius and Marcus Manilius 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 unmask 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 triremes, 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 raze their city and to build in its place an unwalled town inland, eighty stades<sup>1</sup> 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

<sup>1</sup> About nine miles.

ρῖναι τὸν πόλεμον, συχνοὶ μὲν αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὡς ἤδη κεκρατηκόσι κατέμειναι, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ἀπαναχωρήσαντες τῶν τε σφετέρων ἀρχόντων ἐνίους ἀπέκτειναν, ὅτι μὴ κατ' ἀρχὰς τὸν πόλεμον εἴλοντο, καὶ τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους εὐρεθέντας Ῥωμαίους διέφθειραν, καὶ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον ὤρμησαν. διὸ τοὺς τε δούλους ἅπαντας ἠλευθέρωσαν καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας κατήγαγον, καὶ τὸν Ἀσδρούβαν στρατηγὸν αὐθις εἴλοντο, καὶ ὄπλα καὶ μηχανὰς τριήρεις τε ἠτοιμάσαντο. ὡς γὰρ τοῦ πολέμου ἐπικειμένου, καὶ περὶ ἀνδραποδισμοῦ κινδυνεύοντες, δι' ἐλαχίστου πάνθ' ὅσων ἔχρηζον κατεσκευάζον. ἐφείδοντο γὰρ οὐδενός, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἀνδριάντας πρὸς τὴν χρείαν τοῦ χαλκοῦ συνεχώνευσαν καὶ ἐς τὰς σχοίνους τῶν γυναικῶν ταῖς κόμαις ἐχρήσαντο. οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοὺς ὡς ἀόπλους ταχέως αἰρήσειν ἐλπίσαντες μόνας ἠτοιμάσαντο κλίμακας, ὡς δι' αὐτῶν εὐθύς τοῦ τείχους ἐπιβησόμενοι, ἔπειτα προσβαλόντες καὶ ὀπλισμένοι

Planudean Excerpt.

“Ὅτι Καρχηδόνοι πολεμούμενοι παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ὄπλα τε καὶ τριήρεις δι' ἐλαχίστου ἐποίησαντο, τοὺς μὲν ἀνδριάντας πρὸς τὴν τοῦ χαλκοῦ χρῆσιν συγχωνεύσαντες, καὶ τὴν ξύλωσιν τῶν τε ἰδίων καὶ δημοσίων ἔργων πρὸς τὰς τριήρεις καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς μετενεγκάμενοι, ἐς τε τὰ σχοινία ταῖς τῶν γυναικῶν κόμαις ἀποκεκαρμέναις<sup>1</sup> χρῆσάμενοι.

<sup>1</sup> ἀποκεκαρμέναις Bk., ἀποκειραμέναις Mss.

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 Hasdrubal 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

Planudean Excerpt.<sup>1</sup>

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.

<sup>1</sup> See Introduction to vol. i, p. xx, note.

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σφᾶς καὶ τὰ πρὸς πολιορκίαν ἔχοντας ἰδόντες πρὸς μηχανῶν ἐργασίαν ἐτράποντο, καὶ αὐτὰς ἐπικινδύως κατασκευάσαντες (ὁ γὰρ Ἀσδρούβας ὑλαγωγούντας ἐνεδρεύων ἐλύπει), προσέμισγον τῇ πόλει. καὶ Μανίλιος μὲν ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου αὐτῇ προσβαλὼν οὐδὲν αὐτοὺς ἔβλαψε, Μάρκιος δ' ἐκ θαλάσσης κατὰ τὸ λιμνῶδες προσπεσὼν κατέσεισε μὲν τι τοῦ τείχους, οὐ μόντοι καὶ εἰσήλθεν. οἱ γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς τε βιαζομένους εἰσελθεῖν ἐξεκρούσαντο καὶ νύκτωρ διὰ τῶν ῥεπιπῶν ἐπεξελθόντες ἀνθρώπους τε συχνοὺς ἔκτειναν καὶ μηχανήματα πλείστα κατέπρησαν. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐπὶ πολὺ τῆς χώρας παρὰ τοῦ Ἀσδρούβου καὶ τῶν ἰππέων εἰῶντο σκεδάνυσθαι, οὔτε μὴν ὁ Μασινίσσας αὐτοῖς ἐπεκούρησεν. οὐ γὰρ ἐν ἀρχῇ τοῦ πολέμου προσεκέκλητο, καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀσδρούβαν τότε διαπολεμήσειν ὑποσχομένῳ οὐκ ἐπέτρεψαν.

27. Οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ διὰ τε τὰ συμβάντα καὶ ὅτι τὸ ναυτικὸν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τῆς ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ διατριβῆς ἐνόσησεν ἔλυσαν τὴν πολιορκίαν. καὶ Μάρκιος μὲν ἐπιχειρήσας κατὰ θάλασσαν τι πράξαι ἢ τὴν παραλίαν κακῶσαι, ὡς οὐδὲν ἦννευ, ἀπέπλευσεν οἴκαδε· καὶ ἀνθυποστρέφας Αἰγίμουρον ἐχειρώσατο· Μανίλιος δὲ ὄρμησε μὲν ἐς τὴν μεσόγειον, κακούμενος δ' ὑπὸ Ἰμίλκωνος τοῦ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἰππάρχου, ὃν καὶ Φαμέαν ἐκάλουν, πρὸς τὴν Καρχηδόνα ἐπανελλήλυθε. κάκει δὲ ἔξωθεν ὁ Ἀσδρούβας, ἔνδοθεν δ' ἐπεξιώντες οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει

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were armed and possessed the means for a siege, they devoted themselves to manufacturing engines. The construction of these was fraught with danger, since Hasdrubal set ambushes for those who were gathering the wood and annoyed them considerably; but in time they were able to assail the city. Now Manilius in his assault from the land side could not injure the Carthaginians at all, but Marcius, while making an attack from the side of the sea over marshy ground, managed to batter 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, Hasdrubal and the cavalry did not allow the Romans to scatter far over the country, and Masinissa 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 Hasdrubal, 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. Marcius endeavoured to accomplish something by sea or at least to injure the coast region, but not meeting with any success, he sailed for home, then turned back and subdued Aegimurus; and Manilius started for the interior, but upon sustaining injuries at the hands of Himilco, commander of the Carthaginian cavalry, who was also called Phameas, he returned to Carthage. There, while the forces of Hasdrubal on the outside troubled him, the people in the city harassed

70, 4 "Οτι οὗτος ἄριστος μὲν ἦν ἐκ πλείονος τὸ δέον ἐκφροντίσαι, ἄριστος δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ παραχρήμα τὸ κατεπεῖγον ἐρευνῆσαι, ἔν τε τῷ προσήκοντι καιρῷ ἐκατέρῳ αὐτῶν χρήσασθαι,<sup>1</sup> τὰ τε πρακτέα ἐν τῷ θαρσύνοντι διεσκόπει, καὶ τὴν διαχείρισιν αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ δεδιῶς ἐποίειτο. ὅθεν περ τῇ τοῦ λογισμοῦ ἀδεεὶ διασκέψει πάντα ἀκριβῶς τὰ καθήκοντα ἐνενόει, καὶ τῇ περὶ τοῦ ἀσταθμήτου φροντίδι ἀσφαλῶς αὐτὰ ἔπραττε. καὶ διὰ τοῦτ',  
5 εἴ ποτε καὶ ἐς ἀπροβουλίαν ἀνάγκην, οἷα ἔν τε

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καὶ νύκτωρ καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν αὐτὸν ἐκάκουν. καταφρονήσαντες οὖν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι καὶ μέχρι τοῦ στρατοπέδου αὐτῶν ἐπήλθον, καὶ συχνοὺς ἀποβαλόντες (ἄοπλοι γὰρ οἱ πλείους ἦσαν) εἰς τὸ τεῖχος αὐθις συνεκλείσθησαν. ὁ δὲ Μανίλιος τῷ Ἀσδρούβα συμμίξει μάλιστα εἶλετο, καὶ εἰ ἐκείνου νικήσει, ῥᾶον τοῖς λοιποῖς προσπολεμήσει ἐνόμιζε. καὶ οἱ προσέμιξε· πρὸς δὲ τι φρούριον ἀναχωροῦντι ἐπακολουθήσας, ἔλαθεν εἴσω χώρας τραχείας καὶ στενοπόρου γενόμενος, καὶ δεινῶς ἐκάκωθη. καὶ πανσυδὲ ἂν διεφθάρη, εἰ μὴ Σκιπίων ὁ τοῦ Ἀφρικανοῦ χρησιμώτατος αὐτῷ ἐγένετο, ἀνὴρ ἄριστος μὲν νοῆσαι καὶ προβουλεύσαι τὰ κράτιστα, ἄριστος δὲ χειρουργῆσαι.

<sup>1</sup> χρήσασθαι St., χρήσασθαι ἦν Ms.

THIS 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

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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 unarmed, they lost a number of men and were shut up in their fortifications again. Manilius 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

τοῖς τοῦ πολέμου παραλόγοις καὶ ἐν ταῖς τῆς τύχης ῥοπαῖς συμβαίνειν εἴωθε, προήχθη, οὐδὲ τότε τῶν προσηκόντων ἡμάρτανεν. ὑπὸ γὰρ τοῦ ἔθους, τοῦ<sup>1</sup> τῆ τύχῃ<sup>2</sup> πρὸς μηδὲν ἀλογίστως χρῆσθαι, οὐδὲ ἐς τὴν<sup>3</sup> τοῦ ἑξαπιναίου προσβολὴν<sup>4</sup> ἀπαράσκευος ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς αἰφνιδίοις ὑπὸ τοῦ μηδέποτε ἀτρεμίζειν ὡς καὶ ἐκ πολλοῦ αὐτὰ  
 6 προνενοηκῶς ἐχρήτο. τολμητῆς τε ἐκ τούτων ἐν οἷς ἐπεπιστεύκει ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, καὶ κινδυνευτῆς ἐν οἷς ἐθάρσει ἰσχυρῶς ἐγίνετο· καὶ γὰρ τὸ σῶμα ἴσα τοῖς πάνυ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔρρωτο. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, ὃ<sup>5</sup> καὶ τὰ μάλιστα ἄν τις αὐτοῦ θαυμάσειεν, προεβούλευε τε τὰ κράτιστα ὡς καὶ ἑτέροις ἐπιτάξων, καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ αὐτὰ ὡς καὶ ὑφ'<sup>6</sup> ἑτέρων  
 7 κεκελευσμένα ἐχειροῦργει. τῇ τε οὖν ἄλλῃ ἀρετῇ ἀσφαλῆς ἦν, καὶ τὴν πιστότητα οὐχ ὅπως πρὸς τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς τε χρωμένους οἶ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς τὸ ὀθνείον τό τε πολεμιώτατον ἀκριβῆ ἐκέκτητο. καὶ αὐτῷ κατὰ τοῦτο πολλοὶ μὲν ἰδιῶται, πολλαὶ δὲ καὶ πόλεις προσεχώρησαν.  
 8 ἅτε γὰρ μηδὲν ἀλογίστως μηδὲ ἐξ ὀργῆς ἢ καὶ δέους ποιῶν ἢ καὶ λέγων, ἀλλ' ἐκ τοῦ βεβαίου τῶν λογισμῶν πρὸς πάντα τὰ καίρια ἔτοιμος ὢν, καὶ τὰ ἀνθρώπινα ἰκανῶς ἐκλογιζόμενος, καὶ μήτε

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καὶ γὰρ τῷ σώματι ἔρρωτο, ἐπιεικῆς τε καὶ μέ-

<sup>1</sup> τοῦ Kuiper, τοῦ τε Ms.

<sup>2</sup> τύχῃ Bk., ψυχῇ Ms.

<sup>3</sup> τὴν Rk., τι Ms.

<sup>4</sup> προσβολὴν Bk., προσκοπήν Ms.

<sup>5</sup> ὃ supplied by Bk.

<sup>6</sup> ὑφ' Bk., ἀφ' Ms.

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 as 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,

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he was powerful in physique; and he was amiable

τι ἀνέλπιστον ποιούμενος, καὶ πάντα πρὸς τὴν τῶν πραγμάτων φύσιν προδιασκοπῶν, ῥᾶστά τε τὰ πρακτέα πρὶν καὶ δεηθῆναι αὐτῶν ἐπενόει, 9 καὶ ἐς βεβαιότητα αὐτοῖς ἐχρήτο. τουγαροῦν μόνος ἀνθρώπων ἦ καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ διὰ τὴν μετριότητα τὴν τε ἐπιείκειαν οὔτε ὑπὸ τῶν ὁμοτίμων οὔθ' ὑπὸ τινος ἐφθονήθη. ἴσος μὲν γὰρ τοῖς ὑποδεεστέροις, οὐκ ἀμείνων δὲ τῶν ὁμοίων, ἀσθενέστερος δὲ τῶν μειζόνων ἀξίων εἶναι, κρείττων καὶ τοῦ φθόνου τοῦ μόνου τοὺς ἀρίστους ἀνδρας λυμαιομένου ἐγένετο.—V. 61 (p. 613).

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τριος ἦν· δι' ἃ καὶ τὸν φθόνον ἐξέφυγεν. ἴσος μὲν γὰρ τοῖς ὑποδεεστέροις, οὐκ ἀμείνων δὲ τῶν ὁμοτίμων (ἐχιλιάρχει γάρ), ἀσθενέστερος δὲ τῶν μειζόνων ἤξιον εἶναι. ὁ οὖν Μανίλιος καὶ εἶπε τὰ περὶ αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐπέστειλε τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ μὴ τι ἀποκρυψάμενος, καὶ τᾶλλα καὶ τὰ κατὰ Μασινίσσαν καὶ τὸν Φαμέαν· ἃ ἔσχον οὕτως.

Θνήσκων ὁ Μασινίσσας ἠπόρει ὅπως περὶ τῆς βασιλείας διάθηται, διὰ τε τὸ τῶν υἱῶν πλήθος καὶ τὸ διάφορον τοῦ κατὰ τὰς μητέρας γένους αὐτῶν. διὸ πρὸς συμβουλίαν τὸν Σκιπίωνα μετεπέμψατο· ὃν ὁ ὑπάτος ἔστειλεν. ἀλλ' ὁ Μασινίσσας πρὶν ἐλθεῖν τὸν Σκιπίωνα ἐκλείπων τὸν μὲν δακτύλιον τῷ Μικίψῃ τῷ υἱῷ ἔδωκε, τὰ δ' ἄλλα πάντα τὰ τῇ ἀρχῇ προσήκοντα τῷ Σκιπίωνι ἄρτι ἐλθόντι παρέσχεν καὶ ἐνετείλατο. ὁ

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.

Zonaras 9, 27.

and moderate, as a result of which he escaped envy. For he chose to make himself the equal of his inferiors, not better than his equals (he was serving as tribune), and inferior to greater men. Manilius not only reported what Scipio had done but also sent a letter to the people of Rome concealing nothing, but including among other matters an account of the conduct of Masinissa and Phameas. This was as follows.

Masinissa 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 Masinissa died before Scipio arrived, after having given his ring to his son Micipsa and delivered and committed all the other interests pertaining to his kingdom to Scipio, as soon as the latter

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