

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB, LL.D.

EDITED BY

G. P. GOOLD, PH.D.

FORMER EDITORS

† T. E. PAGE, C.H., LITT.D. † E. CAPPUS, PH.D., LL.D.

† W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D. † L. A. POST, L.H.D.

E. H. WARMINGTON, M.A., F.R.HIST.SOC.

DIODORUS OF SICILY

X

DIODORUS OF SICILY

IN TWELVE VOLUMES

X

BOOKS XIX. 66-110 AND XX

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
RUSSEL M. GEER, PH.D.
TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS, LA.



CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

LONDON
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD

MCMLXXXIII

American
ISBN 0-674-99429-9
British
ISBN 0 484 99300 5

First Printed 1954
Reprinted 1962, 1971, 1983

CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOOK XIX (CHAPS. 66-110)	1
BOOK XX	135
INDEX OF NAMES	447
MAPS OF THE AREAS DESCRIBED IN VOL. X	<i>At end</i>
1. SICILY WITH THE PART OF THE AFRICAN COAST OPPOSITE TO IT	
2. THE HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS	
3. GREECE AND THE AEGEAN	

Printed in Great Britain

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY
BOOK XIX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ ἔνεακαιδεκάτῃ τῶν
Διοδώρου βύβλων

Τὰ πραχθέντα τοῖς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Κασάνδρου στρα-
τηγοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Κασάνδρου στρατεία εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν καὶ τοὺς κατὰ
τὸν Ἀδρίαν τόπους.

Ἄλωσις περὶ Καρίαν τῆς ἀποσταλείσης ὑπὸ Κασάν-
δρου δυνάμεως.

Ὡς οἱ φυγάδες τῶν Συρακουσίων Ἀκραγαντίνους
πέισαντες πολεμεῖν Ἀγαθοκλεῖ στρατηγὸν ἐκ Λακεδαί-
μονος Ἀκρότατον μετεπέμψαντο.

Ὡς οὗτος μὲν παραλαβὼν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τυραννικῶς¹
ἄρχων διεγένετο, οἱ δ' Ἀκραγαντῖνοι τὴν εἰρήνην ἐποιή-
σαντο πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Ῥωμαίοις περὶ τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν.

Καλλαντιανῶν ἀπόστασις ἀπὸ Λυσιμάχου καὶ τὰ
συμβάντα τοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν ἀποσταλείσιν ὑπὸ
Ἀντιγόνου.

Ὡς Φίλιππος ἀποσταλεὶς ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου στρατηγὸς
εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν ἐνίκησεν Αἰτωλοὺς ἅμα καὶ τοὺς
Ἠπειρώτας.

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι μάχῃ νικήσαντες Σαμίτας μετ' ὀλίγον
Καμπαροὺς ἀποστάντας προσηγάγοντο.

¹ τυραννικῶς Rhodoman: καὶ εἰρηρικῶς.

CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH BOOK
OF DIODORUS

The operations of the generals of Antigonus and of
Cassander in Greece (chap. 66).

Cassander's campaign in Aetolia and the country
about the Adriatic (chaps. 67-68).

The capture in Caria of the army sent out by
Cassander (chap. 68).¹

How the Syracusan exiles, after persuading the
people of Acragas to fight against Agathocles, sent
for a general from Lacedaemon, Acrotatus (chap. 70).

How Acrotatus accepted the generalship and ruled
as a tyrant; and how the Acragantines made peace
with the dynast (chap. 71).

The Roman operations in Iapygia (chap. 72).

The revolt of the Callantians from Lysimachus, and
what befell those who were dispatched to their aid by
Antigonus (chap. 73).

How Philip, who had been sent as general into Ae-
tolia by Cassander, defeated at one time the peoples
of Aetolia and Epirus (chap. 74).²

How the Romans defeated the Samnites in battle,
and a little later won back the Campanians who had
revolted (chap. 76).

¹ The table of contents omits chap. 69: Antigonus' pre-
parations against Ptolemy.

² Chap. 75 is omitted: operations of Antigonus in Asia
Minor, and of Cassander in Greece.

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος Πτολεμαῖον¹ στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμειος ἐλευθερώσοντα τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τὰ πραχθέντα περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

Ἀπόστασις Κυρηναίων καὶ ἄλωσις, ἔτι δὲ Πτολεμαίου στρατεία εἰς Κύπρον καὶ Συρίαν.

Μάχη Δημητρίου πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον καὶ νίκη Πτολεμαίου.

Ἀπόστασις Τελεσφόρου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἀπὸ Ἀντιγόνου.

Τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἡπειρον καὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν πραχθέντα Κασάνδρῳ.

Ὡς Σέλευκος παρὰ Πτολεμαίου λαβὼν δύναμιν ὀλίγην ἐκράτησε Βαβυλῶνος καὶ τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν αὐτῷ σατραπείαν ἀνεσώσατο.

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος ἀκινδύνως παραλαβὼν Κοίλην Συρίαν δύναμιν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν.

Περὶ τῶν νομίμων οἷς χρῆται τὰ ἔθνη τῶν Ἀράβων.

Περὶ τῆς καλουμένης Ἀσφαλίτιδος λίμνης.

Ὡς Ἀντίγονος τὸν υἱὸν Δημητρίου ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμειος εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν.

Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Σαμνίταις.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Μεσσηνίου παρακρουσάμενος τῆς πόλεως ἐκυρίευσεν.

Ὡς τοὺς ἀντιταξαμένους Μεσσηνίων καὶ Ταυρομενίων, ἔτι δὲ Κεντοριπίων ἀπέσφαξεν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Δεινοκράτη καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας περὶ Γαλαρίαν ἐνίκησεν.

¹ Πτολεμαῖον Geer: Πολέμωνα (cp. chap. 77. 2; also chaps. 57 4, 68. 5 and notes).

How Antigonus sent Ptolemaeus as general with an army to liberate the Greeks, and about his operations in Greece (chaps. 77-78).

The revolt and the capture of Cyrenê, also the campaign of Ptolemy into Cyprus and Syria (chap. 79).

The battle of Demetrius against Ptolemy, and the victory of Ptolemy (chaps. 80-86).

The desertion of Antigonus by his general Telesphorus (chap. 87).

The operations of Cassander in Epirus and on the Adriatic (chaps. 88-89).

How Seleucus received a small force from Ptolemy, gained control of Babylon, and recovered the satrapy that he had formerly possessed (chaps. 90-92).

How Antigonus took Coelê Syria without a battle, and how he dispatched an army into Arabia (chaps. 93-100).

About the customs observed by the Arabian tribes (chap. 94).

About what is called the Bituminous Sea (chaps. 98-99).

How Antigonus sent his son Demetrius with the army into Babylonia (chap. 100).

About the operations of the Romans and the Samnites (chap. 101).

How Agathocles deceived the Messenians and became ruler of their city (chap. 102).

How he slew those of the Messenians, Tauromenians, and Centoripians who opposed him (chaps. 102-103).

How Agathocles defeated Deinocrates and the exiles at Galaria (chap. 104).

DIODORUS OF SICILY

Ῥωξάνης καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως θάνατος.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Ῥωμαίοις κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν.

Περὶ τῆς γενομένης τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ναυαγίας.

*Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ τὸν Ἰμέραν Ἀγαθοκλέα παρα-
τάξει νικήσαντες συνέκλεισαν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας.*

CONTENTS OF THE NINETEENTH BOOK

The death of Roxanê and of King Alexander (chap. 105).

The operations of the Romans in Italy (chap. 105).
About the shipwreck that befell the Carthaginians (chap. 106).

How the Carthaginians defeated Agathocles in a battle at Himera and shut him up in Syracuse (chaps. 107-110).

ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΣΤΟΥ
ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

66. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Νικόδωρος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ἦσαν ὑπατοὶ Λεύκιος Παπέριος τὸ τέταρτον καὶ Κόιντος Πόπλιος τὸ δεύτερον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀριστόδημος μὲν ὁ κατασταθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς ὡς ἐπύθετο τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πολυπέρχοντος ἀποστασίαν, ἐπὶ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν δικαιολογησάμενος προετρέψατο τὰ πλήθη βοηθεῖν τοῖς Ἀντιγόνου πράγμασι, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν μισθοφόρων διαβάς ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας εἰς Πελοπόννησον κατέλαβεν Ἀλέξανδρον τε καὶ τοὺς Ἡλείους πολιορκούντας τὴν Κυλλήνην, εὐκαίρως δὲ τοῖς κινδυνεύουσιν ἐπιφανεῖς ἔλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν. καταλιπὼν δ' ἐνταῦθα τοὺς παρεξομένους τῷ φρουρίῳ τὴν ἀσφάλειαν ἀνέζευξεν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν καὶ Πάτρας μὲν ἠλευθέρωσε φρουρουμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ

8

THE LIBRARY OF HISTORY
OF
DIODORUS OF SICILY

BOOK XIX

66. After this year had passed, Nicodorus was archon at Athens, and at Rome Lucius Papirius was consul for the fourth time and Quintus Publius for the second.¹ While these held office, Aristodemus, who had been made general by Antigonos, on learning of the defection of Polyperchon's son Alexander, presented his own side of the matter to the common assembly of the Aetolians and persuaded the majority to support the fortunes of Antigonos. He himself, however, with his mercenaries crossed from Aetolia to the Peloponnesus, where he found Alexander and the Eleans laying siege to Cyllenê, and, arriving at a moment opportune for the endangered people, raised the siege. Leaving troops there to insure the safety of the stronghold, he advanced into Achaia and freed Patrae, which was subject to a garri-

¹ Nicodorus was archon in 314/13 B.C. The consuls of 315 B.C. are given by the *Fasti Capitolini* as L. Papirius Cursor and Q. Publilius Philo, each for the fourth time (*OIL*, I, p. 130). The names of the consuls of this year have been lost from Livy, 9. 22.

Κασάνδρου στρατιωτῶν, Αἴγιον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας τῆς τε φρουρᾶς ἐκυρίευσε καὶ τοῖς Αἰγιεῦσι κατὰ δόγμα τὴν ἐλευθερίαν βουλόμενος ἀποκαταστήσασθαι διὰ ταύτην τὴν περίστασιν ἐκωλύθη· τῶν γὰρ στρατιωτῶν τραπέντων πρὸς ἄρπαγὴν πολλοὶ μὲν ἀπεσφάγησαν τῶν Αἰγίων πλείστοι δὲ τῶν οἰκιῶν 4 διεφθάρησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διαπλεύσαντος εἰς Αἰτωλίαν αὐτοῦ Δυμαῖοι, φρουρὰν ἔχοντες παρὰ Κασάνδρου, διετείχισαν τὴν πόλιν, ὥστε κατ' ἰδίαν οὐσαν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως διεζευχθαι. παρακαλέσαντες δ' ἀλλήλους ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς αὐτονομίας περιεστρατοπέδευσαν τὴν ἄκραν καὶ συνεχεῖς προσ- 5 βολὰς ἐποιοῦντο. ἃ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἤκεν μετὰ δυνάμει καὶ βιασάμενος ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἐκυρίευσε τῆς πόλεως, τῶν δὲ Δυμαίων τοὺς μὲν ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δ' εἰς φυλακὴν ἀπέθετο, 6 πολλοὺς δὲ ἐφυγάδευσεν. οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες ἀπαλλαγέντος ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀλεξάνδρου χρόνον μὲν τινα τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἦγον, καταπεπληγμένοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς ἅμα δὲ καὶ συμμάχων ὄντες ἔρημοι· μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον ἐξ Αἰγίου τοὺς Ἀριστοδήμου μισθοφόρους μεταπεμψάμενοι πάλιν ἐπέθεντο τῇ φρουρᾷ καὶ κυριεύσαντες τῆς ἄκρας τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἠλευθέρωσαν, τῶν δὲ καταλειφθέντων τοὺς πλείστους ἀποσφάξαντες συνανείλαν καὶ τῶν ἰδίων πολιτῶν ὅσοι πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον εἶχον φιλίαν.

67. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πρᾶσσομένοις Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν ὁ Πολυπέρχοντος ἐκ Σικυῶνος ἀναξενγνώων μετὰ τῆς δυνάμει ὑπ' Ἀλεξίωνος τοῦ Σικυωνίου καὶ τινων ἄλλων προσποιουμένων εἶναι

son of Cassander's troops. After a successful siege ^{314 B.C.} of Aegium he became master of its garrison; but, although he wished to establish freedom for the people of Aegium according to the decree,¹ he was blocked by the following incident: for while the soldiers were engaged in pillaging, many of the Aegienses were killed and very many of their buildings were destroyed. Thereafter, when Aristodemus had sailed to Aetolia, the Dymaeans,² who were subject to a garrison sent by Cassander, cut off their city by a dividing wall in such a way that it was isolated and separated from the citadel. Then, after encouraging each other to assert their freedom, they invested the citadel and made unremitting attacks upon it. But Alexander on learning of this came with his army, forced his way within the wall, and became master of the city, slaying some of the Dymaeans, imprisoning others, and sending many into exile. When Alexander had departed from the city, the survivors remained quiet for some time, stunned by the magnitude of the disaster and also bereft of allies. After a little while, however, they summoned from Aegium the mercenaries of Aristodemus and once more made an attack on the garrison. Taking the citadel, they freed the city; and when they had massacred most of those who had been left there,³ they likewise slew all those of their own citizens who maintained friendship with Alexander.

67. While this was taking place, Polyperchon's son Alexander, as he was setting out from Sicyon with his army, was killed by Alexion of Sicyon and certain others who pretended to be friends. His

¹ So the MSS., but with η added above εἰ by second hands.

¹ Cp. chap. 61. 3. ² Dymê is a town in western Achaia.

³ Or, reading καταληφθέντων: "who had been captured."

φίλων ἀνηρέθη, ἡ δὲ γυνὴ Κρατησιπόλις διαδεξα-
μένη τὰ πράγματα συνέιχε τὸ στρατόπεδον,
ἀγαπωμένη διαφερόντως ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν διὰ
τὰς εὐεργεσίας· διετέλει γὰρ βοηθοῦσα τοῖς ἀτυ-
χοῦσι καὶ πολλοῖς τῶν ἀπόρων ὑπολαμβάνουσα.
2 ἦν δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν καὶ σύνεσις πραγματικὴ καὶ τόλμα
μείζων ἢ κατὰ γυναῖκα· τῶν γὰρ Σικυωνίων κατα-
φρονησάντων αὐτῆς διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς τελευτὴν
καὶ συνδραμόντων μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθε-
ρίαν, παραταξαμένη καὶ νικήσασα πολλοὺς μὲν
ἀνείλε, συλλαβοῦσα δὲ περὶ τριάκοντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν
ἀνεσταύρωσεν. ἀσφαλισμένη δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν
πόλιν ἐδυνάστευε τῶν Σικυωνίων, ἔχουσα πολλοὺς
στρατιώτας ἐτοιμοὺς εἰς πάντα κίνδυνον.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

3 Κάσσανδρος δ' ὄρων τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς συναγωνιζο-
μένους μὲν Ἀντιγόνῳ πόλεμον δ' ἔχοντας ὁμορον
πρὸς Ἀκαρνᾶνας ἔκρινε συμφέρειν ἅμα συμμάχους
μὲν Ἀκαρνᾶνας ποιήσασθαι ταπεινώσαι δὲ τοὺς
Αἰτωλοὺς. διόπερ ἀναζεύξας ἐκ Μακεδονίας μετὰ
δυνάμει μείζοντι ἦκεν εἰς Αἰτωλίαν καὶ κατ-
εστρατοπέδευσεν περὶ τὸν καλούμενον Καμπύλον
4 ποταμόν· συναγαγὼν δὲ τοὺς Ἀκαρνᾶνας εἰς κοινὴν
ἐκκλησίαν καὶ διεθλὼν ὅτι πόλεμον ἔχουσιν ὁμορον
ἐκ παλαιῶν χρόνων, συνεβούλευεν ἐκ τῶν ἀνοχύρων¹
καὶ μικρῶν χωρίων εἰς ὀλίγας πόλεις μετοικῆσαι,
ὅπως μὴ διεσπαρμένῃς τῆς οἰκίσεως ἀδυνατώσιν

¹ ἀνοχύρων Reiske, ἀνωχύρων Dindorf: ὀχυρῶν.

¹ It is probable that this name (literally, "conqueror of the city," cp. such a poetic word as *κρατησίμαχος*, Pindar,

wife, Cratesipolis,¹ however, succeeded to his power ^{814 B. C.}
and held his army together, since she was most
highly esteemed by the soldiers for her acts of kind-
ness; for it was her habit to aid those who were
in misfortune and to assist many of those who were
without resources. She possessed, too, skill in practical
matters and more daring than one would expect in
a woman. Indeed, when the people of Sicyon scorned
her because of her husband's death and assembled
under arms in an effort to gain their freedom, she
drew up her forces against them and defeated them
with great slaughter, but arrested and crucified about
thirty. When she had a firm hold on the city, she
governed the Sicyonians, maintaining many soldiers,
who were ready for any emergency.

Such, then, was the situation in the Peloponnesus.

When Cassander saw that the Aetolians were
supporting Antigonos and were also engaged in a
border war with the Acarnanians, he decided that it
was to his advantage at a single stroke to make the
Acarnanians his allies and to humble the Aetolians.
For this reason, setting out from Macedonia with
a large army, he moved into Aetolia and camped
beside the river called the Campylus.² When he
had summoned the Acarnanians to a common as-
sembly and had related to them in detail how they
had been engaged in border warfare from ancient
days, he advised them to move from their villages,
which were small and unfortified, into a few cities
so that they would no longer, because their homes

Pythian Odes, 9. 150), which is not found elsewhere, was
conferred upon the princess after the episode here related.
She held Sicyon for Poliperchon for some years, surrender-
ing it to Ptolemy in 308 B.C., cp. Book 20. 37. 1.

² A tributary of the Achelous.

ἀλλήλοις βοηθεῖν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀπροσδοκῆτους τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιθέσεις δυσχερῶς¹ ἀθροίζονται. πεισθέντων δὲ τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων οἱ πλείστοι μὲν εἰς Στράτον πόλιν συνώκησαν, ὀχνηρωτάτην οὖσαν καὶ μεγίστην, Οἰνιάδαι δὲ καὶ τινες ἄλλοι συνῆλθον ἐπὶ Σαυρίαν, Δερειεῖς δὲ μεθ' ἑτέρων εἰς Ἀγρίνιον. ὁ δὲ Κάσσανδρος ἀπολιπὼν στρατηγὸν Λυκίσκον μετὰ τῶν ἱκανῶν στρατιωτῶν τούτῳ μὲν παρήγγελε βοηθεῖν Ἀκαρνασίω, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως παρελθὼν ἐπὶ Λευκάδος τὴν πόλιν διὰ πρεσβείας⁶ προσηγάγετο. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν ὁρμὴν ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀδρίαν ποιησάμενος Ἀπολλωνίαν ἐξ ἐφόδου παρέλαβεν. εἰς δὲ τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα προελθὼν καὶ διαβάς τὸν Ἐβρον ποταμὸν παρετάξατο πρὸς Γλαυκίαν⁷ τὸν Ἰλλυριῶν βασιλέα. περιγεγόμενος δὲ τῇ μάχῃ πρὸς μὲν τοῦτον συνθήκας ἐποίησατο, καθ' ἃς οὐκ ἐξήν τῷ Γλαυκίᾳ στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κασάνδρου συμμάχους, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνίων πόλιν προσαγαγόμενος καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταστήσας ἐπανήλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν.

68. Ἀπαλλαγέντος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας τοῦ Κασάνδρου συστραφέντες τῶν Αἰτωλῶν εἰς τρισχιλίουσιν καὶ περιχαρακώσαντες Ἀγρίνιον ἐπολιόρκουν, τῶν δὲ κατοικούντων τὸ χωρίον ὁμολογίας ποιησάμενων ὥστε τὴν πόλιν παραδοῦναι, τῆς δ' ἀσφαλείας τυχόντας αὐτοὺς ἀπαλλαγῆναι, οὗτοι μὲν πιστεύοντες ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἀπήεσαν, οἱ δ' Αἰτωλοὶ παραβάντες τὰς συνθήκας καὶ καταδιώξαντες τοὺς οὐδὲν ἐλπίζοντας πείσεσθαι δευρὸν πλην ὀλίγων² πάντας ἀπέσφαξαν. ὁ δὲ Κάσσανδρος παραγενόμενος εἰς Μακεδονίαν καὶ πυθόμενος πολεμείσθαι

¹ εὐχερῶς or μὴ δυσχερῶς Reiske.

were scattered, be powerless to aid each other and find difficulty in assembling to meet the unexpected raids of their enemies. The Acarnanians were persuaded, and most of them came to live together in Stratus, since this was their strongest and largest city; but the Oeniadae and some others gathered at Sauria, and the Derians and the rest settled at Agrinium. Cassander left Lyciscus in command with adequate troops, ordering him to aid the Acarnanians; but he himself moved upon Leucas with an army and secured the allegiance of the city through an embassy. Thereafter, directing his campaign to the Adriatic, he took Apollonia at the first assault. Advancing into Illyria and crossing the Hebrus River, he drew up his army against Glaucias, the king of the Illyrians.¹ Being successful in the battle, he made a treaty with the king according to which Glaucias was not to wage war on Cassander's allies; then he himself, after securing the city of Epidamnus and establishing a garrison therein, returned to Macedonia.²

68. When Cassander had departed from Aetolia, the Aetolians, gathering together to the number of three thousand, invested Agrinium and began a siege. The inhabitants of the place came to terms with them, agreeing to surrender the city and depart under safe conduct; but when, trusting in the treaty, they were leaving, the Aetolians violated the terms, pursued hotly after these men while they were anticipating no danger, and slaughtered all but a few of them. When Cassander had arrived in Macedonia and heard that war was being waged on

¹ Justin, 15. 2. 1-2, gives a different account of this campaign. The Hebrus River in Illyria seems otherwise unknown.

² Continued in chap. 78.

τὰς ἐν Καρία πόλεις ὅσαι συνεμάχουν τοῖς περὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον, ἐξέπεμψε δύναμιν εἰς τὴν Καρίαν, ἅμα μὲν βουλόμενος βοηθεῖν τοῖς συμμάχοις, ἅμα δὲ σπεύδων εἰς περισπασμοὺς ἐμβαλεῖν Ἀντίγονον ἵνα μὴ σχολὴν ἔχη διαβαίνειν εἰς τὴν Εὐρώπην. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Δημήτριον τὸν Φαληρέα καὶ Διονύσιον τὸν φρουροῦντα τὴν Μουνυχίαν, προστάτων εἴκοσι ναῦς εἰς Λήμνον ἐκπέμψαι. ἀποστειλάντων δ' αὐτῶν εὐθύς τὰ σκάφη καὶ ναύαρχον ἐπ' αὐτῶν Ἀριστοτέλη οὗτος μὲν καταπλεύσας εἰς Λήμνον καὶ μεταπεμφόμενος Σέλευκον μετὰ στόλου τοὺς Λημνίους ἔπειθεν ἀποστῆναι τῶν περὶ Ἀντίγονον· οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν τὴν τε χώραν ἐδήλωσε καὶ τὴν πόλιν περιχαράκώσας ἐπολιόρκει. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σέλευκος μὲν ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Κῶν, Διοσκουρίδης δὲ κατασταθεὶς ναύαρχος ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου, πυθόμενος τὸν πλοῦν Σελεύκου, κατήρην εἰς Λήμνον καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀριστοτέλη ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς νήσου, τῶν δὲ νεῶν τὰς πλείους αὐτάνδρους εἶλε.

5 Ἀσανδρος¹ δὲ καὶ Πρεπέλαος ἀφηγοῦντο μὲν τῆς ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου πεμφθείσης δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Καρίαν, πυθόμενοι δὲ Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς παραχεμασίαν διηρη-

¹ Ἀσανδρος Wesseling (cp. Book 18. 3. 1); Κασάνδρος.

¹ A nephew of Antigonus (chap. 62. 9).

² Cp. the critical note. Asander became governor of Caria in 323 B.C., continued in power in 321 B.C., and was still satrap of Caria (Books 18. 3. 1, 39. 6; 19. 62. 2, 75. 1). In the MSS. his name is often confused with that of Cassander, as here.

all the cities in Caria that were allied to Ptolemy^{314 B.C.} and Seleucus, he sent an army into Caria, for he both wished to aid his allies and at the same time was eager to force Antigonus into distracting undertakings so that he might not have leisure for crossing over into Europe. He also wrote to Demetrius of Phalerum and to Dionysius, who commanded the garrison on Munychia, bidding them dispatch twenty ships to Lemnos. They at once sent the boats with Aristotle in command of them. After the latter had sailed to Lemnos and had summoned Seleucus and a fleet, he undertook to persuade the Lemnians to revolt from Antigonus; but as they did not assent, he ravaged their land, invested the city, and began a siege. Afterwards, however, Seleucus sailed off to Cos; and Dioscurides,¹ who had been made admiral by Antigonus, on learning of Seleucus' departure, swooped down upon Lemnos, drove Aristotle himself from the island, and captured most of his ships together with their crews.

Asander² and Prepelaüs³ were in command of the expedition sent by Cassander into Caria; and, on being informed that Ptolemaeus,⁴ the general of Antigonus, had divided his army for wintering⁵

³ Prepelaüs had been sent by Cassander to Polyperchon's son, Alexander, in a successful effort to win him away from Antigonus (chap. 64. 3). We hear no more of him after the present campaign until 303 B.C., when he commanded the garrison at Corinth for Cassander (Book 20. 103. 1).

⁴ Ptolemaeus (or Polemaeus, cp. *IG*, 2², 1. 469), a nephew of Antigonus, had accompanied his uncle at the siege of Nora and had been accepted by Eumenes as a hostage (Plutarch, *Eumenes*, 10. 3). In 315 B.C. he conducted a successful campaign in Asia Minor against the generals of Cassander (chaps. 57. 4; 60. 2).

⁵ The winter of 314/13.

κέναι καὶ αὐτὸν ἀσχολεῖσθαι περὶ τὴν ταφὴν τοῦ πατρὸς, Εὐπόλεμον ἀπέστειλαν ἐνεδρεῦσαι τοῖς πολεμίοις περὶ Κάπριμα τῆς Καρίας· συνεξέπεμψαν δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ 6 διακοσίους. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Πτολεμαῖος παρὰ τινων αὐτομόλων ἀκούσας τὴν προαίρεσιν τῶν πολεμίων ἤθροισε μὲν τῶν πλησίου χειμαζόντων στρατιωτῶν πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους τριακοσίους, 7 ἵππεις δ' ἑξακοσίους. ἀνελπίστως δὲ περὶ μέσας νύκτας ἐπιβαλὼν τῷ χάρακι τῶν ἐναντίων καὶ καταλαβὼν ἀφυλάκτους καὶ κοιμωμένους αὐτὸν τε τὸν Εὐπόλεμον ἐξώργησε καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας συνηνάγκασε παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν συμβάντα περὶ τοὺς ἀποσταλέντας ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου στρατηγούς εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τοιαῦτ' ἦν.

69. Ἀντίγονος δ' ὄρων τὸν Κασάνδρον ἀντεχόμενον τῆς Ἀσίας Δημήτριον μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ἀπέλιπε ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ, προτάξας ἐνεδρεῦειν τοὺς περὶ Πτολεμαῖον, οὓς ὑπώπτευεν ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου προᾶξειν μετὰ δυνάμειος ἐπὶ Συρίας, συναπέλιπε δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν ξένους μυρίους, Μακεδόνας δὲ δισχιλίους, Λυκίους δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίους πεντακοσίους, Πέρσας δὲ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας τετρακοσίους, ἵππεις δὲ πεντακισχιλίους, ἐλέφαντας δὲ 1 τρεῖς¹ πλείους τῶν τεσσαράκοντα. παρακατέστησε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ συμβούλους τέσσαρας, Νέαρχόν τε τὸν Κρήτα καὶ Πύθωνα τὸν Ἀγήγορος, ὃς καταβεβήκει

¹ τρεῖς omitted by Fischer.

¹ Caprima in Caria is otherwise unknown.

² Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 5. 2; Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 54.

³ Nearchus was a boyhood friend of Alexander (Arrian,

and was himself engaged in burying his father, they ^{314 B.C.} dispatched Eupolemus to lie in wait for the enemy near Caprima¹ in Caria, sending with him eight thousand foot soldiers and two hundred horse. But at this time Ptolemaeus, who had heard from some deserters of the plan of the enemy, gathered from the troops who were wintering near by eight thousand three hundred foot soldiers and six hundred horse. Falling unexpectedly upon the fortified camp of the enemy about midnight and catching them off guard and asleep, he captured Eupolemus himself alive and forced the soldiers to give themselves up.

This, then, is what befell the generals who were sent by Cassander into Asia.

69. When Antigonos perceived that Cassander was trying to win Asia for himself, he left his son Demetrius in Syria,² ordering him to lie in wait for Ptolemy, whom he suspected of intending to advance from Egypt with an army against Syria; with Demetrius he left an infantry force consisting of ten thousand mercenaries, two thousand Macedonians, five hundred Lycians and Pamphylians, and four hundred Persian archers and slingers, a cavalry force of five thousand, and forty-three elephants. He assigned to him four counsellors: Nearchus of Crete,³ Pithon, son of Agenor,⁴ who had returned

Anabasis, 3. 6. 5; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 10. 3), who had accompanied him on the march eastward and commanded the fleet on the return. In 323 B.C. he was appointed to command a voyage of exploration around Arabia, but this was abandoned on Alexander's death (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 7. 23. 4; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 68). He served under Antigonos in 317 B.C. (chap. 19. 4) and joined Demetrius in urging that Eumenes be spared (Plutarch, *Eumenes*, 18. 3).

⁴ This Pithon had been left by Alexander as satrap of lower India (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 6. 13. 4) and had remained

πρότερον ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Ἀνδρόνικόν τε τὸν Ὀλύθιον καὶ Φίλιππον, ἀνδρας πρεσβυτέρους καὶ συνεστρατευκότας Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πᾶσαν τὴν στρατείαν ἦν γὰρ Δημήτριος ἔτι νέος τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὡς ἂν γεγονὼς ἔτη δύο πρὸς τοῖς εἴκοσιν. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν ἀνέλαβε¹ καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπερβάλλον τὸν Ταύρον καὶ περιπεσῶν χιόνι πολλῇ συχοῦς ἀπέβαλε τῶν στρατιωτῶν. διὸ καὶ πάλιν ἀναστρέψας εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν καὶ μεταλαβὼν ἕτερον καιρὸν διεξῆλθε μὲν ἀσφαλέστερον τὸ προειρημένον ὄρος, παραγενόμενος δ' εἰς Κελαίνας τῆς Φρυγίας διείλε τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς χειμασίαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸν στόλον ἐκ Φοινίκης μετεπέμψατο Μηθίδιου ναυαρχοῦντος, ὃς περιτυχὼν ταῖς Πυδναίων² ναυσίαι, οὖσαις τριάκοντα ἕξ, καὶ καταναυμαχήσας αὐτῶν τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκυρίευσεν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

70. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν οἱ τῶν Συρακοσίων φυγάδες διατρίβοντες ἐν Ἀκράγαντι παρεκάλουν τοὺς προσσηκότες τῆς πόλεως μὴ περιορᾶν Ἀγα-

¹ ἀνέλαβε Fischer: ἔλαβε.

² For the meaningless Πυδναίων Fischer suggests Πυλομαίων or Πολυκλείτου, cp. chap. 64. 4.

there (Book 18. 3. 3; 39. 6) until recalled by Antigonus in 316 B.C. to become satrap of Babylonia (chap. 56. 4). He is not to be confused with Pithou of the Bodyguard, who had been put to death by Antigonus in 316 B.C. (chap. 46. 3-4), or with the Pithon who was satrap of Media (Book 18. 3. 1; 39. 6).

¹ Nothing is known of his service under Alexander. He served under Antigonus at the siege of Tyre in 315 B.C. (chap. 59. 2).

a few days before from Babylon, also Andronicus¹ of Olynthus² and Philip,³ men advanced in years who had accompanied Alexander on his whole campaign; for Demetrius was still youthful, being twenty-two years of age. Antigonus himself, taking the rest of the army, first tried to cross the Taurus Range, where he encountered deep snow and lost large numbers of his soldiers. Turning back therefore into Cilicia and seizing another opportunity, he crossed the aforesaid range in greater safety; and, on reaching Celaenae in Phrygia, he divided his army for wintering.³ Thereafter he summoned from Phoenicia his fleet under the command of Medius,⁴ who fell in with the ships of the Pydnaeans,⁵ thirty-six in number, defeated them in an engagement, and captured the vessels together with their crews.

This was the situation in Greece and in Asia.⁴

70. In Sicily⁷ those of the Syraean exiles who were tarrying in Acragas urged the rulers of that city not to watch complacently while Agathocles

² Nothing is known of his earlier career, but he may be the Philip who received Bactrianæ and Sogdianæ in 323 B.C. (Book 18. 3. 3). Ten years later he is still faithfully serving Antigonus (Book 20. 107. 5).

³ This is the winter of 314/13 B.C.

⁴ Medius served under Alexander, playing a more important part after the death of Hephaestion (Book 17. 117. 1). He was accused of poisoning Alexander (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 7. 27. 2), and after Alexander's death served Perdiccas (Arrian, *Successors*, 24. 6) and then joined Antigonus.

⁵ "Pydnaeans" is certainly wrong. Possibly we should read "of Ptolemy," or "of Polyclitus," who was an admiral of Ptolemy.

⁶ Continued in chap. 73.

⁷ Continued from chap. 65. 6. The invitation to Acrotatus is probably to be dated in the preceding year.

2 θοκλέα συσκευαζόμενον τὰς πόλεις· αἰρετώτερον γὰρ εἶναι πρὸ τοῦ τὸν τύραννον ἰσχυρὸν γενέσθαι διαπολεμεῖν ἑκουσίως ἢ περιμείναντας αὐτοῦ τὴν αὔξησιν ἐξ ἀνάγκης πρὸς ἰσχυρότερον διαγωνίζεσθαι.

3 2. δοξάντων δ' αὐτῶν ἀληθῆ λέγειν ὁ μὲν δῆμος τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων ἐψηφίσαστο τὸν πόλεμον καὶ Γελώους μὲν καὶ Μεσσηνίους εἰς τὴν συμμαχίαν προσελάβοντο, εἰς δὲ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν τῶν φυγάδων τινὰς ἐξέπεμψαν, ἐντειλάμενοι πειράσθαι στρατηγὸν ἄγειν τὸν δυνάμενον πραγμάτων ἀφηγήσασθαι.

4 3. τοὺς γὰρ πολιτικούς ὑπώπτειον ὡς ὄντας οἰκείους τυραννίδος, τοὺς δ' ἔξωθεν ὑπελάμβανον δίκαιως ποιήσεσθαι τὴν τῶν ὅλων ἐπιμέλειαν, ἀναμιμησκόμοι τῆς Τιμολέοντος τοῦ Κορινθίου

5 4. στρατηγίας. οἱ δὲ πεμφθέντες ὡς ποθ' ἦγον εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν, εὔρον Ἀκρότατον τὸν Κλεομένους τοῦ βασιλέως υἱὸν προσκεκοφῶτα πολλοῖς τῶν νέων καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ξενικῶν πραγμάτων ὀρεγόμενον.

6 5. τῶν γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίων μετὰ τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίπατρον μάχην ἀπολούντων τῆς ἀτιμίας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἥττης διασωθέντας μόνος ἐνέστη τῷ δόγματι. διόπερ αὐτὸν συνέβη καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐκ ὀλίγοις προσκόψαι, μάλιστα δ' οἷς ἦν τῶν νόμων τὰ πρόστιμα· οὗτοι γὰρ συστραφέντες πληγὰς τε ἐνεφόρησαν¹

6 αὐτῷ καὶ διετέλουν ἐπιβουλευόντες. διὰ ταῦτα δὲ ξενικῆς ἡγεμονίας ἐπιθυμῶν ἀσμένως ὑπήκουσε τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίνους. τὴν δ' ἀποδημίαν ποιησάμενος ἄνευ τῆς τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμης ἀνήχθη ναυσίαν

¹ πληγὰς τε ἐνεφόρησαν editors: πληγὰς τε ἐνεφορήθησαν RX, πληγὰς συνεφόρησαν F.

¹ Cp. the action of the Syracusans who, after the death of Timoleon, passed a law that henceforth they would always
22

organized the cities; for it was better, they said, to fight it out of their own free will before the tyrant became strong than to await the increase of his power and then be forced to struggle against him when he had grown stronger. Since they seemed to speak the truth, the popular assembly of the Acragantines voted for the war, added the people of Gela and Messenê to the alliance, and sent some of the exiles to Lacedaemon, instructing them to try to bring back a general capable of taking charge of affairs; for they were suspicious of their own statesmen as being inclined toward tyranny, but, remembering the generalship of Timoleon the Corinthian,¹ assumed that leaders from abroad would honestly devote themselves to the common cause. The envoys, when they arrived in Laconia, found that Acrotatus, the son of King Cleomenes, had given offence to many of the younger men and for this reason was eager for activity away from home. This was because, when the Lacedaemonians after the battle against Antipater relieved from ignominy those who had survived the defeat,² he alone opposed the decree. He thus gave offence to many others and in particular to those who were subject to the penalties of the laws; indeed, these persons gathered together and gave him a beating, and they were constantly plotting against him. Being therefore anxious for a foreign command, he gladly accepted the invitation of the men from Acragas. Taking his departure from the state without the consent of the ephors, he set sail

elect a Corinthian to lead them in foreign wars (Plutarch, *Timoleon*, 38. 2).

² The battle at Megalopolis in 331 B.C., in which King Agis III of Sparta was defeated and lost his life (Book 17. 62-63).

7 ὀλίγαις, ὡς διαρῶν¹ ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντος. ἀπενεχθεὶς δ' ὑπ' ἀνέμων εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν κατῆρε μὲν εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν χώραν, καταλαβὼν δὲ τὴν πόλιν πολιορκουμένην ὑπὸ Γλαυκίου τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν ἔλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν, πείσας τὸν βασιλέα συνθήκας ποιήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀπολλωνιάτας. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Τάραντα καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν δήμον συνλευθεροῦν Συρακοσίους, ἔπεισε ψηφίσασθαι ναυσὶν εἴκοσι βοθηεῖν· διὰ γὰρ τὴν συγγένειαν καὶ τὸ τῆς οἰκίας σχῆμα προσένεμον² τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῦ πίστιν τε μεγάλην καὶ βᾶρος.

71. Τῶν δὲ Ταραντίνων περὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν ὄντων αὐτὸς αὐτόθεν ἐκπλεύσας³ εἰς τὸν Ἀκράγαντα παρέλαβε τὴν στρατηγίαν καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον μετεωρήσας τὰ πλήθη μεγάλας ἐλπίσι παρεστήσατο πάντα προσδοκᾶν σύντομον κατάλυσιν τοῦ τυράννου, τοῦ δὲ χρόνον προΐοντος πράξιν μὲν οὐδεμίαν οὔτε τῆς πατρίδος οὔτε τῆς περὶ τὸ γένος ἐπιφανείας ἀξίαν διεπράξατο, τούναντίον δὲ φονικὸς ὢν καὶ τῶν τυράννων ὠμότερος προσέκοπτε τοῖς πλήθεσι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὴν πάτριον δίαίταν μετέβαλεν καὶ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ἐνετρύφησεν οὕτως ἀσελγῶς ὥστε Πέρσῃ εἶναι δοκεῖν καὶ οὐ Σπαρτιάτην. ἐπεὶ δὲ τὴν προσόδων τὸ πλεῖον μέρος ἀνήλωσεν τὰ μὲν πολιτευόμενοι, τὰ δὲ διανοσφιζόμενοι τέλος Σωσίστρατον, ἐπιφανέστατον τῶν φυ-

¹ διαρῶν Dindorf: διαίρων MSS. followed by Fischer.

² προσένεμον Dindorf: προσενόουν RX, προσέπεσθαι F.

³ αὐτόθεν ἐκπλεύσας Capps: συνεκπλεύσας.

with a few ships as if to cross to Acragas. He was, ^{314 B.C.} however, carried by the winds into the Adriatic and landed in the territory of Apollonia. Finding that city besieged by Glaucias, the king of the Illyrians, he brought the siege to an end, persuading the king to make a treaty with the people of Apollonia. Thence he sailed to Tarentum, where he urged the people to join in freeing the Syracusans; and he persuaded them to vote to assist with twenty ships; for because of ties of kinship and on account of the dignity of his family, they ascribed to his words a high degree of sincerity and great importance.

71. While the Tarentines were engaged in their preparations, Acrotatus immediately sailed to Acragas where he assumed the office of general. At first he buoyed up the common people with great expectations and caused all to anticipate a speedy overthrow of the tyrant; however, as time advanced, he accomplished nothing worthy either of his fatherland or of the distinction of his family, but on the contrary, being bloodthirsty and more cruel than the tyrants, he continually gave offence to the common people. Moreover, he abandoned his native manner of living and devoted himself so unrestrainedly to pleasure that he seemed to be a Persian and not a Spartan. When he had squandered the larger part of the revenue, partly by his public activity, partly by private peculation, he finally invited to dinner Sosistratus,¹ who was the most distinguished of the

and one of the Six Hundred at the time when Agathocles became tyrant, escaping death by flight. In chap. 3. 3, Diodorus, following some democratic source, describes him as one who "had spent the greater part of his life in plots, murders, and great impieties," in sharp contrast to the praise given him in this passage, probably based on Timaeus.

¹ Almost certainly identical with the Sostratus of chaps. 3-5. He was leader of the oligarchical party in Syracuse

γὰδων, πολλάκις δυνάμεων ἀφῆγησάμενον, ἐπὶ τὸ δαίπνον παραλαβὼν ἐδολοφόνησεν, ἐγκαλέσαι μὲν ἀπλῶς οὐδ' ὅτιοῦν ἔχων, ἐκ ποδῶν δὲ ποιήσασθαι σπεύδων¹ δραστικὸν ἄνδρα καὶ δυνάμενον ἐφεδρεῦσαι τοῖς κακῶς προϊσταμένοις τῆς ἡγεμονίας. διαβοηθείτης δὲ τῆς πράξεως εὐθύς οἱ τε φυγάδες συνέτρεχον ἐπ' αὐτὸν καὶ πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ διετέθησαν ἀλλοτρίως καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστησαν αὐτὸν τῆς στρατηγίας, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ βάλλειν τοῖς λίθοις ἐπεχείρησαν· διόπερ φοβηθεὶς τὴν τοῦ πλήθους ὄρμην νυκτὸς ἔφυγε καὶ λαθῶν διήρην εἰς τὴν Ἰακωνικὴν. τούτου δ' ἀπαλλαγέντος Ταραντῖνοι μὲν ἀπεσταλκότες εἰς Σικελίαν τὸν στόλον μετέπεμψαντο, Ἀκραγαντῖνοι δὲ καὶ Γελῶοι καὶ Μεσσηνῖοι κατέλυσαν τὸν πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα πόλεμον, μεσιτεύσαντος τὰς συνθήκας Ἀμίλκου τοῦ Καρχηδονίου. ἦσαν δὲ τὰ κεφάλαια τῶν συντεθέντων τοιαῦτα, τῶν Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν Ἡράκλειαν μὲν καὶ Σελινόντα καὶ πρὸς ταῦτας Ἰμέραν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίοις τετάχθαι, καθὰ καὶ προὔπηρχον, τὰς δ' ἄλλας πάσας αὐτονόμους εἶναι, τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐχόντων Συρακοσίων.

72. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὄρων ἔρημον οὖσαν τὴν Σικελίαν στρατοπέδων πολεμίων ἀδεῶς προσήγετο τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ χωρία. ταχὺ δὲ πολλῶν ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος ἰσχυρὰν κατεσκευάσατο τὴν δυναστείαν· καὶ γὰρ συμμάχων πλήθος καὶ προσόδους ἀδράς καὶ στρατοπέδον ἀξιώλογον περι-

¹ σπεύδων added by Fischer, cp. chap. 55. 4.

¹ But in chap. 102. 1 we are told that Messenē was excluded from the peace.

exiles and had often commanded armies, and treacherously killed him; not having any charge whatever to bring against him and yet being eager to put out of the way a man who was accustomed to act and who was capable of keeping under surveillance those who misused positions of leadership. When this deed became known, the exiles at once began to join forces against Acrotatus, and all the rest were alienated from him. First they removed him from his generalship, and soon afterwards they attempted to stone him, whereupon, terrified by the popular uprising, he took flight by night and sailed secretly to Laconia. After his departure the Tarentines, who had sent their fleet to Sicily, recalled it; and the peoples of Acragas, Gela, and Messenē¹ brought their war against Agathocles to an end, Hamilcar² the Carthaginian acting as mediator in making the treaty. The chief points of the agreement were as follows: of the Greek towns in Sicily, Heraclea, Selinus, and Himera were to be subject to the Carthaginians as they had been before, and all the others were to be autonomous under the hegemony of Syracuse.

72. Afterwards,³ however, when Agathocles perceived that Sicily was clear of hostile armies, he began unhampered to subject the cities and strongholds to himself. Mastering many of them quickly, he made his power secure; in fact, he built up for himself a host of allies, ample revenues, and a

² He had previously shown himself favourable to Agathocles (Justin, 22. 3. 6). He is possibly to be identified with the Hamilcar who had fought against Timoleon (Plutarch, *Timoleon*, 35).

³ It is probable that the events narrated in this paragraph belong, at least in part, to the following year, in the account of which Sicily is not mentioned.

2 εποιήσατο. χωρὶς γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ τῶν ἐκ Συρακουσῶν καταγραφέντων εἰς τὴν στρατείαν μαθοφόρους ἐπιλέκτους εἶχε πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τρισχιλίους πεντήκοντα. ἐποιήσατο δὲ καὶ παρασκευὴν ὄπλων καὶ βελῶν παντοδαπῶν, εἰδὼς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐπιτετιμηκότας τῷ Ἀμίλκα περι τῶν συνθηκῶν συντόμως δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον ἐξοίοντας.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις τοῖς χρόνοις τοιαύτην ἔσχε τὴν κατάστασιν.

3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται διαπολεμοῦντες Ῥωμαίους ἔτη πλείονα περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας Πληστικὴν μὲν φρουρὰν ἔχουσαν Ῥωμαϊκὴν ἐξεπολιόρησαν, Σωρανοὺς δ' ἐπεισαν κατασφάξαι μὲν τοὺς παρ' αὐτοῖς Ῥωμαίους, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς Σαμνῖ-
4 τας συνθέσθαι. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ῥωμαίων Σατικὸν πόλιν πολιορκούντων ἐπεφάνησαν μετὰ δυνάμειν ἀδράς, σπεύδοντες λῆσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν γενομένης οὖν μάχης ἰσχυρὰς πολλοὶ μὲν παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἀνῆρέθησαν, τέλος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ προτερήματος ἐγένοντο Ῥωμαῖοι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἐκπολιόρησαντες τὴν πόλιν ἐπῆραν ἀδεῶς τὰ πλησίον
5 πολίσματα καὶ χωρία προσαγόμενοι. τοῦ δὲ πολέμου περὶ τὰς ἐν Ἀπουλίᾳ πόλεις συνεστῶτος οἱ μὲν Σαμνῖται πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ¹ στρατείας ὄντας καταγράψαντες ἐστρατοπέδευον πλησίον τῶν
6 πολεμίων, ὡς περὶ τῶν ὄλων κριθησόμενοι. ἃ δὲ πυνθόμενος ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ διαγωνιάσας

¹ ἡλικία Hertlein: ἡλικίας.

¹ Hamilcar was accused of treason but died before the trial was completed (Justin, 22. 3. 2-7).

² Continued in chap. 102.

considerable army. Indeed, without counting the ³¹⁴ n.o. allies and those of the Syracusans who had enlisted for military service, he had a picked mercenary force comprising ten thousand foot soldiers and thirty-five hundred horse. Moreover, he prepared a store of weapons and of missiles of all kinds, since he knew that the Carthaginians, who had censured Hamilcar for the terms of peace,¹ would shortly wage war against him.

This was the situation of Sicilian affairs at this time.*

In Italy² the Samnites, fighting bitterly against the Romans for supremacy in a struggle lasting many years, took by siege Plesticè,³ which had a Roman garrison, and persuaded the people of Sora to slay the Romans who were among them and to make an alliance with themselves. Next, as the Romans were besieging Saticula, the Samnites suddenly appeared with a strong army intent on raising the siege. A great battle then took place in which many were slain on both sides, but eventually the Romans gained the upper hand. After the battle the Romans carried the siege of the city to completion and then advanced at will, subjecting the near-by towns and strongholds. Now that the struggle for the cities of Apulia⁴ had been joined, the Samnites enrolled all who were of age for military service and encamped near the enemy as if intending to decide the whole issue. When the Roman people learned

² Continued from chap. 65. 7; cp. Livy, 9. 21-23.

³ The location of this town, called Plistica or Postia in the MSS. of Livy, is not known.

⁴ So the MSS., but Sora is in south-eastern Latium, Saticula on the frontier between Campania and Samnium, and Laustolae covers the shore road from Latium to Campania. Perhaps we should read "Campania."

περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος δύναμι προέπεμψε πολλήν. εἰωθότες δ' ἐν τοῖς επικινδύνοις καιροῖς αὐτοκράτορα τοῦ πολέμου καθιστᾶν τινὰ τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἀνδρῶν προεχειρίσαντο τότε Κόιντον Φάβιον καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ Κόιντον Αὔλιον ἵππαρχον. οὗτοι δὲ τὰς δυνάμεις παραλαβόντες παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς Σαμνίτας περὶ τὰς καλουμένας Λαυστόλας καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλον. τροπῆς δὲ γενομένης καθ' ἅπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον ὁ μὲν Αὔλιος καταισχυθεὶς ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ μόνος ὑπέστη τῷ² πλήθει τῶν πολεμίων, οὐ κρατήσκειν ἐλπίζων, ἀλλ' ἀήττητον τὴν πατρίδα τὸ καθ' αὐτὸν μέρος ἀποδεικνύων. οὗτος μὲν οὖν οὐ μετασχὼν τοῖς πολίταις τῆς κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν αἰσχύνης ἰδίᾳ περιποιήσατο θάνατον ἔνδοξον. οἱ δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι φοβηθέντες μὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀπουλιαν πράγματα τελείως ἀποβάλλωσιν, ἀποικίαν ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς Λουκερίαν³ πόλιν ἐπιφανεστάτην τῶν ἐν τοῖς τόποις. ἐκ ταύτης δὲ ὀρμώμενοι διεπολέμουσι τοῖς Σαμνίταις, οὐ κακῶς τῆς ἀσφαλείας προνοησάμενοι. διὰ γὰρ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πολέμῳ προετέρησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ⁴ τοὺς μετὰ ταῦτα γενομένους ἕως τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων διετελέσαν ὀρμητηρῶ χρώμενοι κατὰ τῶν πλησίον ἐθνῶν.

¹ Αὔλιον Rhodoman, cp. Livy, 9. 22: "Ὀλιον RX, Αἴλιον F.

² τε after τῷ omitted by Rhodoman.

³ Λουκερίαν Stephanus: Λοκρίαν RX, Λουκρίαν F.

⁴ κατὰ added by Stephanus.

¹ Called Lautulae by Livy (9. 23. 4-5), who says that this was a drawn battle, but admits that some of his sources called it a defeat in which Aulus lost his life. According to Livy, Fabius a few days later won a great victory, but this second battle is unknown to our other historians.

this, they became anxious about what was impending and sent out a large army. As it was their custom in a dangerous crisis to appoint as military dictator one of their eminent men, they now elected Quintus Fabius and with him Quintus Aulus as master-of-horse. These, after assuming command of the army, took the field and fought against the Samnites at Laustolae,¹ as it is called, losing many of their soldiers. As panic spread through the whole army, Aulus, in shame at the flight, stood alone against the mass of the enemy, not that he hoped to prevail, but he was maintaining his fatherland undefeated as far as he was concerned. Thus he, by not sharing with his fellow citizens in the disgrace of flight, gained a glorious death for himself alone; but the Romans, fearing that they might completely lose control throughout Apulia, sent a colony to Luceria, which was the most noteworthy of the cities of that region. Using it as a base, they continued the war against the Samnites, having made no mean provision for their future security; for not only were the Romans victorious in this war because of this city, but also in the wars that have subsequently taken place down to our own time they have continued to use Luceria as a base of operations against the neighbouring peoples.²

² Livy (9. 26. 1-5) places the establishment of this colony under the next consuls, that is in 314 B.C. by the conventional Roman chronology, 313 B.C. according to Diodorus. Luceria served as a Roman base in the Second Punic War, remaining loyal in the darkest days of the conflict (Livy, 22. 9. 5; 23. 37. 13; 24. 3. 16, etc.); and in the Civil War Pompey used it for a time as his headquarters (Caesar, *Civil War*, 1. 24). For the possible bearing of this passage on the date of Diodorus' source for Roman history, see the Introduction to Vol. IX, page ix. The account of Italian affairs is continued in chap. 76.

73. Τῶν δὲ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐναυτὸν πράξεων τέλος ἔχουσῶν Ἀθήνησι μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Θεόφραστος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπατοὶ κατεστάθησαν Μάρκος Πόπλιος καὶ Γάιος Σουλπίκιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Καλλαντιανοὶ κατοικοῦντες ἐν τοῖς ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μέρεσι τοῦ Πόντου καὶ φρουρὰν ἔχοντες παρὰ Λυσιμάχου ταύτην ἐξέβαλον καὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας ἀντείχοντο. ὡσαύτως δὲ τὴν τε τῶν Ἰστριανῶν πόλιν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς πλησιοχώρους ἐλευθερώσαντες συνέθεντο συμμαχίαν ὡς κοινῇ πολεμεῖν τῷ δυνάστη· προσελάβοντο δ' εἰς τὴν φιλίαν τῶν τε Θρακῶν καὶ Σκυθῶν τοὺς ὁμοροῦντας, ὥστε τὸ πᾶν εἶναι σύστημα βάρους ἔχον καὶ δυνάμενον ἀδραῖς δυνάμεσιν ἀντιτάσσεσθαι. ὁ δὲ Λυσιμάχος πυθόμενος τὰ πεπραγμένα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας. ποιούμενος δὲ τὴν πορείαν διὰ τῆς Θράκης καὶ τὸν Αἴμον ὑπερβαλὼν κατ' ἐστρατοπέδευσε πλησίον τῆς Ὀδησοῦ. πολιορκίαν δὲ συστησάμενος ταχὺ τοὺς ἔνδον κατεπλήξατο καὶ δι' ὁμολογίας παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῷ παραπλησίῳ τρόπῳ τοὺς Ἰστριανοὺς ἀνακτησάμενος ἀνέξευξεν ἐπὶ Καλλαντιανούς. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ἦγον οἱ τε Σκύθαι καὶ Θυράκες σὺν πολλῇ δυνάμει βοηθήσοντες τοῖς συμμαχοῖς κατὰ τὰς συνθήκας. οἷς ἀπαντήσας Λυσιμάχος καὶ συμβαλὼν ἐξ ἐφόδου τοὺς μὲν Θυράκας καταπληξάμενος ἐπέισε μεταθέσθαι, τοὺς δὲ Σκύθας ἐκ παρατάξεως νικήσας καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν τούτων μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ἐδίωξεν ἐκτὸς τῶν ὄρων, τὴν δὲ τῶν

73. When the activities of this year had come to an end, Theophrastus obtained the archonship in Athens, and Marcus Publius and Gaius Sulpicius became consuls in Rome.¹ While these were in office, the people of Callantia, who lived on the left side of the Pontus² and who were subject to a garrison that had been sent by Lysimachus, drove out this garrison and made an effort to gain autonomy. In like manner they freed the city of the Istrians and the other neighbouring cities, and formed an alliance with them binding them to fight together against the prince. They also brought into the alliance those of the Thracians and Scythians whose lands bordered upon their own, so that the whole was a union that had weight and could offer battle with strong forces. As soon, however, as Lysimachus learned what had taken place, he set out with his army against the rebels. After marching through Thrace and crossing the Haemus Mountains, he encamped near Odessus. Beginning a siege, he quickly frightened the inhabitants and took the city by capitulation. Next, after recovering the Istrians in a similar way, he set out against the Callantians. At this very time the Scythians and the Thracians arrived with large forces to aid their allies in accordance with the treaty. Lysimachus, meeting them and engaging them at once, terrified the Thracians and induced them to change sides; but the Scythians he defeated in a pitched battle, slaying many of them and pursuing the survivors beyond the frontiers.

and C. Sulpicius Longus for the third time (*CIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 24. 1).

² *i.e.* on the left as one enters the Euxine from the Bosphorus. The city is called Callatis by Strabo, 7. 5. 12. The narrative is continued from chap. 69.

¹ Theophrastus was archon in 313/12 B.C. In the *Fasti Capitolini* the consuls for 314 B.C. are M. Poetelius Libo

Καλλαντιανῶν πόλιν περιστρατοπεδεύσας ἀνεστῆ-
 σατο πολιορκίαν, φιλοτιμούμενος ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου
 6 κολάσαι τοὺς αἰτίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως. περὶ
 ταῦτα δ' ὄντος αὐτοῦ παρησῶν τινας ἀπαγγέλλοντες
 ὅτι δύο δυνάμεις ἀπέσταλκεν Ἀντίγονος ἐπὶ βοή-
 θειαν τοῖς Καλλαντιανοῖς, τὴν μὲν πεζῇ, τὴν δὲ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν, καὶ διότι τῷ μὲν στόλῳ Λύκων ὁ
 στρατηγὸς παραπέπλευκεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, Παι-
 7 σανίας δ' ἔχων οὐκ ὀλίγους στρατιώτας περὶ τὸ
 καλούμενον Ἱερὸν κατεστρατοπέδευεν. ἐφ' οἷς ὁ
 Λυσίμαχος διαταραχθεὶς ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πολιορκίας
 ἀπέλιπε τοὺς ἰκανοὺς στρατιώτας, τὸ δὲ κράτιστον
 8 τῆς δυνάμειος ἀναλαβὼν αὐτὸς ἠπέιγετο, σπεύδων
 συνάψαι τοῖς πολεμίοις. παραγενόμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν
 κατὰ τὸν Αἴμον ὑπερβολὴν εὖρε Σεύθην τὸν βασιλέα
 τῶν Θρακῶν ἀφεστηκότα πρὸς Ἀντίγονον μετὰ
 πολλῶν στρατιωτῶν φυλάσσοντα τὰς παρόδους.
 9 συνάψας δ' αὐτῷ μάχην ἐφ' ἰκανὸν χρόνον τῶν τε
 ἰδίων ἀπέβαλεν οὐκ ὀλίγους καὶ τῶν πολεμίων
 10 ἀνελὼν παμπληθεῖς ἐβιάσατο τοὺς βαρβάρους. ἐπι-
 φανεῖς δὲ καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Παισανίαν καὶ κατα-
 λαβὼν αὐτοὺς εἰς δυσχωρίας συμπεφευγότας ταύτας
 τ' ἐξεπολιόρκησε καὶ Παισανίαν ἀνελὼν τῶν στρα-
 τιωτῶν οὓς μὲν ἐλύτρωσεν, οὓς δὲ εἰς τὰς ἰδίας
 τὰξεις διένειμεν.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Λυσίμαχον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

74. Ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἀποτυχὼν ταύτης τῆς ἐπι-
 βολῆς ἐξέπεμψε Τελεσφόρον εἰς Πελοπόννησον,
 δούς αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα ναῦς καὶ στρατιώτας τοὺς

Then, encamping about the city of the Callantians, ³¹⁵ *n.c.*
 he laid siege to it, since he was very eager to chastise
 in every way those who were responsible for the
 revolt. While he was thus engaged, there came
 certain men bringing word that Antigonos had sent
 two expeditions to the support of the Callantians,
 one by land and one by sea, that the general Lycon
 with the fleet had sailed through into the Pontus,
 and that Pausanias with a considerable number of
 soldiers was in camp at a place called Hieron.¹ Per-
 turbed at this, Lysimachus left an adequate body
 of soldiers to carry on the siege²; but with the
 strongest part of the army he himself pushed on,
 intent on making contact with the enemy. When,
 however, he reached the pass over the Haemus, he
 found Scuthes, the Thracian king, who had gone
 over to Antigonos, guarding the crossing with many
 soldiers. Engaging him in a battle that lasted a
 considerable time, Lysimachus lost not a few of his
 own men; but he destroyed a vast number of the
 enemy and overpowered the barbarians. He also
 came suddenly upon the forces of Pausanias, catching
 them after they had taken refuge in a place difficult
 of access. This he captured; and, after slaying
 Pausanias, he dismissed some of the soldiers on re-
 ceiving ransom and enrolled others in his own army.

This was the situation of Lysimachus.

74. Antigonos, after he had failed in this under-
 taking, dispatched Telesphorns³ into the Pelopon-
 nesus, giving him fifty ships and a suitable force of

¹ We do not know the outcome of the siege. In 310 *b.c.*
 the Callantians are still resisting Lysimachus although hard
 pressed (Book 20. 25. 1).

² Probably a nephew of Antigonos (Diogenes Laertius, 5.
 79.; *cp.* Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 1. 122, note 3).

¹ *i.e.* the Temple, or Sacred Place. The exact location
 is not known.

ϊκανούς, καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐλευθεροῦν ἐνετείλατο·
 τοῦτο γὰρ πράξας ἤλπιξε πίστῳ κατασκευάζειν
 παρὰ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὅτι πρὸς ἀλήθειαν φροντίζει
 τῆς αὐτονομίας αὐτῶν· καὶ ἅμα γινώσκειν ὑπ-
 2 ἔβαλε¹ τὰ Κασάνδρου πράγματα. ὁ δὲ Τελεσφόρος
 ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον,
 ἐπήλθε τὰς ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου φρουρουμένας πόλεις
 καὶ πάσας ἠλευθέρωσε πλὴν Σικυῶνος καὶ Κορίν-
 θου· ἐν ταύταις γὰρ Πολυπέρχων διέτριβεν δυνάμεις
 ἀδρὰς ἔχων καὶ πιστεύων ταύταις τε καὶ ταῖς τῶν
 3 τόπων ὀχυρότησιν. ἅμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις
 Φίλιππος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου πεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς εἰς
 τὸν πρὸς Αἰτωλοὺς πόλεμον, ὡς τάχισθ' ἤκεν εἰς
 τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐπεχείρει λεηλατεῖν τὴν Αἰτωλίαν, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ
 πυθόμενος Αἰακίδην τὸν Ἡπειρώτην εἰς τὴν βασι-
 λείαν κατεληλυθότα² καὶ δύναμιν ἀδρὰν συνηθρο-
 κότα ταχέως ὤρμησεν ἐπ' αὐτόν· ἔσπευδε γὰρ
 κατ' ἰδίαν διαγωνίσασθαι πρὶν ἢ συμμίξει τὴν τῶν
 4 Αἰτωλῶν δύναμιν. εὐρών δὲ τοὺς Ἡπειρώτας
 ἐτοιμοὺς εἰς μάχην ἐξ ἐφόδου συνῆψεν εἰς χεῖρας
 καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δ' ἔζώργησεν,
 ἐν οἷς συνέβαιεν εἶναι καὶ τῶν αἰτίων τῆς τοῦ

¹ ὑπέβαλε Post: ὑπέλαβε.

² κατεληλυθότα Reiske: διεληλυθότα.

¹ Alexander, son of Polyperchon, was dead, but his wife still held certain cities, cp. chap. 67. 1-2.

infantry, and he ordered him to free the cities, for ^{318 B.C.} he hoped by doing this to establish among the Greeks the belief that he truly was concerned for their independence; and at the same time he gave him a hint to note the activities of Cassander. As soon as Telesphorus had reached port in the Peloponnesus, he advanced upon the cities that were occupied by Alexander's garrisons¹ and freed all of them except Sicyon and Corinth; for in these cities Polyperchon had his quarters, maintaining strong forces and trusting in these and in the strength of the positions. While this was being done, Philip,² who had been sent by Cassander to the war against the Aetolians as commander, immediately on arriving in Acarnania with his army undertook to plunder Aetolia, but soon, hearing that Aeacides³ the Epirote had returned to his kingdom and had collected a strong army, he set out very quickly against him, for he was eager to bring this struggle to an end separately before the army of the Aetolians joined forces with the king. Although he found the Epirotes ready for battle, he attacked them at once, slaying many and taking captive no small number, among whom there chanced to be about fifty of those responsible

² This is probably the younger brother of Cassander, who, as one of Alexander's cupbearers, was charged by Olympias with having given him poison (Justin, 12. 14. 6). After this campaign he returns to obscurity; a son, Antipater, was king of Macedonia for 45 days in 281-280 B.C. (Porphyrius, *FGrH*, 260. 3. 10).

³ He was exiled with his father by Philip but returned to power by aid of Olympias. After Alexander's death he supported Olympias and Polyperchon (chap. 11. 2), his zeal finally turning his own people against him and leading to a second exile (chap. 36. 2-4). He appears to have returned to Aetolia with Polyperchon in 316 B.C. (chap. 52. 6).

βασιλέως καθόδου περι πεντήκοντα τὸν ἀριθμὸν,
 5 οὓς δῆσας ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Κάσανδρον. τῶν δὲ περι
 τὸν Αἰακίδην ἀθροισθέντων ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς καὶ τοῖς
 Αἰτωλοῖς συμμειζάντων πάλιν ἐπελθὼν ὁ Φίλιππος
 μάχῃ ἐκράτησεν καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνείλεν, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ
 6 Αἰακίδης ὁ βασιλεύς. ἐν ὀλίγαις δ' ἡμέραις τηλι-
 καῦτα ποιήσας προτερήματα κατεπλήξατο πολλοὺς
 τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὥστε τὰς ἀνοχύρους
 πόλεις ἐκλιπεῖν, εἰς δὲ τὰ δυσβατώτατα τῶν ὄρων
 συμφυγεῖν μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περι τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραχθέντα τοιοῦτον
 ἔσχε τὸ τέλος.

75. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἀσανδρος¹ ὁ τῆς Καρίας
 κυριεύων πιεζούμενος τῷ πολέμῳ διελύσατο πρὸς
 Ἀντίγονον ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας παραδώσει
 πάντας Ἀντιγόνῳ, τὰς δ' Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις αὐτο-
 νόμους ἀφήσει, τὴν δὲ σατραπείαν ἦν πρότερον
 εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέξει,² βέβαιος ὦν φίλος Ἀντιγόνῳ.
 2 δούς δὲ περι τούτων ὄμηρον Ἀγαθῶνα τὸν ἀδελφὸν
 καὶ μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας μεταμεληθεὶς ἐπὶ ταῖς
 συνθήκαις τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν ἐξέκλεψεν ἐκ τῆς ὀμη-
 ρίας πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον διαπρεσ-
 3 βευσάμενος ἡξίου βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην. ἐφ' οἷς
 Ἀντίγονος δεινοπαθήσας δύναμιν ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ
 τὴν ἐλευθέρωσιν τῶν πόλεων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ
 κατὰ θάλασσαν, τοῦ μὲν στόλου ναύαρχον ἀποδείξας

for the return of the king; these he bound and sent ^{318 B.C.}
 to Cassander.¹ As Aeacides and his men rallied
 from the fight and joined the Aetolians, Philip again
 advanced and overpowered them in battle, slaying
 many, among whom was King Aeacides² himself.
 By gaining such victories in a few days Philip so
 terrified many of the Aetolians that they abandoned
 their unfortified cities and fled to the most inac-
 cessible of their mountains with their children and
 their women.

Such was the outcome of the campaign in Greece.³

75. In Asia, Asander,⁴ the ruler of Caria, being
 hard pressed by the war, came to terms with Anti-
 gonus, agreeing to transfer to him all his soldiers,
 to relinquish the Greek cities and leave them auton-
 omous, and to hold as a grant the satrapy that he had
 formerly had, remaining a steadfast friend of Anti-
 gonus. Having given his brother Agathon as a
 hostage for the fulfilment of these terms and then
 after a few days having repented of the agreement,
 he secretly removed his brother from custody and
 sent emissaries to Ptolemy and Seleucus, begging
 them to aid him as soon as possible. Antigonus,
 enraged at this, dispatched a force both by sea and
 by land to liberate the cities, appointing Medius

¹ Pausanias (1. 11. 4) tells us that this battle was fought
 at Oeniadae.

² His son Pyrrhus, the later king of Epirus, was adopted
 and reared by Glaucias, king of Illyria, who seems to have
 been related to him in some way (Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, 3;
 Justin, 17. 3. 16-19).

³ Continued in chap. 75. 6.
⁴ He had been sent to Caria in the preceding year by
 Cassander (chap. 68. 4-7).

hand: τὰς δὲ σατραπείας ἄς πρότερον εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέξει F,
 τὰς δὲ σατραπείας δωρεὰς ἄς πρότερον εἶχε καθέξει RX.

¹ Ἀσανδρος Wesseling (cp. Book 18. 3. 1): Κάσανδρος
 MSS., Fischer.

² τὴν δὲ σατραπείαν ἦν πρότερον εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέξει F 2d

Μήδιον, τοῦ δὲ στρατοπέδου καταστήσας στρατη-
 4 γὸν Δόκιμον. οὗτοι δὲ παραγερόμενοι πρὸς τὴν
 πόλιν τῶν Μιλησίων τοὺς τε πολίτας ἐκάλουν ἐπὶ
 τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν φρουρουμένην ἄκραν ἐκ-
 5 πολιορκήσαντες εἰς αὐτονομίαν ἀποκατέστησαν τὸ
 πολίτευμα. περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντων τούτων Ἀντί-
 γονος Τράλλεις ἐξεπολιόρκησεν· εἰς δὲ Καῦνον
 παρελθὼν καὶ τὸν στόλον μεταπεμφάμενος εἶλε καὶ
 ταύτην τὴν πόλιν πλὴν τῆς ἄκρας· ταύτην δὲ περι-
 χαρακώσας, καθ' ὃ μέρος ἦν προσμάχεσθαι, συν-
 6 εχεῖς προσβολᾶς ἐποίητο. ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Ἰασὸν πόλιν
 ἐκπεμφθεὶς Πτολεμαῖος μετὰ δυνάμεως ἰκανῆς
 ἠνάγκασε¹ προσθέσθαι τοῖς περὶ Ἀντίγονον. αὐταὶ
 μὲν οὖν τῆς Καρίας οὖσαι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ὑπ-
 7 ετάγησαν Ἀντιγόνῳ. μετ' ὀλίγας δ' ἡμέρας
 ἐλθόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν πρεσβευτῶν παρ' Αἰτωλῶν
 καὶ Βοιωτῶν πρὸς μὲν τούτους συμμαχίαν συνέ-
 θετο, τῷ δὲ Κασάνδρῳ συνελθὼν εἰς λόγους ὑπέρ
 εἰρήνης περὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἀπῆλθεν ἀπρακτος,
 οὐ δυναμένων αὐτῶν οὐδαμῶς συμφωνήσαι. διόπερ
 ὁ Κασάνδρος ἀπογνοὺς τὰς διαλύσεις διέγνω τῶν
 8 κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάλιν πραγμάτων ἀντέχεσθαι.
 ἀναξεύξας οὖν μετὰ τριάκοντα νεῶν εἰς Ὠρεὸν
 ἐπολιόρκει τὴν πόλιν. ἐνεργῶς δ' αὐτοῦ ταῖς
 προσβολαῖς χρωμένον καὶ τοῦ πολιέματος ἤδη
 κατὰ κράτος ἀλισκομένον παρεγένετο βοηθήσων
 τοῖς Ὠρεῖταις Τελεσφόρος μὲν ἐκ Πελοποννήσου
 μετὰ νεῶν εἴκοσι καὶ στρατιωτῶν χιλίων, Μήδιος
 δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἔχων ναῦς ἑκατόν. οὗτοι δ'
 ὁρῶντες ἐφορμούσας τῷ λιμένι τὰς τοῦ Κασάνδρου

admiral of the fleet and making Docimus general 813 B.C.
 of the army.¹ These men, coming to the city of the
 Milesians, encouraged the citizens to assert their
 freedom; and, after taking by siege the citadel,
 which was held by a garrison, they restored the
 independence of the government. While they were
 thus engaged, Antigonus besieged and took Tralles;
 then, proceeding to Caunus and summoning the
 fleet, he captured that city also except for its citadel.
 Investing this, he kept making continuous attacks
 on the side where it was most easily assailed. Ptole-
 maeus,² who had been sent to Iasus with an adequate
 force, compelled that city to support Antigonus.
 In this way, then, these cities, which were in Caria,
 were made subject to Antigonus. A few days later,
 when ambassadors came to the latter from the
 Aetolians and the Boeotians, he made an alliance
 with them; but, when he entered into negotiations
 with Cassander about peace in the Hellespontine
 region, he accomplished nothing since they could
 in no way agree. For this reason Cassander gave
 up hope of settlement and decided to play a part
 once more in the affairs of Greece. Setting out
 for Oreüs,³ therefore, with thirty ships, he laid
 siege to the city. While he was vigorously attacking
 and was already at the point of taking the city by
 storm, reinforcements appeared for the people of
 Oreüs: Telesphorus from the Peloponnesus with
 twenty ships and a thousand soldiers, and Medius
 from Asia with a hundred ships. They saw the ships
 of Cassander blockading the harbour and threw fire

¹ For Medius cp. chap. 69. 3 and note. Nothing is known
 of the earlier career of Docimus.

² The nephew of Antigonus, cp. chap. 68. 5.

³ At the northern end of Euboea.

¹ ἠνάγκασε Wesseling: ἠναγκάσθη.

ναὺς πῦρ ἐνήκαν καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κατέκαυσαν, παρ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ πάσας διέφθειραν· τοῖς δ' ἐλαττωμένοις παραγενομένης βοηθείας ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπέπλευσαν οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καταφρονουσι τοῖς πολεμίοις. συμβαλόντες δ' αὐτοῖς μίαν μὲν κατέδυσαν, τρεῖς δ' αὐτάνδρους ἔλαβον.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν πραχθέντα περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὸν Πόντον τοιαῦτ' ἦν.

76. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται μὲν μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἐπήεσαν πορθοῦντες τῶν κατὰ Καμπανίαν¹ πόλεων ὄσαι τοῖς ἐναντίοις συνηγωνίζοντο, οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων μετὰ στρατοπέδου παραγενομένοι παραβοηθεῖν ἐπειράντο τοῖς ² κινδυνεύουσιν τῶν συμμάχων. ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσαντο δὲ τοῖς πολεμίοις περὶ Ταρακίαν³ πόλιν καὶ ταύτην μὲν εὐθὺς ἐρύσαντο τῶν ἐπικειμένων φόβων, μετ' ὀλίγας δ' ἡμέρας ἑκταξάντων ἀμφοτέρων τὰς δυνάμεις ἐγένετο μάχη καρτερὰ καὶ συγχροὶ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ἔπεσον. τὸ δὲ τέλος οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι βιασάμενοι κατὰ κράτος περιεγένοντο τῶν πολεμίων, ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον χρησάμενοι τῷ διαγμῷ πλείους ³ τῶν μυρίων ἀνείλον. καὶ τῆς μάχης ἀγνοουμένης ἔτι Καμπανοὶ μὲν καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀπέστησαν, ὁ δὲ δῆμος εὐθὺς δυνάμιν τε τὴν ἰκανὴν ἐξέπεμψεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα Γάιον Μάνιον καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος ⁴ Μάνιον Φούλβιον ἱππαρχον.⁵ τούτων δὲ πλησίον τῆς Καπύης καταστρατοπεδευσάντων οἱ Καμπανοὶ

into them, burning four and almost destroying them ^{218 n.c.} all; but when reinforcements for the defeated came from Athens, Cassander sailed out against the enemy, who were off their guard. When they met, he sank one ship and seized three with their crews.¹

Such were the activities in Greece and the Pontus.²

76. In Italy,³ the Samnites were advancing with a large army, destroying whatever cities in Campania⁴ were supporting their enemies; and the Roman consuls, coming up with an army, were trying to aid those of their allies who were in danger. They took the field against the enemy near Tarracina⁵ and at once relieved that city from its immediate fears; then a few days later, when both sides had drawn up their armies, a hard-fought battle took place and very many fell on both sides. Finally the Romans, pressing on with all their strength, got the better of their enemies and, pushing the pursuit for a long time, slew more than ten thousand. While this battle was still unknown to them, the Campanians, scorning the Romans, rose in rebellion; but the people at once sent an adequate force against them with the dictator Gaius Manius as commander and accompanying him, according to the national custom, Manius Fulvius as master-of-horse. When these were in position near Capua, the Campanians at first en-

¹ The fleet from Athens was commanded by Thymochures (*IG*², 2. 1. 682). ² The narrative is continued in chap. 77.

³ Continued from chap. 72. 9. Cp. Livy, 9. 26-27.

⁴ But cp. the critical note.

⁵ But cp. the critical note. No such battle as the one here described is recorded by Livy among the events of this year (*Livy*, 9. 26-27).

¹ Ταρακίαν Burger: Κίνναν MSS., Fischer.

² ἱππαρχον added by editors.

¹ Καμπανίαν Blunneboessel; Ἰταλίαν MSS., Fischer (who calls the reading *certe mendosum*).

τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρουν ἀγωνίζεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πυθόμενοι τὴν τῶν Σαμνιτῶν ἦτταν καὶ νομίσαντες πάσας τὰς δυνάμεις ἤξειν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς διελύσαντο πρὸς Ῥωμαίους· τοὺς γὰρ αἰτίους τῆς παραχῆς ἐξέδωκαν, οἱ προτεθείσης κρίσεως οὐ περιμείναντες τὴν ἀπόφασιν αὐτοὺς ἀνείλαν. αἱ δὲ πόλεις τυχοῦσαι συγγνώμης εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν ἀποκατέστησαν.

77. Τοῦ δ' ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήνησι μὲν ἦρχε Πολέμων, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπῆρχον ὕπατοι Λεύκιος Παπείριος τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἰούνιος, ἠχθη δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιάς κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἑβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν καὶ δέκα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα 2 στάδιον Παρμενίων Μιτυληναῖος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων τῶν χρόνων Ἀντίγονος ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα στρατηγὸν Πτολεμαῖον¹ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐλευθερῶσόντα, συνέπεμψε δ' αὐτῷ ναὺς μὲν μακρὰς ἑκατὸν καὶ πενήτηκοντα, Μῆδον ἐπιστήσας ναύαρχον, στρατιώτας δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ 3 πεντακοσίους. ἐποίησατο δὲ καὶ πρὸς Ῥοδίους συμμαχίαν καὶ προσελάβετο παρ' αὐτῶν ναὺς ἐξηρτισμένας πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον δέκα πρὸς τὴν τῶν 4 Ἑλλήνων ἐλευθέρωσιν. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στόλου καταπλεύσας τῆς Βοιωτίας εἰς τὸν Βαθὴν καλούμενον λιμένα παρὰ μὲν τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Βοιωτῶν προσελάβετο στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν δισχιλίους διακοσίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους τριακοσίους. μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τὰς ἐξ Ὀρεοῦ ναὺς καὶ

¹ Πτολεμαῖον Palmer: Πολέμονα.

¹ For this revolt cp. Livy, 9. 26. 5-7, where, however,

deavoured to fight; but afterwards, hearing of the 313 B.C. defeat of the Samnites and believing that all the forces would come against themselves, they made terms with the Romans. They surrendered those guilty of the uprising, who without awaiting the judgement of the trial that was instituted killed themselves. But the cities gained pardon and were reinstated in their former alliance.¹

77. When this year had passed, Polemon was archon in Athens, and in Rome the consuls were Lucius Papirius for the fifth time and Gaius Iunius²; and in this year the Olympic Games were celebrated for the one hundred and seventeenth time, Parmenion of Mitylenê winning the footrace. In this year³ Antigonos ordered his general Ptolemaeus into Greece to set the Greeks free and sent with him one hundred and fifty warships, placing Medius in command of them as admiral, and an army of five thousand foot and five hundred horse. Antigonos also made an alliance with the Rhodians and received from them for the liberation of the Greeks ten ships fully equipped for war. Ptolemaeus, putting in with the entire fleet at the harbour of Boeotia known as Bathys,⁴ received from the Boeotian League two thousand two hundred foot soldiers and one thousand three hundred horse. He also summoned his ships

the dictator and master-of-horse are called respectively C. Maenius and M. Folius. The account of Roman affairs is continued in chap. 101.

² Polemon was archon in 312/11 B.C. In the *Fasti Capitolini* the consuls for 313 B.C. are L. Papirius Cursor for the fifth time and C. Iunius Bubulcus Brutus for the second time (*CIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 28. 2). The events related in chaps. 77-80. 2 still belong to the year 313 B.C.

³ The narrative is continued from chap. 75. 8.

⁴ *i.e.* "Deep," on the Euripus near Aulis.

τειχίσας τὸν Σαλγανεά¹ συνήγαγεν ἐνταῦθα πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν ἤλπιζε γὰρ προσδέξασθαι τοὺς Χαλκιδεῖς, οἵπερ μόνου τῶν Εὐβοέων ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐφρουροῦντο. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος ἀγωνιῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Χαλκίδος τὴν Ὀρεοῦ πολιορκίαν ἔλυσεν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Χαλκίδα παρήλθεν καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις μετέπεμπετο. Ἀντίγονος δὲ πυθόμενος περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἐφεδρεῖν ἀλλήλοις τὰ στρατόπεδα, μετέπεμπε τὸν Μήδιον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ τοῦ στόλου, εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀναλαβὼν προῆγεν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ κατὰ τάχος, ὡς διαβησόμενος εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ὅπως ἢ μένοιτος Κασάνδρου περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν αὐτὸς ἔρημον καταλάβῃ Μακεδονίαν τῶν ἀμυνομένων ἢ τῇ βασιλείᾳ βοηθῶν ἀποβάλῃ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγματα. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος συνιδὼν τὴν ἐπινοίαν αὐτοῦ Πλείσταρχον μὲν ἀπέλιπεν ἐπὶ τῆς ἐν Χαλκίδι φρουρᾶς, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναλεύξας Ὀρωπὸν μὲν κατὰ κράτος εἶλε, Θηβαίους δ' εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ συμμαχίαν κατέστησεν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Βοιωτοὺς ἀνοχὰς ποιησάμενος καὶ καταλιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος στρατηγὸν Εὐπόλεμον ἀπῆλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ἀγωνιῶν περὶ τῆς τῶν πολεμίων διαβάσεως. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἐπειδὴ κατήντησεν εἰς τὴν Προποντιίδα, διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Βυζαντίους ἀξίων μετέχειν τῆς συμμαχίας. παραγενομένων δὲ καὶ παρὰ Λυσιμάχου πρεσβυτῶν καὶ παρακαλούντων μηδὲν ποιεῖν μήτε κατ' αὐτοῦ μήτε κατὰ Κασάνδρου τοῖς μὲν Βυζαντίοις ἔδοξε μένειν ἐφ' ἡσυχίας καὶ τηρεῖν τὴν πρὸς ἀμφοτέρους εἰρήνην ἅμα καὶ φιλίαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος διασχηστούμενος ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἅμα

¹ Σαλγανεά Palmer: Σαλγονέα RX, Σαλμονέα F.

from Oretis, fortified Salgameus,¹ and gathered there ³¹³ his entire force; for he hoped to be admitted by the Chalcidians, who alone of the Euboeans were garrisoned by the enemy. But Cassander, in his anxiety for Chalcis, gave up the siege of Oretis, moved to Chalcis, and summoned his forces. When Antigonus heard that in Euboea the armed forces were watching each other, he recalled Medius to Asia with the fleet, and at once with his armies set out at top speed for the Hellespont as if intending to cross over into Macedonia, in order that, if Cassander remained in Euboea, he might himself occupy Macedonia while it was stripped of defenders, or that Cassander, going to the defence of his kingdom, might lose his supremacy in Greece. But Cassander, perceiving Antigonus' plan, left Pleistarchus² in command of the garrison in Chalcis and setting out himself with all his forces took Oropus by storm and brought the Thebans into his alliance. Then, after making a truce with the other Boeotians and leaving Eupolemus as general for Greece, he went into Macedonia, for he was apprehensive of the enemy's crossing. As for Antigonus, when he came to the Propontis, he sent an embassy to the Byzantines, asking them to enter the alliance. But there had arrived envoys from Lysimachus also who were urging them to do nothing against either Lysimachus or Cassander; and the Byzantines decided to remain neutral and to maintain peace and friendship toward both parties. Antigonus, because he had been foiled in these undertakings and also because the winter season

¹ A town on the east coast of Boeotia, commanding the northern entrance of the Euripus (Strabo, 9, 2, 9).

² A son of Antipater and brother of Cassander (Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 31, 5; cp. Book 20, 112; Pausanias, 1, 15, 1).

δὲ καὶ τῆς χειμερινῆς ὥρας συγκλείουσας διέδωκε τοὺς στρατιώτας κατὰ πόλιν εἰς τὴν χειμασίαν.

78. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Κορκυραῖοι μὲν βοηθήσαντες Ἀπολλωνιάταις καὶ τοῖς Ἐπιδαμνίοις τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας Κασάνδρου ὑποσπόνδους ἀφῆκαν, τῶν δὲ πόλεων Ἀπολλωνίαν μὲν ἠλευθέρωσαν, Ἐπίδαμνον δὲ Γλαυκία τῷ τῶν 2 Ἰλλυριῶν βασιλεῖ παρέδωκαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς Πτολεμαῖος χωρισθέντος εἰς Μακεδονίαν Κασάνδρου καταπληξάμενος τοὺς φρουροῦντας τὴν Χαλκίδα παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς Χαλκιδεῖς ἀφῆκεν ἀφρουρήτους, ὥστε γενέσθαι φανερόν ὡς πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Ἀντίγονος ἐλευθεροῦν προήρηται τοὺς Ἕλληνας· ἐπίκαιρος γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ τοῖς βουλομένοις ἔχειν ὀρμητήριον πρὸς τὸ¹ διαπολεμεῖν 3 περὶ τῶν ὄλων. ὁ δ' οὖν Πτολεμαῖος² ἐκπολιορκήσας Ὠρωπὸν παρέδωκε τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ τοὺς Κασάνδρου στρατιώτας ὑποχειρίους ἔλαβε. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἐρετριεῖς καὶ Καρυστίους εἰς τὴν συμμαχίαν προσλαβόμενος ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως ἐπιστατοῦντος τῆς 4 πόλεως. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον λάθρα διεπέμποντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀξιοῦντες ἐλευθερώσαι τὴν πόλιν· τότε δὲ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παραγενηθέντος πλησίον τῆς πόλεως θαρρήσαντες ἠνάγκασαν τὸν Δημήτριον ἀνοχὰς ποιήσασθαι καὶ πρεσβείας ἀπο- 5 στέλλειν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον περὶ συμμαχίας. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος ἀναλεύξας ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς εἰς τὴν Βοιωτίαν τὴν τε Καδμείαν εἶλε καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλὼν ἠλευθέρωσε τὰς Θήβας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα

¹ πρὸς τὸ added by Kallenberg.

² Πτολεμαῖος Palmer: Πολέμων.

was closing in upon him, distributed his soldiers 313 B.C. among the cities for the winter.¹

78. While these things were going on, the Corcyraeans,² who had gone to the aid of the people of Apollonia and Epidamnus, dismissed Cassander's soldiers under a truce; and of these cities they freed Apollonia, but Epidamnus they gave over to Glaucias, the king of the Illyrians. After Cassander had departed for Macedonia, Antigonus' general Ptolemaeus, striking fear into the garrison that was holding Chalcis, took the city; and he left the Chalcidians without a garrison in order to make it evident that Antigonus in very truth proposed to free the Greeks, for the city is well placed for any who wish to have a base from which to carry through a war for supremacy.³ However that may be, when Ptolemaeus had taken Oropus by siege, he gave it back to the Boeotians and made captive the troops of Cassander.⁴ Thereafter, having received the people of Eretria and Carystus into the alliance, he moved into Attica, where Demetrius of Phalerum was governing the city. At first the Athenians kept sending secretly to Antigonus, begging him to free the city; but then, taking courage when Ptolemaeus drew near the city, they forced Demetrius to make a truce and to send envoys to Antigonus about an alliance. Ptolemaeus, moving from Attica into Boeotia, took the Cadmea, drove out the garrison, and freed Thebes. After this he advanced into Phocis

¹ The winter of 313/12 B.C.

² Cp. chaps. 67. 6; 70. 7.

³ Philip V of Macedonia named Chalcis one of the "three fetters of Greece" (Polybius, 18. 11; Livy, 32. 37. 3).

⁴ i.e. the troops left in Oropus by Cassander as a garrison, cp. chap. 77. 6.

πορευθεὶς εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα καὶ τὰς μὲν πλείους τῶν πόλεων προσαγόμενος ἐξέβαλε πανταχόθεν τὰς Κασάνδρου φρουράς· ἐπῆλθε δὲ καὶ τὴν Λοκρίδα καὶ τῶν Ὀπουντίων τὰ Κασάνδρου φρουρόντων συνεστήσατο πολιορκίαν καὶ συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ἐποιεῖτο.

79. Τῆς δ' αὐτῆς θερίας οἱ Κυρηναῖοι μὲν ἀποστάντες Πτολεμαίου τὴν ἄκραν περιστρατοπέδουσιν, ὡς αὐτίκα μάλα τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλοῦντες, παραγενόμενων δὲ πρεσβευτῶν ἐκ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας καὶ παρακαλούντων παύσασθαι τῆς φιλοτιμίας τούτους μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, τὴν δ' ἄκραν ² ἐνεργέστερον ἐπολιόρκουν. ἐφ' οἷς παροξυνθεὶς ὁ Πτολεμαῖος ἀπέστειλεν ἄγων στρατηγὸν μετὰ δυνάμειος πεζῆς, ἐξέπεμψε δὲ καὶ στόλον τὸν συλληψόμενον τοῦ πολέμου, ναύαρχον ἐπιστήσας Ἐπιαι- ³ νετόν. ὁ δὲ ἄγων ἐνεργῶς διαπολεμήσας τοῖς ἀφαστηκόσιν ἐκυρίευσεν κατὰ κράτος τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἰτίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως δῆσας ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξανδρείαν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὰ ὄπλα παρελόμενος καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν διοικήσας ὡς ποτ' ἔδοξεν αὐτῷ συμφέρειν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον.

⁴ Πτολεμαῖος δέ, τῶν περὶ Κυρήνην αὐτῷ κατὰ νοῦν ἀπηνητήκωτων, διῆρεν ἐκ τῆς Αἴγυπτου μετὰ δυνάμειος εἰς τὴν Κύπρον ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας τῶν βασιλέων. Πυγμαλίωνα δὲ εὐρὰν διαπρεσβεύομενον πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀνείλε, Πράξιππον δὲ τὸν τῆς Λαπιθίας βασιλέα καὶ τὸν τῆς Κερυνίας δυ-

¹ οἱ added by Capps.

where he won over most of the cities and from all ^{313 B.C.} of these expelled the garrisons of Cassander. He also marched against Locris; and, since the Opuntians belonged to the party of Cassander, he began a siege and made continuous attacks.¹

79. In that same summer² the people of Cyrené revolted from Ptolemy, invested the citadel, and seemed on the point of immediately casting out the garrison; and, when envoys came from Alexandria and bade them cease from their sedition, they killed them and continued the attack on the citadel with greater vigour. Enraged at them, Ptolemy dispatched Agis as general with a land army and also sent a fleet to take part in the war, placing Epænetus in command. Agis attacked the rebels with vigour and took the city by storm. Those who were guilty of the sedition he bound and sent to Alexandria; and then, after depriving the others of their arms and arranging the affairs of the city in whatever way seemed best to himself, he returned to Egypt.

But Ptolemy, now that the matter of Cyrené had been disposed of according to his wishes, crossed over with an army from Egypt into Cyprus against those of the kings who refused to obey him. Finding that Pygmalion was negotiating with Antigonos, he put him to death; and he arrested Praxippus, king of Lapithia and ruler of Cerynia,³ whom he suspected of

¹ Opus was probably taken, but no statement to the effect survives in our sources. Diodorus returns to Greek affairs in chap. 87.

² The summer of 313 B.C.

³ It is quite probable that the name of the ruler of Cerynia has been lost from the MSS. Lapithia and Cerynia are near the middle of the north coast of Cyprus.

² Fischer suspects the loss of a proper name after καὶ.

νάστην ὑποπεύσας ἄλλοτρίως ἔχειν συνέλαβε, καὶ
 Στασίοικον τὸν τῶν Μαριέων¹ καὶ τὴν μὲν πόλιν
 κατέσκαψε, τοὺς δ' ἐνοικοῦντας² μετήγαγεν εἰς
 5 Πάφον. ταῦτα δὲ διαπραξάμενος τῆς μὲν Κύπρου
 κατέστησε στρατηγὸν Νικοκρέοντα, παραδοὺς τὰς
 τε πόλεις καὶ τὰς προσόδους τῶν ἐκπεπτωκότων
 6 βασιλέων, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκπλεύσας
 ἐπὶ Συρίας τῆς ἄνω καλουμένης Ποσειδίων καὶ
 Ποταμοῦ Καρῶν ἐκπολιορκήσας διήρπασεν. ἐταί-
 μως δὲ πλεύσας ἐπὶ Κιλικίας Μάλον εἶλε καὶ τοὺς
 ἐγκαταληφθέντας ἐλαφροπώλησεν. ἐπόρθησε δὲ
 καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς χώραν καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὠφέλειās
 7 ἐμπλήσας ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. ἐπολιτεύ-
 ετο δὲ πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας οὕτως, ἐκκαλού-
 μενος αὐτῶν τὰς προθυμίας εἰς τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους
 κιδῶνους.

80. Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Ἄντιγόνου διέτριβεν αἰεὶ
 περὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν, ἐφεδρεύων ταῖς τῶν Αἰγυ-
 πτίων δυνάμεσιν. ὡς δ' ἤκουσε τὰς τῶν πόλεων
 ἀλώσεις Πίθωνα μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων κατέλιπε
 στρατηγόν, δοὺς αὐτῷ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας καὶ τὰ βαρέα
 τῶν ταγμάτων, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς τε ἵππεῖς
 καὶ τὰ ψιλικὰ τάγματα προῆγεν ἐπὶ Κιλικίας συν-
 2 τόμως, βοηθήσων τοῖς κινδυνεύουσιν. ὑστερήσας
 δὲ τῶν καιρῶν καὶ καταλαβὼν ἀποπελευκῶτα
 τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπανῆλθε συντόμως ἐπὶ τὸ στρατό-

¹ καὶ Στασίοικον τὸν τῶν Μαριέων Rhodoman, cp. chap. 62. 6: Στασιόικον τοῦ Μαλιέως RX, καὶ Στασίοικον τὸν τοῦ Μαλιέως F. ² ἐνοικοῦντας Dindorf: οἰκοῦντες.

¹ Stasioecus, king of Marion on the west coast of Cyprus, had first supported Antigonus and then Ptolemy (chap. 62. 6), and now seems to have turned against Ptolemy.

being ill disposed toward himself, and also Stasioecus,¹ 313 B.C. ruler of Marion, destroying the city and transporting the inhabitants to Paphos.² After accomplishing these things, he appointed Nicocreon³ as general of Cyprus, giving him both the cities and the revenues of the kings who had been driven out; but he himself with his army, sailing toward Upper Syria, as it is called, captured and sacked Poseidium and Potami Caron.⁴ Sailing without delay to Cilicia, he took Malus and sold as booty those who were captured there. He also plundered the neighbouring territory and, after satiating his army with spoil, sailed back to Cyprus. His playing up to the soldiers in this way was designed to evoke enthusiasm in face of the encounters that were approaching.

80. Now Antigonus' son Demetrius was staying on in Coelē Syria lying in wait for the Egyptian armies.⁵ But when he heard of the capture of the cities, he left Pithon as general in charge of the region, giving him the elephants and the heavy-armed units of the army; and he himself, taking the cavalry and the light-armed units, moved rapidly toward Cilicia to give aid to those who were in danger. Arriving after the opportunity had passed and finding that the enemy had sailed away, he went rapidly

² The text of this sentence is unsatisfactory, and a lacuna is suspected. Paphos is on the south-west coast of Cyprus.

³ Nicocreon, king of Salamis on the south coast of Cyprus, had been with Alexander at Tyre in 332/31 B.C. (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 2. 22. 2; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 29. 2). After Alexander's death he supported Ptolemy (chap. 59. 1). For his treachery and death in 310 B.C. cp. Book 20. 21.

⁴ See Leonard Woolley, *A Forgotten Kingdom*, Penguin Books 1953, for Poseidium at the mouth of the Orontes. Potami Caron is unidentified.

⁵ Cp. chap. 69.

πεδον, ἀποβεβληκῶς τῶν ἵππων τοὺς πλείους κατὰ τὴν ὄδοιπορίαν· διέτεινε γὰρ ἕξ ἡμέραις ἐπὶ Μάλου σταβμοὺς εἴκοσι καὶ τέσσαρας, ὥστε διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς κακοπαθίας μῆτε σκευοφόρον ἀκολουθήσαι μηδένα μῆτε τοὺς ἵπποκόμους.

3 Ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος, κατὰ νοῦν αὐτῷ τῶν πραγμάτων ἀπηνητήκωτων, τότε μὲν ἀπῆρεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον, μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ χρόνον παραξυνόμενος ὑπὸ Σελεύκου διὰ τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀλλοτριότητα διέγνω στρατεῖν ἐπὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν καὶ παρατάττεσθαι τοῖς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. συναγαγὼν οὖν πανταχόθεν τὰς δυνάμεις ἀνέλευξεν ἀπὸ Ἀλεξανδρείας εἰς Πηλοῦσιον, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ τετρακισχιλίους, ὧν ἦσαν οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες, οἱ δὲ μισθοφόροι, Αἰγυπτίων δὲ πλῆθος, τὸ μὲν κομιζόν βέλη καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευήν, τὸ δὲ καθωπλισμένον καὶ πρὸς μάχην 5 χρήσιμον. ἀπὸ δὲ Πηλοῦσιου διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου διελθὼν κατεστρατοπέδευσε πλησίον τῶν πολεμίων περὶ τὴν παλαιὰν Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Δημήτριος μεταπεμφόμενος πανταχόθεν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς χειμασίας στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν παλαιὰν Γάζαν ὑπέμεινε τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ἔφοδον.

81. Τῶν δὲ φίλων αὐτῷ συμβουλευόντων μὴ παρατάττεσθαι πρὸς ἡγεμόνα τηλικούτου καὶ δύναμιν μείζω, τοῦτοις μὲν οὐ προσείχεν, εἰς δὲ τὸν κίνδυνον παρεσκευάζετο τεθαρρηκῶς, καίπερ² νέος ὧν παντελῶς καὶ τηλικαύτην μάχην μέλλων ἀγ-

¹ ἐπὶ Geer : ἀπὸ.

² καίπερ Fischer : καὶ γὰρ.

¹ Cp. the critical note. The forced march must have been the one from his base in Coelē Syria toward Malus in Cilicia. The length of the stage or distance between posting stations

back to his camp, having lost most of his horses 318 B.C. during the march; for in six days' march towards Malus¹ he covered twenty-four stages, with the result that on account of the excessive hardship not one of his sutlers or of his grooms kept up the pace.

Ptolemy, since his undertakings had turned out 312 B.C. as he wished, now sailed away to Egypt; but after a little while, spurred on by Seleucus because of his hostility toward Antigonus, he decided to make a campaign into Coelē Syria and take the field against the army of Demetrius. He therefore gathered together his forces from all sides and marched from Alexandria to Pelusium with eighteen thousand foot and four thousand horse. Of his army some were Macedonians and some were mercenaries, but a great number were Egyptians, of whom some carried the missiles and the other baggage but some were armed and serviceable for battle. Marching through the desert from Pelusium, he camped near the enemy at Old Gaza in Syria.² Demetrius, who had likewise summoned his soldiers to Old Gaza from their winter quarters³ on all sides, awaited the approach of his opponents.

81. Although his friends were urging him not to take the field against so great a general and a superior force, Demetrius paid no heed to them but confidently prepared for the conflict even though he was very young and was about to engage in so great a battle

on the Persian roads was not uniform. If we take 17 miles as an average, the army covered some 400 miles in 6 days, but the distance seems actually to have been very much less.

² According to Strabo (16. 2. 30), Alexander had destroyed Gaza; but the city clearly retained its importance at least as a fortress (Arrian, *Anabasis*, 2. 26-27).

³ The winter of 313/12 B.C.

2 *ωνίζεσθαι χωρὶς τοῦ πατρός. συναγαγόντος δ' ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐκκλησίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ στάντος ἐπὶ τινος ἀναστήματος μετὰ ἀγωνίας καὶ διατροπῆς ὁ μὲν ὄχλος ἀνεβόησε μῖα φωνῇ θαρρεῖν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ τὸν κήρυκα καταπαῦσαι τοὺς θορυβοῦντας ἅπαντες σιω-
3 πὴν παρέιχοντο. οὔτε γὰρ στρατιωτικὸν ἔγκλημα ὑπῆρχε περὶ αὐτὸν οὔτε πολιτικόν, ἅτε προσφάτως ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένον: ὅπερ εἴωθε γίγνεσθαι τοῖς παλαιοῖς στρατηγοῖς ὅταν ἐκ πολλῶν προφάσεων ἐν ἔγκλημα πρὸς ἓνα καιρὸν ἀθροίζηται. τὸ γὰρ πλῆθος αἰεὶ δυσάρεστον ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν μένον καὶ πᾶν τὸ μὴ πλεονάζον κεχαρισμένην ἔχει τὴν μεταβολήν. τοῦ τε πατρός ἤδη γεγηρακὸς αἰ τῆς βασιλείας ἐλπίδες εἰς τὴν τούτου διαδοχὴν ἦγον
4 ἅμα τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄχλων εὐνοίαν. ἦν δὲ καὶ τῷ κάλλει καὶ τῷ μεγέθει διάφορος, ἔτι δὲ κεκοσμημένος ὅπλοις βασιλικοῖς εἶχε πολλὴν ὑπεροχὴν καὶ κατάπληξιν, δι' ἧς εἰς ἐλπίδας ἀδρᾶς ἦγε τοὺς πολλοὺς: πρὸς δὲ τούτοις πρῶτης τις ἦν περὶ αὐτόν, ἀρμόζουσα νέῳ βασιλεῖ, δι' ἧς εἰς προθυμίαν ἐξεκαλείτο πάντας, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἐκτὸς τάξεως συνδραμεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόασιν, συναγωνιώντας τῇ νεότητι καὶ τῇ μελλούσῃ γίνεσθαι κρίσει
5 διὰ τῆς παρατάξεως. οὐ μόνον γὰρ πρὸς πλείονας ἤμελλε διακινδυνεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ἡγεμόνας σχεδὸν μεγίστους, Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον: οὗτοι γὰρ πάντας τοὺς πολέμους Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συστρατευσάμενοι καὶ πολλάκις καθ' αὐτοὺς δυνάμεων*

apart from his father.¹ When he had called together ^{312 B.C.} an assembly under arms and, anxious and agitated, had taken his position on a raised platform, the crowd shouted with a single voice, bidding him be of good courage; and then, before the herald bade the shouting men cease their tumult, they all became silent. For, because he had just been placed in command, neither soldiers nor civilians had for him any ill will such as usually develops against generals of long standing when at a particular time many minor irritations are combined in a single mass grievance; for the multitude becomes exacting when it remains under the same authority, and every group that is not preferred welcomes change. Since his father was already an old man, the hopes of the kingdom, centring upon his succession, were bringing him the command and at the same time the goodwill of the multitude. Moreover, he was outstanding both in beauty and in stature, and also when clad in royal armour he had great distinction and struck men with awe, whereby he created great expectations in the multitude. Furthermore, there was in him a certain gentleness becoming to a youthful king, which won for him the devotion of all, so that even those outside the ranks ran together to hear him, feeling sympathetic anxiety on account of his youth and the critical struggle that impended. For he was about to fight a decisive battle not only against more numerous forces, but also against generals who were almost the greatest, Ptolemy and Seleucus. Indeed, these generals, who had taken part with Alexander in all his wars and had

¹ In the late summer of 314 B.C., when he was sent to Syria, he was 22 years old (chap. 69. 1). For the following

battle cp. the brief accounts in Justin, 15. 1. 6-9, and Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 5.

ἡγησάμενοι μέχρι τῶν καιρῶν τούτων ὑπῆρχον
 6 ἀνίκητοι. ὁ δ' οὖν Δημήτριος παρακάλεσας τὰ
 πλῆθη τοῖς οἰκείοις λόγοις καὶ δωρεάς τε δώσειν
 κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν καὶ τὰ λάφυρα συγχωρήσειεν ἐπαγ-
 γειάμενος ἐξέταξε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν μάχην.

82. Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τὸ λαὸν κέρας ἔταξε,¹ καθ' ὃ
 τὸν κίνδυνον αὐτὸς ἤμελλε ποιῆσθαι, πρώτους μὲν
 τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν ἵππεῖς ἐπιλέκτους διακοσίους, ἐν
 οἷς ἦσαν οἱ τε ἄλλοι φίλοι πάντες καὶ Πίθων
 ὁ συνεστρατευμένος μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, συγκαθιστά-
 2 μέτοχος. πρόταγμα δὲ τρεῖς εἴλας ἵππέων ἔταξεν
 καὶ πλαγιοφυλάκους τὰς ἴσας καὶ χωρὶς ἕξω τοῦ
 κέρατος ἀπολελυμένας τρεῖς Ταραντίνων, ὥστ' εἶ-
 ναι τοὺς περὶ τὸ σῶμα τεταγμένους ἵππεῖς ξυστο-
 φόρους μὲν πεντακοσίους Ταραντίνους δὲ ἑκατόν.
 3 ἐξῆς δ' ἔταξε τῶν ἵππέων τοὺς καλουμένους
 μὲν ἑταίρους, ὄντας δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὀκτακοσίους,
 μετὰ δὲ τούτους παντοδαποὺς ἵππεῖς οὐκ ἐλάττους
 τῶν χιλίων πεντακοσίων. πρὸ παντὸς δὲ τοῦ κέ-
 ρατος ἔστησε τῶν ἐλεφάντων τριάκοντα καὶ τὰ
 διαστήματα αὐτῶν ἐπλήρωσε τοῖς ψιλικοῖς τάγ-
 4 μασι, ὧν ἦσαν ἀκοντισταὶ μὲν καὶ τοξόται χίλιοι,
 σφενδονῆται δὲ Πέρσαι πεντακόσιοι. τὸ μὲν οὖν
 εὐώνυμον κέρας οὕτω κατασκευάσας διανοεῖτο
 τούτῳ κρίνειν² τὴν μάχην. ἐχομένην δ' ἔστησε τὴν
 τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγα, συνεστῶσαν ἕξ ἀνδρῶν μυ-
 ρίων χιλίων· τούτων δὲ ἦσαν Μακεδόνες μὲν δισχι-

often led armies independently, were unconquered ^{512 B.C.}
 up to this time. At all events, Demetrius, after
 encouraging the crowd with words suitable to the
 occasion and promising to give gifts to them as they
 were deserved and to yield the booty to the soldiers,
 drew up his army for the battle.

82. On the left wing, where he himself was going
 to take part in the battle, he placed first the two
 hundred selected horsemen of his guard, among
 whom were all his other friends and, in particular,
 Pithon, who had campaigned with Alexander and
 had been made by Antigonus co-general and partner
 in the whole undertaking.¹ As an advanced guard
 he drew up three troops of cavalry and the same
 number as guards on the flank, and in addition
 to these and stationed separately outside the wing,
 three troops of Tarentines²; thus those that were
 drawn up about his person amounted to five hundred
 horsemen armed with the lance and one hundred
 Tarentines. Next he posted those of the cavalry
 who were called the Companions, eight hundred in
 number, and after them no less than fifteen hundred
 horsemen of all kinds. In front of the whole wing
 he stationed thirty of his elephants, and he filled
 the intervals between them with units of light-armed
 men, of whom a thousand were javelin-throwers and
 archers and five hundred were Persian slingers. In
 this fashion then he formed the left wing, with which
 he intended to decide the battle. Next to it he drew
 up the infantry phalanx composed of eleven thou-
 sand men, of whom two thousand were Macedonians,

¹ Cp. chap. 69. 1 and note.

² Light cavalry armed with javelins. The origin of the
 name and the connection, if any, with Tarentum, are unknown.
 Cp. chap. 29. 2.

¹ ἔταξε editors : ἐξέταξε.

² κρίνειν Sintenis : κρινεῖν, κινεῖν.

λοι, Λύκιοι δὲ καὶ Παμφύλιοι χίλιοι, μισθοφόροι δ' ὀκτακισχίλιοι. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔταξε τοὺς λοιποὺς ἵππεῖς χιλίους πεντακοσίους, ὧν Ἀνδρόνικος ἡγήετο. τούτῳ δ' ἦν συντεταγμένον λοξὴν φυλάττειν τὴν στάσιν καὶ φυγομαχεῖν, παραδοκῶντα τὴν δι' αὐτοῦ γινομένην κρίσιν. τοὺς δὲ λοιποὺς τῶν ἐλεφάντων τρεῖςκαίδεκα ἔστησε πρὸ τῆς τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγος, μίξας εἰς τὰ¹ διαστήματα τῶν ψιλῶν τοὺς ἱκανοὺς. Δημήτριος μὲν οὖν διέκόσμησε τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον.

83. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔταξαν ἰσχυρὰν τὴν εὐώνυμον τάξιν, ἀγνοοῦντες τῶν ἐναντιῶν τὴν ἐπιβολὴν· μαθόντες δὲ παρὰ τῶν κατασκόπων τὸ γέγονός ταχέως ἔξέταξαν τὴν δύναμιν ὅπως τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἰσχυρὸν ἔχον καὶ δύναμιν τὴν κρατίστην διαγωνίσσεται πρὸς τοὺς μετὰ Δημητρίου τεταγμένους ἐν τοῖς εὐωνύμοις μέρσειν. ἔταξαν δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ κέρατος τούτου² τῶν ἵππέων τοὺς κρατίστους τρισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς καὶ² αὐτοὶ διεγνώκεισαν ἀγωνίσασθαι. προέταξαν δὲ τῆς στάσεως ταύτης τοὺς κομίζοντας χάρακα σεσθιρωμένον καὶ δεδεμένον ἀλύσειν, ὃν παρεσκευάσαντο πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἔφοδον· ταθέντος γὰρ τούτου ῥάδιον ἦν εἶργειν τὰ θηρία

¹ εἰς τὰ Dindorf: εἰς τῶα.

² τούτου second hand in R: τοῦ.

¹ As a military term *χάραξ* elsewhere means either a pointed stake to be used in making a palisade or the palisade itself, and this passage is cited in L.S.J. as an example of the latter meaning. However, here it is certainly a device with upright spikes on which the elephants step (chap. 84). In the defence of Megalopolis, knowing that Polyperchon would send his

one thousand were Lycians and Pamphylians, and ^{312 B.C.} eight thousand were mercenaries. On the right wing he drew up the rest of his cavalry, fifteen hundred men commanded by Andronicus. This officer was ordered to hold his line back at an angle and avoid fighting, awaiting the outcome of the conflict fought by Demetrius. The thirteen other elephants he stationed in front of the phalanx of the infantry with the normal complement of light troops in the intervals. In this manner, then, Demetrius arrayed his army.

83. Ptolemy and Seleucus at first made strong the left part of their line, not knowing the intention of the enemy; but when they learned from scouts the formation he had adopted, they quickly reformed their army in such a way that their right wing should have the greatest strength and power and be matched against those arrayed with Demetrius on his left. They drew up on this wing the three thousand strongest of their cavalry, along with whom they themselves had decided to fight. In front of this position they placed the men who were to handle the spiked devices¹ made of iron and connected by chains that they had prepared against the onset of the elephants; for when this contrivance had been stretched out, it was easy to prevent the beasts

elephants through a breach in the wall, Damis (who had served with Alexander and knew the nature of the elephant) studded many frames with sharp nails and, after placing them with their points upwards in the way the elephants would necessarily follow, covered them with loose earth (Book 18. 71. 2-6). In the present battle, since the point of attack would not be known long in advance, a portable device was needed. Perhaps we should think of planks with spikes driven through them, connected by chains. Kromayer, referring to our passages, speaks of "Fuszangeln," *i.e.* caltrops or crowfeet (Kromayer and Veith, *Heerwesen u. Kriegsführung*, 141).

3 τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας. προέταξαν δὲ τοῦ κέρατος τούτου καὶ τὰ ψιλικά τάγματα, παραγγειλαντες τοῖς τε ἀκονισταῖς καὶ τοξόταις συνεχῶς κατατιπρώσκειν τὰ θηρία καὶ τοὺς ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἀναβηθήκοντας. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον ὀχρωσάμενοι τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν ἐκτάξαντες ἐνδεχομένως ἐπήγον τοῖς πολεμίοις μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς.

Ἄντεπαγόντων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐναντίων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπ' ἄκρων τῶν κεράτων ἵππομαχία συνέστη τῶν προτεταγμένων ἱππέων, ἐν οἷς πολλὴ προ-
4 ἐτέρουν οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον περιππευσάντων τὸ κέρας καὶ βιαιότερον ἐπενεχθέντων ὀρθίαις¹ ταῖς εἰλαῖς συνέστη καρτερὰ μάχη διὰ τὰς ἑκατέρων
5 προθυμίας. κατὰ μὲν οὖν τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον τοῖς ξυστοῖς ἀγωνισάμενοι τούτων τε τὰ πλείστα συνέτριψαν καὶ τῶν ἀγωνιζομένων οὐκ ὀλίγους κατετραυμάτισαν· κατὰ δὲ τὴν δευτέραν ἀναστροφὴν² εἰς τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ξίφους μάχην ὤρμησαν καὶ συμπλεκόμενοι πολλοὺς ἀλλήλων ἀνήρουν, οἳ τε ἠγεμόνες αὐτοὶ πρὸ πάντων κινδυνεύοντες προετρέποντο τοὺς ὑποτεταγμένους εὐρώσως ὑπομένειν τὸ δεινόν, οἳ τ' ἐπὶ τῶν κεράτων ἱππεῖς, ἅπαντες ἐπιλεγεμένοι κατ' ἀρετὴν, ἡμιλλῶντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους, θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀνδρείας τοὺς συναγωνιζομένους στρατηγούς.

84. Ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον τῆς ἵππομαχίας οὔσης ἐφαμίλλου τὰ θηρία διὰ τῶν Ἰνδῶν εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα παρορμηθέντα μέχρι μὲν τινος προῆγεν καταπληκτικῶς, ὡς οὐδενὸς ὑποσθησομένου· ὡς δ' ἐπὶ τὸν

¹ ὀρθίαις Kromayer (cp. Suidas s.v. ὀρθία): ὀρθαῖς.

from moving forward. In front of this wing they ^{312 B.C.} also stationed their light-armed units, ordering the javelin-men and archers to shoot without ceasing at the elephants and at those who were mounted upon them. When they had made their right wing strong in this manner and had drawn up the rest of their army as circumstances permitted, they advanced upon the enemy with a great shout.

Their opponents also advanced; and first there was a cavalry action on the extreme wings between the troops of the advance guards in which the men of Demetrius had much the better of it. But after a little, when Ptolemy and Seleucus had ridden around the wing and charged upon them more heavily with cavalry drawn up in depth, there was severe fighting because of the zeal of both sides. In the first charge, indeed, the fighting was with spears, most of which were shattered, and many of the antagonists were wounded; then, rallying again, the men rushed into battle at sword's point, and, as they were locked in close combat, many were slain on each side. The very commanders, endangering themselves in front of all, encouraged those under their command to withstand the danger stoutly; and the horsemen upon the wings, all of whom had been selected for bravery, vied with each other since as witnesses of their valour they had their generals, who were sharing the struggle with them.

84. After the cavalry battle had continued for a long time on equal terms, the elephants, urged on into the combat by their Indian mahouts, advanced for a certain distance in a way to inspire terror, just as if no one were going to withstand them. When,

² ἐπιστροφὴν editors except Fischer.

σεσιδηρωμένον χάρακα κατήντησε, τὸ μὲν πλῆθος τῶν ἀκοντιστῶν καὶ τοξωτῶν συνεχῶς βαλλόντων κατετίρωσκε τὰ σώματα τῶν ἐλεφάντων καὶ τοὺς 2 ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἀναβηρικότας· βιαζομένων δὲ τῶν Ἰνδῶν καὶ κολαζόντων τὰ θηρία τινὰ μὲν αὐτῶν περιεπίροντο τῷ φιλοτεχνηθέντι χάρακι, καὶ ταῖς πληγαῖς καὶ πυκνότησι τῶν τιτρωσκόντων περιώ- 3 δυνα γινόμενα ἐποίει θόρυβον. τὸ γὰρ γένος τοῦτο κατὰ μὲν τοὺς ὀμαλοὺς καὶ μαλακοὺς τόπους ἀνυπόστατον παρέχεται κατὰ στόμα τὴν ῥώμην, ἐν δὲ τοῖς τραχέσι καὶ δυσβάτοις τελέως ἄπρακτον 4 τὴν ἀλκὴν διὰ τὴν τῶν ποδῶν μαλακότητα. διὸ καὶ τότε, τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον συνετῶς προεωραμένων τὸ μέλλον ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος τῆς πῆξεως,¹ ἄπρακτον ἐποίει τὴν βίαν αὐτῶν. τέλος δὲ τῶν πλείστων Ἰνδῶν κατακοντισθέντων ὑποχειρίους συνέβη γενέ- 5 σθαι πάντας τοὺς ἐλέφαντας. οὐ τελεσθέντος οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἰππέων καταπλαγέντες πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετ' ὀλίγων ἀπολειφθεὶς καὶ δεόμενος ἐκάστου στήναι καὶ μὴ καταλιπεῖν αὐτόν, ὡς οὐδεὶς προσεῖχε, συναποχω- 6 ρεῖν ἤναγκάζετο. μέχρι μὲν οὖν Γάζης οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἰππέων συνακολουθοῦντες ὑπήκουον καὶ κατέστησαν εἰς τάξεις, ὥστε μηδένα ῥαδίως τολμᾶν προσάγειν τῶν εἰκῆ διωκόντων· τὸ γὰρ πεδίον εὐρύχωρον ὄν καὶ μαλακὸν συνήργει τοῖς βουλομένοις 7 ἐν τάξει ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἀποχώρησιν. συνείποντο δὲ καὶ πεζῶν οἱ βουλευθέντες λιπεῖν τὰς τάξεις καὶ

¹ For τῆς πῆξεως Fischer in his apparatus suggests ἡ πήρωσις.

¹ Cp. Book 18. 71. 6, where πληγῆ is clearly used of the wounds caused by the spikes.

however, they came up to the barrier of spikes, the 312 B.C. host of javelin-throwers and archers, who were sending their missiles unremittingly, began to wound severely the elephants themselves and those who were mounted upon them; and while the mahouts were forcing the beasts forward and were using their goads, some of the elephants were pierced by the cleverly devised spikes and, tormented by their wounds¹ and by the concentrated efforts of the attackers, began to cause disorder. For on smooth and yielding ground these beasts display in direct onset a might that is irresistible, but on terrain that is rough and difficult their strength is completely useless because of the tenderness of their feet. Thus, too, on this occasion, since Ptolemy shrewdly foresaw what would result from the setting up of the spikes, he rendered the power of the elephants un-availing.² The final outcome was that, after most of the mahouts had been shot down, all the elephants were captured. When this happened, most of Demetrius' horsemen were panic-stricken and rushed into flight; and he himself was left with a few and then, since no one heeded him when he begged them each to stand and not desert him, was forced to leave the field with the rest. Now as far as Gaza most of the cavalry who were following with him listened to orders and remained in formation, so that no one of those who were pursuing at random lightly risked attacking; for the plain was open and yielding, and favourable to men who wished to withdraw in formation. There followed also those of the infantry who preferred to

² Or, reading ἡ πήρωσις; "Thus on this occasion also, as Ptolemy shrewdly foresaw would happen, the wounds caused by the spikes rendered, etc."

χωρίς τῶν ὀπλων διασώζειν ἑαυτοὺς ἐλαφροῦς. παραλλάσσοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ Γάζαν περὶ ἡλίου δύσιν ἀπολιπόντες τῶν ἵππέων τινὲς παρήλθον εἰς τὴν 8 πόλιν, ἐκκομίσαι βουλόμενοι τὰς ἀποσκευάς. ἀνοιχθεῖσάν οὖν τῶν πυλῶν καὶ πλήθους ὑποζυγίων ἀθροισθέντος, ἔτι δ' ἐκάστου πρώτου σπεύδοντας ἐξαγαγεῖν τὰ σκευοφόρα τοσοῦτον θόρυβον γενέσθαι συνέβη περὶ τὰς πύλας ὥστε τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων ἐπιόντων μηδένα δύνασθαι φθάσαι συγκλείσαντα. διόπερ εἰσπεσόντων τῶν πολεμίων ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἡ πόλις ὑποχείριος ἐγένετο τοῖς περὶ Πτολεμαίων.

85. Τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτο τὸ τέλος λαβούσης Δημήτριος μὲν διέτεινεν εἰς Ἄζωτον περὶ μέσας 2 νύκτας, διελθὼν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κήρυκα περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ἀναιρέσεως ἐξέπεμψεν, σπεύδων ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τῆς ἐπιβαλλούσης κηδείας ἀξιώσαι τοὺς 3 τελευτηκότας· ἐτύγχανον γὰρ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν φίλων πεπτωκότες, ὧν ἦσαν ἐπιφανέστατοι Πίθων τε ὁ μετέχων τῆς στρατηγίας ἐπ' ἴσης αὐτῷ καὶ Βοιωτὸς πολὺν χρόνον συνεζηκῶς Ἀντιγόνῳ τῷ 3 πατρὶ καὶ μετεσχηκῶς παντὸς ἀπορρήτου· κατὰ δὲ τὴν παράταξιν ἔπεσον μὲν πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, ὧν ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ἵππεῖς τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἐάλωσαν δ' ὑπὲρ ὀκτακισχιλίου. οἱ δὲ περὶ Πτολεμαίων καὶ Σέλευκον δόντες τὴν ἀναίρεσιν τῶν νεκρῶν τὴν τε ἀλοῦσαν βασιλικὴν ἀποσκευὴν καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τοὺς περὶ τὴν αὐτὴν εἰωθότας διατρίβειν χωρὶς λύτρων ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Δημήτριον·

leave their lines and, abandoning their heavy arms, ^{312 B.C.} save themselves by travelling light. But as Demetrius was passing Gaza at about sunset, some of the cavalry dropped out and entered the city since they wished to carry away their baggage. Then, when the gates were opened and a large number of pack animals were gathered together and when each man tried to lead out his own beasts first, there arose such confusion around the gates that when the troops of Ptolemy came up no one was able to close the gates in time. Hence the enemy dashed within the walls, and the city came into the possession of Ptolemy.

85. After the battle had ended in this fashion, Demetrius reached Azotus about the middle of the night, covering two hundred and seventy stades.¹ Thence he sent a herald about the burial of the dead since he was very anxious at any cost to honour those who had perished with the funeral that was their due; for it happened that most of his friends had fallen, the most distinguished of whom were Pithon, who had shared the command on equal terms with himself, and Boeotus, who for a long time had lived with his father Antigonos and had shared in all his state secrets. In the battle there had fallen more than five hundred men,² the majority of whom were cavalry and men of distinction; and more than eight thousand had been captured. Ptolemy and Seleucus permitted the recovery of the dead, and they returned to Demetrius without ransom the royal baggage, which had been captured, and those of the prisoners who had been accustomed to be in attendance at the

¹ About 31 miles.

² Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 5. 2, says that 5000 men were slain.

οὐ γὰρ περὶ τούτων ἔφασαν διαφέρεισθαι πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, ἀλλ' ὅτι τοῦ πολέμου γενομένου κοινοῦ πρότερον μὲν πρὸς Περδικκάν, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Εὐμενῆ τὰ μέρη τῆς δορικτήτου χώρας οὐκ ἀποδοῖν τοῖς φίλοις καὶ συνθέμενος φιλίαν¹ πρὸς αὐτὸν τοῦναντίον ἀφέλοιτο τὴν σατραπείαν τῆς Βαβυλωνίας
⁴ Σελεύκου παρὰ πάντα τὰ δίκαια. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος τοὺς μὲν ἀλόντας στρατιώτας ἀποστείλας εἰς Αἴγυπτον προσέταξεν ἐπὶ τὰς νομαρχίας² διελεῖν, αὐτὸς δὲ θάψας τῶν ἰδίων τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τελευτήσαντας ἅπαντας μεγαλοπρεπῶς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπήει τῶν κατὰ Φοινικῆν πόλεων τὰς μὲν πολιορκῶν, τὰς
⁵ δὲ πειθοῖ προσαγόμενος. Δημητρίος δὲ δύναμιν οὐκ ἔχων ἀξιόχρευν πρὸς μὲν τὸν πατέρα βυβλιαφόρον ἀπέστειλεν, ἀξιῶν βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην· αὐτὸς δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς Τρίπολιν τῆς Φοινίκης μετέπεμπετό τε τοὺς ἐκ Κιλικίας στρατιώτας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι παρεφύλαττον ἢ πόλεις ἢ φρούρια μακρὰν ἀφεστῶτα τῶν πολεμίων.

86. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ κρατῶν τῶν ὑπαίθρων Σιδῶνα μὲν προσηγάγετο, τῆς δὲ Τύρου πλησίον στρατοπεδεύσας παρεκάλεσεν Ἀνδρόνικον τὸν φρουράρχον παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ δωρεὰς τε
² καὶ τιμὰς ἀδράς ἐπηγγέλατο δοῦναι. ὁ δὲ φήσας μηδεὶ τρόπῳ προδώσειν τὴν δεδομένην ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου πίστιν, ἐλοιδόρησε φορτικῶς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον. ὕστερον δὲ στασιασάντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ Τύρου καὶ γενόμενος ὑποχείριος προσεδόκα μὲν τιμωρίας τεύξεσθαι διὰ τε

court; for, they said, it was not about these that ^{812 B.C.} they were at variance with Antigonus but because, although he and they had made war in common, first against Perdiccas and later against Eumenes, he had not turned over to his companions their share of the captured territory, and again because, after making a compact of friendship with Seleucus, he had nevertheless taken away from him his satrapy of Babylonia contrary to all right. Ptolemy sent the captured soldiers off into Egypt, ordering them to be distributed among the nomes; but he himself, after giving a magnificent burial to all those of his own men who had died in the battle, went with his forces against the cities of Phoenicia, besieging some of them and winning others by persuasion. But Demetrius, since he did not have a sufficiently strong army, sent a messenger to his father, asking him to aid him as quickly as possible. He himself, moving to Tripolis in Phoenicia, summoned the soldiers from Cilicia and also those of his other men who were guarding cities or strongholds far removed from the enemy.

86. Ptolemy, after he had gained control of the open country, first won Sidon to his side; and then, camping near Tyre, he summoned Andronicus,¹ the commander of the garrison, to surrender the city, and he promised to give him gifts and abundant honours. Andronicus, however, said that he would in no wise betray the trust that had been placed in him by Antigonus and Demetrius, and he vilely insulted Ptolemy. Later, when his soldiers mutinied and he was expelled from the city and fell into the hands of Ptolemy, he expected to receive punishment both

¹ φιλίαν Hertlein: πάλιν.

² νομαρχίας Wesseling: ναυαρχίας.

¹ Cp. chap. 69. 1.

τὴν γενομένην λαιδορίαν καὶ διὰ τὸ μὴ βεβουλήσθαι τὴν Τύρον παραδοῦναι· οὐ μὴν ὁ γε Πτολεμαῖος ἐμνησικακήσει, ἀλλὰ τούναντιον δούς δωρεὰς εἶχε περὶ αὐτόν, ἕνα τῶν φίλων ποιησάμενος καὶ προ-
 3 ἄγων ἐντίμως. ἦν γὰρ ὁ δυνάστης οὗτος καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἐπιεικὴς καὶ συγγνωμονικός, ἔτι δ' εὐεργετικός. ὅπερ καὶ μάλιστα αὐτὸν ἠύξησε καὶ
 4 πολλοὺς ἐποίησεν ἐπιθυμεῖν κοινωῆσαι τῆς φιλίας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν Σέλευκον ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἐκπε-
 σόντα φιλοτίμως ὑπέδέξατο καὶ κοινὴν παρείχετο τούτῳ τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις φίλοις τὴν περὶ αὐτόν
 5 εὐδαιμονίαν. διὸ καὶ τότε παρακαλοῦντος αὐτὸν Σελεύκου δοῦναι στρατιώτας τοὺς ἀναβησομένους εἰς Βαβυλῶνα προθύμως ὡμολόγησε καὶ προσ-
 ἐπηγγέλατο πάντα συμπράξειν μέχρι ἀνακτήσασαο τὴν προὔπαρχουσαν σατραπείαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

87. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Εὐρώπην Τελεσφόρος μὲν ὁ Ἀντιγόνου ναύαρχος διατρίβων περὶ Κόρινθον, ἐπειδὴ Πτολεμαῖον ἑώρα μᾶλλον ἑαυτοῦ προαγόμενον καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγμάτων πιστευόμενον ἀπάντων, ἐγκαλέσας Ἀντιγόνῳ περὶ τούτων τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἃς εἶχεν ἀπέδοτο, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τοὺς βουλομένους κοινωεῖν τῆς προ-
 2 αἰρέσεως ἀναλαβῶν ἴδια πράγματα συνίστατο. παρελθὼν γὰρ εἰς Ἡλιν ὡς ἔτι φυλάττων τὴν πρὸς Ἀντιγόνον φιλίαν, τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἐνετείχισε καὶ τὴν πόλιν κατεδουλώσατο. ἐσύλησεν δὲ καὶ τὸ ἱερόν τὸ κατὰ τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν καὶ συναγαγὼν ἀργυρίου πλείω τῶν πεντήκοντα ταλάντων ξένους
 3 ἔμισθοῦτο. Τελεσφόρος μὲν οὖν ζηλοτυπήσας τὴν

¹ αὐτὸν editors: αὐτὸν Fischer, MSS.

for the insults and for his unwillingness to surrender ^{312 B.C.} Tyre. But in truth Ptolemy bore no malice; on the contrary, he gave him gifts and kept him in his court, making him one of his friends and advancing him in honour. For indeed, that prince was exceptionally gentle and forgiving and inclined toward deeds of kindness. It was this very thing that most increased his power and made many men desire to share his friendship.¹ For example, when Seleucus had been driven from Babylonia, he received him with friendship²; and he used to share his own prosperity with him and with his other friends. Therefore on this occasion also, when Seleucus asked him to give him soldiers for an expedition into Babylonia, he readily consented; and in addition, he promised to aid him in every way until he should regain the satrapy that had formerly been his.

Such was the situation of affairs in Asia.³

87. In Europe,⁴ Antigonus' admiral Telesphorus, who was tarrying near Corinth, when he saw Ptolemaeus preferred to himself and entrusted with all affairs throughout Greece, charged Antigonus with this, sold what ships he had, enlisted such of the soldiers as volunteered to join his cause, and organized an enterprise of his own. Entering Elis as if still preserving his friendship for Antigonus, he fortified the citadel and enslaved the city. He even plundered the sacred precinct at Olympia and, after collecting more than five hundred talents of silver, began hiring mercenaries. In this manner then, Telesphorus,

¹ Cp. Book 18. 28. 5-6.

² Cp. chap. 55. 5.

³ Continued in chap. 90. 1.

⁴ Continued from chap. 78. Telesphorus was probably a nephew of Antigonus (chap. 74. 1), and Ptolemaeus certainly was (chap. 68. 5).

προαγωγὴν Πτολεμαίου τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐγένετο προδότης τῆς πρὸς Ἀντίγονον φιλίας. Πτολεμαῖος δ' ὁ Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς ἦν μὲν τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγμάτων, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν ἀπόστασιν τὴν Τελεσφόρου καὶ τὴν κατάληψιν τῆς Ἡλείων πόλεως, ἔτι δὲ τὴν σίλησιν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν χρημάτων παρήλθεν εἰς Πελοπόννησον μετὰ δυνάμεως. κατανήσας δ' εἰς Ἡλιὸν καὶ τὴν ἐντετειχισμένην ἀκρόπολιν κατασκάψας τὴν τε ἐλευθερίαν ἀπέδωκε τοῖς Ἡλείοις καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἀποκατέστησεν τῷ θεῷ. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὸν Τελεσφόρον πείσας παρέλαβεν τὴν Κυλλήνην, φρουρομένην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἀποκατέστησεν.

88. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πρᾶσσομένοις Ἡπειρώται τελευτήσαντος Αἰακίδου τοῦ βασιλέως αὐτῶν Ἀλκέτα τὴν βασιλείαν παρέδωκαν, ὃς ἦν πεφυγαδευμένος μὲν ὑπὸ Ἀρύμβου¹ τοῦ πατρός, ἀλλοτρίως δὲ ² διακείμενος πρὸς Κάσανδρον. διὸ καὶ Λυκίσκος ὁ τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας στρατηγὸς ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου παρήλθε μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Ἡπειρον, ἐλπίδας ἔχων ῥαδίως τὸν Ἀλκέταν ἀποστήσειν τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀσυντάκτων ἔτι τῶν κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν ³ ὄντων. καταστρατοπεδεύσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ περὶ Κασσωπίαν πόλιν Ἀλκέτας τοὺς μὲν υἱοὺς Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ Τεύκρον ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις, διακελευσάμενος στρατολογεῖν ὡς πλείστους, αὐτὸς δὲ μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας, ἐπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, ἀνέμενε τὴν τῶν υἱῶν

because he was jealous of the advancement of Pto- ^{312 B.C.}lemaeus, betrayed the friendship of Antigonus. Ptolemaeus, the general of Antigonus, had been placed in charge of affairs throughout Greece; and he, on hearing of the revolt of Telesphorus, the capture of the city of the Eleans, and the plundering of the wealth of Olympia, moved into the Peloponnesus with an army. When he had come into Elis and levelled the citadel that had been fortified, he gave the Eleans back their freedom and restored the treasure to the god. Then by winning Telesphorus' consent he recovered Cyllenê, which the latter had garrisoned, and restored it to the Eleans.

88. While this was happening, the Epirotes, their king Aeacides being dead, gave the kingship to Alcetas,¹ who had been banished by his father Arymbus and who was hostile to Cassander. For this reason, Lyciscus,² who had been placed as general over Acarnania by Cassander, entered Epirus with an army, hoping to remove Alcetas easily from his throne while the affairs of the kingdom were still in disorder. While Lyciscus was in camp before Cassopia, Alcetas sent his sons Alexander and Teucer to the cities, ordering them to levy as many soldiers as possible; and he himself, taking the field with what force he had, came near the enemy and awaited the return of his sons. However, since

¹ Alcetas, an older brother of Aeacides, had been banished because of his unbridled passions (Pausanias, I. 11. 5).

² Lyciscus was placed in command of Epirus by Cassander in 316 B.C. (chap. 36. 5), and of Acarnania in 314 B.C. (chap. 67. 5); but in 313 B.C. he seems to have been replaced for a time by Philip (chap. 74. 3).

¹ Ἀρύμβου Palmer: Ἀρρυβίλου RX, Ἀριβήλου F.

4 παρούσιαν. τῶν δὲ περὶ Λυκίσκον ἐπικειμένων καὶ πολλοὺς πλήθεσιν ὑπερέχοντων οἱ μὲν Ἕπειρώται καταπλαγέντες προσεχώρησαν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὁ δ' Ἀλκέτας καταλειφθεὶς κατέφυγεν εἰς Εὐρυμενάς 5 πόλιν Ἕπειρωτικῆν. ἐνταῦθα δ' αὐτοῦ πολιορκουμένου παρεγενήθησαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον βοήθειαν φέροντες τῷ πατρί. γενομένης οὖν μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς ἀνιρέθησαν πολλοὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν ἄλλοι τε τινες τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ Μίκυθος ὁ στρατηγὸς καὶ Λύσανδρος Ἀθηναῖος ὁ κατασταθεὶς 6 ἐπὶ τῆς Λευκάδος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Δεινίου βοηθήσαντος τοῖς ἐλαττωμένοις ἐγένετο δευτέρα μάχη, καθ' ἣν οἱ μὲν περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ Τεῦκρον ἠττηθέντες ἔφυγον εἰς τι χωρίον ἐρυμνὸν μετὰ τοῦ πατρός, ὁ δὲ Λυκίσκος Εὐρυμενάς ἐκπολιορκήσας καὶ διαρπάσας κατέσκαψε.

89. Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Κάσανδρος ἀκηκοὺς μὲν τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἦτταν, ἀγνοῶν δὲ τὸ μετὰ ταῦτα γεγονός εὐτύχημα κατὰ σπουδὴν ἤκεν εἰς τὴν Ἕπειρον βοηθήσων τοῖς περὶ Λυκίσκον. καταλαβὼν δ' αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ προτερήματος γεγονότας πρὸς μὲν Ἀλκέταν διαλυσάμενος φιλίαν συνέθετο, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως μέρος ἀναλαβὼν ἀνέζευξεν εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν πολιορκήσων Ἀπολλωνιάτας, ὅτι τὴν φρουρὰν ἐκβαλόντες τὴν αὐτοῦ προσέθεντο τοῖς Ἰλ- 2 λυριοῖς. οὐ μὴν οἷ γε ἐν τῇ πόλει κατεπλάγησαν, ἀλλὰ βοήθειαν μεταπεμφάμενοι παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων συμμάχων πρὸ τῶν τειχῶν παρετάξαντο. γενομένης δὲ καρτερᾶς μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οἱ μὲν Ἀπολλωνιάται τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπερέχοντες τοὺς

¹ Fischer adds ἀξιολόγων after τῶν, cp. chap. 47. 4.

the forces of Lyciscus were at hand and were far ^{312 B.C.} superior in number, the Epirotes were frightened and went over to the enemy¹; and Alcetas, deserted, fled for refuge to Eurymenae, a city of Epirus. While he was being besieged there, Alexander came up bringing reinforcements to his father. A violent battle took place in which many of the soldiers were slain, among whom were certain others of the followers of Lyciscus and in particular the general Micythus and Lysander, an Athenian who had been put in charge of Leucas by Cassander. But afterwards, when Deinias² brought reinforcements to the defeated army, there was another battle, in which Alexander and Teucer were defeated and fled with their father to a certain stronghold, while Lyciscus took Eurymenae, plundered it, and destroyed it.

89. At this time Cassander, who had heard of the defeat of his forces but did not know of the victory that had followed, moved into Epirus in haste to assist Lyciscus. On finding that the latter had gained the upper hand, he made terms and established friendship with Alcetas; and then, taking a part of his army, he moved to the Adriatic to lay siege to Apollonia because the people of that city had driven out his garrison and gone over to the Illyrians. Those in the city, however, were not frightened, but summoned aid from their other allies and drew up their army before the walls. In a battle, which was hard fought and long, the people of Apollonia, who were superior in number, forced their opponents

¹ According to Pausanias (1. 11. 5), Alcetas so angered the Epirotes by his cruelty that, immediately after his return, they rose against him and slew him.

² Deinias, a general of Cassander, had taken Tempê in 317 B.C. (chap. 35. 3).

ἀντιτεταγμένους φυγεῖν ἠνάγκασαν, ὁ δὲ Κάσσανδρος πολλοὺς στρατιώτας ἀποβαλὼν καὶ δύναμιν μὲν οὐκ ἔχων περὶ αὐτὸν ἀξιόχρεω τὴν δὲ χειμερινὴν ὥραν 3 θεωρῶν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν. τούτου δὲ χωρισθέντος Λευκάδιοι προσλαβόμενοι βοήθειαν παρὰ Κορκυραίων ἐξέβαλον τὴν φρουρὰν τοῦ Κασάνδρου. οἱ δ' Ἑπειρώται χρόνον μὲν τινα διέμενον ὑπ' Ἀλκέτου βασιλευόμενοι, χρωμένον δ' αὐτοῦ χαλεπώτερον τοῖς πλήθεσιν αὐτὸν τε κατέσφαξαν καὶ δύο τῶν νῶν παῖδας ὄντας τὴν ἡλικίαν Ἑσιονέα καὶ Νίσον.

90. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Σέλευκος μετὰ τὴν γενομένην ἦτταν Δημητρίῳ περὶ Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας ἀναλαβὼν παρὰ Πτολεμαίου πεζοὺς μὲν οὐ πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων ἰππεῖς δὲ περὶ διακοσίους ἀνέξευξεν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον μεμετεωρισμένος ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ὥστ' εἰ καὶ μηδεμίαν εἶχε δύναμιν τὸ παράπαν, μετὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἰδίων παιδῶν τὴν εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους ἀνάβασιν ποιεῖσθαι. ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς μὲν Βαβυλωνίους διὰ τὴν προῦπαρχουσαν εὐνοίαν ἐτοιμῶς αὐτῷ προσθήσεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ περὶ Ἀντίγονον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως μακρὰν ἀπεσπασμένους παραδεδωκέναι καιρὸν οἰκείον ταῖς 2 ἰδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς. τοιαύτης δ' οὕσης τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν ὁρμῆς οἱ συνόντες φίλοι θεωροῦντες ὅτι μετ' αὐτῶν μὲν εἰσι παντελῶς ὀλίγοι συστρατεύοντες, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις ἐφ' οὓς προάγουσι καὶ δυνάμεις ὑπάρχουσιν ἔτοιμοι μεγάλαι καὶ χορηγίαι λαμπραὶ καὶ 3 συμμάχων πλῆθος, οὐ μετρίως ἠθῆμον. οὓς ὁρῶν καταπεπληγμένους ὁ Σέλευκος παρεκάλει, διδάσ-

to flee ; and Cassander, who had lost many soldiers, 312 B.C. since he did not have an adequate army with him and saw that the winter was at hand,¹ returned into Macedonia. After his departure, the Leucadians, receiving help from the Corcyraeans, drove out Cassander's garrison. For some time the Epirotes continued to be ruled by Alcetas ; but then, since he was treating the common people too harshly, they murdered him and two of his sons, Esioneus and Nisus, who were children.²

90. In Asia,³ after the defeat of Demetrius at Gaza in Syria, Seleucus, receiving from Ptolemy no more than eight hundred foot soldiers and about two hundred horse,⁴ set out for Babylon. He was so puffed up with great expectations that, even if he had had no army whatever, he would have made the expedition into the interior with his friends and his own slaves ; for he assumed that the Babylonians, on account of the goodwill that had previously existed, would promptly join him, and that Antigonus, by withdrawing to a great distance with his army, had given him a suitable opportunity for his own enterprises. While such was his own enthusiasm, those of his friends who accompanied him were no little disheartened when they saw that the men who were making the campaign with them were very few and that the enemy against whom they were going possessed large armies ready for service, magnificent resources, and a host of allies. When Seleucus saw that they were terror-stricken, he encouraged

¹ The winter of 312/11 B.C.

² But compare the note on chap. 88. 4. The narrative is continued in chap. 105.

³ Continued from chap. 86. 5.

⁴ Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 9. 54, says 1000 foot and 300 horse.

κων ὅτι τοὺς Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συνεστρατευκότας καὶ δι' ἀρετὴν ὑπ' ἐκείνου προηγημένους προσήκει μὴ πάντως δυνάμει καὶ χρήμασι πεποιθότας ἀντέχεσθαι πραγμάτων, ἀλλ' ἐμπειρία καὶ συνέσει, δι' ὧν κακείνος τὰ μεγάλα καὶ παρὰ πᾶσι θαυμαζόμενα κατειργάσατο. πιστεύειν δὲ δεῖν καὶ ταῖς τῶν θεῶν προρρήσεσι τὸ τέλος ἔσεσθαι τῆς στρατείας 4 ἄξιον τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· ἐν μὲν γὰρ Βραγχίδαις αὐτοῦ χρηστηριαζόμενον τὸν θεὸν προσαγορεύσαι Σέλευκον βασιλέα, τὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον καθ' ὕπνον ἐπιστάντα φανερώς διασημᾶναι περὶ τῆς ἐσομένης ἡγεμονίας, ἣς δεῖ τυχεῖν αὐτὸν προϊόντος τοῦ χρόνου. 5 πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἀπεφαίνεται διότι πάντα γίνεται τὰ καλὰ καὶ παρ' ἀνθρώποις θαυμαζόμενα διὰ πόνων καὶ κινδύνων. ἐπολιτεύετο δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς συστρατεύοντας καὶ κατεσκευάζεν αὐτὸν ἴσον ἅπασιν, ὥσθ' ἕκαστον αἰδεῖσθαι καὶ τὸ παράβολον τῆς τόλμης ἐκουσίως ὑπομένειν.

91. Ἐπεὶ δὲ προάγων κατήνησεν εἰς Μεσοποταμίαν, τῶν ἐν Κάραις κατωκισμένων Μακεδόνων οὓς μὲν ἔπεισεν, οὓς δ' ἐβιάσατο συστρατεύειν αὐτῷ. ὡς δ' εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν ἐνέβαλεν, οἱ πλείους τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἀπήντων καὶ προστιθέμενοι 2 πᾶν ἔφασαν αὐτῷ τὸ δοκοῦν συμπράξειν· τετραετῆ γὰρ χρόνον γεγωνὸς σατράπης τῆς χώρας ταύτης πᾶσι προσεήνεκτο καλῶς, ἔκκαλούμενος τὴν εὐνοϊαν τοῦ πλήθους καὶ πόρρωθεν προπαρασκευαζόμενος τοὺς συμπράξοντας, ἐὰν αὐτῷ δοθῆῃ καιρὸς

them, saying that men who had campaigned with 312 B.C. Alexander and had been advanced by him because of their prowess ought not to rely solely on armed force and wealth when confronting difficult situations, but upon experience and skill, the means whereby Alexander himself had accomplished his great and universally admired deeds. He added that they ought also to believe the oracles of the gods which had foretold that the end of his campaign would be worthy of his purpose; for, when he had consulted the oracle in Branchidae, the god had greeted him as King Seleucus, and Alexander standing beside him in a dream had given him a clear sign of the future leadership that was destined to fall to him in the course of time.¹ Moreover, he pointed out that everything that is good and admired among men is gained through toil and danger. But he also sought the favour of his fellow soldiers and put himself on an equality with them all in such a way that each man respected him and willingly accepted the risk of the daring venture.

91. When in his advance he entered Mesopotamia, he persuaded some of the Macedonians who were settled at Carae² to join his forces, and compelled the rest. When he pushed into Babylonia, most of the inhabitants came to meet him, and, declaring themselves on his side, promised to aid him as he saw fit; for, when he had been for four years satrap of that country, he had shown himself generous to all, winning the goodwill of the common people and long in advance securing men who would assist him if an opportunity should ever be given him to make

¹ Cp. also chap. 55. 7, where we are told that the astrologers warned Antigonus to expect danger from Seleucus. Other signs and omens of Seleucus' future greatness are given by Appian, *Syrian Wars*, 9. 56.

² Probably the same as Carrhae, and not to be identified with the Carae of Book 17. 110. 3; 19. 12. 1.

3 ἀμφισβητεῖν ἡγεμονίας. προσεχώρησε δ' αὐτῷ καὶ Πολύαρχος, τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τινος διοικήσεως, μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πλείονων ἢ χιλίων. οἱ δὲ διαφυλάττοντες τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον φιλίαν, ὄρωντες ἀκατάσχετον οὖσαν τὴν τοῦ πλήθους ὀρμὴν, συνέφευγον εἰς τὴν ἄκραν, ἧς φύλαξ ἀπεδέδεικτο
 4 Δίφιλος. ὁ δὲ Σέλευκος συστησάμενος πολιορκίαν καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἐλὼν τὴν ἄκραν ἐκομίσατο τὰ φυλαττόμενα σώματα τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν παίδων, ὅσοι παρεδόθησαν εἰς φυλακὴν παρ' Ἀντιγόνου μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Βαβυλῶνος εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἀποχώρησιν.
 5 ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενόμενος στρατιώτας συνήγαγεν καὶ συναγοράσας ἵππους ἀνείδου τοῖς δυναμένοις χρᾶσθαι. πᾶσι δὲ φιλανθρώπως ὀμνῶν καὶ καθιστὰς εἰς ἀγαθὰς ἐλπίδας ἐτόιμους εἶχε καὶ προθύμους ἐν πάσῃ περιστάσει τοὺς συγκινδυνεύοντας. Σέλευκος μὲν οὖν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἀνεκτήσατο τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν.

92. Νικάνορος δὲ τοῦ περὶ Μηδίας στρατηγοῦ συναγαγόντος ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἕκ τε Μηδίας καὶ Περσίδος καὶ τῶν σύνεγγυς τόπων στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ἑπτακισχιλίου ὤρμησεν κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπαντήσων τοῖς πολεμίοις.
 2 εἶχε δὲ τοὺς σύμπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακοσίου. διαβάς δὲ τὸν Τίγρι ποταμὸν καὶ πυνθανόμενος ὀλίγων ἡμερῶν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει τοὺς πολεμίους, ἔκρυψε τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν τοῖς πλησίον ἔλεσι, διανοούμενος
 3 ἀπροσδόκητον ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν. ὁ δὲ Νικάνωρ ἐπειδὴ παραγενηθεὶς ἐπὶ τὸν Τίγρι ποταμὸν οὐχ ἠύρισκε τοὺς πολεμίους, κατεστρατοπέδευσε πρὸς τιμὴ βασιλικῶ σταθμῶ, νομίζων αὐτοὺς

a bid for supreme power. He was joined also by ^{812 B.C.} Polyarchus, who had been placed in command of a certain district, with more than a thousand soldiers. When those who remained loyal to Antigonus saw that the impulse of the people could not be checked, they took refuge together in the citadel, of which Diphilus had been appointed commander. But Seleucus, by laying siege to the citadel and taking it by storm, recovered the persons of all those of his friends and slaves who had been placed there under guard by the order of Antigonus after Seleucus' own departure from Babylon into Egypt. When he had finished this, he enlisted soldiers, and, having bought up horses, he distributed them to those who were able to handle them. Associating with all on friendly terms and raising high hopes in all, he kept his fellow adventurers ready and eager under every condition. In this way, then, Seleucus regained Babylonia.

92. But when Nicanor, the general in Media, gathered against him from Media and Persia and the neighbouring lands more than ten thousand foot soldiers and about seven thousand horse, Seleucus set out at full speed to oppose the enemy. He himself had in all more than three thousand foot and four hundred horse. He crossed the Tigris River; and, on hearing that the enemy were a few days' march distant, he hid his soldiers in the adjacent marshes, intending to make his attack a surprise. When Nicanor arrived at the Tigris River and did not find the enemy, he camped at one of the royal stations,

πεφευγέναι μακρότερον. ἐπιγενομένης δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ τῶν περὶ Νικάνορα καταπεφρονηκότης¹ καὶ ῥαθύμως ἔχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς φυλακὰς ἐπιπεσῶν ὁ Σέλευκος ἄφνω πολλὴν ταραχὴν καὶ κατάπληξιν ⁴κατεσκεύασε· συναψάντων γὰρ μάχην τῶν Περσῶν συνέβη τὸν τε σατράπην αὐτῶν Εὐαγρον πεσεῖν καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμόνων. οὐ συμβάντος οἱ πλείους τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰ μὲν τὸν κίνδυνον καταπεπληγμένοι, τὰ δὲ προσκόπτοντες τοῖς ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου πραττομένοις μετεβάλλοντο πρὸς Σέλευκον. ⁵ὁ δὲ Νικάνωρ μετ' ὀλίγων ἀπολειφθεὶς καὶ δεδιὼς μὴ παραδοθῆ τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἔφυγε μετὰ τῶν φίλων διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου. Σέλευκος δὲ δυνάμειως ἀδράς κυριεύσας καὶ φιλανθρώπως πᾶσι προσφερόμενος ῥαδίως προσηγάγετο τὴν τε Σουσιανὴν καὶ Μηδιαν καὶ τινὰς τῶν σύγγενων τόπων· περὶ τε τῶν διωκημένων ἔγραψε πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους φίλους, ἔχων ἤδη βασιλικὸν ἀνάστημα καὶ δόξαν ἀξίαν ἡγεμονίας.

93. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πτολεμαῖος μὲν διέτριβε περὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν, νενικηκῶς Δημήτριον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου παρατάξει μεγάλη. ὃν πυθνανόμενος ἐκ Κιλικίας ἀνεστραφέναι καὶ στρατοπεδεύειν περὶ τὴν ἄνω Συρίαν, προεχειρίσατο ²τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν φίλων Κίλλην τὸν Μακεδόνα· τούτῳ δὲ δοὺς δύναμιν ἰκανὴν προσέταξεν ἐκδιῶξαι τὸν Δημήτριον τὸ παράπαν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἢ περικαταλαμβάνοντα συντρῦψαι. τούτου δ' ὄντος κατὰ πορείαν Δημήτριος διὰ τῶν σκοπῶν ἀκούσας τὸν Κίλλην

believing that they had fled to a greater distance ³¹² than was the case. When night was come and the army of Nicanor was keeping a perfunctory and negligent guard, Seleucus fell on them suddenly, causing great confusion and panic; for it happened that when the Persians had joined battle, their satrap Evager¹ fell together with some of the other leaders. When this occurred, most of the soldiers went over to Seleucus, in part because they were frightened at the danger but in part because they were offended by the conduct of Antigonos. Nicanor, who was left with only a few men and feared lest he be delivered over to the enemy, took flight with his friends through the desert. But Seleucus, now that he had gained control of a large army and was comporting himself in a way gracious to all, easily won over Susianê, Media, and some of the adjacent lands; and he wrote to Ptolemy and his other friends about his achievements, already possessing a king's stature and a reputation worthy of royal power.

93. Meanwhile Ptolemy remained in Coelê Syria after having conquered Antigonos' son Demetrius in a great battle.² On hearing that Demetrius had returned from Cilicia and was encamped in Upper Syria, he chose from the friends who were with him Cilles the Macedonian; and, giving him an adequate army, he ordered him to drive Demetrius completely out of Syria or to entrap and crush him.³ While Cilles was on the way, Demetrius, hearing from spies that he

¹ Possibly to be identified with the Evagoras who is mentioned in chap. 48. ² as satrap of Aria.

² For the victory of Ptolemy at Gaza cp. chaps. 83 ff.

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 6. 1-2.

¹ καταπεφρονηκότης Stephanus: καταπεφρονηκότηων.

στρατοπεδεύειν καταπεφρονηκώς περι Μυοῦντα, τὴν μὲν ἀποσκευὴν ἀπέλιπε, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας εὐζώνους παραλαβὸν νυκτὸς πορείαν σύντομον ἐποιήσατο, προσπεσὼν δὲ τοῖς πολέμοις ἑωθινῆς φυλακῆς ἀφῶ τῆς τε δυνάμεως ἄνευ μάχης ἐκυρίευσεν καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐξώγησε. τηλικούτου δ' εὐτυχήματος γεγενημένου τὴν ἦτταν **3** ἀναμαχήσασθαι διειλήφει. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὑπολαμβάνων ἤξευεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐστρατοπέδευσε προβλήματα τῆς παρεμβολῆς ποιησάμενος ἔλη καὶ λίμνας. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα περι τοῦ γενομένου κατορθώματος, παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν ἢ δύνάμιν ἀποστεῖλαι τὴν ταχίστην ἢ καὶ αὐτὸν παραβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν **4** Συρίαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἐτύγχανε μὲν ὦν ἐν Κελαιναῖς τῆς Φρυγίας, κομισάμενος δὲ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐχάρη διαφερόντως ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν τὸν υἱὸν νέον ὄντα κατωρθωκέαι δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ φαίνεσθαι βασιλείας ἄξιον. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύνάμιν ἀναλαβὼν ἀνέξευξεν ἐκ τῆς Φρυγίας καὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ὑπερβαλὼν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις συνέμιξε τοῖς περι τὸν **5** Δημήτριον. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν Ἀντιγόνου παρουσίαν καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς ἡγεμόνας καὶ φίλους ἐβουλεύετο πότερον συμφέρει μένευ καὶ ἀγωνίζεσθαι περι τῶν ὄλων κατὰ Συρίαν ἢ προάγειν εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ πολεμεῖν ἐκεῖθεν, καθάπερ **6** καὶ πρότερον Περδίκκα. πάντες οὖν συνεβούλευον μὴ διακινδυνεύειν πρὸς δύνάμιν πολλαπλασίονα καὶ θηρίων πλήθος, ἔτι δὲ στρατηγὸν ἀήττητον

¹ καὶ before παρακαλῶν omitted by Dindorf.

¹ Myus in Syria is otherwise unknown.

was carelessly encamped at Myus,¹ left his baggage 312 B.C. behind and with his soldiers in light equipment made a forced march; then, falling suddenly upon the enemy during the early morning watch,² he captured the army without a battle and took the general himself prisoner.³ By achieving such a success he believed that he had wiped out the defeat. Nevertheless, assuming that Ptolemy would march against him with all his army, he went into camp, using as the outworks of his defence swamps and marshes. He also wrote to his father about the success that had been gained, urging him either to send an army as soon as possible or to cross over into Syria himself. Antigonus chanced to be in Celaenae in Phrygia; and, on receiving the letter, he rejoiced greatly that his son, young as he was, seemed to have got out of his difficulties by himself and to have shown himself worthy to be a king. He himself with his army set out from Phrygia, crossed the Taurus, and within a few days joined Demetrius. Ptolemy, however, on hearing of the arrival of Antigonus, called together his leaders and friends and took counsel with them whether it was better to remain and reach a final decision in Syria or to withdraw to Egypt and carry on the war from there as he had formerly done against Perdiccas.⁴ Now all advised him not to risk a battle against an army that was many times stronger and had a larger number of elephants as well as against an unconquered general; for, they said, it would

² *i.e.* the last watch of the night.

³ This victory is minimized by Pausanias, 1. 6. 5. According to Plutarch (*Demetrius*, 6. 3), Demetrius restored Cilicia and his staff to Ptolemy alive, thus repaying Ptolemy for his generosity after Gaza (chap. 85. 3).

⁴ Cp. Book 18. 33-35.

εὐχερέστερον γὰρ πολλῶ διαγωνιεῖσθαι κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον, ταῖς τε χορηγίαις ὑπερέχοντα καὶ τόπων 7 ὄχυρότητι πιστεύοντα. διὸ καὶ κρίνας ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν Συρίαν κατέσκαψε τὰς ἀξιολογωτάτας τῶν κερρατημένων πόλεων, "Ἀκην μὲν τῆς Φοινίκης Συρίας, Ἰόππην δὲ καὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας, αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ὅσα δυνατὸν ἦν ἄγειν ἢ φέρειν ἐπανήλθεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον.

94. Ἀντίγονος δ' ἀκινδύνως ἀνακτησάμενος τὴν τε Συρίαν πᾶσαν καὶ Φοινίκην ἐπεβάλετο στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀράβων τῶν καλουμένων Ναβαταίων. κρίνας γὰρ τὸ ἔθνος τοῦτο τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων ἀλλότριον εἶναι, προεχειρίσατο τῶν αὐτοῦ φίλων Ἀθήναιον, δοὺς δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν εὐζώνους τετρακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τοὺς ἐπιτηδείους εἰς δρόμον ἑξακοσίους συνέταξεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς βαρβάροις ἄφνω καὶ τὴν λείαν πᾶσαν ἀποτεμῆσθαι.

2 Χρήσιμον δ' ἐστὶ τῶν ἀγνοούντων ἕνεκα διελθεῖν τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἀράβων τούτων, οἷς χρώμενοι δοκοῦσι τὴν ἐλευθερίαν διαφυλάττειν. ἔχουσι τοίνυν τὸν βίον ὑπαίθριον, πατρίδα καλοῦντες τὴν ἀοίκητον τὴν μήτε ποταμοὺς ἔχουσαν μήτε κρήνας δαψιλεῖς ἐξ ὧν δυνατὸν στρατόπεδον πολέμιον 3 ὑδρεύσασθαι. νόμος δ' ἐστὶν αὐτοῖς μήτε σίτον σπεῖρειν μήτε φυτεῖν μηδὲν φυτὸν καρποφόρον μήτε οἶνω χρῆσθαι μήτε οἰκίαν κατασκευάζειν· ὅς δ' ἂν παρὰ ταῦτα ποιῶν εὐρίσκηται, θάνατον αὐτῷ

¹ δ' added by Dindorf.

be much easier for him to settle the war in Egypt ^{312 B.C.} where he had plenty of supplies and could trust to the difficulty of the terrain. Deciding, therefore, to leave Syria, he razed the most noteworthy of the cities that he had captured: Akê in Phoenician Syria, and Ioppê, Samaria, and Gaza in Syria; then he himself, taking the army and what of the booty it was possible to drive or carry, returned into Egypt.¹

94. Now that Antigonos without a fight had gained possession of all Syria and Phoenicia, he desired to make a campaign against the land of the Arabs who are called Nabataeans.² Deciding that this people was hostile to his interests, he selected one of his friends, Athenaeus, gave him four thousand light foot-soldiers and six hundred horsemen fitted for speed, and ordered him to set upon the barbarians suddenly and cut off all their cattle as booty.

For the sake of those who do not know, it will be useful to state in some detail the customs of these Arabs, by following which, it is believed, they preserve their liberty. They live in the open air, claiming as native land a wilderness that has neither rivers nor abundant springs from which it is possible for a hostile army to obtain water. It is their custom neither to plant grain, set out any fruit-bearing tree, use wine, nor construct any house; and if anyone is found acting contrary to this, death is his penalty.³

¹ Cp. Pausanias, 1. 6. 5.

² This was clearly a preliminary step to the invasion of Egypt itself which he already had in mind. Cambyses before invading Egypt made terms with the Arabs (Herodotus, 3. 4-9). For these Arabs cp. Strabo, 16. 4 *passim* (particularly § 26); and also Diodorus' own earlier description of them (Book 2. 48).

³ Cp. the description of the Rechabites in Jeremiah, 35. 6-10.

4 πρόστιμον εἶναι. χρώνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ τούτῳ διαλαμβάνοντες τοὺς ταῦτα κτωμένους ἀναγκασθήσασθαι ῥαδίως ὑπὸ τῶν δυνατῶν ἕνεκα τῆς τούτων χρείας ποιεῖν τὸ προστασσόμενον. τρέφουσι δ' αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν καμήλους, οἱ δὲ πρόβατα, τὴν ἔρημον ἐπιπέμνουντες. οὐκ ὀλίγων δ' ὄντων Ἀραβικῶν ἐθνῶν τῶν τὴν ἔρημον ἐπιπεμόντων οὗτοι πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων προέχουσι ταῖς εὐπορίαις, τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντες 5 οὐ πολὺ πλείους τῶν μυρῶν· εἰώθασιν γὰρ αὐτῶν οὐκ ὀλίγοι κατάγειν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν λιβανωτὸν τε καὶ σμύρναν καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν ἀρωμάτων, διαδεχόμενοι παρὰ τῶν κομιζόντων ἐκ τῆς Εὐδαί- 6 μονος καλουμένης Ἀραβίας. φιλελεύθεροι δὲ εἰσι διαφερόντως καὶ ὅταν πολεμίων δύναμις ἀδρὰ προσίῃ, φεύγουσιν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, ταύτην χρώμενοι ὀχυρώματι· ἄνδρος γὰρ οὐσα τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἀνεπίβατός ἐστι, τούτοις δὲ κατεσκευακῶσιν ἀγγεῖα κατὰ γῆς ὀρυκτὰ κεκοιναμένα μόνους παρέχεται τὴν 7 ἀσφάλειαν. τῆς γὰρ γῆς οὐσης τῆς μὲν ἀργιλώδους, τῆς δὲ πέτραν ἐχούσης μαλακὴν ὀρύγματα μεγάλα ποιοῦσιν ἐν αὐτῇ, ὣν τὰ μὲν στόμια μικρὰ παντελῶς κατασκευάζουσι, κατὰ βάθους δ' αἰεὶ μᾶλλον ἐνρυχωρῆ ποιοῦντες τὸ τελευταῖον τηλικούτ' ἀποτελοῦσι τὸ μέγεθος ὥστε γίνεσθαι πλευρὰν ἐκά- 8 στην πλέθρου. ταῦτα δὲ τὰ ἀγγεῖα πληροῦντες ὕδατος ὀμβρίου τὰ στόματ' ἐμφράττουσι καὶ ποιοῦντες ἰσόπεδον τῇ λοιπῇ χώρᾳ σημεῖα καταλείπουσιν ἑαυτοῖς μὲν γινγνωσκόμενα, τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις ἀνεπι- 9 νόγητα. ποτίζουσι δὲ καὶ τὴν λείαν δι' ἡμερῶν τριῶν, ὅπως ἐν ταῖς ἀνδριάϊς καὶ φυγαῖς μὴ προσ-

¹ i.e. Arabia the Fortunate (Arabia Felix), the southwestern part of the peninsula (cp. Book 2. 49).

They follow this custom because they believe that ^{312 B.C.} those who possess these things are, in order to retain the use of them, easily compelled by the powerful to do their bidding. Some of them raise camels, others sheep, pasturing them in the desert. While there are many Arabian tribes who use the desert as pasture, the Nabataeans far surpass the others in wealth although they are not much more than ten thousand in number; for not a few of them are accustomed to bring down to the sea frankincense and myrrh and the most valuable kinds of spices, which they procure from those who convey them from what is called Arabia Eudacmon.¹ They are exceptionally fond of freedom; and, whenever a strong force of enemies comes near, they take refuge in the desert, using this as a fortress²; for it lacks water and cannot be crossed by others, but to them alone, since they have prepared subterranean reservoirs lined with stucco, it furnishes safety. As the earth in some places is clayey and in others is of soft stone, they make great excavations in it, the mouths of which they make very small, but by constantly increasing the width as they dig deeper, they finally make them of such size that each side has a length of one plethrum.³ After filling these reservoirs with rain water, they close the openings, making them even with the rest of the ground, and they leave signs that are known to themselves but are unrecognizable by others. They water their cattle every other day, so that, if they flee through waterless places, they may not need a continuous

² In Book 2. 48. 5 Diodorus states that the kings of the Assyrians and of the Medes and Persians vainly sent large forces against these Arabs.

³ About 100 feet.

δέωνται συνεχῶν ὑδάτων. αὐτοὶ δὲ χρῶνται τροφῇ κρέασι καὶ γάλακτι καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς γῆς 10 φυομένων τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις· φύεται γὰρ παρ' αὐτοῖς τὸ πέπερι καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων¹ μέλι πολὺ τὸ καλούμενον ἄγριον, ᾧ χρῶνται ποτῶ μεθ' ὕδατος. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλα γένη τῶν Ἀράβων, ὧν ἓνια καὶ γεωργεῖ μιγνύμενα τοῖς φορολογουμένοις καὶ μετέχει τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς Σύροις πλὴν τοῦ κατασκευοῦν ἐν οἰκίαις.

95. Τὰ μὲν οὖν νόμιμα τῶν Ἀράβων τοιαυτ' εἶναι συμβέβηκεν. ὑπογῶν δ' αὐτοῖς οὔσης πανηγύρεως, εἰς ἣν εἰώθασιν οἱ περίοικοι καταστάν οἱ μὲν ἀποδωσόμενοι τῶν φορτίων, οἱ δ' ἀγοράσόντες τι τῶν αὐτοῖς χρησίμων, εἰς ταύτην ἐπορεύθησαν, ἀπολιπόντες ἐπὶ τινας πέτρας τὰς κτήσεις καὶ τοὺς 2 πρεσβυτάτους, ἔτι δὲ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας. τὸ δὲ χωρίον ὑπῆρχεν ὄχυρόν μὲν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἀτείχιστον δέ, καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης ἀπέχον δυεῖν ἡμερῶν ὁδόν.

Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον παρατηρήσαντες τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ὤρμησαν ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν εὐζώνων ἔχοντες τὴν δύναμιν· διανύσαντες δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰδομαϊαίας ἐπαρχίας ἐν ἡμέραις τρισὶ καὶ νυξὶ ταῖς ἴσαις σταδίουσιν διαχιλίαισιν καὶ διακοσίαισιν ἔλαθον τοὺς 3 Ἀραβας περὶ μέσας νύκτας καταλαβόμενοι τὴν πέτραν. εὐθὺς δὲ τῶν ἐγκατελιγμένων οὓς μὲν ἀνήρουν, οὓς δ' ἐζώγρουν, ἐνίοις δὲ τραυματίας

¹ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων Wesseling : ἀπὸ τῶν δένδρων καί.

¹ Perhaps the so-called tamarisk-manna, a sweet gum which exudes from the slender branches of *Tamarix gallica* when these have been punctured by a certain insect. This

supply of water. They themselves use as food flesh ^{312 n.c.} and milk and those of the plants that grow from the ground which are suitable for this purpose; for among them there grow the pepper and plenty of the so-called wild honey from trees,¹ which they drink mixed with water. There are also other tribes of Arabs, some of whom even till the soil, mingling with the tribute-paying peoples, and have the same customs as the Syrians, except that they do not dwell in houses.

95. It appears that such are the customs of the Arabs. But when the time draws near for the national gathering at which those who dwell round about are accustomed to meet, some to sell goods and others to purchase things that are needful to them, they travel to this meeting, leaving on a certain rock² their possessions and their old men, also their women and their children. This place is exceedingly strong but unwallled, and it is distant two days' journey from the settled country.

After waiting for this season, Athenaeus set out for the rock with his army in light marching order. Covering the twenty-two hundred stades³ from the district of Idumaea in three days and the same number of nights, he escaped the attention of the Arabs and seized the rock at about midnight. Of those that were caught there, some he slew at once, some he took as prisoners, and others who were

is thought by some to be the manna of Exodus 16. Cp. Herodotus, 7. 31.

² This natural stronghold may be the later Petra.

³ About 250 miles; but the number must be corrupt. In chap. 98. 1 the distance from the rock to the Dead Sea, "which lies along the middle of Idumaea," is given as 300 stades, about 34 miles.

ἀπέλιπον καὶ τοῦ μὲν λιβανωτοῦ καὶ τῆς σμύρνης
 συνεσκευάσαντο τὸ πλείον μέρος, ἀργυρίου δὲ περὶ
 πεντακόσια τάλαντα. ἐνδιατρίψαντες δ' οὐ πλείω
 χρόνον φυλακῆς ἐωθινῆς¹ εὐθύς ἀέστρεψαν κατὰ
 σπουδῆν, διαλαμβάνοντες ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων διωχ-
 θήσεσθαι. διατεινάντες δὲ σταδίους διακοσίους
 κατεστρατοπέδευσαν, ὄντες κατάκοποι καὶ ῥαθύμως
 ἔχοντες τὰ περὶ τὰς φυλακάς, ὡς ἂν νομίζοντες μὴ
 πρότερον δύνασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐλθεῖν δευῖν ἢ
⁴ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. οἱ δ' Ἄραβες πυθόμενοι παρὰ τῶν
 ἑωρακῶτων τὸ στρατόπεδον παραχρῆμα ἠθροίσθη-
 σαν καὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἀπολιπόντες ἦκον ἐπὶ τὴν
 πέτραν· παρὰ δὲ τῶν τραυματιῶν μαθόντες τὰ γε-
⁵ γονότα κατὰ σπουδῆν ἐδίωκον τοὺς Ἕλληνας. τῶν
 δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον στρατοπεδευσάντων κατα-
 πεφρονηκῶτως καὶ διὰ τὸν κόπον ἐν ὕπνῳ καθεστῶ-
 των ἔλαθόν τινες τῶν αἰχμαλώτων διαδράντες, παρ'
 ὧν οἱ Ναβαταῖοι μαθόντες τὰ κατὰ τοὺς πολεμίους
 ἐπέθετο τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ περὶ τρίτην φυλακῆν,
 ὄντες οὐκ ἐλάσσω ὀκτακισχιλίων. καὶ τοὺς πλεί-
 οους μὲν ἐν ταῖς κούταις ὄντας ἔτι κατέσφαξαν,
 τοὺς δὲ διεγειρομένους καὶ χωροῦντας εἰς ὄπλα
 κατηκόντιζον· καὶ πέρασ οἱ μὲν πεζοὶ πάντες ἀνη-
 ρέθησαν, τῶν δὲ ἰππέων διεσώθησαν εἰς πεντή-
 κοντα καὶ τούτων οἱ πλείους τραυματαῖαι.

⁶ Οἱ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον ἐν ἀρχῇ κατορθώ-
 σαντες ἐξ ὑστέρου διὰ τὴν ἑαυτῶν ἀβουλίαν τοῦτον
 τὸν τρόπον ἐσφάλησαν· ταῖς γὰρ εὐτυχίαις εἴωθεν
 ὡς ἐπίπαν ἀκολουθεῖν ῥαθυμία καὶ καταφρόνησις.

wounded he left behind ; and of the frankincense and ^{312 B.C.}
 myrrh he gathered together the larger part, and about
 five hundred talents of silver. Delaying no longer than
 the early morning watch,¹ he at once departed at top
 speed, expecting to be pursued by the barbarians.
 When he and his men had marched without pause for
 two hundred stades,² they made camp, being tired
 and keeping a careless watch as if they believed that
 the enemy could not come before two or three days.
 But when the Arabs heard from those who had seen
 the expedition, they at once gathered together and,
 leaving the place of assembly, came to the rock ;
 then, being informed by the wounded of what had
 taken place, they pursued the Greeks at top speed.
 While the men of Athenaeus were encamped with
 little thought of the enemy and because of their
 weariness were deep in sleep, some of their prisoners
 escaped secretly ; and the Nabataeans, learning from
 them the condition of the enemy, attacked the camp
 at about the third watch, being no less than eight
 thousand in number. Most of the hostile troops they
 slaughtered where they lay ; the rest they slew with
 their javelins as they awoke and sprang to arms. In
 the end all the foot-soldiers were slain, but of the
 horsemen about fifty escaped, and of these the larger
 part were wounded.

And so Athenaeus, after being successful at first,
 later because of his own folly failed in this manner ;
 for carelessness and indifference are, in general,

¹ *i.e.* the last watch of the night. If we follow the MSS. and omit *ἑωθινῆς*, we may translate : "Delaying no longer than a single watch, he departed at top speed . . ."

² About 22½ miles.

¹ *ἑωθινῆς* added by Kallenberg.

7 διόπερ ἔνιοι προσηκόντως ὑπολαμβάνουσιν εὐχερέστερον ὑπάρχειν συμφορὰς ἐνεγκεῖν ἐπιδεξίως ἢ τὰς εὐμεγέθεις εὐημερίας ἐμφρόνως· αἱ μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὸν περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος φόβον ἐπαναγκάζουσιν ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, αἱ δὲ διὰ τὸ προγεγονὸς εὐτύχημα προτρέπονται καταφρονεῖν πάντων.

96. Οἱ δὲ Ναβαταῖοι τοὺς πολεμίους κολάσαντες ἀνδρωδῶς αὐτοὶ μὲν ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὴν πέτραν τὰ σφέτερα κεκομισμένοι, πρὸς δ' Ἀντίγονον ἐπιστολὴν γράψαντες Συρίοις γράμμασι τῶν μὲν περὶ Ἀθήναιον κατηγοροῦν ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν δὲ ἀπελογουῦντο. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἀντέγραψεν αὐτοῖς, προσμαρτυρῶν ὡς δικαίως μὲν ἡμῶν ἄνθρωποι, τῶν δὲ περὶ Ἀθήναιον κατήγοροι, φάσκων παρὰ τὰς δεδομένας ἐντολὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεποιῆσθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν. τοῦτο δ' ἔπραττε κρύπτων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαίρεσιν καὶ βουλόμενος ὑπαγαγέσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους εἰς ῥαθυμίαν, ὅπως ἀνεπίστως ἐπιθέμενος κρατήσῃ τῆς ἐπιβολῆς· οὐ γὰρ ῥάδιον ἦν ἄνευ δόλου τυχεῖς ἀνδρῶν περιγενέσθαι νομάδα βίον ἐξηλωκότων καὶ καταφυγὴν ἀπρόσιτον ἐχόντων τὴν ἔρημον. οἱ δ' Ἀραβες περιχαρεῖς μὲν ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν ἀπολεῦσθαι μεγάλων φόβων, οὐ μὴν παντελῶς ἐπιστευόν γε τοῖς Ἀντιγόνοιο λόγοις, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχοντες ἀμφιδοξομένους σκοποῦς μὲν κατέστησαν ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων, ἀφ' ὧν ἦν ῥάδιον συνορᾶν πόρρωθεν τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβολὰς, αὐτοὶ δὲ συνταξάμενοι τὰ περὶ ἑαυτοῦς προσηκόντως ἐκαραδόκουν τὸ ἀποβησόμενον. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος φιλοποισάμενος χρόνον τινα τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ νομίσας αὐτοὺς ἐξηπατημένους παραδεδωκέναι τὸν καθ'

wont to follow success. For this reason some rightly ^{312 B.C.} believe that it is easier to meet disaster with skill than very great success with discretion; for disaster, because of the fear of what is to follow, forces men to be careful, but success, because of the previous good fortune, tempts men to be careless about everything.

96. When the Nabataeans had manfully punished the enemy they themselves returned to the rock with the property that they had recovered; but to Antigonus they wrote a letter in Syrian characters in which they accused Athenaeus and vindicated themselves. Antigonus replied to them, agreeing that they had been justified in defending themselves; but he found fault with Athenaeus, saying that he had made the attack contrary to the instructions that had been given. He did this, hiding his own intentions and desiring to delude the barbarians into a sense of security so that, by making an unexpected attack, he might accomplish his desire; for it was not easy without some deception to get the better of men who zealously pursued a nomadic life and possessed the desert as an inaccessible refuge. The Arabs were highly pleased because they seemed to have been relieved of great fears; yet they did not altogether trust the words of Antigonus, but, regarding their prospects as uncertain, they placed watchmen upon the hills from which it was easy to see from a distance the passes into Arabia, and they themselves, after having arranged their affairs in proper fashion, anxiously awaited the issue. But Antigonus, when he had treated the barbarians as friends for some time and believed that they had been thoroughly deceived and thus had given him

αὐτῶν καιρόν, ἐξέλεξεν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμειος πεζοὺς μὲν ψιλοὺς καὶ πρὸς δρόμον εὖ πεφυκότας τετρακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων καὶ τούτοις μὲν παρήγγειλε φέρειν ἄπυρα σῖτα πλειόνων ἡμερῶν, Δημήτριον δὲ τὸν υἱὸν καταστήσας ἡγεμόνα πρώτης φυλακῆς ἐξέπεμψε, προστάξας κολάσαι τοὺς "Αραβας καθ' ὃν ἂν δύνηται τρόπον.

97. Οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἐφ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἀνοδία πορευόμενος ἔσπευδε λαθεῖν τοὺς βαρβάρους, οἱ δὲ σκοποὶ κατανοήσαντες πολεμίαν δύναμιν εἰσβεβηκυῖαν¹ ἐσήμηναν τοῖς Ναβαταίοις διὰ τῶν συγκειμένων πυρσῶν· διόπερ οἱ βάρβαροι νομίσαντες συντόμως ἤκειν τοὺς Ἕλληνας, εἰς μὲν τὴν πέτραν ἀπέθεντο τὰς ἀποσκευὰς καὶ φυλακὴν τὴν ἱκανὴν ἐπέστησαν, οὔσης μιᾶς ἀναβάσεως χειροποιήτου, αὐτοὶ δὲ διελόμενοι τὴν λεῖαν ἄλλοι κατ' ἄλλους τόπους ἀπήλαυον εἰς τὴν ἔρημον. Δημήτριος δὲ παραγενόμενος εἰς τὴν πέτραν καὶ τὴν λεῖαν καταλαβὼν ἀπηλλαγμένην προσβολὰς συνεχεῖς ἐποιεῖτο τῷ χωρίῳ. ἀμυνομένων δὲ τῶν ἔνδον εὐρώστως καὶ περιγιγνομένων ῥαδίως διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν τόπων τότε μὲν μέχρι δειλῆς ἀγωνισάμενος ἀνεκαλέσατο τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς στρατιώτας.

3 Τῇ δ' ὑστεραία προσαγαγόντος αὐτοῦ τῇ πέτρᾳ τῶν βαρβάρων τις ἀνεβόησεν "Βασιλεῦ Δημήτριε, τί βουλόμενος ἢ τίνας ἀναγκάζοντος πολεμεῖς ἡμᾶς, οἰκοῦντας ἐν ἐρημίᾳ καὶ τόποις οὐθ' ὕδωρ ἔχουσιν οὔτε σῖτον οὔτε οἶνον οὐτ' ἄλλο τι ἀπλῶς οὐδὲν

his opportunity against themselves, selected from ^{312 B.C.} his whole force four thousand foot-soldiers, who were lightly armed and well fitted by nature for rapid marching, and more than four thousand mounted men. He ordered them to carry several days' supply of food that would not require cooking, and, after placing his son Demetrius in command, he sent them off during the first watch, ordering him to punish the Arabs in whatever way he could.

97. Demetrius, therefore, advanced for three days through regions with no roads, striving not to be observed by the barbarians; but the lookouts, having seen that a hostile force had entered, informed the Nabataeans by means of prearranged fire signals. The barbarians, having thus learned at once that the Greeks had come, sent their property to the rock and posted there a garrison that was strong enough since there was a single artificial approach; and they themselves divided their flocks and drove them into the desert, some into one place and some into another. Demetrius, on arriving at the rock and finding that the flocks had been removed, made repeated assaults upon the stronghold. Those within resisted stoutly, and easily had the upper hand because of the height of the place; and so on this day, after he had continued the struggle until evening, he recalled his soldiers by a trumpet call.

On the next day, however, when he had advanced upon the rock, one of the barbarians called to him, saying: "King Demetrius, with what desire or under what compulsion do you war against us who live in the desert and in a land that has neither water nor grain nor wine nor any other thing whatever of those

¹ εἰσβεβηκυῖαν Dindorf: εἰσβεβηκυῖαν.

4 τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν εἰς τὴν χρεῖαν ἀνηκόντων; ἡμεῖς γὰρ οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ προσιέμενοι δουλεύειν συμπεφύγαμεν εἰς χώραν σπανίζουσαν πάντων τῶν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις χρησίμων καὶ βίον εἰλόμεθα ζῆν ἔρημον καὶ θηριώδη παντελῶς, οὐδὲν ὑμᾶς βλάπτοντες. ἀξιοῦμεν οὖν καὶ σὲ καὶ τὸν πατέρα μὴ ἀδικεῖν ἡμᾶς, ἀλλὰ λαβόντας δῶρεᾶς παρ' ἡμῶν ἀπαγαγεῖν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ φίλους νομίζειν Ναβαταίους εἰς
5 τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον. οὔτε γὰρ βουλόμενος δύνασαι μένειν ἐνταῦθα πλείους ἡμέρας, ἀπορούμενος ὕδατος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων, οὐθ' ἡμᾶς δύνασαι συναναγκάσαι βίον ζῆν ἕτερον, ἀλλὰ
6 τινὰς αἰχμαλώτους ἕξεις δούλους ἀθύμους καὶ ζῆν οὐκ ἂν ὑπομείναντας ἐν ἄλλοις νομίμοις." ῥηθέντων δὲ τοιούτων λόγων Δημήτριος μὲν ἀπαγαγὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις ἀποστέλλειν περὶ τούτων· οἱ δὲ Ἄραβες ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους, οἳ παραπλήσια τοῖς προειρημένους διεαθόντες ἔπεισαν δεξάμενον δῶρα τὰ¹ πολυτελέστατα τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς διαλύσασθαι.

98. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος λαβὼν ὀμήρους καὶ τὰς ὀμολογηθείσας δῶρεᾶς ἀνέζευξεν ἀπὸ τῆς πτρας· διατείνας δὲ σταδίους τριακοσίου κατεστρατοπέδευσε πλησίον τῆς Ἀσφαλτίτιδος λίμνης, ἧς τὴν φύσιν οὐκ ἄξιον παραδραμεῖν ἀνεπισήμαντον. κείμεναι γὰρ κατὰ μέσην τὴν σατραπείαν τῆς Ἰδουμαίας, τῷ μὲν μήκει παρεκτείνουσα σταδίους μάλιστά που πεντακοσίου, τῷ δὲ πλάτει περὶ ἑξήκοντα. τὸ δ' ὕδωρ ἔχει διάπικρον καὶ

¹ τὰ added by Hertlein.

that pertain to the necessities of life among you. ^{312 B.C.} For we, since we are in no way willing to be slaves, have all taken refuge in a land that lacks all the things that are valued among other peoples and have chosen to live a life in the desert and one altogether like that of wild beasts, harming you not at all. We therefore beg both you and your father to do us no injury but, after receiving gifts from us, to withdraw your army and henceforth regard the Nabataeans as your friends. For neither can you, if you wish, remain here many days since you lack water and all the other necessary supplies, nor can you force us to live a different life; but you will have a few captives, disheartened slaves who would not consent to live among strange ways." When words such as these had been spoken, Demetrius withdrew his army and ordered the Arabs to send an embassy about these matters. They sent their oldest men, who, repeating arguments similar to those previously uttered, persuaded him to receive as gifts the most precious of their products and to make terms with them.¹

98. Demetrius received hostages and the gifts that had been agreed upon and departed from the rock. After marching for three hundred stades,² he camped near the Dead Sea,³ the nature of which ought not to be passed over without remark. It lies along the middle of the satrapy of Idumaea, extending in length about five hundred stades and in width about sixty.⁴ Its water is very bitter and of exceedingly

¹ About 34 miles, but cp. chap. 95. 2, and note.

² Literally, the Asphaltic Lake. The rest of this chapter repeats Book 2. 48. 6-9, almost verbally.

³ About 57½ and 7 miles respectively. The actual length to-day is about 47 miles.

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 7. 1.

καθ' ὑπερβολὴν δυσώδες, ὥστε μήτ' ἰχθὺν δύνασθαι τρέφειν μήτ' ἄλλο τῶν καθ' ὕδατος εἰωθότων ζώων εἶναι.¹ ἐμβαλλόντων δ' εἰς αὐτὴν ποταμῶν μεγάλων τῇ γλυκύτητι διαφόρων τούτων μὲν περιγίνεται κατὰ τὴν δυσωδίαν, ἐξ αὐτῆς δὲ μέσης ἐκφυσᾶ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀσφάλτου στερεᾶς μέγεθος ποτὲ μὲν μείζον ἢ τρίπλεθρον, ἔστι δ' ὅτ' οὐ πολὺ λειπόμενον πλέθρον· ἐφ' ᾧ δὴ συνήθως οἱ περιουκοῦντες βάρβαροι τὸ μὲν μείζον καλοῦσι ταῦρον, τὸ δὲ ἔλασσον μόσχον. ἐπιπλεούσης δὲ τῆς ἀσφάλτου πελαγίας ὁ τόπος φαίνεται τοῖς ἐξ ἀποστήματος θεωροῦσιν οἰοεὶ τις νῆσος. τὴν δ' ἐκπτωσιν φανεράν συμβαίνει γίνεσθαι πρὸς ἡμερῶν εἴκοσι· κύκλω γὰρ τῆς λίμνης ἐπὶ πολλοῦ σταδίου ὁσμὴ τῆς ἀσφάλτου προσπίπτει μετὰ² πνεύματος μοχθηροῦ καὶ πᾶς ὁ περὶ τὸν τόπον ἄργυρος καὶ χρυσὸς καὶ χαλκὸς ἀποβάλλει τὴν ἰδιότητα τοῦ χρώματος. ἀλλ' αὕτη μὲν ἀποκαθίσταται πάλιν ἐπειδὴ ἀναφύσηθῆναι συμβῆ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀσφαλτον· ὁ δὲ πλησίον τόπος ἔμπυρος ὦν καὶ δυσώδης ποιεῖ τὰ σώματα τῶν περιουκοῦντων ἐπίνοσα καὶ παντελῶς ὀλιγοχρόνια. ἀγαθὴ δ' ἐστὶ φοινικόφυτος ὅσην αὐτῆς συμβαίνει διειληφθαι ποταμοῖς χρησίμοις ἢ πηγαῖς δυναμέναις ἀρδεύειν. γίνεται δὲ περὶ τοὺς τόπους τούτους ἐν αὐλῶνί τιμι καὶ τὸ καλούμενον βάλσαμον, ἐξ οὗ πρόσσodon ἀδρὰν εἶναι συμβαίνει, οὐδαμοῦ μὲν τῆς ἄλλης οἰκουμένης εὕρισκομένον

¹ εἶναι added by Stephanus from Book 2. 48. 7.

² μετὰ added by Wesseling from Book 2. 48. 8.

¹ Here the plethrum is a surface measure of about 10,000 square feet. For such asphalt from lakes cp. Vitruvius, 8. 3. 8.

foul odour, so that it can support neither fish nor any ^{312 B.C.} of the other creatures usually found in water. Although great rivers whose waters are of exceptional sweetness flow into it, it prevails over these by reason of its foulness; and from its centre each year it sends forth a mass of solid asphalt, sometimes more than three plethra in area, sometimes a little less than one plethrum.¹ When this happens the barbarians who live near habitually call the larger mass a bull and the smaller one a calf. When the asphalt is floating on the sea, its surface seems to those who see it from a distance just like an island. It appears that the ejection of the asphalt is indicated twenty days in advance,² for on every side about the sea for a distance of many stades the odour of the asphalt spreads with a noisome exhalation, and all the silver, gold, and bronze in the region lose their proper colours. These, however, are restored as soon as all the asphalt has been ejected; but the neighbouring region is very torrid and ill smelling, which makes the inhabitants sickly in body and exceedingly short-lived. Yet the land is good for raising palm trees in whatever part it is crossed by serviceable rivers³ or is supplied with springs that can irrigate it. In a certain valley in this region there grows what is called balsam,⁴ from which there is a great income since nowhere else in the inhabited world is this plant

¹ Twenty-two days in Book 2. 48. 8.

² *i.e.* rivers that flow during the dry season. To-day the Jordan is the only perennial stream of any size entering the sea. There are, however, a number of oases about springs near the sea.

³ For the balsam cp. Theophrastus, *Enquiry into Plants*, 9. 6. 1-4; Pliny, *Natural History*, 12. 111-123; Strabo, 16. 2. 41.

τοῦ φυτοῦ, τῆς δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ χρείας εἰς φάρμακα τοῖς ἰατροῖς καθ' ὑπερβολὴν εὐθετούσης.

99. Τὴν δ' ἐκίππουσαν ἀσφαλτον οἱ περιοικοῦντες ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν τὴν λίμνην διαρπάζουσι πολεμικῶς διακείμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἄνευ πλοίων ἰδιαζόντως τὴν κομιδὴν ποιούμενοι. παρασκευασάμενοι γὰρ δέσμας καλάμων εὐμεγέθεις ἐμβάλλουσιν εἰς τὴν λίμνην· ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπικάθηται οὐ πλείω τριῶν, ὧν¹ δύο μὲν ἔχοντες προσδεδεμένας πλάτας κωπηλατοῦσιν, εἰς δὲ φορῶν τόξα τοὺς προσπλέοντας ἐκ τοῦ πέραν ἢ βιάζεσθαι 2 τολμῶντας ἀμύνεται. ὅταν δὲ πλησίον γένωνται τῆς ἀσφάλτου, πελέκεις ἔχοντες ἐπιπηδῶσι καὶ καθάπερ μαλακῆς πέτρας ἀποκόπτοντες γεμίζουσι τὴν δέσμη, εἶτα ἀποπλέουσιν εἰς τοῦπίσω. ἂν δέ τις αὐτῶν ἀποπέση τῆς δέσμης διαλυθείσης μὴ δυνάμενος νεῖν, οὐ καταδύεται καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ὕδασι, ἀλλὰ ἐπινήχεται τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις 3 ὁμοίως. φύσει γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ ὑγρὸν παραδέχεται βάρος ὃ συμβαίνει μετέχειν αὐξήσεως ἢ πνεύματος, ἕξω τῶν στερεῶν, ἃ τὴν πυκνότητα δοκεῖ παραπλησίαν ἔχειν ἀργύρῳ καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ μολύβδῳ καὶ τοῖς ὁμοίοις· καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πολὺ βραδύτερον καταφέρεται τῶν αὐτῶν² ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις λίμναις ῥιπτομένων. ταύτην δ' ἔχοντες οἱ βάρβαροι πρόσσόδον ἀπάγουσι τὴν ἀσφαλτον εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον καὶ πωλοῦσιν εἰς τὰς ταριχείας τῶν νεκρῶν· μὴ μιγνυμένης γὰρ ταύτης τοῖς λοιποῖς ἀρώμασι οὐ δυνατὸν γενέσθαι τὴν τῶν σωμάτων φυλακτὴν πολυχρόνιον.

100. Ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος, ἐπανελθόντος τοῦ Δημητρίου καὶ τὰ κατὰ μέρος τῶν πεπραγμένων

found, and its use as a drug is very important to 512 B.C. physicians.

99. When the asphalt has been ejected, the people who live about the sea on both sides carry it off like plunder of war since they are hostile to each other, making the collection without boats in a peculiar fashion. They make ready large bundles of reeds and cast them into the sea. On these not more than three men take their places, two of whom row with oars, which are lashed on, but one carries a bow and repels any who sail against them from the other shore or who venture to interfere with them. When they have come near the asphalt they jump upon it with axes and, just as if it were soft stone, they cut out pieces and load them on the raft, after which they sail back. If the raft comes to pieces and one of them who does not know how to swim falls off, he does not sink as he would in other waters, but stays afloat as well as do those who do know. For this liquid by its nature supports heavy bodies that have the power of growth or of breathing, except for solid ones that seem to have a density like that of silver, gold, lead, and the like; and even these sink much more slowly than do these same bodies if they are cast into other lakes. The barbarians who enjoy this source of income take the asphalt to Egypt and sell it for the embalming of the dead; for unless this is mixed with the other aromatic ingredients, the preservation of the bodies cannot be permanent.

100. Antigonus, when Demetrius returned and made a detailed report of what he had done, rebuked

¹ ὧν added by Schaefer.

² αὐτῶν added by Capps.

ἀπαγγείλαντος, ἐπὶ μὲν τῇ συνθέσει τῇ πρὸς τοὺς Ναβαταίους ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ, λέγων ὅτι πολλῶν θρασυτέρους πεποίηκε τοὺς βαρβάρους ἕσασ ἀτιμωρήτους· δόξεν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τετευχέναι συγγνώμης οὐ δι' ἐπιείκειαν ἀλλὰ δι' ἀδυναμίαν τοῦ κρατῆσαι· ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ κατασκέψασθαι τὴν λίμνην καὶ δοκεῖν εὐρηκέναι τινὰ τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρόσοδον ἔπεινέσας ἐπὶ μὲν ταύτης ἐπιμελητὴν ἔταξεν Ἱερώνυμον
 2 τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράψαντα, τούτῳ δὲ συνετέτακτο πλοῖα παρασκευάσασθαι καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀσφαλτον ἀναλαβόντα συνάγειν εἰς τινα τόπον. οὐ μὴν ἀπέβη γε καὶ τὸ τέλος κατὰ τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀντίγονον· οἱ γὰρ Ἄραβες συστραφέντες εἰς ἑξακισχιλίους, ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐν ταῖς δέσμασι ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς πλοίοις, σχεδὸν ἅπαντας κατ-
 3 ἐτόξευσαν. ἐξ οὗ δὴ συνέβη τὸν Ἀντίγονον ἀπογῶναι τὰς προσόδους ταύτας διὰ τὸ γεγονὸς παράπτωμα καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν πρὸς ἑτέροις μείζουσι. παρεγένετο γὰρ κατὰ τούτους τοὺς καιροὺς βυβλιαφόρος ἔχων ἔπιστολήν παρὰ Νικάνορος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῆς τε Μηδίας καὶ τῶν ἄνω¹ σατραπειῶν ἐν ταύτῃ δ' ἦν γεγραμμένον περὶ τε τῆς ἀναβάσεως τῆς Σελεύκου καὶ τῶν γεγονότων περὶ
 4 αὐτὸν ἀτυχημάτων. διόπερ ἀγωνιῶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος περὶ² τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν ἐξέπεμψε Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν ἔχοντα πεζοὺς Μακεδόνας μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, μισθοφόρους δὲ μυρίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ τετρακισχιλίους· συνετέτακτο δ' αὐτῷ μέχρι Βαβυλῶνος

¹ ἄνω Dindorf: ἄλλων.

² καὶ before περὶ in all MSS., deleted by first hand in R and by editors. Perhaps we should read καὶ <περὶ τῆς Μηδίας καὶ> περὶ τῶν etc.

him for the treaty with the Nabataeans, saying that ^{512 B.C.} he had made the barbarians much bolder by leaving them unpunished, since it would seem to them that they had gained pardon not through his kindness but through his inability to overcome them; but he praised him for examining the lake and apparently having found a source of revenue for the kingdom. In charge of this he placed Hieronymus,¹ the writer of the history, and instructed him to prepare boats, collect all the asphalt, and bring it together in a certain place. But the result was not in accord with the expectations of Antigonos; for the Arabs, collecting to the number of six thousand and sailing up on their rafts of reeds against those on the boats, killed almost all of them with their arrows. As a result, Antigonos gave up this source of revenue because of the defeat he had suffered and because his mind was engaged with other and weightier matters. For there came to him at this time a dispatch-bearer with a letter from Nicanor, the general of Media and the upper satrapies. In this letter was written an account of Seleucus' march inland and of the disasters that had been suffered in connection with him.² Therefore Antigonos, worried about the upper satrapies,³ sent his son Demetrius with five thousand Macedonian and ten thousand mercenary foot-soldiers and four thousand horse; and he ordered him to go up as far as Babylon and then, after

¹ For Hieronymus cp. the Introduction to Vol. IX.

² Cp. chaps. 90-92. For the campaign that follows cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 7. 2-3. It should, perhaps, be placed in 311 B.C.

³ Or, reading καὶ περὶ τῆς Μηδίας καὶ περὶ τῶν . . . : "worried both about Media and about the upper satrapies."

ἀναβῆναι καὶ τὴν σατραπείαν ἀνακτησάμενον καταβαίνειν συντόμως ἐπὶ θάλασσαν.

5 Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος ὀρμήσας ἐκ Δαμασκοῦ τῆς Συρίας τὸ συνταχθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπετέλει μετὰ σπουδῆς· ὁ δὲ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ Σελεύκου τῆς Βαβυλωνίας στρατηγὸς Πατροκλῆς πυθόμενος περὶ Μεσοποταμίαν εἶναι τοὺς πολεμίους, ὑπομῖναι μὲν τὴν ἔφοδον αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν, ὀλίγους ἔχων περὶ αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις προσέταξεν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν διαβάοντας¹ τὸν Εὐφράτην φυγεῖν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, τοὺς δὲ περᾶσαντας τὸν Ἰγγριν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Σουσιανὴν πρὸς 6 Εὐτελῆ² καὶ τὴν Ἐρυθρὰν θάλατταν, αὐτὸς δὲ μεθ' ὧν εἶχε στρατιωτῶν προβολαῖς χρώμενος ρεύμασι³ ποταμῶν καὶ διώρυξιν ἀνεστρέφετο περὶ τὴν σατραπείαν, ἅμα μὲν ἐφεδρεύων τοῖς πολεμίους, ἅμα δὲ πέμπων πρὸς Σέλευκον εἰς Μηδίαν περὶ τῶν αἰεὶ συντελουμένων καὶ παρακαλῶν βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην. 7 ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἐπειδὴ παραγενόμενος εἰς Βαβυλῶνα τὴν πόλιν ἐκλελειμμένην εἶδεν, πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχείρει τὰς ἀκροπόλεις. ὧν τὴν ἑτέραν ἑλὼν ἔδωκε τοῖς ἰδίοις στρατιώταις εἰς διαρπαγὴν· τὴν δ' ἑτέραν πολιορκήσας ἡμέρας τινάς, ἐπειδὴ χρόνου προσεδεῖτο, Ἀρχέλαον μὲν ἕνα τῶν φίλων ἀπέλιπε στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, δούσ αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους, αὐτὸς δὲ, τοῦ χρόνου συντρέχοντος ἐν ᾧ συντεταγμένοι ἦν τὴν ἄφοδον αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι,

¹ διαβάοντας Rhodoman: ἐκλιπόντας.

recovering the satrapy, to come down to the sea at 312 B.C. full speed.

So Demetrius, having set out from Damascus in Syria, carried out his father's orders with zeal. Patrocles, who had been established as general of Babylonia by Seleucus, hearing that the enemy was on the frontiers of Mesopotamia, did not dare await their arrival since he had few men at hand; but he gave orders to the civilians to leave the city, bidding some of them cross the Euphrates and take refuge in the desert and some of them pass over the Tigris and go into Susianē to Euteles¹ and to the Red Sea²; and he himself with what soldiers he had, using river courses and canals as defences, kept moving about in the satrapy, watching the enemy and at the same time sending word into Media to Seleucus about what was taking place from time to time and urging him to send aid as soon as possible. When Demetrius on his arrival at Babylon found the city abandoned, he began to besiege the citadels. He took one of these and delivered it to his own soldiers for plundering; the other he besieged for a few days and then, since the capture required time, left Archelaüs, one of his friends, as general for the siege, giving him five thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry, while he himself, the time being close at hand at which he had been ordered to return,

¹ If the proper name is retained (cp. the critical note) we must suppose Euteles to be the commander established in Susianē by Seleucus (chap. 92. 5).

² *i.e.* the Persian Gulf.

² πρὸς Εὐτελῆ deleted by earlier editors, restored by Fischer.

³ ρεύμασι added by Fischer, cp. Book 17. 55. 1.

μετὰ τῆς λοιπῆς δυνάμεως τὴν ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κατὰβασιν ἐποιεῖτο.

101. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίων διαπολεμούντων τὸν πρὸς Σαμνίτας πόλεμον συνεχεῖς ἐγίνοντο προνομαὶ τῆς χώρας καὶ πολιορκίαι πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεων ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ στρατοπεδεῖαι· τὰ γὰρ μαχιμώτατα τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἔθνῶν περὶ ἡγεμονίας φιλοτιμουμένα παντοίους συνίσταντο κινδύνους. οἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπατοὶ μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναλαβόντες ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν¹ ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων² παρεμβολαῖς καὶ πρὸς μὲν μάχην καιρὸν ἐπέτηρουν οἰκείον, ταῖς δὲ συμμαχίσι πόλεσι παρείχοντο τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν στρατόπεδον ἀναλαβὼν Κόωντος Φάβιος, ὃς ἦν αὐτοκράτωρ ἡρημένος, τὴν τε Φρεγελλανῶν³ πόλιν εἶλε καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίως διακειμένων πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους ἐξώγρησεν. τούτους δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὄντας πλείους τῶν διακοσίων ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Ῥώμην καὶ προαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ραβδίσας ἐπέλεκθε κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν Καλατίαν⁴ καὶ τὴν Νωλάνων ἀκρόπολιν ἐξεπολιόρκησεν καὶ λαφύρων μὲν πλῆθος ἀπέδοτο, τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταις πολλὴν τῆς χώρας κατεκληρούχησεν. ὁ δὲ δῆμος, κατὰ νοῦν

¹ ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν Dindorf: κατεστρατοπέδευσαν RX, κατεστρατοπέδεον F.

² τῶν πολεμίων Rhodoman: τῶν Ῥωμαίων.

³ Φρεγελλανῶν Scaliger, Φρέγγελλαν ἀνεκτῆσατο καὶ τὴν Σωρῶνων Burger: Φρετομανῶν RX, Φρετεμανῶν F.

made the march down to the sea with the rest of his 312 B.C. army.¹

101. While this was taking place, in Italy² the Romans were carrying on their war with the Samnites, and there were repeated raids through the country, sieges of cities, and encampments of armies in the field, for the two most war-like of the peoples of Italy were struggling as rivals for the supremacy and meeting in conflicts of every sort. Now the Roman consuls with part of the army had taken a position in the face of the encampments of the enemy and were awaiting an opportune time for battle while at the same time furnishing protection to the allied cities. With the rest of the army Quintus Fabius,³ who had been chosen dictator, captured the city of the Fregellani and made prisoners the chief men among those who were hostile to the Romans. These to the number of more than two hundred he took to Rome; and, bringing them into the Forum, he beat them with rods and beheaded them according to the ancestral custom.⁴ Soon afterwards, entering the hostile territory, he took by siege Calatia and the citadel of Nola; and he sold a large amount of spoil but allotted much of the land to his soldiers. The

¹ Continued in chap. 105.

² Continued from chap. 76. 5. Cp. Livy, 9. 28.

³ In Livy (9. 28. 1-6) it is a dictator named C. Poetilius who captured Fregellae, and either the same dictator or C. Junius Bubulcus, one of the consuls, who took Nola. For the dictatorship of Fabius two years earlier cp. chap. 72. 6-7, and Livy, 9. 24. 1.

⁴ For punishment *more maiorum* cp. Suetonius, *Nero*, 49. 2.

⁴ Καλατίαν Cluverius (cp. Livy, 9. 28. 6): καὶ λείαν RX, κελίαν F.

τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῷ προχωρούντων, ἀποικίαν ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον τὴν Ποντίαν καλουμένην.

102. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἄρτι γεγενημένης Ἀγαθοκλεῖ πρὸς τοὺς Σικελιώτας πλήν Μεσσηνίων οἱ μὲν φυγάδες τῶν Συρακοσίων ἠθροίσθησαν εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην, ταύτην ὄραντες λοιπὴν οὖσαν τῶν ἀλλοτριῶς ἔχουσῶν πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην, 2 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς σπεύδων αὐτῶν καταλύσαι τὸ σύστημα Πασίφιλον στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμειος εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην, ἐντειλάμενος ἐν ἀπορήτοις ἅ χρῆ πράττειν. οὗτος δὲ ἀπροσδοκῆτως ἐμβάλων εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων καὶ τῆς ἄλλης λείας ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος ἤξιον τοὺς Μεσσηνίους βούλεσθαι τὴν φίλιαν καὶ μὴ συναναγκάζεσθαι τοῖς πολεμιωτάτοις αὐτοῦ διαλύεσθαι.¹ οἱ δὲ Μεσσηνιοὶ λαβόντες ἐλπίδας τοῦ χωρὶς κινδύων ἀπολυθῆσεσθαι τοῦ πολέμου τοὺς τε φυγάδας τοὺς ἐκ Συρακουσῶν ἐξέβαλον καὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα 5 παραγενόμενον μετὰ δυνάμειος προσεδέξαντο. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον φιλανθρώπως αὐτοῖς προσέφερετο καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἔπεισεν καταδέξασθαι τοὺς συστρατευομένους² μὲν αὐτῷ, πεφυγαδευμένους δὲ 6 νόμῳ ὑπὸ τῶν Μεσσηνίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοὺς ἐναντιούμενους ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις τῇ δυναστείᾳ μεταπεμφάμενος ἐκ τε Ταυρομενίου καὶ τῆς Μεσσήνης ἅπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν, οὐκ ἐλάττους 7 ὄντας ἑξακοσίων· διανοούμενος γὰρ πόλεμον ἐκφέ-

¹ βούλεσθαι . . . διαλύεσθαι. Madvig suggests διαλύεσθαι τὴν φίλιαν καὶ μὴ συνετάξεσθαι τοῖς πολεμιωτάτοις αὐτοῦ.

² συστρατευομένους Dindorf: στρατευομένους.

¹ The modern Ponza, one of the group of small islands off the west coast of Italy opposite the Circeian promontory.

people, since matters were progressing according to their will, sent a colony to the island that is called Pontia.¹

102. In Sicily,² where peace had just been established between Agathocles and the Sicilians except the Messenians,³ the exiles of Syracuse gathered in Messenê since they saw that this was the only city remaining of those that were hostile to the dynast; but Agathocles, who was eager to break up their group, sent Pasiphilus with an army to Messenê as general, telling him in secret instructions what he should do. Pasiphilus, entering the region unexpectedly and gaining possession of many prisoners and much other booty, urged the Messenians to choose friendship with him and not be forced to seek terms in common with his bitterest foes.⁴ The Messenians, gaining hope of a bloodless termination of the war, expelled the Syracusan exiles and welcomed Agathocles when he came near with his army. At first he treated them in a friendly manner and persuaded them to receive back the exiles who were in his army, men who had been legally banished by the Messenians. But then he brought together from Tauromenium and Messenê those who had previously been opposed to his rule and put them all to death, being no less than six hundred in number; for his intention was to wage war on the Carthaginians,

Cp. Livy, 9. 28. 7-8. Italian affairs are continued in chap. 105. 5.

² Continued from chap. 72. 2.

³ In chap. 71. 6 Messenê is included among the cities that made peace with Agathocles.

⁴ Or, following Madvig's reading: "urged the Messenians to dissolve their friendship and not to be counted among his bitterest foes."

ρειν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις πᾶν τὸ διακείμενον ἄλλο-
 τρώως κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκ ποδῶν ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δὲ
 Μεσσηνιοὶ τῶν ξένων τοὺς εὐνουστάτους αὐτοῖς
 καὶ δυναμένους ἀμύνασθαι τὸν τύραννον ἐκβεβλη-
 κότες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς
 ἄλλοτρώως ἔχοντας πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην ὀρῶντες
 ἀνηρημένους, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ κακουργία κατα-
 δεδικασμένους ἠγαγκασμένοι καταδέξασθαι μετε-
 μέλοντο μὲν ἐπὶ τοῖς πεπραγμένοις, ἠγαγκάζοντο
 δὲ καρτερεῖν, καταπεπληγμένοι τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν
 8 κρατούντων. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἀνέζευξεν ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντος, διανοούμενος καὶ ταύ-
 την τὴν πόλιν συσκευάσασθαι· τῶν δὲ Καρχη-
 δονίων καταπλευσάντων ναυσὶν ἐξήκοντα ταύτης
 μὲν τῆς προθέσεως ἀπέστη, τὴν δὲ χώραν τὴν ὑπὸ
 Καρχηδονίους ἐπιὼν ἐληλάτει καὶ τῶν φρουρίων
 ἃ μὲν ἦρει κατὰ κράτος, ἃ δὲ δι' ὁμολογίας προσ-
 ἤγετο.

103. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πρᾶσσομένοις Δεινοκράτης
 ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων φυγάδων ἠγούμενος πρὸς μὲν
 τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διεπέμπετο, βοηθεῖν ἀξιῶν πρὶν
 ἢ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα πᾶσαν ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιήσασθαι
 2 Σικελίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς ἐκ Μεσ-
 σήνης ἐκβεβλημένους φυγάδας, ἔχων ἀδρὰν δύναμιν,
 ἀπέστειλεν τινα τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν Νυμφόδωρον, δούς
 μέρος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν Κεντοριπίνων
 3 πόλιν· ταύτην γὰρ φρουρουμένην ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους
 τῶν πολιτικῶν τινες ἐπηγγείλαντο παραδώσειν, ἐφ'
 ὅτω τὴν αὐτονομίαν δοθῆναι τῷ δήμῳ. παρεισπε-

and he was getting rid of all opposition throughout Sicily. When the Messenians had driven out of the city those non-citizens who were most favourably disposed to them and best able to protect them from the tyrant, and saw that those of their own citizens who were opposed to the dynast had been put to death, and when, moreover, they had been forced to receive back men who had been convicted of crime, they regretted what they had done; but they were forced to submit, since they were completely cowed by the superior power of those who had become their masters. Agathocles first set out for Acragas, intending to organize that city also in his own interest; when, however, the Carthaginians sailed in with sixty ships, he abandoned that purpose; but he entered the territory subject to the Carthaginians and plundered it, taking some of the fortified places by force and winning others by negotiation.

103. While this was taking place, Deinocrates,¹ the leader of the Syracusan exiles, sent a message to the Carthaginians, asking them to send aid before Agathocles should bring all Sicily under his sway; and he himself, since he had a strong army after receiving those exiles who had been driven out of Messenê, dispatched one of his friends, Nymphodorus, with part of the soldiers to the city of the Centoripini.² Although this city was garrisoned by Agathocles, some of its chief men had promised to betray it on condition that the people be given autonomy. But when Nymphodorus broke into the

¹ An old friend of Agathocles, he had been spared when the tyrant first established himself in power (chap. 8. 6); we do not hear of the occasion of his exile.

² Centoripa is a city in the interior of Sicily, south-west of Aetna and north-west of Catana.

σόντος δ' εἰς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ νυκτὸς οἱ προεστῶτες τῆς φρουρᾶς αἰσθόμενοι τὸ γεγονός αὐτὸν τε τὸν Νυμφόδωρον ἀνείλον καὶ τοὺς βιαζομένους ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. ταύτης δὲ τῆς ἀφορμῆς λαβόμενος Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐνεκάλεσέ τε τοῖς Κεντοριπίνοις καὶ τοὺς δόξαντας αἰτίους γεγονέναι τοῦ νεωτερισμοῦ πάντας ἀπέσφαξε. περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντος τοῦ δυνάστου Καρχηδόνιοι καταπλεύσαντες εἰς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων πεντήκοντα σκάφειν ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ἠδυνήθησαν πράξαι, δυοὶ δὲ περιπεσόντες φορτηγοῖς πλοίοις ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὰ μὲν κατέδυσαν, τῶν δ' ἐπιπλεόντων τὰς χεῖρας ἀπέκοψαν. δόξαντων δ' αὐτῶν ὁμῶς κεχρῆσθαι μηδ' ὀτιοῦν ἀδικοῦσι ταχὺ τὸ δαίμονιον αὐτοῖς ἐπεσήμεινεν· εὐθὺ γὰρ τοῦ στόλου τινὲς νῆες ἀποσχισθεῖσαι περὶ τὴν Βρεττίαν ἐάλωσαν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγῶν καὶ τὸ παραπλήσιον οἱ ζωογρηθέντες τῶν Φοινίκων ἔπαθον οἷς² ἔπραξαν εἰς τοὺς ἀλόντας.

104. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Δεινοκράτην φυγάδες, ἔχοντες πεζοὺς μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς τρισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους δισχιλίω, τὴν καλουμένην Γαλερίαν κατελάβοντο, τῶν πολιτῶν ἑκουσίως ἐπικαλεσαμένων, καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐξέβαλον, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρατοπέδευσαν. Ἀγαθοκλέους δὲ ταχέως ἀποστείλαντος ἐπ' αὐτοὺς Πασίφιλον καὶ Δημόφιλον μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πεντακισχιλίω ἐγένετο μάχη πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας, ὧν ἤγειτο Δεινοκράτης καὶ Φιλωνίδης, τὰ κέρατα

city by night, the commanders of the garrison, perceiving what had taken place, slew both the man himself and those who pressed fiercely on within the walls. Seizing upon this opportunity, Agathocles brought accusations against the Centoripini and slaughtered all who were thought to have been guilty of the sedition. While the dynast was thus engaged, the Carthaginians sailed into the great harbour of Syracuse with fifty light boats. They were able to do nothing more, but falling upon two merchant ships from Athens, they sank the ships themselves and cut off the hands of the crews. They had clearly treated with cruelty men who had done them no harm at all, and the gods quickly gave them a sign of this; for immediately, when some of the ships were separated from the fleet in the vicinity of Brettia, they were captured by the generals of Agathocles, and those of the Phoenicians who were taken alive suffered a fate similar to that which they had inflicted upon their captives.

104. The exiles who were with Democrates, having more than three thousand foot-soldiers and not less than two thousand mounted men, occupied the place called Galeria,¹ the citizens of their own free will inviting them; and they exiled the followers of Agathocles, but they themselves encamped before the city. When, however, Agathocles quickly dispatched against them Pasiphilus² and Demophilus with five thousand soldiers, a battle was fought with the exiles, who were led by Deinocrates and Philo-

¹ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, τὰ μὲν Γαερ, τὴν μὲν <ἀγορὰν κομίζουσα> ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν Fischer in apparatus: τὴν μὲν ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν.

² οἷς Hertlein: οἷα.

¹ The exact location is not known.

² For his later treachery and death cp. Book 20. 77. 2; 90. 2.

διελληφότες. ἐφ' ἱκανὸν μὲν οὖν χρόνον ἰσόρροπος ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος, φιλοτίμως ἀμφοτέρων τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀγωνιζομένων τοῦ δ' ἑτέρου τῶν στρατηγῶν Φιλωνίδου πεσόντος καὶ τοῦ κατὰ τοῦτον μέρους τραπέντος ἠγαγκάσθη καὶ Δεινοκράτης ἀποχωρῆσαι. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πασίφιλον τούτων τε πολλοὺς κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν ἀνείλον καὶ τὴν Γαλερίαν ἀνακτησάμενοι τοὺς αἰτίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἐκόλασαν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πυνθανόμενος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τὸν Ἐκνομον καλούμενον λόφον ἐν τῇ Γελάᾳ κατειληφέναι, διέγνοι πάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει διαγωνίσασθαι. ὀρμήσας δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς καὶ πλησίον γενόμενος προεκαλείτο εἰς μάχην, ἐπηρμένος τῇ ⁴ προγεγενημένῃ νύκτι. οὐ τολμώντων δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων παρατάξασθαι νομίσας ἀκονιτὶ κρατεῖν τῶν ὑπαίθρων ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας καὶ τῶν ναῶν τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους τοῖς σκύλοις ἐκόσμησεν.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπράχθη κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἃν ἡμεῖς ἐδυνήθημεν ἐφικέσθαι.

105. Ἐπ' ἀρχοντας δ' Ἀθήνῃσι Σιμωνίδου Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Μάρκον Οὐαλέριον καὶ Πόπλιον Δέκιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Λυσίμαχον διαλύσεις ἐποίησαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον καὶ συνθήκας ἔγραψαν. ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἦν Κάσανδρον μὲν εἶναι στρατηγὸν τῆς Εὐρώπης μέχρι ἃν Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ ἐκ Ῥωξάνης εἰς ἡλικίαν ἔλθῃ, καὶ Λυσίμαχον μὲν τῆς Θράκης κυριεύειν, Πτολεμαῖον δὲ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ τῶν συνοριζουσῶν ταύτῃ πόλεων κατὰ τε τὴν Λιβύην καὶ τὴν Ἀραβίαν, Ἀντίγονον δὲ ἀφηγεῖ-

nides, each in command of a wing. For some time ^{312 B.C.} the conflict was evenly balanced, both of the armies fighting with zest; but when one of the generals, Philonides, fell and his part of the army was put to flight, Deinocrates also was forced to withdraw. Pasiphilus killed many of his opponents during the flight and, after gaining possession of Galeria, punished those guilty of the uprising. Agathocles, on hearing that the Carthaginians had seized the hill called Ecnomus in the territory of Gela, decided to fight them to a finish with his whole army. When he had set out against them and had drawn near, he challenged them to battle since he was elated by his previous victory. But the barbarians not venturing to meet him in battle, he assumed that he now completely dominated the open country without a fight and went off to Syracuse, where he decorated the chief temples with the spoils.¹

These are the events of this year that we have been able to discover.

105. When Simonides was archon in Athens, the ^{311 B.C.} Romans elected to the consulship Marcus Valerius and Publius Decius.² While these held office, Cassander, Ptolemy, and Lysimachus came to terms with Antigonus and made a treaty. In this it was provided that Cassander be general of Europe until Alexander, the son of Roxanè, should come of age; that Lysimachus rule Thrace, and that Ptolemy rule Egypt and the cities adjacent thereto in Libya and Arabia; that Antigonus have first place in all Asia;

¹ Continued in chap. 106.

² Simonides was archon in 311/10 B.C. In the Fasti the consuls of 312 B.C. are M. Valerius Maximus and P. Decius Mus (*OIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 28. 8). The narrative is continued from chap. 100. 7.

σθαι τῆς Ἀσίας πάσης, τοὺς δὲ Ἕλληνας αὐτο-
νόμους εἶναι. οὐ μὴν ἐνέμεινάν γε ταῖς ὁμολογίαις
ταύταις, ἀλλ' ἕκαστος αὐτῶν προφάσεις εὐλόγους
2 ποριζόμενος πλεονεκτεῖν ἐπειράτο. Κάσανδρος δὲ
ὄρων Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἐκ Ῥωξάνης αὐξόμενον καὶ
κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν λόγους ὑπὸ τινων διαδιδο-
μένους ὅτι καθήκει προάγειν ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς τὸν
παῖδα καὶ τὴν πατρῶαν βασιλείαν παραδοῦναι,
φοβηθεὶς ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ προσέταξε Γλαυκία τῷ προε-
στηκότῃ τῆς τοῦ παιδὸς φυλακῆς τὴν μὲν Ῥωξάνην
καὶ τὸν βασιλέα κατασφάζει καὶ κρύψαι τὰ σώ-
ματα, τὸ δὲ γεγονός μὴδενὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπαγγεῖλαι.
3 ποιήσαντος δ' αὐτοῦ τὸ προσταχθῆν οἱ περὶ Κά-
σανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον, ἔτι δ'
Ἀντίγονον ἀπηλλάγησαν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως
4 προσδοκωμένων φόβων· οὐκέτι γὰρ ὄντος οὐδενὸς
τοῦ διαδεχομένου τὴν ἀρχὴν τὸ λοιπὸν ἕκαστος
τῶν κρατούντων ἐθνῶν ἢ πόλεων βασιλικὰς εἶχεν
ἐλπίδας καὶ τὴν ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν τεταγμένην χώραν
εἶχεν ὡσανεὶ τινα βασιλείαν δορίκτητον.
Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν¹ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν
Ἑλλάδα καὶ Μακεδονίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.
5 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι δυνάμεισιν ἀδραῖς
πεζῶν τε καὶ ἵππέων ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Πολλίτιον,
Μαρρουκίνων οὖσαν πόλιν. ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ τῶν
πολιτῶν εἰς ἀποικίαν καὶ κατώκισαν τὴν προσαγο-
ρευομένην Ἰντέραμναν.

¹ καὶ τὴν Εὐρώπην after Ἀσίαν omitted by Geer.

and that the Greeks be autonomous. However, they ^{311 B.C.} did not abide by these agreements but each of them, putting forward plausible excuses, kept seeking to increase his own power. Now Cassander perceived that Alexander, the son of Roxanê, was growing up and that word was being spread throughout Macedonia by certain men that it was fitting to release the boy from custody and give him his father's kingdom; and, fearing for himself, he instructed Glaucias,¹ who was in command of the guard over the child, to murder Roxanê and the king and conceal their bodies, but to disclose to no one else what had been done. When Glaucias had carried out the instructions, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Ptolemy, and Antigonus as well, were relieved of their anticipated danger from the king; for henceforth, there being no longer anyone to inherit the realm, each of those who had rule over nations or cities entertained hopes of royal power and held the territory that had been placed under his authority as if it were a kingdom won by the spear.

This was the situation in Asia and in Greece and Macedonia.²

In Italy³ the Romans with strong forces of foot and horse took the field against Pollitium, a city of the Marrucini. They also sent some of their citizens as a colony and settled the place called Interamna.

¹ This Glaucias, who is not to be identified with the Glaucias of chaps. 67. 6 and 70. 7, had been placed in charge of the guard by Cassander (chap. 52. 4). For the murder of Alexander and Roxanê cp. Justin, 15. 2. 5; Pausanias, 9. 7. 2.

² Continued in Book 20. 19.

³ Continued from chap. 101. 3. Cp. Livy, 9. 28. 8. Diodorus returns to Roman affairs in Book 20. 26. 3.

106. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν αἰεὶ μᾶλλον αὐξο-
 μένου Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ δυνάμεις ἀδρότερας ἀθροί-
 ζοντος Καρχηδόνιοι πυνθανόμενοι τὸν δυνάστην
 συσκευαζόμενον τὰς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεις ταῖς δὲ
 δυνάμεσιν ὑπερέχοντα τῶν σφετέρων στρατιωτῶν
 2 ἔδοξαν ἐνεργέστερον ἄψασθαι τοῦ πολέμου. εὐθύς
 οὖν τριήρεις μὲν κατήρησαν τριάκοντα πρὸς ταῖς
 ἑκατόν, στρατηγὸν δὲ προχειρισάμενοι τῶν παρ'
 αὐτοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτων Ἀμίλκαν ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ τῶν
 μὲν πολιτικῶν στρατιωτῶν δισχιλίους, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν
 πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης
 μυρίους, ἐκ δὲ τῆς Τυρρηνίας μισθοφόρους χι-
 λίους καὶ ζευγίππας¹ διακοσίους, ἔτι δὲ Βαλιάρια
 σφενδονήτας χιλίους, ὁμοίους δὲ χρημάτων πλῆθος
 καὶ βελῶν καὶ σίτου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον
 3 χρησίμων τὴν καθήκουσαν παρασκευήν. ἀναχθέν-
 τος δ' ἐκ τῆς Καρχηδόνος τοῦ στόλου παντὸς καὶ
 γενομένου πελαγίου χειμῶν ἐξάιφνης ἐπιπεσὼν
 ἐξήκοντα μὲν τριήρεις ἠφάνισε, διακόσια δὲ τῶν
 σιτηγῶν πλοίων διέφθειρεν· ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς στόλος
 4 μεγάλοις περιπεσὼν χειμῶσι μόλις διεσώθη πρὸς
 τὴν Σικελίαν. ἀπώλοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν
 Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ὀλίγοι, δι' οὓς συνέβη τὴν πόλιν
 δημόσιον ἄρασθαι πένθος· εἰώθασι γάρ, ἐπειδὴν
 μείζων τις ἀτυχία γένηται περὶ τὴν πόλιν, μέλασι
 5 σακκίοις κατακαλύπτειν τὰ τεῖχη. Ἀμίλκας δ' ὁ
 στρατηγὸς ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς διασωθέντας ἐκ τοῦ
 χειμῶνος μισθοφόρους συνήγε καὶ τῶν κατὰ Σι-
 κελίαν συμμάχων ἔστρατολόγηε τοὺς εὐθέτους.

¹ ζευγίτας Reiske.

106. In Sicily,¹ where Agathocles was constantly ^{311 B.C.}
 increasing in power and collecting stronger forces, the
 Carthaginians, since they heard that the dynast was
 organizing the cities of the island for his own ends and
 that with his armed forces he surpassed their own
 soldiers, decided to wage the war with more energy.
 Accordingly they at once made ready one hundred
 and thirty triremes, chose as general Hamilcar,² one of
 their most distinguished men, gave him two thousand
 citizen soldiers among whom were many of the nobles,
 ten thousand men from Libya, a thousand mercenaries
 and two hundred zeugippae³ from Etruria, a thousand
 Balaic slingers, and also a large sum of money and
 the proper provision of missiles, food, and the other
 things necessary for war. After the whole fleet had
 sailed from Carthage and was at sea, a storm fell
 suddenly upon it, sank sixty triremes, and completely
 destroyed two hundred of the ships that were carrying
 supplies. The rest of the fleet, after encountering
 severe storms, with difficulty reached Sicily in safety.
 Not a few of the Carthaginian nobles were lost, for
 whom the city instituted public mourning; for it
 is their custom whenever any major disaster has
 befallen the city, to cover the walls with black sack-
 cloth. Hamilcar, the general, gathered together the
 men who had survived the storm, enrolled mercenaries,
 and enlisted those troops of the Sicilian allies

Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*, 4². 1. 189, places this cam-
 paign in the early summer of 310 B.C.

² The son of Gisco, not to be confused with the Hamilcar
 of chaps. 71. 6, 72. 2, who was now dead.

³ If the text is sound, we must suppose the otherwise
 unknown zeugippae to be horsemen who had each an extra
 horse, like the ἄμφιπποὶ of chap. 29. 2; but perhaps we
 should read ζευγίτας, heavy armed infantry.

¹ Continued from chap. 104. 4. Cp. Justin, 22. 3. 9.

παρέλαβε δὲ καὶ τὰς προϋπαρχούσας δυνάμεις καὶ πάντων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον εὐθέτων ἐπιμέλειαν ποιησάμενος ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ συνείχε τὰ στρατόπεδα, πεζοὺς μὲν ἔχων περὶ τοὺς τετρακισμυρίους ἵππεις δὲ σχεδὸν πεντακισχιλίους. ταχὺ δὲ τὴν γεγενημένην ἀτυχήαν διορθωσάμενος καὶ δόξας ἀγαθὸς στρατηγός¹ εἶναι τῶν μὲν συμμάχων τὰς ψυχὰς προκαταπεπληγμένας ἀνεκτήσατο, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίοις οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀγωνίαν ἐπέστησεν.

107. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τὰς τῶν Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεις ὁρῶν ὑπερεχούσας τῶν ἑαυτοῦ διέλαβε τῶν τε φρουρίων οὐκ ὀλίγα μεταθήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας καὶ τῶν πόλεων ὅσαι προσέκοπτον αὐτῷ. 2 μάλιστα δ' εὐλαβείτο περὶ τῆς τῶν Γελῶν, πυνθανόμενος ἐν τῇ τούτων χώρα πάσας εἶναι τὰς τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεις. ἐγένετο δ' αὐτῷ περὶ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον καὶ περὶ τὸν στόλον οὐ μικρὸν ἐλάσσωμα· τῶν γὰρ νεῶν εἴκοσιν ἐπὶ τὸν πορθμὸν ὑποχείριοι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις κατέστησαν σὺν αὐ- 3 τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ κρίνας τὴν τῶν Γελῶν πόλιν ἀσφαλίσασθαι φρουρᾶ, φανερώς οὐκ ἐτόλμα δύναμιν εἰσαγαγεῖν, ἵνα μὴ φθάσαι συμβῆ τοὺς Γελῶους προφάσεως δεομένους καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀποβάλλῃ μεγάλας ἀφορμὰς αὐτῷ παρεχομένην. 4 ἀπέστειλεν οὖν κατ' ὀλίγους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς ἐπὶ τινας χρείας, ἕως ὅτου συνέβη τῷ πλήθει πολὺ προτερῆσαι τῶν πολιτικῶν. μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς παραγενόμενος προδοσίαν ἐνεκάλεσε καὶ μετάρθεσιν τοῖς Γελῶοις, εἴτε καὶ κατ' ἀλήθειαι αὐτῶν διανοηθέντων **τε πράξειαι τοιοῦτον, εἴτε κα**

who were fit for service. He also took over the forces ^{311 B.C} that were already in Sicily and, having attended to all things expedient for war, mustered his armies in the open country, about forty thousand foot-soldiers and nearly five thousand mounted men. Since he had quickly rectified the misfortune that he had suffered and won the reputation of being a good general, he revived the shattered spirits of his allies and presented no ordinary problem to his enemies.

107. As Agathocles saw that the forces of the Carthaginians were superior to his own, he surmised that not a few of the strongholds would go over to the Phoenicians, and also those of the cities that were offended with him. He was particularly concerned for the city of the Geloans since he learned that all the forces of the enemy were in their land. At about this time he also suffered a considerable naval loss, for at the straits twenty of his ships with their crews fell into the hands of the Carthaginians. Deciding nevertheless to make the city of Gela secure with a garrison, he did not venture to lead an army in openly lest the result be that the Geloans, who were looking for an excuse, forestall him and he lose the city, which provided him with great resources.¹ He therefore sent in his soldiers a few at a time as if for particular needs until his troops far surpassed those of the city in number. Soon he himself also arrived and charged the Geloans with treason and desertion, either because they were actually planning to do something of this sort, or because he was

¹ Cp. chap. 71. 6 for the treaty between Agathocles and Gela.

¹ στρατηγός added by Reiske.

ψευδέσι διαβολαῖς φυγάδων πεισθεῖς ἢ καὶ χρημάτων βουλόμενος εὐπορήσαι, καὶ ἀπέσφαξε τῶν Γελώων πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων καὶ τὰς οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἀνέλαβε. προσέταξε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Γελώοις πᾶσι τὰ τε νομίσματα καὶ τὸν ἄσσημον ἄργυρόν τε καὶ χρυσὸν ἀνεγκεῖν, διαπειλη-
5 σάμενος τιμωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀπειθήσαντας. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων πραξάντων τὸ προσταχθέν διὰ τὸν φόβον χρημάτων τε πλήθος ἤθρουσε καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ταπτομένοις ὑφ' ἑαυτὸν δεινὴν ἐνεποίησε κατάπληξιν. δόξας δ' ὠμότερον κεκρήσθαι τοῦ καθήκοντος τοῖς Γελώοις τοὺς μὲν ἀποσφαγέντας εἰς τὰς ἐκτὸς τῶν τειχῶν ἀφρούς συνέχουσαν, ἐν δὲ τῇ πόλει τὴν ἱκανὴν φρουρὰν ἀπολιπὼν ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς πολεμίοις.

108. Κατεῖχον δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν τὸν Ἐκνομον λόφον, ὃν φασὶ φρούριον γεγενῆσθαι Φαλάριδος. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ λέγεται κατεσκευακέναι τὸν τύραννον ταῦρον χαλκοῦν τὸν διαβεβοημένον, πρὸς τὰς τῶν βεβασανισμένων τιμωρίας ὑποκαιομένου τοῦ κατασκευάσματος· διὸ καὶ τὸν τόπον Ἐκνομον ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἀτυχοῦντας ἀσεβείας προσηγορευ-
2 σθαι. ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἕτερον τῶν Φαλάριδος γεγενημένων φρουρίων κατεῖχε, τὸ προσαγορευθὲν ἀπ' ἐκείνου Φαλάριον. καὶ διὰ μέσων μὲν τῶν παρεμβολῶν ἦν ποταμός, ὃν ἀμφοτέροι πρόβλημα τῶν πολεμίων ἐπεποιήντο, φῆμαι δὲ κατεῖχον ἀπὸ² τῶν προτέρων χρόνων ὅτι δεῖ περὶ τὸν τόπον τούτον πλήθος ἀνθρώπων ἐν μάχῃ

¹ καὶ added by Bekker.

² ἀπὸ Hertlein: ἐπι.

persuaded by false charges made by exiles, or again³¹¹ b.c. because he wished to gain possession of wealth; and he slew more than four thousand of the Geloans and confiscated their property. He also ordered all the other Geloans to turn over to him their money and their uncoined silver and gold, threatening to punish those who disobeyed. Since all quickly carried out the command because of fear, he gathered together a large amount of money and caused a dreadful panic among all who were subject to him. Being thought to have treated the Geloans more cruelly than was proper, he heaped together in the ditches outside the walls those who had been slain; and, leaving behind in the city an adequate garrison, he took the field against the enemy.

108. The Carthaginians held the hill Ecnomus, which men say had been a stronghold of Phalaris. Here it is reported that the tyrant had constructed the bronze bull that has become famous, the device being heated by a fire beneath for the torment of those subjected to the ordeal; and so the place has been called Ecnomus¹ because of the impiety practised upon his victims. On the other side Agathocles held another of the strongholds that had belonged to Phalaris, the one which was called Phalarium after him. In the space between the encamped armies was a river,² which each of them used as a defence against the enemy; and sayings from earlier times were current that near this place a great number of men were destined to perish in claims that he himself had seen the brazen bull, which Hamilcar had taken to Carthage (about 480 b.c.) and Scipio Aemilianus had brought back to Acragas after the sack of Carthage. Cp. also Book 20. 71. 3.

² The Himeras.

¹ Literally, "Lawless." In Book 13. 90. 4-7, Diodorus

διαφθαρῆναι. οὐκ ὄντος δὲ φανεροῦ παρ' ὁποτέρους
 γενήσεται τὸ ἀτύχημα, συνέβαινε δεισιδαιμονεῖν τὰ
 στρατόπεδα καὶ πρὸς μάχην ὀκνηρῶς ἔχειν.
 3 διόπερ ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οὐδέτεροι τὸν ποταμὸν
 ἐτόλμων διαβαίνειν ἀθρόοις στρατιώταις ἕως ὅτου
 παράλογός τις αἰτία προεκαλέσατο αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν
 ὀλοσχερῆ κίνδυνον. τῶν γὰρ Λιβύων κατατρεχόν-
 των τὴν πολεμίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρωξύνθη τὸ παρα-
 πλῆσιον ποιῆσαι. ἀγόντων δὲ λείαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 καὶ τινα τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ὑποζυγίων ἀπα-
 γαγόντων ἐπεξῆλθον ἐκ τοῦ Καρχηδονίων χάρακος
 4 οἱ τούτους διώζοντες. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς προιδό-
 μενος τὸ μέλλον ἔσσεσθαι παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔθηκεν
 ἐνέδραν ἀνδρῶν ἐπιλέκτων ταῖς ἀρεταῖς. οὗτοι δέ,
 τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς τὴν λείαν ἀγοντας ἐπιδιω-
 κόντων καὶ διαβάντων τὸν ποταμὸν, ἔξανέστησαν
 5 ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας ἄφνω καὶ προσπεσόντες ἀτάκτοις
 ῥαδίως ἐτρέψαντο. φονευομένων δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων
 καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν παρεμβολὴν φευγόντων Ἀγα-
 θοκλῆς, νομίσας ἦκειν τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ διαγωνίσα-
 σθαι, πᾶσαν ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν
 πολεμίων στρατοπεδείαν. προσπεσὼν δ' αὐτοῖς
 ἀπροσδοκῆτως καὶ ταχὺ μέρος τῆς τάφρου χώσας
 ἀνέσπασε τὸν χάρακα καὶ βιαζόμενος εἰς τὴν παρ-
 6 εμβολὴν παρεῖσεπεν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι διὰ τε
 τὸ παράδοξον καταπεληγμένοι καὶ πρὸς ἕκταξιν
 οὐ δυνάμενοι λαβεῖν ἀναστροφὴν, ὡς ἔτυχε τοῖς
 πολεμίοις ἀπῆντων καὶ ἡγωνίζοντο. περὶ δὲ τὴν
 τάφρον ἀμφοτέρων ἐρρωμένως κινδυνευόντων ταχὺ
 πᾶς ὁ πλησίον τόπος νεκρῶν κατεστρώθη· οἱ τε
 γὰρ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιφανέστατοι τὴν παρεμ-
 βολὴν ὀρώντες ἀλισκομένην ἐβόηθουν, οἱ τε περὶ

battle. Since, however, it was not clear to which ^{311 B.C.}
 of the two sides the misfortune would happen, the
 armies were filled with superstitious fear and shrank
 from battle. Therefore for a long time neither dared
 to cross the river in force, until an unexpected cause
 brought them into general battle. The raids made
 by the Libyans through the enemy's country aroused
 Agathocles into doing the same; and while the
 Greeks were engaged in plundering and were driving
 away some beasts of burden taken from the Cartha-
 ginian camp, soldiers issued from that encampment
 to pursue them. Agathocles, foreseeing what was
 about to happen, placed beside the river an ambush
 of men selected for courage. These, as the Cartha-
 ginians crossed the river in their pursuit of those
 who were driving the beasts, sprang suddenly from
 the ambush, fell upon the disordered soldiers, and
 easily drove them back. While the barbarians were
 being slaughtered and were fleeing to their own
 camp, Agathocles, thinking that the time had come
 to fight to a finish, led his whole army against the
 camp of the enemy. Falling on them unexpectedly
 and quickly filling up a part of the moat, he over-
 threw the palisade and forced an entrance into the
 camp. The Carthaginians, who had been thrown into
 a panic by the unexpected attack and could find
 no opportunity for forming their lines, faced the
 enemy and fought against them at random. Both
 sides fought fiercely for the moat, and the whole
 place round about was quickly covered with dead;
 for the most notable of the Carthaginians rushed
 up to give aid when they saw the camp being taken,

τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα τῷ προτερήματι τεθαρρηκότες καὶ νομίζοντες ἐνὶ κινδύνῳ καταλύσει πάντα τὸν πόλεμον ἐνέκειντο τοῖς βαρβάροις.

109. Ὁ δ' Ἀμίλκας ὄραν κατισχυομένους τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων αἰεὶ πλείους παρεισπίπτοντας εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐπέστησε τοὺς σφενδονήτας τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Βαλιαριδῶν νήσων, ὄντας οὐκ ² ἐλάττους τῶν χιλιῶν. οὗτοι δὲ συνεχεῖς καὶ μεγάλους λίθους ἀφίεντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἐτραυμάτιζον οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν βιαζομένων ἀπέκτεινον, τῶν δὲ πλείεστων τὰ σκεπάζοντα τῶν ὄπλων συνέτριβον· οἱ γὰρ ἄνδρες οὗτοι μναιαίους λίθους βάλλειν εἰωθότες μεγάλα συμβάλλονται πρὸς νίκην ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις, ὡς ἂν ἐκ παίδων παρ' αὐτοῖς τῆς ἐν ταῖς ³ σφενδόναῖς γυμνασίας διαπονουμένης. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. πάλιν δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατ' ἄλλους τόπους προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο καὶ διὰ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἤδη κατὰ κράτος ἀλίσκομένης κατέπλευσε τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις δύναμις ἐκ ⁴ Λιβύης ἀνέλπιστος. διὸ καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς πάλιν θαρρήσαντες οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς κατὰ στόμα ἐκινδύνευον, οἱ δὲ παρόντες ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν κύκλω περιίσταντο τοὺς Ἕλληνας. ὧν τιτρωσκομένων παραδόξως ἢ μὲν μάχῃ ταχὺ παλίντροπος ἐγένετο, ἔφευγον δ' οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν Ἰμέραν ποταμόν, οἱ δ' εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. τεσσαράκοντα σταδίου δ' ¹ ἐχούσης τῆς ἀποχωρήσεως καὶ ταῦτα σχεδὸν πάσης πεδωτῆς οὕσης ἐπέδιωκον οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἱππεῖς, οὐκ ἔλασσαν ὄντες πεντακισχιλίῳ. διὸ καὶ συνέβη

and the forces of Agathocles, encouraged by the ^{311 B.C.} advantage gained and believing that they would end the whole war by a single battle, pressed hard upon the barbarians.

109. But when Hamilcar saw that his men were being overpowered and that the Greeks in constantly increasing numbers were making their way into the camp, he brought up his slingers, who came from the Bāliaric Islands and numbered at least a thousand. By hurling a shower of great stones, they wounded many and even killed not a few of those who were attacking, and they shattered the defensive armour of most of them. For these men, who are accustomed to sling stones weighing a mina,¹ contribute a great deal toward victory in battle, since from childhood they practise constantly with the sling. In this way they drove the Greeks from the camp and defeated them. But Agathocles continued to attack at other points, and indeed the camp was already being taken by storm when unexpected reinforcements from Libya arrived by water for the Carthaginians. Thus again gaining heart, those from the camp fought against the Greeks in front, and the reinforcements surrounded them on all sides. Since the Greeks were now receiving wounds from an unexpected quarter, the battle quickly reversed itself; and some of them fled into the Himeras River, others into the camp. The withdrawal was for a distance of forty stades²; and since it was almost entirely over level country, they were hotly pursued by the barbarian cavalry, numbering not less than five thousand.

¹ Not quite a pound.

² About 4½ miles.

¹ δ' added by Dindorf.

τὸν μεταξύ τόπον νεκρῶν πληρωθῆναι, πολλὰ συμβαλλομένον καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀπώλειαν· ὑπὸ κύνα γὰρ οὔσης τῆς ὕρας καὶ τοῦ διωγμοῦ περὶ μέσον ἡμέρας γινομένου οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν φευγόντων διὰ τε τὸ καῦμα καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς κακοπάθειαν ἔκδιψοι γιγνώμενοι λάβρως ἔπινον, καὶ ταῦθ' ἀλυκοῦ τοῦ ρεύματος ὄντος. διόπερ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν ἐν τῷ διωγμῷ σφαγέντων εὐρέθησαν παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν τετελευτηκότες ἄπρωτοι. ἔπεσον δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ταύτῃ τῶν μὲν βαρβάρων περὶ πεντακοσίους, τῶν δ' Ἑλλήνων οὐκ ἐλάττους ἑπτακισχιλίων.

110. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τηλικαύτῃ συμφορᾷ περιπεσὼν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς τροπῆς διασωθέντας ἀνέλαβεν καὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐμπρήσας εἰς Γέλαν ἀπεχώρησε. διαδόντος δ' αὐτοῦ λόγον ὡς κατὰ σπουδὴν εἰς Συρακούσας ἀναζευγνύειν διέγνωνκε, τριακόσιοι τῶν ἐκ Λιβύης ἱππέων κατὰ τὴν χώραν περιέπεσόν τισι τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατιωτῶν. ὧν εἰπόντων ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς εἰς Συρακούσας ἀποκεχώρηκεν, εἰσηλθον εἰς Γέλαν ὡς φίλοι καὶ διαψευσθέντες τῆς ἐλπίδος κατηκοντίσθησαν. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς συνέκλεισεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Γέλαν, οὐκ ἀδυνατῶν εἰς Συρακούσας διασωθῆναι, βουλόμενος δὲ περισπάσαι τοὺς Καρχηδονίους πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν τῆς Γέλας, ἢ οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολλὴν ἄδειαν σχῶσι συγκομίσαι τοὺς καρπὸς, ἀναγκάζοντος τοῦ καιροῦ. ὁ δ' Ἀμίλκας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρει πολιορκεῖν τὴν Γέλαν, πυνθανόμενος δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ καὶ δύναμιν εἶναι τὴν ἀμυνομένην καὶ πάντων εὐπορεῖν τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα ταύτης μὲν ἀπέστη τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, τὰ δὲ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐπιπορευόμενος

As a result the space between was filled with dead ; ⁸¹¹ B.C. and the river itself contributed greatly to the destruction of the Greeks. Since it was the season of the Dog Star and since the pursuit took place in the middle of the day, most of the fugitives became very thirsty because of the heat and the distress caused by the flight and drank greedily, and that too although the stream was salt.¹ Therefore no fewer men than those killed in the pursuit itself were found dead beside the river without a wound. In this battle about five hundred of the barbarians fell, but of the Greeks no less than seven thousand.

110. Agathocles, having met with such a disaster, collected those who had survived the rout and after burning his camp withdrew into Gela. After he had given it out that he had decided to set out quickly for Syracuse, three hundred of the Libyan cavalry fell in with some of the soldiers of Agathocles in the open country. Since these said that Agathocles had departed for Syracuse, the Libyans entered Gela as friends, but they were cheated of their expectations and shot down. Agathocles, however, shut himself up in Gela, not because he was unable to go safely to Syracuse, but because he wished to divert the Carthaginians to the siege of Gela in order that the Syracusans might quite fearlessly gather in their crops as the season demanded. Hamilcar at first attempted to besiege Gela, but discovering that there were troops in the city defending it and that Agathocles had ample supplies of all kinds, he gave up the attempt ; instead, by visiting the fortresses and cities, he won them over and treated all

¹ Cp. Vitruvius, 8. 3. 7. From its natural saltiness, the river gets its modern name, "Salso."

προσήγετο καὶ πᾶσιν ἐχρήτο φιλανθρώπως, ἐκκαλούμενος τοὺς Σικελιώτας πρὸς εὐνοίαν. καὶ Καμαριναῖοι μὲν καὶ Λεοντῖνοι, πρὸς δὲ τοῦτοις Καταναῖοι καὶ Ταυρομενῖται παραχρῆμα πρέσβεις
 4 ἐκπέμψαντες προσέθεντο Καρχηδονίοις· μετ' ὀλίγας δ' ἡμέρας οἱ τε Μεσσήνιοι καὶ Ἀβακαινῖνοι¹ καὶ συχναὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀλλήλας φθάνουσαι πρὸς Ἀμίλικαν ἀφίσταντο· τοσαύτη τοῖς ὄχλοις ἐνέπεσεν ὀρμὴ μετὰ τὴν ἦτταν διὰ τὸ πρὸς τὸν τύραννον μῖσος.
 5 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπαγαγὼν² τὴν ὑπολειμμένην δύναμιν εἰς Συρακούσας τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν τειχῶν ἐπεσκεύαζε καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας σίτον ἀπέκομιζε, διανοούμενος τῆς μὲν πόλεως τὴν ἰκανὴν ἀπολιπεῖν φυλακὴν, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τὴν κρατίστην μετὰ γεω εἰς Λιβύην καὶ μετατιθέναι τὸν πόλεμον εἰς τὴν ἡπειρον ἐκ τῆς νήσου.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐν ἀρχῇ πρόθεσιν τὴν εἰς Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλέους διάβασιν ἀρχὴν ποιησόμεθα τῆς ἐπομένης βίβλου.

¹ Ἀβακαινῖνοι Cluver : Ἀβακηνῖνοι RX, Βακίνοι F.

² ἀπαγαγὼν Rhodoman : ἀπολιπὼν.

the people with kindness, seeking to win the goodwill ^{311 B.C.} of the Sicilians. And the people of Camarina and Leontini, also those of Catania and Tauromenium, at once sent embassies and went over to the Carthaginian ; and within a few days Messenê and Abacaeum and very many of the other cities vied with each other in deserting to Hamilcar, for such was the desire that came upon the common people after the defeat because of their hatred of the tyrant. But Agathocles conducted what survived of his army to Syracuse, repaired the ruined parts of the walls, and carried off the grain from the countryside, intending to leave an adequate garrison for the city, but with the strongest part of his army to cross to Libya and transfer the war from the island to the continent.

But we, following the plan laid down at the beginning,¹ will make Agathocles' expedition into Libya the beginning of the following book.

¹ Cp. chap. 1. 10.

BOOK XX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τῶν
Διοδώρου βίβλων

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς διαβὰς εἰς Λιβύην ἐνίκησεν παρατάξει
Καρρηδονίους καὶ πολλῶν πόλεων ἐκυρίευσεν.

Ὡς Κάσανδρος Αὐδολέοντι μὲν ἐβοήθησε, πρὸς δὲ
Πτολεμαῖον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸν ἀποστάτην γενό-
μενον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο.

Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος μὲν τῶν περὶ Κιλικίαν πόλεων τινὰς
εἶλε, Δημήτριος δ' ὁ Ἀντιγόνου ταύτας ἀνεκτήσατο.

Ὡς Πολυπέρχων μὲν Ἡρακλέα τὸν ἐκ Βαρσίνης ἐπε-
χείρησε κατὰγειν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν, Πτολεμαῖος
δὲ Νικοκρέοντα τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Παφίων ἐπανείλατο.

Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων ἐν μὲν τῷ Βοσπόρῳ τοῖς βασι-
λεύσιν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Σαμνίταις.

Πτολεμαῖον στρατεία ἐπὶ Κιλικίαν καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς παρα-
θαλάττιον.

Ἡρακλέους ἀναίρεσις ὑπὸ Πολυπέρχοντος.

Ἀμίλκου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Καρρηδονίων ἄλωσις
ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων.

Ὡς Ἀκραγαντινοὶ τοὺς Σικελιώτας ἐλευθεροῦν ἐπε-
χείρησαν.

Ὡς τῶν Συρακοσίων εἰκοσι ναῦς ἤλωσαν.

¹ In chap. 21 this king is called Nicocles, probably
incorrectly.

² In chap. 32. 5 only ten ships are captured.

CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK
OF DIODORUS

How Agathocles crossed into Libya, defeated the
Carthaginians in a battle, and became master of many
cities (chaps. 3-18).

How Cassander went to the aid of Audoleon; and
how he made an alliance with Ptolemaeus, Antigonus'
general, who had become a rebel (chap. 19).

How Ptolemy took some of the cities of Cilicia,
and how Antigonus' son Demetrius recovered them
(chap. 19).

How Polyperchon attempted to bring Heracles, the
son of Barsinè, back to his ancestral kingdom; and
how Ptolemy made away with Nicocreon,¹ the king
of Paphos (chaps. 20-21).

Concerning the actions of the kings in the Bosphorus,
and of the Romans and Samnites in Italy (chaps. 22-
26).

The campaign of Ptolemy against Cilicia and the
adjacent coast (chap. 27).

Assassination of Heracles by Polyperchon (chap. 28).

Capture of Hamilcar, the general of the Cartha-
ginians, by the Syracusans (chaps. 29-30).

How the people of Acragas attempted to liberate
the Sicilians (chap. 31).

How they captured twenty² ships of the Syra-
cusans (chap. 32).

Περὶ τῆς ἐν Λιβύῃ γενομένης στάσεως καὶ τοῦ
κανδίνου τοῦ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα.

Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων Ἀππίῳ Κλαυδίῳ κατὰ τὴν
τιμητικὴν ἀρχήν.

Παρίδοσις Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυῶνος Πτολεμαίου.

Κλεοπάτρας ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀναίρεσις.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Καρχηδονίου μὲν ἐνίκησεν μάχῃ, τὸν
δὲ δυνάστην τῆς Κυρήνης Ὀφέλλαν μεταπεμφόμενος ἐπὶ
κοινοπραγίαν κατέσφαξεν, καὶ τὴν μετὰ τούτου δύναμιν
παρέλαβεν.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι Βορμίλκην ἐπιθέμενον τυραννίδι κατ-
έλωσαν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλέους ἀπαπέμφαντος εἰς Σικελίαν τὰ
λάφυρα τινὰ τῶν πλοίων ἐναυάγησεν.

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι Μαρσοῖς μὲν πολεμουμένοις ὑπὸ Σαμνιτῶν
ἐβοήθησαν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Τυρρηνίᾳ Κάπριον ἐξεπολιόρκησαν.

Δημητρίου τοῦ πολιορκητοῦ κατάπλους εἰς τὸν Πειραιῶν
καὶ τῆς Μουνυχίας ἀλωσις.

Ἐλευθέρωσις Ἀθηναίων καὶ Μεγαρέων.

Πλοῦς ἐπὶ Κύπρον Δημητρίου καὶ μάχῃ πρὸς Μενέ-
λαον τὸν στρατηγὸν καὶ Σαλαμίος πολιορκία.

Ναυμαχία Δημητρίου πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον καὶ νίκη
Δημητρίου.

Παράληψις Κύπρου τε πάσης καὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίου
δυνάμεως.

Ὡς μετὰ τὴν νίκην ταύτην Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου
περιθεμένων διάδημα ζηλοτυπήσαντες οἱ λοιποὶ δυνάσται
βασιλεῖς ἑαυτοῖς ἀνγγόρευσαν.

¹ Chap. 35 is omitted : campaigns of the Romans in Etruria and Samnium.

² Called Caerium in chap. 44. 9.

About the revolt that took place in Libya, and the
peril of Agathocles (chaps. 33-34).¹

About the acts of Appius Claudius during his
censorship (chap. 36).

Delivery of Corinth and Sicyon to Ptolemy (chap.
37).

Assassination of Cleopatra in Sardis (chap. 37).

How Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in
battle ; and how, after summoning Ophellas, the
tyrant of Cyrenê, to co-operate with him, he assas-
sinated him and took over the army that was with
him (chaps. 38-42).

How the Carthaginians put down Bormilcar, who
had attempted to become tyrant (chaps. 43-44).

How, when Agathocles sent the booty to Sicily,
some of the ships were wrecked (chap. 44).

How the Romans went to the aid of the Marsi, who
were being attacked by the Samnites ; and how they
took Caprium² in Etruria after a siege (chap. 44).

The naval expedition of Demetrius Polioretetes into
the Peiræus, and his capture of Munychia (chap. 45).

Liberation of the Athenians and the Megarians
(chap. 46).

Voyage of Demetrius to Cyprus, his battle against
the general Menelaüs, and the siege of Salamis
(chaps. 47-48).

Demetrius' naval battle against Ptolemy and
victory of Demetrius (chaps. 49-52).

Capture of all Cyprus and of the army of Ptolemy
(chap. 53).

How, because Antigonus and Demetrius assumed
the diadem after this victory, the other dynasts,
jealous of them, proclaimed themselves kings (chap.
53).

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἰτύκην ἐκπολιορκήσας διεβίβασε μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν.

Ὡς Ἀκραγαντίνοι παραταξάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγούς ἠττήθησαν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἡράκλειαν μὲν καὶ Θέρμα καὶ Κεφαλοῖδιον προσηγάγετο, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν χώραν καὶ πόλιν ἐξηνδραποδίστατο.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐν Σικελίᾳ ναυμαχίᾳ μὲν ἐνίκησε Καρχηδόνιους, μάχῃ δ' Ἀκραγαντίνοισιν.

Διάβασις εἰς Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλέους τὸ δεύτερον καὶ ἦττα.

Αἱ γινόμεναι παραχαὶ κατὰ τὰ ἐκατέρων στρατόπεδα.

Ἀγαθοκλέους δρασμὸς εἰς Σικελίαν.

Αἱ γινόμεναι σφαγαὶ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν ὑπὸ Ἀγαθοκλέους.

Στρατεία Ἀντιγόνου βασιλέως μεγάλας δυνάμεσιν ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον.

Ἀπόστασις Πασιφίλου στρατηγοῦ ἀπὸ Ἀγαθοκλέους.

Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι συνέθεντο τὴν εἰρήνην πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα.

Ὡς Ῥόδον πολιορκήσας Δημήτριος διελύγατο τὴν πολιορκίαν.

Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι Σαμνίτας δυσὶ μάχαις ἐνίκησαν.

Ὡς Δημήτριος ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥόδου πλεύσας εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα τὰς πλείστας πόλεις ἠλευθέρωσεν.

Ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς Λιπαράιους χρήματα ἀδίκως εἰσπραξάμενος ἀπέβαλε τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς ἦν τὰ χρήματα.

¹ Chap. 78 omitted: comparison of Agathocles with Dionysius.

² The Greek Table of Contents makes no mention of the events related in chap. 80, the Roman raids on Samnium, and in chap. 89, Agathocles' defeat of Deinocrates in Sicily.

How Agathocles, having besieged and taken Utica, transported part of his troops across into Sicily (chaps. 54-55).

How the people of Acragas took the field against Agathocles' generals and were defeated (chap. 56).

How Agathocles won over to himself Heraclea, Therma, and Cephaloedium, but reduced the country and city of the Apolloniatas to utter slavery (chap. 56).

How in Sicily Agathocles defeated the Carthaginians in a naval battle and the people of Acragas in a battle on land (chaps. 57-63).

Agathocles' crossing to Libya for the second time and his defeat (chap. 64).

The confusion that arose in the camps of both armies (chaps. 65-70).

Agathocles' flight to Sicily (chap. 71).

The slaughter of the Sicilians by Agathocles (chaps. 71-72).

Expedition of King Antigonos against Egypt with great forces (chaps. 73-76).

Desertion of Pasiphilus, a general, from Agathocles (chap. 77).¹

How the Carthaginians made peace with Agathocles (chap. 79).

How Demetrius, after laying siege to Rhodes, abandoned the siege (chaps. 81-88, 91-99).²

How the Romans defeated the Samnites in two battles (chap. 90).

How Demetrius sailed from Rhodes to Greece and freed most of the cities (chaps. 100, 102-103).

How Agathocles unjustly exacted money from the Liparaeans and lost the ships in which the money was (chap. 101).

᾽Ὡς Ῥωμαῖοι τὸ μὲν ἔθνος τῶν Αἰκλων¹ κατεπολέμησαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Σαμνίτας συνέθεντο τὴν εἰρήνην.

Τὰ πραχθέντα Κλεωνύμῳ περὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν.

Δι' ἧς αἰτίας οἱ περὶ Κασάνδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον, ἔτι δὲ Σέλευκον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον συνδραμόντες ἐνεστήσαντο τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς Ἀντίγονον.

Στρατεία Κασάνδρου μὲν ἐπὶ Δημήτριον εἰς Θεσσαλίαν, Λυσιμάχου δ' εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν.

Ἀπόστασις Δοκίμου καὶ Φοίνικος τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀπ' Ἀντιγόνου.

᾽Ὡς Ἀντίγονος ἀντιστρατοπεδεύσας Λυσιμάχῳ πολὺ προεῖχε ταῖς δυνάμεσιν.

᾽Ὡς Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος μετεπέμψατο.

᾽Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ἐχειρώσατο τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἐν τῇ Κοίλῃ Συρίας, Σέλευκος δ' ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν τὴν κατάβυσιν ἐποίησατο μέχρι Καππαδοκίας.

Διάλυσις ἀπασῶν τῶν δυνάμεων εἰς χειμασίαν.

¹ Αἰκλων Rhodoman: ᾽Ασκλων RX, ᾽Ασκλῶν F, cp. chap. 101. 5.

How the Romans reduced the tribe of the Aecli and made peace with the Samnites (chap. 101).

What Cleonymus did in Italy (chaps. 104-105).

For what reasons Cassander and Lysimachus, and likewise Seleucus and Ptolemy, combined and made war on Antigonus (chap. 106).

Campaign of Cassander into Thessaly against Demetrius, and of Lysimachus into Asia (chap. 107).

Revolt of the generals Docimus and Phoenix from Antigonus (chap. 107).

How Antigonus, taking the field against Lysimachus, was far superior to him in military might (chaps. 108-109).¹

How he summoned his son Demetrius from Greece (chaps. 109, 111).²

How Ptolemy subdued the cities of Coelê Syria; and how Seleucus made an expedition from the upper satrapies as far as Cappadocia (chap. 113).

Dispersion of all the armies for wintering (chap. 113).

¹ Chap. 110 is omitted: the initiation of Demetrius and his campaign against Cassander.

² Chap. 112 is omitted: the adventures of Pleistarchus.

1. Τοῖς εἰς τὰς ἱστορίας ὑπερμήκεις δημηγορίας παρεμβάλλουσιν ἢ πυκναῖς χρωμένους ῥητορείαις δικαίως ἂν τις ἐπιτιμήσειεν· οὐ μόνον γὰρ τὸ συνεχὲς τῆς διηγήσεως διὰ τὴν ἀκαιρίαν τῶν ἐπεισαγομένων λόγων διασπῶσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν φιλοτίμως ἐχόντων πρὸς τὴν τῶν πράξεων ἐπίγνωσιν μεσο-
 2 λαβοῦσι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν.¹ καίτοι γε τοὺς ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλομένους λόγου δύναμιν ἕξεσσι κατ' ἰδίαν δημηγορίας καὶ πρεσβευτικούς λόγους, ἔτι δὲ ἐγκώμια καὶ ψόγους καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ τοιαῦτα συντάττεσθαι· τῇ γὰρ οἰκονομίᾳ τῶν λόγων χρησάμενοι καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις χωρὶς ἑκατέρας ἐξεργασάμενοι κατὰ λόγον ἂν ἐν ἀμφοτέραις ταῖς πραγματείαις
 3 εὐδοκιμοίεν. νῦν δ' ἔνιοι πλεονάσαντες ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς λόγοις προσθήκην ἐποίησαντο τὴν ὅλην ἱστορίαν τῆς δημηγορίας. λυπεῖ δ' οὐ μόνον τὸ κακῶς γραφέν,² ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ δοκοῦν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπιτετεῦχθαι, τόπων καὶ καιρῶν τῆς οἰκειᾶς τάξεως
 4 δημαρτηκός. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἀναγνωσκόντων τὰς τοιαύτας πραγματείας οἱ μὲν ὑπερβαίνουσι τὰς ῥητορείας, κἂν ὅλως ἐπιτετεῦχθαι δόξωσιν, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὴν ἀκαιρίαν τοῦ συγγραφέως ἐκλυθέντες τὰς ψυχὰς τὸ παράπαν ἀφίστανται τῆς

1. One might justly censure those who in their histories insert over-long orations or employ frequent speeches; for not only do they rend asunder the continuity of the narrative by the ill-timed insertion of speeches, but also they interrupt the interest of those who are eagerly pressing on toward a full knowledge of the events. Yet surely there is opportunity for those who wish to display rhetorical prowess to compose by themselves public discourses and speeches for ambassadors, likewise orations of praise and blame and the like; for by recognizing the classification of literary types and by elaborating each of the two by itself, they might reasonably expect to gain a reputation in both fields of activity. But as it is, some writers by excessive use of rhetorical passages have made the whole art of history into an appendage of oratory. Not only does that which is poorly composed give offence, but also that which seems to have hit the mark in other respects yet has gone far astray from the themes and occasions that belong to its peculiar type. Therefore, even of those who read such works, some skip over the orations although they appear to be entirely successful, and others, wearied in spirit by the historian's wordiness and lack of taste, abandon

¹ μεσολαβοῦσι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν added by Wesseling.

² γραφέν Dindorf: γράφειν.

δ ἀναγνώσεως, οὐκ ἀλόγως τοῦτο πάσχοντες· τὸ γὰρ τῆς ἱστορίας γένος ἀπλοῦν ἔστι καὶ συμφυῆς αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐμφύχῳ σώματι παραπλήσιον, οὐδὲ μὲν ἔσπαραγμένον ἐστέρηται τῆς ψυχικῆς χάριτος, τὸ δὲ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν σύνθεσιν ἔχον εὐκαίρως τετήρηται καὶ τῷ συμφυεῖ τῆς ὅλης περιγραφῆς ἐπιτερπῆ καὶ σαφῆ παρίσθησι τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν.

2. Οὐ μὴν παντελῶς γε τοὺς ῥητορικοὺς λόγους ἀποδοκιμάζοντες ἐκβάλλομεν ἐκ τῆς ἱστορικῆς πραγματείας τὸ παράπαν· ὀφειλοῦσης γὰρ τῆς ἱστορίας τῇ ποικιλίᾳ κεκοσμηθῆναι κατ' ἐπίουσι τόπους ἀνάγκη προσλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ τοὺς τοιοῦτους λόγους—καὶ ταύτης τῆς εὐκαίρειας οὐδ' ἂν ἐμαυτὸν ἀποστερηῆσαι βουληθείην—ὥσθ' ὅταν τὰ τῆς περιστάσεως ἀπαιτῆ πρεσβευτοῦ ἢ συμβούλου δημηγορίαν ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τι τοιοῦτον, ὃ μὴ τεθαρρηκότως συγκαταβαίνων πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἀγῶνας
2 καὶ αὐτὸς ὑπαίτιος ἂν εἴη. οὐκ ὀλίγας γὰρ ἂν τις αἰτίας εὔροι, καθ' ἃς κατὰ πολλὰ ἀναγκαίως παραληφθήσεται τὰ τῆς ῥητορείας· ἢ γὰρ πολλῶν εἰρημένων εὐστόχως καὶ καλῶς οὐ παραλειπτέον δι' ὀλιγωρίαν τὰ μνήμης ἄξια καὶ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ κεκραμένην ἔχοντα τὴν ὠφέλειαν, ἢ μεγάλων καὶ λαμπρῶν τῶν ὑποθέσεων οὐσῶν οὐ περιορατέον ἐλάττονα τῶν ἔργων φανῆναι τὸν λόγον· ἔστι δ' ὅτε παρὰ προσδοκίαν τοῦ τέλους ἐκβάντος ἀναγκασθησόμεθα τοῖς οἰκειοῖς¹ τῆς ὑποθέσεως λόγοις χρῆσασθαι χάριν τοῦ λύσαι τὴν ἀλογίαν.

3 Ἄλλα περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλις ἡμῖν ἔχεται, περὶ δὲ τῶν ὑποκειμένων πράξεων ῥητέον, παραθέντας πρότερον τοὺς οἰκειοὺς τῇ γραφῇ χρόνους. ἐν μὲν οὖν ταῖς προηγουμέναις βύβλοις ἀναγεγράφαμεν

the reading entirely ; and this attitude is not without reason, for the genius of history is simple and self-consistent and as a whole is like a living organism. If it is mangled, it is stripped of its living charm ; but if it retains its necessary unity, it is duly preserved and, by the harmony of the whole composition, renders the reading pleasant and clear.

2. Nevertheless, in disapproving rhetorical speeches, we do not ban them wholly from historical works ; for, since history needs to be adorned with variety, in certain places it is necessary to call to our aid even such passages—and of this opportunity I should not wish to deprive myself—so that, whenever the situation requires either a public address from an ambassador or a statesman, or some such thing from the other characters, whoever does not boldly enter the contest of words would himself be blameworthy. For one would find no small number of reasons for which on many occasions the aid of rhetoric will necessarily be enlisted ; for when many things have been said well and to the point, one should not in contempt pass over what is worthy of memory and possesses a utility not alien to history, nor when the subject matter is great and glorious should one allow the language to appear inferior to the deeds ; and there are times when, an event turning out contrary to expectation, we shall be forced to use words suitable to the subject in order to explain the seeming paradox.

But let this suffice on this subject ; we must now write about the events that belong to my theme, first setting forth the chronological scheme of our narrative. In the preceding Books we have written of the

¹ οἰκειοῖς added by Fischer, cp. Book 19. 34. 3.

ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαιοτάτων χρόνων τὰς πράξεις τὰς τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων ἕως ἐπὶ τὸν προηγούμενον ἑνιαυτὸν τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατείας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην, εἰς ἣν ἀπὸ Τροίας ἀλώσεως ἔτη συνάγειται τρισὶ πλείω τῶν ὀκτακοσίων ὀγδοήκοντα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὸ συνεχὲς προστιθέντες τῆς ἱστορίας ἀρξόμεθα μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς Λιβύην διαβάσεως Ἀγαθοκλέους, καταλήξομεν δ' εἰς τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν καθ' ὃν οἱ βασιλεῖς συμφρονήσαντες κοινῇ διαπολεμεῖν ἤρξαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον τὸν Φιλίππου, περιλαβόντες ἔτη ἑννέα.

3. Ἐπ' ἄρχοντος γὰρ Ἀθήνησιν Ἱερομνήμονος Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Γάιον Ἰούλιον καὶ Κόιντον Αἰμίλιον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἡττημένος ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων τῇ περὶ τὸν Ἰμέραν μάχῃ καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον καὶ κράτιστον τῆς δυνάμεως ἀποβεβληκῶς συνέφυγεν εἰς τὰς ² Συρακούσας. ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς τε συμμάχους ἅπαντας μεταβεβλημένους καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους πλὴν Συρακουσῶν ἀπάσης σχεδὸν Σικελίας κυριεύοντας καὶ πολὺ προέχοντας ταῖς τε πεζικαῖς καὶ ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεσιν ἐπετελέσατο πρᾶξιν ἀνέλπιστον καὶ παρα- ³ βολωτάτην. πάντων γὰρ διεληφότων μηδ' ἐγχειρήσειν αὐτὸν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἀντιταχθῆναι, διανοήσατο τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἀπολιπεῖν τὴν ἱκανὴν φυλακὴν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους ἐπιλέξει καὶ μετὰ τούτων εἰς τὴν Λιβύην διακομισθῆναι· τοῦτο γὰρ πράξας ἠλπίζε τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῇ Καρχηδόνι τετραφυκίотας ἐν εἰρήνῃ πολυχρονίῳ καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἀπείρους ὄντας τῶν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις

deeds of both the Greeks and the barbarians from the earliest times down to the year before Agathocles' Libyan campaign; the years from the sack of Troy to that event total eight hundred and eighty-three.¹ In this Book, adding what comes next in the account, we shall begin with Agathocles' crossing into Libya, and end with the year in which the kings, after reaching an agreement with each other, began joint operations against Antigonos, son of Philip, embracing a period of nine years.

3. When Hieromnemon was archon in Athens, the ^{310 B.C.} Romans elected to the consulship Gaius Julius and Quintus Aemilius²; and in Sicily Agathocles, who had been defeated by the Carthaginians in the battle at the Himeras River and had lost the largest and strongest part of his army, took refuge in Syracuse. When he saw that all his allies had changed sides and that the barbarians were masters of almost all Sicily except Syracuse and were far superior in both land and sea forces, he carried out an undertaking that was unexpected and most reckless. For when all had concluded that he would not even try to take the field against the Carthaginians, he determined to leave an adequate garrison for the city, to select those of the soldiers who were fit, and with these to cross over into Libya. For he hoped that, if he did this, those in Carthage, who had been living luxuriously in long-continued peace and were therefore without experience in the dangers of battle, would

² Hieromnemon was archon in 310/09 B.C. In the *Fasti* the consuls of 311 B.C. are C. Iunius Bubulcus Brutus for the third time and Q. Aemilius Barbula for the second (*CIL*, 1, p. 130; cp. Livy, 9. 30. 1). The narrative is continued from Book 19. 110. 5. For the first part of the African campaign, cp. Justin, 22. 4-6; Orosius, 4. 6. 23-29.

¹ An error for 873. Cp. Book 19. 1. 10.

κινδύνων ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνηθληκότων τοῖς δεινοῖς ῥαδίως ἤττηθήσεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ Λιβύην συμμαχοῦς, βαρυνομένους τοῖς προστάγμασιν ἐκ πολλῶν χρόνων, λήψεσθαι καιρὸν τῆς ἀποστάσεως, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διαρπάσειν ἀπροδοκίῳ ἐπιφανεῖς χώραν ἀπόρθητον καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων εὐδαιμονίαν πεπληρωμένην παντοίων ἀγαθῶν, τὸ δ' ὅλον ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος καὶ πάσης Σικελίας περισπάσειν τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον μετάρξειν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην· ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη.

4. Τὴν γὰρ ἐπίνοιαν ταύτην οὐδεὶ τῶν φίλων δηλώσας τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἐπιμελητὴν Ἄντανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν κατέστησε μετὰ τῆς ἱκανῆς φυλακῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπιλέγων τοὺς εὐθέτους κατέγραφε, τοῖς μὲν πεζοῖς παραγγέλλων ἐτοίμους εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὅπλων, τοῖς δ' ἵππευσι διακελευόμενος ἔχειν μεθ' ἑαυτῶν χωρὶς τῆς πανοπλίας ὑπηρεσίον καὶ χαλινόν, ὅπως, ὅταν ἵππων κυριεύσῃ, τοὺς ἀναβησομένους ἐτοίμους ἔχειν, τὰ πρὸς τὴν
 2 χρεῖαν ἐξηρτυμένους· κατὰ γὰρ τὴν προγεγενημένην ἦτταν τῶν μὲν πεζῶν ἀπωλώλεισαν οἱ πλείους, οἱ δ' ἵππεῖς ὑπῆρχον διασσωσμένοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες, ὧν τοὺς ἵππους οὐκ ἠδύνατο διακομίζειν εἰς τὴν
 3 Λιβύην. ἵνα δὲ χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ μὴ νεωτερίζωσιν οἱ Συρακόσιοι, διεξεύγνυε τὰς συγγενείας ἀπ' ἀλλήλων καὶ μάλιστα ἀδελφοὺς ἀπ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ πατέρας ἀπὸ παίδων, τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως

easily be defeated by men who had been trained in ^{310 B.C.} the school of danger; that the Libyan allies of the Carthaginians, who had for a long time resented their exactions, would grasp an opportunity for revolt; most important of all, that by appearing unexpectedly, he would plunder a land which had not been ravaged and which, because of the prosperity of the Carthaginians, abounded in wealth of every kind; and in general, that he would divert the barbarians from his native city and from all Sicily and transfer the whole war to Libya. And this last, indeed, was accomplished.

4. Disclosing this intention to none of his friends, he set up his brother Antander¹ as curator of the city with an adequate garrison; and he himself selected and enrolled those of the soldiers who were fit for service, bidding the infantry be ready with their arms, and giving special orders to the cavalry that, in addition to their full armour, they should have with them saddle-pads and bridles, in order that, when he got possession of horses, he might have men ready to mount them, equipped with what was needed for the service; for in the earlier defeat the greater part of the foot-soldiers had been killed, but almost all the horsemen had survived uninjured,² whose horses he was not able to transport to Libya. In order that the Syracusans might not attempt a revolution after he had left them, he separated relatives from each other, particularly brothers from brothers and fathers from sons, leaving the one group one of the Syracusan generals in the war with the Bruttii, and Agathocles was only a chiliarch (Book 19. 3. 3). He later wrote a biography of Agathocles (Book 21. 16. 5).

² Agathocles' losses in the battle at the Himeras River are given in Book 19. 109. 5 as not less than 7000 men.

¹ He was probably an older brother: in 317 B.C. he was 150

4 ἀπολείπων, τοὺς δὲ μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ διακομίζων· πρό-
 δηλον γὰρ ἦν ὡς οἱ μένοντες ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις,
 καὶ ἄλλοτριώτατα τυγχάνωσι πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην
 διακείμενοι,¹ διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἀπογόνους εὐνοίαν
 οὐδὲν ἂν πράξειαν ἀποπον κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλέους.
 5 ἀπορούμενος δὲ χρημάτων τά τε τῶν ὀρφάνων παρὰ
 τῶν ἐπιτροπευόντων εἰσεπράξατο, φάσκων πολὺ
 βέλτιον ἐκείνων ἐπιτροπεύσειν καὶ τοῖς παισὶν εἰς
 ἡλικίαν ἐλθοῦσι πιστότερον ἀποδώσειν, ἔδανείσατο
 δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ τινα τῶν ἐν τοῖς
 ἱεροῖς ἀναθημάτων ἔλαβεν καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν τὸν
 6 κόσμον περιεῖλετο. ἔπειθ' ὄρων² τῶν εὐπορωτάτων
 τοὺς πλείστους δυσχεραίνοντας τοῖς πραττομένοις
 καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄλλοτριώτατα διακειμένους συνή-
 γαγεν ἐκκλησίαν, ἐν ἣ περὶ τε τῆς προγεγενημένης
 συμφορᾶς καὶ τῶν προσδοκωμένων δεινῶν κατ-
 οδυρόμενος αὐτὸς μὲν ῥαδίως ὑπομενεῖν³ ἔφησε τὴν
 πολιορκίαν συνήθης ὦν πάσῃ κακοπαθείᾳ, ἔλεειν δὲ
 τοὺς πολίτας, εἰ συγκλεισθέντες ἀναγκασθήσονται
 7 πολιορκίαν ὑπομένειν. διεκελεύετο οὖν σώζειν
 ἑαυτοὺς μετὰ τῶν ἰδίων κτήσεων τοὺς μὴ βουλο-
 μένους ὑπομένειν ὅ τι ποτ' ἂν δοκῆ τῇ τύχῃ πάσχειν.
 ἔξορμησάντων δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τῶν μάλιστα⁴ εὐ-
 πόρων καὶ μισούντων τὸν δυνάστην τούτους μὲν
 ἐπαποστείλας τινας τῶν μισθοφόρων ἀνείλε καὶ τὰς
 8 οὐσίας εἰς αὐτὸν ἀνέλαβε, διὰ δὲ μιᾶς ἀνοσίῃ πρά-
 ξεως χρημάτων εὐπορήσας καὶ τῶν ἄλλοτρίως δια-
 κειμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν καθαρὰν ποιήσας τὴν πόλιν
 ἡλευθέρωσε τῶν οἰκετῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους εἰς στρα-
 τείαν.

in the city and taking the others across with him ; 810 B.C.
 for it was clear that those who remained in Syracuse,
 even if they were most ill disposed toward the tyrant,
 because of their affection for their relatives would
 do nothing unbecoming against Agathocles. Since
 he was in need of money he exacted the property
 of the orphans from those who were their guardians,
 saying that he would guard it much better than they
 and return it more faithfully to the children when they
 became of age ; and he also borrowed from the mer-
 chants, took some of the dedications in the temples,
 and stripped the women of their jewels. Then, seeing
 that the majority of the very wealthy were vexed by
 his measures and were very hostile to him, he sum-
 moned an assembly in which, deploring both the past
 disaster and the expected hardships, he said that he
 himself would endure the siege easily because he was
 accustomed to every manner of hardship, but that
 he pitied the citizens if they should be shut in and
 forced to endure a siege. He therefore ordered those
 to save themselves and their own possessions who
 were unwilling to endure whatever fortune might
 see fit that they should suffer. But when those who
 were wealthiest and most bitter against the tyrant
 had set out from the city, sending after them some
 of his mercenaries, he killed the men themselves and
 confiscated their property. When, through a single
 unholy act, he had gained an abundance of wealth
 and had cleared the city of those who were opposed
 to him, he freed those of their slaves who were fit
 for military service.

¹ διακείμενοι added by Dindorf, cp. § 6.

² καὶ after ὄρων omitted by Fischer.

³ ὑπομενεῖν Dindorf: ὑπομένειν MSS. followed by Fischer.

5. Ὡς δ' εὐτρεπῆ πάντ' ἦν, πληρώσας ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἐπετήρει καιρὸν οἰκείον πρὸς τὸν ἐκπλοῦν. ἀγνοουμένης δὲ τῆς ἐπινοίας αὐτοῦ τινὲς μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὑπελάμβανον αὐτὸν στρατεύειν, τινὲς δὲ πορθήσειν τῆς Σικελίας τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίου, πάντες δὲ ἀπεγίνωσκον τῶν ἐκπλεῖν μελλόντων τὴν σωτηρίαν καὶ τοῦ δυνάστου τὴν μανίαν κατεγίνωσκον. ἐφορμούντων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων πολλαπλασίαις τριήρεσι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινας ἠναγκάζετο συνέχειν¹ ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας, οὐ δυναμένους ἐκπλεῦσαι· ἔπειτα δὲ σιτηγῶν πλοίων τῇ πόλει προσθεόντων οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ πρὸς τὰς ναῦς ἀνήχθησαν, ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπελπίζων ἤδη τὴν ἐπιβολὴν, ὡς ἴδεν τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος ἔρημον τῶν ἐφορμούντων, ἐξέπλευσεν ὀξείαις ταῖς εἰρεσίαις χρώμενος. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πλησίον ἤδη τῶν φορτηγῶν ὄντες, ὡς ἴδον τοὺς πολεμίους ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶ πλέοντας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπολαβόντες αὐτὸν ὠρμηκέναι πρὸς τὴν τῶν σιτηγῶν βοήθειαν, ἀνέστρεφον καὶ τὸν στόλον ἐξήρτυον εἰς ναυμαχίαν· ὡς δ' ἐπ' εὐθείας ἑώρων παραθέοντας καὶ πολὺ τοῦ πλοῦ προλαμβάνοντας, ἐποιοῦντο τὸν διωγμὸν. ἔνθα δὴ τούτων πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμουμένων τὰ μὲν τὴν ἀγορὰν κομίζοντα πλοῖα παραδόξως ἐκφυγόντα τὸν κίνδυνον πολλὴν ἐύπορίαν ἐποίησεν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, σιτοδείας ἤδη τὴν πόλιν ἐχούσης, ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς περικατάληπτος ἤδη γινόμενος ἐπιλαβούσης τῆς νυκτὸς ἀνεπίστου σωτηρίας ἔτυχεν. τῇ δ' ὑστεραία τηλικαύτην ἐκλειψιν

5. When everything was ready, Agathocles manned ^{310 B.C.} sixty ships and awaited a suitable time for the voyage. Since his purpose was unknown, some supposed that he was making an expedition into Italy, and others that he was going to plunder the part of Sicily that was under Carthaginian control; but all despaired of the safety of those who were about to sail away and condemned the prince for his mad folly. But since the enemy was blockading the port with triremes many times more numerous than his own, Agathocles at first for some days was compelled to detain his soldiers in the ships since they could not sail out; but later, when some grain ships were putting in to the city, the Carthaginians with their whole fleet made for these ships, and Agathocles, who already despaired of his enterprise, as he saw the mouth of the harbour freed of the blockading ships, sailed out, his men rowing at top speed. Then when the Carthaginians, who were already close to the cargo vessels, saw the enemy sailing with their ships in close order, assuming at first that Agathocles was hastening to the rescue of the grain ships, they turned and made their fleet ready for battle; but when they saw the ships sailing straight past and getting a long start of them, they began to pursue. Thereupon, while these were contending with each other, the ships that were bringing grain, unexpectedly escaping the danger, brought about a great abundance of provisions in Syracuse, when a scarcity of food was already gripping the city; and Agathocles, who was already at the point of being overtaken and surrounded, gained unhopd-for safety as night closed in. On the next day there occurred such an eclipse of the

¹ ἠναγκάζετο συνέχειν Wesseling, ἠνάγκαζε σ. εἰαυτοῦς Fischer: ἠνάγκαζε συνέχειν.

ἡλίον συνέβη γενέσθαι ὥστε ὀλοσχερῶς φανῆναι
νύκτα, θεωρουμένων τῶν ἀστέρων πανταχοῦ· διόπερ
οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἄγαθοκλέα, νομίσαντες καὶ τὸ θεῖον
αὐτοῖς προσημαίνειν τὸ δυσχερές, ἔτι μᾶλλον ὑπὲρ
τοῦ μέλλοντος ἐν ἀγωνία καθειστήκεισαν.

6. "Ἐξ δ' ἡμέρας καὶ τὰς ἴσας νύκτας αὐτῶν
πλευσάντων ὑποφαινούσης τῆς ἔω παραδόξως ὁ
στόλος τῶν Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ἄπαθεν ὦν ἐωράθη.
διόπερ¹ ἀμφοτέροις ἐμπεσοῦσης σπουδῆς ἡμιλλῶντο
πρὸς ἀλλήλους ταῖς εἰρεσίαις, οἱ μὲν Φοίνικες νομί-
ζοντες ἅμα τῇ τῶν νεῶν ἀλώσει Συρακούσσας μὲν
ὑποχειρίους ἕξειν, τὴν δὲ πατρίδα μεγάλων ἐλευ-
θερώσειν κινδύνων· οἱ δ' Ἕλληνες, εἰ μὴ φθάσειαν
2 τῆς χώρας ἀψάμενοι, προκειμένην ἑώρων αὐτοῖς
μὲν τιμωρίαν, τοῖς δὲ καταλειφθεῖσιν ἐν οἴκῳ τὰ
τῆς δουλείας δεινά. καθορωμένης δὲ τῆς Λιβύης
παρακελευσμός ἐγένετο τοῖς πληρώμασι καὶ φιλο-
τιμίας ὑπερβολή· καὶ τάχιον μὲν ἔπλεον αἱ τῶν
βαρβάρων, ἐν πολυχροίῳ μελέτῃ τῶν ἑρετῶν δια-
πεπονημένων, ἱκανὸν δὲ διάστημα προείχον αἱ τῶν
Ἑλλήνων. ὀξύτατα δὲ τοῦ πλοῦ διανυσθέντος,
ἐπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγενήθησαν τῆς γῆς, συνεξέπιπτον
ἀλλήλοις εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ὡσπερὶ τινες ἀγωνισταί·
3 ταῖς γὰρ ἐσχάταις τῶν Ἄγαθοκλέους αἱ πρῶται
τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐνέβαλλον ἐντὸς βέλους οὔσαι.
διόπερ ἐπ' ὀλίγον χρόνον τοῖς τε τόξοις καὶ σφενδό-
ναις διαγωνισαμένων αὐτῶν καὶ ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις τῶν

¹ διόπερ Dindorf: διὸ παρ'.

¹ August 15, 310 B.C., cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*,
4. 1. 190. Calculations of the course of this eclipse indicate
156

sun that utter darkness set in and the stars were seen^{310 B.C.}
everywhere¹; wherefore Agathocles' men, believing
that the prodigy portended misfortune for them, fell
into even greater anxiety about the future.²

6. After they had sailed for six days and the same
number of nights, just as day was breaking, the fleet
of the Carthaginians was unexpectedly seen not far
away. At this both fleets were filled with zeal and
vied with each other in rowing, the Carthaginians
believing that as soon as they destroyed the Greek
ships they would have Syracuse in their hands and
at the same time free their fatherland from great
dangers; and the Greeks foreseeing that, if they did
not get to land first, punishment was in store for
themselves and the perils of slavery for those who
had been left at home. When Libya came into sight,
the men on board began to cheer and the rivalry
became very keen; the ships of the barbarians sailed
faster since their crews had undergone very long
training, but those of the Greeks had sufficient lead.
The distance was covered very quickly, and when the
ships drew near the land they rushed side by side
for the beach like men in a race; indeed, since they
were within range, the first of the Carthaginian ships
were sending missiles at the last of those of Aga-
thocles. Consequently, when they had fought for
a short time with bows and slings and the barbarians
had come to close quarters with a few of the Greek

that Agathocles must have sailed north around Sicily (Cary
in *Cambridge Ancient History*, 7. 625).

² According to Justin, 22. 6. 2, he explained away the omen
to his men, saying that if it had happened before the ex-
pedition started it would have portended evil to them, but
since it took place after the sailing it foretold misfortune for
their enemies.

βαρβάρων συμπλακέντων οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα προετέρουν, τὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔχοντες πλήθος. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πρῦμναν ἀνακρουσάμενοι μικρὸν ἔξω βέλους ἐφώρμουν, ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀποβιβάσας τὴν δύναμιν πρὸς τὰς καλουμένας Λατομίας καὶ χάρακα βαλόμενος ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν ἐνεώλκησε τὰς ναῦς.

7. Οὕτω δὲ παράβολον ἐπιτελεσάμενος πρᾶξιν, ἄλλην ἐτόλμησε ταύτης μᾶλλον κεικνδυνευμένην. παρασησάμενος γάρ τοὺς ἐν ἡγεμονίαις ὄντας εὐπειθεῖς πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν ἐπιβολὴν καὶ θυσίαν ποιησάμενος Δῆμητρι καὶ Κόρη συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν.
 2 κάπειτα προελθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν δημηγορίαν ἐστεφανωμένος ἐν ἱματίῳ λαμπρῷ καὶ προδιαλεχθεὶς οἰκείως τοῖς ἐγχειρουμένοις ἔφησε ταῖς κατεχούσαις Σικελίαν θεαῖς Δῆμητρι καὶ Κόρη πεποιῆσθαι, καθ' ὃν καιρὸν ἐδιώχθησαν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων, εὐχὰς λαμπα-
 3 δεύσειν ἀπάσας τὰς ναῦς. καλῶς οὖν ἔχειν τετευχότας τῆς σωτηρίας ἀποδιδοῦναι τὰς εὐχὰς, ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπηγγέλλετο πολλαπλασίου ἀποδώσειν προθύμως αὐτῶν ἀγωνισαμένων· καὶ γὰρ τὰς θεὰς διὰ τῶν ἱερῶν προσημαίνειν νίκην τοῦ
 4 σύμπαντος πολέμου. ἅμα δὲ ταῦτα λέγοντος αὐτοῦ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν τις προσήνεγκεν ἡμίμενην δάδα· ἦν δεξάμενος καὶ τοῖς τριηράρχοις ὁμοίως ἅπασιν προστάξας ἀναδοῦναι τὰς ἑ θεὰς ἐπεκαλέσατο καὶ πρῶτος ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τὴν ναυαρχίδα τριήρη· στὰς δ' ἐπὶ τὴν πρῦμναν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ παραπλήσιον ποιεῖν παρεκελεύετο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν τριηράρχων

ships, Agathocles got the upper hand since he had 310 B.C. his complement of soldiers. At this the Carthaginians withdrew and lay offshore a little beyond bowshot; but Agathocles, having disembarked his soldiers at the place called *Latomiae* ¹ and constructed a palisade from sea to sea, beached his ships.

7. When he had thus carried through a perilous enterprise, Agathocles ventured upon another even more hazardous. Far after surrounding himself with those among the leaders who were ready to follow his proposal and after making sacrifice to Demeter and Corè, he summoned an assembly; next he came forward to speak, crowned and clad in a splendid himation, and when he had made prefatory remarks of a nature appropriate to the undertaking,² he declared that to Demeter and Corè, the goddesses who protected Sicily, he had at the very moment when they were pursued by the Carthaginians vowed to offer all the ships as a burnt offering. Therefore it was well, since they had succeeded in gaining safety, that they should pay the vow. In place of these ships he promised to restore many times the number if they would but fight holdly; and in truth, he added, the goddesses by omens from the victims had foretold victory in the entire war. While he was saying this, one of his attendants brought forward a lighted torch. When he had taken this and had given orders to distribute torches likewise to all the ship captains, he invoked the goddesses and himself first set out to the trireme of the commander. Standing by the stern, he bade the others also to follow his example. Then as all the captains threw in the fire

¹ *i.e.* the Quarries; probably near Cape Bon, the ancient Promuntorium Mercurii, cp. Strabo, 17. 3. 16.

² Justin, 22. 5-6, gives the substance of a long oration, which he ascribes to Agathocles on this occasion.

ἀπάντων ἐνέντων τὸ πῦρ καὶ ταχὺ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς ἕψος ἀρθείσης οἱ μὲν σαλπυγκταὶ τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐσήμαινον, τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον ἐπήλαλαξε, συνευχόμενων ἀπάντων ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς οἶκον σωτηρίας. 5 τοῦτο δ' ἔπραξεν Ἀγαθοκλῆς μάλιστα μὲν ἐνεκα τοῦ συναναγκάσαι τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις ἐπιλαθέσθαι τὸ παράπαν τῆς φυγῆς· δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καταφυγῆς ἀποκοπίσης ἐν μόνῳ τῷ νικᾶν ἔξουσι τὰς ἐλπίδας τῆς σωτηρίας· ἔπειτα καὶ δύναμιν ὀλίγην ἔχων ἐθεώρει διότι φυλάσσων μὲν τὰς ναῦς ἀναγκασθήσεται μερίζειν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ μηδαμῶς ἀξιόμαχος εἶναι, καταλιπὼν δ' ἐρήμους ὑποχειρίους ποιήσει γενέσθαι Καρχηδονίους.

8. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν ἀπασῶν φλεγομένων καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς πολὺν ἐπέχοντος τόπον ἔκπληξις κατεῖχε τοὺς Σικελιώτας. ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους γοητείας παραλογισθέντες καὶ τῆς τῶν ἐγχειρουμένων ὀξύτητος ἀναθεώρησιν οὐ διδούσης πάντες συγκατετίθεντο τοῖς πραττομένοις· τοῦ δὲ χρόνου τὸν περὶ ἑκάστων ἀναλογισμὸν παριστάτως εἰς μεταμέλειαν ἐνέπιπτον καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ διεύργοντος πελάγους ἀναλογιζόμενοι τὴν 2 σωτηρίαν ἀπεγίνωσκον. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς σπεύδων ἀπαλλάξαι τῆς ἀθυμίας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἤγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Μεγάλην πόλιν, 3 οὖσαν Καρχηδονίων. ἢ δ' ἀνὰ μέσον χώρα, δι' ἧς ἦν ἀναγκαῖον πορευθῆναι, διείληπτο κηπείαις καὶ παντοίαις φυτουργίαις, πολλῶν ὑδάτων διωχεταιμένων καὶ πάντα τόπον ἀρδευόντων. ἀγροικίαι τε συνεχεῖς ὑπήρχον, οἰκοδομαῖς πολυτελεσίαι καὶ κονιάμασι διαπεπονημέναι καὶ τὸν τῶν κεκτημένων

and the flames quickly blazed high, the trumpeters ^{810 B.C.} sounded the signal for battle and the army raised the war-cry, while all together prayed for a safe return home. This Agathocles did primarily to compel his soldiers in the midst of dangers to have no thought at all of flight; for it was clear that, if the retreat to the ships was cut off, in victory alone would they have hope of safety. Moreover, since he had a small army, he reasoned that if he guarded the ships he would be compelled to divide his forces and so be by no means strong enough to meet the enemy in battle, and if he left the ships without defenders, he would put them into the hands of the Carthaginians.

8. Nevertheless, when all the ships were aflame and the fire was spreading widely, terror laid hold upon the Sicilians. Carried away at first by the wiles of Agathocles and by the rapidity of his undertakings, which gave no time for reflection, all acquiesced in what was being done; but when time made possible detailed consideration, they were plunged into regret, and as they considered the vastness of the sea that separated them from home, they abandoned hope of safety. Agathocles, however, in an effort to rid his soldiers of their despondency, led his army against the place called Megalepolis, a city of the Carthaginians.¹ The intervening country through which it was necessary for them to march was divided into gardens and plantations of every kind, since many streams of water were led in small channels and irrigated every part. There were also country houses one after another, constructed in luxurious fashion and covered with stucco, which gave evidence of the

¹ The exact situation of this city is not known.

4 αὐτὰς διασημαίνουσαι πλοῦτον. ἔγεμον δ' αἱ μὲν
ἐπαύλεις πάντων τῶν πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν, ὡς ἂν τῶν
ἐγχωρίων ἐν εἰρήνῃ πολυχρονίῳ τεθησαυρικῶτων
γεννημάτων ἀφθουίαν· ἡ δὲ χώρα ἡ μὲν ἦν ἀμπε-
λόφυτος, ἡ δὲ ἐλαιοφόρος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν
καρπίμων δένδρων ἀνάπλευς. ἐπὶ θάτερα δὲ μέρη
τὸ πεδίον ἐνέμοντο βοῶν ἀγέλαι καὶ ποιῦμαι καὶ
τὰ πλησίον ἔλη φορβάδων ἵππων ἔγεμε. καθόλου
δὲ παντοία τις ἦν ἐν τοῖς τόποις εὐδαιμονία, τῶν
ἐπιφανεστάτων Καρχηδονίων διειληφότων τὰς κτή-
σεις καὶ τοῖς πλοῦτοις πεφιλοκαληκῶτων πρὸς
5 ἀπόλαυσιν. διόπερ οἱ Σικελιώται τό τε τῆς χώρας
κάλλος καὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ θαυμά-
ζοντες μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐγένοντο, θεωροῦντες
ἄξια τῶν κινδύνων ἔπαθλα τοῖς νικῶσι προκείμενα.
6 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὄρων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαμβάν-
οντας αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἀθυμίας καὶ προθύμους ὄντας
εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἐξ ἐφόδου προσέβαλλε τοῖς τεί-
χεσιν. ἀπροσδοκῆτου δὲ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως γενομένης
καὶ τῶν ἔνδον διὰ τὴν ἀγνοίαν καὶ τὴν τῶν πο-
λέμων¹ ἀπειρίαν ὀλίγον ὑποστάντων χρόνον εἶλε
τὴν πόλιν κατὰ κράτος· δοὺς δὲ τοῖς στρατιώταις
εἰς ἀρπαγὴν ἐνέπλησε τὴν δύναμιν ὠφελείας ἅμα
7 καὶ θάρρους. εὐθὺ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Λευκὸν Τύνητα
καλούμενον ἀναξεύξας ἐχειρώσατο τὴν πόλιν, ἀπ-
έχουσαν Καρχηδόνος δισχιλίους σταδίους. ἀμφο-

¹ πολεμικῶν Fischer.

² Of Megalepolis.

³ The city cannot be certainly identified. If it is Tunis, as

wealth of the people who possessed them. The farm ^{sic a.c.}
buildings were filled with everything that was needful
for enjoyment, seeing that the inhabitants in a long
period of peace had stored up an abundant variety of
products. Part of the land was planted with vines, and
part yielded olives and was also planted thickly with
other varieties of fruit-bearing trees. On each side
herds of cattle and flocks of sheep pastured on the
plain, and the neighbouring meadows were filled with
grazing horses. In general there was a manifold pros-
perity in the region, since the leading Carthaginians
had laid out there their private estates and with their
wealth had beautified them for their enjoyment.
Therefore the Sicilians, amazed at the beauty of the
land and at its prosperity, were buoyed up by ex-
pectation, for they beheld prizes commensurate with
their dangers ready at hand for the victors; and
Agathocles, seeing that the soldiers were recovering
from their discouragement and had become eager for
battle, attacked the city walls¹ by direct assault.
Since the onset was unforeseen and the inhabitants,
because they did not know what was happening and
because they had had no experience in the wars,
resisted only a short time, he took the city by storm;
and giving it over to his soldiers for pillage, he at a
single stroke loaded his army with booty and filled
it with confidence. Then, setting out immediately
for White Tunis,² as it is called, he subdued this city,
which lies about two thousand stades from Carthage.

seems probable, it is distant from Carthage only about 12
miles. In any case, since the city in question must lie
between Cape Bon and Carthage, the 2000 stades (about 240
miles) is certainly wrong (cp. Baloch, *Griechische Geschichte*³,
3. 2. 206).

τέρας δὲ τὰς ἀλούσας πόλεις οἱ μὲν στρατιῶται διαφυλάττειν ἠβούλοντο καὶ τὰς ὠφελείας εἰς αὐτὰς ἀπετίθεντο· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀκόλουθα τοῖς προπεπραγμένοις διανοηθεὶς καὶ διδάξας τὸ πλῆθος ὡς οὐδεμίαν συμφέροι καταφυγὴν ἀπολιπεῖν ἕως ἂν παρατάξει νικῆσωσι, κατέστρεψε τε τὰς πόλεις καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ.

9. Οἱ δ' ἐφορμούντες¹ Καρχηδόνιοι τῷ ναυστάθμῳ τῶν Σικελιωτῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὄρωντες καομένας τὰς ναῦς περιχαρεῖς ἦσαν, ὡς διὰ τὸν ἀπ' αὐτῶν φόβον ἠναγκασμένων τῶν πολεμίων διαφθεῖραι τὰ σκάφη· ὡς δ' ἴδον εἰς τὴν χώραν προάγουσαν² τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων δύναμιν, συλλογίζομενοι περὶ τῶν ἀποησομένων συμφορὰν ἰδίαν ἤγουντο τὴν τῶν νεῶν ἀπώλειαν. διὸ καὶ ταῖς πρῶταις δέρρεις κατεπέτασαν, ὅπερ αἰεὶ ποιεῖν εἰώθασιν ὅταν τι κακὸν δημοσίᾳ συμβεβηκέναι δόξη³ τῇ Καρχηδονίων πόλει,⁴ ἔλαβόν τε καὶ τὰ χαλκώματα τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νεῶν εἰς τὰς ἰδίας τριῆρεις καὶ τοὺς ἀπαγγελοῦντας ὑπὲρ τῶν συμβεβηκότων τὰκριβέες ἐξαπέστειλαν εἰς τὴν Καρχηδόνα. πρὶν δὲ τούτους δηλῶσαι τὸ γεγονός, ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας τινὲς αἰσθόμενοι τὸν κατάπλουν τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέους³ ἀπήγγειλαν κατὰ σπουδὴν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις. οἱ δ' ἐκπλαγέντες διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ὑπέλαβον ἀπωλέναι τὰς ἰδίας δυνάμεις ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ τὰς πεζικὰς καὶ τὰς ναυτικὰς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτε τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μὴ νενικηκότα τολμῆσαι καταλιπεῖν ἐρήμους βοηθείας τὰς Συρακούσας οὐδ' ἂν ἐπιβαλέσθαι περαιοῦν δύναμιν θαλαττοκρατούντων⁴

The soldiers wished to garrison both of the captured cities and deposit the booty in them ; but Agathocles, meditating actions conforming to those that had already been accomplished and telling the crowd that it was advantageous to leave behind them no places of refuge until they should have been victorious in battle, destroyed the cities and camped in the open.

9. When the Carthaginians who lay at anchor off the station where the Sicilian fleet was beached saw the ships burning, they were delighted, thinking that it was through fear of themselves that the enemy had been forced to destroy his ships ; but when they saw that the army of their opponents was moving into the country, as they reckoned up the consequences, they concluded that the destruction of the fleet was their own misfortune. Therefore they spread hides over the prows of their ships as they were in the habit of doing whenever it seemed that any public misfortune had befallen the city of Carthage ; and, after taking the bronze beaks of the ships of Agathocles on board their own triremes, they sent to Carthage messengers to report exactly what had happened. But before these had explained the situation, the country folk who had seen the landing of Agathocles, reported it quickly to the Carthaginians. Panic-stricken at the unexpected event, they supposed that their own forces in Sicily, both army and navy, had been destroyed ; for Agathocles, they believed, would never have ventured to leave Syracuse stripped of defenders unless he had been victorious, nor to transport an army across the straits

¹ ἐφορμούντες editors : ἐφορμώντες.

² προάγουσαν Rhodoman : προσάγουσαν.

³ πόλει added by editors.

⁴ θαλασσοκρατούντων MSS.

4 τῶν πολεμίων. διόπερ θόρυβος καὶ πολλή ταραχή
κατέειχε τὴν πόλιν καὶ συνδρομὴ τῶν ὄχλων εἰς τὴν
ἀγορὰν ἐγένετο καὶ βουλὴ τῆς γερουσίας ὃ τι δεοί
πράττειν. στρατόπεδον μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἦν ἔτοιμον
τὸ δυνάμενον ἀντιτάξασθαι, τὸ δὲ πολιτικὸν πλῆθος
ἄπειρον ὄν πολέμου προκαταπεπτώσει ταῖς ψυχαῖς,
οἱ πολέμοι δὲ πλησίον εἶναι τῶν τειχῶν προσεδό-
5 κῶντο. ἔνιοι μὲν οὖν ἔφασαν πρεσβευτὰς ὑπὲρ
εἰρήνης ἀποστέλλειν πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα, τοὺς αὐτοὺς
ἅμα καὶ κατασκόπους ἐσομένους τῶν παρὰ τοῖς
πολεμίοις, τινὲς δὲ ἀναμείναι μέχρι ἂν γνῶσιν
ἀκριβῶς ἕκαστον τῶν πεπραγμένων. τοιαύτης δὲ
συγχύσεως τὴν πόλιν ἐχούσης κατέπλευσαν οἱ
πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου καὶ τὰς αἰτίας τῶν
πεπραγμένων ἐδήλωσαν.

10. Ἀναθαρσησάντων οὖν πάντων πάλιν ταῖς
ψυχαῖς ἢ γερουσία τοὺς μὲν ναυάρχους ἅπαντας
κατεμέμψατο ὅτι θαλαττοκρατοῦντες εἶσαν πο-
λεμίαν δύναμιν ἐπιβῆναι τῆς Λιβύης, στρατηγούς
δὲ ἀπέδειξαν τῶν δυνάμεων Ἄννωνα καὶ Βορ-
2 μίλκαν, πατρῶαν ἔχθραν ἔχοντας· ἡγοῦντο γὰρ διὰ
τὴν ἰδίαν τούτοις ἀπιστίαν καὶ διαφορὰν κοινὴν ἔσε-
σθαι τῆς πόλεως ἀσφάλειαν. πολὺ δὲ διεσφάλισαν
τῆς ἀληθείας. ὁ γὰρ Βορμίλκας πάλαι μὲν ἦν ἐπι-
θυμητῆς τυραννίδος, οὐκ ἔχων δ' ἐξουσίαν οὐδὲ
καιρὸν οἰκείον ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς τότε ἔλαβεν ἀφορμὰς
3 ἀξιολόγους, τυχῶν τῆς στρατηγίας. αἰτία δὲ
μάλιστα τούτων ἢ πρὸς τὰς τιμωρίας πικρία τῶν

while the enemy controlled the sea. Therefore panic ^{310 B.C.}
and great confusion seized upon the city ; the crowds
rushed to the market place, and the council of elders
consulted what should be done. In fact there was
no army at hand that could take the field against the
enemy ; the mass of the citizens, who had had no
experience in warfare, were already in despair ; and
the enemy was thought to be near the walls. Ac-
cordingly, some proposed to send envoys to Aga-
thocles to sue for peace, these same men serving also
as spies to observe the situation of the enemy ; but
some urged that they should delay until they had
learned precisely what had taken place. However,
while such confusion prevailed in the city, the mes-
sengers sent by the commander of the fleet sailed in
and made clear the true explanation of what had
happened.

10. Now that all had regained their courage, the
council reprimanded all the commanders of the fleet
because, although controlling the sea, they had
allowed a hostile army to set foot on Libya ; and it
appointed as generals of the armies Hanno and
Bormilcar,¹ men who had an inherited feud. The
councillors thought, indeed, that because of the
private mistrust and enmity of the generals the safety
of the city as a whole would be secured ; but they
completely missed the truth. For Bormilcar, who
had long had his heart set on tyranny but had lacked
authority and a proper occasion for his attempt, now
gained an excellent starting point by getting the
command as general. The basic cause in this matter
was the Carthaginians' severity in inflicting punish-

and was recalled because of his supposed friendship with
Agathocles (Justin, 22. 2. 6, 7. 10) ; cp. p. 28, note 1.

¹ This Hanno is otherwise unknown. Bormilcar (or
Bomilcar according to the more usual spelling) was the son
of a brother of the Hamilcar who had negotiated a treaty
between Agathocles and certain Sicilian cities (Book 19. 71. 6)

Καρχηδονίων· τοὺς γὰρ ἐπιφανεστάτους τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐν μὲν τοῖς πολέμοις προάγουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας, νομίζοντες δεῖν αὐτοὺς τῶν ὄλων προκινδυνεύειν· ὅταν δὲ τύχῃσι τῆς εἰρήνης, τοὺς αὐτοὺς τοῦτους σκοφαντοῦσι καὶ κρίσεις ἀδίκους ἐπιφέροντες διὰ τὸν φθόνον τιμωρίας περιβάλλουσι. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας ταπτομένων τινὲς μὲν φοβούμενοι τὰς ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ κρίσεις ἀποστάται γίνονται τῆς ἡγεμονίας,¹ τινὲς δ' ἐπιτίθενται τυραννίσιν· ὅπερ καὶ τότε Βορμίλκας ὁ ἕτερος τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐποίησε· περὶ οὗ μικρὸν ὕστερον ἐροῦμεν.

⁵ Οἱ δ' ὅν στρατηγοὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὄρῶντες τὸν καιρὸν οὐδαμῶς ἀναβολῆς οἰκείον τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας καὶ τῶν συμμαχίδων πόλεωι στρατιώτας οὐκ ἀνέμειναν, αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς πολιτικούς ἐξήγαγον εἰς ὑπαίθρον, ὄντας πεζοὺς μὲν οὐκ ἐλάττους τετρακισμυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους, ἄρματα ⁶ δὲ διαχίλια. καταλαβόμενοι δὲ τινα γεώλοφον οὐ μακρὰν τῶν πολεμίων ἐξέταπτον τὴν δύναμιν εἰς μάχην· καὶ τοῦ μὲν δεξιοῦ κέρατος Ἄννων εἶχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, συναγωνιζομένων αὐτῷ τῶν εἰς τὸν ἱερόν λόχον συντεταγμένων, τοῦ δ' εὐωνύμου Βορμίλκας ἡγούμενος βαθεῖαν ἐποίει τὴν φάλαγγα, κωλύοντος τοῦ τόπου παρεκτείνειν ἐπὶ πλεῖον· τὰ δ' ἄρματα καὶ τοὺς ἵππεῖς πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος ἔστησαν, διεγνωκότες τοῦτοις πρώτον ἐμβαλεῖν καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀποπειραθῆναι.

11. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς κατασκευάμενος τὰς τῶν βαρβάρων τάξεις τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας ἔδωκεν Ἄρχα-

¹ τῆς ἡγεμονίας omitted by Madvig.

² δ' F, Dindorf: γ' RX, Fischer.

ments. In their wars they advance their leading men ⁸¹⁰ to commands, taking it for granted that these should be first to brave danger for the whole state ; but when they gain peace, they plague these same men with suits, bring false charges against them through envy, and load them down with penalties. Therefore some of those who are placed in positions of command, fearing the trials in the courts, desert their posts, but others attempt to become tyrants ; and this is what Bormilcar, one of the two generals, did on this occasion ; about him we shall speak a little later.¹

But to resume, the generals of the Carthaginians, seeing that the situation was not at all consistent with delay, did not await soldiers from the country and from the allied cities ; but they led the citizen soldiers themselves into the field, in number not less than forty thousand foot-soldiers, one thousand horsemen, and two thousand chariots.² Occupying a slight elevation not far from the enemy, they drew up their army for battle. Hanno had command of the right wing, those enrolled in the Sacred Band³ fighting beside him ; and Bormilcar, commanding the left, made his phalanx deep since the terrain prevented him from extending it on a broader front. The chariots and the cavalry they stationed in front of the phalanx, having determined to strike with these first and test the temper of the Greeks.

11. After Agathocles had viewed the array of the barbarians, he entrusted the right wing to his son

¹ Cp chaps. 12. 5 ; 43-44.

² According to Justin, 22. 6. 5, the army consisted of 30,000 men from the country districts (*pagani*) under the leadership of Hanno alone, cp. Orosius, 4. 6. 25.

³ In Book 16. 80. 4 we are told that the Sacred Band consisted of 2500 men, outstanding for valour and wealth.

γάρῃ τῷ υἱῷ, παραδοὺς αὐτῷ πεζοὺς δισχιλίους
καὶ πεντακοσίους, ἐξῆς δ' ἔταξε τοὺς Συρακοσίους,
ὄντας τρισχιλίους πεντακοσίους, εἶτα μισθοφόρους
Ἕλληνας τρισχιλίους, τελευταίους δὲ Σαμνίτας καὶ
Τυρρηνοὺς καὶ Κελτοὺς τρισχιλίους. μετὰ δὲ τῆς
θεραπείας αὐτὸς τοῦ λαιοῦ¹ κέρατος προηγωνίζετο,
χιλίοις ὀπλίταις πρὸς τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον τῶν Καρχη-
δονίων ἀντιτεταγμένους· τοὺς δὲ τοξότας καὶ σφεν-
δονήτας πεντακοσίους ὄντας ἐπὶ τὰ κέρατα διεἴλεν.
2 ὄπλα μὲν οὖν οἱ στρατιῶται μόγις εἶχον ἰκανά·
τοὺς δ' ἐκ τῶν ἀφράκτων² ὀρῶν ἀνόπλους ὄντας
τὰ τῶν ἀσπίδων ἔλυτρα ῥάβδους διέτεινε καὶ τῇ
φαντασίᾳ τὸν τῆς ἀσπίδος κύκλον μιμησάμενος
ἀνέδωκεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς μὲν τὴν χρεῖαν οὐδαμῶς
ἐπιτήδεια, πρὸς δὲ τὴν πόρρωθεν ὀρωμένην ὄψιν
δυνάμενα δόξαν ὅπλων ἐμποῖησαι τοῖς ἀγνοοῦσι
3 τάληθές. ὀρῶν δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας καταπεπληγ-
μένους τὸ πλῆθος τῆς βορβαρακῆς ἵππου καὶ πεζῆς³
δυνάμεως ἀφήκεν εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον κατὰ πλείονας
τόπους γλαῦκας, ἃς ἐκ χρόνου παρεσκευάστο πρὸς
4 τὰς ἀθυμίας τῶν πολλῶν· αὐταὶ δὲ διὰ τῆς φάλαγγος
πετώμεναι καὶ προσκαθίζουσαι ταῖς ἀσπίσι καὶ τοῖς
κράνεσιν εὐθαρσεῖς ἐποίουν τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἐκά-
στων οἰωνιζομένων διὰ τὸ δοκεῖν ἱερὸν εἶναι τὸ
5 ζῶον τῆς Ἀθηναίης. τοιαῦτα⁴ δὲ, καίπερ ἂν τισι
δόξαντα κενὴν ἔχειν ἐπίνοιαν, πολλάκις αἴτια γίνεται

Archagathus,¹ giving him twenty-five hundred foot- ^{310 n.o.}
soldiers ; next he drew up the Syracusans, who were
thirty-five hundred in number, then three thousand
Greek mercenaries, and finally three thousand Sam-
nites, Etruscans, and Celts. He himself with his
bodyguard fought in front of the left wing, opposing
with one thousand hoplites the Sacred Band of the
Carthaginians. The five hundred archers and slingers
he divided between the wings. There was hardly
enough equipment for the soldiers ; and when he
saw the men of the crews² unarmed he had the shield
covers stretched with sticks, thus making them
similar in appearance to the round shields, and dis-
tributed them to these men, of no use at all for real
service but when seen from a distance capable of
erecting the impression of arms in the minds of men
who did not know the truth. Seeing that his soldiers
were frightened by the great numbers of barbarian
cavalry and infantry, he let loose into the army in
many places owls, which he had long since prepared
as a means of relieving the discouragement of the
common soldiers. The owls, flying through the
phalanx and settling on the shields and helmets, en-
couraged the soldiers, each man regarding this as an
omen because the bird is held sacred to Athena.³
Such things as this, although they might seem to
some an inane device, have often been responsible

¹ He is called Archagathus in chap. 55. 5 and in Book 21. 3. 2 ; also by Polybius, 7. 2. 4.

² Or, reading ἀράκτων, " the camp followers."

³ For the owls that gave an omen of victory before the battle of Salamis cp. Pintarch. *Themistocles*, 12. 1, and Aristophanes, *Wasps*, 1086, together with scholia on the passage.

¹ λαιοῦ Dindorf : ἡμίους.

² ἀράκτων Madvig, cp. Book 17. 80. 7.

³ πεζῆς added by Dindorf and doubtfully approved by Fischer in apparatus.

⁴ τοιαῦτα Hertlein : ταῦτα MSS., Fischer.

μεγάλων προτερημάτων. ὁ καὶ τότε συνέβη γενέσθαι ἔμπροσθεν γὰρ εἰς τὰ πλήθη θάρσους καὶ διαδοθέντων λόγων ὡς τὸ θεῖον αὐτοῖς φανερώς προσημαίνει νίκην, παραστατικώτερον τὸν κίνδυνον ὑπέμειναν.

12. Προεμβalόντων γὰρ εἰς αὐτοὺς τῶν ἀρμάτων ἃ μὲν κατηκόντισαν, ἃ δ' εἶσαν διεκπεσεῖν, τὰ δὲ πλείστα συνηνάγκασαν στρέφαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν πεζῶν 2 τάξιν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν ἵππέων¹ ἐπιφορὰν ὑποστάντες καὶ πολλοὺς αὐτῶν κατατιρώσκοντες ἐποίησαν φυγεῖν εἰς τοῦπίσω. προαγωνιζομένων δ' αὐτῶν ἐν τούτοις λαμπρῶς ἢ πεζῇ δύναμις τῶν βαρβάρων ἅπασα συνήψεν εἰς 3 χεῖρας. γενναίως δὲ μάχης γυνομένης Ἄνων μὲν ἔχων συναγωνιζόμενον τὸν ἱερόν λόχον ἐπιλέκτων ἀνδρῶν καὶ σπεύδων ποιῆσαι δι' αὐτοῦ τὴν νίκην ἐνέκειτο βαρὺς τοῖς Ἑλλήσι καὶ συχνοὺς ἀνήρει. φερομένων δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν παντοδαπῶν βελῶν οὐκ ἔικεν, ἀλλὰ καίπερ πολλοὶ τραύμασι περιπίπτων ἐβιάζετο, μέχρις ὅτου καταπονηθεὶς ἐτελεύτησε. 4 τούτου δὲ πεσόντος οἱ μὲν ταύτην τεταγμένοι τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀνετράπησαν ταῖς ψυχαῖς, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μετewρισθέντες πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπερ- 5 ρώσθησαν. ἃ δὴ πυθόμενός τινων Βορμίλκας, ὁ ἕτερος στρατηγός, καὶ νομίσας παρὰ θεῶν αὐτῷ δεδῶσθαι τὸν καιρὸν τοῦ λαβεῖν ἀφορμὰς πρὸς τὴν ἐπιθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος, διελογίζετο πρὸς αὐτόν, εἰ μὲν ἢ μετὰ Ἀγαθοκλέους διαφθαρεῖν δύναμις, μὴ δυνήσεσθαι τὴν ἐπιθεσιν ποιήσασθαι τῇ δυναστέϊα, τῶν πολιτῶν ἰσχυόντων, εἰ δὲ ἐκεῖνος νικήσας

for great successes. And so it happened on this 310 B.C. occasion also ; for when courage inspired the common soldiers and word was passed along that the deity was clearly foretelling victory for them, they awaited the battle with greater steadfastness.

12. Indeed, when the chariots charged against them, they shot down some, and allowed others to pass through, but most of them they forced to turn back against the line of their own infantry. In the same way they withstood also the charge of the cavalry ; and by bringing down many of them, they made them flee to the rear. While they were distinguishing themselves in these preliminary contests, the infantry force of the barbarians had all come to close quarters. A gallant battle developed, and Hanno, who had fighting under him the Sacred Band of selected men and was intent upon gaining the victory by himself, pressed heavily upon the Greeks and slew many of them. Even when all kinds of missiles were hurled against him, he would not yield but pushed on though suffering many wounds until he died from exhaustion. When he had fallen, the Carthaginians who were drawn up in that part of the line were disheartened, but Agathocles and his men were elated and became much bolder than before. When Bormilcar, the other general, heard of this from certain persons, thinking the gods had given him the opportunity for gaining a position from which to make a bid for the tyranny, he reasoned thus with himself : If the army of Agathocles should be destroyed, he himself would not be able to make his attempt at supremacy since the citizens would be strong ; but if the former should win the victory and

¹ ἵππέων Dindorf : ἵππων.

τὰ φρονήματα παρέλοιτο τῶν Καρχηδονίων, εὐ-
χειρώτους μὲν ἑαυτῷ τοὺς προηττημένους ἔσεσθαι,
τὸν δ' Ἀγαθοκλέα ῥαδίως καταπολεμήσειν, ὅταν
6 αὐτῷ δόξῃ. ταῦτα δὲ διανοηθεὶς ἀνεχώρησε μετὰ
τῶν πρωτοστατῶν, δούς τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἄσσημον
ἔκκλιμα, τοῖς δ' ἰδίοις δηλώσας τὸν Ἄννωνος
θάνατον καὶ παρακελυόμενος ἀναχωρεῖν ἐν τάξει
7 πρὸς τὸν γεώλοφον· τοῦτο γὰρ συμφέρειν. ἐπικει-
μένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τῆς ὅλης ὑποχωρήσεως
φυγῇ παραπλησίας γινομένης οἱ μὲν συνεχεῖς Λίβυες
ἀπὸ κράτους ἠττήσθαι τοὺς πρωτοστάτας νομί-
σαντες πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν, οἱ δὲ τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον
ἔχοντες μετὰ τὸν Ἄννωνος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ θάνατον
τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντείχον εὐρώστως καὶ τοὺς ἐξ
αὐτῶν¹ πίπτοντας ὑπερβαίνοντες ὑπέμενον πάντα
κίνδυνον, ἐπεὶ δὲ κατενόησαν τὸ πλεῖον μέρος τῆς
δυνάμεως πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμημένον καὶ τοὺς πολε-
μίους περισταμένους κατὰ νώτου, συνηγαγκάστη-
8 σαν ἐκκλίνειν. διὸ καὶ τροπῆς γενομένης κατὰ πᾶν
τὸ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι
τὴν φυγὴν ἐποιούντο πρὸς τὴν Καρχηδόνα, Ἀγα-
θοκλῆς δὲ μέχρι τινὸς ἐπιδιώξας ἐπανῆλθε καὶ τὴν
στρατοπεδείαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων διήρπασεν.

13. Ἔπεσον δ' ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων εἰς
διακοσίους, τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων οὐ πλείους χιλίων,
ὡς δ' ἔνιοι γεγράφασιν, ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίων.
ἐν δὲ τῇ τῶν Καρχηδονίων παρεμβολῇ σὺν ταῖς
ἄλλαις ὠφελείαις εὐρέθησαν ἄμαξαι πλείους, ἐν αἷς
ἐκομίζετο ζεύγη χειροπεδῶν πλείω τῶν δισημυρίων

quench the pride of the Carthaginians, the already ^{310 a.c.}
defeated people would be easy for him to manage,
and he could defeat Agathocles readily whenever he
wished. When he had reached this conclusion, he
withdrew with the men of the front rank, presenting
to the enemy an inexplicable retirement but making
known to his own men the death of Hanno and order-
ing them to withdraw in formation to the high ground ;
for this, he said, was to their advantage. But as the
enemy pressed on and the whole retreat was becoming
like a rout, the Libyans of the next ranks, believing
that the front rank was being defeated by sheer force,
broke into flight ; those, however, who were leading
the Sacred Band after the death of its general Hanno,
at first resisted stoutly and, stepping over the bodies
of their own men as they fell, withstood every danger,
but when they perceived that the greater part of the
army had turned to flight and that the enemy was
surrounding them in the rear, they were forced to
withdraw. And so, when rout spread throughout the
entire army of the Carthaginians, the barbarians kept
fleeing toward Carthage ; but Agathocles, after pur-
suing them to a certain point, turned back and
plundered the camp of the enemy.

13. There fell in this battle Greeks to the number
of two hundred, and of Carthaginians not more than
a thousand, but as some have written, upwards of
six thousand.¹ In the camp of the Carthaginians
were found, along with other goods, many waggons,
in which were being transported more than twenty

¹ Justin, 22. 6. 6, places the Greek losses at 2000 men, the
Carthaginian at 3000. Orosius, 4. 6. 25, says that the Car-
thaginians lost 2000 and the Sicilians only 2.

2 ἐξ ἐτοίμου γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι κρατήσῃν ὑπειλη-
 φύτες τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρηγγέλκεισαν ἀλλήλους
 ζωγρεῖν ὡς πλείστους καὶ δῆσαντες εἰς συνεργασίαν
 3 ἐμβάλεῖν. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, τὸ δαιμόνιον ὥσπερ ἐπίτηδες
 τοῖς ὑπερηφάνως διαλογοζομένοις τὸ τέλος τῶν
 κατελπισθέντων εἰς τοῦναντίον μεταπίθῃσιν. Ἀγα-
 θοκλῆς μὲν οὖν Καρχηδονίους παραλόγως νικῆσας
 τειχῆρεις συνείχεν, ἡ τύχη δὲ ἐναλλάξ τὰ προτερή-
 ματα τοῖς ἐλαττώμασι ἐπεισαγαγοῦσα τοὺς ὑπερ-
 4 ἔχοντας ἴσον ἐταπείνωσε τοῖς ἡττωμένοις· ἐν Σικελίᾳ
 μὲν γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι μεγάλη νενικηκότες παρατάξει
 Ἀγαθοκλέα τὰς Συρακούσας ἐπολιόρκουν, ἐν
 Λιβύῃ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς τηλικαύτῃ μάχῃ προτερήσας
 εἰς πολιορκίαν ἐπέκλεισε Καρχηδονίους, καὶ τὸ
 θαυμασιώτατον, ὁ δυνάστης κατὰ μὲν τὴν νῆσον
 ἀκεραίους ἔχων τὰς δυνάμεις ἐλείπετο τῶν βαρ-
 βάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ἡπείρου τῷ μέρει τῆς προητη-
 μένης στρατιᾶς περιεγένετο τῶν νενικηκότων.

14. Διόπερ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, νομίσαντες ἐκ θεῶν
 αὐτοῖς γεγονέναι τὴν συμφοράν, ἐτράπησαν πρὸς
 παντοίαν ἰκεσίαν τοῦ δαιμονίου καὶ νομίσαντες
 μάλιστα μνηεῖν αὐτοῖς τὸν Ἡρακλέα τὸν παρὰ
 τοῖς ἀποικισταῖς¹ χρημάτων πλῆθος καὶ τῶν πολυ-
 τελεστάτων ἀναθημάτων ἔπεμψαν εἰς τὴν Τύρον
 2 οὐκ ὀλίγα. ἀποικισθέντες γὰρ ἐκ ταύτης εἰώθεισαν

¹ ἀποικισταῖς Wesseling: ἀποίκους MSS., Fischer. Perhaps one might read παρόντα τοῖς ἀποίκους.

¹ So, too, the Spartans in a campaign against Tegea carried fetters, and with the same result (Herodotus, 1. 66).

thousand pairs of manacles¹; for the Carthaginians, ^{310 B.C.} having expected to master the Greeks easily, had passed the word along among themselves to take alive as many as possible and, after shackling them, to throw them into slave pens. But, I think, the divinity of set purpose in the case of men who are arrogant in their calculations, changes the outcome of their confident expectations into its contrary. Now Agathocles, having surprisingly defeated the Carthaginians, was holding them shut up within their walls; but fortune, alternating victories with defeats, humbled the victors equally with the vanquished. For in Sicily the Carthaginians, who had defeated Agathocles in a great battle, were besieging Syracuse, but in Libya Agathocles, having gained the upper hand in a battle of such importance, had brought the Carthaginians under siege; and what was most amazing, on the island the tyrant, though his armaments were unscathed, had proved inferior to the barbarians, but on the continent with a portion of his once defeated army he got the better of those who had been victorious.

14. Therefore the Carthaginians, believing that the misfortune had come to them from the gods, betook themselves to every manner of supplication of the divine powers; and, because they believed that Heracles, who was worshipped in their mother city,² was exceedingly angry with them, they sent a large sum of money and many of the most expensive offerings to Tyre. Since they had come as colonists from that city, it had been their custom in the earlier

² Or, reading τὸν παρόντα τοῖς ἀποίκους, "who aids colonists." The Greeks regularly identified the Tyrian god Melkart with their Heracles.

ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις δεκάτην ἀποστέλλειν
 τῷ θεῷ πάντων τῶν εἰς πρόσοδον πιπτόντων
 ὕστερον δὲ μεγάλους κτησάμενοι πλούτους καὶ
 προσόδους ἀξιολογωτέρας λαμβάνοντες μικρὰ παν-
 τελῶς ἀπέστειλλον, ὀλιγωροῦντες τοῦ δαιμονίου.
 διὰ δὲ τὴν συμφορὰν ταύτην εἰς μεταμέλειαν
 ἐλθόντες πάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ Τύρῳ θεῶν ἐνημιό-
 3 νεον. ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν χρυσοῦς
 ναοὺς τοῖς¹ ἀφιδρύμασι πρὸς τὴν ἰκεσίαν, ἠγοούμενοι
 μᾶλλον ἐξιλάσσεσθαι τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ μῆνιν τῶν ἀναθη-
 4 μάτων πεμφθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν παραίτησιν. ἠτιῶντο
 δὲ καὶ τὸν Κρόνον αὐτοῖς ἐναντιοῦσθαι, καθ' ὅσον
 ἐν τοῖς ἔμπροσθεν χρόνοις θύοντες τούτῳ τῷ θεῷ
 τῶν υἱῶν τοὺς κρατίστους ὕστερον ἀνούμενοι
 λάθρᾳ παῖδας καὶ θρέψαντες ἔπεμπον ἐπὶ τὴν
 θυσίαν καὶ ζητήσεως γενομένης εὐρέθησάν τινες
 τῶν καθιερουρηγμένων ὑποβολιμαῖοι γεγονότες.
 5 τούτων δὲ λαβόντες ἔννοιαν καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους
 πρὸς τοὺς τεύχεσιν ὄρωντες στρατοπεδεύοντας ἐδει-
 σιδαιμόνουν ὡς καταλελυκότες τὰς πατρίους τῶν
 θεῶν τιμὰς. διορθώσασθαι δὲ τὰς ἀγνοίας σπεύ-
 δοντες διακοσίους μὲν τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων παίδων
 προκρίναντες ἔθυσαν δημοσίᾳ· ἄλλοι δ' ἐν διαβολαῖς
 ὄντες ἑκουσίως ἑαυτοὺς ἔδοσαν, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὄντες
 6 τριακροσίων. ἦν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ἀνδριάς Κρόνον
 χαλκοῦς, ἐκτετακῶς τὰς χεῖρας ὑπτίας ἐγκεκλιμένας
 ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, ὥστε τὸν ἐπιτεθέντα τῶν παίδων

period to send to the god a tenth of all that was paid ^{810 B.C.}
 into the public revenue ; but later, when they had
 acquired great wealth and were receiving more con-
 siderable revenues, they sent very little indeed, hold-
 ing the divinity of little account. But turning to
 repentance because of this misfortune, they bethought
 them of all the gods of Tyre. They even sent from
 their temples in supplication the golden shrines with
 their images,¹ believing that they would better
 appease the wrath of the god if the offerings were
 sent for the sake of winning forgiveness. They also
 alleged that Cronus² had turned against them inas-
 much as in former times they had been accustomed
 to sacrifice to this god the noblest of their sons, but
 more recently, secretly buying and nurturing chil-
 dren, they had sent these to the sacrifice ; and when
 an investigation was made, some of those who had
 been sacrificed were discovered to have been suppo-
 sititious. When they had given thought to these
 things and saw their enemy encamped before their
 walls, they were filled with superstitious dread, for
 they believed that they had neglected the honours
 of the gods that had been established by their
 fathers. In their zeal to make amends for their
 omission, they selected two hundred of the noblest
 children and sacrificed them publicly ; and others
 who were under suspicion sacrificed themselves
 voluntarily, in number not less than three hundred.
 There was in their city a bronze image of Cronus,
 extending its hands, palms up and sloping toward the
 ground, so that each of the children when placed

¹ <αὐτοῖς> τοῖς ἀφ. Fischer, <αὐτοῖς> ἀφ. Wesseling, <ὄν>
 τοῖς ἀφ. Madvig.

² These golden shrines containing images of the gods,
 which are called offerings just below, seem to have been
 dedications in the temples in Carthage. One may compare

the silver shrines of Diana of Ephesus made and sold in large
 numbers in that city in the first century after Christ, Luke,
Acts of the Apostles, 19. 24-27. ² i.e. Baal, or Moloch.

ἀποκυλίεσθαι καὶ πίπτειν εἰς τι χάσμα πλήρες πυρός. εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην ἐντεῦθεν εἰληφέναι τὰ μυθολογούμενα παρ' αὐτῷ¹ περὶ τὴν ἐν Ταύροις θυσίαν, ἐν οἷς εἰσάγει τὴν Ἰφιγένειαν ὑπὸ Ὀρέστου διερωτωμένην

τάφος δὲ ποῖος δέξεται μ', ὅταν θάνω;
πῦρ ἱερὸν ἔνδον χάσμα τ' εὐρωπὸν χθονός.²

7 καὶ ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλλησι δὲ μῦθος ἐκ παλαιᾶς φήμης παραδεδομένος ὅτι Κρόνος ἠφάνιζε τοὺς ἰδίους παῖδας παρὰ Καρχηδονίοις φαίνεται διὰ τούτου τοῦ νομίμου τετηρημένος.

15. Οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τοιαύτης ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ γεγενημένης μεταβολῆς οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι διεπέμποντο πρὸς Ἀμίλκαν εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἀξιοῦντες κατὰ τάχος πέμψαι βοήθειαν, καὶ τὰ ληφθέντα χαλκώματα τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νεῶν ἀπέστειλαν αὐτῷ. ὁ δὲ τοῖς καταπλεύσασι παρεκελεύσατο σιωπᾶν μὲν τὴν γεγενημένην ἦρταν, διαδιδόναι δὲ λόγον εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἄρδην ἀπόλεσε
2 καὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἅσασαν. αὐτὸς δὲ πέμψας τινας τῶν παρόντων ἐκ Καρχηδόνος εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας πρεσβευτὰς καὶ τὰ χαλκώματα συναποστείλας ἠξίου παραδιδόναι τὴν πόλιν· τὴν μὲν γὰρ δύναμιν τῶν Συρακοσίων ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων κατακεκόφθαι, τὰς δὲ ναῦς ἐμπεπυρίσθαι· τοῖς δ' ἀπιστοῦσιν ἀπόδειξιν παρέχεσθαι τὴν τῶν ἐμβόλων
3 κομιδὴν. τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει πυθομένων τὴν περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα προσηγγελέμενην συμφορὰν οἱ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐπίστευσαν, οἱ προεστηκότες δὲ διστάζοντες

¹ αὐτῷ Rhodoman : αὐτοῖς.

² For χθονός the MSS. of Euripides give πέτρας.

thereon rolled down and fell into a sort of gaping pit ^{310 B.C.} filled with fire. It is probable that it was from this that Euripides has drawn the mythical story found in his works about the sacrifice in Tauris, in which he presents Iphigeneia being asked by Orestes :

But what tomb shall receive me when I die ?
A sacred fire within, and earth's broad rift.¹

Also the story passed down among the Greeks from ancient myth that Cronus did away with his own children appears to have been kept in mind among the Carthaginians through this observance.

15. However this may be, after such a reversal in Libya, the Carthaginians sent messengers into Sicily to Hamilcar, begging him to send aid as soon as possible ; and they dispatched to him the captured bronze beaks of Agathocles' ships. Hamilcar ordered those who had sailed across to keep silent about the defeat that had been sustained, but to spread abroad to the soldiers word that Agathocles had utterly lost his fleet and his whole army. Hamilcar himself, dispatching into Syracuse as envoys some of those who had come from Carthage and sending with them the beaks, demanded the surrender of the city ; for, he said, the army of the Syracusans had been cut to pieces by the Carthaginians and their ships had been burned, and the production of the beaks offered proof to those who disbelieved. When the inhabitants of the city heard the reported misfortune of Agathocles, the common people believed ; the magistrates,

¹ Euripides, *Iphigeneia among the Taurians*, 625-626. The second line is Iphigeneia's answer to Orestes ; and the sense seems to demand the insertion between the lines of some such phrase as " and answering."

διετήρησαν μὲν χάριν τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι ταραχήν, τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς δὲ ταχέως ἐξέπεμψαν, τοὺς δὲ τῶν φυγάδων συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς δυσχεραίνοντας τοῖς ὑπ' αὐτῶν πραττομένοις ἐξέβαλον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὄντας οὐκ ἐλάττους 4 ὀκτακισχιλίων. κα̅πειτα τοσοῦτου πλήθους ἄφνω συναναγκαζομένου τὴν πατρίδα φεύγειν ἔγμεν ἡ πόλις διαδρομῆς καὶ θορύβου καὶ γυναικείων κλαυθμῶν· οὐδεμία γὰρ ἦν οἰκία πένθους ἀκοινώνητος 5 κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν καιρόν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ περὶ τὴν τυραννίδα τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ τῶν τέκνων αὐτοῦ¹ τὴν συμφορὰν ᾠδύροντο, τῶν δ' ἰδιωτῶν οἱ μὲν τοὺς ἀπολωλέναι δοκοῦντας κατὰ Λιβυήν ἔκλαιον, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας ἀφ' ἐστίας καὶ πατρῶων θεῶν, οἷς οὔτε μένειν ἐξῆν οὔτ' ἐκτὸς τῶν τειχῶν προάγειν, πολιορκούντων τῶν βαρβάρων, πρὸς δὲ τοῖς εἰρημένοις κακοῖς τηλικούτοις οὔσιν ἠναγκάζοντο νηπίους παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας συνεφέλκεσθαι 6 τῇ φυγῇ. ὁ δ' Ἀμίλκας, καταφυγόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν τῶν φυγάδων, τούτοις μὲν τὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρέσχετο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν παρασκευάσας προῆγεν ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας, ὡς αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν διὰ τε τὴν ἔρημίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν προσηγγελημένην τοῖς ὑπολελειμμένοις συμφορὰν.

16. Προαποστείλαντος δ' αὐτοῦ πρεσβείαν καὶ διδόντος Ἀντάνδρω καὶ τοῖς μετ' αὐτοῦ, εἰ παραδίδοσσι τὴν πόλιν, ἀσφάλειαν, συνῆδρευσαν² τῶν ἡγεμόνων οἱ μάλιστα ἀξίωμα δοκοῦντες ἔχειν. ῥηθέντων οὖν πολλῶν λόγων Ἀντανδρος μὲν ζῆτο

however, being in doubt, watched closely that there ^{310 B.C.} might be no disorder, but they sent the envoys away at once; and the relatives and friends of the exiles and any others who were displeased with the actions of the magistrates they cast out of the city, in number not less than eight thousand. Thereupon, when so great a multitude was suddenly forced to leave its native place, the city was filled with running to and fro and with uproar and the lamentation of women; for there was no household that did not have its share of mourning at that time. Those who were of the party of the tyrant lamented at the misfortune of Agathocles and his sons; and some of the private citizens wept for the men believed to have been lost in Libya, and others for those who were being driven from hearth and ancestral gods, who could neither remain nor yet go outside the walls since the barbarians were besieging the city, and who, in addition to the aforesaid evils, which were great enough, were being compelled to drag along with them in their flight infant children and women. But when the exiles took refuge with Hamilcar, he offered them safety; and, making ready his army, he led it against Syracuse, expecting to take the city both because it was bereft of defenders and because of the disaster that had been reported to those who had been left there.

16. After Hamilcar had sent an embassy in advance and had offered safety to Antander and those with him if they surrendered the city, those of the leaders who were held in highest esteem came together in council. After prolonged discussion Antander thought

¹ αὐτοῦ Dindorf : αὐτῶν.

² συνῆδρευσαν Stephanus : συνεδρυσάντων.

δεῖν παραδιδόναι τὴν πόλιν, ὧν ἀνανδρος φύσει καὶ
 τῆς τὰδελφοῦ τόλμης καὶ πράξεως ἐναντίαν ἔχων
 διάθεσιν· Ἐρύμνων δ' ὁ Αἰτωλός, παρακαθεστα-
 μένος ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους τὰδελφῷ σύνεδρος, τὴν
 ἐναντίαν δούς γνώμην ἔπεισεν ἅπαντας διακαρτερεῖν
 2 μέχρι ἂν πύθωνται τάληθές. Ἀμίλκας δὲ μαθὼν
 τὰ δόξαντα τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει συνεπήγγυε μηχανὰς
 3 παντοίας, διεγνωκῶς προσβάλλειν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ
 δύο τριακοντόρους μετὰ τὴν μάχην νεναυπηγημένους
 τὴν ἑτέραν ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Συρακούσας, ἐρέτας
 ἐμβιβάσας τοὺς κρατίστους καὶ τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν
 πιστευομένων φίλων ἓνα Νέαρχον, ἀπαγγελοῦντα
 4 τοῖς ἰδίοις τὴν νίκην. ἔπειτ' εὐπλοίας γενομένης
 πεμπταῖοι ταῖς Συρακούσαις νύκτωρ προσπέλα-
 σαν καὶ στεφανωσάμενοι καὶ παιανίσαντες κατὰ
 τὸν πλοῦν¹ ἅμ' ἡμέρα κατέπλεον ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν.
 5 αἱ δὲ φυλακίδες τῶν Καρχηδονίων αἰσθόμεναι κατὰ
 σπουδὴν ἐπέδιωκον καὶ οὐ πολὺ προειληφότων τῶν
 ὑποφευγόντων ἀγῶν τῆς εἰρεσίας ἐγένετο. ἅμα δὲ
 τῇ τοῦτων φιλοτιμίᾳ συνέβη τοὺς τε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 καὶ τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας αἰσθόμενους συνδραμεῖν ἐπὶ
 τὸν λιμένα καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις ἑκατέρους συναγωνιῶντας
 6 ἀναβοᾶν θαρρεῖν. ἤδη δὲ τῆς τριακοντόρου κατα-
 λαμβανομένης οἱ βάρβαροι μὲν ἐπὶ πλάλαξαν, οἱ δ'
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀδυνατοῦντες βοηθεῖν τοῖς θεοῖς
 ἤρχοντο περὶ τῆς σωτηρίας τῶν καταπλεόντων.
 τῆς πρώρας δὲ τῶν διωκόντων εἰς ἐμβολὴν ἤδη
 φερομένης οὐκ ἄπωθεν τῆς γῆς ἔφθασε τὸ διωκό-

¹ τὸν πλοῦν Hertlein : τὸ πλοῖον.

it necessary to surrender the city, since he was un- ^{310 B.C.}
 manly¹ by nature and of a disposition the direct
 opposite of the boldness and energy of his brother ;
 but Erymnon the Aetolian, who had been set up by
 Agathocles as co-ruler with his brother, expressing
 the contrary opinion persuaded all of them to hold
 out until they should hear the truth. When Hamilcar
 learned the decision of those in the city, he con-
 structed engines of all kinds, having determined to
 attack. But Agathocles, who had built two thirty-
 oared ships after the battle, sent one of them to
 Syracuse, placing on board his strongest oarsmen and
 Nearchus, one of his trusted friends, who was to
 report the victory to his own people. Having had a
 fair voyage, they approached Syracuse during the
 night of the fifth day, and wearing wreaths and
 singing paeans as they sailed they reached the city
 at daybreak. But the picket ships of the Cartha-
 ginians caught sight of them and pursued them
 vigorously, and since the pursued had no great start,
 there arose a contest in rowing. While they were
 vying with each other, the folk of the city and the
 besiegers, seeing what was happening, both ran to
 the port, and each group, sharing in the anxiety of
 its own men, encouraged them with shouts. When
 the dispatch boat was already at the point of being
 taken, the barbarians raised a shout of triumph, and
 the inhabitants of the city, since they could give no
 aid, prayed the gods for the safety of those who were
 sailing in. But when, not far from the shore, the ram
 of one of the pursuers was already bearing down to
 deliver its blow, the pursued ship succeeded in getting

¹ The play on words (¹Ανανδρος, ἀνανδρος) is probably intentional.

μενον σκάφος ἐντὸς βέλους γενόμενον καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων προσβοηθησάντων ἐξέφυγε τὸν κίνδυνον.
 7 Ἀμίλκας δ' ὄρων τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως διὰ τὴν ἀγωνίαν καὶ τὸ παράδοξον τῆς προσδοκωμένης ἀγγελίας ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα συνδεραμηκότας, ὑπολαβὼν εἶναι μέρος τι τοῦ τείχους ἀφύλακτον, ἔπεμψε τῶν στρατιωτῶν τοὺς κρατίστους μετὰ κλιμάκων. οἳ δ' εὐρόντες ἐκλειμμένας τὰς φυλακὰς ἔλαθον προσαναβάντες· καὶ σχεδὸν αὐτῶν μεσοπύργιον ἦδη κατειληφόντων ἢ κατὰ τὸ σύνηθες ἐφοδία παρα-
 8 γενομένη κατενόησε. γενομένης δὲ μάχης οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως συνέδραμον καὶ φθάσαντες τοὺς μέλλοντας τοῖς ἀναβεβηκόσι προσβοηθεῖν οὓς μὲν ἀπέκτειναν, οὓς δ' ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπάλξεων κατεκρήμνι-
 9 σαν. ἐφ' οἷς Ἀμίλκας περιαλγῆς γενόμενος ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῖς εἰς Καρχηδόνα βοήθειαν ἐξέπεμψε¹ μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πεντακισχιλίων.

17. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς κρατῶν τῶν ὑπαίθρων τὰ περὶ τὴν Καρχηδόνα χωρία κατὰ κράτος ἦρει καὶ τῶν πόλεων ἃς μὲν διὰ φόβον, ἃς δὲ διὰ τὸ πρὸς Καρχηδονίου μίσος προσηγάγετο. παρεμβολὴν δὲ πλησίον τοῦ Τύνητος ὀχυρωσάμενος καὶ τὴν ἱκανὴν ἀπολιπὼν φυλακὴν ἀνέξευξε πρὸς τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ κειμένας πόλεις. καὶ πρώτην μὲν ἔλων Νέαν πόλιν κατὰ κράτος φιλανθρώπως ἐχρήσατο τοῖς χειρωθεῖσιν· εἶτα παρελθὼν ἐπ' Ἀδρῦμητα πρὸς μὲν ταύτην πολιορκίαν συνεστήσατο, Αἰλύμαν δὲ τὸν βασιλέα

inside of the range of missiles and, the Syracusans ^{910 B.C.} having come to its aid, escaped from the danger. But when Hamilcar saw that the inhabitants of the city, because of their anxiety and because of the surprising nature of the message they now anticipated, had run together to the port, surmising that some portion of the wall was unguarded, he advanced his strongest soldiers with scaling ladders. These, finding that the guard-posts had been abandoned, ascended without being discovered; but, when they had almost taken the wall between two towers, the guard, making its rounds according to custom, discovered them. In the fighting that ensued the men of the city ran together and arrived in advance of those who were coming to reinforce the men who had scaled the wall, of whom they killed some and hurled others down from the battlements. Hamilcar, greatly distressed at this, withdrew his army from the city and sent to those in Carthage a relief expedition of five thousand men.

17. Meanwhile Agathocles, who had control of the open country, was taking the strongholds about Carthage by storm; and he prevailed on some of the cities to come over to him because of fear, others because of their hatred for the Carthaginians. After fortifying a camp near Tunis¹ and leaving there an adequate garrison, he moved against the cities situated along the sea. Taking by storm the first, Neapolis, he treated the captured people humanely; then, marching against Hadrumetum, he began a siege of that city, but received Aelymas, the king

¹ Cp. chap. 8. 7, and note.

¹ Fischer believes that either the number of ships or the name of the leader has been lost.

2 τῶν Λιβύων εἰς συμμαχίαν προσελάβετο. ἃ δὲ
 πυθόμενοι οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν προ-
 ἴγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Τύννητα καὶ τῆς μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους
 στρατοπεδείας ἐκυρίευσαν, τῇ πόλει δὲ μηχανὰς
 3 προσαγαγόντες συνεχεῖς προσβολὰς ἐποιούντο. ὁ
 δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ἀπαγγειλάντων τινῶν αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ
 τοὺς ἰδίους ἐλαττώματα, τὸ μὲν πολὺ τῆς δυνάμεως
 κατέλιπεν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, τὴν δὲ θεραπείαν
 καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀλίγους ἀναλαβὼν λάθρα
 προσῆλθεν ἐπὶ τινα τόπον ὀρεινόν, ὅθεν ὀράσθαι
 δυνατὸν ἦν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τε¹ τῶν Ἀδρυμητινῶν καὶ
 τῶν Καρχηδονίων τῶν τὸν Τύννητα πολιορκούντων.
 4 νυκτὸς δὲ συντάξας τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ πολλὴν
 τόπον πυρὰ κάειν, δόξαν ἐνεποίησε² τοῖς μὲν
 Καρχηδονίοις ὡς μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως ἐπ'
 αὐτοὺς πορευόμενος, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκουμένοις ὡς
 ἄλλης δυνάμεως ἀδράς τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰς συμμα-
 5 χίαν παραγεγενημένης. ἀμφότεροι δὲ τῷ ψεύδει
 τοῦ στρατηγήματος παραλογισθέντες παραλόγως
 ἠλαττώθησαν, οἱ μὲν τὸν Τύννητα πολιορκούντες
 φυγόντες εἰς Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἀπο-
 λιπόντες, οἱ δ' Ἀδρυμητινοὶ διὰ τὸν φόβον παρα-
 6 δόντες τὴν πατρίδα. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ ταύτην δι'
 ὁμολογίας παραλαβὼν Θάψιν εἶλε κατὰ κράτος
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ταύτῃ πόλεων ἃς μὲν ἐξεπο-
 λιόρκησεν, ἃς δὲ προσηγάγετο· τὰς ἀπάσας εἰς
 πόλεις πλείους τῶν διακοσίων κειραωμένους ἐπὶ
 τοὺς ἄνω τόπους τῆς Λιβύης διενεόετο στρατεύειν.

18. Ἀναζεύξαντος οὖν αὐτοῦ καὶ πλείους ἡμέρας
 ὀδοιποροῦντος Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν ἐκ Σικελίας δια-
 κομισθεῖσαν δύναμιν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην στρατιὰν προ-
 αγαγόντες πάλιν τὸν Τύννητα πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχείρησαν

of the Libyans, into alliance. On hearing of these ^{310 B.C.}
 moves the Carthaginians brought their entire army
 against Tunis and captured the encampment of
 Agathocles; then, after bringing siege engines up
 to the city, they made unremitting attacks. But
 Agathocles, when some had reported to him the
 reverses suffered by his men, left the larger part of
 his army for the siege, but with his retinue and a few
 of the soldiers went secretly to a place in the moun-
 tains whence he could be seen both by the people
 of Hadrumetum and by the Carthaginians who were
 besieging Tunis. By instructing his soldiers to light
 fires at night over a great area, he caused the Cartha-
 ginians to believe that he was coming against them
 with a large army, while the besieged thought that
 another strong force was at hand as an ally for their
 enemy. Both of them, deceived by the deceptive
 stratagem, suffered an unexpected defeat: those
 who were besieging Tunis fled to Carthage abandon-
 ing their siege engines, and the people of Hadru-
 metum surrendered their home-land because of their
 fright. After receiving this city on terms, Agathocles
 took Thapsus by force; and of the other cities of the
 region some he took by storm and some he won by
 persuasion. When he had gained control of all the
 cities, which were more than two hundred in number,
 he had in mind to lead his army into the inland
 regions of Libya.

18. After Agathocles had set out and had marched
 for a good many days, the Carthaginians, advancing
 with the force that had been brought across from
 Sicily and their other army, again undertook the siege

¹ τε Dindorf: τῆς.

² ἐνεποίησε Hertlein: ἐποίησε.

καὶ τῶν χωρίων οὐκ ὀλίγα τῶν ὑπὸ τοὺς πολεμίους ὄντων ἀνεκτήσαντο. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δέ, βιβλιαφόρων αὐτῷ παραγενημένων ἀπὸ τοῦ Τύνητος καὶ τὰ πεπραγμένα τοῖς Φοίνιξι διασαφούντων, εὐθύς ἀν-
 2 ἔστρεψεν. ὡς δ' ἀπέσχε τῶν πολεμίων σταδίου διακοσίου, κατεστρατοπέδευσε καὶ τοῖς στρατιώ-
 ταις πυρὰ κάειν ἀπηγόρευσε. χρησάμενος δὲ
 νυκτοπορία προσέπεσε ἀμ' ἡμέρα τοῖς τε προνο-
 μεύουσι τὴν χώραν καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς τῆς παρεμβολῆς
 ἄνευ τάξεως πλανωμένοις καὶ φονεύσας μὲν ὑπὲρ
 3 δισχιλίους, ζωγρήσας δ' οὐκ ὀλίγους πολλὰ πρὸς
 τὸ μέλλον ἐπλεονέκτησεν. οἱ γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι κατὰ
 ἐκ Σικελίας προσγενομένης βοήθειας καὶ τῶν κατὰ
 Λιβύην συμμάχων συναγανιζόμενων ἔδοκον ὑπερ-
 ἔχειν τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα· τούτου δὲ τοῦ¹
 προτερήματος γενομένου πάλιν συνεστάλη τὰ φρο-
 νήματα τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ γὰρ Αἰλύμαν τὸν
 βασιλέα τῶν Λιβύων ἀποστάτην γεόμενον ἐνίκη-
 σεν² μάχῃ καὶ τὸν τε δυνάστην καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν
 βαρβάρων ἀνείλεν.³

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν καὶ Λιβύην ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

19. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Κάσανδρος μὲν βοηθήσας Ἀυδολέοντι τῷ Παιόνων βασιλεῖ διαπο-
 λεμοῦντι πρὸς Ἀυταριάτας, τούτον μὲν ἐκ τῶν
 κινδύνων ἐρρύσατο, τοὺς δὲ Ἀυταριάτας σὺν τοῖς
 ἀκολουθοῦσι παισὶ καὶ γυναιξίν ὄντας εἰς δισμου-
 ρίους κατώκισεν παρὰ τὸ καλούμενον Ὀρβηλὸν⁴

¹ Fischer adds ἐπὶ before τοῦ προτερήματος, cp. Books 15. 35. 1; 16. 5. 2.

² ἐνίκησεν editors: ἐνίκησαν.

³ ἀνείλεν editors: ἀνείλων.

⁴ Ὀρβηλὸν Wesseling: Ὀρβηδὸν RX, Ὀρβίταον F.

of Tunis; and they recaptured many of the positions ^{1810 B.C.}
 that were in the hands of the enemy. But Aga-
 thocles, since dispatch bearers had come to him from
 Tunis and disclosed what the Phoenicians had done,
 at once turned back. When he was at a distance of
 about two hundred stades¹ from the enemy, he
 pitched camp and forbade his soldiers to light fires.
 Then, making a night march, he fell at dawn upon
 those who were foraging in the country and those
 who were wandering outside their camp in disorder,
 and by killing over two thousand and taking captive
 no small number he greatly strengthened himself
 for the future. For the Carthaginians, now that their
 reinforcements from Sicily had arrived and that their
 Libyan allies were fighting along with them, seemed
 to be superior to Agathocles; but as soon as he
 gained this success, the confidence of the barbarians
 again waned. In fact, he defeated in battle Aelymas,
 the king of the Libyans, who had deserted him, and
 slew the king and many of the barbarians.

This was the situation of affairs in Sicily and Libya.²

19. In Macedonia,³ Cassander, going to the aid of
 Audoleon,⁴ king of the Paeonians, who was fighting
 against the Autariatae,⁵ freed the king from danger,
 but the Autariatae with the children and women who
 were following them, numbering in all twenty thou-
 sand, he settled beside the mountain called Orbelus.⁶

¹ About 23 miles.

² Continued in chap. 29. 2.

³ Continued from Book 19. 105. 4.

⁴ Cp. Justin, 15. 2. 1. One of Audoleon's daughters married Pyrrhus of Epirus (Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, 9).

⁵ A strong Illyrian people living in the Dalmatian moun-
 tains.

⁶ On the border between Thrace and Macedonia.

2 ὄρος. τούτου δὲ περὶ ταῦτ' ὄντος κατὰ μὲν τὴν Πελοπόννησον Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀντιγόνου δυνάμεις πεπιστευμένοι καὶ τῷ δυνάστη προσκόψας ὡς οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν τιμώμενος Ἀντιγόνου μὲν ἀπέστη, πρὸς δὲ Κάσανδρον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο. καταλελοιπῶς δὲ τῆς ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντων σατραπείας ἐπιστάτην Φοίνικα, ἕνα¹ τῶν πιστοτάτων φίλων, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ στρατιώτας, ἀξίων διαφυλάττειν τὰ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ μὴ προσέχειν Ἀντιγόνῳ.

3 Τῶν δὲ κοινῶν συνθηκῶν τοῖς ἡγεμόσι περιεχουσῶν ἐλευθέρως ἀφεῖσθαι τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις, οἱ περὶ Πτολεμαίων τὸν Αἰγύπτου δυνάστην, ἐγκαλέσαντες Ἀντιγόνῳ διότι φρουραῖς τινὰς διείληφε
4 τῶν πόλεων, πολεμῆν παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὴν μὲν δύναμιν ἐξαποστείλας Πτολεμαῖος καὶ στρατηγὸν Λεωνίδην τὰς ἐν τῇ τραχείᾳ Κιλικίᾳ πόλεις οὔσας ὑπ' Ἀντίγονον ἐχειρώσατο, διεπέμπετο δὲ καὶ εἰς² τὰς ὑπὸ Κάσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον πόλεις, ἀξίων συμφρονεῖν ἑαυτῷ καὶ κωλύειν Ἀντίγονον
5 ἰσχυρὸν γίνεσθαι. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος τῶν υἱῶν Φίλιππον μὲν τὸν νεώτερον ἐξέπεμψεν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντον, διαπολεμήσοντα Φοίνικι καὶ τοῖς ἀφεστηκόσι, Δημήτριον δ' ἐπὶ Κιλικίαν, ὃς ἐνεργὸν ποιησάμενος τὴν στρατείαν ἐνίκησε τοὺς τοῦ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγούς καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἀνεκτήσατο.

20. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πολυπέρχων

¹ ἕνα added by Fischer.

² εἰς added by Fischer. πρὸς Rhodoman, κατὰ Dindorf.

¹ A nephew of Antigonus, cp. Book 19. 57. 4.

² But we find that two years earlier another nephew,

While he was thus engaged, in the Peloponnesus ^{310 B.C.} Ptolemaeus,¹ the general of Antigonus, who had been entrusted with an army but had taken offence at the prince because, as he said, he was not being honoured according to his deserts,² revolted from Antigonus and made an alliance with Cassander. And having left as governor of the satrapy along the Hellespont one of his most faithful friends, Phoenix,³ Ptolemaeus sent soldiers to him, bidding him garrison the strongholds and the cities and not to obey Antigonus.

Since the agreements common to the leaders provided for the liberation of the Greek cities,⁴ Ptolemy, the ruler of Egypt, charged Antigonus with having occupied some of the cities with garrisons, and prepared to go to war. Sending his army and Leonides as its commander, Ptolemy subdued the cities in Cilicia Trachea which were subject to Antigonus; and he sent also to the cities that were controlled by Cassander and Lysimachus, asking them to cooperate with him and prevent Antigonus from becoming too powerful. But Antigonus sent Philip, the younger of his sons, to the Hellespont to fight it out with Phoenix and the rebels; and to Cilicia he sent Demetrius, who, carrying on the campaign with vigour, defeated the generals of Ptolemy and recovered the cities.

20. Meanwhile Polyperchon,⁵ who was bidding his

Telesphorus, had revolted because he thought that Ptolemaeus was being too highly honoured, Book 19. 87. 1.

² Probably the former follower and friend of Eumenes, Book 18. 40. 2.

⁴ Cp. Book 19. 105. 1.

⁵ Polyperchon seems to have remained inactive in the Peloponnesus from 315 B.C. (Book 19. 64. 1; 74. 2) down to this time.

περὶ Πελοπόννησον διατρίβων καὶ Κασάνδρῳ μὲν ἐγκαλῶν, τῆς δὲ Μακεδόνων ἡγεμονίας πάλαι ὀρεγόμενος ἐκ Περγάμου μετεπέμψατο τὸν ἐκ Βυρσίνης Ἡρακλέα, ὃς ἦν Ἀλεξάνδρου μὲν υἱός, τρεφόμενος δὲ ἐν Περγάμῳ, τῆν δ' ἡλικίαν περὶ ἑπτακαίδεκα ² ἔτη γεγονώς. ὁ δ' οὖν Πολυπέρχων διαπέμπων πολλαχοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἰδιοξένους καὶ τοὺς ἀλλοτρίως διακειμένους πρὸς Κάσανδρον ἤξιον καταγεῖν τὸ ³ μειράκιον ἐπὶ τὴν πατρῶαν βασιλείαν. Ἐγραφέ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν, ἀξίων δίοδόν τε δοῦναι καὶ συστρατεῦειν, ἐπαγγελλόμενος πολλαπλασίους χάριτας ἀποδοσεῖν, εἴαν συγκατάγωσι τὸ μειράκιον ἐπὶ τὴν πατρῶαν βασιλείαν. τῶν δὲ πραγμάτων αὐτῷ κατὰ νοῦν γενομένων προθύμως ⁴ ὑπακούοντων τῶν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ πολλῶν ἄλλων συντρεχόντων ἐπὶ τὴν κάθοδον τοῦ βασιλέως, οἱ σύμπαντες ἠθροίσθησαν πεζοὶ μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισμυρίους, ἵππεῖς δ' οὐκ ἐλάττους χιλίων. καὶ Πολυπέρχων μὲν περὶ τὰς εἰς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευὰς γινόμενα χρήματὰ τε συνῆγε καὶ πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους ἔχοντας τῶν Μακεδόνων διαπεμπόμενος ἤξιον συνεργεῖν.

21. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τῶν ἐν Κύπρῳ πόλεων κυρνεύων, ἐπειδὴ τιμῶν ἐπύθητο Νικοκλέα τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Παφίων ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ἰδίᾳ πρὸς Ἀντίγονον

time in the Peloponnesus, and who was nursing ^{210 B.C.} grievances against Cassander and had long craved the leadership of the Macedonians, summoned from Pergamon Barsinè's ¹ son Heracles, ² who was the son of Alexander but was being reared in Pergamon, being about seventeen years of age. ³ Moreover, Polyperchon, sending to his own friends in many places and to those who were at odds with Cassander, kept urging them to restore the youth to his ancestral throne. He also wrote to the Federal League of the Aetolians, begging them to grant a safe conduct and to join forces with him and promising to repay the favour many times over if they would aid in placing the youth on his ancestral throne. Since the affair proceeded as he wished, the Aetolians being in hearty agreement and many others hurrying to aid in the restoration of the king, in all there were assembled more than twenty thousand infantry and at least one thousand horsemen. Meanwhile Polyperchon, intent on the preparations for the war, was gathering money; and sending to those of the Macedonians who were friendly, he kept urging them to join in the undertaking. ⁴

21. Ptolemy, however, who was master of the cities of Cyprus, on learning from certain persons that Nicocles, ⁵ the king of Paphos, had secretly and pretender sponsored by Antigonos, cp. Tarn, *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 14 (1921), 18 ff.

¹ Justin, 15. 2. 3, gives the age as fifteen years.

² Continued in chap. 28. 1.

³ Nicocreon of Salamis (Book 19. 59. 1; 62. 5; 79. 5) is not identical with Nicocles of Paphos since Arrian (*FGrH*, 156. F 10. 6) clearly distinguishes them; but it seems certain that in this passage Diodorus has confused them, and that the fate described is that of the former (Parian Marble for 311/10 B.C., *FGrH*, 239. B 17).

¹ This Barsinè was the daughter of Artabazus, a Persian follower of Darius (Plutarch, *Alexander*, 21. 4; Justin, 11. 10. 2; 13. 2. 7), and must be distinguished from the daughter of Darius whom Alexander married at Susa in 324 B.C., who is called Barsinè by Arrian (7. 4. 4) but Stateira by our other sources (Book 17. 107. 6; Plutarch, *Alexander*, 70. 2; Justin, 12. 10. 9).

² It is probable that he was not a son of Alexander but a

συντεθείσθαι φίλιαν, ἔπεμψε τῶν φίλων Ἀργαῖον καὶ Καλλικράτην, προστάξας αὐτοῖς ἀνελεῖν τὸν Νικοκλέα· πάνυ γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μὴ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινὲς ὀρμήσωσι πρὸς μεταβολήν, ὀρώντες ἀθύους γεγονότας τοὺς πρότερον ἀφεστηκότας. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν πλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν νῆσον καὶ παρὰ Μενελάου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ στρατιώτας λαβόντες περιέστησαν τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ Νικοκλέους καὶ τὰ δόξαντα τῷ βασιλεῖ δηλώσαντες προσέταξαν ἑαυτὸν ἀπαλλάξαι 2 τοῦ ζῆν. ὁ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρὸς τὴν ἀπολογίαν ἐτρέπετο τῶν ἐγκαλομένων· ὡς δ' οὐδεὶς προσεῖχεν, ἑαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν. Ἄξιοθέα δὲ ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ Νικοκλέους ἀκούσασα τὴν ἀνδρὸς τελευτὴν τὰς μὲν θυγατέρας τὰς ἑαυτῆς παρθένους οὐσας ἀπέσφαξεν, ὅπως μηδεὶς αὐτῶν πολέμιος κυριεύσῃ, τὰς δὲ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τῶν Νικοκλέους γυναῖκας προετρέψατο μεθ' αὐτῆς ἐλέσθαι τὸν θάνατον, οὐδὲν συνταχότος Πτολεμαίου περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ἀλλὰ 3 συγκεχωρηκότος αὐταῖς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. τῶν δὲ βασιλείων πεπληρωμένων φόνων καὶ συμπτωμάτων ἀπροδοκῆτων οἱ τοῦ Νικοκλέους ἀδελφοὶ συγκλείσαντες τὰς θύρας τὴν μὲν οἰκίαν ἐνέπρησαν ἑαυτοὺς δ' ἀπέσφαξαν. ἡ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐν Πάφῳ βασιλέων οἰκία τραγικοῖς συγκυρήσασα πάθει τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον κατελύθη.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὴν ἀπαγγελίαν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον¹ γεγονότων διελθόντες ἐπὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς πράξεις μεταβιβάσομεν τὸν λόγον.

22. Περὶ γὰρ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ μετὰ τὴν Παρυσάδου τελευτὴν, ὃς ἦν βασιλεὺς τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ Βοσπόρου, διετέλουν οἱ παῖδες αὐτοῦ

privately formed an alliance with Antigonus, dis- 310 B.C.
patched two of his friends, Argæus and Callicrates, ordering them to slay Nicocles; for he was taking all precautions lest any others also should hasten to shift allegiance when they saw that those were left unpunished who had previously rebelled. These two men, accordingly, after sailing to the island and obtaining soldiers from Menelaüs the general,¹ surrounded the house of Nicocles, informed him of the king's wishes and ordered him to take his own life. At first he tried to defend himself against the charges, but then, since no one heeded him, he slew himself. Axiothea, the wife of Nicocles, on learning of her husband's death, slew her daughters, who were unwed, in order that no enemy might possess them; and she urged the wives of Nicocles' brothers to choose death along with her, although Ptolemy had given no instructions in regard to the women but had agreed to their safety. When the palace had thus been filled full of death and unforeseen disaster, the brothers of Nicocles, after fastening the doors, set fire to the building and slew themselves. Thus the house of the kings of Paphos, after meeting such tragic suffering, was brought to its end in the way described.

Now that we have followed to its end the tale of what took place in Cyprus, we shall turn the course of our narrative toward the events which follow.

22. At about this same time in the region of the Pontus, after the death of Parysades, who was king of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, his sons Eumelus, Satyrus,

¹ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον added by Reiske.

¹ A brother of Ptolemy, cp. Book 19. 62. 4.

διαπολεμοῦντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας,
 2 Εὐμήλος τε καὶ Σάτυρος καὶ Πρύτανις. τούτων
 δὲ ὁ μὲν Σάτυρος ὢν πρεσβύτατος¹ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς
 παρειλήφει τὴν ἀρχήν, βεβασιλευκότος ἔτη τριά-
 κοντα ὀκτώ· ὁ δ' Εὐμήλος φιλίαν συντεθειμένος
 πρὸς τινὰς τῶν πλησιοχώρων βαρβάρων καὶ δύ-
 ναμιν ἀδρὰν ἠθροικῶς ἠμφισβήτηε τῆς βασιλείας.
 3 ἃ δὲ πυθόμενος ὁ Σάτυρος ἀνέξευξεν ἐπ' αὐτὸν
 μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀδρᾶς καὶ διαβὰς τὸν Θάτην ποτα-
 μόν, ἐπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, τὴν μὲν
 παρεμβολὴν ταῖς ἀμάξαις περιλαβὼν αἰς ἦν κεκο-
 μικῶς τὰς ἀγορὰς οὐσας παμπληθεῖς, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν
 ἐκτάξας αὐτὸς κατὰ μέσσην ὑπῆρχε τὴν φάλαγγα,
 4 καθάπερ ἐστὶ Σκύθαις νόμιμον. συνεστρατεῦντο
 δ' αὐτῷ μισθοφόροι μὲν Ἕλληνες οὐ πλείους δισχι-
 λίων καὶ Θρᾶκες ἴσοι τούτοις, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες
 ὑπῆρχον σύμμαχοι Σκύθαι, πλείους τῶν δισχυρίων,
 ἵππεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους μυρίων. τῷ δ' Εὐμήλω
 συνεμάχει² Ἀριφάρνης ὁ τῶν Σιρακῶν³ βασιλεὺς,
 ἵππεῖς μὲν ἔχων δισχυρίους, πεζοὺς δὲ δισχιλίους
 5 πρὸς τοῖς δισχυρίοις. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς
 Σάτυρος μὲν ἔχων περὶ ἑαυτὸν ἐπιλέκτους ἄνδρας
 ἵππομαχίαν συνεστήσατο πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ἀριφάρνην
 ἀνθεστηκότας κατὰ μέσσην τὴν τάξιν καὶ πολλῶν
 παρ' ἀμφοτέροις πεσόντων τέλος ἐκβιασάμενος
 6 ἐτρέψατο τὸν βασιλέα τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ τὸ μὲν
 πρῶτον ἐπέκειτο φονεύων τοὺς αἰεὶ καταλαμβανο-
 μένους· μετ' ὀλίγον δὲ πυθόμενος τὸν ἀδελφόν

and Prytanis were engaged in a struggle against each other for the primacy. Of these, Satyrus, since he was the eldest, had received the government from his father, who had been king for thirty-eight years; but Eumelus, after concluding a treaty of friendship with some of the barbarians who lived near by and collecting a strong army, set up a rival claim to the throne. On learning this, Satyrus set out against him with a strong army; and, after he had crossed the river Thates¹ and drawn near the enemy, he surrounded his camp with the waggons in which he carried his abundant supplies, and drew up his army for battle, taking his own place in the centre of the phalanx as is the Scythian custom. Enrolled in his army were not more than two thousand Greek mercenaries and an equal number of Thracians, but all the rest were Scythian allies, more than twenty thousand foot-soldiers and not less than ten thousand horse. Eumelus, however, had as ally Aripharnes, the king of the Siraces,² with twenty thousand horse and twenty-two thousand foot. In a stubborn battle that took place, Satyrus with picked cavalry about him charged against Aripharnes, who had stationed himself in the middle of the line; and after many had fallen on both sides, he finally forced back and routed the king of the barbarians. At first he pushed on, slaying the enemy as he overtook them; but after a little, hearing that his brother Eumelus was gaining

¹ One of the streams flowing into the Maeotic Lake (the Sea of Azov). The name is also given as Thapsis and Psathis.

² A strong Sarmatian people living between Lake Maeotis and the Caucasus Mountains (but cp. the critical note).

¹ πρεσβύτατος Dindorf: πρεσβύτερος.

² μὲν after συνεμάχει omitted by Fischer.

Εὐμηλον προτερεῖν περὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ καὶ τοὺς παρ' αὐτῷ μισθοφόρους τετράφθαι τοῦ μὲν διώκειν ἀπέστη, παραβοηθήσας δὲ τοῖς ἡττημένοις καὶ τὸ δεύτερον αἴτιος γενόμενος τῆς νίκης ἅπαν ἐτρέψατο τῶν πολεμίων τὸ στρατόπεδον, ὥστε πᾶσι γενέσθαι φανερόν ὅτι καὶ κατὰ γένος καὶ κατ' ἀρετὴν προσήκον ἦν αὐτῷ διαδέχσθαι τὴν πατρῶν βασιλείαν.

23. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀριφάρνην καὶ τὸν Εὐμηλον λειφθέντες ἐν τῇ μάχῃ συνέφυγον εἰς τὰ βασίλεια. ταῦτα δ' ἔκειτο μὲν παρὰ τὸν Θάτην ποταμόν, ὃς περιρρέων αὐτὰ καὶ βάθος ἔχων ἰκανὸν ἐποίει δυσπρόσιτα, περιείχτο δὲ κρημνοῖς μεγάλοις, ἔτι δ' ὕλης πλήθει, τὰς πάσας εἰσβολὰς δύο ἔχοντα¹ χειροποιήτους, ὧν ἡ μὲν ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῖς βασιλείοις, ὠχυρωμένη πύργοις ὑψηλοῖς καὶ προτειχίσμασιν, ἡ δ' ἐκ θατέρου² μέρους ἐν ἔλεσιν ὑπῆρχε, φρουρουμένη ξυλίνους ἐρύμασι, διεστύλωτο δὲ δοκοῖς,³ ὑπεράνω δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων εἶχε τὰς οἰκήσεις. τοιαύτης δ' οὔσης τῆς περὶ τὸν τόπον ὀχυρότητος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Σάτυρος τὴν τε χώραν τῶν πολεμίων ἐδήωσε καὶ τὰς κώμας ἐνεπύρισε, ἐξ ὧν αἰχμάλωτα σώματα καὶ λείας πλήθος ἤθροισε.

² μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐχειρήσας διὰ τῶν παρόδων βιάζεσθαι, κατὰ μὲν τὸ προτειχίσμα καὶ τοὺς πύργους πολλοὺς ἀποβαλὼν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπεχώρησε, κατὰ δὲ τὰ ἔλη βιασάμενος ἐκράτησε τῶν ξυλίνων

¹ ἔχοντα Dindorf: ἔχοντι.

² ἡ δ' ἐκ θατέρου Dindorf: ἡ δὲ καθ' ἑτέρου.

³ δὲ δοκοῖς Reiske, Madvig, δ' ὡς δοκοῖς Bekker: δ' οἴκοι RX, δ' ἐν κίσῃ 2nd hand in R. In F the passage reads as follows: . . . ὑπῆρχε φρουρουμένη ξυλίνους δὲ πείσμασι διεστύλωτο ὑπεράνω . . .

the upper hand on the right wing and that his own s10 B.C. mercenaries had been turned to flight, he gave up the pursuit. Going to the aid of those who had been worsted and for the second time becoming the author of victory, he routed the entire army of the enemy, so that it became clear to all that, by reason both of his birth and of his valour, it was proper that he should succeed to the throne of his fathers.

23. Ariparnes and Eumelus, however, after having been defeated in the battle, escaped to the capital city.¹ This was situated on the Thates River, which made the city rather difficult of access since the river encircled it and was of considerable depth. The city was surrounded also by great cliffs and thick woods, and had only two entrances, both artificial, of which one was within the royal castle itself and was strengthened with high towers and outworks, and the other was on the opposite side in swampy land, fortified by wooden palisades, and it rested upon piles at intervals and supported houses above the water. Since the strength of the position was so great, Satyrus at first plundered the country of the enemy and fired the villages, from which he collected prisoners and much booty. Afterwards, however, he attempted to make his way by force through the approaches. At the outworks and towers he lost many of his soldiers and withdrew, but he forced a passage through the swamp and captured the wooden

¹ i.e. the capital city of King Ariparnes.

3 φρουρίων. ταῦτα δὲ διαρπάσας καὶ διαβὰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἤρξατο κόπτειν τὴν ὕλην, δι' ἧς ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ βασιλεῖα. τούτων δὲ ἐνεργῶς συντελουμένων Ἀριφάρνης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγωνιάσας μὴ κατὰ κράτος ἀλῶναι συμβῆναι τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, διηγωνίζετο τολμηρότερον, ὡς ἐν μόνῳ τῷ νικᾶν
 4 κειμένης τῆς σωτηρίας. διείλετο δὲ καὶ τοὺς τοξό-
 τας ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω τὰ μέρη τῆς παρόδου, δι' ὧν βραδύως κατετίρωσκε τοὺς τὴν ὕλην κόπτοντας, μὴ δυναμένους μῆτε προορᾶσθαι τὰ βέλη μῆτ' ἀμύ-
 5 νεσθαι τοὺς βάλλοντας διὰ τὴν πυκνότητα τῶν δένδρων. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Σάτυρον ἐπὶ τρεῖς μὲν ἡμέρας ἔτεμνον τὴν ὕλην, ὁδοποιούμενοι καὶ διακαρτεροῦντες ἐπιπόνως· τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ συνήγγισαν μὲν τῷ τείχει, νικῶμενοι δὲ τῷ πλήθει τῶν βελῶν καὶ τῇ τῶν τόπων στενοχωρία μεγάλοις ἐλαττώμασι
 6 περιέπιπτον. Μενίσκος μὲν γὰρ ὁ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἡγεμῶν, ἀνὴρ καὶ συνέσει καὶ τόλμῃ διαφέρων, προσπεσὼν διὰ τῆς διόδου πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος καὶ μετὰ τῶν περὶ ἑαυτὸν λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐξεβιάσθη,
 7 πολλαπλασίων ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπέελθόντων. ὃν ἰδὼν ὁ Σάτυρος κινδυνεύοντα ταχέως παρεβόηθει καὶ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τῶν πολεμίων ὑποστάς ἐτρέψθη λόγχῃ διὰ τοῦ βραχίονος καὶ κακῶς ἀπαλλάττων ὑπὸ τοῦ τραύματος ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν καὶ νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἐξέλιπε τὸν βίον, ἐννέα μόνον μῆνας βασιλεύσας μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτήν
 8 Παρυσάδου. Μενίσκος δ' ὁ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἡγεμῶν λύσας τὴν πολιορκίαν ἀπήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς Γάργαζαν πόλιν κάκειθεν τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως

barricades. After destroying these and crossing the 210 u.c. river, he began to cut down the woods through which it was necessary to advance to reach the palace. While this was being energetically carried on, King Ariparnes, alarmed lest his citadel should be taken by storm, fought against him with great boldness since he believed that in victory alone lay hope of safety. He stationed archers on both sides of the passage, by whose aid he easily inflicted mortal wounds on the men who were cutting down the woods, for because of the density of the trees they could neither see the missiles in time nor strike back at the archers. The men of Satyrus for three days went on cutting down the woods and making a roadway, bearing up amid hardship; on the fourth day they drew near to the wall but they were overcome by the great number of missiles and by the confined space, and sustained great losses. Indeed, Meniscus, the leader of the mercenaries, a man excelling in sagacity and boldness, after pushing forward through the passage to the wall and fighting brilliantly together with his men, was forced to withdraw when a much stronger force came out against him. Seeing him in danger, Satyrus quickly came to his aid; but, while withstanding the onrush of the enemy, he was wounded with a spear through the upper arm. Grievously disabled because of the wound, he returned to the camp and when night came on he died, having reigned only nine months after the death of his father Parysades. But Meniscus, the leader of the mercenaries, giving up the siege, led the army back to the city Gargaza,¹ whence he conveyed the king's body by

¹ Probably the same as the city called Gerousa by Ptolemy, *Geography*, 5. 8. 2.

σῶμα διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ¹ διεκόμεσεν εἰς Παντικάπαιον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Πρύτανιν.

24. Ὅς ταφὴν συντελέσας μεγαλοπρεπῆ καὶ καταθέμενος εἰς τὰς βασιλικὰς θήκας τὸ σῶμα ταχέως ἦκεν εἰς Γάργαζαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἅμα καὶ τὴν δυναστείαν παρέλαβεν. Εὐμήλου δὲ διαπρεσβευομένου περὶ μέρους τῆς βασιλείας τούτῳ μὲν οὐ προσείχεν, ἐν δὲ Γαργάζῃ φρουρὰν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Παντικάπαιον, ἀσφαλισόμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Εὐμήλος, συναγωνισαμένων αὐτῷ τῶν βαρβάρων, τὴν τε Γάργαζαν κατελάβετο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολισμάτων καὶ 2 χωρίων οὐκ ὀλίγα. ἐπιστρατεύσαντος δὲ τοῦ Πρυτάνιδος μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ συγκλείσας εἰς τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὸν πλησίον τῆς Μαιώτιδος λίμνης συνηγάκασεν ὁμολογίας θέσθαι, καθ' ἃς τοὺς τε στρατιώτας παρέδωκε καὶ τῆς βασιλείας ἐκχωρεῖν ὁμολόγησεν. ὡς δὲ παρεγένετο εἰς Παντικάπαιον, ἐν ᾧ τὸ βασιλεῖον ἦν αἰεὶ τῶν ἐν Βοσπόρῳ βασιλευσάντων, ἐπεχείρησε μὲν πάλιν ἀνακτᾶσθαι τὴν βασιλείαν, κατισχυθεὶς δὲ καὶ φυγῶν εἰς τοὺς 3 καλουμένους Κήπους ἀνηρέθη. Εὐμήλος δὲ μετὰ τὸν τῶν ἀδελφῶν θάνατον βουλόμενος ἀσφαλῶς θέσθαι τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀνείλε τοὺς τε φίλους τῶν περὶ τὸν Σάτυρον καὶ Πρύτανιν, ἔτι δὲ τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τὰ τέκνα. μόνος δὲ διέφυγεν αὐτὸν ὁ παῖς ὁ Σατύρου Παρυσάδης, νέος ὢν παντελῶς τὴν ἡλικίαν. ἐξίμπευσας γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατέφυγε πρὸς Ἄγαρον τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Σκυθῶν.

¹ For ποταμοῦ Fischer in apparatus suggests πορθμοῦ; cf. Strabo, 9. 2. 6.

way of the river¹ to Panticapaeum to his brother, 310 B.C. Prytanis.

24. Prytanis, after celebrating a magnificent funeral and placing the body in the royal tombs, came quickly to Gargaza and took over both the army and the royal power. When Eumelus sent envoys to discuss a partition of the kingdom, he did not heed him but he left a garrison in Gargaza and returned to Panticapaeum in order to secure the royal prerogatives for himself. During this time Eumelus with the co-operation of the barbarians captured Gargaza and several of the other cities and villages. When Prytanis took the field against him, Eumelus defeated his brother in battle; and, after shutting him up in the isthmus² near the Maeotic Lake, he forced him to accept terms according to which he gave over his army and agreed to vacate his place as king. However, when Prytanis entered Panticapaeum, which had always been the capital of those who had ruled in Bosphorus, he tried to recover his kingdom; but he was overpowered and fled to the so-called Gardens,³ where he was slain. After his brothers' death Eumelus, wishing to establish his power securely, slew the friends of Satyrus and Prytanis, and likewise their wives and children. The only one to escape him was Parysades, the son of Satyrus, who was very young; he, riding out of the city on horseback, took refuge with Agarus,⁴ the king of

¹ Or, reading πορθμοῦ: "through the straits."

² Probably the isthmus to the east of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, separating the Maeotic Lake from the Euxine.

³ Probably the modern Taman on the isthmus just referred to.

⁴ King Agarus is otherwise unknown, but Appian, *Mithridatic War*, 88, mentions a Scythian people called the Agari.

4 ἀγανακτούντων δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ φόβῳ τῶν οἰκείων συναγαγὼν εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλήθη περὶ τε τούτων ἀπελογήσατο καὶ τὴν πατριον πολιτείαν ἀποκατέστησεν. συνεχώρησε δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἔχειν τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων οὐσαν τοῖς Παντικάπαιον οἰκοῦσι. προσεπηγγελάτο δὲ καὶ τῶν εἰσφορῶν ἅπαντας ἀφήσειν καὶ πολλὰ διελέχθη 5 δημαγωγῶν τὰ πλήθη. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν εὖνοιαν ἀποκαταστάντων διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τὸ λοιπὸν ἐβασίλευεν ἄρχων νομίμως τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν οὐ μετρίως θαυμαζόμενος.

25. Βυζαντίους μὲν γὰρ καὶ Σινωπεῖς καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τῶν τὸν Πόντον περιουκούντων¹ τοὺς πλείστους διετέλεσεν εὐεργετῶν. Καλλαντιανῶν δὲ πολιορκουμένων ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου καὶ πιεζομένων τῇ σπᾶνι τῶν ἀναγκαίων χιλίους ὑπέδεξατο τοὺς διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν ἐκχωρήσας. οἷς οὐ μόνον τῆς καταφυγῆς παρέσχετο τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πόλιν ἔδωκε κατοικεῖν, ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις τὴν ὀνομαζομένην 2 Ψοανακτικὴν² χώραν κατεκληρούχησεν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν πλεόντων τὸν Πόντον πόλεμον ἐξενέγκας πρὸς τοὺς ληστεύειν εἰωθότας βαρβάρους Ἡνιόχους καὶ Ταύρους, ἔτι δ' Ἀχαιοὺς καθαρὰν ληστῶν ἀπέδειξε τὴν θάλασσαν, ὥστε μὴ μόνον κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ πᾶσαν σχεδὸν τὴν οἰκουμένην, διαγγελλόντων τῶν ἐμπόρων τὴν μεγα-

¹ περιουκούντων Fischer in apparatus: οἰκούντων.

² Ψοανακτικὴν Madvig, approved by Fischer in apparatus: Ψῶν καὶ τὴν.

the Scythians. Since the citizens were angry at the slaughter of their kinsmen, Eumelus summoned the 310 B.C. people to an assembly in which he defended himself in this matter and restored the constitution of their fathers. He even granted to them the immunity from taxation that those who lived in Panticapaeum had enjoyed under his ancestors. He promised also to free all of them from special levies, and he discussed many other measures as he sought the favour of the people. When all had been promptly restored to their former goodwill by his benevolence, from that time on he continued to be king, ruling in a constitutional way over his subjects and by his excellence winning no little admiration.

25. For Eumelus continued to show kindness to the people of Byzantium and to those of Sinopé and to most of the other Greeks who lived on the Pontus; and when the people of Callantia were besieged by Lysimachus and were hard pressed by lack of food,¹ he took under his care a thousand who had left their homes because of the famine. Not only did he grant them a safe place of refuge, but he gave them a city in which to live and allotted to them the region called Psoancaëticé.² In the interests of those who sailed on the Pontus he waged war against the barbarians who were accustomed to engage in piracy, the Heniochians, the Taurians, and the Achaeans; and he cleared the sea of pirates, with the result that, not only throughout his own kingdom but even throughout almost all the inhabited world, since the merchants carried abroad the news of his nobility, he

concerning the outcome of which we have no information. Cp. Book 19. 73.

² The name is very doubtful. Cp. the critical note.

¹ In 318 B.C. Lysimachus had begun a siege of Callantia 206

λοψυχίαν, ἀπολαμβάνειν τῆς εὐεργεσίας καρπὸν
 3 κάλλιστον τὸν ἔπαινον. προσεκτήσατο δὲ καὶ τῆς
 συνοριζούσης βαρβάρου πολλὴν καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν
 ἐπιφανεστέραν ἐπὶ πολλῷ κατεσκεύασε. καθόλου
 δ' ἐπεχείρησε πάντα τὰ περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἔθνη
 καταστρέφειν καὶ τάχα ἂν ἐκράτησε τῆς ἐπι-
 βολῆς εἰ μὴ σύντομον ἔσχε τὴν τοῦ βίου τελευτήν.
 πέντε γὰρ ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ἴσους μῆνας βασιλεύσας
 κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον, παραδόξῳ συμπτώματι χρη-
 4 σάμενος. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Σινδικῆς¹ ἐπαιῶν εἰς τὴν
 οἰκίαν καὶ σπείδων πρὸς τινα θυσίαν ἤλαυε μὲν
 ἐπὶ τινος τεθρίππου πρὸς τὰ βασιλεια, τοῦ δ'
 ἄρματος ὄντος τετρακυκλου καὶ σκηνὴν ἔχοντος
 συνέβη τοὺς ἵππους διαταραχθέντας ἔξενεγκεῖν αὐ-
 τόν. τοῦ γὰρ ἠνιόχου μὴ δυναμένου κρατῆσαι τῶν
 ἠνιῶν, φοβηθεὶς μὴ κατενεχθῆ πρὸς τὰς φάραγγας,
 ἐπεχείρησεν ἀβάλλεσθαι. ἐμπλακέντος δὲ τοῦ ξίφους
 εἰς τὸν τροχὸν συνεφειλκύσθη τῇ φορᾷ καὶ παρα-
 ρῆμα ἐτελεύτησεν.

26. Περὶ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἀδελφῶν τελευτῆς Εὐμήλου
 τε καὶ Σατύρου παραδέδονται χρησιμοί, μικρὸν μὲν
 ἠλιθιώτεροι πιστευόμενοι δὲ παρὰ τοῖς ἐγγχωρίοις.
 τῷ μὲν γὰρ Σατύρῳ λέγουσι χρῆσαι τὸν θεὸν φυ-
 λάσασθαι τὸν μῦν μήποτ' αὐτὸν ἀνέλη. δίσπερ
 οὔτε δούλον οὔτ' ἐλεύθερον τῶν τεταγμένων ὑφ'
 ἑαυτὸν εἶα τοῦτ' ἔχειν τοῦνομα. ἔπειτα δὲ τοὺς ἐν
 ταῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ταῖς ἀρούρας ἐφοβεῖτο μῦς καὶ
 τοῖς παισὶν αἰεὶ συνέταττε τούτους ἀποκτείνειν καὶ
 τὰς κοίτας ἐμπλάττειν. πάντα δ' ἐνδεχομένως
 αὐτοῦ ποιούντος οἷς ᾤετο κατισχύσειν τὸ πεπρω-
 μένον, κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον πληγείς τοῦ βραχίονος

¹ Σινδικῆς Wesseling: Ἰνδικῆς R X, Σκυθικῆς F.

received that highest reward of well-doing—praise. 310 B.C.
 He also gained possession of much of the adjacent
 region inhabited by the barbarians and made his
 kingdom far more famous. In sum, he undertook to
 subdue all the nations around the Pontus, and possi-
 bly he would have accomplished his purpose if his
 life had not been suddenly cut off. For, after he had
 been king for five years and an equal number of
 months, he died, suffering a very strange mishap. As
 he was returning home from Sincicê and was hurrying
 for a sacrifice, riding to his palace in a four-horse
 carriage which had four wheels and a canopy, it
 happened that the horses were frightened and ran
 away with him. Since the driver was unable to
 manage the reins, the king, fearing lest he be carried
 to the ravines, tried to jump out; but his sword
 caught in the wheel,¹ and he was dragged along
 by the motion of the carriage and died on the spot.

26. About the death of the brothers, Eumelus and
 Satyrus, prophecies have been handed down, rather
 silly yet accepted among the people of the land.
 They say that the god had told Satyrus to be on his
 guard against the mouse lest it sometime cause his
 death. For this reason he permitted neither slave
 nor freeman of those assigned to his service to have
 this name; and he also feared domestic and field
 mice and was always ordering his slaves to kill them
 and block up their holes. But, although he did every-
 thing possible by which he thought to ward off his
 doom, he died, struck in the upper arm through the

¹ Or possibly, "in the hoop that supported the canopy,"
 cp. chap. 26. 2.

2 εἰς τὸν μῦν. τῷ δ' Εὐμήλω χρησμὸς ἦν τὴν φερομένην οἰκίαν φυλάσασθαι. ὄθεν πάλιν οὗτος εἰς οἰκίαν οὐκ εἰσῆει προχείρως μὴ προδιερευνησάντων τῶν παιδῶν τὴν ὀροφήν καὶ τὰ θεμέλια. τελευτήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν ὄχουμένην ἐπὶ τοῦ τεθρίππου σκηνὴν ἕκαστος ὑπελάμβανε τετελεῖσθαι τὸν χρησμόν.

3 Καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἐν τῷ Βοσπόρῳ πραχθέντων ἄλλοις ἡμῶν ἐχέτω.

Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπατοὶ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν πολεμίαν¹ ἐνίκησαν μάχῃ Σαμνίτας περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Τάλιον. τῶν δ' ἠττηθέντων καταλαμβανομένων τὸν Ἱερὸν λόφον ὀνομαζόμενον τότε μὲν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβούσης οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν στρατοπεδείαν ἀπεχώρησαν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία πάλιν μάχης γενομένης πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνιρέθησαν τῶν Σαμνιτῶν, αἰχμάλωτοι δ' ἐλήφθησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς δισχιλίους⁴ καὶ διακοσίους. τοιοῦτων δὲ προτερημάτων γενομένων τοῖς Ῥωμαῖοις ἀδεῶς ἤδη τῶν ὑπαίθρων συνέβαινε κυριεῦειν τοὺς ὑπάτους καὶ τὰς ἀπειθούσας τῶν πόλεων χειροῦσθαι. Καταράκταν μὲν οὖν καὶ Κεραυνίλιαν ἐκπολιορκήσαντες φρουροὺς ἐπέθηκαν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων τινὰς πείσαντες προσηγάγοντο.

27. Ἐπ' ἀρχοντος δ' Ἀθηνησὶ Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν ἐν Ῥώμῃ παρέλαβον Κόντος Φάβιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Γάιος Μάρκιος.

¹ πολεμίαν Burger, Ἀπουλίαν Kaerst, Καμπανίαν Binneboessel: Ἰταλίαν.

¹ The word *mūs* is found in medical writers with the meaning 210

“mouse.”¹ In the case of Eumelus the warning was ^{310 B.C.} that he should be on guard against the house that is on the move.² Therefore he never afterward entered a house freely unless his servants had previously examined the roof and the foundations. But when he died because of the canopy that was carried on the four-horse chariot, all agreed that the prophecy had been fulfilled.

Concerning the events that took place in the Bosphorus, let this suffice us.

In Italy the Roman consuls with an army invaded the hostile territory³ and defeated the Samnites in battle at the place called Talium. When the defeated had occupied the place named the Holy Mount, the Romans for the moment withdrew to their own camp since night was coming on; but on the next day a second battle was waged in which many of the Samnites were killed and more than twenty-two hundred were taken prisoners. After such successes had been won by the Romans, it came to pass that their consuls from then on dominated the open country with impunity and overcame the cities which did not submit. Taking Cataracta and Ceraunilia by siege, they imposed garrisons upon them, but some of the other cities they won over by persuasion.⁴

27. When Demetrius of Phalerum was archon in ^{309 B.C.} Athens, in Rome Quintus Fabius received the consulship for the second time and Gaius Marcius for the ing “muscle.” Cp. the Latin *musculus*, literally “little mouse.”

² Literally, “the house that moves itself,” or “the house that is moved.”

³ The campaign that follows is not mentioned in other sources and the places named are all unknown. The narrative is continued from Book 19. 105. 5.

⁴ Continued in chap. 35. 1.

ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Αἰγύπτου βασι-
 λεύων πυθόμενος τοὺς ἰδίους στρατηγούς ἀπο-
 βεβληκέναι τὰς ἐν Κιλικίᾳ πόλεις, πλεύσας μετὰ
 δυνάμειος ἐπὶ Φασήλιδα ταύτην μὲν ἐξεπολιόρκησεν,
 εἰς δὲ τὴν Λυκίαν παρακομισθεὶς Ξάνθον φρουρου-
 2 μένην ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου κατὰ κράτος εἶλεν. εἶτα τῇ
 Καύνῳ προσπλεύσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν παρέλαβε, τὰς
 δὲ ἀκροπόλεις φρουρουμένας τῇ βίᾳ κατισχύσας
 τὸ μὲν Ἡράκλειον ἐξείλε, τὸ δὲ Περσικὸν παρα-
 δόντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὑποχείριον ἐποίησατο.
 3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν Κῶν πλεύσας μετεπέμψατο
 Πτολεμαῖον, ὃς ὦν ἀδελφίδους Ἀντιγόνου καὶ δύ-
 ναμιν πεπιστευμένος τοῦτον μὲν κατέλιπε πρὸς δὲ
 Πτολεμαῖον κοινοπραγίαν ἐτίθετο. πλεύσαντος δ'
 ἐκ τῆς Χαλκίδος αὐτοῦ καὶ κομισθέντος εἰς Κῶν
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Πτολεμαῖος φιλανθρώπως αὐτὸν
 προσεδέξατο· εἶτα ὄρων πεφρονηματισμένον καὶ
 τοὺς ἡγεμόνας ὀμιλίαις καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐξιδιοποιού-
 μενον, φοβηθεὶς μή τινα ἐπιβουλὴν μηχανήσεται,
 φθάσας αὐτὸν συνέλαβε καὶ πιεῖν κώνιον συν-
 νάγκασε. τοὺς δὲ συνηκολουθηκότας στρατιώτας
 ἐπαγγελίαις δημαγωγίας κατέμξε τοῖς μεθ'
 ἑαυτοῦ στρατενομένοις.

28. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Πολυπέρχων
 μὲν ἠθροικῶς ἀδρᾶν δύναμιν κατήγαγεν ἐπὶ τὴν
 πατρῶαν βασιλείαν Ἡρακλέα τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ
 Βαρσίνης, Κάσανδρος δὲ καταστρατοπεδεύσαντος
 αὐτοῦ περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Στυμφαίαν¹ ἦκεν μετὰ

¹ Στυμφαίαν Palmer : Στυμφαλίαν.

¹ Demetrius was archon in 309/8 B.C. In the Fasti the
 consuls for 310 B.C. are Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus for
 212

first.¹ While these were in office, Ptolemy, the king ^{309 B.C.}
 of Egypt, hearing that his own generals had lost the
 cities of Cilicia, sailed with an army to Phaselis and
 took this city. Then, crossing into Lycia, he took by
 storm Xanthus, which was garrisoned by Antigonus.
 Next he sailed to Caunus² and won the city; and
 violently attacking the citadels, which were held by
 garrisons, he stormed the Heracleum, but he gained
 possession of the Persicum when its soldiers delivered
 it to him. Thereafter he sailed to Cos and sent for
 Ptolemaeus, who, although he was the nephew of
 Antigonus and had been entrusted by him with an
 army, had deserted his uncle and was offering co-
 operation to Ptolemy.³ When Ptolemaeus had sailed
 from Chalcis and had come to Cos, Ptolemy at first
 received him graciously; then, on discovering that
 he had become presumptuous and was trying to win
 over the leaders to himself by conversing with them
 and giving them gifts, fearing lest he should devise
 some plot, he forestalled this by arresting him and
 compelled him to drink hemlock. As for the soldiers
 who had followed Ptolemaeus, after Ptolemy had won
 their favour through promises, he distributed them
 among the men of his own army.

28. Meanwhile Polyperchon, who had collected a
 strong army, brought back to his father's kingdom
 Heracles, the son of Alexander and Barsinê⁴; but
 when he was in camp at the place called Stymphaeum,⁵

the second time and C. Marcius Rutilus, who was later called
 Censorinus. Cp. Livy, 9. 33. The narrative is continued
 from chap. 21.

² Both Phaselis and Xanthus are in Lycia, the former on the
 east, the latter on the west coast of the promontory. Caunus is
 in Caria. ³ Cp. chap. 19. 2. ⁴ Cp. chap. 20, and note.

⁵ A region of Epirus, also called Tymphaeum.

τῆς δυνάμεως. οὐ μακρὰν δὲ τῶν παρεμβολῶν ἀπεχουσῶν ἀλλήλων καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων οὐκ ἀηδῶς ὀρώντων τὴν κάθοδον τοῦ βασιλέως, δέισας ὁ Κάσσανδρος μήποτε φύσει πρὸς μεταβολὴν ὄντες ὀξείς οἱ Μακεδόνες αὐτομολήσωσι πρὸς τὸν Ἡρα-
 2 κλέα, διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Πολυπέρχοντα. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπειράτο διδάσκειν αὐτὸν ὅτι γινομένης τῆς καθόδου ποιήσει τὸ προσταττό-
 μενον ὑφ' ἑτέρων, συναγωνισάμενος δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὸν νεανίσκον ἀνελὼν παραχρήμα μὲν ἀπολήψεται τὰς προγεγενημένας κατὰ Μακεδονίαν δωρεάς, εἶτα καὶ δυνάμιν ἀναλαβὼν στρατηγὸς ἀποδείχθήσεται περὶ Πελοπόννησον καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ δυνα-
 3 τείᾳ τῇ Κασάνδρου κοινῶν ἔσται, τιμῶμενος διαφόρως. πέρασ δὲ πολλαῖς καὶ μεγάλας ἐπαγ-
 γελίας πείσας τὸν Πολυπέρχοντα καὶ συνθήκας ἐν ἀπορρήτοις συνθέμενος προετρέψατο δολοφονῆσαι
 4 τὸν βασιλέα. ὁ δὲ Πολυπέρχων ἀνελὼν τὸν νεανίσκον καὶ φανερώς κοινοπραγῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Κάσσανδρον τὰς τ' ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ δωρεάς ἐκομί-
 σατο καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὁμολογίας παρέλαβε στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας τετρακισχίλιους, ἵππεῖς δὲ
 5 Θετταλοὺς πεντακοσίους. προσλαβόμενος δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς βουλομένους ἐπεχείρησε μὲν διὰ τῆς Βοιωτίας προάγειν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, ὑπὸ δὲ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Πελοποννησίων κωλυθεὶς ἀνέστρεψε καὶ προελθὼν εἰς Λοκροὺς ἐνταῦθα τὴν παραχει-
 6 μασίαν ἐποίειτο.

29. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένους Λυσίμαχος

Cassander arrived with his army. As the camps were 309 a.c. not far distant from each other and the Macedonians regarded the restoration of the king without disfavour, Cassander, since he feared lest the Macedonians, being by nature prone to change sides easily, should sometime desert to Heracles, sent an embassy to Polyperchon. As for the king, Cassander tried to show Polyperchon that if the restoration should take place he would do what was ordered by others; but, he said, if Polyperchon joined with him and slew the stripling, he would at once recover what had formerly been granted him throughout Macedonia, and then, after receiving an army, he would be appointed general in the Peloponnesus and would be partner in everything in Cassander's realm, being honoured above all. Finally he won Polyperchon over by many great promises, made a secret compact with him, and induced him to murder the king.¹ When Polyperchon had slain the youth and was openly co-operating with Cassander, he recovered the grants in Macedonia and also, according to the agreement, received four thousand Macedonian foot-soldiers and five hundred Thessalian horse. Enrolling also those of the others who wished, he attempted to lead them through Boeotia into the Peloponnesus; but, when he was prevented by Boeotians and Peloponnesians, he turned aside, advanced into Locris, and there passed the winter.²

29. While these events were taking place, Lysimachus, 4 (p. 530); Justin, 15. 2. 3. According to Justin, 15. 1. 1, Polyperchon was already dead at the time of the murder.

² The winter of 309/8 b.c. Henceforth Polyperchon plays a very minor part; in 303 a.c. he is mentioned as a supporter of Cassander (chap. 103. 6-7).

¹ For further details of the murder cp. Plutarch, *De falsa*
 214

μὲν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πόλιν ἔκτισεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ Λυσιμαχίαν καλέσας. Κλεομένης δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη ἑξήκοντα καὶ μῆνας δέκα, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Ἄρεὺς . . . υἱὸς¹ ἦρξεν ἔτη τέσσαρα πρὸς τοὺς τεσσαράκοντα.

- 2 Περὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καιροὺς Ἀμίλκας ὁ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δυνάμεων στρατηγὸς τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χωρίων χειρωσάμενος προῆγεν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας, ὡς καὶ ταύτας αἰρήσων κατὰ κράτος.
- 3 τὴν μὲν οὖν σιτοπομπείαν διεκώλυε πολὺν ἤδη χρόνον θαλασσοκρατῶν, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας καρποὺς καταφθείρας ἐπεβάλετο καταλαβέσθαι τοὺς περὶ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον³ τόπους, κειμένους μὲν πρὸ τῆς πόλεως· εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ προσβάλλειν ἕξ ἐφόδου τοῖς τείχεσι διεγνώκει, τοῦ μάντεως εἰρηκότος αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν ἱερῶν ὅτι τῇ μετὰ ταύτην ἡμέρᾳ
- 4 πάντως ἐν Συρακούσαις δειπνήσει. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως αἰσθόμενοι τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τῶν πολεμίων ἕξεπεμψαν τῶν μὲν πεζῶν νυκτὸς περὶ τρισχιλίουσιν καὶ τῶν ἵππῶν περὶ τετρακοσίουσιν, προστάξαντες
- 5 καταλαβέσθαι τὸν Εὐρύηλον. ταχὺ δὲ τούτων τὸ παραγγελθὲν πραξάντων οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι νυκτὸς οὐσῆς προσῆγον, νομίζοντες λήσεσθαι τοὺς πολε-

machus founded a city in the Chersonesus, calling it ³⁰⁹ B.C. Lysimachea after himself.¹ Cleomenes, the king of the Lacedaemonians, died after having ruled sixty years and ten months²; and Areus, grandson of Cleomenes and son of Acrotatus,³ succeeded to the throne and ruled for forty-four years.

At about this time Hamilcar,⁴ the general of the armies in Sicily, after gaining possession of the remaining outposts, advanced with his army against Syracuse, intending to take that city also by storm. He prevented the importation of grain since he had controlled the sea for a long time; and after destroying the crops on the land he now undertook to capture the region about the Olympieum,⁵ which lies before the city. Immediately on his arrival, however, he also decided to attack the walls, since the soothsayer had said to him at the inspection of the victims that on the next day he would certainly dine in Syracuse. But the people of the city, learning the intention of their enemy, sent out at night about three thousand of their infantry and about four hundred of their cavalry, ordering them to occupy Euryelus.⁶ These quickly carried out the orders; but the Carthaginians advanced during the night, believing that they would

¹ The settlers came from the city of Cardia, which had been destroyed by Lysimachus (Pausanias, 1. 9. 8).

² In Book 15. 60. 4 (370 B.C.) we are wrongly told that the reign lasted for 34 years.

³ The translation follows the reading suggested in the critical note.

⁴ Continued from chap. 18. 3.

⁵ South of the city on the shore of the Great Harbour, near the mouth of the Anapus River.

⁶ The narrow entrance at the west end of the plateau, Epipolae, which lies above the city on the west and overlooks the valley of the Anapus River.

¹ ὁ Ἀρέτα υἱὸς R.X., ὁ Ἀρέου υἱὸς F. Post suggests the loss of a line, e.g., ὁ Ἄρεὺς κλεινὸς ὢν Κλεωμένους, Ἀκροτάτου δὲ υἱὸς, cp. Plutarch, *Agis*, 3.

² Ὀλυμπιεῖον Post, cp. Book 16. 68. 1, 83. 2: Ὀλύμπιον.

μίους. ἤγειτο μὲν οὖν Ἀμιλκας πάντων, ἔχων
 τοὺς ἀεὶ περὶ ἑαυτὸν τεταγμένους, ἐπηκολούθει δὲ
 Δεινοκράτης, τῶν ἱππέων εὐληφῶς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.
 6 τὸ δὲ τῶν πεζῶν στρατόπεδον εἰς δύο φάλαγγας
 διήρητο, τὴν τε τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ τὴν τῶν συμ-
 μαχοῦντων Ἑλλήνων. παρηκολούθει δὲ καὶ πλῆθος
 ὄχλου παντοδαπὸν ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως ὠφελείας
 ἔνεκα, χρεῖαν μὲν στρατιωτικὴν οὐδεμίαν παρεχό-
 μενον, θορύβου δὲ καὶ παραχῆς ἀλόγου γινόμενον
 αἴτιον, ἐξ ὧν πολλάκις ὀλοσχερέστεροι συμβαίνουσι
 7 κίνδυνοι. καὶ τότε δὲ τῶν ὁδῶν στενῶν οὐσῶν
 καὶ τραχειῶν οἱ μὲν τὰ σκευοφόρα κομίζοντες καὶ
 τῶν ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως συνακολουθούτων τινὲς
 ἐβάδιζον πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμούμενοι περὶ τῆς
 ὁδοιορίας· στενοχωρουμένοι δὲ τοῦ πλῆθους καὶ
 διὰ τοῦτο τισιν ἐγγενομένης ἀψιμαχίας καὶ πολλῶν
 ἐκατέρους παραβοηθούτων κραυγῇ καὶ πολλῶν
 θόρυβος κατεῖχε τὸ στρατόπεδον.
 8 Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ κατειληφότες τὸν Εὐρύηλον
 Συρακόσιοι μετὰ θορύβου προσιόντας τοὺς πολε-
 μίους αἰσθόμενοι καὶ τόπους ἔχοντες ὑπερδεξίους
 9 ὤρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ τινὲς μὲν ἐπὶ
 τοῖς ὑψηλοῖς ἐστῶτες ἔβαλλον τοὺς ἐπιόντας, τινὲς
 δὲ τοὺς εὐκαίρους τῶν τόπων καταλαβόντες ἀπέ-
 κλειον τῆς ὁδοῦ τοὺς βαρβάρους, ἄλλοι δὲ κατὰ τῶν
 κρημνῶν τοὺς φεύγοντας ρίπτειν ἑαυτοὺς ἠνάγκ-
 αζον· διὰ γὰρ τὸ σκότος καὶ τὴν ἄγνοιαν ὑπε-
 ἐλήφθησαν μεγάλην δυνάμει παραγεγονέναι πρὸς τὴν
 218

not be seen by the enemy. Now Hamilcar was in the ^{809 B.C.}
 foremost place with those who were regularly arrayed
 about him, and he was followed by Deinocrates,¹ who
 had received command of the cavalry. The main
 body of the foot-soldiers was divided into two pha-
 lanxes, one composed of the barbarians and one of
 the Greek allies. Outside the ranks a mixed crowd
 of rabble also followed along for the sake of booty,
 men who are of no use whatever to an army, but
 are the source of tumult and irrational confusion,
 from which the most extreme dangers often arise.
 And on this occasion, since the roads were narrow and
 rough, the baggage train and some of the camp-
 followers kept jostling each other as they competed
 for the right of way; and, since the crowd was
 pressed into a narrow space and for this reason some
 became involved in brawls and many tried to help
 each side, great confusion and tumult prevailed in
 the army.

At this point the Syracusans who had occupied
 Euryelus, perceiving that the enemy were advancing
 in confusion whereas they themselves occupied higher
 positions, charged upon their opponents.² Some of
 them stood on the heights and sent missiles at those
 who were coming up, some by occupying advantage-
 ous positions blocked the barbarians from the passage,
 and others forced the fleeing soldiers to cast them-
 selves down the cliffs; for on account of the darkness
 and the lack of information the enemy supposed that
 the Syracusans had arrived with a large force for the

¹ A Syracusan exile, cp. Book 19. 8. 6.

² In spite of the picturesque details that follow, the fighting probably took place in the Anapus Valley, west and south of Euryelus and Epipolae (Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 2. 192).

10 ἐπίθεσιν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰ μὲν διὰ τὴν τῶν
 ἰδίων ταραχὴν, τὰ δὲ διὰ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐπι-
 φάνειαν ἔλαττούμενοι, μάλιστα δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀπειρίαν
 τῶν τόπων καὶ στενοχωρίαν ἀπορούμενοι πρὸς
 φυγὴν ἐτράπησαν. οὐκ ἔχόντων δὲ τῶν τόπων
 εὐρυχωρῇ διέξοδον οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ἰδίων ἰππέων
 συνεπατοῦντο πολλῶν ὄντων, οἱ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους
 ὡς πολέμιοι διεμάχοντο, τῆς ἀγνοίας ἐπισχούσης
 11 διὰ τὴν νύκτα. Ἀμίλκας δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπέστη
 τοὺς πολεμίους εὐρώστως καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν
 τεταγμένους ἤξιου συγκινδυνεύειν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 διὰ τὴν ταραχὴν καὶ τὸν φόβον ἐγκαταλιπόντων
 αὐτὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν μονωθεὶς¹ ὑπὸ τῶν Συρα-
 κοσίων συνηρπάγη.

30. Εἰκότως δ' ἂν τις παρασημῆναιτο τὴν ἀνω-
 μαλίαν τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ παράλογον τῶν παρὰ τὰς
 ὑπολήψεις συντελουμένων παρ' ἀνθρώποις. Ἄγα-
 θοκλῆς μὲν γὰρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρων καὶ πολλὴν
 δύναμιν ἐσχηκὼς τὴν συναγωνισαμένην περὶ τὸν
 Ἴμέραν οὐ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἠττήθη κατὰ
 κράτος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν κρατίστην καὶ
 πλείστην ἀπέβαλεν· οἱ δὲ τειχῆρεις ἀποληφθέντες
 ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις μικρῷ μέρει τῶν προητη-
 θέντων οὐ μόνον τὴν πολιορκήσασαν δύναμιν ἐχει-
 ρώσαντο τῶν Καρχηδονίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν
 Ἀμίλκαν, ἐπιφανέστατον ὄντα τῶν πολιτῶν, ἐζώ-
 γρησαν· καὶ τὸ θαυμασιώτατον, δώδεκα μυριάδας
 πεζῶν καὶ πεντακισχιλίους ἰππεῖς ὀλίγος ἀριθμὸς
 220

attack. The Carthaginians, being at a disadvantage ^{309 B.C.}
 partly because of the confusion in their own ranks
 and partly because of the sudden appearance of the
 enemy, and in particular at a loss because of their
 ignorance of the locality and their cramped posi-
 tion, were driven into flight. But since there was no
 broad passage through the place, some of them were
 trodden down by their own horsemen, who were
 numerous, and others fought among themselves as
 if enemies, ignorance prevailing because of the dark-
 ness. Hamilcar at first withstood the enemy stoutly
 and exhorted those drawn up near him to join with
 him in the fighting; but afterwards the soldiers
 abandoned him on account of the confusion and panic,
 and he, left alone, was pounced upon by the Syracu-
 sans.

30. One might with reason note the inconsistency
 of Fortune and the strange manner in which human
 events turn out contrary to expectation. For Aga-
 thocles, who was outstanding in courage and who
 had had a large army fighting in his support, not only
 was defeated decisively by the barbarians at the
 Himeras River, but he even lost the strongest and
 largest part of his army¹; whereas the garrison troops
 left behind in Syracuse, with only a small part of
 those who had previously been defeated, not only
 got the better of the Carthaginian army that had
 besieged them, but even captured alive Hamilcar,
 the most famous of their citizens. And what was
 most amazing, one hundred and twenty thousand foot-
 soldiers and five thousand horsemen were defeated

¹ Cp. Book 19. 108-109.

¹ μονωθεὶς Sintenis: μόγις σωθεὶς.

πολεμίων, προσλαβόμενος ἀπάτην καὶ τόπον, κατὰ κράτος ἤττησεν, ὥστ' ἀληθές εἶναι τὸ λεγόμενον ὅτι πολλὰ τὰ κενὰ τοῦ πολέμου.

2 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τροπὴν οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι ἄλλοι¹ κατ' ἄλλους τόπους διασπαρέντες μόγις εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν ἠθροίσθησαν, οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι μετὰ πολλῶν λαφύρων ἐπανελθόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν τὸν Ἀμίλκαν παρέδωσαν τοῖς βουλομένοις λαμβάνειν παρ' αὐτοῦ τιμωρίαν· ἀνεμνησκοντο δὲ καὶ τῆς τοῦ μάντεως φωνῆς, ὃς ἔφησεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν εἰς Συρακούσας δειπνήσειν, τοῦ δαιμονίου παραγαγόντος τάληθές. τὸν δ' οὖν Ἀμίλκαν οἱ τῶν ἀπολωλότων συγγενεῖς δεδεμένον ἀγαγόντες διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ δευαῖς αἰκίαις κατ' αὐτοῦ χρησάμενοι μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ὕβρεως ἀνεῖλον. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν τῆς πόλεως προστηκότες ἀποκόψαντες αὐτοῦ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς κομοῦντας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ περὶ τῶν γεγονότων εὐτυχημάτων ἀπαγγελοῦντας.

31. Ἡ δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατιὰ μετὰ τὴν γενομένην συμφορὰν μαθοῦσα τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν ἀτυχημάτων μόγις ἀπηλλάγη τῶν φόβων. ἀναρχίας δ' οὐσῆς διέστησαν οἱ βάρβαροι πρὸς τοὺς Ἕλληνας.
2 οἱ μὲν οὖν φυγάδες μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν Ἑλλήνων Δειωκράτην στρατηγὸν ἀπέδειξαν, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τοῖς δευτερεύουσι² μετὰ τὸν στρατηγὸν τιμῆ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐνεχείρισαν.

Καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Ἀκραγαντῖνοι θεωροῦντες τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατάστασιν εὐφρευστάτην οὖσαν πρὸς ἐπίθεσιν ἡμφισβήτησαν τῆς κατὰ τὴν νῆσον ἡγε-

¹ ἄλλοι Hertlein : ἄλλος.

² τῆ after δευτερεύουσι omitted by Madvig.

in battle by a small number of the enemy who enlisted deception and terrain on their side ; so that the saying is true that many are the empty alarms of war.¹

After the rout the Carthaginians, scattered some here some there, were with difficulty gathered on the next day ; and the Syracusans, returning to the city with much plunder, delivered Hamilcar over to those who wished to take vengeance upon him. They recalled also the word of the soothsayer who had said that Hamilcar would enter Syracuse and dine there on the next day, the divinity having presented the truth in disguise. The kinsmen of the slain, after leading Hamilcar through the city in bonds and inflicting terrible tortures upon him, put him to death with the utmost indignities. Then the rulers of the city cut off his head and dispatched men to carry it into Libya to Agathocles and report to him the successes that had been gained.

31. When the Carthaginian army after the disaster had taken place learned the cause of its misfortune, it was with difficulty relieved from its fears. There being no established commander, the barbarians separated from the Greeks. Then the exiles along with the other Greeks elected Deinocrates general, and the Carthaginians gave the command to those who had been second in rank to Hamilcar.

About this time the Acragantines, seeing that the situation in Sicily was most favourable for an attempt, made a bid for the leadership of the whole island ;

¹ Cp. Book 17. 86, 1 ; 20. 67. 4 ; Thucydides, 3. 30 ; Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*, 1116 b 7 ; Cicero, *Letters to Atticus*, 5. 20. 3. In most of these passages the MSS. are divided between κενά (empty) and καινά (strange) ; and Tyrrell and Purser on the last passage suggest κοινά (common to all).

3 μονίας· ὑπελάμβανον γὰρ Καρχηδονίους μὲν μόγις ἀνθέξειν τῷ πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα πολέμῳ, Δεινοκράτην δ' εὐκαταγώνιστον εἶναι συνηθροικότα φυγαδικὴν στρατιάν, τοὺς δ' ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις θλιβομένους τῇ σιτοδείᾳ μὴδ' ἐγχειρήσειν ἀμφισβητεῖν τῶν πρωτείων, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, τὴν στρατείαν ἑαυτῶν ποιουμένων ἐπ' ἐλευθερώσει τῶν πόλεων ἀσμένως ἅπαντας ὑπακούσεσθαι διὰ τε τὸ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους μῖσος καὶ διὰ τὴν ἔμφυτον πᾶσιν 4 ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς αὐτονομίας. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν ἐλόμενοι στρατηγὸν Ξενοδικὸν καὶ τὴν ἀρμόζουσαν δότιες δύναμιν ἐξέπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον· ὁ δὲ παραχρῆμα ἐπὶ τὴν Γέλαν ὀρμήσας καὶ διὰ τινων ἰδιοξένων νυκτὸς εἰσαχθεὶς ἐκυρίευσεν τῆς πόλεως ἅμα 5 καὶ δυνάμειως ἀδράς καὶ χρημάτων. ἐλευθερωθέντες οὖν οἱ Γελῶι προθυμότατα πανδημεὶ συστρατεύοντες ἠλευθέρουν τὰς πόλεις. διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων ἐπιβολῆς κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν νῆσον ἐνέπεσεν ὀρμὴ ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. καὶ πρῶτοι μὲν Ἐνναῖοι πέμψαντες τὴν πόλιν τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίοις παρέδωκαν· οἱ δὲ ταύτην ἐλευθερώσαντες παρήλθον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐρβησσόν, φρουρᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ παραφυλαττούσης τὴν πόλιν. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἰσχυρᾶς καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν συνεργησάντων συνέβη τὴν φρουρὰν ἀλῶναι καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν πεσεῖν τῶν βαρβάρων, εἰς πεντακοσίους δὲ θεμένους τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοῦς.

32. Περὶ ταῦτα δ' ὄντων τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων τῶν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις καταλειμμένων στρα-

for they believed that the Carthaginians would 309 B.C. scarcely sustain the war against Agathocles; that Deinocrates was easy to conquer since he had collected an army of exiles; that the people of Syracuse, pinched by famine, would not even try to compete for the primacy; and, what was most important, that if they took the field to secure the independence of the cities, all would gladly answer the summons both through hatred for the barbarians and through the desire for self-government that is implanted in all men. They therefore elected Xenodocus¹ as general, gave him an army suitable for the undertaking, and sent him forth to the war. He at once set out against Gela, was admitted at night by certain personal friends, and became master of the city together with its strong army and its wealth. The people of Gela, having been thus freed, joined in his campaign very eagerly and unanimously, and set about freeing the cities. As news of the undertaking of the Acragantines spread throughout the whole island, an impulse toward liberty made itself manifest in the cities. And first the people of Enna sent to the Acragantines and delivered their city over to them; and when they had freed Enna, the Acragantines went on to Erbessus, although a garrison stationed there was keeping watch over the city. After a bitter battle had taken place in which the citizens aided the Acragantines, the garrison was captured and, although many of the barbarians fell, at least five hundred of them laid down their arms and surrendered.

32. While the Acragantines were thus engaged, some of the soldiers who had been left in Syracuse by

¹ Called Xenodocus in chaps. 56. 2; 62. 2.

τιωτῶν ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καταλαβόμενοι τινες τὴν Ἐχέτλαν ἐπόρθουν τὴν τε Λεοντίνην καὶ Καμαριναίαν. κακῶς οὖν πασχουσῶν τῶν πόλεων διὰ τὸ τὴν χώραν δηοῦσθαι καὶ τοὺς καρποὺς ἅπαντας διαφθείρεσθαι ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τοὺς τόπους ὁ Ξενοδικὸς Λεοντίνους μὲν καὶ Καμαριναίους ἀπῆλλαξε τοῦ πολέμου, τὴν δ' Ἐχέτλαν χωρίον ὄχυρόν ἐκπολιορκήσας τοῖς μὲν πολίταις τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἀποκατέστησε, τοὺς δὲ Συρακοσίους κατεπλήξατο καθόλου δ' ἐπιπορευόμενος τὰ τε φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἠλευθέρου τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιστασίας.

3 Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Συρακοῖοι πιεζόμενοι τῇ σιτοδείᾳ καὶ πυνθανόμενοι σιτηγὰ πλοῖα μέλλοντα ποιεῖσθαι πλοῦν ἐπὶ Συρακούσας ἐπλήρουν τριήρεις εἴκοσι, τηρήσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἐφορμῶν εἰωθότας βαρβάρους ἀφυλάκτους ὄντας ἔλαθον ἐκπλεύσαντες καὶ παρακομισθέντες εἰς τοὺς Μεγαρεῖς

4 ἐπέτηρουν τὸν τῶν ἐμπόρων κατάπλοον. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐκπλευσάντων ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεβάλοντο ναυμαχεῖν, ταχὺ δὲ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐκδιωχθέντες

5 ἐξεκολύμβησαν πρὸς τινα ναῶν Ἡρας. γενομένης οὖν μάχης περὶ τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιβαλλόντων σιδηρᾶς χεῖρας καὶ βιαιότερον ἀποσπώντων ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς δέκα μὲν τριήρεις ἐάλωσαν, τὰς δ' ἄλλας ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιβοηθήσαντές τινες δέσωσαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

33. Περὶ δὲ τὴν Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ἐπειδὴ κατέπλευσαν οἱ τὴν Ἀμίλικα κεφαλὴν κομίζοντες, ἀναλαβὼν ταύτην καὶ παριππεύσας πλησίον τῆς

Agathocles, after seizing Echetla,¹ plundered Leon- 309 B.C.
tini and Camarina. Since the cities were suffering from the plundering of their fields and the destruction of all their crops, Xenodocus entered the region and freed the peoples of Leontini and Camarina from the war; and after taking Echetla, a walled town, by siege, he re-established democracy for its citizens and struck fear into the Syracusans; and, in general, as he advanced he liberated the strongholds and the cities from Carthaginian domination.

Meantime the Syracusans, hard pressed by famine and hearing that grain ships were about to make the voyage to Syracuse, manned twenty triremes and, watching the barbarians who were accustomed to lie at anchor off the harbour to catch them off guard, sailed out unseen and coasted along to Megara, where they waited for the approach of the traders. Afterwards, however, when the Carthaginians sailed out against them with thirty ships, they first tried to fight at sea, but were quickly driven to land and leapt from their ships at a certain shrine of Hera. Then a battle took place for the ships; and the Carthaginians, throwing grappling irons into the triremes and with great force dragging them off from the shore, captured ten² of them, but the others were saved by men who came to the rescue from the city.

And this was the condition of affairs in Sicily.

33. In Libya, when those who were carrying the head of Hamilcar had come into port, Agathocles took the head and, riding near the hostile camp to

mentions it as on the frontier between Syracusan and Carthaginian territory at the time of Hieron II.

² In the table of contents the number is given as twenty.

¹ This town is not definitely identified. Polybius, 1. 15. 10, 226

παρεμβολῆς τῶν πολεμίων εἰς φωνῆς ἀκοὴν ἔδειξε
 τοῖς πολεμίοις καὶ τὴν τῶν στρατοπέδων ἦτταν
 2 διεσάφησεν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι περιαλαγείς γενό-
 μενοι καὶ βαρβαρικῶς προσκυνήσαντες συμφορὰν
 ἑαυτῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως θάνατον καὶ
 πρὸς τὸν ὄλον πόλεμον ἄθμιοι καθειστήκεισαν.
 οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα τοῖς περὶ Λιβύην προ-
 τερήμασιν ἐπαρθέντες τηλικούτων εὐτυχιμάτων
 προσγενομένων μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐγενήθησαν,
 3 ὡς ἀπηλλαγμένοι τῶν δεινῶν. οὐ μὴν ἡ τύχη γε
 εἶασε τὴν εὐροίαν μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς τάξεως, ἀλλ'
 ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν τῷ δυνάστη τοὺς με-
 γίστους ἐπήνεγκε κινδύνους. Λυκίσκος γάρ τις
 τῶν ἐφ' ἡγεμονία τεταγμένων, παραληφθεὶς ὑπ'
 Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, οἰνωθεὶς ἐβλασφήμει
 4 τὸν δυνάστην. ὁ μὲν οὖν Ἀγαθοκλῆς διὰ τὰς ἐν
 τῷ πολέμῳ χρείας ἀποδεχόμενος τὸν ἄνδρα τῇ
 παιδιᾷ τὰ πρὸς πικρίαν λεγόμενα διέσυρεν· ὁ δ'
 υἱὸς Ἀρχάγαθος χαλεπῶς φέρων ἐπέτιμα τε καὶ
 5 διηπειλείτο. διαλυθέντος δὲ τοῦ πότου καὶ πρὸς
 τὴν σκηνὴν ἀπὸντων ἐλοιδύρησεν ὁ Λυκίσκος τὸν
 Ἀρχάγαθον εἰς τὴν τῆς μητριᾶς μοιχείαν· ἐδόκει
 γὰρ ἔχειν λάθρα τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν Ἀλκίαν· τοῦτο
 6 γὰρ ἦν ὄνομα τῇ γυναικί. ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος εἰς
 ὄργην ὑπερβάλλουσαν προαχθεὶς καὶ παρά τινος
 τῶν ὑπασπιστῶν ἀρπάσας σιβύνην διήλασε διὰ τῶν
 πλευρῶν. τοῦτον μὲν οὖν παραχρήμα τελευτήσαντα
 πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν ἀπήνεγκαν σκηνὴν οἷς ἦν ἐπιμελές·
 ἅμα δ' ἡμέρα συνελθόντες οἱ τοῦ φονευθέντος φίλοι
 καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν συνδραμόντες
 ἠγανάκτουν ἐπὶ τοῖς πραχθεῖσι καὶ θορύβου τὴν
 7 παρεμβολὴν ἐπλήρωσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐφ'
 228

within hearing distance, showed it to the enemy and related to them the defeat of their expedition. The Carthaginians, deeply grieved and prostrating themselves on the ground in barbarian fashion, regarded the death of the king as their own misfortune, and they fell into deep despair in regard to the whole war. But Agathocles, who was already elated by his successes in Libya, when such strokes of fortune were now added, was borne aloft by soaring hopes, thinking himself freed from all dangers. Fortune notwithstanding did not permit success to remain long on the same side but brought the greatest danger to the prince from his own soldiers. For Lyciscus, one of those who had been placed in command, invited to dinner by Agathocles, became drunk and insulted the prince. Now Agathocles, who valued the man for his services in the war, turned aside with a joke what had been said in bitterness; but his son, Archagathus,¹ becoming angry, censured and threatened Lyciscus. When the drinking was concluded and the men were going away to their quarters, Lyciscus taunted Archagathus on the score of his adultery with his stepmother; for he was supposed to possess Alcia, for this was the woman's name, without his father's knowledge. Archagathus, driven into an overpowering rage, seized a spear from one of the guard and thrust Lyciscus through his ribs. Now he died at once and was carried away to his own tent by those whose task it was; but at daybreak the friends of the murdered man came together, and many of the other soldiers hastened to join them, and all were indignant at what had happened and filled the camp with uproar. Many, too, of those who

¹ For the form of this name cp. chap. 11. 1, and note.

ἡγεμονίαις τεταγμένων, ἐν ἐγκλήμασιν ὄντες καὶ φοβούμενοι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, συνεπιθέμενοι τῷ καιρῷ στάσιν οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἐξέκασαν. παντὸς δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος μισοπονηροῦντος ἕκαστοι τὰς πανοπλίας ἀνελάμβανον ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ φονεύσαντος τιμωρίαν· καὶ πέρασ τοῦ πλήθους ᾤετο δεῖν Ἀρχάγαθον ἀναιρεῖσθαι, μὴ ἐκδιδόντος δὲ τὸν υἱὸν Ἀγαθοκλέους αὐτὸν ἀντ' ἐκείνου τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑπέχεν. 8 ἀπήτην δὲ καὶ τοὺς μισθοὺς τοὺς ὀφειλομένους καὶ στρατηγούς ἤρουντο τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ τὸ τελευταῖον τὰ τεῖχη καταλαμβάνοντό τινας τοῦ Τύνητος καὶ πανταχόθεν φυλακαῖς περιέλαβον τοὺς δυνάστας.

34. Οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι γνόντες τὴν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις στάσιν ἐπεμψάν τινας ἀξιοῦντες μεταβάλλεσθαι καὶ τοὺς τε μισθοὺς μείζους καὶ δωρεὰς ἀξιολόγους δώσειν ἐπηγγέλλοντο. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπάξεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὴν στρατιάν 2 ἐπηγγείλαντο· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὄρων τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς κειμένην καὶ φοβούμενος μὴ τοῖς πολεμίοις παραδοθεῖς μεθ' ὑβρεως καταστρέψῃ τὸν βίον, ὑπέλαβε κρεῖττον εἶναι, κὰν δέη τι πάσχειν, 3 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποθανεῖν. διόπερ ἀποθέμενος τὴν πορφύραν καὶ μεταλαβὼν ἰδιωτικὴν καὶ ταπεινὴν ἐσθήτα παρήλθεν εἰς τὸ μέσον. σιωπῆς οὖν γενομένης διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καὶ πολλῶν γενομένων τῶν συνδραμόντων διεξήλθε λόγους οἰκείους τῆς περιστάσεως καὶ τῶν προκατεργασθεισῶν¹ αὐτῷ πράξεων ἀναμνήσας ἐφῆσεν ἑτοιμος εἶναι τελευτᾶν εἰ τοῦτο δόξει συμφέρεω τοῖς συστρατενομένοις· 4 οὐδέποτε γὰρ αὐτὸν δειλία συνεσχημένον ὑπομείναι

¹ προκατεργασθεισῶν Dindorf: προκατεργασθέντων.

had been placed in command, as they also were sub- 309 B.C. ject to accusation and feared for themselves, turned the crisis to their own advantage and kindled no considerable sedition. When the whole army was full of indignation, the troops severally donned full armour to punish the murderer; and finally the mob made up its mind that Archagathus should be put to death, and that, if Agathocles did not surrender his son, he himself should pay the penalty in his place. And they also kept demanding the pay that was due them, and they elected generals to lead the army; and finally some of them seized the walls of Tunis and surrounded the princes with guards on every side.

34. The Carthaginians, on learning of the discord among the enemy, sent men to them urging them to change sides, and promised to give them greater pay and noteworthy bonuses.¹ And indeed many of the leaders did agree to take the army over to them; but Agathocles, seeing that his safety was in the balance and fearing that, if he should be delivered to the enemy, he would end his life amid insults, decided that it was better, if he had to suffer, to die at the hands of his own men. Therefore, putting aside the purple and donning the humble garb of a private citizen, he came out into the middle of the crowd. Silence fell because his action was unexpected, and when a crowd had run together, he delivered a speech suitable to the critical situation. After recalling his earlier achievements, he said that he was ready to die if that should seem best for his fellow soldiers; for never had he, constrained by

¹ Most of Agathocles' soldiers were mercenaries, cp. chaps. 11. 1; 33. 8.

τι παθεῖν ἄτοπον ἔνεκα τοῦ φιλοψυχεῖν. καὶ τοῦ-
του μάρτυρας ἐκείνους ὑπάρχειν ἀποφαινόμενος
ἐγύμνωσε τὸ ξίφος ὡς σφάζων ἑαυτόν. μέλλοντος
δ' ἐπιφέρειν πληγὴν ἀνεβόησε τὸ στρατόπεδον δια-
5 μάτων ἀπολύουσαι. προστάττοντος δὲ τοῦ πλήθους
ἀναλαβεῖν τὴν βασιλικὴν ἐσθήτα δακρῶν καὶ τοῖς
ἄλλοις εὐχαριστῶν ἐνεδύετο τὸν προσήκοντα κόσμον,
τοῦ πλήθους τὴν ἀποκατάστασιν κρότῳ παραμυ-
θησαμένον. τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων καταδοκούντων
ὡς αὐτίκα μάλα τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς αὐτοὺς μετα-
θησομένων,¹ Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ παρείς τὸν καιρὸν ἐξή-
6 γαγεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς τὴν δύναμιν. οἱ μὲν οὖν βάρβαροι
νομίζοντες τοὺς ἐναντίους ἀποχωρεῖν πρὸς αὐτούς,
οὐδεμίαν τῶν πρὸς ἀλήθειαν πεπραγμένων ἔννοιαν
ἐλάμβανον· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὡς ἐπλησίασε τοῖς
πολεμίοις, ἄφνω τὸ πολεμικὸν προσέταξε σημαίνειν
καὶ προσπεσῶν πολλὴν ἐποίει φόνον. οἱ δὲ Καρχη-
δόνιοι παραδόξῳ συμπτώματι περιπεσόντες καὶ
πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβαλόντες συνέφυγον
7 εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν οὖν διὰ τὸν
υἶόν εἰς τοὺς ἐσχάτους ἐλθὼν κινδύνους διὰ τῆς
ἰδίας ἀρετῆς οὐ μόνον λύσειν εἶρε τῶν κακῶν, ἀλλὰ
καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἠλάττωσεν· οἱ δὲ τῆς στάσεως
μάλιστα αἴτιοι γενομένοι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι πρὸς
τὸν δυνάστην ἄλλοτριῶς διέκειντο, ὑπὲρ τοὺς
διακοσίους ὄντες, ἐτόλμησαν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχη-
δονίους αὐτομολῆσαι.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὰ περὶ Λιβύην καὶ Σικελίαν διελη-
λυθότες μνησθησόμεθα καὶ τῶν ἐν Ἰταλίᾳ πραχ-
θέντων.

cowardice, consented to endure any indignity through ^{309 B.C.}
love of life. And declaring that they themselves were
witnesses of this, he bared his sword as if to slay
himself. When he was on the point of striking the
blow, the army shouted bidding him stop, and from
every side came voices clearing him from the charges.
And when the crowd kept pressing him to resume
his royal garb, he put on the dress of his rank, weeping
and thanking the people, the crowd meanwhile ac-
claiming his restoration with a clash of arms. While
the Carthaginians were waiting intently, expecting
that the Greeks would very soon come over to them,
Agathocles, not missing the opportunity, led his army
against them. The barbarians, believing that their op-
ponents were deserting to them, had no idea at all of
what had actually taken place; and when Agathocles
had drawn near the enemy, he suddenly ordered the
signal for battle to be given, fell upon them, and
created great havoc. The Carthaginians, stunned by
the sudden reversal, lost many of their soldiers and
fled into their camp. Thus Agathocles, after having
fallen into the most extreme danger on account of his
son, through his own excellence not only found a way
out of his difficulties, but even defeated the enemy.
Those, however, who were chiefly responsible for the
sedition and any of the others who were hostile to
the prince, more than two hundred in number, found
the courage to desert to the Carthaginians.

Now that we have completed the account of events
in Libya and in Sicily,¹ we shall relate what took place
in Italy.

¹ Continued in chap. 38. 1.

¹ μεταθησομένων Dindorf: μετατεθησομένων RX, μεταβησο-
μένων F.

35. Τῶν γὰρ Τυρρηγῶν στρατευσάντων ἐπὶ πόλιν Σούτριον ἄποικον Ῥωμαίων οἱ μὲν ὕπατοι δυνάμεσιν ἀδραῖς ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐνίκησαν μάχῃ τοὺς 2 Τυρρηνοὺς καὶ συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν, οἱ δὲ Σαυνῖται κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον μακρὰν ἀπηρημένης τῆς Ῥωμαίων δυνάμεως ἀδεῶς ἐπόρθουν τῶν Ἰαπύγων τοὺς τὰ Ῥωμαίων φρονούντας. διόπερ ἠγαγκάσθησαν οἱ ὕπατοι διαιρεῖν τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ Φάβιος μὲν ἐν τῇ Τυρρηνίᾳ κατέμεινεν, Μάρκιος δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Σαυνῖτας ἀναλεύξας Ἀλλίφας μὲν πόλιν εἶλεν κατὰ κράτος, τοὺς δὲ πολιορκουμένους τῶν συμμάχων ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ἐρρύσατο. 3 ὁ δὲ Φάβιος Τυρρηγῶν πολλοῖς πλήθεισιν ἐπὶ τὸ Σούτριον συνδραμόντων ἔλαθε τοὺς πολεμίους διὰ τῆς τῶν ὁμόρων¹ χώρας ἐμβαλῶν² εἰς τὴν ἀνωτέρω Τυρρηνίαν, ἀπόρθητον γενομένην πολλῶν χρόνων· 4 ἐπιπεσὼν δὲ ἀνεπίστως τῆς τε χώρας πολλὴν ἐδήλωσε καὶ τοὺς ἐπελθόντας τῶν ἐγχωρίων νικήσας πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ ζῶντας ὑποχειρίους ἔλαβεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Περυσίαν δευτέρᾳ μάχῃ τῶν Τυρρηγῶν κρατήσας, πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν κατεπλήξατο τὸ ἔθνος, πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβεβληκῶς εἰς 5 τοὺς τόπους τούτους. καὶ πρὸς μὲν Ἀρρητινοὺς καὶ Κροτωνιάτας, ἔτι δὲ Περυσίνοὺς ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησατο· πόλιν δὲ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Καστόλαν ἐκ-

¹ Ὀμβρικῶν Dindorf.

35. When the Etruscans¹ had taken the field 809 B.C. against the city Sutrium, a Roman colony, the consuls, coming out to its aid with a strong army, defeated them in battle and drove them into their camp; but the Samnites at this time, when the Roman army was far distant, were plundering with impunity those Iapyges who supported the Romans. The consuls, therefore, were forced to divide their armies; Fabius remained in Etruria, but Marcius, setting out against the Samnites, took the city Allifae by storm and freed from danger those of the allies who were being besieged. Fabius, however, while the Etruscans in great numbers were gathering against Sutrium, marched without the knowledge of the enemy through the country of their neighbours² into upper Etruria, which had not been plundered for a long time. Falling upon it unexpectedly, he ravaged a large part of the country; and in a victory over those of the inhabitants who came against him, he slew many of them and took no small number of them alive as prisoners. Thereafter, defeating the Etruscans in a second battle near the place called Perugia and destroying many of them, he overawed the nation since he was the first of the Romans to have invaded that region with an army. He also made truces with the peoples of Arretium and Crotonia,³ likewise with those of Perugia; and, taking by siege the city called

¹ Continued from chap. 26. 4. For this campaign cp. Livy, 9. 35-40.

² Or, reading Ὀμβρικῶν: "through the country of the Umbrians."

³ The Etruscan city, called Cortona by Livy, 9. 37. 12, and by Latin writers generally, but Κρότων by the Greeks except Polybius, 3. 82. 9, who has Κυρτανίων.

² ἐμβαλῶν Dindorf: συνεμβαλῶν.

πολιορκήσας συνηγάκασε τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς λῦσαι τὴν τοῦ Σουτρίου πολιορκίαν.

36. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Ῥώμῃ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν ἑνιαυτὸν τιμητὰς εἶλοντο καὶ τούτων ὁ ἕτερος Ἄππιος Κλαύδιος ὑπήκοον ἔχων τὸν συνάρχοντα Λεύκιον Πλαύτιον¹ πολλὰ τῶν πατρῶων νομίμων ἐκίνησε· τῷ δὴμῳ γὰρ τὸ κεχαρισμένον ποιῶν οὐδένα λόγον ἐποιεῖτο τῆς συγκλήτου. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸ καλούμενον Ἄππιον ὕδωρ ἀπὸ σταδίων ὀγδοήκοντα κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ πολλὰ τῶν δημοσίων χρημάτων εἰς ταύτην τὴν κατασκευὴν ἀνήλωσεν ² ἄνευ δόγματος τῆς συγκλήτου· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ κληθείσης Ἀππίας οδοῦ τὸ πλεῖον μέρος λίθοις στερεοῖς κατέστρωσεν ἀπὸ Ῥώμης μέχρι Καπύης, ὄντος τοῦ διαστήματος σταδίων πλείονων ἢ χιλίων, καὶ τῶν τόπων τοὺς μὲν ὑπερέχοντας διασκάψας, τοὺς δὲ φαραγγώδεις ἢ κοίλους ἀναλήμμασιν ἀξιολόγοις ἐξισώσας κατηράλωσεν ἀπάσας τὰς δημοσίας προσόδους, αὐτοῦ δὲ μνημεῖον ἀθάνατον κατέλιπεν, εἰς κοινὴν εὐχρηστίαν φιλο- ³ τιμηθεῖς. κατέμειξε δὲ καὶ τὴν σύγκλητον, οὐ τοὺς εὐγενεῖς καὶ προέχοντας τοῖς ἀξιώμασι προσγράφων μόνον, ὡς ἦν ἔθος, ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων υἱοὺς² ἀνέμειξεν· ἐφ' οἷς βαρέως ἔφερον οἱ ⁴ καυχώμενοι ταῖς εὐγενείαις. ἔδωκε δὲ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐν ὁποῖα τις βούλεται φυλῆ

¹ Πλαύτιον Rhodoman : Κλαύδιον.

² υἱοὺς Oudendorp : ἐνίοις. πολλοὺς <τῶν δυσγενῶν> καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων ἐνίοις Wesseling. Reiske would add τῶν πολλῶν οἱ τοῦ πλήθους.

Castola,¹ he forced the Etruscans to raise the siege ^{300 B.C.} of Sutrium.

36. In Rome in this year censors were elected,² and one of them Appius Claudius, who had his colleague, Lucius Plautius, under his influence, changed many of the laws of the fathers; for since he was following a course of action pleasing to the people, he considered the Senate of no importance. In the first place he built the Appian Aqueduct, as it is called, from a distance of eighty stades³ to Rome, and spent a large sum of public money for this construction without a decree of the Senate. Next he paved with solid stone the greater part of the Appian Way, which was named for him, from Rome to Capua, the distance being more than a thousand stades.⁴ And since he dug through elevated places and levelled with noteworthy fills the ravines and valleys, he expended the entire revenue of the state but left behind a deathless monument to himself, having been ambitious in the public interest. He also mixed the Senate, enrolling not merely those who were of noble birth and superior rank as was the custom, but also including many sons of freedmen.⁵ For this reason those were incensed with him who boasted of their nobility. He also gave each citizen the right to be enrolled in whatever tribe

¹ Castola is unknown. *Faesulae*, *Carsula*, and *Clusium* have been suggested in its place.

² Livy, 9. 29. 5, places the beginning of this censorship in the consulship of M. Valerius and P. Decius, *i.e.* 311 B.C. according to Diodorus, 312 B.C. according to the conventional Roman system; and in 9. 33-34 he has Appius retain the office contrary to law into the present year, 309 or 310 B.C.

³ About 9 miles.

⁴ About 115 miles.

⁵ Or, adding τοῦ πλήθους after πολλοὺς: "adding many of the plebeians and sons of freedmen." Cp. Livy, 9. 46. 10-11.

τάπτεσθαι καὶ ὅποι προαιροῖτο τιμῆσασθαι.¹ τὸ δ' ὄλον, ὁρῶν τεθησαυρισμένον κατ' αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις τὸν φθόνον, ἐξέκλιε τὸ προσκόπτειν τισὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, ἀντίταγμα κατασκευάζων τῇ τῶν εὐγενῶν ἀλλοτριότητι τὴν παρὰ 5 τῶν πολλῶν εὐνοίαν. καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὴν τῶν ἱππέων δοκιμασίαν οὐδενὸς ἀφέιλετο τὸν ἵππον, κατὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν συνέδρων καταγραφὴν οὐδένα τῶν ἀδοξούντων συγκλητικῶν ἐξέβαλεν, ὅπερ ἦν ἔθος ποιεῖν τοῖς τιμηταῖς. εἰθ' οἱ μὲν ὕπατοι διὰ τὸν φθόνον καὶ διὰ τὸ βούλεσθαι τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις χαρίζεσθαι συνήγον τὴν σύγκλητον οὐ τὴν ὑπὸ τούτου καταλεγείσαν, ἀλλὰ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν προ- 6 γεγενημένων τιμητῶν καταγραφείσαν· ὁ δὲ δῆμος τούτοις μὲν ἀντιπράττων τῶ δὲ Ἀππίῳ συμφιλοτιμούμενος καὶ τὴν τῶν συγγενῶν προαγωγὴν βεβαιῶσαι βουλόμενος ἀγορανόμον εἵλετο τῆς ἐπιφανεστεράς ἀγορανομίας υἱὸν ἀπελευθέρου Γναίου Φλάυιον, ὃς πρῶτος Ῥωμαίων ἔτυχε ταύτης τῆς ἀρχῆς πατρὸς ὧν δεδουλευκότος. ὁ δ' Ἀππίος τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθεὶς καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς συγκλήτου φθόνον εὐλαβηθεὶς προσεποιήθη τυφλὸς εἶναι καὶ κατ' οἰκίαν ἔμενεν.

37. Ἐπ' ἀρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Χαρίνου Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν τὴν ὕπατον ἀρχὴν παρέδωσαν Ποπλίῳ

¹ ἔδωκε δὲ . . . τιμῆσασθαι Fischer, ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ τοῖς πολιταῖς τὴν ἐξουσίαν ὅπου προαιροῖντο τιμῆσασθαι Dindorf; ἔδωκε δὲ τοῖς πολιταῖς ἐξουσίαν ἐν ᾗποία τις βούλεται φυλῇ τάπτεσθαι καὶ 288

he wished, and to be placed in the census class he preferred.¹ In short, seeing hatred toward himself treasured up by the most distinguished men, he avoided giving offence to any of the other citizens, securing as a counterpoise against the hostility of the nobles the goodwill of the many. At the inspection of the equestrian order he deprived no man of his horse, and in drawing up the album of the Senate he removed no one of the unworthy Senators, which it was the custom of the censors to do. Then the consuls, because of their hatred for him and their desire to please the most distinguished men, called together the Senate, not as it had been listed by him but as it had been entered in the album by the preceding censors; and the people in opposition to the nobles and in support of Appius, wishing also to establish firmly the promotion of their own class, elected to the more distinguished of the aedileships the son of a freedman, Gnaeus Flavius, who was the first Roman whose father had been a slave to gain that office.² When Appius had completed his term of office, as a precaution against the ill will of the Senate, he professed to be blind and remained in his house.³

37. When Charinus was archon at Athens, the Romans gave the consulship to Publius Decius and

¹ Cp. Livy, 9. 46. 10-11. Dindorf, followed by Mommsen (*Römische Forschungen*, 1. 307), omits "to be enrolled in whatever tribe he wished, and."

² For the aedileship of Flavius cp. Livy, 9. 46, where it is placed five years later.

³ Continued in chap. 44. 8.

τὴν ἐξουσίαν ὅποι προαιροῖτο τιμῆσασθαι RX; ἔδωκε δὲ καὶ τοῖς πολιταῖς ἐξουσίαν ὅποι προαιροῖντο τιμῆσασθαι καὶ ἐν ᾗποία τις βούλεται φυλῇ τάπτεσθαι F.

Δεκίῳ καὶ Κοῦντῳ Φαβίῳ, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς Ἑλλείοις Ὀλυμπιάς ἤχθη ὀγδόη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν δέκα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Ἀπολλωνίδης Τεγεάτης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ἐκ τῆς Μύνδου πλεύσας ἀδρῶ στόλῳ διὰ νήσων ἐν παράπλῳ τὴν Ἄνδρον ἠλευθέρωσε καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἐξήγαγε. κομισθεὶς δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Ἴσθμὸν Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον παρέλαβεν παρὰ Κρατησιπόλεως. τὰς δὲ αἰτίας δι' ἃς ἐκυρίευσε πόλεων ἐπιφανῶν προδεδηλωκότες ἐν ταῖς πρὸ ταύτης βίβλοις τὸ διλογεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν αὐτῶν παρήσομεν. ἐπεβάλετο μὲν οὖν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις Πτολεμαῖος ἐλευθεροῦν, μεγάλην προσθήκην ἡγούμενος ἔσσεσθαι τοῖς ἰδίοις πράγμασι τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοίαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ Πελοποννησίοι συνταξάμενοι χορηγήσειεν σίτον καὶ χρήματα τῶν ὠμολογημένων οὐδὲν συντελοῦν, ἀγανακτήσας ὁ δυνάστης πρὸς μὲν Κάσσανδρον εἰρήνην ἐποίησατο, καθ' ἣν ἑκατέρους ἔδει κυριεύειν τῶν πόλεων ὧν εἶχον, τὴν δὲ Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον ἀσφαλίσάμενος φρουρὰ διήρην εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον.

³ Ἄμα δὲ τοῦτοις πραττομένοις Κλεοπάτρα τῷ μὲν Ἀντιγόνῳ προσκόπτουσα, τῇ δ' αἰρέσει πρὸς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀποκλίνουσα προῆγεν ἐκ Σάρδεων, ὡς διακομισθησομένη πρὸς ἐκεῖνον. ἦν δὲ ἀδελφὴ μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πέρσας καταπολεμήσαντος, θυγάτηρ δὲ Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμύντου, γυνὴ δὲ γεγεννημένη τοῦ εἰς Ἰταλίαν στρατεύσαντος Ἀλεξ-

Quintus Fabius¹; and in Elis the Olympian Games^{308 B.C.} were celebrated for the one hundred and eighteenth time, at which celebration Apollonides of Tegea won the foot race. At this time,² while Ptolemy was sailing from Myndus with a strong fleet through the islands, he liberated Andros as he passed by and drove out the garrison. Moving on to the Isthmus, he took Sicyon and Corinth from Cratesipolis. Since the causes that explain her becoming ruler of famous cities were made clear in the preceding Book,³ we shall refrain from again discussing the same subject. Now Ptolemy planned to free the other Greek cities also, thinking that the goodwill of the Greeks would be a great gain for him in his own undertakings; but when the Peloponnesians, having agreed to contribute food and money, contributed nothing of what had been promised, the prince in anger made peace with Cassander, by the terms of which peace each prince was to remain master of the cities that he was holding; and after securing Sicyon and Corinth with a garrison, Ptolemy departed for Egypt.

Meanwhile Cleopatra quarrelled with Antigonos and, inclining to cast her lot with Ptolemy, she started from Sardis in order to cross over to him. She was the sister of Alexander the conqueror of Persia and daughter of Philip, son of Amyntas, and had been the wife of the Alexander who made an expedition probably invented to accommodate two systems of chronology, cp. Introduction to Vol. IX and H. Stuart Jones in *Cambridge Ancient History*, 7. 321. This fictitious year is omitted by both Livy and Diodorus, and from this point on the Varronian chronology and that of Diodorus agree. The consuls for 308 B.C. are given in the Fasti as P. Decius Mus for the second time and Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus for the third, cp. Livy, 9. 40, 41.

² Continued from chap. 27. 3. ³ Cp. Book 19. 67. 1.

¹ Charinus was archon in 308/7 B.C. In the Fasti the year 309 B.C. is a "dictator year" with L. Papirius Cursor as dictator and C. Junius Bubulcus Brutus as his master-of-horse. No consuls are given. For these dictator years,

4 ἄνδρον. διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν οὖν τοῦ γένους οἱ
 περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον, ἔτι δὲ Ἀντίγονον
 καὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ καθόλου πάντες οἱ μετὰ τὴν
 Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτὴν ἀξιολογώτατοι τῶν ἡγεμό-
 5 νων ταύτην ἐμνήστειον· ἕκαστος γὰρ τοῦτω τῷ
 γάμῳ συνακολούθησεν Μακεδόνας ἐπιζῶν ἀντ-
 εἶχετο τῆς βασιλικῆς οἰκίας, ὡς τὴν τῶν ὄλων ἀρχὴν
 6 περιστήσων εἰς ἑαυτὸν. ὁ δὲ ἐπιμελητὴς τῶν Σάρ-
 δεων ἔχων παράγγελμα παρ' Ἀντιγόνοιο τηρεῖν τὴν
 Κλεοπάτραν, διεκώλυεν αὐτῆς τὴν ἕξοδον ὕστερον
 δὲ προστάξαντος τοῦ δυνάστου διὰ τινῶν γυναικῶν
 7 ἐδολοφόνησεν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος οὐ βουλόμενος
 λέγεσθαι κατ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς ἀναίρεσews, τῶν
 γυναικῶν τινὰς ἐκόλασεν ὡς ἐπιβεβουλευκίας καὶ
 τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐκφορὰν βασιλικῶς ἐφιλοκάλησεν.
 Κλεοπάτρα μὲν οὖν περιμάχητος γενομένη παρὰ
 τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις ἡγεμόσι πρὸ τοῦ συντελεσθῆναι
 τὸν γάμον τοιαύτης ἔτυχε καταστροφῆς.

7 Ἡμεῖς δὲ διεληλυθότες τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν καὶ
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα μεταβιβάζομεν τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ τὰ ἄλλα
 μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης.
 38. Κατὰ γὰρ τὴν Λιβύην Καρχηδονίων ἐκ-
 πεμφάντων δύναμιν τὴν προσασομένην¹ τοὺς ἀφε-
 στηκότας Νομάδας Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ Τύνητος
 ἀπέλιπεν Ἀρχάγαθον τὸν υἱὸν μετὰ μέρος τῆς
 στρατιᾶς, αὐτὸς δ' ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς κρατίστους,
 πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ ὀκτακοσίους,
 2 ζεύγη δὲ Λιβύων πενήκοντα, κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπη-
 κολούθει τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι παρα-

¹ προσασομένην Dindorf: προσδεχομένην.

into Italy.¹ Because of the distinction of her descent 308 B.C.
 Cassander and Lysimachus, as well as Antigonus and
 Ptolemy and in general all the leaders who were most
 important after Alexander's death, sought her hand ;
 for each of them, hoping that the Macedonians would
 follow the lead of this marriage, was seeking alliance
 with the royal house in order thus to gain supreme
 power for himself. The governor of Sardis, who had
 orders from Antigonus to watch Cleopatra, prevented
 her departure ; but later, as commanded by the
 prince, he treacherously brought about her death
 through the agency of certain women. But Antigonus,
 not wishing the murder to be laid at his door, punished
 some of the women for having plotted against her,
 and took care that the funeral should be conducted
 in royal fashion. Thus Cleopatra, after having been
 the prize in a contest among the most eminent
 leaders, met this fate before her marriage was brought
 to pass.

Now that we have related the events of Asia and
 of Greece, we shall turn our narrative to the other
 parts of the inhabited world.²

38. In Libya,³ when the Carthaginians had sent out
 an army to win over the Nomads who had deserted,
 Agathocles left his son Archagathus before Tunis
 with part of the army, but he himself, selecting the
 strongest men—eight thousand foot, eight hundred
 horse, and fifty Libyan chariots—followed after the
 enemy at full speed. When the Carthaginians had

Philip was murdered, cp. Book 16. 91-94. After the death of
 Alexander of Epirus in 326 B.C., Cleopatra married Leonnatus
 (Plutarch, *Eumenes*, 3. 5), and on his death in 322 B.C., she took
 as her third husband Perdiccas (Arrian, *FG II*, 156. 9. 26),
 who died in 321 B.C. ² Continued in chap. 45. 1.
³ Continued from chap. 34. 7.

¹ For the marriage of Cleopatra and Alexander, at which
 242

γενηθέντες εἰς τοὺς Νομάδας τοὺς καλουμένους Ζούφωνας, πολλοὺς τῶν ἐγχωρίων προσηγάγοντο καὶ τῶν ἀφεστηκότων ἐνίους εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν ἀποκατέστησαν συμμαχίαν· ἐπεὶ δ' ἤκουσαν πλησίον εἶναι τοὺς πολεμίους, κατεστρατοπέδευσαν ἐπὶ τινος γεωλόφου περιεχομένου ρεῖθροις βαθέσι καὶ 3 δυσπεράτοις. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὰς ἀπροσδοκίτους ἐπιθέσεις τῶν ἐναντίων ταῦτα προεβάλοντο, τῶν δὲ Νομάδων τοὺς μάλιστα εὐθέτους προσέταξαν ἐπακολουθεῖν τοῖς Ἑλλησιν καὶ παρενοχλοῦντας κωλύειν αὐτῶν τὴν εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείαν. ὦν ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθῆν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπὶ μὲν τούτους ἀπέστειλε τοὺς τε σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης δυνάμεως ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ 4 τὴν στρατοπεδείαν¹ τῶν πολεμίων. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνοι τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐτοῦ κατανοήσαντες ἐξήγαγον τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς καὶ παρατάξαντες ἔτοιμοι πρὸς μάχην καθειστήκεισαν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἑώρων τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διαβαίνοντας ἤδη τὸν ποταμόν, συντεταγμένοι ἐνέβαλον καὶ περὶ τὸ ρεῖθρον δυσπέρατον ὑπάρχον πολλοὺς τῶν ἐναντίων 5 ἀνήρουν. προσβιαζομένων δὲ τῶν μετ' Ἀγαθοκλέους οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ταῖς ἀρεταῖς ὑπερείχον, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τοῖς πλήθεσι περιεγίνοντο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον φιλοτίμως ἀγωνιζομένων οἱ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις Νομάδες τῆς μὲν μάχης ἀφειστήκεισαν, ἐπέτηρουν δὲ τὸ τέλος τοῦ κινδύνου, διεγνωκότες τῶν ἡττημένων τὰς 6 ἀποσκευὰς διαρπάσαι. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τοὺς ἀρίστους ἔχων περὶ αὐτὸν πρῶτος ἐβίασατο τοὺς ἀνθεστηκότας καὶ τῇ τούτων τροπῇ τοὺς λοιποὺς βαρβάρους φυγεῖν ἐποίησεν· μόνου δὲ τῶν ἱππέων

come to the tribe of Nomads called the Zuphones, ^{308 B.C.} they won over many of the inhabitants and brought back some of the deserters to their former alliance, but on learning that the enemy were at hand, they camped on a certain hill, which was surrounded by streams that were deep and difficult to cross. These they used as protection against the unexpected attacks of their opponents, but they directed the fittest of the Nomads to follow the Greeks closely and by harassing them to prevent them from advancing. When these did as they had been directed, Agathocles sent against them his slingers and bowmen, but he himself with the rest of his army advanced against the camp of the enemy. The Carthaginians on discovering his intention led their army out from their camp, drew it up, and took their positions ready for battle. But when they saw that Agathocles was already crossing the river, they attacked in formation, and at the stream, which was difficult to ford, they slew many of their opponents. However, as Agathocles pressed forward, the Greeks were superior in valour, but the barbarians had the advantage of numbers. Then when the armies had been fighting gallantly for some time, the Nomads on both sides withdrew from the battle and awaited the outcome of the struggle, intending to plunder the baggage train of those who were defeated. But Agathocles, who had his best men about him, first forced back those opposite to him, and by their rout he caused the rest of the barbarians to flee. Of the cavalry only

¹ ἄλλην before στρατοπεδείαν omitted by Dindorf.

οἱ συναγωνιζόμενοι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις Ἕλληνας, ὧν Κλίνων ἠγγεῖτο, τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα βαρεῖς ἐπικειμένους ὑπέστησαν. ἀγωνισαμένων δ' αὐτῶν λαμπρῶς οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ἀηρέθησαν μαχόμενοι γενναίως, οἱ δὲ περιλειφθέντες τύχη τινὶ διεσώθησαν.

39. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀφείς τὸ διώκειν τούτους ὤρμησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς καταφυγόντας βαρβάρους εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν καὶ προσβιαζόμενος τόποις προσάντεσι καὶ δυσπροσίτοις οὐχ ἦττον ἐπάσχειν ἢ διετίθει τοὺς Καρχηδονίους. οὐ μὴν ἔληγέ τῆς τόλμης, ἀλλὰ τῇ νίκῃ μετewριζόμενος ἐνέκειτο, διαλαμβάνων κατὰ κράτος αἰρήσειν τὴν στρατο-
2 πεδείαν. ἐν τοσοῦτῳ δὲ τὸ τέλος τῆς μάχης καταδοκοῦντες οἱ Νομάδες ταῖς μὲν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποσκευαῖς οὐχ οἰοί τε ἦσαν ἐπιθέσθαι διὰ τὸ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρας πλησίον τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἀγωνίζεσθαι, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων στρατοπεδείαν ὤρμησεν, εἰδότες τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μακρὰν ἀπε-
3 σπασμένον. ἐρήμου δ' αὐτῆς οὔσης τῶν δυναμένων ἀμύνασθαι ῥαδίως ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀντιστάντας ὀλίγους οὕτως ἀπέκτειναν, αἰχμαλώτων δὲ
4 πλήθους καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ὠφελείας ἐκυρίευσαν. ἃ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἦγε κατὰ τάχος τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τινὰ μὲν τῶν ἀφηρησασμένων ἀνέσωσε, τῶν δὲ πλείστων οἱ Νομάδες ἐκυρίεον καὶ νυκτὸς
5 ἐπιγενομένης μακρὰν ἑαυτοὺς ἐξέτοπισαν. ὁ δὲ δυνάστης στήσας τρόπαιον τὰ μὲν λάφυρα διείλετο τοῖς στρατιώταις, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἀγανακτήσῃ περὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων, τοὺς δ' αἰχμαλώτους Ἕλληνας τοὺς συστρατευσαμένους τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις εἰς τι² φρούριον ἀπέθετο. οὗτοι³ μὲν οὖν εὐλαβούμενοι

the Greeks who, led by Clinon, were assisting the 308 B.C. Carthaginians withstood Agathocles' heavy armed men as they advanced. Although they struggled brilliantly, most of these Greeks were slain while fighting gallantly, and those who survived were saved by mere chance.

39. Agathocles, giving up the pursuit of the cavalry, attacked the barbarians who had taken refuge in the camp; and, since he had to force his way over terrain steep and difficult of access, he suffered losses no less great than those he inflicted on the Carthaginians. Nevertheless, he did not slacken his zeal, but rather, made confident by his victory, pressed on, expecting to take the camp by storm. At this the Nomads who were awaiting the outcome of the battle, not being able to fall on the baggage train of the Carthaginians since both armies were fighting near the camp, made an attack on the encampment of the Greeks, knowing that Agathocles had been drawn off to a great distance. Since the camp was without defenders capable of warding them off, they easily launched an attack, killing the few who resisted them and gaining possession of a large number of prisoners and of booty as well. On hearing this Agathocles led his army back quickly and recovered some of the spoil, but most of it the Nomads kept in their possession, and as night came on they withdrew to a distance. The prince, after setting up a trophy, divided the booty among the soldiers so that no one might complain about his losses; but the captured Greeks, who had been fighting for the Carthaginians, he put into a certain fortress. Now these men, dreading punishment

¹ ἔληγέ γε Reiske.

² εἰς τι Wesseling: εἰς τὸ.

³ οὗτοι Dindorf: αὐτοί.

τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ δυνάστου τιμωρίαν νυκτὸς ἐπέθεντο τοῖς ἐν τῷ φρουρίῳ καὶ τῇ μάχῃ κρατούμενοι κατελάβοντο τόπον ἐρυμνόν, ὄντες οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων, ὧν ἦσαν Συρακόσιοι πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πυθόμενος τὸ πεπραγμένον ἤκε μετα τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ καταβιβάσας ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς ἐπιθεμένους ἅπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν.

40. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης ταύτης γενόμενος καὶ πάντα τῇ διανοίᾳ σκοπούμενος πρὸς τὸ λαβεῖν τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ὑποχειρίους ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβυτὴν Ὀρθωνα τὸν Συρακόσιον πρὸς Ὀφέλλαν εἰς Κυρήνην. οὗτος δ' ἦν μὲν τῶν φίλων τῶν συνεστρατευμένων Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, κυριεύων δὲ τῶν περὶ Κυρήνην πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεως ἀδράς περιεβάλετο ταῖς ἐλπίσι μείζονα δυναστείαν. τοιαύτην οὖν αὐτοῦ διάνοιαν ἔχοντος ἤκεν ὁ παρ' Ἀγαθοκλέους πρεσβευτῆς, ἀξίων συγκαταπολεμῆσαι Καρχηδονίους· ἀντὶ δὲ ταύτης τῆς χρείας ἐπηγγέλλετο τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα συγχωρήσειν αὐτῷ τῶν ἐν Λιβύῃ πραγμάτων κυριεύειν. εἶναι γὰρ ἱκανὴν αὐτῷ τὴν Συκελίαν, ἣν ἔξῃ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καρχηδόνος κινδύνων ἀπαλλαχθέντα μετ' ἀδείας κρατεῖν ἀπάσης τῆς νήσου· παρακεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν αὐτῷ πρὸς ἐπαύξεισιν τῆς ἀρχῆς, εἴαν κρίνῃ μειζόνων ὀρέγεσθαι. τὴν μὲν γὰρ Λιβύην διεξυγμένην μεγάλῳ καὶ χαλεπῷ πελάγει μηδαμῶς ἀρμόζειν αὐτῷ, εἰς ἣν καὶ νῦν οὐ κατ' ἐπιθυμίαν, ἀλλὰ κατ' ἀνάγκην ἀφίχθαι. ὁ δὲ Ὀφέλλας τῇ πάλαι βεβουλευμένῃ

from the prince, attacked those in the fortress at night and, although defeated in the battle, occupied a strong position, being in number not less than a thousand, of whom above five hundred were Syracusans. However, when Agathocles heard what had happened, he came with his army, induced them to leave their position under a truce, and slaughtered all those who had made the attack.

40. After he had finished this battle, Agathocles, examining in mind every device for bringing the Carthaginians into subjection, sent Orthon the Syracusan as an envoy into Cyrenê to Ophellas.¹ The latter was one of the companions who had made the campaign with Alexander; now, master of the cities of Cyrenê and of a strong army, he was ambitious for a greater realm. And so it was to a man in this state of mind that there came the envoy from Agathocles inviting him to join him in subduing the Carthaginians.² In return for this service Orthon promised Ophellas that Agathocles would permit him to exercise dominion over Libya. For, he said, Sicily was enough for Agathocles, if only it should be possible for him, relieved of danger from Carthage, to rule over all the island without fear. Moreover, Italy was close at his hand for increasing his realm if he should decide to reach after greater things. For Libya, separated by a wide and dangerous sea, did not suit him at all, into which land he had even now come through no desire but because of necessity. Ophellas, now that to his long-considered judgement

¹ In 322 B.C. Ophellas as general of Ptolemy restored the oligarchy in Cyrenê, which had been threatened by the mercenary leader Thibron in the service of the democrats (Book 18. 19-21). He seems to have remained in Cyrenê as Ptolemy's

governor, although he is not mentioned in connection with the insurrection there put down by Ptolemy in 312 B.C. (Book 19. 79. 1-3).

² According to Justin, 22. 7. 4, Ophellas rather than Agathocles first proposed the alliance.

κρίσει προστεθείσης τῆς γενομένης ἐλπίδος ἀσμένως ὑπήκουσε καὶ πρὸς μὲν Ἀθηναίους περὶ συμμαχίας διεπέμπετο, γεγαμηκῶς Εὐθυδικὴν τὴν Μιλτιάδου θυγατέρα τοῦ τὴν προσηγορίαν φέροντος εἰς τὸν στρατηγήσαντα τῶν ἐν Μαραθῶνι νικησάντων. διὰ δὴ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην σπουδὴν, ἦν¹ ὑπῆρχεν ἀποδεδειγμένος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προθύμως ὑπήκουσαν εἰς τὴν στρατείαν. οὐκ ὀλίγοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων ἔσπευδον κοινωνῆσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, ἐλπίζοντες τὴν τε κρατίστην τῆς Λιβύης κατακληροῦχῆσαι καὶ τὸν ἐν Καρχηδόνι διαρπάσειν πλοῦτον. τὰ μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα διὰ τοὺς συνεχεῖς πολέμους καὶ τὰς τῶν δυναστῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμίας ἀσθενῆ καὶ ταπεινὰ καθειστήκει· ὥστ' ὑπελάμβανον μὴ μόνον ἐγκρατεῖς ἔσσεσθαι πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπαλλαγῆσεσθαι.

41. Ὁ δ' οὖν Ὀφέλλας, ἐπειδὴ πάντ' αὐτῷ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν κατεσκεύαστο λαμπρῶς, ἐξώρμησε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ ἑξακοσίους, ἄρματα δὲ ἑκατόν, ἡμιόχους δὲ καὶ παραβάτας πλείους τῶν τριακοσίων. ἠκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἕξω τάξεως λεγομένων οὐκ ἐλάττους μυρίων· πολλοὶ δὲ τούτων τέκνα καὶ γυναικας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἤγον, ὥστε ἐμφορῆ τὴν στρατιὰν ὑπάρχειν ἀποκίαι. ὀκτωκαίδεκα μὲν οὖν ἡμέρας ὁδοιπορήσαντες καὶ διελθόντες σταδίου τρισχιλίου κατεσκήνωσαν περὶ Αὐτό-

¹ ἦν added by Dindorf.

was added this actual hope, gladly consented and sent ^{308 B.C.} to the Athenians an envoy to confer about an alliance, for Ophellas had married Euthydicê,¹ the daughter of a Miltiades who traced that name back to him who had commanded the victorious troops at Marathon. On account of this marriage and the other marks of favour which he had habitually displayed toward their city, a good many of the Athenians eagerly enlisted for the campaign. No small number also of the other Greeks were quick to join in the undertaking since they hoped to portion out for colonization the most fertile part of Libya and to plunder the wealth of Carthage. For conditions throughout Greece on account of the continuous wars and the mutual rivalries of the princes had become unstable and straitened, and they expected not only to gain many advantages, but also to rid themselves of their present evils.

41. And so Ophellas, when everything for his campaign had been prepared magnificently, set out with his army, having more than ten thousand foot-soldiers, six hundred horsemen, a hundred chariots, and more than three hundred charioteers and men to fight beside them. There followed also of those who are termed non-combatants not less than ten thousand; and many of these brought their children and wives and other possessions, so that the army was like a colonizing expedition. When they had marched for eighteen days and had traversed three thousand stades,² they encamped at Automala³; thence as

¹ After Ophellas' death she returned to Athens and became a wife of Demetrius Poliorcetes (Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 14. 1).

² About 345 miles.

³ At the extreme western limit of Cyrenê, at the most southern point of the Greater Syrtis (Strabo, 2. 5. 20).

μαλα¹. ἐντεύθεν δὲ πορευομένοις ὑπήρχεν ὄρος ἐξ ἄμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν ἀπόκρημνον, ἐν μέσῳ δ' ἔχον φάραγγα βαθεῖαν, ἐξ ἧς ἀνέτεινε λισσὴ πέτρα
 3 πρὸς ὀρθὸν ἀνατείνουσα σκόπελον· περὶ δὲ τὴν ρίζαν αὐτῆς ἄντρον ἦν εὐμέγεθες, κιττῶ καὶ σμιλακι συνηρέφες, ἐν ᾧ μυθεύουσι γεγονέναι βασιλίσσαν Λάμμιν τῷ κάλλει διαφέρουσαν· διὰ δὲ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγριότητα διατυπώσαι² φασὶ τὴν οἶψιν αὐτῆς τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον θηριώδη. τῶν γὰρ γνο-
 μένων αὐτῇ παίδων ἀπάντων τελευτώντων βαρ-
 θυμοῦσαν ἐπὶ τῷ πάθει καὶ φθονοῦσαν ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων γυναικῶν εὐτεκνίας κελεύει ἐκ τῶν ἀγκα-
 λῶν ἐξαρπάζεσθαι τὰ βρέφη καὶ παραχρήμα ἀπο-
 4 κτένειν. διὸ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς μέχρι τοῦ νῦν βίου παρὰ τοῖς νηπίοις διαμένει τὴν περὶ τῆς γυναικὸς ταύτης φήμην καὶ φοβερωτάτην αὐτοῖς εἶναι τὴν
 5 ταύτης προσηγορίαν. ὅτε δὲ μεθύσκοιτο, τὴν ἄδειαν δίδοιαι πᾶσιν ἃ βούλουτο ποιεῖν ἀπαρα-
 τήρητος. μὴ πολυπραγμονούσης οὖν αὐτῆς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον τὰ γινόμενα τοῖς³ κατὰ τὴν χώραν ὑπολαμβάνει μὴ βλέπειν αὐτήν· καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἐμυθολόγησάν τινες ὡς εἰς ἄραιχον ἐμβάλου τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὴν ἐν οἴνῳ συντελουμένην ὀλι-
 γωρίαν εἰς τὸ προειρημένον μέτρον μεταφέροντες,
 6 ὡς τούτου παρηρημένου τὴν ὄρασιν. ὅτι δὲ κατὰ

¹ Ἀυτόμαλα Wesseling : Ἀυτομόλας.

² διατυπώσασθαι Madvig, Fischer.

³ τοὺς added by Wesseling.

they advanced there was a mountain, precipitous on ³⁰⁸ B.C. both sides but with a deep ravine in the centre, from which extended a smooth rock that rose up to a lofty peak. At the base of this rock was a large cave thickly covered with ivy and bryony, in which according to myth had been born Lamia, a queen of surpassing beauty.¹ But on account of the savagery of her heart they say that the time that has elapsed since has transformed her face to a bestial aspect. For when all the children born to her had died,² weighed down in her misfortune and envying the happiness of all other women in their children, she ordered that the new-born babies be snatched from their mothers' arms and straightway slain. Wherefore among us even down to the present generation, the story of this woman remains among the children and her name is most terrifying to them.³ But whenever she drank freely, she gave to all the opportunity to do what they pleased unobserved. Therefore, since she did not trouble herself about what was taking place at such times, the people of the land assumed that she could not see. And for that reason some tell in the myth that she threw her eyes into a flask,⁴ metaphorically turning the carelessness that is most complete amid wine into the aforesaid measure, since it was a measure of wine that took away her sight. One might also present Euripides given to Duris (*FGrH*, 76. F 17), whom Diodorus is probably following here.

² This was because of the jealous wrath of Hera, the father of the children being Zeus.

³ Strabo, 1. 2. 8, lists this myth among those used to frighten children. Cp. Horace, *Art of Poetry*, 340.

⁴ Plutarch, *On Curiosity*, 2 (p. 516), says that she took her eyes out of her head when she wished to rest at home and replaced them when she went abroad.

¹ The myth is also preserved in the scholia on Aristophanes, *Peace*, 758, and *Wasps*, 1035. In the latter place credit is

τὴν Λιβύην γέγονεν αὐτῆ καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην δείξει
τις ἂν μαρτυροῦντα· λέγει γὰρ

τίς τοῦνομα τὸ ἐπονείδιστον βροτοῖς¹
οὐκ οἶδε Λαμίας τῆς Λιβυτικῆς γένος;

42. 'Ο δ' οὖν' Ὀφέλλας ἀναλαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν
προῆγεν διὰ τῆς ἀνδρῶν καὶ θηριῶδους ἐπιπόνως·
οὐ μόνον γὰρ ὕδατος ἐσπάνιζεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς
ξηρᾶς τροφῆς ἀπολιπούσης ἐκινδύνευσει ἅπαν ἀπ-
2 ολέσαι τὸ στρατόπεδον. δακέτων δὲ θηρίων παν-
τοίων ἐπεχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς Σύρτις ἐρημία καὶ
τῶν πλείστων ὀλέθριον ἐχόντων τὸ δῆγμα πολλῇ
τῇ συμφορᾷ περιέπιπτον, ἀβοήθητον ἔχοντες τὴν
ἐκ τῶν ἰατρῶν καὶ φύλων ἐπικουρίαν. καὶ γὰρ
ἔνιοι τῶν ὄψεων ὁμοίαν ἔχοντες τὴν χροάν τῇ κατ'
αὐτοὺς οὕση χώρα τὴν ἰδίαν φύσιν ἀπροόρατον
ἐποιοῦν· οἷς πολλοὶ διὰ τὴν ἀγνοίαν ἐπιβαίνοντες
δήγμασι θανατηφόροις περιέπιπτον. τέλος δὲ κατὰ
τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν πλείον ἢ δύο μῆνας κακοπαθήσαντες
μόγις διήνυσαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ
βραχὺ διαχωρίσαντες ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὴν δύναμιν
κατεστρατοπέδευσαν.

3 Εἴθ' οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι πιθόμενοι τὴν τούτων
παρουσίαν κατεπλάγησαν, ὄραντες τηλικαύτην δύ-
ναμιν κατ' αὐτῶν ἦκουσαν· ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπαν-
τήσας τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὀφέλλαν καὶ φιλοφρόνως
ἅπαντα χρηργήσας τούτους μὲν ἤξιόν τὴν στρατιάν
ἀναλαμβάνειν ἐκ τῆς κακοπαθείας, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπι-
μείνας ἡμέρας ὀλίγας καὶ κατασκευάμενος ἕκαστα
τῶν πραττομένων ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν παρόντων,

¹ None of the attempts to heal this limping verse is con-
vincing.

as a witness that she was born in Libya, for he says: 208 a.c.
"Who does not know the name of Lamia, Libyan in
race, a name of greatest reproach among mortals?"¹

42. Now Ophellas with his army was advancing
with great difficulty through a waterless land filled
with savage creatures; for not only did he lack water,
but since dry food also gave out, he was in danger
of losing his entire army. Fanged monsters of all
kinds infest the desert near the Syrtis, and the bite
of most of these is fatal; therefore it was a great
disaster into which they were fallen since they were
not helped by remedies supplied by physicians and
friends. For some of the serpents, since they had a
skin very like in appearance to the ground that was
beneath them, made their own forms invisible; and
many of the men, treading upon these in ignorance,
received bites that were fatal. Finally, after suffering
great hardships on the march for more than two
months, they with difficulty completed the journey to
Agathocles and encamped, keeping the two forces
a short distance apart.

The Carthaginians, on hearing of their presence,
were panic stricken, seeing that so great a force had
arrived against them; but Agathocles, going to meet
Ophellas and generously furnishing all needed sup-
plies, begged him to relieve his army from its distress.²
He himself remained for some days and carefully
observed all that was being done in the camp of the

¹ The play from which this fragment comes is not known.
Cp. Nauck, *Trag. Gr. Frag.*, Euripides, 922.

² According to Justin, 22. 7. 5, Agathocles went so far in
showing his friendship as to have Ophellas adopt one of his
sons.

³ δ' οὖν Dindorf: γούν R, γ' οὖν XF.

ἐπεὶ τὸ πλεῖον μέρος τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπὶ χορτάσματα καὶ σιτολογίαν ἐξεληλύθει, τὸν δὲ Ὀφέλλαν ἑώρα μηδὲν τῶν ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ βεβουλευμένων ὑπονοῦντα, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν, κατηγορήσας δὲ τοῦ παρόντος ἐπὶ τὴν συμμαχίαν ὡς ἐπιβουλευόντος καὶ παροξύνας τὸ πλῆθος εὐθὺς δισκευασμένην τὴν δύναμιν ἤγειν
 4 ἐπὶ τοὺς Κυρηναίους. εἶθ' ὁ μὲν Ὀφέλλας διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καταπλαγείς ἐπεχείρησε μὲν ἀμύνασθαι, καταταχόμενος δὲ καὶ τὴν ὑπολελειμμένην δύναμιν οὐκ ἔχων ἀξιοχρεῶν μαχόμενος ἐτελεύτησεν.
 5 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς συναναγκάσας τὸ λοιπὸν πλῆθος ἀποθέσθαι¹ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ φιλανθρώποις ἐπαγγελίαις παραστησάμενος ἅπαντας κύριος ἐγένετο τῆς δυνάμειος πάσης. Ὀφέλλας μὲν οὖν ἐλπίσας μεγάλα καὶ προχειρότερον αὐτὸν πιστεύσας τοιαύτης ἔτυχε τῆς τοῦ βίου καταστροφῆς.

43. Ἐν δὲ τῇ Καρχηδόνι Βορμίλκας πάλαι διανοημένος ἐπιθέσθαι τυραννίδι καιρὸν ἐπεζῆται ταῖς ἰδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς οἰκεῖον. πολλάκις δὲ διδόντος τοῦ καιροῦ τὰς ἀφορμὰς τοῦ πράττειν τὸ βεβουλευμένον αἰεὶ τις αἰτία μικρὰ παρεμπύπτουσα διεκώλυεν· δεισιδαίμονες γὰρ οἱ μέλλοντες ἐγχειρεῖν ταῖς παρανόμοις καὶ μεγάλαις πράξεσι καὶ τὸ μέλλειν αἰεὶ τοῦ πράττειν καὶ τὴν ὑπέρθεσιν τῆς συντελείας προκρίνουσιν. ὁ καὶ τότε συνέβαινεν καὶ περὶ

¹ ἀποθέσθαι Dindorf: ἀποδόσθαι.

new arrivals. When the larger part of the soldiers ^{308 B.C.} had scattered to find fodder and food, and when he saw that Ophellas had no suspicion of what he himself had planned, he summoned an assembly of his own soldiers and, after accusing the man who had come to join the alliance as if he were plotting against himself and thus rousing the anger of his men, straightway led his army in full array against the Cyreneans. Then Ophellas, stunned by this unexpected action, attempted to defend himself; but, pressed for time, the forces that he had remaining in camp not being adequate, he died fighting. Agathocles forced the rest of the army to lay down its arms, and by winning them all over with generous promises, he became master of the whole army. Thus Ophellas, who had cherished great hopes and had rashly entrusted himself to another, met an end so inglorious.¹

43. In Carthage Bormilcar, who had long planned to make an attempt at tyranny, was seeking a proper occasion for his private schemes. Time and again when circumstances put him in a position to carry out what he had planned, some little cause intervened to thwart him.² For those who are about to undertake lawless and important enterprises are superstitious and always choose delay rather than action, and postponement rather than accomplishment. This happened also on this occasion and in regard to this man ;

of Agathocles, is probably drawn from Duris, as a part of it quite certainly is (cp. note on chap. 41. 3).

² For chaps. 43-44 cp. Justin, 22. 7. 6-11, who says that Bormilcar, after Agathocles had inflicted severe losses on the Carthaginians, wished to go over to Agathocles with his army, was prevented by a sedition in the Sicilian camp, and was put to death by his fellow citizens.

¹ The whole account, with its emphasis on the treachery
 256

2 ἐκεῖνον ἐξέπεμψε μὲν γὰρ τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους
 τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Νομάδας στρατείαν,
 ἵνα μηδένα τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἔχη τὸν ἀντιστησόμενον,
 οὐκ ἐτόλμα δὲ ἀποκαλύψασθαι πρὸς τὴν τυραννίδα,
 3 μετακαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῆς εὐλαβείας. καθ' ὃν δὲ
 καιρὸν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπέθετο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὀφέλλαν,
 ὀρμῆσαι καὶ τοῦτον συνέβη πρὸς τὴν δυναστείαν,
 ἀγνοούντων ἀμφοτέρων τὰ παρά τοῖς πολεμίοις
 4 πραττόμενα. οὔτε γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἔγνω τὴν ἐπί-
 θεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταραχὴν,
 ἐπεὶ ῥαδίως ἂν ἐκράτησε τῆς Καρχηδόνος· εἶλετο
 γὰρ ἂν Βορμίλκας ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ γενόμενος συν-
 εργεῖν Ἀγαθοκλῆ μᾶλλον ἢ τοῖς πολίταις δοῦναι
 τὴν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τιμωρίαν· οὔτε πάλιν οἱ Καρ-
 χηδόνιοι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐπίθοντο·
 ῥαδίως γὰρ ἂν αὐτὸν ἐχειρῶνιαντο προσλαβόμενοι
 5 τὴν μετ' Ὀφέλλα δύναμιν. ἀλλ', οἶμαι, παρ'
 ἀμφοτέροις οὐκ ἀλογίστεως συνέβη γενέσθαι ταύτην
 τὴν ἀγνοίαν, καίπερ μεγάλων μὲν οὐσῶν τῶν
 πράξεων, ἐγγὺς δ' ἀλλήλων τῶν ἐπιχειρησικῶτων
 6 τοῖς τηλικούτοις τοιμῆμασιν· ὁ τε γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλῆς
 ἄνδρα φίλον μέλλων ἀναιρεῖν πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπέβαλλε
 τὴν διάνοιαν τῶν παρά τοῖς πολεμίοις συντελου-
 μένων, ὁ τε Βορμίλκας τὴν τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθερίαν
 ἀφαιρούμενος οὐδὲν ὄλωσ' ἐπολυπραγμιόει τῶν παρά
 τοῖς ἀντιστρατοπεδεύουσιν, οἷς ἂν ἔχων προκεί-
 μενον ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ τὸ μὴ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπὶ τοῦ
 παρόντος, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πολίτας καταπολεμῆσαι.
 7 Ταύτη δ' ἂν τις καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν καταμειψάτω,
 θεωρῶν ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου πολλὰ καὶ διαφόρους
 πράξεις συντελουμένας κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καιρὸν, τοῖς
 δ' ἀναγράφουσιν ἀναγκαῖον ὑπάρχον τὸ μεσολαβεῖν

for he sent out the most distinguished of the citizens ^{808 B.C.}
 to the campaign against the Nomads so that he might
 have no man of consequence to oppose him, but he
 did not venture to make an open bid for the tyranny,
 being held back by caution. But it happened that
 at the time when Agathocles attacked Ophellas,
 Bormilcar made his effort to gain the tyranny, each
 of the two being ignorant of what the enemy was
 doing. Agathocles did not know of the attempt at
 tyranny and of the confusion in the city when he
 might easily have become master of Carthage, for
 when Bormilcar was discovered in the act he would
 have preferred to co-operate with Agathocles rather
 than pay the penalty in his own person to the citizens.
 And again, the Carthaginians had not heard of
 Agathocles' attack, for they might easily have over-
 powered him with the aid of the army of Ophellas.
 But I suppose that not without reason did such igno-
 rance prevail on both sides, although the actions were
 on a large scale and those who had undertaken deeds
 of such daring were near each other. For Agathocles,
 when about to kill a man who was his friend, paid
 attention to nothing that was happening among his
 enemies; and Bormilcar, when depriving his father-
 land of its liberty, did not concern himself at all with
 events in the camp of the enemy, since he had as a
 fixed purpose in his mind to conquer at the time, not
 his enemies, but his fellow citizens.

At this point one might censure the art of history,
 when he observes that in life many different actions
 are consummated at the same time, but that it is
 necessary for those who record them to interrupt the

¹ τῶν added by Geer.

τὴν διήγησιν καὶ τοῖς ἅμα συντελουμένοις μερίζει τοὺς χρόνους παρὰ φύσιν, ὥστε τὴν μὲν ἀλήθειαν τῶν πεπραγμένων τὸ πάθος ἔχειν, τὴν δ' ἀναγραφὴν ἔστερημένην τῆς ὁμοίας ἐξουσίας μμειῖσθαι μὲν τὰ γεγενημένα, πολὺ δὲ λείπεσθαι τῆς ἀληθοῦς διαθέσεως.

44. Ὁ δ' οὖν Βορμίλκας ἐξετασμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ποιησάμενος ἐν τῇ καλουμένῃ Νέα πόλει, μικρὸν ἕξω τῆς ἀρχαίας Καρχηδόνης οὔση, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους διαφῆκε, τοὺς δὲ συνειδότας περὶ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως, ὄντας πολίτας μὲν πεντακοσίους, μισθοφόρους δὲ περὶ χιλίους ἀναλαβῶν,¹ ἀνέδειξεν ἑαυτὸν τύραννον. εἰς πέντε δὲ μέρη τοὺς στρατιώτας διελόμενος ἐπήει πάντας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἀπαντῶντας ἀποσφάττων. γενομένης δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν παραχῆς ἑξαισίου τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς πολεμίους ὑπέλαβον παρεισπεπτικέαι προδιδομένης τῆς πόλεως· ὡς δ' ἐπεγνώσθη τάληθές, συνέτρεχον οἱ νέοι καὶ εἰς τάξεις καταστάντες ὄρμησαν ἐπὶ τὸν τύραννον. ὁ δὲ Βορμίλκας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἀναιρῶν ὄρμησεν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν ἀνόπλους καταλαβῶν ἀπέκτεινε. τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων καταλαβομένων τὰς περὶ τὴν ἀγορὰν οἰκίας ὑψηλὰς οὔσας καὶ τοῖς βέλεσι πυκνοῖς χρωμένων οἱ μετέχοντες τῆς ἐπιθέσεως κατετραυματίζοντο, τοῦ τόπου παντὸς ἐμβλοῦς ὄντος. διόπερ κακοπαθοῦντες συνέφραξαν ἑαυτοὺς καὶ διὰ τῶν στενωπῶν συνεξέπεσαν εἰς τὴν Νεάν πόλιν, βαλλόμενοι συνεχῶς ἀπὸ τῶν

narrative and to parcel out different times to simultaneous events contrary to nature, with the result that, although the actual experience of the events contains the truth, yet the written record, deprived of such power, while presenting copies of the events, falls far short of arranging them as they really were. 308 B.C.

44. Be that as it may, when Bormilcar had reviewed the soldiers in what was called the New City, which is a short distance from Old Carthage, he dismissed the rest, but holding those who were his confederates in the plot, five hundred citizens and about a thousand mercenaries, he declared himself tyrant. Dividing his soldiers into five bands, he attacked, slaughtering those who opposed him in the streets. Since an extraordinary tumult broke out everywhere in the city, the Carthaginians at first supposed that the enemy had made his way in and that the city was being betrayed; when, however, the true situation became known, the young men ran together, formed companies, and advanced against the tyrant. But Bormilcar, killing those in the streets, moved swiftly into the market place; and finding there many of the citizens unarmed, he slaughtered them. The Carthaginians, however, after occupying the buildings about the market place, which were tall, hurled missiles thick and fast, and the participants in the uprising began to be struck down since the whole place was within range. Therefore, since they were suffering severely, they closed ranks and forced their way out through the narrow streets into the New City, being continuously struck with missiles from

¹ ἀναλαβῶν added by Rhodoman, who also suggests παρακαλεσάμενος, παρακελευσάμενος, and συναγαγών; παρακατασχών Reiske.

οἰκῶν καθ' ἃς τυγχάνοιεν αἰεὶ γινόμενοι. κατα-
λαβομένων δ' αὐτῶν ὑπερδέξιόν τινα τόπον οἱ
Καρχηδόσιοι τῶν πολιτῶν πάντων συνδραμόντων
ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν τοῖς ἀφεστη-
6 κόσι. τέλος δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες τῶν πρεσβυ-
τάτων τοὺς εὐθέτους καὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων δόντες
ἄφεσιν διελύθησαν· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις οὐδὲν ἐμνη-
σικάκησαν διὰ τοὺς περιεστώτας τὴν πόλιν κινδύ-
νους, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Βορμίλκαν αἰκισάμενοι δεινῶς
τοῦ ζῆν ἐστέρησαν, οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες τῶν δεδο-
μένων ὄρκων. Καρχηδόσιοι μὲν οὖν κινδυνεύσαντες
τοῖς ὄλοις σφαλῆναι τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐκομίσαντο
τὴν πατρίαν πολιτείαν.

7 Ἄγαθοκλῆς δὲ πλοῖα φορτηγὰ γεμίσας τῶν λα-
φύρων καὶ τοὺς ἀχρήστους εἰς πόλεμον τῶν ἐκ
Κυρήνης παραγενομένων ἐμβιβάσας ἀπέστειλεν εἰς
Συρακούσας. χειμῶνων δ' ἐπιγενομένων ἃ μὲν
διεφθάρη τῶν πλοίων, ἃ δ' ἐξέπεσε πρὸς τὰς κατ'
Ἰταλίαν Πιθηκούσας νήσους, ὀλίγα δ' εἰς τὰς
Συρακούσας διεσώθη.

8 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὕπατοι,
Μαρσοῖς πολεμουμένοις ὑπὸ Σαμνιτῶν βοηθήσαντες,
τῇ τε μάχῃ προετέρησαν καὶ συχνοὺς τῶν πολεμίων
9 ἀνείλον. εἶτα διὰ τῆς Ὀμβρικήν χώραν διελθόντες
ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Τυρρηγίαν πολεμίαν οὖσαν καὶ
τὸ καλούμενον Καίριον φρούριον ἐξεπολιόρκησαν.
διαπρεσβενομένων δὲ τῶν ἐγχωρίων ὑπὲρ ἀνοχῶν
πρὸς μὲν Ταρκυνιήτας εἰς ἑτῆ τεσσαράκοντα, πρὸς
δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Τυρρηνοὺς ἅπαντας εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν
ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησαντο.

whatever houses they chanced at any time to be near. 308 B.C.
After these had occupied a certain elevation, the
Carthaginians, now that all the citizens had assembled
in arms, drew up their forces against those who had
taken part in the uprising. Finally, sending as envoys
such of the oldest men as were qualified and offering
amnesty, they came to terms. Against the rest they
invoked no penalty on account of the dangers that
surrounded the city, but they cruelly tortured Bor-
milcar himself and put him to death, paying no
heed to the oaths which had been given. In this
way, then, the Carthaginians, after having been in
the gravest danger, preserved the constitution of
their fathers.

Agathocles, loading cargo vessels with his spoil and
embarking on them those of the men who had come
from Cyrenê who were useless for war, sent them to
Syracuse. But storms arose, and some of the ships
were destroyed, some were driven to the Pithecusan
Islands off the coast of Italy, and a few came safe to
Syracuse.¹

In Italy ² the Roman consuls, going to the aid of
the Marsi, against whom the Samnites were making
war, were victorious in the battle and slew many
of the enemy. Then, crossing the territory of the
Umbrians, they invaded Etruria, which was hostile,
and took by siege the fortress called Caerium.³ When
the people of the region sent envoys to ask a truce,
the consuls made a truce for forty years with the
Tarquinians but with all the other Etruscans for one
year.⁴

¹ Continued in chap. 54. 1.

² Continued from chap. 36. 6. Cp. Livy, 9. 41. 5-7.

³ Unknown. Caprium in Table of Contents, p. 138, and
in *var. lect.* here.

⁴ Continued in chap. 80. 1.

45. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθη-
νησι μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀναξικράτης, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ ὑπατοὶ
κατέστησαν Ἀππίος Κλαύδιος καὶ Λεύκιος Οὐ-
λόμνιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος μὲν ὁ Ἀντι-
γόνου παραλαβὼν παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς δύναμιν ἀδρὰν
πεζικὴν τε καὶ ναυτικὴν, ἔτι δὲ βελῶν καὶ τῶν
ἄλλων τῶν εἰς πολιορκίαν χρησίμων τὴν ἀρμό-
ζουσαν παρασκευὴν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Ἐφέσου·
παράγγελμα δ' εἶχεν ἐλευθεροῦν πάσας μὲν τὰς
κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεις, πρώτην δὲ τὴν Ἀθη-
2 ναίων, φρουρουμένην ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου. καταπλεύ-
σαντος δ' αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ
καὶ πανταχόθεν προσβαλόντος ἐξ ἐφόδου καὶ κή-
ρυγμα ποιησαμένου,¹ Διονύσιος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ
τῆς Μουνυχίας φρούραρχος καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ
Φαληρεὺς ἐπιμελητὴς τῆς πόλεως γεγενημένος ὑπὸ
Κασάνδρου, πολλοὺς ἔχοντες στρατιώτας, ἀπὸ τῶν
3 τειχῶν ἠμύνοντο. τῶν δ' Ἀντιγόνου στρατιωτῶν
τινες βιασάμενοι καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν ὑπερβάντες
ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους παρεδέξαντο πλείους τῶν συν-
αγωνιζομένων. τὸν μὲν οὖν Πειραιᾶ τοῦτον τὸν
τρόπον ἀλῶναι συνέβη, τῶν δ' ἔνδον Διονύσιος μὲν
ὁ φρούραρχος εἰς τὴν Μουνυχίαν συνέφυγε, Δημή-
4 τριος δ' ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς ἄστυ. τῇ
δ' ὕστεραία πεμφθεὶς μεθ' ἑτέρων πρεσβευτῆς ὑπὸ
τοῦ δήμου πρὸς Δημήτριον καὶ περὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας
διαλεχθεὶς καὶ τῆς ἰδίας ἀσφαλείας ἔτυχε παρα-

45. When that year had come to an end, Anaxi-³⁰⁷ crates was archon in Athens and in Rome Appius Claudius and Lucius Volumnius became consuls.¹ While these held office, Demetrius, the son of Antigonos, having received from his father strong land and sea forces, also a suitable supply of missiles and of the other things requisite for carrying on a siege, set sail from Ephesus. He had instructions to free all the cities throughout Greece, but first of all Athens, which was held by a garrison of Cassander.² Sailing into the Peiraeus with his forces, he at once made an attack on all sides and issued a proclamation.³ Dionysius, who had been placed in command of the garrison on Munychia, and Demetrius of Phalerum, who had been made military governor of the city⁴ by Cassander, resisted him from the walls with many soldiers. Some of Antigonos' men, attacking with violence and effecting an entrance along the coast, admitted many of their fellow soldiers within the wall. The result was that in this way the Peiraeus was taken; and, of those within it, Dionysius the commander fled to Munychia and Demetrius of Phalerum withdrew into the city. On the next day, when he had been sent with others as envoys by the people to Demetrius and had discussed the independence of the city and his own security, he obtained a safe-conduct for himself and, giving

¹ After ποιησαμένου Fischer in apparatus suggests the addition of ὅτι Δημήτριος τὰς Ἀθήνας ἐλευθεροί, cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 8.

¹ Anaxicrates was archon in 307/6 B.C. In the *Fasti* the consuls for 307 B.C. are Ap. Claudius Caecus and L. Volumnius Flamma Violens; cp. Livy, 9. 42. 2. The narrative is continued from chap. 37. 6.

² For this campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 8-9.

³ If we accept Fischer's suggested supplement, we should add "that Demetrius was freeing Athens."

⁴ i.e. of Athens.

πομπῆς καὶ τὰ κατὰ τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀπογινώσκων ἔφυγεν εἰς τὰς Θήβας, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον 5 εἰς Αἴγυπτον. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἔτη δέκα τῆς πόλεως ἐπιστατήσας ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τὸν εἰρη- μένον τρόπον. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων κομισά- μενος τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐψήφισατο τιμὰς τοῖς αἰτίοις τῆς αὐτονομίας.

Δημήτριος δ' ἐπιστήσας τοὺς πετροβόλους καὶ τὰς ἄλλας μηχανὰς καὶ τὰ βέλη προσέβαλλε τῇ 6 Μουνυχία καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἀμ- νομένων δὲ τῶν ἔνδον ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν εὐρώστως συνέβαινε τοὺς μὲν περὶ Διονύσιον προέχειν ταῖς δυσχωρίαις καὶ ταῖς τῶν τόπων ὑπεροχαῖς, οὕσης τῆς Μουνυχίας ὀχυρᾶς οὐ μόνον ἐκ φύσεως ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῖς τῶν τειχῶν κατασκευαῖς, τοὺς δὲ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον τῷ τε πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν πολλα- 7 πλασίους εἶναι καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς πολλὰ πλεον- εκτεῖν. τέλος δ' ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας συνεχῶς τῆς πολιορκίας γινομένης οἱ μὲν φρουροὶ τοῖς κατα- πέλταις καὶ πετροβόλοις συντιρωσκόμενοι καὶ διαδόχους οὐκ ἔχοντες ἡλαττοῦντο, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐκ διαδοχῆς κινδυνεύοντες καὶ νεαλεῖς αἰεὶ γινόμενοι, διὰ τῶν πετροβόλων ἐρημωθέντος τοῦ τείχους, ἐπέπεσον εἰς τὴν Μουνυχίαν καὶ τοὺς μὲν φρουροὺς ἠγάγκασαν θέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα, τὸν δὲ φρούραρχον Διονύσιον ἐζώγρησαν.

46. Τούτων δὲ ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις κατευτυχηθέντων ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος κατασκάψας τὴν Μουνυχίαν ὀλό- κληρον τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκατέστησεν καὶ 2 φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτοὺς συνέθετο, οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι γράψαντος ψήφισμα Στρατοκλέους ἐψηφ-

up the direction of Athens, fled to Thebes and later ^{307 B.C.} into Egypt to Ptolemy.¹ And so this man, after he had been director of the city for ten years, was driven from his fatherland in the way described. The Athenian people, having recovered their freedom, decreed honours to those responsible for their libera- tion.

Demetrius, however, bringing up ballistae and the other engines of war and missiles, assaulted Munychia both by land and by sea. When those within de- fended themselves stoutly from the walls, it turned out that Dionysius had the advantage of the difficult terrain and the greater height of his position, for Munychia was strong both by nature and by the fortifications which had been constructed, but that Demetrius was many times superior in the number of his soldiers and had a great advantage in his equipment. Finally, after the attack had continued unremittingly for two days, the defenders, severely wounded by the catapults and the ballistae and not having any men to relieve them, had the worst of it ; and the men of Demetrius, who were fighting in relays and were continually relieved, after the wall had been cleared by the ballistae, broke into Muny- chia, forced the garrison to lay down its arms, and took the commander Dionysius alive.²

46. After gaining these successes in a few days and razing Munychia completely, Demetrius restored to the people their freedom and established friendship and an alliance with them. The Athenians, Stratocles

¹ Cp. Diogenes Laertius, 5. 78 ; Strabo, 9. 1. 20 (p. 398).

² Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 9, places the capture of Megara (cp. chap. 46. 3) between the surrender of Athens and the taking of Munychia.

φίσαντο χρυσᾶς μὲν εἰκόνας ἐφ' ἄρματος στήσαι τοῦ τε Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου πηλίσιον Ἄρμοδιόν καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος, στεφανῶσαι δὲ ἀμφοτέρους ἀπὸ ταλάντων διακοσίων καὶ βωμὸν ἰδρυσάμενους προσαγορεύσαι Σωτήρων, πρὸς δὲ τὰς δέκα φυλάς προσθεῖναι δύο, Δημητριάδα καὶ Ἀντιγονίδα, καὶ συντελεῖν αὐτοῖς κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἀγῶνας καὶ πομπήν καὶ θυσίαν, ἐνυφαίνειν τε¹ αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς πέπλον.² ὁ μὲν οὖν δῆμος ἐν τῷ Λαμμακῶ πολέμῳ καταλυθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀντιπάτρου μετ' ἔτη πεντεκαίδεκα παραδόξως ἐκομίσαστο τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν· ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος, φρουρομένης τῆς Μεγαρέων πόλεως, ἐκπολιορκήσας αὐτὴν ἀπέδωκεν τὴν αὐτονομίαν τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τιμῶν ἀξιολόγων ἔτυχεν ὑπὸ τῶν εὖ παθόντων.

4 Ἀντίγονος δέ, παραγενομένων πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἀθηνηθεν πρεσβευτῶν καὶ τό τε περὶ τῶν τιμῶν ἀναδόντων ψήφισμα καὶ περὶ σίτου καὶ ξύλων εἰς ναπηγίαν διαλεχθέντων, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς πυροῦ μὲν μεδίμνων πεντεκαίδεκα μυριάδας, ὕλην δὲ τὴν ἰκανὴν ναυσὶν ἑκατόν· ἐξ Ἴμβρου δὲ τὴν φρουρὰν 5 ἐξαγαγὼν ἀπέδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὴν πόλιν. πρὸς δὲ τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἔγραψε κελεύων τῶν μὲν συμμαχίδων πόλεων συνέδρους συστήσασθαι τοὺς βουλευσομένους κοινῇ περὶ τῶν τῇ Ἑλλάδι συμφερόντων, αὐτὸν δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Κύπρον πλεύσαι καὶ διαπολεμῆσαι τὴν ταχίστην πρὸς τοὺς

¹ ἐνυφαίνειν τε Dindorf: ἐνυφαιόντων.

² κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν after πέπλον omitted by Wesseling.

¹ For the honours conferred on Demetrius and Antigonus cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 10-12. For Stratocles, an old political ally of Hypereides, who had acted as an accuser in

writing the decree,¹ voted to set up golden statues ^{307 B.C.} of Antigonus and Demetrius in a chariot near the statues of Harmodius and Aristogeiton, to give them both honorary crowns at a cost of two hundred talents, to consecrate an altar to them and call it the altar of the Saviours, to add to the ten tribes two more, Demetrias and Antigonis, to hold annual games in their honour with a procession and a sacrifice, and to weave their portraits in the peplos of Athena. Thus the common people, deprived of power in the Lamian War by Antipater,² fifteen years afterwards unexpectedly recovered the constitution of the fathers. Although Megara was held by a garrison, Demetrius took it by siege, restored their autonomy to its people, and received noteworthy honours from those whom he had served.³

When an embassy had come to Antigonus from Athens and had delivered to him the decree concerning the honours conferred upon him and discussed with him the problem of grain and of timber for ships, he gave to them one hundred and fifty thousand medimni⁴ of grain and timber sufficient for one hundred ships; he also withdrew his garrison from Imbros and gave the city back to the Athenians. He wrote to his son Demetrius ordering him to call together counsellors from the allied cities who should consider in common what was advantageous for Greece, and to sail himself with his army to Cyprus and finish the war with

the affair of Harpalus and had played an important rôle in Athens during the Lamian War, cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 11-12. A number of decrees which he introduced in the Assembly in this period are extant, e.g. *IG*, 2. 240, 247.

² Cp. Book 18. 18.

³ But cp. the note on chap. 45. 7.

⁴ About 230,000 bushels.

6 Πτολεμαίου στρατηγούς. οὗτος μὲν οὖν συντόμως πάντα πράξας κατὰ τὰς ἐντολάς τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ κομισθεὶς ἐπὶ Καρίας παρεκάλει τοὺς Ῥοδίους πρὸς τὸν κατὰ Πτολεμαίου πόλεμον. οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ κοινὴν εἰρήνην αἰρουμένων ἄγειν πρὸς ἅπαντας ταύτην ἀρχὴν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῷ δήμῳ τῆς πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀλλοτριότητος.

47. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος παραπλεύσας εἰς Κιλικίαν κἀκεῖθεν ναῦς καὶ στρατιώτας προσλαβόμενος διέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους πεντακισχιλίους, ἵππεὺς δὲ τετρακοσίους, ναῦς δὲ ταχυναυτούσας μὲν τριήρεις¹ πλείους τῶν ἑκατὸν δέκα, τῶν δὲ βαρυντέρων στρατιωτῶν πενήκοντα καὶ τρεῖς καὶ πόρια τῶν παντοδαπῶν ἰκανὰ τῷ 2 πλήθει τῶν ἵππέων τε καὶ πεζῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τῆς Καρπασίας καὶ νεωκλήσας τὰ σκάφη χάρακι καὶ τάφρῳ βαθεῖα τὴν παρεμβολὴν ὠχύρωσεν· ἔπειτα τοῖς πλησιοχώροις προσβολὰς ποιησάμενος εἶλε κατὰ κράτος Οὐρανίαν καὶ Καρπασίαν, τῶν δὲ νεῶν τὴν ἰκανὴν φυλακὴν ἀπολιπὼν ἀνέξεν μετὰ 3 τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα. ὁ δὲ τεταγμένος ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τῆς νήσου στρατηγὸς Μενέλαος συναγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκ τῶν φρουρίων διέτριβεν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, ἀπεχόντων δὲ τεσσαράκοντα

¹ τριήρεις omitted by Hertlein. Cp. note on translation.

¹ Cp. chap. 27.

² So the text; but in chap. 50. 1-3 we find that Demetrius, after leaving 10 quinqueremes at Salamis, had 10 quinqueremes, 10 sixes, and 7 sevens in his left wing alone. It

the generals of Ptolemy as soon as possible.¹ De-³⁰⁷ B.C. metrius, promptly doing all according to his father's orders, moved toward Caria and summoned the Rhodians for the war against Ptolemy. They did not obey, preferring to maintain a common peace with all, and this was the beginning of the hostility between that people and Antigonus.

47. Demetrius, after coasting along to Cilicia and there assembling additional ships and soldiers, sailed to Cyprus with fifteen thousand foot-soldiers and four hundred horsemen, more than one hundred and ten swift triremes, fifty-three heavier transports,² and freighters of every kind sufficient for the strength of his cavalry and infantry. First he went into camp on the coast of Carpasia,³ and after beaching his ships, strengthened his encampment with a palisade and a deep moat; then, making raids on the peoples who lived near by, he took by storm Urania⁴ and Carpasia; then leaving an adequate guard for the ships, he moved with his forces against Salamis. Menelaüs,⁵ who had been made general of the island by Ptolemy, had gathered his soldiers from the outposts and was waiting in Salamis; but when the enemy was at a seems certain, therefore, that the βαρυντέροι στρατιώτιδες are not transports (which is the regular meaning of the term) but heavy warships (quinqueremes and larger) carrying armed men as well as oarsmen. Such ships would fight by boarding rather than by ramming (cp. Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, 144). It is quite certain also that among the ταχυναυτούσαι ναῦς are the quadrimeres mentioned in the battle (chap. 50. 3), the τριήρεις of the text being an error either of the copyists or of Diodorus himself. For this whole passage cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 1. 154, note 1.

³ On the north coast of Cyprus, near the end of the cape that projects to the north-east.

⁴ The exact situation of this city is unknown.

⁵ Cp. chap. 21. 1.

σταδίου τῶν πολεμίων ἐξήλθεν ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους καὶ δισχιλίους, ἵππεϊς δὲ περὶ ὀκτακοσίους. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐπ' ὀλίγον χρόνον οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον ἐκβιασθέντες ἐτράπησαν, ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος συνδιώξας τοὺς πολεμίους εἰς τὴν πόλιν αἰχμαλώτους μὲν ἔλαβεν οὐ πολλὴν ἑλάττους τρισχι-
 4 λίων, ἀνέειλε δὲ περὶ χιλίους. τοὺς δ' ἀλόντας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπολύσας τῶν ἐγκλημάτων καταδιείλεν εἰς τὰς τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν τάξεις· ἀποδιδρασκόντων δ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον διὰ τὸ τὰς ἀποσκευὰς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ καταλελοιπέναι παρὰ Πτολεμαίῳ, γνοὺς ἀμεταθέτους ὄντας ἐνεβίβασεν εἰς τὰς ναῦς καὶ πρὸς Ἀντίγονον εἰς Συρίαν ἀπέστειλεν.

5 Οὗτος δὲ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον διέτριβε περὶ τὴν ἄνω Συρίαν, πόλιν κτίζων περὶ τὸν Ὀρόντην ποταμὸν τὴν ὀνομασμένην Ἀντιγονίαν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ. κατεσκευάζε δὲ πολυτελῶς, τὴν περιμέτρον ὑποστησάμενος σταδίων ἑβδομήκοντα· εὐφυῆς γὰρ ἦν ὁ τόπος ἐφειδρεῦσαι τῇ τε Βαβυλῶνι καὶ ταῖς ἄνω σατραπείαις καὶ πάλιν τῇ κάτω Συρίᾳ καὶ ταῖς
 6 περὶ Αἰγύπτου σατραπείαις.¹ οὐ μὴν πολὺν γε χρόνον συνέβη μείναι τὴν πόλιν, Σελεύκου καθελόντος αὐτὴν καὶ μεταγαγόντος ἐπὶ τὴν κτισθεῖσαν μὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ἀπ' ἐκείνου δὲ κληθεῖσαν Σελεύκειαν.² ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἀκριβῶς ἕκαστα δηλώσομεν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους παραγενη-

distance of forty stades,¹ he came out with twelve ^{307 B.C.} thousand foot and about eight hundred horse. In a battle of short duration which occurred, the forces of Menelaüs were overwhelmed and routed; and Demetrius, pursuing the enemy into the city, took prisoners numbering not much less than three thousand and killed about a thousand. At first he freed the captives of all charges and distributed them among the units of his own soldiers; but when they ran off to Menelaüs because their baggage had been left behind in Egypt with Ptolemy, recognizing that they would not change sides, he forced them to embark on his ships and sent them off to Antigonus in Syria.

At this time Antigonus was tarrying in upper Syria, founding a city on the Orontes River, which he called Antigonía after himself. He laid it out on a lavish scale, making its perimeter seventy stades²; for the location was naturally well adapted for watching over Babylon and the upper satrapies, and again for keeping an eye upon lower Syria and the satrapies near Egypt.³ It happened, however, that the city did not survive very long, for Seleucus dismantled it and transported it to the city which he founded and called Seleucea after himself.⁴ But we shall make these matters clear in detail when we

¹ About 4½ miles.

² About 8 miles.

³ Or, reading ταῖς ἀπ' Αἰγύπτου στραπείαις, "and expeditions from Egypt"; or again, reading τοῖς περὶ Αἰγύπτου πράγμασι, "and affairs in Egypt."

⁴ So the text; but the city was actually called Antiochea after Seleucus' father. The error is probably Diodorus' rather than the copyist's. Antigonía was not completely abandoned; at least it is mentioned as if still in existence in 51 B.C. (Dio Cassius, 40. 29. 1. Cp. also Benziger, in Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Antiocheia (1) and Antigoneia (1).)

¹ ταῖς περὶ Αἰγύπτου σατραπείαις Reiske, ταῖς ἀπ' Αἰ. στραπείαις Madvig, τοῖς περὶ Αἰ. πράγμασι Fischer in apparatus, cp. chap. 104. 4: ταῖς ἀπ' Αἰ. σατραπείαις.

² ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐκείνου κληθεῖσαν Ἀντιόχειαν Dindorf.

7 θέντες· τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον οἱ περὶ τὸν Μενέ-
 λαον ἡττημένοι τῇ μάχῃ τὰ μὲν βέλη καὶ τὰς
 μηχανὰς παρεκόμισαν ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχη καὶ τοῖς στρα-
 τιώταις διαλαβόντες τὰς ἐπάλξεις παρεσκευάζοντο
 πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, ὁρῶντες καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον πρὸς
 8 πολιορκίαν ἐτοιμαζόμενον, πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαῖον
 ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Αἴγυπτον τοὺς δηλώσοντας περὶ
 τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων καὶ ἀξιόσοντας βοηθεῖν, ὡς
 κινδυνεούντων αὐτῷ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πραγμά-
 των.

48. Δημήτριος δὲ τὴν τε τῶν Σαλαμινίων ὁρῶν
 πόλιν οὐκ εὐκαταφρόνητον οὖσαν καὶ στρατιωτῶν
 πλήθος ὑπάρχον ἐν αὐτῇ τῶν ἀμυνομένων ἔκρινε
 μηχανὰς τε τοῖς μεγέθεσιν ὑπεραιούσας κατα-
 σκευάζειν καὶ καταπέλτας ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ λιθοβόλους
 παντοίους καὶ τὴν ἄλλην κατασκευὴν καταπλη-
 κτικὴν. μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τεχνίτας ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας
 καὶ σιδήρον, ἔτι δ' ὕλης πλήθος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης χορη-
 2 γίας τὴν ἐπιτηδεῖον κατασκευεῖν. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων
 εὐτρεπῶν αὐτῷ γενομένων συνέπηξε μηχανὴν τὴν
 ὀνομαζομένην ἐλεπόλιν, τὸ πλάτος ἔχουσαν ἐκάστην
 πλευρὰν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε πήχεις, τὸ δ'
 ὕψος πηχῶν ἐννεμήκοντα, διειλημμένην στέγαις
 ἐννέα, ὑπότροχον δὲ πᾶσαν τροχοῖς στερεοῖς τέσ-
 3 σαρων ὀκταπήχεσι τὸ ὕψος. κατασκεύασε δὲ καὶ
 κριοὺς ὑπερμεγέθεις καὶ χελώνας δύο κριοφόρους.
 τῆς δ' ἐλεπόλεως εἰς μὲν τὰς κάτω στέγας εἰσῆ-
 νεγκε πετροβόλους παντοίους, ὧν ἦσαν οἱ μέγιστοι
 τριτάλαντοι, εἰς δὲ τὰς μέσας καταπέλτας ὀξυβελεῖς

come to the proper time.¹ As to affairs in Cyprus, ^{307 B.C.}
 Menelaus, after having been defeated in the battle,
 had missiles and engines brought to the walls, assigned
 positions on the battlements to his soldiers, and made
 ready for the fight; and since he saw that Demetrius
 was also making preparations for siege, he sent mes-
 sengers into Egypt to Ptolemy to inform him about
 the defeat and to ask him to send aid as his interests
 on the island were in danger.

48. Since Demetrius saw that the city of the Sala-
 minians was not to be despised and that a large force
 was in the city defending it, he determined to prepare
 siege engines of very great size, catapults for shooting
 bolts and ballistae of all kinds, and the other equip-
 ment that would strike terror.² He sent for skilled
 workmen from Asia, and for iron, likewise for a large
 amount of wood and for the proper complement of
 other supplies. When everything was quickly made
 ready for him, he constructed a device called the
 "helepolis,"³ which had a length of forty-five cubits
 on each side and a height of ninety cubits. It was
 divided into nine storeys, and the whole was mounted
 on four solid wheels each eight cubits high. He also
 constructed very large battering rams and two pent-
 houses to carry them. On the lower levels of the
 helepolis he mounted all sorts of ballistae, the largest
 of them capable of hurling missiles weighing three
 talents⁴; on the middle levels he placed the largest

¹ Literally, "city-taker." Cp. chap. 91. If the cubit used
 is the standard Attic measure of about 1½ feet, the dimensions
 given are about 68 feet on each side and 135 feet in height,
 with wheels 12 feet in diameter; but a shorter Macedonian
 cubit, perhaps about one foot long, is possible (Tarn, *Hel-
 lenistic Military and Naval Developments*, 15-16).

⁴ About 180 lbs.

¹ No further reference to this is found in the extant portions
 of the history.

² For this campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 15-17.

μεγίστους, εἰς δὲ τὰς ἀνωτάτας ὀξυβελεῖς τε τοὺς ἐλαχίστους καὶ πετροβόλων¹ πλήθος, ἀνδρας τε τοὺς χρησιμμένους τούτους κατὰ τρόπον πλείους τῶν διακοσίων.

4 Προσαγαγὼν δὲ τὰς μηχανὰς τῇ πόλει καὶ πυκνοῖς χρώμενος τοῖς βέλεσι τῇ μὲν τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρε τοῖς πετροβόλοις, τῇ δὲ τὰ τείχη διέσεισε
5 τοῖς κριοῖς. ἀμνομένων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἔνδον εὐρώστως καὶ τοῖς μηχανήμασις ἑτέρας μηχανὰς ἀντιταπτόντων ἐφ' ἡμέρας μὲν τινὰς ἀμφίδοξος ἦν ὁ κίνδυνος, ἀμφοτέρων κακοπαθούτων καὶ κατατραυματιζομένων· τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον τοῦ τείχους πίπτοντος καὶ τῆς πόλεως κινδυνευούσης ἀλῶναι
6 τειχομαχίας. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον ἀκριβῶς εἰδότες ἀλωσομένην τὴν πόλιν, εἰ μὴ τι καινοτομεῖν ἐπιχειρήσειαν, ἤθροισαν ὕλης ξηρᾶς πλήθος, ταύτην δὲ περὶ τὸ μεσουνύκτιον ἐμβαλόντες ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων μηχαναῖς καὶ ἅμα πάντες οἰστοὺς² πυρσοφόρους ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν ἀφέντες ἀνήψαν τὰ
7 μέγιστα τῶν ἔργων. ἄφνω δὲ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς ὕψος ἀρθείσης οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐπεχείρησαν μὲν βοθεῖν, τοῦ δὲ πυρὸς καταταχίσαντος συνέβη τὰς
8 μηχανὰς κατακαυθῆναι καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς ὄντων διαφθαρῆναι. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἀποσφαλεῖς τῆς ἐλπίδος οὐδ' ὡς ἔληγεν, ἀλλὰ προσεκαρτέρει τῇ πολιορκίᾳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, νομίζων τῷ χρόνῳ καταπολεμήσειν τοὺς πολεμίους.

49. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν τῶν ἰδίων ἦτταν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου δύναμιν ἔχων ἀξιόλογον πεζικὴν τε καὶ ναυτικὴν. κατενεχθεὶς δὲ τῆς Κύπρου πρὸς τὴν Πάφον ἐκ τῶν πόλεων
276

catapults, and on the highest his lightest catapults ^{307 B.C.} and a large number of ballistae; and he also stationed on the helepolis more than two hundred men to operate these engines in the proper manner.

Bringing the engines up to the city and hurling a shower of missiles, he cleared the battlements with the ballistae and shattered the walls with the rams. Since those within resisted boldly and opposed his engines of war with other devices, for some days the battle was doubtful, both sides suffering hardships and severe wounds; and when finally the wall was falling and the city was in danger of being taken by storm, the assault was interrupted by the coming of night. Menelaüs, seeing clearly that the city would be taken unless he tried something new, gathered a large amount of dry wood, at about midnight threw this upon the siege engines of the enemy, and at the same time all shot down fire-bearing arrows from the walls and set on fire the largest of the siege engines. As the flames suddenly blazed high, Demetrius tried to come to the rescue; but the flames got the start of him, with the result that the engines were completely destroyed and many of those who manned them were lost. Demetrius, although disappointed in his expectations, did not stop but pushed the siege persistently by both land and sea, believing that he would overcome the enemy in time.

49. When Ptolemy heard of the defeat of his men,¹ he sailed from Egypt with considerable land and sea forces. Reaching Cyprus at Paphos, he received

¹ The defeat described in chap. 47. 3.

² Fischer suggests the addition of ἐλαττόνων before πετροβόλων.

³ πάντες οἰστοὺς Fischer, cp. Arrian, 2. 21. 3; πάντας τοὺς.

παρέδεξατο τὰ σκάφη καὶ παρέπλευσεν εἰς Κίτιον,
 2 τῆς Σαλαμίνοσ ἀπέχον σταδίουσ διακοσίουσ. εἶχε
 δὲ τὰσ πάσασ ναύσ μακράσ ἑκατόν καὶ τεσσαρά-
 κοντά· τούτων δ' ἦν ἡ μεγίστη πενήτηρσ, ἡ δ'
 ἐλαχίστη τετρήρησ· στρατιωτικά δὲ πόρια ταύταισ
 3 ἐπηκολούθει πλείω τῶν διακοσίουσ, ἄγοντα πεζούσ
 οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν μυρίων. οὗτοσ μὲν οὖν πρὸσ
 τόν Μενέλαον κατὰ γῆν ἔπεμψέ τινασ, διακελευό-
 μενοσ τὰσ ναύσ, ἂν ἦ δυνατόν, κατὰ τάχοσ ἐκ τῆσ
 Σαλαμίνοσ πρὸσ αὐτόν ἀποστείλαι, οὐσασ ἐξήκοντα·
 ἠλπίζε γάρ, εἰ προσλάβοι ταύτασ, ραδίωσ κρατήσειν
 τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, διακοσίουσ σκάφεσιν ἀγωνιζόμενοσ.
 4 ὁ δὲ Δημήτριοσ νοήσασ αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβολὴν ἐπὶ
 μὲν τῆσ πολιορκίασ ἀπέλιπε μέρησ τῆσ δυναμείωσ,
 τὰσ δὲ ναύσ ἀπάσασ πληρώσασ καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν
 τούσ κρατίστουσ ἐμβιβάσασ βέλη καὶ πετροβόλουσ
 ἐνέθετο καὶ τῶν τρισπιθάμων ὀξυβελῶν τούσ ἱκα-
 5 νούσ ταίσ πρῶραισ ἐπέστησε. κοσμήσασ δὲ πολυ-
 τελώσ πρὸσ ναυμαχίαν τόν στόλον περιέπλευσε τὴν
 πόλιν καὶ κατὰ τό στόμα τοῦ λιμένος μικρόν ἔξω
 βέλουσ ἀφείδ τὰσ ἀγκύρασ διενυκτέρευσε, ἅμα μὲν
 τὰσ ἐκ τῆσ πόλεωσ ναύσ κωλύων συμμίξει ταίσ
 ἄλλαισ, ἅμα δὲ καραδοκῶν τόν ἐπίπλουν τῶν πο-
 6 λεμίων καὶ πρὸσ ναυμαχίαν ὦν ἔτοιμοσ. τοῦ δὲ
 Πτολεμαίου πλέοντοσ ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα καὶ τῶν
 ὑπηρετικῶν πλοίων συνεπομένων πόρρωθεν κατα-
 πληκτικῶν δρᾶσθαι συνέβαινε τόν στόλον διὰ τό
 πλήθοσ.

50. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριοσ κατανοήσασ τόν ἐπίπλουν
 Ἄντισθένην μὲν τόν ναύαρχον ἔχοντα ναύσ δέκα

slips from the cities and coasted along to Citium, 307 B.C., which was distant from Salamis two hundred stades.¹ He had in all one hundred and forty² ships of war, of which the largest were quinqueremes and the smallest quadriremes; more than two hundred transports followed, which carried at least ten thousand foot-soldiers. Ptolemy sent certain men to Menelaüs by land, directing him, if possible, to send him quickly the ships from Salamis, which numbered sixty; for he hoped that, if he received these as reinforcement, he would easily be superior in the naval engagement since he would have two hundred ships in the battle. Learning of his intention, Demetrius left a part of his forces for the siege; and, manning all his ships and embarking upon them the best of his soldiers, he equipped them with missiles and ballistae and mounted on the prows a sufficient number of catapults for throwing bolts three spans³ in length. After making the fleet ready in every way for a naval battle, he sailed around the city and, anchoring at the mouth of the harbour just out of range, spent the night, preventing the ships from the city from joining the others, and at the same time watching for the coming of the enemy and occupying a position ready for battle. When Ptolemy sailed up toward Salamis, the service vessels following at a distance, his fleet was awe-inspiring to behold because of the multitude of its ships.

50. When Demetrius observed Ptolemy's approach, he left the admiral Antisthenes with ten of the distance by land; but the distance by sea around Cape Pedalium is at least twice as great.

¹ Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 16. 1, gives the number as 150.

² About 21 inches. For this battle cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 16; Polyænus, 4. 7. 7.

¹ About 23 miles, which is approximately correct for the

τῶν πεντηρικῶν ἀπέλιπε κωλύσοντα τὰς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ναῦς ἐπεξιέναι πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν, ἔχοντας τοῦ λιμένος στενὸν τὸν ἔκπλου, τοῖς δ' ἵππευσι προσέταξε παράγειν παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν, ἵν' ἐάν τι γένηται πταῖσμα, διασώσεται¹ τοὺς πρὸς τὴν γῆν² διανηξομένους. αὐτὸς δ' ἐκτάξας τὰς ναῦς ἀπήντα τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἔχων τὰς ἀπάσας ὀκτῶ πλείους τῶν ἑκατὸν³ σὺν ταῖς πληρωθείσαις ἐκ τῶν χωρίων τῶν ληφθέντων· τούτων δ' ἦσαν αἱ μέγισταί μὲν ἐπτή-³ρεις, αἱ πλείοται δὲ πενήτηρεις. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐνυμον κέρας ἐπέιχον ἐπτήρεις ἑπτὰ Φοινίκων, τετρήρεις δὲ τριάκοντα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Μηδίων τοῦ ναυάρχου τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντας· ἐπίπλους δὲ τούτοις ἔταξεν ἑξήρεις δέκα καὶ πενήτηρεις ἄλλας τοσαύτας, διεγνωνκῶς³ ἰσχυρὸν κατασκευάσαι τοῦτο τὸ κέρας ἐφ' οὗ καὶ αὐτὸς ἡμελλε διαγωνίζεσθαι.⁴ κατὰ μέσην δὲ τὴν τάξιν τὰ ἐλάχιστα τῶν σκαφῶν ἔστησεν, ὧν ἡγούντο Θεμισίων τε ὁ Σάμιος καὶ Μαρσύας ὁ τὰς Μακεδονικὰς πράξεις συναξαμένος. τὸ δὲ δεξιὸν εἶχε κέρας Ἡγήσιππος τε ὁ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς καὶ Πλειστιάς ὁ Κῶος, ἀρχικυβερνήτης ὧν τοῦ σύμπαντος στόλου.

⁵ Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἔτι νυκτὸς ἐπέπλει κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα, νομίζων φθάσειν⁴ τοὺς πολεμίους τὸν εἴσπλου ποιησάμενος· ὡς δ' ἡμέρας ἐπιγενομένης οὐ μακρὰν ὁ τῶν ἐναντίων

quinqueremes to prevent the ships in the city from ^{307 B.C.} going forth for the battle, since the harbour had a narrow exit; and he ordered the cavalry to patrol the shore so that, if any wreck should occur, they might rescue those who should swim across to the land. He himself drew up the fleet and moved against the enemy with one hundred and eight ships in all,¹ including those that had been provided with crews from the captured towns. The largest of the ships were sevens and most of them were quinqueremes.² The left wing was composed of seven Phoenician sevens and thirty Athenian quadriremes, Medius the admiral having the command. Sailing behind these he placed ten sixes and as many quinqueremes, for he had decided to make strong this wing where he himself was going to fight the decisive battle. In the middle of the line he stationed the lightest of his ships, which Themison of Samos and Marsyas,³ who compiled the history of Macedonia, commanded. The right wing was commanded by Hegesippus of Halicarnassus and Pleistias of Cos, who was the chief pilot of the whole fleet.

At first, while it was still night, Ptolemy made for Salamis at top speed, believing that he could gain an entrance before the enemy was ready; but as day broke, the fleet of the enemy in battle array was

16) gives the total as 180, Polyænus (4. 7. 7) as 170. If we were right in regard to the *βαρύτεραι στρατιώτιδες* (cp. chap. 47. 1. and note), Demetrius by Diodorus' own count should have had in this battle 110 triremes and quadriremes and 43 heavier warships (10 having been left at Salamis) plus any from the captured ports.

² This statement also appears to be false.

³ According to Suidas he was a half-brother of Antigonos. He wrote a history of Macedonia in 10 books, one of Attica in 12 books, and a work on the education of Alexander.

¹ διασώσεται Dindorf, διασώσαιεν Fischer, F, διασώση μὲν RX.

² See note on translation.

³ ἴσως after διεγνωνκῶς omitted by Dindorf.

⁴ φθάσει Dindorf: φθάσαι Fischer, following the MSS.

¹ The number is probably corrupt; Plutarch (*Demetrius*, 280

στόλος ἐκτεταγμένους ἑωράτο, καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ πρὸς
6 τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρεσκευάζετο. τὰ μὲν οὖν πόρια
πύρρωθεν ἐπακολουθεῖν παρήγγειλεν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων
νεῶν τὴν ἀρμόζουσαν τάξιν ποιησάμενος αὐτὸς τὸ
λαῖον κέρας διακατεῖχε, συναγωνιζομένων αὐτῷ
τῶν μεγίστων σκαφῶν. τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς διατάξεως
γενομένης εὐχὰς ἐκάτεροι τοῖς θεοῖς ἐποιοῦντο,
καθάπερ ἦν ἔθος, διὰ τῶν κελευστῶν, συνεπιλα-
βομένου καὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῆ φωνῆ.

51. Οἱ δὲ δυνάσται, ὡς ἂν περὶ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῶν
ὄλων μέλλοντες διακινδυνεύειν, ἐν ἀγωνίᾳ πολλῇ
καθειστήκεισαν. Δημήτριος μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐναντιῶν
ἀποσχὼν ὡς ἂν τρεῖς σταδίου ἦεν τὸ συγκείμενον
πρὸς μάχην σύσσημον, ἀσπίδα κεχρυσωμένην, φα-
2 νεράν πᾶσιν ἐκ διαδοχῆς· τὸ παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ
τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων ποιησάντων ταχὺ τὸ διεῖργον
διάστημα συνηρέθη. ὡς δ' αἶ τε σάλπιγγες τὸ
πολεμικὸν ἐσήμαιον καὶ συνηλάσξαν αἱ δυνάμεις
ἀμφότεραι, φερομένων ἀπασῶν τῶν νεῶν εἰς ἐμ-
βολὴν καταπληκτικῶς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τοῖς τόξοις
καὶ τοῖς πετροβόλοις, ἔτι δὲ τοῖς ἀκοντίσμασι πυκ-
νοῖς χρώμενοι κατετραυμάτιζον τοὺς ὑποπίπτοντας·
εἶτα συνεγγισάντων τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ μελλούσης
γίνεσθαι τῆς ἐμβολῆς βιαίου οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν κατα-
στρωμάτων συγκαθῆκαν, οἱ δ' ἐρέται παρακλη-
θέντες ὑπὸ τῶν κελευστῶν ἐκθυμώτερον ἐνέκειντο.
3 ἀπὸ κράτους δὲ καὶ βίας ἐλαθεισῶν τῶν νεῶν αἱ
μὲν παρέσυρον ἀλλήλων τοὺς ταρσοὺς, ὥστε πρὸς
φυγὴν καὶ διωγμὸν ἀχρήστους γίνεσθαι καὶ τοὺς
ἐπιβεβηκότας ἀνδρας ὠρηκώτας πρὸς ἀλκὴν κω-
λύεσθαι τῆς πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον ὁρμῆς· αἱ δὲ κατὰ
πρῶραν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις συρράπτουσαι πρύμναν ἀνε-
282

visible at no great distance, and Ptolemy also pre- 307 B.C.
pared for the battle. Ordering the supply ships to
follow at a distance and effecting a suitable formation
of the other ships, he himself took command of the left
wing with the largest of his warships fighting under
him. After the fleet had been disposed in this way,
both sides prayed to the gods as was the custom, the
signalmen¹ leading and the crews joining in the
response.

51. The princes, since they were about to fight for
their lives and their all, were in much anxiety. When
Demetrius was about three stades² distant from the
enemy, he raised the battle signal that had been
agreed upon, a gilded shield, and this sign was made
known to all by being repeated in relays. Since
Ptolemy also gave a similar signal, the distance be-
tween the fleets was rapidly reduced. When the
trumpets gave the signal for battle and both forces
raised the battle cry, all the ships rushed to the en-
counter in a terrifying manner; using their bows and
their ballistae at first, then their javelins in a shower,
the men wounded those who were within range;
then when the ships had come close together and the
encounter was about to take place with violence,
the soldiers on the decks crouched down and the oar-
men, spurred on by the signalmen, bent more des-
perately to their oars. As the ships drove together
with force and violence, in some cases they swept off
each other's oars so that the ships became useless for
flight or pursuit, and the men who were on board,
though eager for a fight, were prevented from joining
in the battle; but where the ships had met prow to

¹ The men who kept time for the oarsmen.

² About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

κρούοντο πρὸς ἄλλην ἐμβολήν· καὶ κατετραυματίζον ἀλλήλους οἱ ταύταις ἐφεστώτες, ἅτε τοῦ σκοποῦ σύνεγγυς ἐκάστοις κειμένου. τινὲς δὲ τῶν τριηραρχῶν ἐκ πλαγίας τυπτόντων¹ καὶ τῶν ἐμβόλων δυσασποσάστως ἐχόντων ἐπεπήδων ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς, πολλὰ καὶ πάσχοντες δεινὰ καὶ
 4 διατιθέντες· οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐγγιζόντων τοίχων ἐφαψάμενοι καὶ σφαλέντες τῆς βάσεως περιέπιπτον εἰς θάλασσαν καὶ παραχρῆμα τοῖς δόρασιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφεστώτων ἐφονεύοντο, οἱ δὲ κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπιβολῆς τοὺς μὲν ἀνήρουν, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ τὴν στενοχωρίαν ἐκβιαζόμενοι περιέτρεπον εἰς τὸ πέλαγος. ὅλως δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλογοι συνίσταντο μάχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν ἡττόνων ἐπικρατούντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκαφῶν ὑπεροχήν, τῶν δὲ κρειττόνων θλιβομένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἐλάττωμα καὶ τὴν ἀνωμαλίαν τῶν συμβαινόντων ἐν τοῖς τοιοῦτοις
 5 κινδύνοις. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀγώνων διάδηλος ἡ ἀρετὴ γίνεται, δυναμένη τυγχάνειν τῶν πρωτείων μηδενὸς ἕξωθεν αὐτομάτου παρενοχλοῦντος· κατὰ δὲ τὰς ναυμαχίας πολλὰς καὶ ποικίλας αἰτίας συμβαίνει παραλόγως ἐλαττοῦν τοὺς δι' ἀνδρείαν δικαίως ἂν τυχόντας τῆς νίκης.

52. Λαμπρότατα δὲ πάντων Δημήτριος ἠγωνίσαστο τῆς ἐπτήρουσ² ἐπιβεβηκῶς ἐπὶ τῇ πρύμνῃ. ἀθρόων γὰρ αὐτῷ περιχυθέντων οὓς μὲν ταῖς λόγχαις ἀκοντίζων, οὓς δὲ ἐκ χειρὸς τῷ δόρατι τύπτων ἀνῆρει· πολλῶν δὲ καὶ παντοίων βελῶν ἐπ' αὐτὸν φερομένων ἃ μὲν προορώμενος ἐξέκλιεν, ἃ δὲ τοῖς

prow with their rams, they drew back for another ^{307 B.C.} charge, and the soldiers on board shot at each other with effect since the mark was close at hand for each party. Some of the men, when their captains had delivered a broadside blow and the rams had become firmly fixed, leaped aboard the ships of the enemy, receiving and giving severe wounds; for certain of them, after grasping the rail of a ship that was drawing near, missed their footing, fell into the sea, and at once were killed with spears by those who stood above them; and others, making good their intent, slew some of the enemy and, forcing others along the narrow deck, drove them into the sea. As a whole the fighting was varied and full of surprises: many times those who were weaker got the upper hand because of the height of their ships, and those who were stronger were foiled by inferiority of position and by the irregularity with which things happen in fighting of this kind. For in contests on land, valour is made clearly evident, since it is able to gain the upper hand when nothing external and fortuitous interferes; but in naval battles there are many causes of various kinds that, contrary to reason, defeat those who would properly gain the victory through prowess.

52. Demetrius fought most brilliantly of all, having taken his stand on the stern of his seven. A crowd of men rushed upon him, but by hurling his javelins at some of them and by striking others at close range with his spear, he slew them; and although many missiles of all sorts were aimed at him, he avoided some that he saw in time and received others

¹ τυπτόντων Geer, ἔτυπτον.

² Reiske adds αὐτοῦ or ναυαρχίδος before ἐπτήρους. Fischer suggests τῆς ἰδίας ἐπτήρους.

2 σκεπαστηρίοις ὄπλοις ἐδέχετο. τριῶν δ' ὑπερασπι-
ζόντων αὐτὸν εἰς μὲν λόγχῃ πληγείς ἔπασεν, οἱ δὲ
δύο κατετραυματίσθησαν. τέλος δὲ τοὺς ἀντιστάν-
τας ὁ Δημήτριος ἐκβιασάμενος καὶ τροπὴν τοῦ
3 φυγεῖν ἠνάγκασεν. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὰ μέγιστα τῶν
σκαφῶν καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους ἄνδρας ἔχων μεθ'
αὐτοῦ ραδίως ἐτρέψατο τοὺς καθ' αὐτὸν τεταγ-
μένους καὶ τῶν νεῶν ἅς μὲν κατέδυσεν, ἅς δὲ αὐτ-
ἀνδρουσ εἶλεν. ὑποστρέφων δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ νικήματος
ἤλπιζε καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ραδίως χειρῶσασθαι θεωρή-
σας δὲ τό τε δεξιὸν¹ κέρας τῶν ἰδίων συντετριμμένον
καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς ἀπάσας πρὸς φυγὴν ὠρημμένας,
ἔτι δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον μετὰ βάρους ἐπι-
φερομένους ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Κίτιον.

4 Δημήτριος δὲ νικήσας τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῶ μὲν Νέων
καὶ Βουρίχῳ παρέδωκε τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τῶν πλοίων,
προστάξας διώκειν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ διανη-
χομένους ἀναλαμβάνειν· αὐτὸς δὲ τὰς ἰδίας ναῦς
κοσμήσας τοῖς ἀκροστολίοις καὶ τὰς ἀλούσας ἐφελ-
κόμενος τὸν πλοῦν ἐποιεῖτο πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον
5 καὶ τὸν οἰκεῖον λιμένα. κατὰ δὲ τὸν τῆς ναυμαχίας
καιρὸν Μενέλαος ὁ ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγὸς πλη-
ρώσας τὰς ἐξήκοντα ναῦς ἐξαπέστειλε πρὸς βοήθειαν
τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ, ναύαρχον ἐπιστήσας Μενοίτιον.
γενομένου δ' ἀγῶνος περὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος πρὸς
τὰς ἐφορμούσας ναῦς καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως βια-
σαμένων αἱ μὲν τοῦ Δημητρίου δέκα ναῦς ἔφυγον
πρὸς τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Μενοί-
τιον ἀναπλεύσαντες καὶ τῶν καιρῶν μικρὸν ὑστερή-
σαντες ἀνέστρεψαν πάλιν εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα.

6 Τῆς δὲ ναυμαχίας τοιοῦτον τέλος λαβούσης τῶν
286

upon his defensive armour. Of the three men who ^{307 B.C.}
protected him with shields, one fell struck by a
lance and the other two were severely wounded.
Finally Demetrius drove back the forces confront-
ing him, created a rout in the right wing, and forth-
with forced even the ships next to the wing to flee.
Ptolemy, who had with himself the heaviest of his
ships and the strongest men, easily routed those
stationed opposite him, sinking some of the ships
and capturing others with their crews. Turning back
from that victorious action, he expected easily to
subdue the others also; but when he saw that the
right wing of his forces had been shattered and all
those next to that wing driven into flight, and further,
that Demetrius was pressing on with full force, he
sailed back to Citium.

Demetrius, after winning the victory, gave the
transports to Neon and Burichus, ordering them to
pursue and pick up those who were swimming in the
sea; and he himself, decking his own ships with bow
and stern ornaments and towing the captured craft,
sailed to his camp and his home port. At the time
of the naval battle Menelaüs, the general in Salamis,
had manned his sixty ships and sent them as a rein-
forcement to Ptolemy, placing Menoetius in com-
mand. When a battle occurred at the harbour mouth
with the ships on guard there, and when the ships
from the city pressed forward vigorously, Demetrius'
ten ships fled to the camp of the army; and Menoe-
tius, after sailing out and arriving a little too late,
returned to Salamis.

In the naval battle, whose outcome was as stated,

¹ δεξιὸν Geer, cp. chaps. 50. 6; 52. 2: εὐώνυμον.

μὲν πορίων ἦλω πλείω τῶν ἑκατόν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν σχεδὸν στρατιῶται ὀκτακισχίλιοι· τῶν δὲ μακρῶν αὐτανδροὶ μὲν ἐλήφθησαν τεσσαράκοντα, διεφθάρησαν δὲ περὶ ὀγδοήκοντα, ἄς πλήρεις οὖσας θαλάττης κατήγαγον οἱ κρατήσαντες εἰς τὴν πρὸς τῇ πόλει στρατοπεδείαν. διεφθάρη δὲ καὶ τῶν Δημητρίου σκαφῶν εἴκοσι· πάντα δὲ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐπιμελείας τυχόντα παρείχετο τὰς ἀρμοζούσας χρείας.

58. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Πτολεμαῖος ἀπογνοὺς τὰ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον ἀπῆρεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. Δημήτριος δὲ πάσας τὰς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεις παραλαβὼν καὶ τοὺς φρουροῦντας στρατιώτας, τούτους μὲν εἰς τάξεις κατεχώρισεν, ὄντας πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους ἑξακισχιλίους συντεταγμένους, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ἑξακοσίους, πρὸς δὲ τὸν πατέρα ταχέως ἐμβιβάσας εἰς τὴν μεγίστην ναῦν τοὺς δηλώσοιτας περὶ τῶν κατὰ 2 ὀρθωθέντων ἑξαπέστειλεν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος πυθόμενος τὴν γεγενημένην νίκην καὶ μετewρισθεὶς ἐπὶ τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ προτερήματος διάδημα περιέθετο καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἐχρημάτιζε βασιλεὺς, συγχωρήσας καὶ τῷ Δημητρίῳ τῆς αὐτῆς τυγχάνειν προσηγορίας 3 καὶ τιμῆς. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος οὐδὲν τῇ ψυχῇ ταπεινωθεὶς διὰ τὴν ἦτταν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁμοίως ἀνέλαβε τὸ διάδημα καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας ἀνέγραφεν ἑαυτὸν 4 βασιλέα. παραπλησίως δὲ τούτοις καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ δυνάσται ζηλοτυπήσαντες ἀνηγόρευον ἑαυτοὺς βασιλεῖς, Σέλευκος μὲν προσφάτως τὰς ἄνω σατραπείας προσκεκτημένος, Λυσίμαχος δὲ καὶ Κάσανδρος τὰς ἐξ ἀρχῆς δοθείσας μερίδας διατηροῦντες.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ περὶ τούτων ἰκανῶς εἰρηκότες ἐν μέρει διέξμεν περὶ τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην καὶ Σικελίαν πραχθέντων.

more than a hundred of the supply ships were taken, ^{307 B.C.} upon which were almost eight thousand soldiers, and of the warships forty were captured with their crews and about eighty were disabled, which the victors towed, full of sea water, to the camp before the city. Twenty of Demetrius' ships were disabled, but all of these, after receiving proper care, continued to perform the services for which they were suited.

53. Thereafter Ptolemy gave up the fight in Cyprus and returned to Egypt. Demetrius, after he had taken over all the cities of the island and their garrisons, enrolled the men in companies; and when they were organized they came to sixteen thousand foot and about six hundred horse. He at once sent messengers to his father to inform him of the successes, embarking them on his largest ship. And when Antigonos heard of the victory that had been gained, elated by the magnitude of his good fortune, he assumed the diadem and from that time on he used the style of king; and he permitted Demetrius also to assume this same title and rank. Ptolemy, however, not at all humbled in spirit by his defeat, also assumed the diadem and always signed himself king.¹ And in a similar fashion in rivalry with them the rest of the princes also called themselves kings: Seleucus, who had recently gained the upper satrapies, and Lysimachus and Cassander, who still retained the territories originally allotted to them.²

Now that we have said enough about these matters, we shall relate in their turn the events that took place in Libya and in Sicily.

¹ Ptolemy's assumption of the diadem is placed in the year 305/4 by the Parian Marble, *FGrH*, 239. B 23.

² Continued in chap. 73.

54. Ἀγαθοκλῆς γὰρ πυθόμενος τοὺς προειρη-
 μένους δυνάστας ἀνηρημένους τὸ διάδημα¹ καὶ
 νομίζων μήτε δυνάμει μήτε χώρα μήτε τοῖς πρα-
 χθεῖσι λείπεσθαι τούτων ἑαυτὸν ἀνηγόρευσε βασιλέα.
 καὶ διάδημα μὲν οὐκ ἔκρινεν ἔχειν· ἐφόρει γὰρ αἰεὶ
 στέφανον, ὃν κατὰ τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος ἐκ
 τῆς ἱερωσύνης² περικείμενος οὐκ ἀπέθετο περὶ
 τῆς δυναστείας ἀγωνιζόμενος· ἔνιοι δὲ φασιν αὐτὸν
 ἐπιτετηδεύσθαι τοῦτον ἐξ ἀρχῆς φορεῖν διὰ τὸ μὴ
 2 λίαν αὐτὸν εὐχαίτην εἶναι.³ οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῆς προσ-
 ηγορίας ταύτης ἄξιόν τι σπεύδων πράξαι ἐπὶ μὲν
 Ἴτυκαίους ἐστράτευσεν ἀφεστηκότας· ἄφνω δ' αὐ-
 τὸν τῇ πόλει προσπεσὼν καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας
 ἀπειλημμένων πολιτικῶν ζωγρήσας εἰς τριακοσίου
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διδούς ἄφεσιν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων
 ἡξίου παραδιδόναί τὴν πόλιν· οὐ προσεχόντων δὲ
 τῶν ἔνδον συνεπήγγυε μηχανὴν καὶ κρεμάσας ἐπ'
 αὐτῇ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους προσήγαγε τοῖς τείχεσιν.
 3 οἱ δ' Ἴτυκαῖοι τοὺς μὲν ἠτυχηκότας ἠλέουν, πλείονα
 δὲ λόγον τῆς τῶν ἀπάντων ἐλευθερίας ἢ τῆς ἐκείων
 σωτηρίας ποιούμενοι διέλαβον τὰ τεῖχη τοῖς στρα-
 τιώταις καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν εὐγενῶς ὑπέμενον.
 4 εἰθ' ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπιστήσας τῇ μηχανῇ τοὺς
 τε ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ σφειδονήτας καὶ τοξότας ἀπὸ
 ταύτης ἀγωνιζόμενος ἤρχετο τῆς πολιορκίας καὶ
 ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν ἔνδον ὥσπερ καυτήριά τινα προσ-

¹ τὸ διάδημα added by Rhodoman.

² ἱερωσύνης ὃν MSS., ὃν transferred by Dindorf.

³ διὰ τὸ . . . εἶναι editors: διὰ τὸ μὴ τέλειον αὐτὸν εὐχαιτὰν εἶναι F., ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ λίαν αὐ. εὐ. εἰ. Fischer.

54. When Agathocles heard that the princes whom ^{307 B.C.}
 we have just mentioned had assumed the diadem,
 since he thought that neither in power nor in territory
 nor in deeds was he inferior to them, he called him-
 self king. He decided not to take a diadem; for
 he habitually wore a chaplet, which at the time when
 he seized the tyranny was his because of some priest-
 hood and which he did not give up while he was
 struggling to gain the supreme power. But some say
 that he originally had made it his habit to wear this
 because he did not have a good head of hair.¹ How-
 ever this may be, in his desire to do something worthy
 of this title, he made a campaign against the people
 of Utica, who had deserted him.² Making a sudden
 attack upon their city and taking prisoner those of
 the citizens who were caught in the open country to
 the number of three hundred, he at first offered a
 free pardon and requested the surrender of the
 city; but when those in the city did not heed his
 offer, he constructed a siege engine,³ hung the
 prisoners upon it, and brought it up to the walls. The
 Uticans pitied the unfortunate men; yet, holding
 the liberty of all of more account than the safety of
 these, they assigned posts on the walls to the soldiers
 and bravely awaited the assault. Then Agathocles,
 placing upon the engine his catapults, slingers, and
 bowmen, and fighting from this, began the assault,
 applying, as it were, branding-irons to the souls of

Caesar welcomed the right to wear a laurel wreath (Suetonius, *Divus Iulius*, 45. 2).

² But, according to Polybius, I. 82. 8, Utica and Hippu Aera (cp. chap. 55. 3) were the only cities that had remained true to Carthage.

³ Probably a movable tower like the "helepolis" of chap. 48. 2.

¹ Cp. Aelian, *Var. Hist.* 11. 4. For a similar reason Julius

5 ἦγεν· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἐστῶτες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὠκνοῦν τοῖς βέλεσι χρῆσασθαι, προκειμένων αὐτοῖς σκοπῶν πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὧν ἦσάν τινας καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων· ἐπικειμένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων βαρύτερον ἠναγκάζοντο τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς μηχανῆς ὄντας 6 ἀμύνεσθαι. ἔμβα δὴ συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι παράλογα πάθη τοῖς Ἴτυκαίοις καὶ τύχης ἐπηρεασμὸν ἐν ἀνάγκαις κειμένοις ἀνεκφεύκτοις¹. προβεβλημένων γὰρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς ἠλωκότας τῶν ἐξ Ἴτύκης ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἢ τούτων φειδομένους περιορᾶν ὑποχέριον τοῖς πολεμίοις γινομένην τὴν πατρίδα ἢ τῇ πόλει βοηθοῦντας ἀηλεῶς φονεῦσαι πλήθος πολι- 7 τῶν ἡτυχηκότων. ὅπερ καὶ συνέβη γενέσθαι· ἀμυνομένοι γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ παντοίους βέλους χρώμενοι καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἐφεστηκότων τῇ μηχανῇ κατηκόντισαν καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν κρεμαμένων πολιτῶν σώματα κατηκίσαντο, τὰ² δὲ τοῖς ὄξυβελέσι πρὸς τῇ μηχανῇ προσκαθῆλωσαν καθ' οὓς ποτε τύχοι τοῦ σώματος τόπους, ὥστε σταυρῶ παραπλησίαν εἶναι τὴν ὕβριν ἅμα καὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν. καὶ ταῦτ' ἐγένετό τισιν ὑπὸ συγγενῶν ἢ φίλων, εἰ τύχοι, τῆς ἀνάγκης οὐ πολυπραγμονούσης τι τῶν παρ' ἀνθρώποισι δόσιων.

55. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ὁρῶν αὐτοὺς ἀπαθῶς ὠρμηκότας πρὸς τὸν κίνδυνον, περιστήσας πανταχόθεν τὴν δύναμιν καὶ κατὰ τινα τόπον φαύλως ὤκοδομημένον βιασάμενος εἰσέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. 2 τῶν δ' Ἴτυκαίων τῶν μὲν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας, τῶν δ' εἰς

those within the city. Those standing on the walls 307 B.C. at first hesitated to use their missiles since the targets presented to them were their own fellow-countrymen, of whom some were indeed the most distinguished of their citizens; but when the enemy pressed on more heavily, they were forced to defend themselves against those who manned the engine. As a result there came unparalleled suffering and spiteful treatment of fortune to the men of Utica, placed as they were in dire straits from which there was no escape; for since the Greeks had set up before them as shields the men of Utica who had been captured, it was necessary either to spare these and idly watch the fatherland fall into the hands of the enemy or, in protecting the city, to slaughter mercilessly a large number of unfortunate fellow citizens. And this, indeed, is what took place; for as they resisted the enemy and employed missiles of every kind, they shot down some of the men who were stationed on the engine, and they also mangled some of their fellow citizens who were hanging there, and others they nailed to the engine with their bolts at whatever places on the body the missiles chanced to strike, so that the wanton violence and the punishment almost amounted to crucifixion. And this fate befell some at the hands of kinsmen and friends, if so it chanced, since necessity is not curiously concerned for what is holy among men.

55. But when Agathocles saw that they were cold-bloodedly intent on fighting, he put his army in position to attack from every side and, forcing an entrance at a point where the wall had been poorly constructed, broke into the city. As some of the Uticans fled into their houses, others into temples,

¹ κειμένοις ἀνεκφεύκτοις Reiske: κείμενοι ἀνεκφευκτον.

² τινὰς τῶν ἐφ. τῇ μη. κατηκόντισαν καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν κρ. πολ. σώματα κατηκίσαντο, τὰ Geer: τὰ τῶν ἐφ. τῇ μη. σώματα κατηκίσαντο καὶ τινὰς μὲν τῶν κρ. πολ. κατηκόντισαν, τινὰς.

3 *ιερά καταφευγόντων δι' ὀργῆς αὐτοὺς ἔχων φόνον τὴν πόλιν ἐπλήρωσε. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διέφθειρε, τοὺς δ' ἀλόντας ἐκρέμασε, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ θεῶν ἱερά καὶ βωμοὺς καταφευγόντας διαψευσθῆναι*
καὶ φυλακὴν ἀπολιπὼν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἔστρατοπέδευσεν ἐπὶ τῆν Ἴππου καλουμένην ἄκραν, ὠχυρωμένην φυσικῶς τῇ παρακειμένη λιμνῇ. πολιορκήσας δὲ αὐτὴν ἐνεργῶς καὶ τῶν ἐγχωρίων ναυμαχία περιγεγόμενος κατὰ κράτος εἶλε. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τὰς πόλεις χειρωσάμενος τῶν τε ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ τόπων τῶν πλείστων ἐκυρίευσεν καὶ τῶν τῆν μεσόγειον οἰκούντων πλὴν τῶν Νομάδων· ὧν τινὲς μὲν φιλίαν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποιήσαντο, τινὲς δ'
 4 *ἐκαραδόκουν τὴν τῶν ὄλων κρίσιν. τέτταρα γὰρ τὴν Λιβύην διείληφε γένη, Φοίνικες μὲν οἱ τὴν Καρχηδόνα τότε κατοικοῦντες, Λιβυφοίνικες δὲ πολλὰς ἔχοντες πόλεις ἐπιθαλαττίους καὶ κοινωνοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἐπιγαμίας, οἷς ἀπὸ τῆς συμπεπλεγμένης συγγενείας συνέβη τυχεῖν ταύτης τῆς προσηγορίας· ὁ δὲ πολὺς λαὸς τῶν ἐγχωρίων, ἀρχαιότατος ὢν, Λίβυς ὀνομάζετο, μισῶν διαφέροντως τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διὰ τὸ βάρος τῆς ἐπιστασίας· οἱ δὲ τελευταῖοι Νομάδες ὑπῆρχον, πολλὴν τῆς Λιβύης νεμόμενοι μέχρι τῆς ἐρήμου.*
 5 *Ἄγαθοκλῆς δὲ τοῖς μὲν κατὰ Λιβύην συμμαχοῖσιν καὶ ταῖς δυνάμεσιν ὑπερέχων τῶν Καρχηδονίων, περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ πραγμάτων ἀγωνιῶν ἀφρακτὰ καὶ πεντηκοντόρους ναυπηγησάμενος ἐν-*

Agathocles, enraged as he was against them, filled ³⁰⁷ a.c. the city with slaughter. Some he killed in hand-to-hand fighting; those who were captured he hanged, and those who had fled to temples and altars of the gods he cheated of their hopes. When he had sacked the movable property, he left a garrison in possession of the city, and led his army into position against the place called Hippu Acra,¹ which was made naturally strong by the marsh that lay before it. After laying siege to this with vigour and getting the better of its people in a naval battle, he took it by storm. When he had conquered the cities in this way, he became master both of most of the places along the sea and of the peoples dwelling in the interior except the Nomads, of whom some arrived at terms of friendship with him and some awaited the final issue. For four stocks have divided Libya: the Phoenicians, who at that time occupied Carthage; the Libyphoenicians, who have many cities along the sea and intermarry with the Carthaginians, and who received this name as a result of the interwoven ties of kinship. Of the inhabitants the race that was most numerous and oldest was called Libyan, and they hated the Carthaginians with a special bitterness because of the weight of their overlordship; and last were the Nomads, who pastured their herds over a large part of Libya as far as the desert.

Now that Agathocles was superior to the Carthaginians by reason of his Libyan allies and his own armies but was much troubled about the situation in Sicily, he constructed light ships and penteconters

Bisertê; cp. Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*², 4. 1. 195, note 2. Here Agathocles gathered material for the construction of his fleet, Appian, *African Wars*, 110.

¹ Literally, "The citadel of the horse" or "The cape of the horse," identified with Hippos Diarrhytus, the modern

εβίβασε στρατιώτας δισχιλίους. καταλιπὼν δὲ τῶν ἐν τῇ Λιβύῃ πραγμάτων στρατηγὸν Ἀγάθαρχον τὸν υἱὸν ἀνήχθη ταῖς ναυσίν, ἐπὶ Σικελίαν τὸν πλοῦν ποιούμενος.

56. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Ξενόδοκος ὁ τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων στρατηγὸς πολλὰς μὲν τῶν πόλεων ἠλευθερωκῶς, ἐλπίδας δὲ μεγάλας παρεσχηκῶς τοῖς Σικελιώταις τῆς καθ' ὅλην τὴν νῆσον αὐτονομίας ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγούς, οὖσαν πεζῶν μὲν πλείονων ἢ μυρίων, 2 ἰππέων δὲ σχεδὸν χιλίων. οἱ δὲ περὶ Λεπτίνην καὶ Δημόφιλον ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσσῶν καὶ τῶν φρουρίων ἐπιλέξαντες ὅσους ἠδύνατο πλείστους¹ ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν πεζοῖς μὲν ὀκτακισχιλίους καὶ διακοσίοις, ἰππεῦσι δὲ χιλίους καὶ διακοσίοις. γενομένης οὖν παρατάξεως ἰσχυρᾶς ἠττηθεὶς ὁ Ξενόδοκος ἔφυγεν εἰς τὸν Ἀκράγαντα καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλεν οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων καὶ πεντακο- 3 σίων. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀκραγαντίνοι ταύτῃ τῇ συμφορᾷ περιπεσόντες διέλυσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τὴν καλλίστην ἐπιβολήν, τῶν δὲ συμμάχων τὰς τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐλπίδας. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τῆς μάχης ἄρτι γεγενημένης καταπλεύσας τῆς Σικελίας εἰς Σελινούντα Ἡρακλεώτας μὲν ἠλευθερωκότας τὴν πόλιν ἠνάγκασε πάλιν ὑποτάττεσθαι, παρελθὼν δὲ ἐπὶ θάτερον μέρος τῆς νήσου Θερμίτας μὲν προσαγαγόμενος ὑποσπόνδους ἀφήκε τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς φρουρούνας* ταύτην τὴν πόλιν, Κεφαλοῖδιον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας Λεπτίνην μὲν ταύτης ἐπιμελητήν

¹ ὅσους ἠδύνατο πλείστους Dindorf : οὓς ἠδύνατο πλείους.

and placed upon them two thousand soldiers.¹ Leaving ^{307 B.C.} his son Agatharchus² in command of affairs in Libya, he put out with his ships and made the voyage to Sicily.

56. While this was happening, Xenodocus,³ the general of the Acragantines, having freed many of the cities and roused in the Sicilians great hopes of autonomy throughout the whole island, led his army against the generals of Agathocles. It consisted of more than ten thousand foot-soldiers and nearly a thousand horsemen. Leptines and Demophilus, assembling from Syracuse and the fortresses as many men as they could, took up a position opposite him with eighty-two hundred foot-soldiers and twelve hundred horse. In a bitter fight that ensued, Xenodocus was defeated and fled to Acragas, losing not less than fifteen hundred of his soldiers. The people of Acragas after meeting with this reverse put an end to their own most noble enterprise and, at the same time, to their allies' hopes of freedom. Shortly after this battle had taken place, Agathocles put in at Selinus in Sicily and forced the people of Heraclea, who had made their city free, to submit to him once more. Having crossed to the other side of the island, he attached to himself by a treaty the people of Therma, granting safe conduct to the Carthaginian garrison. Then, after taking Cephaloedium and leaving Leptines as its governor, he himself marched

¹ The fleet was constructed at Hippu Acra, cp. Appian, *African Wars*, 110.

² Usually called Archagathus, cp. chap. 11. 1, and note.

³ Cp. chap. 31. 4.

² τοὺς φρουρούνας Reiske, Madvig ; approved by Fischer in apparatus : φρουρούντων.

ἀπέλιπεν, αὐτὸς δὲ διὰ τῆς μεσογείου ποιούμενος τὴν πορείαν ἐπεβάλετο μὲν νυκτὸς εἰς τὰ Κεντόριπα παρεισπεσεῖν εἰσοδεχομένων αὐτὸν τινων πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν, καταφανοῦς δὲ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς γενομένης καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν παραβοθησάντων ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ἀποβαλὼν τὴν στρατιωτῶν πλείους 4 πεντακοσίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τινων ἐκ τῆς Ἀπολλωνίας μεταπεπομένων αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν πατρίδα προδώσειν ἐπαγγελλομένων ἦκε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν· τῶν δὲ προδοτῶν καταφανῶν γενομένων καὶ κολασθέντων κατὰ μὲν πρώτην ἡμέραν πολιορκήσας ἄπρακτος ἐγένετο, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία πολλὰ κακοπαθήσας καὶ συχυὸς ἀποβαλὼν μόλις εἶλε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν τοὺς πλείστους ἀποσφάξας διήρπασε τὰς κτήσεις.

57. Τούτου δὲ περὶ ταῦτ' ὄντος Δειωκράτης ὁ τῶν φυγάδων ἠγούμενος ἀναλαβὼν τὴν Ἀκραγαντίνων προαίρεσιν καὶ προστάτην αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐποίησε πολλοὺς ἀπανταχόθεν 2 συνδραμεῖν πρὸς αὐτόν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἔμφυτον πᾶσιν ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς ἀυτονομίας, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέους φόβον προθύμως ὑπήκουον τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις. ἠθροισμένων δ' αὐτῶ¹ πεζῶν μὲν οὐ πολὺ ἐλάττων δισμυρίων, ἵππέων δὲ χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων καὶ πάντων τούτων ἐν φυγαῖς καὶ μελέταις τοῦ πονεῖν συνεχῶς γεγονότων κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, προκαλούμενος τῇ μάχῃ 3 τὸν δυνάστην. τοῦ δ' Ἀγαθοκλέους λειπομένου πολὺ ταῖς δυνάμεσι καὶ φυγομαχοῦντος ἐκ ποδὸς ἠκολούθει συνεχῶς, ἀκονητὶ περιπεποιημένος τὴν νίκην.

Ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀγα-
298

through the interior and attempted to slip by night 807 B.C. into Centoripa, where some of the citizens were to admit him. When their plan was discovered, however, and the guard came to the defence, he was thrown out of the city, losing more than five hundred of his soldiers. Thereupon, men from Apollonia having invited him and promised to betray their fatherland, he came to that city. As the traitors had become known and had been punished, he attacked the city but without effect for the first day, and on the next, after suffering heavily and losing a large number of men, he barely succeeded in taking it. After slaughtering most of the Apollonians, he plundered their possessions.

57. While Agathocles was engaged on these matters, Deinocrates, the leader of the exiles, taking over the policy of the Acragantines and proclaiming himself champion of the common liberty, caused many to flock to him from all sides; for some eagerly gave ear to his appeals because of the desire for independence inborn in all men, and others because of their fear of Agathocles. When Deinocrates had collected almost twenty thousand foot-soldiers and fifteen hundred mounted men, all of them men who had had uninterrupted experience of exile and hardship, he camped in the open, challenging the tyrant to battle. However, when Agathocles, who was far inferior in strength, avoided battle, he steadily followed on his heels, having secured his victory without a struggle.

From this time on the fortunes of Agathocles, not

¹ αὐτῶ Dindorf: αὐτῶν.

θοκλέα συνέβαινε πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον μεταβάλλειν οὐ μόνον τὰ κατὰ Συκελίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ κατὰ Λιβύην 4 πράγματα. Ἀρχάγαθος γὰρ ὁ καταλειφθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸς μετὰ τὴν ἀναγωγὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπλεονέκει, πέμψας εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους μέρος τι τῆς δυνάμεως, ἧς ἦν ἡγεμῶν Εὐμαχος. οὗτος γὰρ Τώκας πόλιν εὐμεγέθη χειρωσάμενος πολλοὺς προσηγάγετο τῶν πλησίον κατοικούντων 5 Νομάδων. εἰθ' ἑτέραν ἐκπολιορκήσας, τὴν ὀνομαζομένην Φελλίνην, ἠνάγκασε πειθαρχεῖν τοὺς τῆν ἐξῆς χώραν νεμομένους, τοὺς καλουμένους Ἀσφοδελώδεις, ὄντας τῷ χρώματι παραπλησίους τοῖς 6 Αἰθίοψι. τρίτην δ' εἶλε Μεσχέλαν, μεγίστην οὖσαν, ὥκισμένην δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ Τροίας ἀνακομιζομένων Ἑλλήνων, περὶ ὧν ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ βίβλῳ προειρήκαμεν, ἐξῆς δὲ τὴν ὀνομαζομένην ἄκραν Ἴππου τὴν ὀμώνυμον τῇ χειρωθείσῃ κατὰ κράτος ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ τελευταίαν τὴν προσαγορευομένην Ἀκριδα πόλιν αὐτόνομον, ἣν ἔξανδραποδισάμενος ἐξέδωκε τοῖς στρατιώταις διαρπάσαι.

58. Ἐμπλήσας δ' ὠφελείας τὸ στρατόπεδον κατέβη πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον καὶ δόξας ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ γεγονέναι πάλιν ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τῆς Λιβύης τόπους. ὑπερβαλὼν δὲ τὰς πόλεις ὧν πρότερον ἐγεγόνει κύριος, παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν καλουμένην Μιλτινὴν πόλιν, ἀπροσδοκίτως ἐπι- 2 φαεῖς· συστραφέντων δ' ἐπ' αὐτὸν τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ κρατησάντων ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἐξεβλήθη παραλόγως καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλεν. ἐντεῦθεν

only in Sicily but also in Libya, suffered a change for ^{307 B.C.} the worse. Archagathus, who had been left by him as general, after the departure of his father at first gained some advantage by sending into the inland regions a part of the army under the command of Eumachus. This leader, after taking the rather large city of Tocaë, won over many of the Nomads who dwelt near by. Then, capturing another city called Phellinë, he forced the submission of those who used the adjacent country as pasture, men called the Asphodelodes,¹ who are similar to the Ethiopians in colour. The third city that he took was Meschela, which was very large and had been founded long ago by the Greeks who were returning from Troy, about whom we have already spoken in the third Book.² Next he took the place called Hippu Acra, which has the same name as that captured by storm by Agathocles,³ and finally the free city called Acris, which he gave to his soldiers for plundering after he had enslaved the people.⁴

58. After satiating his army with booty, he returned to Archagathus; and since he had gained a name for good service, he again led an army into the inland regions of Libya. Passing by the cities that he had previously mastered, he gained an entrance into the city called Miltinë, having appeared before it without warning; but when the barbarians gathered together against him and overpowered him in the streets, he was, to his great surprise, driven out and lost many of his men. Departing thence, he marched through

chronologically it belongs in Book 7, of which only fragments are extant; cp. Vol. III, pp. 358-359.

¹ Cp. chap. 55. 3.

⁴ None of the cities or peoples mentioned in this paragraph can be identified with certainty.

¹ The name means "like the asphodel."

² There is nothing about this incident in Book 3; and

δ' ἀναζεύξας προήγεν δι' ὄρους ὑψηλοῦ παρήκοντος ἐπὶ σταδίους διακοσίους, πλήρους δ' ὄντος αἰλούρων, ἐν ᾧ συνέβαινε μηδὲν ὅλως πτηνὸν νεοττεύειν μήτε ἐπὶ τοῖς δένδρεσι μήτε ἐν ταῖς φάραγξι διὰ τὴν ἀλλοτριότητα τῶν προειρημένων ζώων. διελθὼν δὲ τὴν ὀρεινὴν ταύτην ἐνέβριεν εἰς χώραν ἔχουσαν πληθος πιθήκων καὶ πόλεις τρεῖς τὰς ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ζώων ὀνομαζομένας εἰς τὸν Ἑλληνικὸν τρόπον τῆς διαλέκτου μεθερμηνευόμενας Πιθηκούσας. ἐν δὲ ταύταις οὐκ ὀλίγα τῶν νομίμων πολὺ παρήλλαττε τῶν παρ' ἡμῖν. τὰς τε γὰρ αὐτὰς οἰκίας οἱ πίθηκοι κατώκουν τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεοὶ παρ' αὐτοῖς νομιζόμενοι καθάπερ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις οἱ κύνες, ἕκ τε τῶν παρεσκευασμένων ἐν τοῖς ταμείοις τὰ ζῶα τὰς τροφὰς ἐλάμβανον ἀκωλύτως ὅποτε βούλωντο. καὶ τὰς προσηγορίας δ' ἐτίθεισαν οἱ γονεῖς τοῖς παισὶ κατὰ τὸ πλεῖστον ἀπὸ τῶν πιθήκων, ὥσπερ παρ' ἡμῖν ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν. τοῖς δ' ἀποκτείνουσι τοῦτο τὸ ζῶον ὡς ἡσεβηκόσι τὰ μέγιστα θάνατος ὄριστο πρόστιμον· διὸ δὴ καὶ παρὰ τισιν ἐνίσχυσεν ἐν παροιμίᾳ μέρος λεγόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνατεῖ κτεινομένων ὅτι πιθήκου αἷμ' ἀποτίσειαν.

6 ὁ δ' οὖν Εὐμαχος μίαν μὲν τούτων τῶν πόλεων ἑλὼν κατὰ κράτος διήρπασε, τὰς δὲ δύο προσηγάγετο. πυνθανόμενος δὲ τοὺς περιουκοῦντας βαρβάρους ἀθροίζειν ἐπ' αὐτὸν μεγάλας δυνάμεις προήγε συντονώτερον, διεγνωκῶς ἐπανιέναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ τόπους.

59. Μέχρι μὲν δὴ τούτων τῶν καιρῶν ἐν τῇ

¹ ἐν Reiske : ἐπὶ.

a high mountain range that extended for about two hundred stades¹ and was full of wildcats,² in which, accordingly, no birds whatever nested either among the trees or the ravines because of the rapacity of the aforementioned beasts. Crossing this range, he came out into a country containing a large number of apes and to three cities called from these beasts Pithecusae,³ if the name is translated into the Greek language. In these cities many of the customs were very different from those current among us. For the apes lived in the same houses as the men, being regarded among them as gods, just as the dogs are among the Egyptians,⁴ and from the provisions laid up in the storerooms the beasts took their food without hindrance whenever they wished. Parents usually gave their children names taken from the apes, just as we do from the gods. For any who killed this animal, as if he had committed the greatest sacrilege, death was established as the penalty. For this reason, among some there was current a proverbial saying about those slain with impunity that they were paying the penalty for a monkey's blood. However this may be, Eumachus, after taking one of these cities by storm, destroyed it, but the other two he won over by persuasion. When, however, he heard that the neighbouring barbarians were collecting great forces against him, he pushed on more vigorously, having decided to go back to the regions by the sea.

59. Up to this time all the campaign in Libya had

¹ About 23 miles.

² Or "weasels."

³ "Ape-cities"; cp. the Πιθηκοῦσαι νῆσοι, "Ape Islands," off the coast of Campania (chap. 44. 7).

⁴ Cp. Book 1, chap. 83. 1.

Λιβύη κατὰ νοῦν ἅπαντα τὰ πράγματα τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον ἦν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς γερουσίας ἐν Καρχηδόνι βουλευσαμένης περὶ τοῦ πολέμου καλῶς ἔδοξε τοῖς συνέδροις τρία στρατόπεδα ποιήσαντας ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπέμψαι, τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς παραθαλαττίους πόλεις, τὸ δ' εἰς τὴν μεσόγειον, 2 τὸ δ' εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους. ἐνόμιζον γὰρ τοῦτο πράξαντες πρῶτον μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀπαλλάξαι τῆς πολιορκίας ἅμα δὲ καὶ τῆς σιτοδείας· πολλῶν γὰρ καὶ παντοδαπῶν ὄχλων συμπεφευγόντων εἰς τὴν Καρχηδόνα συνέβαινε πάντων γεγονέναι σπάνιν, ἐξανηλωμένων ἤδη τῶν ἐπιτηδείων· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας οὐκ ἦν κίνδυνος, ἀπροσίτου τῆς πόλεως οὐσης διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῆς θαλάττης 3 ὄχυρότητα· ἐπειθ' ὑπελάμβανον καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους διαμένειν μᾶλλον πλειόνων στρατοπέδων ὄντων ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ τῶν παραβοηθούτων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἠλπίζον καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκασθῆσθαι μερίζειν τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ μακρὰν ἀποσπᾶσθαι τῆς Καρχηδόνας. ἄπερ ἅπαντα κατὰ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν 4 τῶν συνετελέσθη· τρισμυρίων μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπεμφθέντων οἱ καταλειπόμενοι ἔμφρουροι² οὐχ οἷον ἰκανὰ πρὸς αὐτάρκειαν ἔχον, ἀλλ' ἐκ περιουσίας ἐχρῶντο δαψιλῆσι πᾶσιν, οἳ τε σύμμαχοι τὸ πρὸ τοῦ διὰ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβον ἀναγκαζόμενοι προστίθασθαι τοῖς πολεμίους τότε πάλιν θαρρήσαντες ἀνέτρεχον εἰς τὴν προ-υπάρχουσαν φιλίαν.

60. Ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος ὄρων διειλημμένην ἄπασαν τὴν Λιβύην πολεμίους στρατοπέδους καὶ αὐτὸς δι-εἶλε τὴν δύναμιν καὶ μέρος μὲν ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν

been satisfactory to Archagathus. But after this the 307 B.C. senate in Carthage took good counsel about the war and the senators decided to form three armies and send them forth from the city, one against the cities of the coast, one into the midland regions, and one into the interior. They thought that if they did this they would in the first place relieve the city of the siege and at the same time of the scarcity of food; for since many people from all parts had taken refuge in Carthage, there had resulted a general scarcity, the supply of provisions being already exhausted, but there was no danger from the siege since the city was inaccessible because of the protection afforded by the walls and the sea. In the second place, they assumed that the allies would continue more loyal if there were more armies in the field aiding them. And, what was most important, they hoped that the enemy would be forced to divide his forces and to withdraw to a distance from Carthage. All of these aims were accomplished according to their purpose; for when thirty thousand soldiers had been sent out from the city, the men who were left behind as a garrison not only had enough to maintain themselves, but out of their abundance they enjoyed everything in profusion; and the allies, who hitherto, because of their fear of the enemy, were compelled to make terms with him, again gained courage and hastened to return to the formerly existing friendship.

60. When Archagathus saw that all Libya was being occupied in sections by hostile armies, he himself also divided his army; part he sent into the

¹ ἀπὸ Fischer: ὁ.

² ἔμφρουροι Madvig; ἐν τῇ πόλει Dindorf; εὐπόρως Post; ἔμποροι.

παραθαλάττιον, τῆς δ' ἄλλης στρατιᾶς ἦν μὲν Αἰσχιρίωνι παραδοὺς ἐξέπεμψεν, ἧς δ' αὐτὸς ἠγεῖτο, καταλιπὼν τὴν ἰκανὴν φυλακὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Τύνητος.
 2 τοσοῦτων δὲ στρατοπέδων ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας πανταχῆ παλαζομένων καὶ προσδοκωμένης ἔσεσθαι πραγμάτων ὀλοσχεροῦς¹ μεταβολῆς ἅπαντες ἠγωνίων,
 3 καραδοκοῦντες τὸ τέλος τῶν ἀποβησομένων. "Αὐτὸν μὲν οὖν ἠγοούμενος τοῦ κατὰ τὴν μεσόγειον στρατοπέδου θεῖς ἐνέδραν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Αἰσχιρίωνα καὶ παραδόξως ἐπιθέμενος ἀνείλε πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν τετρακισχίλιων, ἵππεὺς δὲ περὶ διακοσίους, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ στρατηγός· τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ μὲν ἤλωσαν οἱ δὲ διεσώθησαν πρὸς Ἀρχάγαθον, ἀπέχοντα σταδίου πεντακοσίου.
 4 Ἴμίλκων δ' ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄνω τόπους στρατεύειν ἀποδειχθεὶς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφήδρευε ἐν τινι² πόλει προσδεχόμενος³ διὰ Εὐμαχον, ἐφελκόμενον βαρὺ τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ τὰς ἐκ τῶν ἀλουσῶν πόλεων
 5 ὠφέλειās. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἑκταξάντων τὴν δύναμιν καὶ προκαλουμένων εἰς μάχην Ἴμίλκων μέρος μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς κατέλιπε διεσκευασμένον ἐν τῇ πόλει, διακελευσάμενος, ὅταν αὐτὸς ἀναχωρῆ προσποιοῦμενος φεύγειν, ἐπεξελεθεῖν τοῖς ἐπιδιώκουσιν· αὐτὸς δὲ προαγαγὼν τοὺς ἡμίσεις τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ τῆς παρεμβολῆς συνάψας μάχην εὐθὺς ἔφευγεν ὡς καταπε-
 6 πληγμένος. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Εὐμαχον ἐπαρθέντες τῇ νικῇ καὶ τῆς τάξεως οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες ἐδίωκον καὶ τεθορυβημένως τῶν ὑποχωρούντων ἐξήπτοντο·

¹ ὀλοσχεροῦς Dindorf : ὀλοσχερῶν.

coastal region, and of the rest of his forces he gave ^{307 B.C.} part to Aeschirion and sent him forth, and part he led himself, leaving an adequate garrison in Tunis. When so many armies were wandering everywhere in the country and when a decisive crisis in the campaign was expected, all anxiously awaited the final outcome. Now Hanno,¹ who commanded the army of the midland region, laid an ambush for Aeschirion and fell on him suddenly, slaying more than four thousand foot-soldiers and about two hundred mounted troops, among whom was the general himself; of the others some were captured and some escaped in safety to Archagathus, who was about five hundred stades distant.² As for Himilco, who had been appointed to conduct the campaign into the interior, at first he rested in a certain city lying in wait for Eumachus, who was dragging along his army heavily loaded with the spoils from the captured cities. Then when the Greeks drew up their forces and challenged him to battle, Himilco left part of his army under arms in the city, giving them orders that, when he retired in pretended flight, they should burst out upon the pursuers. He himself, leading out half of his soldiers and joining battle a little distance in front of the encampment, at once took to flight as if panic-stricken. Eumachus' men, elated by their victory and giving no thought at all to their formation, followed, and in confusion pressed hard upon those who were withdrawing; but when

¹ To be distinguished from the Hanno of chaps. 10. 1. and 12. 3, who is now dead. Nothing further is known of this Hanno. ² About 57 miles.

² ἐν τινι Holm : τῇ MSS., Fischer.

³ προσδεχόμενος Reiske : πρὸς MSS., Fischer.

ἄφνω δὲ καθ' ἕτερον μέρος τῆς πόλεως ἐκχυθείσης τῆς δυνάμεως κατεσκευασμένης καὶ πλήθους ἱκανοῦ πρὸς ἓν παρακείμενον συναλαλάξαντος κατεπλάγησαν. ἐμβαλόντων οὖν τῶν βαρβάρων εἰς ἀσυντάκτους καὶ πεφοβημένους διὰ τὸ παράδοξον, ταχὺ τροπὴν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ὑποτεταμένων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων τὴν εἰς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν ἀποχώρησιν τῶν πολεμίων ἠναγκάσθησαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Εὐμαχον καταφυγεῖν ἐπὶ τὸν πλησίον λόφον ὕδατος σπανίζοντα. περιστρατοπεδευσάντων δὲ τὸν τόπον τῶν Φοινίκων ἅμα μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ δίψους καταπονηθέντες, ἅμα δ' ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κρατούμενοι σχεδὸν ἅπαντες ἀνῆρέθησαν· ἀπὸ μὲν γὰρ πεζῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων τριάκοντα μόνον διεσώθησαν, ἀπὸ δ' ἰππέων ὀκτακοσίων τετταράκοντα διέφυγον τὸν κίνδυνον.

61. Ὁ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος τηλικαύτη συμφορᾷ περιπεσὼν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Τύνητα. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἐκπεμφθέντων στρατιωτῶν τοὺς περιλειπομένους μετεπέμπετο πανταχόθεν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Συκελίαν ἐξέπεμψε τοὺς δηλώσοντας τῷ πατρὶ τὰ συμβεβηκότα καὶ παρακαλέσοντας βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχίστην. τοῖς δὲ προγεγονόσις ἀτυχήμασις ἕτερα τοῖς Ἑλλήσις ἐλάττωσις ἐπεγένετο· ἀπέστησαν μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' αὐτῶν πλὴν ὀλίγων ἅπαντες οἱ σύμμαχοι, συνεστράφησαν δὲ αἱ τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεις καὶ πλησίον ποιησάμενοι παρεμβολὰς ἐφῆδρευον. Ἴμιλκων μὲν γὰρ κατελάβετο τὰ στενὰ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας ἐκβολῶν ἀπέκλεισε τοὺς ἐναντίους, ἀπέχοντας σταδίους ἑκατὸν· ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους ἐστρατοπέδευσε Ἀτάρβας ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων τοῦ Τύνητος. διόπερ τῶν πολεμίων οὐ μόνον

suddenly from another part of the city there poured forth the army all ready for battle and when a great host shouted at a single command, they became panic-stricken. Accordingly, when the barbarians fell upon an enemy who had been thrown into disorder and frightened by the sudden onslaught, the immediate result was the rout of the Greeks. Since the Carthaginians cut off the enemy's return to his camp, Eumachus was forced to withdraw to the nearby hill, which was ill supplied with water. When the Phoenicians invested the place, the Greeks, who had become weak from thirst and were being overpowered by the enemy, were almost all killed. In fact, of eight thousand foot-soldiers only thirty were saved, and of eight hundred horsemen forty escaped from the battle.

61. After meeting with so great a disaster Archagathus returned to Tunis. He summoned from all sides the survivors of the soldiers who had been sent out; and he sent messengers to Sicily to report to his father what had happened and to urge him to come to his aid with all possible speed. In addition to the preceding disasters, another loss befell the Greeks; for all their allies except a few deserted them, and the armies of the enemy gathered together and, pitching camp near by, lay in wait for them. Himilco occupied the passes and shut off his opponents, who were at a distance of a hundred stades,¹ from the routes leading from the region; and on the other side Atarbas camped at a distance of forty stades² from Tunis. Therefore, since the enemy

¹ About 11½ miles.

² About 4½ miles.

¹ ἐκβολῶν Post: εἰσβολῶν.

τῆς θαλάττης ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς χώρας κυριευόντων, σιτοδεία τε συνέβαινε συνέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ τῷ φόβῳ πάντοθεν κατείχοντο.

- 5 Ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ δὲ δευῆ πάντων ὄντων Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὡς ἐπύθετο τὰ κατὰ τὴν Λιβύην ἐλαττώματα, παρεσκευαστο ναῦς¹ μακρὰς ἑπτακαίδεκα, διανοοῦμενος βοηθεῖν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον. καὶ τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν δὲ πραγμάτων ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον αὐτῷ μεταβεβληκότων διὰ τὸ τοὺς περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδας ἠϋξῆσθαι ἐπὶ πλείον, τὸν μὲν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεμον τοῖς περὶ Λεπτίνην στρατηγοῖς ἐνεχείρισεν, αὐτὸς δὲ πληρώσας τὰς ναῦς ἐπετήρει τὸν τοῦ πλοῦ καιρὸν, ἐφορμούντων τῶν Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα
- 6 ναυσί. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ἓκ Τυρρηνίας αὐτῷ κατέπλευσαν ὀκτωκαίδεκα ναῦς ἐπὶ βοήθειαν, αἱ διὰ νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν λιμένα εἰσπεσοῦσαι τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἔλαθον. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ταύτης τυχῶν τῆς ἀφορμῆς κατεστρατήγησε τοὺς πολεμίους, τοῖς μὲν συμμάχοις μένειν παραγγείλας μέχρι ἂν αὐτὸς ἐκπλεύσας ἐπισπάσῃται τοὺς Φοίνικας πρὸς τὸν διωγμὸν, αὐτὸς δέ, καθάπερ ἦν συνθεμιμένος, ἓκ τοῦ λιμένος ἀνήχθη κατὰ σπουδὴν τοῖς ἑπτακαίδεκα
- 7 ἀκάφεσιν. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν ἐφορμούντες ἐδίωκον, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατανοήσαντες τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς παραφαινομένους ἓκ τοῦ λιμένος ἄφνω τὰς ναῦς ἐπέστρεψαν καὶ καταστάντες εἰς ἐμβολὴν διενναυμάχουν τοῖς βαρβάροις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι διὰ τε τὸ παράδοξον καὶ διὰ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων εἰς μέσον ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι τὰς ἰδίας τριήρεις κατα-
- 8 πλαγέντες ἔφυγον. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες πέντε νεῶν αὐτάνδρων ἐκυρίευσαν, ὁ δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγὸς ἀλικομένης ἡδὴ τῆς ναυαρχίδος ἀπ-

controlled not only the sea but also the land, the ^{307 B.C.} Greeks both suffered from famine and were beset by fear on every side.

While all were in deep despair, Agathocles, when he learned of the reverses in Libya, made ready seventeen warships intending to go to the aid of Archagathus. Although affairs in Sicily had also shifted to his disadvantage because of the increase in the strength of the exiles who followed Deinocrates, he entrusted the war on the island to Leptines as general; and he himself, manning his ships, watched for a chance to set sail, since the Carthaginians were blockading the harbour with thirty ships. Now at this very time eighteen ships arrived from Etruria as a reinforcement for him, slipping into the harbour at night without the knowledge of the Carthaginians. Gaining this resource, Agathocles outgeneralled his enemies; ordering the allies to remain until he should have sailed out and drawn the Carthaginians into the chase, he himself, just as he had planned, put to sea from the harbour at top speed with his seventeen ships. The ships on guard pursued, but Agathocles, on seeing the Etruscans appearing from the harbour, suddenly turned his ships, took position for ramming, and pitted his ships against the barbarians. The Carthaginians, terror-stricken by the surprise and because their own triremes were cut off between the enemy fleets, fled. Thereupon the Greeks captured five ships with their crews; and the commander of the Carthaginians, when his flagship was on the point of being captured, killed

¹ τε after ναῦς omitted by Dindorf.

έσφαξεν έαυτόν, προκρίνας τόν θάνατον τῆς προσδοκηθείσης αἰχμάλωσίαις. οὐ μὴν έφάνη γε εὐβεβουλευμένος· ἡ γάρ ναὺς φοροῦ πνεύματος ἐπιλαβομένη τοῦ δόλωνος ἀρθέντος ἐξέφυγε τόν κίνδυνον.

62. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν οὖν οὐδ' ἐλπίδας ἔχων τοῦ κατὰ θάλατταν περιέσεσθαι ποτε Καρχηδονίων ἐνίκησε ναυμαχία παραδόξως καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν θαλασσοκρατῶν παρείχετο τοῖς ἐμπόροις τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. διόπερ οἱ Συρακόσιοι, πάντοθεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς κομιζομένης ἀγορᾶς, ἀντὶ τῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνεως
2 ταχέως πάντων ἔσχον δαψίλειαν. ὁ δὲ δυνάστης μετewρισθεὶς τῷ γεγονότι προτερήματι Λεπτίνην ἐξάπέστειλε λεηλατήσοντα τὴν πολεμίαν καὶ μάλιστα τὴν Ἀκραγαντίνην. ὁ γὰρ Ξενόδοκος διὰ τὴν γεγενημένην ἦτταν βλασφημούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν
3 ἀντιπολιτευομένων ἐστασίαζε πρὸς αὐτούς. παρήγγειλε μὲν οὖν τῷ Λεπτίνῃ πειρᾶσθαι προκαλέσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα πρὸς μάχην¹. ῥάδιως γὰρ προτερήσειεν ὡς στασιαζούσης δυνάμεως καὶ προηττημένης.
4 ὅπερ καὶ συνετελέσθη· ὁ μὲν γὰρ Λεπτίνης ἐμβάλων εἰς τὴν Ἀκραγαντίνην τὴν χώραν ἐδήου, ὁ δὲ Ξενόδοκος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχίαν εἶχεν, οὐ νομίζων αὐτὸν ἀξιόμαχον εἶναι, ὀνειδιζόμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς δειλίαν προήγαγε τὴν στρατιάν, τῷ μὲν ἀριθμῷ βραχὺ λειπομένην τῶν ἐναντιῶν, τῇ δ' ἀρετῇ πολὺ καταδεεστέραν οὖσαν, ὡς ἂν τῆς μὲν

¹ τὴν before μάχην omitted by Hertlein.

himself, preferring death to the anticipated captivity. 307 B.C. But in truth he was shown by the event to have judged unwisely; for his ship caught a favouring wind, raised its jury mast¹ and fled from the battle.

62. Agathocles, who had no hope of ever getting the better of the Carthaginians on the sea, unexpectedly defeated them in a naval battle, and thereafter he ruled the sea and gave security to his merchants. For this reason the people of Syracuse, goods being brought to them from all sides, in place of scarcity of provisions soon enjoyed an abundance of everything. The tyrant, encouraged by the success that had been won, dispatched Leptines to plunder the country of the enemy and, in particular, that of Acragas. For Xenodocus, vilified by his political opponents because of the defeat he had suffered,² was at strife with them. Agathocles therefore ordered Leptines to try to entice the man out to a battle; for, he said, it would be easy to defeat him since his army was seditious and had already been overcome. And indeed this was accomplished; for when Leptines entered the territory of Acragas and began plundering the land, Xenodocus at first kept quiet, not believing himself strong enough for battle; but when he was reproached by the citizens for cowardice, he led out his army, which in number fell little short of that of his opponents but in morale was far inferior since the citizen army had been formed

the prow of the warship, extending forward like a high bowsprit, or a square sail hung on a crossarm at the end of such a spar. We hear of this rig only on Phoenician and Roman craft. Since it could be set up more quickly than the ordinary mast, which was stowed before battle, it seems often to have been used as here. Cp. Livy, 36. 44. 3, 45. 1; 37. 30. 7; Polybius, 16. 15. 2. ² Cp. chap. 56. 2.

¹ The δόλων was either a light spar that could be rigged at

πολιτικῆς ἐν ἀνέσει καὶ σκιατροφίᾳ γεγεννημένης, τῆς δ' ἐν ἀγραιυλίᾳ καὶ συνεχέει στρατείαις γε-
 5 γυμνασμένης. διὸ καὶ μάχης γενομένης οἱ περὶ τὸν Λεπτίνην ταχὺ τοὺς Ἀκραγαντίνους τρεψάμενοι συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν· ἔπεσον δ' ἐπὶ τῆς παρατάξεως τῶν ἠττηθέντων πεζοὶ μὲν πεντακοσίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πλείω τῶν πεντήκοντα. εἶθ' οἱ μὲν Ἀκραγαντινοὶ δυσφοροῦντες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλαττώμασιν ἐν αἰτίαις εἶχον τὸν Ξενοδόκον, ὡς δι' ἐκείνον δις ἠττημένοι· ὁ δὲ φοβηθεὶς τὰς ἐπιφερομένας εἰθύναις καὶ κρίσεις ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν Γέλαν.

63. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ ἐν ἡμέραις ὀλίγαις καὶ πεζῇ καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν νενικηκώς ἔθνε τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ λαμπρὰς ὑποδοχὰς τῶν φίλων ἐποιεῖτο. ἀπετίθετο δ' ἐν τοῖς πότοις τὸ τῆς τυραννίδος ἀξίωμα καὶ τῶν τυχόντων ἰδιωτῶν ταπεινότερον ἑαυτὸν ἀπεδείκνυεν, ἅμα μὲν διὰ τῆς τοιαύτης πολιτείας θηρώμενος τὴν παρὰ τῶν πολλῶν εὐνοίαν ἅμα δὲ διδοὺς ἐν τῇ μέθῃ καθ' αὐτοῦ παρρησίαν, ἀκριβῶς κατενόηε τὴν ἐκάστου διάνοιαν, τῆς ἀληθείας ἐκφερομένης ἀπαρακαλύπτως διὰ τὸν οἶνον.
 2 ὑπάρχων δὲ καὶ φύσει γελωτοποιὸς καὶ μῖμος οὐδ' ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀπέιχετο τοῦ σκώπτειν τοὺς καθημένους καὶ τινὰς αὐτῶν εἰκάζειν, ὥστε τὸ πλήθος πολλάκις εἰς γέλωτα ἐκτρέπεσθαι καθάπερ τινὰ τῶν ἠθολόγων ἢ θαυματοποιῶν θεωροῦντας.
 3 δορυφορούμενος δὲ ὑπὸ πλήθους εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας εἰσῆγε μόνος, οὐχ ὁμοίως Διονυσίῳ τῷ τυράννῳ· οὗτος γὰρ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἀπίστως διέκειτο πρὸς ἅπαντας ὥστε κατὰ μὲν τὸ πλεῖστον κομᾶν καὶ πωγωνοτροφεῖν, ὅπως μὴ συναναγκασθῇ τῷ τοῦ κουρέως σιδήρῳ παραβαλεῖν τὰ κυριώτατα μέρη

amid indulgence and a sheltered way of life and the ^{307 B.C.} other had been trained in military service in the field and in constant campaigns. Therefore when battle was joined, Leptines quickly routed the men of Acragas and pursued them into the city; and there fell in the battle on the side of the vanquished about five hundred foot soldiers and more than fifty horsemen. Then the people of Acragas, vexed over their disasters, brought charges against Xenodocus, saying that because of him they had twice been defeated; but he, fearing the impending investigation and trial, departed to Gela.

63. Agathocles, having within a few days defeated his enemies both on land and on sea, sacrificed to the gods and gave lavish entertainments for his friends. In his drinking bouts he used to put off the pomp of tyranny and to show himself more humble than the ordinary citizens; and by seeking through a policy of this sort the goodwill of the multitude and at the same time giving men licence to speak against him in their cups he used to discover exactly the opinion of each, since through wine the truth is brought to light without concealment. Being by nature also a buffoon and a mimic, not even in the meetings of the assembly did he abstain from jeering at those who were present and from portraying certain of them, so that the common people would often break out into laughter as if they were watching one of the impersonators or conjurers. With a crowd serving as his bodyguard he used to enter the assembly unattended, unlike Dionysius the tyrant. For the latter was so distrustful of one and all that as a rule he let his hair and beard grow long so that he need not submit the most vital parts of his body to the

τοῦ σώματος· εἰ δὲ καὶ ποτε χρεῖα γένοιτο τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀποκείρασθαι, περιέκαε τὰς τρίχας, μίαν ἀσφάλειαν τυραννίδος ἀποφαινόμενος τὴν ἄπιστίαν.

4 ὁ δ' οὖν Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρὰ τὸν πότον λαβὼν ῥυτόν μέγαν χρυσοῦν εἶπεν ὡς οὐ πρότερον ἀπέστη τῆς κεραμευτικῆς τέχνης ἕως τοιαῦτα ἐκπωμάτων πλάσματα φιλοτεχνῶν ἔκεραμεύσατο. οὐ γὰρ ἀπρηνεῖτο τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἀλλὰ καὶ τούναντίον ἔκαυᾶτο, διὰ τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς ἀποφαινόμενος ἀντὶ τοῦ ταπεινοτάτου βίου τὸν ἐπιφανέστατον μετείλη-

5 φέναι. καὶ ποτε πολιορκούντος αὐτοῦ τινα τῶν οὐκ ἀδόξων πόλεων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βοώντων “Κεραμεῦ καὶ καμινεῦ, πότε τοὺς μισθοὺς ἀποδώσεις τοῖς στρατιώταις;” ὑπολαβὼν εἶπεν

6 “Ὅταν ταύτην ἐξέλω.” οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν ἐν τοῖς πότοις εὐτραπελίαν κατανοήσας τῶν μεθυόντων τοὺς ἀλλοτρίως τὰ πρὸς τὴν δυναστείαν ἔχοντας παρέλαβεν αὐτοὺς ποτε κατ' ἰδίαν πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐστίασιν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Συρακοσίων τοὺς μάλιστα πεφρονηματισμένους, τὸν ἀριθμὸν πεντακοσίου ὄντας· οἷς περιστήσας τῶν μισθοφόρων τοὺς εὐ-

7 θέτους ἅπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν. σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μὴ χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ εἰς Λιβύην καταλύσῃσι τὴν δυναστείαν, ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τοὺς μετὰ Δεινοκράτους φυγάδας. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον ἀφελισάμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσσῶν.

64. Καὶ κομισθεὶς εἰς Λιβύην κατέλαβε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐν ἀθυμῖα καὶ σπάνει πολλῇ· διόπερ κρίνω

steel of the barber; and if ever it became necessary ⁸⁰⁷ B.C. for him to have his head trimmed, he singed off the locks, declaring that the only safety of a tyrant was distrust.¹ Now Agathocles at the drinking bout, taking a great golden cup, said that he had not given up the potters' craft² until in his pursuit of art he had produced in pottery beakers of such workmanship as this. For he did not deny his trade but on the contrary used to boast of it, claiming that it was by his own ability that in place of the most lowly position in life he had secured the most exalted one. Once when he was besieging a certain not inglorious city and people from the wall shouted, “Potter and furnace-man, when will you pay your soldiers?” he said in answer, “When I have taken this city.”³ None the less, however, when through the jesting at drinking bouts he had discovered which of those who were flushed with wine were hostile to his tyranny he invited them individually on another occasion to a banquet, and also those of the other Syracusans who had become particularly presumptuous, in number about five hundred; and surrounding them with suitable men from his mercenaries he slaughtered them all. For he was taking very careful precautions lest, while he was absent in Libya, they should overthrow the tyranny and recall Deinocrates and the exiles. After he had made his rule secure in this way, he sailed from Syracuse.

64. When he arrived in Libya⁴ he found the army discouraged and in great want: deciding, therefore,

¹ Cp. Cicero, *Tusculan Disputations*, 5. 20. 58.

² Cp. Book 19. 2. 7.

³ Cp. Plutarch, *Apophthegmata*, p. 176. For the character of Agathocles cp. Book 19. 9; Polybius, 9. 23. 2; 15. 35.

⁴ For this second Libyan campaign cp. Justin, 22. 8. 4-15.

συμφέρειν διαγωνίζεσθαι παρεκάλεσε τοὺς στρατιώτας εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον καὶ προαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν ἐκτεταγμένην προεκαλείτο τοὺς βαρβάρους εἰς 2 μάχην. εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν τοὺς ἅπαντας ὑπολειπομένους Ἑλλήνας ἑξακισχιλίους, Κελτοὺς δὲ καὶ Σανίτας καὶ Τυρρηνοὺς τούτων οὐκ ἐλάττους, Λίβυας δὲ μικρὸν ἀπολείποντας τῶν μυρίων, οὓς ἐφῆδρους εἶναι συνέβαινε, συμμεταβαλλομένους αἰὶ 3 τοῖς καιροῖς· χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἠκολούθουν ἵππεῖς χίλιοι πεντακόσιοι, ζεύγη δὲ Λιβύων πλείω τῶν ἑξακισχιλίων. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι κατεστρατοπεδευκότες ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων καὶ δυσπροσίτων διακυνδυνεύειν μὲν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπογινώσκοντας τὴν σωτηρίαν οὐκ ἔκρινον, μένοντες δ' ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ καὶ πάντων εὐποροῦντες τῇ σπάνει καὶ τῷ χρόνῳ καταπολεμήσειν τοὺς ἐναντίους ἠλπίζον. 4 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ δυνάμενος μὲν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰ πεδία προάγεσθαι, τῶν δὲ καιρῶν ἀναγκαζόντων τολμᾶν τι καὶ παραβάλλεσθαι τὴν δύναμιν ἤγαγεν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων στρατοπεδεῖαν. ἐπεξελθόντων οὖν τῶν Καρχηδονίων καὶ πολλῷ τῷ πλήθει καὶ ταῖς δυσχωρίαις ὑπερεχόντων ἐπὶ μὲν τινα χρόνον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διεκαρτέρουν πάντοθεν ἐκθλιβόμενοι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐνδόντων τῶν μισθοφόρων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἠναγκάσθησαν ἀναχωρῆσαι 5 πρὸς τὴν στρατοπεδεῖαν. οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι βαρέως ἐπικείμενοι τοὺς μὲν Λίβυας παρήλλαττον οὐδὲν ἐνοχλοῦντες, ἵνα τὴν εὐνοίαν αὐτῶν ἐκκαλέσωνται, τοὺς δ' Ἑλλήνας καὶ μισθοφόρους γυωρίζοντες διὰ τῶν ὄπλων ἐφόνεον, μέχρις ὅτου συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν.

Τότε μὲν οὖν ἀηγήρησαν Ἀγαθοκλέους εἰς τρισ-

that it was best to fight a battle, he encouraged the 307 B.C. soldiers for the fray and, after leading forth the army in battle array, challenged the barbarians to combat. As infantry he had all the surviving Greeks, six thousand in number, at least as many Celts, Samnites, and Etruscans, and almost ten thousand Libyans, who, as it turned out, only sat and looked on, being always ready to change with changing conditions. In addition to these there followed him fifteen hundred horsemen and more than six thousand Libyan chariots. The Carthaginians, since they were encamped in high and inaccessible positions, decided not to risk a battle against men who had no thought of safety ; but they hoped that, by remaining in their camp where they were plentifully supplied with everything, they would defeat their enemy by famine and the passage of time. But Agathocles, since he could not lure them down to the plain and since his own situation forced him to do something daring and chance the result, led his army against the encampment of the barbarians. Then when the Carthaginians came out against him, even though they were far superior in number and had the advantage of the rough terrain, Agathocles held out for some time although hard pressed on every side ; but afterwards, when his mercenaries and the others began to give way, he was forced to withdraw toward his camp. The barbarians, as they pressed forward stoutly, passed by the Libyans without molesting them in order to elicit their goodwill ; but recognizing the Greeks and the mercenaries by their weapons, they continued to slay them until they had driven them into their own camp.

Now on this occasion about three thousand of

χλίους· κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα τὰς δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρας συνέβη περιπεσεῖν παραλόγῳ τινὶ συμφορᾷ καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνεπίστω.

65. Τῶν γὰρ Καρχηδονίων μετὰ τὴν νίκην τοὺς καλλίστους τῶν αἰχμαλώτων θυόντων χαριστήρια νυκτὸς τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ πολλοῦ πυρὸς τοὺς ἱεροκαυτομένους ἄνδρας κατέχοντος ἐξαίφνης πνεύματος ἐπιπεσόντος συνέβη τὴν ἱερὰν σκηνὴν ἀναφθῆναι, πλησίον οὖσαν τοῦ βωμοῦ, ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης τὴν στρατηγικὴν καὶ τὰς¹ κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς οὔσας τῶν ἡγεμόνων, ὥστε πολλὴν ἔκπληξιν γενέσθαι καὶ φόβον κατὰ πᾶν τὸ στρατόπεδον. τινὲς μὲν γὰρ τὸ πῦρ ἐπιχειροῦντες σβέσαι, τινὲς δὲ τὰς πανοπλίας καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν παρεσκευασμένων ἐκκομίζοντες ὑπὸ τῆς φλογὸς ἀπελαμβάνοντο· τῶν γὰρ σκηνῶν ἐκ καλάμου καὶ χόρτου συγκειμένων καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος βιαιότερον ἐκριπυσθέντος ἢ παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν βοήθεια κατ-
2 εταχείτο. διὸ καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ταχὺ πάσης φλεγομένης πολλοὶ μὲν ἐν στεναῖς ταῖς διόδοις ἀποληφθέντες ζῶντες κατεκαύθησαν καὶ τῆς εἰς τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ὤμότητος παραχρήμα τὴν κόλασιν ὑπέσχον, αὐτῆς τῆς ἀσεβείας ἴσην τὴν τιμωρίαν πορισάμενης· τοῖς δ' ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκπίπτουσι μετὰ θορύβου καὶ κραυγῆς ἕτερος μείζων ἐπικολούθησε κίνδυνος.

66. Τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλεῖ συντεταγμένων Λιβύων εἰς πεντακισχιλίους ἀποστάντες τῶν Ἑλλήνων νυκτὸς ἠντομόλουν πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους. τοῦτους δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν κατασκοπὴν ἐκπεμφθέντες ὡς ἴδον ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων προσάγοντας, νομίσαντες τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων δύναμιν ἅπασαν

Agathocles' men were killed; but on the following ^{307 B.C.} night it so happened that each army was visited by a strange and totally unexpected mishap.

65. While the Carthaginians after their victory were sacrificing the fairest of their captives as thank-offerings to the gods by night, and while a great blaze enveloped the men who were being offered as victims, a sudden blast of wind struck them, with the result that the sacred hut, which was near the altar, caught fire, and from this the hut of the general caught and then the huts of the leaders, which were in line with it, so that great consternation and fear sprang up throughout the whole camp. Some were trapped by the conflagration while trying to put out the fire and others while carrying out their armour and the most valued of their possessions; for, since the huts were made of reeds and straw and the fire was forcibly fanned by the breeze, the aid brought by the soldiers came too late. Thus when almost the entire camp was in flames, many, caught in the passages which were narrow, were burned alive and suffered due punishment on the spot for their cruelty to the captives, the impious act itself having brought about a punishment to match it; and as for those who dashed from the camp amid tumult and shouting, another greater danger awaited them.

66. As many as five thousand of the Libyans who had been taken into Agathocles' army had deserted the Greeks and were going over by night to the barbarians. When those who had been sent out as scouts saw these men coming toward the Carthaginian camp, believing that the whole army of the Greeks

¹ τὰς added by Reiske.

διεσκευασμένην ἐπιέναι,¹ ταχὺ τοῖς στρατιώταις
 2 ἐδήλωσαν τὴν προσιοῦσαν δύναμιν. διαδοθέντος οὖν
 πρὸς ἅπαντας τοῦ λόγου θόρυβος ἐνέπιπτε καὶ
 προσδοκία τῆς τῶν πολεμίων ἐφόδου. ἐκάστου
 δὲ τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐν τῇ φυγῇ τιθεμένου, καὶ μῆτε
 παραγγέλματος δοθέντος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν μῆτε
 τάξεως οὔσης μηδεμιᾶς οἱ φεύγοντες ἐνέπιπτον
 ἀλλήλοις· ὧν οἱ μὲν διὰ τὸ σκότος, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὴν
 ἔκπληξιν ἀγνοοῦντες τοὺς οἰκείους ὡς πολεμίους
 3 ἠμύνοντο. πολλοῦ δὲ φόνου γινομένου καὶ τῆς
 ἀγνοίας ἐπικρατούσης οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ δι-
 εφθάρησαν, οἱ δ' ἐκπεπηδηκότες ἀνοπλοὶ καὶ τὴν
 φυγὴν ποιούμενοι διὰ τῶν δυσχωριῶν κατεκρημνί-
 ζοντο, τῆς ψυχῆς ἐπτοημένης διὰ τὸν ἀπροσδόκητον
 φόβον. τὸ δὲ τέλος πλειόνων ἢ πεντακισχιλίων
 ἀπολομένων τὸ λοιπὸν πλῆθος διεσώθη πρὸς τὴν
 4 Καρχηδόνα. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει τότε μὲν συνεξ-
 απατηθέντες τῇ φήμῃ τῶν ἰδίων ὑπέλαβον ἡττηθῆναι
 μάχῃ καὶ τῆς δυνάμεως τὸ πλεῖστον διεφθάρθαι.
 διόπερ ἀγωνιῶντες ἀνέωξαν τὰς πύλας καὶ μετὰ
 θορύβου καὶ ποτήσεως ἐδέχοντο τοὺς στρατιώτας,
 φοβούμενοι μὴ τοῖς ἐσχάτοις οἱ πολέμοι συνεισ-
 πέσωσιν· ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης μαθόντες τάληθες
 μόλις ἀπελύθησαν τῆς τῶν δεινῶν προσδοκίας.

67. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατὰ τὸν αὐ-
 τὸν χρόνον δι' ἀπάτην καὶ προσδοκίαν ψευδῇ ταῖς
 ὁμοίαις περιέπεσον συμφοραῖς. τῶν γὰρ ἀποστα-
 τῶν Λιβύων μετὰ τὸν ἐμπυρισμὸν τῆς παρεμβολῆς
 καὶ τὸν γενόμενον θόρυβον οὐ τολμησάντων προ-
 ἄγειν, ἀλλ' εἰς τοῦπίσω πάλιν ἐπανιόντων, τῶν
 322

was advancing ready for battle, they quickly reported ^{307 B.C.}
 the approaching force to their fellow soldiers. When
 the report had been spread through the whole force,
 there arose tumult and dread of the enemy's attack.
 Each man placed his hope of safety in flight; and
 since no order had been given by the commanders
 nor was there any formation, the fugitives kept
 running into each other. When some of them failed
 to recognize their friends because of the darkness
 and others because of fright, they fought against
 them as if they were enemies. A general slaughter
 took place; and while the misunderstanding still
 prevailed, some were slain in hand to hand fighting
 and others, who had sped away unarmed and were
 fleeing through the rough country, fell from cliffs,
 distraught in mind by the sudden panic. Finally
 after more than five thousand had perished, the rest
 of the multitude came safe to Carthage. But those
 in the city, who had also been deceived at that time
 by the report of their own people, supposed that they
 had been conquered in a battle and that the largest
 part of the army had been destroyed. Therefore in
 great anxiety they opened the city gates and with
 tumult and excitement received their soldiers, fearing
 lest with the last of them the enemy should burst in.
 When day broke, however, they learned the truth
 and were with difficulty freed from their expectation
 of disaster.

67. At this same time, however, Agathocles by
 reason of deceit and mistaken expectation met with
 similar disaster. For the Libyans who had deserted
 did not dare go on after the burning of the camp and
 the tumult that had arisen, but turned back again;

¹ ἐπιέναι Fischer: εἶναι.

Ἑλλήνων τινὲς αἰσθόμενοι προϊόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ δόξαντες τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν ἤκειν ἀπήγγειλαν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα πλησίον ὑπάρχειν 2 τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον. τοῦ δυνάστου δὲ παραγγείλαντος εἰς ὄπλα χωρεῖν, ἐξέπιπτον ἐκ τῆς στρατοπεδείας οἱ στρατιῶται μετὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου. ἅμα δὲ τῆς τε κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν φλογὸς εἰς ὕψος ἀρθείσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων κραυγῆς ἐξακούστου γυνομένης ὑπέλαβον πρὸς ἀλήθειαν τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπάσῃ τῇ δυνάμει προσάγειν ἐπ' αὐτούς. 3 τῆς δ' ἐκπλήξεως τὸ βουλευέσθαι παραιρουμένης ἐπέπεσε φόβος εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ πάντες πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν. εἶτα προσμειζάντων αὐτοῖς τῶν Λιβύων καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς μείζονα τὴν ἄγνοιαν φυλαττούσης οἱ περιτυγχάνοντες ἀλλήλους ὡς πολεμίοις 4 ἤμύοντο. ὄλην δὲ τὴν νύκτα πανταχῇ διασπειρομένων αὐτῶν καὶ πανικῶ θορύβῳ συνεχομένων συνέβη πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων ἀναιρεθῆναι. ἐπιγνωσθείσης δὲ μόγις τῆς ἀληθείας οἱ διασωθέντες ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὴν παρεμβολήν. αἱ μὲν οὖν δυνάμεις ἀμφότεραι τὸν εἰρημένον τρόπον ἠτύχησαν, ἐξαπατηθεῖσαι κατὰ τὴν παροιμίαν τοῖς κενοῖς τοῦ πολέμου.

68. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ, μετὰ τὴν γενομένην ἀτυχίαν τῶν μὲν Λιβύων ἀπάντων ἀποστάντων ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, τῆς δὲ ὑπολειπομένης δυνάμεως ἀδυνατούσης διαπολεμεῖν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διέγνω τὴν Λιβύην ἐκλεπεῖν. διακομίσαι δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας οὐχ ὑπελάμβανεν δινησέσθαι διὰ τὸ μήτε πόρια παρεσκευάσθαι μήτε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐπιτρέψαι ποτ' 2 ἂν θαλασσοκρατοῦντας. διαλύσεις δ' οὐκ ἐνόμιζε ποιήσασθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους, πολὺ προέχοντας ταῖς

and some of the Greeks, seeing them advancing and believing that the army of the Carthaginians had come, reported to Agathocles that the enemy's forces were near at hand. The dynast gave the order to take up arms, and the soldiers rushed from the camp with great tumult. Since at the same time the fire in the Carthaginian camp blazed high and the shouting of the Carthaginians became audible, the Greeks believed that the barbarians were in very truth advancing against them with their whole army. Since their consternation prevented deliberation, panic fell upon the camp and all began to flee. Then as the Libyans mingled with them and the darkness fostered and increased their uncertainty, those who happened to meet fought each other as if they were enemies. They were scattered about everywhere throughout the whole night and were in the grip of panic fear, with the result that more than four thousand were killed. When the truth was at long last discovered, those who survived returned to their camp. Thus both armies met with disaster in the way described, being tricked, according to the proverb, by the empty alarms of war.¹

68. Since after this misfortune the Libyans all deserted him and the army which remained was not strong enough to wage battle against the Carthaginians, Agathocles decided to leave Libya. But he did not believe that he would be able to transport his soldiers since he had not prepared any transports and the Carthaginians would never permit it while they controlled the sea. He did not expect that the barbarians would agree to a truce because they were

¹ Cp. chap. 30. 1, and note.

δυνάμεσι καὶ διαβεβαιουμένους ταῖς τῶν πρῶτον
 διαβάντων ἀπωλείαις ἀποτρέψαι τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπι-
 3 τίθεσθαι τῇ Λιβύῃ. ἔκρινεν οὖν μετ' ὀλίγων λάθρα
 ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀναγωγὴν καὶ συνενεβίβασε¹ τὸν
 νεώτερον τῶν υἱῶν Ἡρακλείδην· τὸν γὰρ Ἄρχ-
 άγαθον εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε συνὼν τῇ μητρικῇ καὶ
 φύσει τολμηρὸς ὢν ἐπιβουλὴν κατ' αὐτοῦ συστήσῃ.
 ὁ δ' Ἄρχάγαθος ὑποπτεύσας αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν
 παρετήρει τὸν ἔκπλουν, διανοοῦμενος μηνῦσαι τῶν
 ἡγεμόνων τοῖς διακαλύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβολὴν· ἡγεῖτο
 γὰρ δεῖν ὄν εἶναι τὸ τῶν μὲν κινδύνων ἑαυτὸν προ-
 θύμως μετεσχηκέναι, προαγωνιζόμενον τοῦ πατρὸς
 καὶ τᾶδελεφού, τῆς δὲ σωτηρίας μόνον ἀποστε-
 ρεῖσθαι, καταλειπόμενον ἔκδοτον τοῖς πολεμίοις.
 4 διὸ δὴ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μέλλοντας λάθρα
 τὸν ἀπόπλουν ποιεῖσθαι νυκτὸς ἐμήνυσέ τισι τῶν
 ἡγεμόνων. οἱ δὲ συνδραμόντες οὐ μόνον διεκώ-
 λυσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ πλήθει τὴν ῥαδιουργίαν ἐξ-
 ἔθηκαν· ἐφ' οἷς οἱ στρατιῶται περιαλγεῖς γενόμενοι
 συνελάβοντο τὸν δυνάστην καὶ δῆσαντες παρέδωκαν
 εἰς φυλακὴν.

69. Ἀναρχίας οὖν γενομένης ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
 θόρυβος ἦν καὶ παραχῆ καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβού-
 σης διεδόθη λόγος ὡς πλησίον εἰσὶν οἱ πολεμιοί.
 ἐμπεισοῦσης² δὲ πτόης καὶ φόβου πανικοῦ διεσκευ-
 2 νός παραγγέλλοντος. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ τὸν
 δυνάστην παραφυλάττοντες οὐχ ἦττον τῶν ἄλλων
 ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ δόξαντες ὑπὸ τινων καλεῖσθαι

far superior in their armies and were determined by ^{307 B.C.}
 the destruction of those who had first come across
 to prevent others from attacking Libya. He decided,
 therefore, to make the return voyage with a few in
 secret, and he took on board with him the younger
 of his sons, Heracleides; for he was on his guard
 against Archagathus, lest at some time this son, who
 was on intimate terms with his step-mother and was
 bold by nature, should form a conspiracy against him-
 self. Archagathus, however, suspecting his purpose
 watched for the sailing with care, being determined
 to reveal the plot to such of the leaders as would
 prevent the attempt; for he thought it monstrous
 that, although he had shared willingly in the
 battles, fighting in behalf of his father and brother,
 yet he alone should be deprived of a safe return
 and left behind as a victim to the enemy. He there-
 fore disclosed to some of the leaders that Agathoc-
 les was about to sail away in secret by night. These
 coming quickly together not only prevented this,
 but also revealed Agathocles' knavery to the rank
 and file; and the soldiers, becoming furious at this,
 seized the tyrant, bound him, and put him in custody.

69. Consequently, when discipline disappeared in
 the camp, there was tumult and confusion, and as
 night came on word was spread abroad that the enemy
 was near. When fright and panic fear fell upon them,
 each man armed himself and rushed forth from the
 encampment, no man giving orders. At this very
 time those who were guarding the tyrant, being no
 less frightened than the others and imagining that
 they were being summoned by somebody, hastily

¹ συνενεβίβασε Dindorf: συνεβίβασε.

² ἐμπεισοῦσης Rhodoman: ἐκπεσοῦσης.

ταχέως ἐξήγον τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διειλημμένον δε-
 3 σμοῖς. τὸ δὲ πλῆθος ὡς ἶδεν, εἰς ἔλεον ἐτράπη
 καὶ πάντες ἐπεβόων ἀφείναι. ὁ δὲ λυθεὶς καὶ μετ'
 ὀλίγων ἐμβὰς εἰς τὸ πορθμεῖον ἔλαθεν ἐκπλεύσας
 κατὰ τὴν δύσιν τῆς Πλειάδος χειμῶνος ὄντος.
 οὗτος μὲν οὖν τῆς ἰδίας σωτηρίας φροντίσας ἐγκατ-
 ἔλιπε τοὺς υἱούς, οὓς οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν δρασμὸν
 ἀκούσαντες εὐθὺς ἀπέσφαξαν, καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἐξ
 ἑαυτῶν ἐλόμενοι διελύθησαν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους,
 ὥστε τὰς πόλεις ἃς εἶχον παραδοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν
 τάλαντα τριακόσια καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἰρουμένους μετὰ
 Καρχηδονίων στρατεύειν κομίζεσθαι τοὺς αἰεὶ δι-
 δομένους μισθοὺς, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους εἰς Σικελίαν
 4 διακομισθέντας λαβεῖν οἰκητήριον Σολοῦντα. τῶν
 μὲν οὖν στρατιωτῶν οἱ πλείους ἐμμεΐναντες ταῖς
 συνθήκαις ἔτυχον τῶν ὁμολογηθέντων· ὅσοι δὲ τὰς
 πόλεις διακατέχοντες ἀντείχον ταῖς παρ' Ἀγαθο-
 5 κλέους ἐλπίσιν, ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν κατὰ κράτος. ὧν
 οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς μὲν ἠγεμόνας ἀνεσταύρωσαν,
 τοὺς δ' ἄλλους δῆσαντες πέδαις, ἦν διὰ τὸν πόλε-
 μον ἐξηγρίωσαν χώραν, ἐξηγάγκαζον τοῖς ἰδίοις
 πόνοις πάλιν ἐξημεροῦν.

Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν ἔτος τέταρτον πολεμούμενοι
 τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐκομίσαντο τὴν ἐλευθερίαν.

70. Τῆς δ' Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατείας εἰς Λιβύην
 ἐπισημίηται ἂν τις τό τε παράδοξον καὶ τὴν εἰς
 τὰ τέκνα γενομένην τιμωρίαν οἷον τῇ θείᾳ προνοίᾳ.
 ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς Σικελίας ἤττηθεις καὶ τὴν πλείστην

brought out Agathocles bound with chains. When ^{307 B.C.}
 the common soldiers saw him they were moved to
 pity and all shouted to let him go. When released,
 he embarked on the transport with a few followers
 and secretly sailed away, although this was in the
 winter at the season of the setting of the Pleiades.¹
 This man, then, concerned about his own safety,
 abandoned his sons, whom the soldiers at once slew
 when they learned of his escape²; and the soldiers
 selected generals from their own number and made
 peace with the Carthaginians on these terms: they
 were to give back the cities which they held and to
 receive three hundred talents, and those who chose
 to serve with the Carthaginians were to receive pay
 at the regular rates, and the others, when trans-
 ported to Sicily, were to receive Solus³ as a dwelling-
 place. Now, most of the soldiers abided by the terms
 and received what had been agreed upon; but all
 those who continued to occupy the cities because
 they still clung to hopes of Agathocles were attacked
 and taken by storm. Their leaders the Carthaginians
 crucified; the others they bound with fetters and
 forced them by their own labour to bring back again
 into cultivation the country they had laid waste
 during the war.

In this way, then, the Carthaginians recovered
 their liberty in the fourth year of the war.

70. One might well draw attention both to the
 almost incredible elements in Agathocles' expedition
 to Libya and to the punishment that befell his chil-
 dren as if by divine providence. For although in
 Sicily he had been defeated and had lost the largest

¹ About November 1, 307 B.C.

² Cp. Polybius, 7. 2. 4.

³ A Carthaginian city on the north coast of Sicily about
 12 miles east of Panormus.

τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπολέσας ἐπὶ τῆς Λιβύης μικρῶν
 2 μέρει τοὺς προνευκικῶτας κατεπολέμησεν. καὶ
 τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ Συκελίᾳ πόλεις ἀπάσας ἀποβαλὼν
 πρὸς Συρακοῦσαις ἐπολιορκεῖτο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν
 Λιβύην πασῶν τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ἐγκρατῆς γενό-
 3 μενος εἰς πολιορκίαν κατέκλεισε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους,
 τῆς τύχης ὥσπερ ἐπίτηδες ἐπίδεικνυμένης τὴν
 ἴδιαν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπηλπισμένων. εἰς τηλικαύ-
 4 την δ' ὑπεροχὴν ἐλθόντος αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν Ὀφέλλαν
 φονεύσαντος, ὄντα φίλον καὶ ξένον, φανερώς ἐπα-
 σημήνατο τὸ δαιμόνιον ὡς διὰ τὴν εἰς τοῦτον παρα-
 νομίαν τῶν ὕστερον αὐτῷ γεγενημένων τὰ θεῶν¹
 ἐπιστήσαι· τοῦ γὰρ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς
 ἡμέρας Ὀφέλλαν ἀελὼν παρέλαβε τὴν δύναμιν
 καὶ πάλιν τοὺς υἱοὺς ἀπολέσας ἀπέβαλε τὸ στρα-
 4 τόπεδον. καὶ τὸ πάντων ἰδιώτατον, ὁ θεὸς ὥσπερ
 ἀγαθὸς νομοθέτης διπλὴν ἔλαβε παρ' αὐτοῦ τὴν
 κόλασιν· ἓνα γὰρ φίλον ἀδικῶς φονεύσας δυεῖν υἱῶν
 ἔστερήθη, τῶν μετ' Ὀφέλλα παραγενομένων προσ-
 ενεγκάντων τὰς χεῖρας τοῖς νεανίσκοις. ταῦτα μὲν
 οὖν ἡμῖν εἰρήσθω πρὸς τοὺς καταφρονούντας τῶν
 τοιούτων.

71. Ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπειδὴ διεκομίσθη ταχέως
 ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης εἰς τὴν Συκελίαν, μεταπεμψάμενος
 μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως παρήλθεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Αἰγε-
 σταίων πόλιν οὖσαν σύμμαχον. ἀπορούμενος δὲ
 χρημάτων εἰσφέρειν ἠνάγκαζε τοὺς εὐπόρους τὸ
 πλεῖον μέρος τῆς ὑπάρξεως, οὐσης τῆς πόλεως τότε
 2 μυριάδρου. πολλῶν δ' ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀναγκασθέντων
 καὶ συντρεχόντων αἰτιασάμενος τοὺς Αἰγεσταίους

part of his army, in Libya with a small portion of ^{807 B.C.}
 his forces he defeated those who had previously been
 victorious. And after he had lost all the cities in
 Sicily, he was besieged at Syracuse; but in Libya,
 after becoming master of all the other cities, he con-
 fined the Carthaginians by a siege, Fortune, as if
 of set purpose, displaying her peculiar power when
 a situation has become hopeless. After he had come
 to such a position of superiority and had murdered
 Ophellas¹ although he was a friend and a guest, the
 divine power clearly showed that it established
 through his impious acts against Ophellas a portent
 of that which later befell him; for in the same
 month and on the same day on which he murdered
 Ophellas and took his army, he caused the death
 of his own sons and lost his own army. And
 what is most peculiar of all, the god like a good
 lawgiver exacted a double punishment from him;
 for when he had unjustly slain one friend, he was
 deprived of two sons, those who had been with
 Ophellas laying violent hands upon the young men.
 Let these things, then, be said as our answer to those
 who scorn such matters.

71. When with all speed Agathocles had crossed
 from Libya into Sicily, he summoned a part of his
 army and went to the city of Segesta, which was an
 ally. Because he was in need of money, he forced
 the well-to-do to deliver to him the greater part of
 their property, the city at that time having a popula-
 tion of about ten thousand. Since many were angry
 at this and were holding meetings, he charged the

¹ Cp. chap. 42.

¹ τὴν θωγὴν Fischer.

ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ δειναῖς περιέβαλε συμφοραῖς τὴν πόλιν· τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἀπορωτάτους προαγαγὼν ἐκ τὸς τῆς πόλεως παρὰ τὸν Σκάμανδρον ποταμὸν ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δὲ δοκοῦντας οὐσίαν κεκτῆσθαι μείζονα βασανίζων ἠνάγκαζε λέγειν ὅποσα ἔχων τις τυγχάνει χρήματα, καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτρόχιζε τοὺς δὲ εἰς τοὺς καταπέλτας ἐνδεσμεύων κατετόξευεν, ἐνίοις δ' ἀστραγάλους προστιθεὶς βιαιώτερον δειναῖς ἀλγηδόσι περιέβαλλεν. ἐξεῦρε δὲ καὶ ἑτέραν τιμωρίαν ἐμφερῇ τῷ Φαλάριδος ταύρω· κατεσκεύασε γὰρ κλίνην χαλκῆν ἀνθρωπίνου σώματος τύπον ἔχουσαν καὶ καθ' ἕκαστον μέρος κλεισὶ διελημμένην, εἰς ταύτην δ' ἐναρμόζων τοὺς βασανιζομένους ὑπέκαιε ζῶντας, τούτῳ διαφερούσης τῆς κατασκευῆς ταύτης παρὰ τὸν ταῦρον, τῷ καὶ θεωρεῖσθαι τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀνάγκαις ἀπολλυμένους. τῶν δὲ γυναικῶν τῶν εὐπόρων τινῶν μὲν καρκίνους σιδηροῖς τὰ σφυρὰ πιέζων συντέεινε, τινῶν δὲ τοὺς τιτθοὺς ἀπέτεμνε, ταῖς δ' ἐγκύους πλίνθους ἐπὶ τὴν ὀσφύν ἐπιτιθεὶς τὸ ἔμβρυον ἀπὸ τοῦ βάρους ἐξέθλιβεν. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τὰ χρήματα πάντα τοῦ τυράννου ζητοῦντος καὶ μεγάλου φόβου τὴν πόλιν ἐπέχοντος τινὲς μὲν αὐτοὺς συγκατέκαυσαν 5 ταῖς οἰκίαις, τινὲς δὲ ἀγχόνῃ τὸ ζῆν ἐξέλιπον. ἡ μὲν οὖν Αἴγεστα τυχοῦσα μιᾶς ἡμέρας ἀτυχοῦς ἤβηδὸν ἐθανατώθη. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρθένους μὲν καὶ παῖδας εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν διακομίσας ἀπέδοτο τοῖς Βρεττίοις, τῆς δὲ πόλεως οὐδὲ τὴν προσηγορίαν

people of Segesta with conspiring against him and visited the city with terrible disasters. For instance, the poorest of the people he brought to a place outside the city beside the river Scamander and slaughtered them; but those who were believed to have more property he examined under torture and compelled each to tell him how much wealth he had; and some of them he broke on the wheel, others he placed bound in the catapults and shot forth, and by applying knucklebones with violence to some, he caused them severe pain.¹ He also invented another torture similar to the bull of Phalaris: that is, he prepared a brazen bed that had the form of a human body and was surrounded on every side by bars; on this he fixed those who were being tortured and roasted them alive, the contrivance being superior to the bull in this respect, that those who were perishing in anguish were visible. As for the wealthy women, he tortured some of them by crushing their ankles with iron pincers, he cut off the breasts of others, and by placing bricks on the lower part of the backs of those who were pregnant, he forced the expulsion of the foetus by the pressure. While the tyrant in this way was seeking all the wealth, great panic prevailed throughout the city, some burning themselves up along with their houses, and others gaining release from life by hanging. Thus Segesta, encountering a single day of disaster, suffered the loss of all her men from youth upward. Agathocles then took the maidens and children across to Italy and sold them to the Bruttians, leaving not even the name

¹ It is possible that the ἀστράγαλοι are whips studded with bits of bone. Cp. Lucian, *Ass*, 38; Plutarch, *Moralia*, 1127 c.

ἀπολιπών, ἀλλὰ Δικαιοπόλιν μετονομάσας ἔδωκεν οἰκητήριον τοῖς αὐτομόλοις.

72. Ἀκούσας γὰρ τὴν τῶν υἱῶν ἀναίρεσιν καὶ δι' ὀργῆς ἔχων ἅπαντας τοὺς ἀπολελειμμένους κατὰ Λιβύην ἔπεμψε τῶν φίλων τινὰς εἰς Συρακούσας πρὸς Ἀντανδρον τὸν ἀδελφόν, διακελευσάμενος τοὺς τῶν συστρατευσάντων ἐπὶ Καρχηδόνα συγγενεῖς ἅπαντας ἀποσφάξαι. ταχὺ δὲ τούτου τὸ προσταχθέν ποιήσαντος ποικιλώτατον γενέσθαι συνέβη φόνον τῶν προγεγονότων· οὐ γὰρ μόνον τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας ταῖς ἡλικίαις ἀδελφοὺς ἢ πατέρας ἢ παῖδας ἐξῆγγεν ἐπὶ τὸν θάνατον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάππους καὶ τούτων, εἰ τύχοι, καὶ πατέρας περιόντας ἐσχατογῆρους καὶ ταῖς ὄλαις αἰσθηθεῖσι διὰ τὸν χρόνον ἤδη παραλελυμένους, ἔτι δὲ νηπίους παῖδας ἐν ἀγκάλαις φερομένους καὶ τῆς ἐπιφερομένης αὐτοῖς συμφορᾶς οὐδεμίαν αἰσθησιν λαμβάνοντας. ἤγοντο¹ δὲ καὶ γυναῖκες ὅσαι μετεῖχον οἰκειότητος ἢ συγγενείας καὶ καθόλου πᾶς ὁ μέλλων τῇ καθ' αὐτὸν τιμωρία λύπην ἐμποιῆσαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς Λιβύης ἀπολειφθεῖσι. πολλοῦ δὲ πλήθους καὶ παντοίου πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν ἀχθέντος ἐπὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν καὶ τῶν σφαγῶν ἐφεστώτων δάκρυα καὶ δεήσεις καὶ θρήνος ἐγένετο συμφορητός, ὧν μὲν ἀνηλεῶς φονευομένων, ὧν δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πλησίον συμφοραῖς ἐκπληττομένων καὶ διὰ τὸ προσδοκώμενον οὐδὲν διαφερόντων ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν προαποθνη-

¹ ἤγοντο Dindorf: ἦγον.

of the city ; but he changed the name to Dicaeopolis 307 B.C. and gave it as dwelling to the deserters.¹

72. On hearing of the murder of his sons Agathocles became enraged at all those who had been left behind in Libya, and sent some of his friends into Syracuse to Antander his brother, ordering him to put to death all the relatives of those who had taken part in the campaign against Carthage.² As Antander promptly carried out the order, there occurred the most elaborately devised massacre that had taken place up to this time ; for not only did they drag out to death the brothers, fathers, and sons who were in the prime of manhood, but also the grandfathers, and even the fathers of these if such survived, men who lingered on in extreme old age and were already bereft of all their senses by lapse of time, as well as infant children borne in arms who had no consciousness whatever of the fate that was bearing down upon them. They also led away any women who were related by marriage or kinship, and in sum, every person whose punishment would bring grief to those who had been left in Libya. When a crowd, large and composed of all kinds of people, had been driven to the sea for punishment and when the executioners had taken their places beside them, weeping and prayers and wailing arose mingled together, as some of them were mercilessly slaughtered and others were stunned by the misfortunes of their neighbours and because of their own imminent fate were no better in spirit than those who were being

Segesta certainly recovered its name and became again a Carthaginian ally (Book 22. 10. 2), probably in 306 B.C., when all cities formerly belonging to Carthage were restored by Agathocles (chap. 79. 5).

² Cp. chap. 4. 3.

¹ The name (lit. "Just City") is not found elsewhere.
334

4 σκόντων. τὸ δὲ πάντων χαλεπώτατον, πολλῶν ἀναιρεθέντων καὶ παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἔρριμμένων τῶν σωμάτων οὔτε συγγενῆς οὐδείς οὔτε φίλος ἐτόλμα τινὰ κηδεύειν, φοβούμενος μὴ δόξῃ προσαγγέλλειν ἑαυτὸν μετέχοντα τῆς ἐκείνων οἰκειότητος.
5 διὰ δὲ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φονευθέντων ἐπὶ τοῦ κύματος συνέβη τὴν θάλατταν ἐφ' ἱκανὸν τόπον αἵματι κραθεῖσαν πόρρωθεν διαφαίνειν τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς τοῦ πάθους ὀμότητος.

73. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηνησι μὲν ἦρχε Κόροιβος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατον ἀρχὴν παρέλαβον Κόντος Μάρκιος καὶ Πόπλιος Κορνήλιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀντίγονος ὁ βασιλεὺς, τελευτήσας αὐτῷ τοῦ νεωτέρου τῶν υἱῶν Φοίβικος, τοῦτον μὲν βασιλικῶς ἔθαψε, τὸν δὲ Δημήτριον ἐκ τῆς Κύπρου μεταπεμφόμενος ἤθροϊζε τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἀντιγοιάν. ἔκρινε δὲ στρατεύειν ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον. αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν τοῦ πεζοῦ στρατεύματος ἀφηγούμενος προῆγε διὰ τῆς Κοιλῆς Συρίας, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν ὀκτακισμυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ὀκτακισχιλίου, ἐλέφαντας δὲ τριαὶ πλείους τῶν ὀγδοήκοντα· τῷ δὲ Δημήτριῳ παραδοὺς τὸν στόλον συνέταξε συμπαραπλεῖν ἅμα πορευομένη τῇ δυνάμει, παρεσκευασμένων νεῶν τῶν ἀπασῶν μακρῶν μὲν ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα, πορρίων δὲ στρατιωτικῶν ἑκατὸν, ἐν οἷς ἐκομίζετο 3 βελῶν πλῆθος. τῶν δὲ κυβερνητῶν οἰομένων δεῖν

put to death before them. And what was most 307 B.C. cruel of all, when many had been slain and their bodies had been cast out along the shore, neither kinsmen nor friend dared pay the last rites to any, fearing lest he should seem to inform on himself as one who enjoyed intimacy with those who were dead. And because of the multitude of those who had been slain beside its waves, the sea, stained with blood over a great expanse, proclaimed afar the unequalled savagery of this outrage.¹

73. When this year had passed, Coroebus became 306 B.C. archon in Athens, and in Rome Quintus Marcius and Publius Cornelius succeeded to the consulship.² While these held office King Antigonos, the younger of whose sons, Phoenix,³ had died, buried this son with royal honours; and, after summoning Demetrius from Cyprus, he collected his forces in Antigonía.⁴ He had decided to make a campaign against Egypt. So he himself took command of the land army and advanced through Coelê Syria with more than eighty thousand foot soldiers, about eight thousand horsemen, and eighty-three elephants. Giving the fleet to Demetrius, he ordered him to follow along the coast in contact with the army as it advanced. In all there had been made ready a hundred and fifty warships and a hundred transports in which a large stock of ordnance was being conveyed. When the pilots thought it necessary to heed the setting of the

consuls for 306 B.C. as P. Cornelius Arvina and Q. Marcius Tremulus. The Capitoline Fasti are fragmentary for a period of some 40 years beginning at this point.

¹ An error by Diodorus or a copyist for Philip; cp. chap. 19. 5; Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 2. 1.

² Continued from chap. 53. For the following campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 19, 1-2; Pausanias, 1. 6. 6.

¹ Continued in chap. 77.

² Coroebus was archon in 306/5. Livy, 9. 42. 10, gives the

ἀπομένειν¹ τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος δύσιν δοκοῦσαν ἔσεσθαι μεθ' ἡμέρας ὀκτώ, τούτοις μὲν ἐπετίμησεν ὡς κατορρωδοῦσι τὸν κινδύνου, αὐτὸς δὲ στρατοπεδεύων περὶ Γάζαν καὶ σπεύδων φθάσαι τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παρασκευὴν τοῖς μὲν στρατιώταις παρήγγειλε δέχ' ἡμερῶν ἔχειν ἐκισίτισιν, ἐπὶ δὲ ταῖς καμήλοις ταῖς ἀθροισθείσαις ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀράβων ἐπέθηκε σίτου μυριάδας μεδίμων τρισκαίδεκα καὶ χόρτου πλῆθος τοῖς τετράποσι· τὰ τε βέλη κομίζων τοῖς ζεύγεσι προῆγε διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου μετὰ καταπαθείας διὰ τὸ πολλοὺς εἶναι τῶν τόπων τελευματώδεις καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὰ καλούμενα Βάραθρα.

74. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐκ τῆς Γάζης ἐκπλεύσαντες περὶ μέσας νύκτας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐδίας οὐσης ἐφ' ἡμέρας τινὰς ταῖς ταχυναυτούσαις ναυσὶν ἐρμυοῦσκον τὰ στρατιωτικὰ πόρια· ἔπειτα τῆς Πλειάδος περικαταλαμβανούσης αὐτοὺς καὶ πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου βορίου συνέβη πολλὰ τῶν τετηρηκῶν σκαφῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος κατενεχθῆναι παραβόλως ἐπὶ πόλιν Ῥαφίαν, οὐσαν δυσ-
2 προσόρμιστον καὶ τεναγώδη. τῶν δὲ πλοίων τῶν κομιζόντων τὰ βέλη τὰ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος συγκλυθέντα διεφθάρη, τὰ δ' ἐπαλινδρόμησεν εἰς τὴν Γάζαν· τοῖς δὲ κρατίστοις τῶν σκαφῶν βιασάμενοι
3 διέτειναν μέχρι τοῦ Κασίου. τοῦτο δὲ τοῦ μὲν Νείλου διέστηκεν οὐ μακρὰν, ἀλλίμενον δὲ ἐστὶ καὶ κατὰ τὰς χειμερινὰς περιστάσεις ἀπροσόρμιστον. διόπερ ἤναγκάζοντο τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀφέντες ὡς ἂν ἐν δυσί

¹ ἀπομένειν Fischer: ἀπίδειν.

¹ About November 1.

² Literally "Pits," a region of quicksands between the

Pleiades,¹ which was expected to take place after 306 B.C. eight days, Antigonus censured them as men afraid of danger; but he himself, since he was encamped at Gaza and was eager to forestall the preparations of Ptolemy, ordered his soldiers to provide themselves with ten days' rations, and loaded on the camels, which had been gathered together by the Arabs, one hundred and thirty thousand measures of grain and a good stock of fodder for the beasts; and, carrying his ordnance in waggons, he advanced through the wilderness with great hardship because many places in the region were swampy, particularly near the spot called Barathra.²

74. As for Demetrius, after setting sail from Gaza about midnight, since the weather at first was calm for several days, he had his transports towed by the swifter ships; then the setting of the Pleiades overtook them and a north wind arose, so that many of the quadrimemes were driven dangerously by the storm to Raphia,³ a city which affords no anchorage and is surrounded by shoals. Of the ships that were carrying his ordnance, some were overwhelmed by the storm and destroyed, and others ran back to Gaza; but pressing on with the strongest of the ships he held his course as far as Casium.⁴ This place is not very distant from the Nile, but it has no harbour and in the stormy season it is impossible to make a landing here. They were therefore compelled to cast their anchors and ride the waves at a distance

Sirbonian Lake and the Mediterranean. Cp. Books I. 30, 1-9, and 16. 46. 4-5, for accounts of the dangers of this region.

² A day's march south of Gaza.

⁴ Probably at the western end of the Sirbonian Lake. For the dangers from storms on this coast cp. Strabo, 16. 2. 26 (p. 758).

σταδίοις ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀποσαλεύειν, ἅμα πολλοὶς περιεχόμενοι δεινοῖς· τοῦ μὲν γὰρ κλύδωνος ῥήγνυμένου τραχύτερον¹ ἐκινδύνευον αὐτανδρα τὰ σκάφη συγκλυσθῆναι, τῆς δὲ γῆς οὕσης ἀπροσορμίστου καὶ πολεμίας οὔτε ναῦς ἀκινδύνως ἦν προσπλεῖν οὔτε τοὺς ἄνδρας προσῆξασθαι, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἐλελοίπει τὸ εἰς πότον αὐτοῖς ὕδωρ, εἰς τοιαύτην τε σπάνιν κατεκλείσθησαν ὥστε εἰ μίαν ἡμέραν ὁ χεμὼν ἐπέμεινεν, πάντες ἂν τῷ δύσει διεφθάρησαν. ⁴ ἐν ἄθυμία δ' ὄντων ἀπάντων καὶ προσδοκωμένης ἤδη τῆς ἀπωλείας τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα κατέπαυσεν, ἣ δὲ μετ' Ἀντιγόνου δύναμις κατατῆσασα πλησίον ⁵ τοῦ στόλου κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ἐκβάντες οὖν ἐκ τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ προσαναλαβόντες ἑαυτοὺς ἐν τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ προσέμενον τῶν νεῶν τὰς ἀποσπασθείσας, διεφθάρη δ' ἐν τούτῳ τῷ σάλῳ τρία σκάφη τῶν πεντηρικῶν, ἐξ ὧν ἔνιοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν διενήξαντο πρὸς τὴν γῆν. ἔπειτα Ἀντίγονος μὲν προαγαγὼν τὴν δύναμιν πλησίον τοῦ Νείλου κατεστρατοπέδευσεν, ἀπέχων δύο σταδίους τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

75. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ προκατειληφῶς τοὺς εὐκαιροτάτους τόπους ἀσφαλῆσι φυλακαῖς ἀπέστειλέν τινας ἐν τοῖς κοντωτοῖς, παρακλευσάμενος προσπλεῖν πλησίον τῆς ἐκβάσεως καὶ κηρύττειν ὅτι δώσει τοῖς μεταβαλομένοις ἀπ' Ἀντιγόνου, τῶν μὲν ιδιωτῶν ἐκάστοις δύο μνᾶς, τοῖς δ' ἐφ' ἡγεμονίας τεταγμένοις τάλαντον. γενομένων οὖν τῶν κηρυγμάτων τοιούτων ἐνέπεσέ τις ὁρμῇ πρὸς μετάθεσιν τοῖς μετ' Ἀντιγόνου μισθοφόροις, ἐν οἷς καὶ τῶν ἡγεμόνων πλείους ῥέπειν² συνέβαυε δι' αἰτίας

of about two stades¹ from the land, where they were ^{306 B.C.} at once encompassed by many dangers; for since the surf was breaking rather heavily, there was danger that the ships would founder with their crews, and since the shore was harbourless and in enemy hands, the ships could neither approach without danger, nor could the men swim ashore, and what was worst of all, the water for drinking had given out and they were reduced to such straits that, if the storm had continued for a single day more, all would have perished of thirst. When all were in despair and already expecting death, the wind fell, and the army of Antigonos came up and camped near the fleet. They therefore left the ships and recuperated in the camp while waiting for those vessels that had become separated. In this exposure to the waves three of the quinqueremes were lost, but some of the men from these swam to the shore. Then Antigonos led his army nearer to the Nile and camped at a distance of two stades¹ from the river.

75. Ptolemy, who had occupied in advance the most strategic points with trustworthy garrisons, sent men in small boats, ordering them to approach the landing-place and proclaim that he would pay a premium to any who deserted Antigonos, two minae to each of the ordinary soldiers and one talent to each man who had been assigned to a position of command. When proclamations to that effect had been made, an urge to change sides fell upon the mercenaries of Antigonos, and it transpired that many even of their officers were inclined for one reason or another

¹ A little less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

¹ τραχύτερον Rhodoman: ταχύτερον.
² ῥέπειν Capps, <προθύμους> εἶναι Fischer: εἶναι.

3 τινὰς εἰς τὸ μεταβολῆς ἐπιθυμείν. πολλῶν δὲ πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐτομολούντων ὁ μὲν Ἀντίγονος ἐπιστήσας τῷ χεῖλει τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ὄξυβελικῶν τοὺς προσπλέοντας ἐν τοῖς κοντωτοῖς ἀνέστειλε· τῶν δ' αὐτομολούντων συλλαβῶν τινὰς δεινῶς ἤκίσατο, βουλόμενος καταπλήξασθαι τοὺς τῆς ὁμοίας ὀρμῆς ἀντεχομένους.
4 καὶ προσλαβὼν τὰ καθυστεροῦντα τῶν σκαφῶν προσέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ψευδόστομον, νομίζων ἐνταῦθα δυνήσεσθαι τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβιβάσαι. εὐρῶν δὲ πρὸς αὐτῷ φυλακὴν ἰσχυρὰν καὶ τοῖς τε ὄξυβελεσί καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις παντοίοις βέλεσιν ἀνειργόμενος ἀπέπλευσε περικαταλαμβανούσης νυκτός. ἔπειτα παραγγείλας τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀκολουθεῖν τῇ στρατηγίδι νηὶ προσέχοντας τῷ λαμπτήρι προσέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Νεῖλου τὸ καλούμενον Φατνικόν¹. ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης, ἐπειδὴ πολλὰ τῶν νεῶν ἀπεπλανήθησαν, ἠναγκάσθη ταύτας περιμένειν καὶ τὰς μάλιστα ταχυναντούσας τῶν ἠκολουθηκισίων² ἐξαποστέλλειν ἐπὶ τὴν τούτων ζήτησιν.

76. Διόπερ χρόνον γενομένου πλείονος οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον πυθόμενοι τὸν κατάπλουν τῶν πολεμίων ἦκον ὀξέως βοηθήσοντες καὶ τὴν δύναμιν διασκεύασαντες ἔστησαν παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλόν· ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἀποτυχὼν καὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐκβάσεως καὶ τὴν συνάπτουσαν παραλίαν ἀκούων ἔλεσι καὶ λίμναις ὠχυρώσθαι φυσικῶς ἐπαλινδρόμει παντὶ
2 τῷ στόλῳ. εἴτ' ἐμπεσόντος βορέου λαμπροῦ καὶ τοῦ κλύδωνος εἰς ὕψος αἰρομένου τρία μὲν σκάφη τῶν τετρηρικῶν καὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν πορίων τινὰ³ κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ βιαιότερον ὑπὸ τοῦ κύματος ἐπὶ τὴν

to desire a change. But when many were going over ^{306 B.C.} to Ptolemy, Antigonus, stationing bowmen, slingers, and many of his catapults on the edge of the river, drove back those who were drawing near in their punts; and he captured some of the deserters and tortured them frightfully, wishing to intimidate any who were contemplating such an attempt as this. After adding to his force the ships that were late in arriving, he sailed to the place called Pseudostomon,¹ believing that he would be able to disembark some of the soldiers there. But when he found at that place a strong garrison and was held in check by bolts and other missiles of every kind, he sailed away as night was closing in. Then giving orders to the pilots to follow the ship of the general, keeping their eyes fixed on its light, he sailed to the mouth of the Nile called Phatniticum; but when day came, since many of the ships had missed the course, he was forced to wait for these and to send out the swiftest of those that had followed him to search for them.

76. Since this caused considerable delay, Ptolemy, hearing of the arrival of the enemy, came quickly to reinforce his men and after drawing up his army, stationed it along the shore; but Demetrius, having failed to make this landing also and hearing that the adjacent coast was naturally fortified by swamps and marshes, retraced his course with his whole fleet. Then a strong north wind burst upon them and the billows rose high; and three of his quadriremes and in the same way some of the transports were cast

¹ Literally, "False Mouth."

¹ Φατνικόν Stephanus: Φαγητικόν RX, Φαγητικόν F.

² ἠκολουθηκισίων Schaefer: ἠκολουθηκῶτων.

³ τινὰ Rhodoman, ἓνια Madvig: ἄμα.

γῆν ἐξεβράσθη καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ὑπο-
 χεῖρια κατέστη· αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἐκβιασμένων τῶν
 πληρωμάτων διεσώθησαν πρὸς τὴν Ἀντιγόνου
 3 στρατοπεδείαν. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἐκβασιν
 εὐληφόντων πᾶσαν τὴν περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐκβασιν
 φυλακαῖς ἰσχυραῖς καὶ πολλῶν μὲν σκαφῶν πο-
 ταμίων αὐτῷ παρεσκευασμένων, πάντων δὲ τούτων
 ἔχοντων βέλη παντοῖα καὶ τοὺς χρησομένους αὐ-
 τοῖς ἄνδρας οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀντίγονον οὐ μετρίως ἤπο-
 4 ρούντο· ἡ γὰρ ναυτικὴ δύναμις ἄχρηστος ἦν αὐτοῖς
 προκατελημμένων τοῦ Πηλουσιακοῦ στόματος ὑπὸ
 τῶν πολεμίων, τὸ τε πεζὸν στράτευμα τὴν ὄρμην
 ἄπρακτον εἶχε τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ ποταμοῦ διεργό-
 μενον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἡμερῶν ἤδη συχνῶν διεληλυ-
 θυῶν ὑπολείπειν ἤδη συνέβαινε τὸν τε σῖτον καὶ
 5 τὰ χορτάσματα τοῖς κτήνεσι. διὰ δὴ ταῦτα τῆς
 δυνάμεως ἀθυμούσης παρακαλῶν¹ τὸ στρατόπεδον
 καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας Ἀντίγονος προέθηκε βουλήν
 πότερον συμφέροι μένειν καὶ διαπολεμεῖν, ἢ νῦν
 μὲν ἐπανελθεῖν εἰς Συρίαν, ὕστερον δὲ κάλλιον
 6 παρασκευασμένους στρατεύσαι καθ' ὃν ἂν χρόνον
 ἐλάχιστος ὁ Νεῖλος εἶναι δόξῃ. πάντων δὲ κατε-
 εχθέντων ἐπὶ τὸ τὴν ταχίστην ἀπίενα παρήγγειλε
 τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀναξυγνῦειν καὶ ταχὺ πάλιν
 ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Συρίαν, συμπαραπλέοντος αὐτῷ
 καὶ τοῦ στόλου παντός. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ μετὰ τὴν
 ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν πολεμίων περιχαρῆς γενόμενος καὶ
 θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς χαριστήρια τοὺς φίλους εἰστία
 7 λαμπρῶς. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς περὶ Σέλευκον καὶ
 Λυσίμαχον καὶ Κάσανδρον ἔγραψε περὶ τῶν εὐτυχη-
 μάτων καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐτο-

violently upon the land by the waves and came into ^{806 B.C.}
 the possession of Ptolemy ; but the other ships,
 whose crews had kept them from the shore by main
 force, reached the camp of Antigonus in safety.
 Since Ptolemy, however, had already occupied every
 landing-place along the river with strong guards,
 since many river boats had been made ready for him,
 and since all of these were equipped with ordnance
 of every kind and with men to use it, Antigonus was
 in no little difficulty ; for his naval force was of no
 use to him since the Pelusiac mouth of the Nile had
 been occupied in advance by the enemy, and his land
 forces found their advance thwarted since they were
 checked by the width of the river, and what was of
 greatest importance, as many days had passed, food
 for the men and fodder for the beasts were falling
 short. Since, then, his forces for these reasons were
 disheartened, Antigonus called together the army
 and its leaders and laid before them the question
 whether it was better to remain and continue the
 war or to return for the present to Syria and later
 make a campaign with more complete preparation
 and at the time at which the Nile was supposed to
 be lowest. When all inclined toward the quickest
 possible withdrawal, he commanded the soldiers to
 break camp and speedily returned to Syria, the whole
 fleet coasting along beside him. After the departure
 of the enemy Ptolemy rejoiced greatly ; and, when
 he had made a thank-offering to the gods, he enter-
 tained his friends lavishly. He also wrote to Seleucus,
 Lysimachus, and Cassander about his successes and
 about the large number of men who had deserted to

¹ παρακαλῶν Capps : παραλαβῶν. Fischer in apparatus sug-
 gests παραλαβῶν κατὰ τὸ σ. τοὺς ἡ.

μολησάντων, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ δεύτερον ἠγωνισμένους ὑπὲρ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ νομίσας δορίκτητον ἔχειν τὴν χώραν ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.

77. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Διονύσιος ὁ τῆς Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ τύραννος ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἔτη τριάκοντα δύο, τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενοι οἱ υἱοὶ Ὀξάθρας¹ καὶ Κλέαρχος ἦρξαν ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα.

Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπήει τὰς ὑπ' αὐτὸν πόλεις ἀσφαλιζόμενος φρουραῖς καὶ χρήματα πραττόμενος· σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε διὰ τὰς γεγενημένας περὶ αὐτὸν ἀτυχίας ὀρμήσωσιν οἱ Σικελιώται πρὸς τὴν αὐτονομίαν. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον Πασίφιλος ὁ στρατηγός, ἀκούσας τὴν τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους υἱῶν ἀναίρεσιν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Λιβύην ἐλαττώματα, τοῦ μὲν δυνάστου κατεφρόνησε, πρὸς δὲ Δεινοκράτην ἀποστάς καὶ φιλίαν αὐτῷ συνθέμενος τὰς τε πόλεις ἃς ἦν πεπιστευμένος διακατέσχεν καὶ τὴν μετ' αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐλπῖσι ψυχαγωγήσας ἄλλοτρίαν κατεσκεύασε τοῦ τυράννου. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς πανταχόθεν τῶν ἐλπίδων περικοπτομένων οὕτως ἐταπεινώθη τὴν ψυχὴν ὥστε διαπρεσβεύσασθαι πρὸς Δεινοκράτην καὶ παρακαλεῖν ἐπιτοῖσδε συνθήκας ποιήσασθαι, ἐκχωρήσαι μὲν τῆς δυναστείας Ἀγαθοκλέα, παραδοῦναι δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας τοῖς πολίταις καὶ μηκέτι εἶναι φυγάδα Δεινοκράτην, ἐξάιρετα δὲ δοθῆναι τῶν ἐρμμάτων

him; and he himself, having finished the second ^{306 B.C.} struggle for Egypt¹ and convinced that the country was his as a prize of war, returned to Alexandria.²

77. While these events were taking place, Dionysius, the tyrant of Heraclea Pontica, died after having ruled for thirty-two years³; and his sons, Oxathras and Clearchus, succeeding to his tyranny, ruled for seventeen years.

In Sicily⁴ Agathocles visited the cities that were subject to him, making them secure with garrisons and exacting money from them; for he was taking extreme precautions lest, because of the misfortunes that had befallen him, the Sicilian Greeks should make an effort to gain their independence. Indeed at that very time Pasiphilus the general, having heard of the murder of Agathocles' sons and of his reverses in Libya, regarded the tyrant with contempt; and, deserting to Deinocrates and establishing friendship with him, he both kept a firm grip on the cities which had been entrusted to him and by alluring the minds of his soldiers with hopes alienated them from the tyrant. Agathocles, now that his hopes were being curtailed in every quarter, was so cast down in spirit that he sent an embassy to Deinocrates and invited him to make a treaty on these terms: that, on the one hand, Agathocles should withdraw from his position as tyrant and restore Syracuse to its citizens, and Deinocrates should no longer be an exile, and that, on the other hand, there should be given to

¹ Cp. Book 18. 33-35.

² It is probably in the winter after this campaign that Ptolemy assumed the diadem and the royal title; cp. chap. 53. 3, and note. The narrative is continued in chap. 81.

³ Cp. Book 16. 88. 5.

⁴ Continued from chap. 72. 5.

¹ Ὀξάθρας Wesseling (cp. Book 17. 34. 2 Ὀξάθρης): ζαθρας.

Ἄγαθοκλεῖ δύο, Θέρμα καὶ Κεφαλοῖδιον καὶ τὴν
χώραν τὴν τούτων.

78. Θαυμάσαι δ' ἂν τις εἰκότως ἐν τούτοις πῶς
Ἄγαθοκλῆς, ὑποστατικὸς ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις πᾶσι
γερόμενος καὶ μηδέποθ' ἑαυτὸν ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις
προδοκίαις ἀπελπίσας, τότε δειλωθεὶς ἀκονιτὶ
παρεχώρησε τοῖς πολεμίοις τῆς τυραννίδος, ὑπὲρ
ἧς πολλοὺς καὶ μεγάλους κινδύνους προηγωνίσαστο,
καὶ τὸ πάντων παραλογώτατον, Συρακουσσῶν τε
κυριεύσας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων καὶ ναῦς καὶ
χρήματα κεκτημένος καὶ δύναμιν σύμμετρον, ἐξη-
σθένησε τοῖς λογισμοῖς, οὐδὲν τῶν γενομένων περὶ
2 Διονύσιον τὸν τύραννον μνησθεῖς. τούτου γάρ ποτε
συνδιωχθέντος εἰς περίστασιν ὁμολογουμένως ἀπε-
γνωσμένην καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐπηρητημένων
κινδύνων ἀπελπίσαντος μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν,
μέλλοντος δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσσῶν ἐξιππεύειν πρὸς
ἐκούσιον φυγῆν, "Ἐλωρις ὁ πρεσβύτατος τῶν φίλων
ἐπιλαβόμενος τῆς ὀρμῆς " Διονύσιε," φησὶν, " καλὸν
3 ἐντάφιον ἢ τυραννίς." παραπλησίως δὲ τούτῳ καὶ
ὁ κηδεστὴς Μεγακλῆς ἀπέφηνατο πρὸς αὐτόν,
εἰπὼν ὅτι δεῖ τὸν ἐκ τυραννίδος ἐκπίπτοντα τοῦ
σκέλους ἐλκόμενον ἀπιέναι καὶ μὴ κατὰ προαίρεσιν
ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. ὑπὸ δὲ τούτων τῶν παρακλήσεων
ὁ Διονύσιος μετεωρισθεὶς ἐνεκαρτέρησε πᾶσι τοῖς
δοκοῦσιν εἶναι δεινοῖς καὶ τὴν μὲν ἀρχὴν μείζονα
κατεσκεύασεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν τοῖς ταύτης καλοῖς
ἐγγηράσας ἀπέλεπε τοῖς ἐγγόνοις μεγίστην τῶν
κατὰ τὴν Εὐρώπην δυναστείαν.

79. Ἄγαθοκλῆς δ' ἐπ' οὐδενὶ τούτων μετεω-

Agathocles two designated fortresses, Therma and 806 B.C.
Cephaloedium, together with their territories.

78. One might with good reason express wonder
at this point that Agathocles, who had shown himself
resolute in every other situation and had never lost
confidence in himself when his prospects were at
their lowest, at this time became a coward and without
a fight abandoned to his enemies the tyranny for the
sake of which he had previously fought many
great battles, and what was the most unaccountable
of all, that while he was master of Syracuse and of
the other cities and had possession of ships and wealth
and an army commensurate with these, he lost all
power of calculating chances, recalling not one of the
experiences of the tyrant Dionysius. For instance,
when that tyrant had been driven into a situation
that was confessedly desperate and when, because
of the greatness of the impending dangers, he had
given up hope of retaining his throne and was about
to ride out from Syracuse into voluntary exile, He-
loris, the eldest of his friends, opposing his impulse,
said, " Dionysius, tyranny is a good winding-sheet."
And similarly his brother-in-law, Megacles, spoke
his mind to Dionysius, saying that the man who was
being expelled from a tyranny ought to make his exit
dragged by the leg and not to depart of his own free
choice.¹ Encouraged by these exhortations, Diony-
sius firmly faced all the emergencies that seemed
formidable, and not only made his dominion greater,
but when he himself had grown old amid its blessings,
he left to his sons the greatest empire of Europe.

79. Agathocles, however, buoyed up by no such

but the advice here assigned to Megacles is there put in the
mouth of the historian Philistus.

¹ In Book 14. 8. 4-6 the words of Heloris are given as here;

ρισθείς οὐδὲ τὰς ἀνθρωπίνας ἐλπίδας ἐξελέγξας τῇ
 πείρα τηλικαύτην ἀρχὴν ἐκδοτον ἐποίει ταύταις¹ ταῖς
 ὁμολογίαις. ταύτας δ' ἄσυντελέστους συνέβη γενέ-
 σθαι τῇ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους προαιρέσει κυρωθείσας,
 διὰ δὲ τὴν Δεινοκράτους πλεονεξίαν μὴ προσδεχθεί-
 2 σαι. οὗτος γὰρ μοναρχίας ὡν ἐπιθυμητῆς τῆς μὲν
 ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις δημοκρατίας ἀλλότριος ἦν, τῇ
 δὲ ἡγεμονίᾳ τῇ τότε οὔσῃ περὶ αὐτὸν εὐαρεστεῖτο.
 ἀφηγγεῖτο γὰρ πεζῶν μὲν πλειόνων ἢ δισμυρίων,
 ἵππέων δὲ τρισχιλίων, πόλεων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ
 μεγάλων, ὥστε αὐτὸν μὲν καλεῖσθαι τῶν φυγάδων
 στρατηγόν, τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ βασιλικὴν ἔχειν ὑπεροχὴν,
 3 τῆς ἐξουσίας οὔσης περὶ αὐτὸν αὐτοκράτορος. εἰ
 κατέλθοι δ' εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας, πάντως ἀναγ-
 καῖον ἂν ἦν ἰδιώτην ὑπάρχειν καὶ ἓνα τῶν πολλῶν
 ἀριθμῆσθαι, τῆς αὐτονομίας ἀγαπώσης τὴν ἰσό-
 τητα, ἔν τε ταῖς χειροτονίαις ὑπὸ τοῦ τυχόντος
 δημαγωγοῦ παρενημερεῖσθαι, τοῦ πλήθους ἀντικει-
 μένου ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀγόντων
 παρρησίαν. διόπερ Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν δικαίως ἂν
 λέγοιτο λελοιπένα τὴν τῆς τυραννίδος τάξιν, Δεινο-
 κράτης δ' αἴτιος εἶναι νομίζοιτο τῶν ὕστερον τῷ
 4 δυνάστη κατορθωθέντων. οὗτος γάρ, συνεχῶς
 Ἀγαθοκλέους διαπρεσβευομένου περὶ τῶν ὁμο-
 λογίων καὶ δεομένου συγχωρῆσαι τὰ δύο φρούρια
 πρὸς καταβίωσιν, αἰεὶ προφάσεις εὐλόγους κατ-
 εσκεύαζε δι' ὧν διέκοπτε τὰς ἐλπίδας τῶν ὁμο-
 λογίων, ποτὲ μὲν ἀποφαινόμενος ἐκ Συκελίας αὐτὸν
 ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, ποτὲ δὲ τὰ τέκνα πρὸς ὀμηρίαν
 5 αἰτῶν. ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς γνοὺς αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν
 πρὸς μὲν τοὺς φυγάδας διεπέμπετο κατηγορῶν τοῦ

¹ ἐποίει ταύταις Post, ἐποίετο Dindorf: πεποίηται.

consideration and failing to test his mortal hopes by ^{306 B.C.}
 experience, was on the point of abandoning his
 empire, great as it was, on these terms. But as it
 happened, the treaty never went into effect, ratified
 indeed by the policy of Agathocles, but not accepted
 because of the ambition of Deinocrates. The latter,
 having set his heart upon sole rule, was hostile to the
 democracy in Syracuse and was well pleased with
 the position of leadership that he himself then had ;
 for he commanded more than twenty thousand foot
 soldiers, three thousand horsemen, and many great
 cities, so that, although he was called general of the
 exiles, he really possessed the authority of a king,
 his power being absolute. But if he should return
 to Syracuse, it would inevitably be his lot to be a
 private citizen and be numbered as one of the many,
 since independence loves equality ; and in the elec-
 tions he might be defeated by any chance demagogue,
 since the crowd is opposed to the supremacy of men
 who are outspoken. Thus Agathocles might justly
 be said to have deserted his post as tyrant, and Deino-
 crates might be regarded as responsible for the later
 successes of the dynast. For Deinocrates, when
 Agathocles kept sending embassies to discuss the
 terms of peace and begging him to grant the two
 fortresses in which he might end his days, always
 trumped up specious excuses by which he cut off
 any hope of a treaty, now insisting that Agathocles
 should leave Sicily, and now demanding his children
 as hostages. When Agathocles discovered his pur-
 pose, he sent to the exiles and accused Deinocrates

Δεινοκράτους ὡς διακωλύοντος αὐτοῦ τυχεῖν αὐτοῦς τῆς αὐτονομίας, πρὸς δὲ Καρχηδονίου πρεσβευτὰς ἀποστείλας συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήμην ἐφ' ὅς τὰς πόλεις κομίσασθαι τοὺς Φοίνικας πάσας τὰς πρότερον ὑπ' αὐτοῦς γεγενημένας· ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἔλαβε παρὰ Καρχηδονίων χρυσίον μὲν εἰς ἀργυρίου λόγον ἀναγόμενον¹ τριακοσίων ταλάντων, ὡς δὲ Τίμαιος φησιν, ἑκατὸν πεντήκοντα, σίτου δὲ μεδίμνων εἴκοσι μυριάδας.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

80. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται μὲν Σώραν καὶ Καλατίαν² πόλεις Ῥωμαίοις συμμαχούσας ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἐξηνδραποδίσαντο· οἱ δ' ὑπάτοι δυνάμεσιν ἀδραῖς εἰς τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἐμβαλόντες πληθύνοντες³ Σιλβίου πόλεως κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. φρουρομένης δὲ αὐτῆς ὑπὸ Σαμνιτῶν συνεστήσαντο πολιορκίαν ἐφ' ἱκανὰς ἡμέρας καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἐλόντες αἰχμάλωτα σώματα πλείω τῶν πεντακισχιλίων ἔλαβον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων λαφύρων ἱκανόν τι⁴ πλήθος. ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων γενόμενοι³ τὴν τῶν Σαμνιτῶν χώραν ἐπήλθον δενδροτομοῦντες καὶ πάντα τόπον καταφθείροντες· πολλὰ γὰρ ἔτη τῆς Ῥώμης πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ ἔθνος διαπολεμούσης ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἠλπιζον τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας κτήσεων στερήσαντες τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκάσειν εἶξαι τοῖς ὑπερέχουσιν. διὸ καὶ πέντε μῆνας καταναλώσαν-

¹ ἀναγόμενον added by Fischer, cp. Books 16. 56. 6; 17. 71. 1.

of hindering them from gaining their independence, ^{806 B.C} and to the Carthaginians he sent envoys and made peace with them on terms such that the Phoenicians should regain all the cities which had formerly been subject to them, and in return for them he received from the Carthaginians gold to the value of three hundred talents of silver (or, as Timaeus says, one hundred and fifty), and two hundred thousand measures of grain.¹

And affairs in Sicily were in this condition.

80. In Italy the Samnites took Sora and Calatia, cities that were allied to the Romans, and enslaved the inhabitants²; and the consuls with strong armies invaded Iapygia and camped near Silvium.³ This city was garrisoned by the Samnites, and the Romans began a siege which lasted a considerable number of days. Capturing the city by storm, they took prisoner more than five thousand persons and collected a considerable amount of booty besides. When they had finished with this, they invaded the country of the Samnites, cutting down the trees and destroying every district. For the Romans, who had for many years been fighting the Samnites for the primacy, hoped that if they deprived the enemy of their property in the country, it would force them to submit to the stronger. For this reason they devoted

¹ Cp. Justin, 22. 8. 15. The narrative is continued in chap. 89.

² Cp. Livy 9. 43. 1. The narrative is continued from chap. 44. 9.

³ Strabo, 6. 3. 8 (p. 283), places Silvium on the frontier between Apulia and Iapygia.

⁴ καὶ Καλατίαν Wesseling, καὶ Καιατίαν or καὶ Ἀτίαν Mommsen: καὶ Ἀτίαν RX, καὶ Ἀττίαν F.

⁵ γενόμενοι added by Kallenberg.

τες εἰς τὴν τῆς πολεμίας γῆς καταφθορὸν τὰς τε ἐπαύλεις σχεδὸν ἀπάσας ἐπυρπόλησαν καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐξηγγίωσαν, ἀφανίσαντες πᾶν τὸ δυνάμενον ἐνεγκεῖν ἡμέρον καρπὸν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τοῖς μὲν Ἀναγνίταις¹ ἀδικήματα ποιοῦσι πόλεμον κατήγγειλαν, Φρουσίνωνα δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἀπέδοντο τὴν χώραν.

81. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηνησι μὲν ἦρχεν Εὐξένιππος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπῆρχον ὕπατοι Λεύκιος Ποστούμιος καὶ Τιβέριος Μινούκιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ῥοδίου ἐνέστη πόλεμος πρὸς Ἀντίγονον διὰ τοιαύτας τιὰς αἰτίας. ἡ πόλις ἢ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἰσχύουσα ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεσι καὶ πολιτενομένη κάλλιστα τῶν Ἑλλήνων περιμάχῃ τοῖς δυνάσταις καὶ βασιλεῦσιν ἦν, ἐκάστου σπεύδοντος εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ² φιλίαν προσλαμβάνεσθαι. προορωμένη δὲ πόρρωθεν τὸ συμφέρον καὶ πρὸς ἅπαντας κατ' ἰδίαν συντιθεμένη τὴν φιλίαν τῶν πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοῖς δυνάσταις πολέμων οὐ μετείχεν. διόπερ συνέβαιεν αὐτὴν τιμᾶσθαι μὲν ὑφ' ἐκάστου βασιλικαῖς δωρεαῖς, ἄγουσιν δὲ πολλὸν χρόνον εἰρήνην μεγάλην ἐπίδοσιν λαβεῖν πρὸς αὔξησιν· ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον γὰρ προεληλύθει δυνάμειος ὥσθ' ὑπὲρ μὲν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἰδίᾳ τὸν πρὸς τοὺς πειρατὰς πόλεμον ἐπαναιρεῖσθαι καὶ καθαρὰν παρέχεσθαι τῶν κακοῦργων τὴν θάλατταν, τὸν δὲ πλείστον ἰσχύσαντα τῶν μνημονευομένων Ἀλέξανδρον προτιμήσαντ' αὐτὴν μάλιστα τῶν πόλεων καὶ τὴν ὑπὲρ ὅλης τῆς

five months to the ruining of the enemy's land ; and they burned nearly all the farm-buildings and laid waste the land, destroying everything that could produce cultivated fruit. Thereafter they declared war on the Anagnitæ, who were acting unjustly, and taking Frusino they distributed the land.¹

81. When this year had passed, Euxenippus became archon in Athens, and in Rome Lucius Postumius and Tiberius Minucius were consuls.² While these held office war arose between the Rhodians and Antigonos for some such reasons as these.³ The city of the Rhodians, which was strong in sea power and was the best governed city of the Greeks, was a prize eagerly sought after by the dynasts and kings, each of them striving to add her to his alliance. Seeing far in advance what was advantageous and establishing friendship with each of the dynasts separately, Rhodes took no part in their wars with each other. As a result she was honoured by each of them with regal gifts and, while enjoying peace for a long time, made great steps forward. In fact she advanced to such strength that in behalf of the Greeks she by herself undertook her war against the pirates and purged the seas of these evil-doers ; and Alexander, the most powerful of men known to memory, honouring Rhodes above all cities, both deposited there the

¹ Anagnia was the chief city of the Hernici. Livy, 9. 43, places the victory over the Hernici in this year but the confiscation of the land of Frusino three years later (10. 1. 3). The narrative is continued in chap. 90. 3.

² Euxenippus was archon in 305¼ b.c. Livy, 9. 44. 2, gives as the consuls of 305 b.c., L. Postumius and T. Minucius; but a fragment of the *Fasti Capitolini* supports Diodorus in the praenomen of the last-named.

³ The narrative is continued from chap. 76. For the Rhodian campaign cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 21-22.

¹ Ἀναγνίταις Rhodoman, cp. Livy, 9. 43; Ἀγιγνίταις R.X., Ἀγιγνίταις F. ² αὐτοῦ Post; αὐτοῦ.

βασιλείας διαθήκην ἐκεῖ θέσθαι καὶ τᾶλλα θαν-
 4 μάξει καὶ προάγειν εἰς ὑπεροχὴν. οἱ δ' οὖν
 Ῥόδιοι πρὸς πάντας τοὺς δυνάστας συντεθειμένοι
 τὴν φιλίαν διετήρουν μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ἐκτὸς ἐγκλήμα-
 τος δικαίου, ταῖς δ' εὐνοίαις ἔρεπον μάλιστα πρὸς
 Πτολεμαῖον· συνέβαινε γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν τε προσόδων
 τὰς πλείστας εἶναι διὰ τοὺς εἰς Αἴγυπτον πλέοντας
 ἐμπόρους καὶ τὸ σύνολον τρέφεσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ
 ταύτης τῆς βασιλείας.

82. Ὁ δὲ συνωρῶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος καὶ σπεύδων
 αὐτοὺς ἀποσπάσει τῆς πρὸς ἐκείνους ἐπιπλοκῆς τὸ
 μὲν πρῶτον πρεσβευτὰς ἀπέστειλε καθ' ὃν καιρὸν
 ὑπὲρ τῆς Κύπρου διεπολέμει πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον,
 ἀξιώων αὐτῷ συμμαχεῖν καὶ ναὺς συναποστεῖλαι τῷ
 2 Δημητρίῳ· οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἀπέστειλέ
 τινα τῶν στρατηγῶν μετὰ νεῶν, συντάξας τοὺς
 πλείοντας εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἐκ τῆς Ῥόδου κατὰγειν καὶ
 περιαιρεῖσθαι τὰ φορτία. τούτου δ' ἐκβληθέντος
 ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥοδίων φήσας αὐτοὺς ἀδίκου κατήρχ-
 θαι πολέμου διηπειλήσατο πολιορκήσειν δυνάμεσιν
 ἀδραῖς τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐψηφίσαντο μεγάλας αὐτῷ τιμὰς καὶ πέμψαντες
 πρέσβεις ἠξίουσαν μὴ βιάσασθαι τὴν πόλιν προπεσεῖν¹
 3 μαῖον. τραχύτερον δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπαντῶντος
 καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἐκπέμψαντος μετὰ δυνά-
 μεως καὶ πολιορκητικῶν ὀργάνων φοβηθέντες τὴν

¹ προπεσεῖν Dindorf: προσεσεῖν.

¹ Alexander entrusted certain memoranda to Craterus (Book 18. 4. 1), but these were not a will, and Diodorus'

testament¹ disposing of his whole realm and in other 305 B.C.
 ways showed admiration for her and promoted her
 to a commanding position. At any rate, the Rhodians,
 having established pacts of friendship with all the
 rulers, carefully avoided giving legitimate grounds
 for complaint; but in displaying goodwill they in-
 elined chiefly toward Ptolemy, for it happened that
 most of their revenues were due to the merchants
 who sailed to Egypt, and that in general the city
 drew its food supply from that kingdom.

82. Because Antigonos knew this and was intent
 on separating the Rhodians from their connection
 with Ptolemy, he first sent out envoys to them at
 the time when he was fighting with Ptolemy for
 Cyprus and asked them to ally themselves with him
 and to dispatch ships in company with Demetrius²;
 and when they did not consent, he dispatched one
 of his generals with ships, ordering him to bring to
 land any merchants sailing to Egypt from Rhodes
 and to seize their cargoes. When this general was
 driven off by the Rhodians, Antigonos, declaring
 that they were authors of an unjust war, threatened
 to lay siege to the city with strong forces. The
 Rhodians, however, first voted great honours for
 him; and, sending envoys, they begged him not to
 force the city to rush into the war against Ptolemy
 contrary to their treaties. But then, when the king
 answered rather harshly and sent his son Demetrius
 with an army and siege equipment, they were so

narrative of the events following Alexander's death assumes
 that no will existed.

² Cp. chap. 46. 6. In 315 B.C. Rhodes had built warships
 for Antigonos from timber that he furnished (Book 19. 57. 4;
 58. 5); and in 313 B.C. she had furnished 10 ships for the
 campaign to free Greece (Book 19. 77. 2).

ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον, φήσαντες συμπολεμήσειν Ἀντιγόνῳ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον· ὡς δ' ἐκεῖνος ὀμήρους ἑκατὸν ἤτει τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους καὶ τοῖς λιμέσι δέχεσθαι τὸν στόλον προσέταπεν, ὑπολαβόντες ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει, τὰ πρὸς πόλεμον ⁴ παρεσκευάζοντο. Δημήτριος δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν ἀθροίσας εἰς τὸν ἐν Λαυρύμοις¹ λιμένα στόλον ἐξήρτυε πρὸς τὸν ἐπίπλουον τὸν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥόδον. εἶχε δὲ ναὺς μακρὰς μὲν παντοίας μεγέθει διακοσίας, ὑπηρητικά δὲ πλείω τῶν ἑκατὸν ἑβδομήκοντα· ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἐκομίζοντο στρατιῶται βραχὺ λειπόμενοι τῶν τετρακισμυρίων σὺν ἵππευσι καὶ τοῖς συμμαχοῦσι πειραταῖς. ὑπῆρχε δὲ καὶ βελῶν παντοίων πλήθος καὶ πάντων τῶν πρὸς πολιορκίαν χρησίμων ⁵ μεγάλη παρασκευή. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἰδιωτικὰ πόρια συνηκολούθει τῶν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς χρωμένων βραχὺ λειπόμενα τῶν χιλίων· πολλὰ γὰρ ἔτη τῆς χώρας τῆς Ῥοδίων ἀπορθήτου γεγενημένης συνέρρει πανταχόθεν πλήθος τῶν εἰωθότων ὠφελείας ἰδίας ἠγείσθαι τὰ τῶν πολεμουμένων ἀτυχήματα.

83. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος ὥσπερ εἰς τινα ναυμαχίαν ἐκτάξας τὸν στόλον καταπληκτικῶς προηγεῖσθαι μὲν ἐποίησε τὰς μακρὰς ναὺς, ἔχούσας ἐπὶ ταῖς πρῶραις τοὺς τρισπιθάμους τῶν ὀξυβελῶν, ἐπακολουθεῖν δὲ τὰς στρατιωτικὰς καὶ τὰς ἵππηγους ῥυμουλκουμένας ὑπὸ τῶν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις χρω-

frightened by the superior power of the king that at ^{805 B.C.} first they sent to Demetrius, saying that they would join Antigonos in the war with Ptolemy, but when Demetrius demanded as hostages a hundred of the noblest citizens and ordered also that his fleet should be received in their harbours, concluding that he was plotting against the city, they made ready for war. Demetrius, gathering all his forces in the harbour at Loryma,¹ made his fleet ready for the attack on Rhodes. He had two hundred warships of all sizes and more than one hundred and seventy auxiliary vessels; on these were transported not quite forty thousand soldiers besides the cavalry and the pirates who were his allies. There was also an ample supply of ordnance of all sorts and a large provision of all the things necessary for a siege. In addition there accompanied him almost a thousand privately owned ships, which belonged to those who were engaged in trade; for since the land of the Rhodians had been un- plundered for many years, there had gathered together from all quarters a host of those who were accustomed to consider the misfortunes of men at war a means of enriching themselves.

83. And so Demetrius, having drawn up his fleet as if for a naval battle in a way to inspire panic, sent forward his warships, which had on their prows the catapults for bolts three spans in length²; and he had the transports for men and horses follow, towed by the ships that used oarsmen; and last of all came

¹ Loryma is in Caria about twenty miles distant from Rhodes.

² For the use of catapults on ships cp. Tarn, *Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments*, 120-121.

¹ Λαυρύμοις Palmer, op. Book 17. 83. 7: Ἐλαυρύμοις.

μένων, ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν πειρατῶν πόρια καὶ τὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ ἀγοραίων, ὑπεράγοντα τῷ πλήθει, καθάπερ προείρηται, ὥστε πάντα τὸν ἀνὰ μέσον τόπον τῆς τε νήσου καὶ τῆς ἀντικειμένης παραλίας συμπεπληρωμένον φαίνεσθαι τοῖς πλοίοις καὶ πολλὸν φόβον καὶ κατάπληξιν παρέχεσθαι τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως θεωροῦσιν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ στρατιῶται τῶν Ῥοδίων διεληφότες τὰ τεῖχη τὸν ἐπίπλου ἐκαραδόκου τῶν πολεμίων, πρεσβῦται δὲ καὶ γυναῖκες ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν ἀφεύρων, οὐσης¹ τῆς πόλεως θεατροειδοῦς, πάντες δὲ² τό τε μέγεθος τοῦ στόλου καὶ τὴν αὐγὴν τῶν ἀποστιβόντων ὄπλων καταπληττόμενοι περὶ τῶν ὄλων οὐ μετρίως ἡγώνων. εἴθ' ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν νήσον, ἀποβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν πλησίον τῆς πόλεως, ἐκτὸς βέλους ποιησάμενος τὴν παρεμβολήν. εὐθὺς δὲ τῶν πειρατῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς εὐθέτους ἐξέπεμψε πορθήσοντας τὴν νήσον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἔδενδρотоμήσε δὲ καὶ τὴν πλησίον χώραν καὶ καθείλε τὰς ἐπαυλεις, ἐξ ὧν ὠχυρώσε τὴν στρατοπεδείαν, περιλαβὼν τριπλῶ χάρακι καὶ σταυρώμασι πυκνοῖς καὶ μεγάλοις, ὥστε τὴν τῶν πολεμίων βλάβην γίνεσθαι τῶν ἰδίων ἀσφάλειαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πάση τῇ δυνάμει καὶ τοῖς πληρώμασιν ἔχωσεν ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς πόλεως διαλείπον πρὸς τὴν ἑκβασιν καὶ κατεσκεύασε λιμένα ταῖς ναυσὶν ἀρκοῦντα.

84. Οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι μέχρι μὲν τινος πρέσβεις ἐκπέμποντες ἤξιουν μηδὲν πράξαι κατὰ τῆς πόλεως

¹ δὲ after οὐσης omitted by Dindorf.

² δὲ added by Dindorf.

also the cargo-ships of the pirates and of the merchants and traders, which as we have already said, were exceedingly numerous, so that the whole space between the island and the opposite shore was seen to be filled with his vessels, which brought great fear and panic to those who were watching from the city. For the soldiers of the Rhodians, occupying their several positions on the walls, were awaiting the approach of the hostile fleet, and the old men and women were looking on from their homes, since the city is shaped like a theatre¹; and all, being terror-stricken at the magnitude of the fleet and the gleam of the shining armour, were not a little anxious about the final outcome. Then Demetrius sailed to the island; and after disembarking his army, he took position near the city, setting up his camp out of range of missiles. He at once sent out fit and proper men from the pirates and others to plunder the island both by land and by sea. He also cut down the trees in the region near by and destroyed the farm buildings, and with this material he fortified the camp, surrounding it with a triple palisade and with great, close-set stockades, so that the loss suffered by the enemy became a protection for his own men. After this, using the whole army and the crews, he in a few days closed with a mole the space between the city and the exit, and made a port large enough for his ships.

84. For a time the Rhodians kept sending envoys and asking him to do nothing irreparable against the

ἀνήκεστον ὡς δ' οὐδεὶς αὐτοῖς προσεῖχεν, ἀπογνόν-
 τες τὰς διαλύσεις ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβυτάς πρὸς
 Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Κάσανδρον, ἀξι-
 ούντες βοηθεῖν, ὡς τῆς πόλεως προπολεμούσης¹
 2 ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντων
 παροίκων καὶ ξένων δόντες ἐξουσίαν τοῖς βουλο-
 μένοις συναγωνίζεσθαι, τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀχρήστους
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέπεμψαν, ἅμα μὲν τῆς τῶν ἀναγ-
 καίων ἐνδείας προνοηθέντες, ἅμα δὲ καὶ τοῦ μηδένα
 τῇ καταστάσει δυσχεραίνοντα γίνεσθαι τῆς πόλεως
 προδότην. ἀριθμὸν δὲ ποιησάμενοι τῶν δυναμένων
 ἀγωνίζεσθαι πολιτῶν μὲν εὗρον περὶ ἑξακισχιλίους,
 3 τῶν δὲ παροίκων καὶ ξένων εἰς χιλίους. ἐψηφί-
 σαντο δὲ καὶ τῶν δούλων τοὺς ἀνδρας ἀγαθοὺς
 γενομένους ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις ἀγοράσαντας παρὰ
 τῶν δεσποτῶν ἐλευθέρους² καὶ πολίτας εἶναι. ἔγρα-
 ψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν τελευτησάντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰ
 μὲν σώματα δημοσῶι θάπτεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ γονεῖς³
 καὶ παῖδας τρέφεσθαι λαμβάνοντας τὴν χορηγίαν
 ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ ταμείου, καὶ τὰς μὲν παρθένους
 δημοσίᾳ προικίζεσθαι, τοὺς δ' υἱοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ
 γενομένους ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ στεφανῶσαι τοῖς Διονυ-
 4 σίοις πανοπλίᾳ. διὰ δὲ τούτων ἐκκαλεσάμενοι τὰς
 ἀπάντων προθυμίας εἰς τὸ τοὺς κινδύνους ὑπομένειν
 εὐψύχως, ἐποιήσαντο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὴν ἐνδεχο-
 μένην παρασκευήν. ὁμοοῦντος γὰρ τοῦ πλήθους
 οἱ μὲν εὐποροὶ χρήματ' εἰσέφερον, οἱ δὲ τεχνῖται
 τὰς αὐτῶν ἐπιστήμας παρείχοντο πρὸς τὴν τῶν

city; but as no one paid any heed to these, they gave 805 n.c.
 up hope of a truce and sent envoys to Ptolemy, Lysi-
 machus, and Cassander, begging them to give aid and
 saying that the city was fighting the war on their be-
 half. As to the metics and aliens who dwelt in the city,
 to those who wished they gave permission to join them
 in the fighting, and the others who were of no service
 they sent forth from the city, partly as a precaution
 against scarcity of supplies, and partly that there
 might be no one to become dissatisfied with the
 situation and try to betray the city. When they made
 a count of those who were able to fight, they found
 that there were about six thousand citizens and as
 many as a thousand metics and aliens. They voted
 also to buy from their masters any slaves who proved
 themselves brave men in the battle, and to emanci-
 pate and enfranchise them. And they also wrote
 another decree, that the bodies of those who fell in
 the war should be given public burial and, further,
 that their parents and children should be maintained,
 receiving their support from the public treasury, that
 their unmarried daughters should be given dowries
 at the public cost, and that their sons on reaching
 manhood should be crowned in the theatre at the
 Dionysia and given a full suit of armour. When by
 these measures they had roused the spirits of all
 to endure the battles with courage, they also made
 what preparation was possible in regard to other
 matters. Since the whole people was of one mind,
 the rich contributed money, the craftsmen gave their
 skilled services for the preparation of the arms, and

¹ προπολεμούσης Wesseling: προσπολεμούσης.

² ἐλευθέρους Capps: ἐλευθεροῦν.

³ Fischer suggests the addition of καὶ γυναῖκας after γονεῖς, cp. Book 17. 11. 5.

ὄπλων κατασκευήν, ἅπας δ' ἦν ἐνεργός, τῇ φιλο-
 5 τιμίᾳ τοὺς ἄλλους ὑπερθέσθαι σπεύδων. διόπερ οἱ
 μὲν ἐγίνοντο περὶ τοὺς ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ πετροβόλους,
 οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων κατασκευήν, τινὲς δὲ τὰ
 πεπονηκότα τῶν τευχῶν ἐπεσκευάζον, πλείστοι δὲ
 λίθους πρὸς τὰ τεῖχη φέροντες ἐσώρευον. ἐξέ-
 6 πεμψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄριστα πλεουσῶν νεῶν τρεῖς
 ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς παρακομίζοντας αὐτοῖς
 ἀγορὰς ἐμπόρους. αὐταὶ δὲ παραδόξως ἐπιφανείσαι
 πολλὰ μὲν πλοῖα τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν προνομήν τῆς χώρας
 ὠφελείας χάριν πλεόντων ἐμπόρων κατεπόντισαν,
 οὐκ ὀλίγα δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κατασπῶσαι
 συνέκαυσαν, καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τὰ δυνάμενα
 δοῦναι λύτρον παρεκόμιζον εἰς τὴν πόλιν· συνέθεντο
 γὰρ οἱ Ῥόδιοι πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον ὥστε ἀλλήλους
 διδοῖναι λύτρον ἐλευθέρου μὲν χιλίας δραχμᾶς, δού-
 λου δὲ πεντακοσίας.

85. Πρὸς τὰς θέσεις τῶν ὀργάνων δὲ ὁ Δη-
 μήτριος ἄφθονον ἔχων ἀπάντων χορηγίαν ἤρξατο
 κατασκευάζειν δύο χελώνας, τὴν μὲν πρὸς τοὺς πε-
 τροβόλους, τὴν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ὀξυβελεῖς, ἀμφοτέρας
 δὲ ταύτας ἐπὶ δύο πλοίων φορτηγῶν διαβεβη-
 κίας κατεζευγμένων,¹ δύο δὲ πύργους τετραστέ-
 γους ὑπερέχοντας τοῖς ὕψει τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος
 πύργων, ἐκάτερον δὲ τούτων ἐπὶ δύο πλοίων ἴσων²
 βεβηκότα καὶ κατειλημμένον ὅπως ἐν τῷ προσ-
 άγειν ἢ στάσις ἑκάτερα τῶν πλευρῶν ἰσορροποῦν
 2 ἔχη τὸ βάρος. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ χάρακα πλωτῶν

every man was active, each striving in a spirit of ^{805 P.G.}
 rivalry to surpass the others. Consequently, some
 were busy with the catapults and ballistae, others
 with the preparation of other equipment, some were
 repairing any ruined portions of the walls, and very
 many were carrying stones to the walls and stacking
 them. They even sent out three of their swiftest
 ships against the enemy and the merchant ships
 which brought provisions to him. These ships on
 appearing unexpectedly sank many vessels belonging
 to merchants who had sailed for the purpose of
 plundering the land for their own profit, and even
 hauled not a few of the ships up on the beach and
 burned them. As for the prisoners, those who could
 pay a ransom they took into the city, for the Rhodians
 had made an agreement with Demetrius that each
 should pay the other a thousand drachmae as ransom
 for a free man and five hundred for a slave.

85. Demetrius, who had an ample supply of every-
 thing required for setting up his engines of war, began
 to prepare two penthouses, one for the ballistae, the
 other for the catapults, each of them firmly mounted
 on two cargo vessels fastened together,¹ and two
 towers of four storeys, exceeding in height the
 towers of the harbour, each of them mounted upon
 two ships of the same size and fastened there in such
 a way that as the towers advanced the support on
 each side upheld an equal weight. He also prepared

¹ Or, reading καὶ κατεζευγμένας: "mounted on two cargo vessels and fastened securely."

¹ διαβεβηκίας κατεζευγμένων Geer, διαβεβηκίας καὶ κατεζευγμένας Fischer: διαβεβηκότων καὶ κατεζευγμένων.

² ἴσων Madvig, Fischer.

τετραπέδων ξύλων ἐπικαθλωμένων,¹ ὅπως προ-
πλέων² οὗτος κωλύῃ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπιπλέοντας
ἐμβολὰς δίδοναι τοῖς φέρουσι τὰς μηχανὰς πλοίοις.
3 ἐν ὅσῳ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν συντέλειαν ἐλάμβανεν, ἀθροίσας
τοὺς ἀδροτάτους τῶν λέμβων καὶ τούτους κατα-
φράξας σανίσι καὶ θυρίδας κλειστὰς κατασκευάσας
ἐνέθετο μὲν τῶν τρισπιθάμων ὄξυβελῶν τοὺς πορ-
ρωτάτω βάλλοντας καὶ τοὺς τούτοις κατὰ τρόπον
χρησομένους, ἔτι δὲ τοξότας Κρήτας, τὰς δὲ ναῦς
προσαγαγὼν ἐντὸς βέλους κατετίτρωσκε τοὺς κατὰ
τὴν πόλιν ὑψηλότερα τὰ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα τεῖχη
κατασκευάζοντας.

4 Οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι θεωροῦντες τοῦ Δημητρίου τὴν
πᾶσαν ἐπιβολὴν οὖσαν ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ
πρὸς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τούτου παρεσκευάζοντο. δύο
μὲν οὖν ἕστησαν μηχανὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ χώματος, τρεῖς
δ' ἐπὶ φορηγῶν πλοίων πλησίον τῶν κλείθρων
τοῦ μικροῦ λιμένος· ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἔθηκαν πλήθος
ὄξυβελῶν καὶ πετροβόλων παντοίων τοῖς μεγέθε-
σιν, ὅπως, εἴαν τε ἀποβιβάζωσιν οἱ πολέμοι πρὸς
τὸ χῶμα στρατιώτας ἂν τε τὰς μηχανὰς προσ-
άγωσι, διὰ τούτων αὐτοὺς εἰργεσθαι τῆς ἐπιβο-
λῆς. ἐπέστησαν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ὀρμοῦσι τῶν φορηγῶν
πλοίων ἐν τῷ λιμένι βελοστάσεις οἰκείας τοῖς
ἐπιτίθεσθαι μέλλουσι καταπέλταις.³

86. Ἀμφοτέρων δὲ τούτων τὸν τρόπον παρ-
εσκευασμένων ὁ Δημήτριος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπι-
βαλόμενος προσάγει τὰς μηχανὰς τοῖς λιμέσιν
ἐκωλύθη κλύδωνος ἐπιγενομένου τραχυτέρου· μετὰ

a floating boom of squared logs studded with spikes,¹ 305 B.C.
in order that as this was floated forward it might
prevent the enemy from sailing up and ramming the
ships that were carrying the engines of war. In the
interval while these were receiving their finishing
touches, he collected the strongest of the light craft,
fortified them with planks, provided them with ports
that could be closed, and placed upon them those
of the catapults for bolts three palms long which had
the longest range and the men to work them pro-
perly, and also Cretan archers; then, sending the
boats within range, he shot down the men of the city
who were building higher the walls along the harbour.

When the Rhodians saw that the entire attack of
Demetrius was aimed against the harbour, they
themselves also took measures for its security. They
placed two machines² on the mole and three upon
freighters near the boom of the small harbour; in
these they mounted a large number of catapults and
ballistae of all sizes, in order that if the enemy should
disembark soldiers on the mole or should advance
his machines, he might be thwarted in his design by
this means. They also placed on such cargo ships
as were at anchor in the harbour platforms suitable
for the catapults that were to be mounted on them.

86. After both sides had made their preparations
in this way, Demetrius at first endeavoured to bring
his engines of war against the harbour, but he was
prevented when too rough a sea arose; later on,

¹ Or, reading ἐπὶ τετραπέδων ξύλων καθλωμένων: "a floating
palisade fastened with spikes to squared logs."

² Probably penthouses or sheds.

¹ τετραπέδων ξύλων ἐπικαθλωμένων Geer, ἐπὶ τετρ. ξύ.
καθλωμένον Fischer: ἐπὶ τετρ. ξύ. καθλωμένων.

² προπλέων Dindorf: προσπλέων.

δὲ ταῦτα νυκτὸς εὐδίας λαβόμενος ἔλαθε παραπλευ-
 σας καὶ καταλαβόμενος ἄκρον τὸ χῶμα τοῦ μεγάλου
 λιμένος εὐθὺς περιεχαράκωσε τὸν τόπον καὶ δι-
 ἔφραξε θυρώμασι καὶ πέτρους, ἐξεβίβασε δ' εἰς
 αὐτὸν στρατιώτας τετρακοσίους καὶ βελῶν πλήθος
 παντοδαπῶν, ἀπέχοντος ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν τοῦ τόπου
 2 τούτου πέντε πλέθρα. ἔπειθ' ἡμέρας γενομένης
 παρεκόμισε¹ τὰς μηχανὰς εἰς τὸν λιμένα μετὰ
 σάλπιγγος καὶ κραυγῆς· καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἐλάττωσιν
 ὄξυβελείσι μακρὰν φερομένοις ἀνείργε τοὺς ἐργα-
 ζομένους τὸ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα τεῖχος, τοῖς δὲ πετρο-
 βόλοις τὰς τε μηχανὰς τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὸ διὰ
 τοῦ χῶματος τεῖχος τῇ μὲν διέσεισε, τῇ δὲ κατ-
 ἔβαλεν, ἀσθενὲς ὑπάρχον καὶ ταπεινὸν ἐκείνους τοῖς
 3 καιροῖς. ἀμνηνομένων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως
 εὐρώστως τότε μὲν ὅλην τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν
 ἀμφοτέρωι πολλὰ κακὰ καὶ δρῶντες καὶ πάσχοντες·
 τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἤδη καταλαμβανούσης ὁ μὲν Δημή-
 τριος ταῖς ῥυμουλκούσας ναυσὶν ἀπήγαγε τὰς μη-
 χανὰς πάλιν ἔξω βέλους· οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι ξηρὰς ὕλης
 καὶ δαδὸς ἀκάτια πληρῶσαντες καὶ πῦρ ἐνθήμενοι
 τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπιδιώξαντες προσέπλεον ταῖς μη-
 χαναῖς ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὴν ὕλην ὑψήσαν,
 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῷ πλωτῷ χάρακι καὶ τοῖς βέλεσιν
 ἀνειρχθέντες συνηγαγκάσθησαν χωρεῖν εἰς τοῦπισω.
 4 τῆς δὲ φλογὸς ἐπισχυούσης ὀλίγοι μὲν κατασβέ-
 σαντες ἐπανήλθον σὺν τοῖς σκάφεσιν, οἱ πλείστοι
 δὲ καιομένων τῶν ἀκατίων ἐξεκολύμβησαν. τῇ δ'
 ὑστεραία κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν ὁ Δημήτριος παρα-
 πλησίαν ἐποίησατο τὴν ἐπίθεσιν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν γῆν
 προσέταξεν ἅμα πανταχόθεν προσβάλλειν μετ' ἀλα-
 λαγοῦ καὶ σάλπιγγος, ὅπως εἰς ἀγωνίαν καὶ

however, taking advantage of calm weather at night, ^{305 B.C.}
 he sailed in secretly, and after seizing the end of the
 mole of the great harbour he at once fortified the
 place, cutting it off with walls of planks and stones,
 and landed there four hundred soldiers and a supply
 of ordnance of all kinds. This point was five plethra¹
 distant from the city walls. Then at daybreak he
 brought his engines into the harbour with the sound
 of trumpets and with shouts; and with the lighter
 catapults, which had a long range, he drove back
 those who were constructing the wall along the har-
 bour, and with the ballistae he shook or destroyed
 the engines of the enemy and the wall across the
 mole, for it was weak and low at this time. But since
 those from the city also fought stoutly, during that
 whole day both sides continued to inflict and suffer
 severe losses; and when night was already closing
 in, Demetrius by means of towboats drew his engines
 back out of range. The Rhodians, however, filled
 light boats with dry pitchy wood and placed fire in
 them; at first they went in pursuit and, drawing near
 to the engines of the enemy, lighted the wood, but
 afterwards, repelled by the floating boom and by the
 missiles, they were forced to withdraw. As the fire
 gained force a few put it out and sailed back with
 their boats, but most of them plunged into the sea
 as their boats were consumed. On the following day
 Demetrius made a similar attack by sea, but he also
 gave orders to assail the city at the same time by
 land from all sides with shouts and sound of trumpet

¹ About 500 feet.

¹ παρεκόμισε Wesseling: παρεκόμισαν.

φόβον ἀγάγη τοὺς Ῥοδίους, πολλῶν τῶν ἀντισπασμάτων ὄντων.

87. Τοιαύτην δὲ τὴν πολιορκίαν ποιησάμενος ἔφ' ἡμέρας ὀκτώ τὰς μὲν μηχανὰς τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ χώματος τοῖς ταλαντιαίοις πετροβόλοις συνέτριψε, τοῦ δὲ διατειχίσματος τὸ μεσοπύργιον σὺν αὐτοῖς τοῖς πύργοις διέσεισεν. κατελάβοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινες μέρος τοῦ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα διατειχίσματος· ἔφ' οὓς¹ συστραφέντες οἱ Ῥόδιοι μάχην συνῆψαν καὶ πολλαπλάσιοι γενόμενοι τοὺς μὲν ἀνείλον, τοὺς δ' ἐπανελθεῖν εἰς τοῦπίσω συννάγκασαν· συνήργει δὲ τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢ τοῦ παρὰ τὸ τείχος τόπου τραχύτης, πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων πετρῶν κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς κειμένων παρὰ τὴν οἰκοδομὴν ἔξω τοῦ τείχους. τῶν δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας τούτους κομισάντων σκαφῶν οὐκ ὀλίγων διὰ τὴν ἄγνοιαν² ἐποκειλάντων οἱ Ῥόδιοι ταχέως τὰ μὲν ἀκροστόλια περιέσπασαν, ὕλην δὲ ξηρὰν καὶ δῆδας ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐνέντες ἐπέπρησαν. τούτων δὲ περὶ ταῦτ' ὄντων οἱ μὲν τοῦ Δημητρίου στρατιῶται πανταχοῦ περιπλέοντες κλίμακας προσέφερον τοῖς τείχεσι καὶ βιαιότερον ἐνέκειντο, συναγωνιζομένων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς πανταχοῦθεν καὶ συναλαζόντων.³ ἔνθα δὴ πολλῶν παραβόλων κινδυνευσάντων καὶ συχῶν ἀναβάντων ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη συνίστατο καρτερὰ μάχη, τῶν μὲν ἔξωθεν βιαζομένων, τῶν δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀθρόων παραβοηθούντων. τέλος δὲ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐκθύμως ἀγωνιζομένων οἱ μὲν ἔπεσον τῶν προσαναβάντων, οἱ δὲ κατατραυματισθέντες ἐάλωσαν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν τινες καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων ἡγεμόνων. τοιούτων δὲ γενομένων τοῖς ἔξωθεν

¹ ἔφ' οὓς Fischer : ἔφ' οὐ.

in order to throw the Rhodians into an agony of ³⁰⁵ B.C. terror because of the many distractions.

87. After carrying on this kind of siege warfare for eight days, Demetrius shattered the engines of war upon the mole by means of his heavy ballistae and weakened the curtain of the cross-wall together with the towers themselves. Some of his soldiers also occupied a part of the fortifications along the harbour ; the Rhodians rallying their forces joined battle against these, and now that they outnumbered the enemy, they killed some and forced the rest to withdraw. The men of the city were aided by the ruggedness of the shore along the wall, for many large rocks lay close together beside the structure outside of the wall. Of the ships which had conveyed these soldiers no small number ran aground in their ignorance ; and the Rhodians at once, after stripping off the beaks, threw dry pitchy wood into the ships and burned them. While the Rhodians were so occupied, the soldiers of Demetrius sailing up on every side placed ladders against the walls and pressed on more strongly, and the troops who were attacking from the land also joined in the struggle from every side and raised the battle cry in unison. Then indeed, since many had recklessly risked their lives, and a good number had mounted the walls, a mighty battle arose, those on the outside trying to force their way in and those in the city coming to the defence with one accord. Finally, as the Rhodians contended furiously, some of the men who had mounted were thrown down and others were wounded and captured, among whom were some of their most distinguished leaders. Since such losses had befallen those who

² ἄγνοιαν Geer : ἀγωνίαν.

ἐλαττωμάτων ὃ μὲν Δημήτριος ἀπεκόμισε τὰς μηχανὰς εἰς τὸν ἴδιον λιμένα καὶ τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν πλοίων καὶ μηχανῶν ἐπεσκεύασεν, οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι τοὺς μὲν τελευτήσαντας τῶν πολιτῶν ἔθαψαν, τὰ δὲ ὄπλα τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὰ ἀκροστόλια τοῖς θεοῖς ἀνέθηκαν, τὰ δὲ διὰ τῶν πετροβόλων πεπρωκότα τῶν τειχῶν ἀνωκοδόμουν.

88. Δημήτριος δὲ περὶ τὴν ἐπισκευὴν τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τῶν πλοίων ἡμέρας ἑπτὰ γενόμενος καὶ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρασκευασάμενος πάλιν ἐπέπλευσε τῷ λιμένι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἦν ἡ σπουδὴ περὶ τὸ κρατῆσαι τούτου καὶ τῆς σιτοπομπείας ἀποκλείσαι τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. γενόμενος δ' ἐντὸς βέλους τοῖς μὲν πυρφόροις πολλοῖς οὖσιν εἰς τὰ διωρμισμένα¹ πλοῖα τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐνέβαλε, τοῖς δὲ πετροβόλοις τὰ τείχη διέσεισε, τοῖς δ' ὄξυβελείαι τὰ φαινόμενα τῶν σωματίων κατετίτρωσκε. συνεχοῦς οὖν καὶ καταπληκτικῆς γενομένης τῆς προσβολῆς οἱ μὲν παρὰ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις ναύκληροι διαγωνιάσαντες περὶ τῶν πλοίων κατέσβησαν τοὺς πυρφόρους, οἱ δὲ πρυτάνεις κινδυνεύοντος ἀλῶναι τοῦ λιμένος παρεκάλεσαν τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν πολιτῶν τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας ὑπομείναι κίνδυνον. πολλῶν οὖν προθύμως ὑπακούοντων τρεῖς ναῦς τὰς κρατίστας ἐπλήρωσαν ἐπιλέκτων ἀνδρῶν, οἷς παρήγγειλαν πειραῶσθαι τοῖς ἐμβόλοις βυθίσει τὰ πλοῖα τὰ τὰς μηχανὰς κομίζοντα τῶν πολεμίων. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν, καίπερ πολλῶν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς φερομένων βελῶν, ὡσάμεινοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὸν σεσιδηρωμένον χάρακα διέσπασαν, τοῖς δὲ

fought from the outside, Demetrius withdrew his engines of war to his own harbour ^{305 B.C.} and repaired the ships and engines that had been damaged; and the Rhodians buried those of their citizens who had perished, dedicated to the gods the arms of the enemy and the beaks of the ships, and rebuilt the parts of the wall that had been overthrown by the ballistae.

88. After Demetrius had spent seven days on the repair of his engines and ships and had made all his preparations for the siege, he again attacked the harbour; for his whole effort centred upon capturing this and shutting off the people of the city from their grain supplies. When he was within range, with the fire-arrows, of which he had many, he made an attack on the ships of the Rhodians that lay at anchor, with his ballistae he shook the walls, and with his catapults he cut down any who showed themselves. Then when the attack had become continuous and terrifying, the Rhodian ship-captains, after a fierce struggle to save their ships, put out the fire-arrows, and the magistrates, since the harbour was in danger of being taken, summoned the noblest citizens to undergo the perils of war for the sake of the common safety. When many responded with alacrity, they manned the three staunchest ships with picked men, whom they instructed to try to sink with their rams the ships that carried the engines of the enemy. These men, accordingly, pushed forward although missiles in large numbers were speeding against them; and at first they broke through the iron studded boom, and then by delivering repeated blows with

¹ Cp. chap. 83. 4.

¹ διωρμισμένα Fischer: διωρισμένα.

πλοίοις πολλὰς ἐμβολὰς δόντες καὶ θαλάττης αὐτὰ πληρώσαντες δύο μὲν τῶν μηχανῶν κατέβαλον, τῆς δὲ τρίτης ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον εἰς τοῦπίσω τοῖς ῥύμασι ἐλκομένης οἱ μὲν Ῥόδιοι θαρρήσαντες τοῖς καταρωθωμένοις θρασύτερον τοῦ καθήκοντος προέπιπτον εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον. διὸ πολλῶν αὐτοῖς καὶ μεγάλων νεῶν περιχυθεισῶν καὶ τοῖς ἐμβόλοις πολλὰ μέρη τῶν τοίχων ἀναρρηττουσῶν¹ ὁ μὲν ναύαρχος Ἐξήκεστος καὶ ὁ τριήραρχος καὶ τινες ἄλλοι κατατραυματισθέντες ἤλωσαν, τοῦ δ' ἄλλου πλήθους ἐκκολυμβήσαντος καὶ διανηξαμένου πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους μία μὲν τῶν νεῶν ὑποχείριος ἐγένετο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι δι-
 7 ἐφυγον τὸν κίνδυνον. τοιαύτης οὖν γενομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος ἄλλην μηχανὴν κατασκεύασε τριπλασίαν τῷ ὕψει καὶ πλάτει τῆς πρότερον, προσάγοντος δ' αὐτὴν πρὸς τὸν λιμένα νότος ἐκνεφίας ἐπιγενόμενος τὰ μὲν ὄρμουντα τῶν πλοίων συνέκλυσε, τὴν δὲ μηχανὴν κατέβαλε. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ Ῥόδιοι τῷ καιρῷ δεξιῶς χρησάμενοι πύλην ἀνοίξαντες ἐπέθεντο τοῖς τὸ χῶμα κατελιγ-
 8 φόσι. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἰσχυρὰς καὶ τοῦ μὲν Δημητρίου διὰ τὸν χειμῶνα μὴ δυναμένου βοηθῆσαι, τῶν δὲ Ῥοδίων ἐκ διαδοχῆς ἀγωνιζομένων ἠναγκάσθησαν οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀποθέμενοι τὰ ὄπλα παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτούς, ὄντες
 9 σχεδὸν τετρακόσιοι. τοῦτων δὲ τῶν προτερημάτων γενομένων τοῖς Ῥοδίοις κατέπλευσαν τῇ πόλει σύμμαχοι παρὰ μὲν Κνωσσιῶν ἑκατὸν πενήκοντα, παρὰ δὲ Πτολεμαίου πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων,

¹ ἀναρρηττουσῶν Dindorf: ἀναρρητότων RX, ἀνορυττότων F.

their rams upon the ships and filling them with ^{305 B.C.} water, they overthrew two of the engines ; but when the third was drawn back with ropes by the men of Demetrius, the Rhodians, encouraged by their successes, pressed on into the battle more boldly than was prudent. And so, when many large ships crowded around them and the sides of their own ships had been shattered in many places by the rams, the admiral Execestus, the trierarch, and some others were disabled by wounds and captured ; and as the rest of its crew jumped into the sea and swam to their own fellows, one of the ships came into the possession of Demetrius ; but the other ships escaped from the battle. When the naval battle had turned out in this way, Demetrius constructed another machine three times the size of the former in height and width ; but while he was bringing this up to the harbour, a violent storm from the south sprang up, which swept over the ships that were anchored and overthrew the engine. And at this very time the Rhodians, shrewdly availing themselves of the situation, opened a gate and sallied out upon those who had occupied the mole. A severe battle ensued lasting for a long time ; and since Demetrius could not send reinforcements because of the storm, and the Rhodians, on the other hand, were fighting in relays, the king's men were forced to lay down their arms and surrender, in number about four hundred. After the Rhodians had gained these advantages there sailed in as allies for the city one hundred and fifty soldiers from the Cnossians and more than five hundred from Ptolemy,

ὧν ἦσαν τινες Ῥόδιοι μισθοφοροῦντες παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν ἐν Ῥόδῳ πολιορκίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

89. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐδὲν δυνάμενος διαλύσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδας ἀνέξευξεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς μεθ' ἧς εἶχε δυνάμεως, νομίζων ἀναγκαῖον ὑπάρχειν αὐτῷ διακινδυνεύειν καὶ παραβάλλεσθαι περὶ τῶν ὄλων. σινηκολούθουν δ' αὐτῷ πεζοὶ μὲν οὐ πλείους τῶν ² πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ εἰς ὀκτακοσίουσ. οἱ δὲ περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδες ὄρωντες τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ὄρμην ἄσμενοι κατήνησαν εἰς τὴν μάχην, ὄντες πολλαπλάσιοι· πεζοὶ μὲν γὰρ ὑπήρχον πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων καὶ πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεῖς δ' οὐκ ἐλάττους τρισχιλίων. ἀντιστρατοπεδευσάντων δ' αὐτῶν περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Τόργιον¹ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα παραταξαμένων ἐπ' ὀλίγον μὲν χρόνον συνέστη καρτερὰ μάχη διὰ τὰς ἀμφοτέρων προθυμίας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν πρὸς τὸν Δεινοκράτην διαφερομένων τινές, ὄντες πλείους τῶν δισχιλίων, μετεβάλλοντο πρὸς τὸν τύραννον καὶ τοῖς φυγάσιν αἴτιοι κατ-³έστησαν τῆς ἥττης. οἱ μὲν γὰρ μετ' Ἀγαθοκλέους ὄντες πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐθάρρησαν, οἱ δὲ Δεινοκράτει συναγωνιζόμενοι κατεπλάγησαν καὶ νομίσαντες πλείους εἶναι τοὺς ἀφισταμένους πρὸς φυγὴν ὤρμησαν. εἰθ' ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς διώξας αὐτοὺς μέχρι τινὸς καὶ τοῦ φονεύειν ἀποσχόμενος διεπέμψατο πρὸς τοὺς ἥττημένους, ἀξίων παύσασθαι μὲν τῆς

some of whom were Rhodians serving as mercenaries 305 B.C. in the king's army.

This was the state of the siege of Rhodes.¹

89. In Sicily Agathocles,² since he had been unable to make terms with Deinocrates and the exiles, took the field against them with what forces he had, believing that it was necessary for him to fight a battle with them and stake everything on the result. Not more than five thousand foot soldiers followed him and horsemen to the number of eight hundred. Deinocrates and the exiles, when they saw the move made by the enemy, gladly came out to meet him in battle, being many times as strong; for their foot soldiers came to more than twenty-five thousand and their cavalry to not less than three thousand. When the armies had encamped opposite each other near the place called Torgium,³ and then were drawn up against each other in battle array, for a short time there was a stubborn battle because of the eagerness of both sides; but then some of those who were at odds with Deinocrates, more than two thousand in number, went over to the tyrant and were responsible for the defeat of the exiles. For those who were with Agathocles gained much more confidence, and those who were fighting on the side of Deinocrates were dismayed and, overestimating the number of the deserters, broke into flight. Then Agathocles, after pursuing them for a certain distance and refraining from slaughter, sent envoys to the defeated and asked them to put an end to the quarrel and return

¹ Continued in chap. 91. ² Continued from chap. 79.

³ The exact position is unknown.

¹ Τόργιον Ortelius and Cluverius from Hesychius: Γόργιον RX, Γοργόνιον F.

διαφορᾶς, καταπορευθῆναι δ' εἰς τὰς πατρίδας· εἰληφέναι γὰρ αὐτοὺς πείραν τοῦ μηδέποτε ἂν δύνασθαι περιγενέσθαι τοὺς φυγάδας ἀγωνιζομένους πρὸς αὐτόν, ὅτε καὶ νῦν πολλαπλασίους ὄντας αὐτοὺς ἤττησθαι. τῶν δὲ φυγάδων οἱ μὲν ἱππεῖς ἅπαντες ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς διεσώθησαν εἰς Ἀμβικίας χωρίον, τῶν δὲ πεζῶν ἔνιοι μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης διέδρασαν, οἱ δὲ πλείους καταλαβόμενοι λόφον καὶ τὴν μὲν ἐκ τοῦ διαγωνίζεσθαι νίκην ἀπελπίσαντες, ἐπιθυμοῦντες δὲ συγγενῶν καὶ φίλων καὶ πατρίδος καὶ τῶν ἐν ταύτῃ καλῶν διελύσαντο πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα. λαβόντων οὖν αὐτῶν πίστεις καὶ καταβάντων ἀπὸ τινος ἔρμυνοῦ λόφου τὰ μὲν ὄπλα παρείλετο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν περιστήσας ἅπαντας κατηκόντισεν, ὄντας περὶ ἑπτακισχιλίου, ὡς Τίμαιός φησιν, ὡς δ' ἔνιοι γράφουσιν, εἰς τετρακισχιλίου· αἰεὶ γὰρ ὁ τύραννος οὗτος πίστεως μὲν καὶ τῶν ὄρκων κατεφρόνει, τὴν δ' ἰδίαν ἰσχὺν οὐκ ἐκ τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν δυνάμεως, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῆς τῶν ὑποταταγμένων ἀσθενείας περιποιεῖτο, πλείον δεδουκῶς τοὺς συμμάχους ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους.

90. Τὴν δὲ ἀντιτεταγμένην δύναμιν οὕτω διαφθείρας προσεδέξατο τοὺς ὑπολελειμμένους τῶν φυγάδων καὶ πρὸς Δεινοκράτην διαλυθεὶς στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπέδειξε καὶ διετέλεσε πιστεύων τὰ μέγιστα. θαυμάσειε δ' ἂν τις ἐν τούτοις τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα, πῶς πρὸς ἅπαντας ὑπόπτως ἔχων καὶ μηδέποτε μηδενὶ βεβαίως πιστεύσας πρὸς μόνον Δεινοκράτην διετήρησε τὴν φιλίαν μέχρι τελευτῆς. ὁ δὲ Δεινοκράτης προδοὺς τοὺς συμμάχους τὸν μὲν Πασίφιλον ἐν τῇ Γέλα συναρπάσας ἀπ-

to their native cities; for, he said, they had found by ^{805 B.C.} experience that the exiles would never be able to prevail in a battle with him, seeing that even on this occasion, although they were many times more numerous, they had been defeated. Of the exiles, all the horsemen survived the flight and came safe into Ambicae¹; but as for the foot soldiers, although some escaped when night came on, most of them after occupying a hill made terms with Agathocles, for they had lost hope of victory by fighting and longed for their relatives and friends and for their fatherland and its comforts. Now when they had received pledges of good faith and had come down from the hill-fort, such as it was, Agathocles took their arms; and then, stationing his army about them, he shot them all down, their number being about seven thousand, as Timaeus says, but as some have written, about four thousand. Indeed, this tyrant always scorned faith and his oaths; and he maintained his own power, not by the strength of his armed forces but by the weakness of his subjects, fearing his allies more than his enemies.

90. When he had destroyed in this manner the army that had been arrayed against him, Agathocles received any exiles who survived and, making terms with Deinocrates, appointed him general over part of his army and continued to entrust the most important matters to him. In this connection one might well wonder why Agathocles, who was suspicious of everyone and never completely trusted anybody, continued his friendship toward Deinocrates alone until death. But Deinocrates, after betraying his allies, seized and slew Pasiphilus in Gela and handed the

¹ Or Ambycae. The place is unknown.

έκτεινεν, τὰ δὲ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐνεχείρισεν Ἀγαθοκλεῖ, διετὴ χρόνον ἀναλώσας εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παράθεσιν.

3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν Παλιγνοῦς¹ καταπολεμήσαντες τὴν χώραν ἀφείλοντο καὶ τισι τῶν δοξάντων τὰ Ῥωμαίων πεφρονηκέναι μετέδωκαν τῆς πολιτείας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σαμνιτῶν τὴν Φαλερνίτιν πορθούντων ἀνέζευξαν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς οἱ ὕπατοι καὶ γενομένης παρατάξεως προετέρησαν οἱ 4 Ῥωμαῖοι. σημείας μὲν οὖν εἶλον εἴκοσι, στρατιώτας δ' ἐζώγησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς διαχιλίους. τῶν δ' ὁπμάτων εὐθύς ἐλόντων πόλιν Βώλαν, Γέλλιος Γάιος ὁ τῶν Σαμνιτῶν ἡγεμὸν ἐφάνη μετὰ στρατιωτῶν ἐξακισχιλίων. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἰσχυρὰς αὐτὸς τε ὁ Γέλλιος ἐάλω καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Σαμνιτῶν οἱ πλείστοι μὲν κατεκόπησαν, τινὲς δὲ καὶ ζῶντες συνελήφθησαν. οἱ δ' ὕπατοι τοιοῦτοις προτερήμασι χρῆσάμενοι τῶν συμμαχίδων πόλιν τὰς ἀλούσας ἀνεκτήσαντο Σώραν, Ἀρπίαν καὶ Σερενίαν.

91. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυτοῦ χρόνου διετηλυθότος Ἀθηνοῖσι μὲν ἦρχε Φερεκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατικὴν ἀρχὴν διεδέξαντο Πόπλιος Σεμπρόνιος καὶ Πόπλιος Σολπίκιος, Ὀλυμπιάς δ' ἤχθη παρὰ τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἐνάτη πρὸς ταῖς ἑκατὸν δέκα, καθ' ἣν ἐνίκα στάδιον Ἀνδρομένης Κοράνθιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος

¹ Παλιγνοῦς Fischer in apparatus (cp. Ptolemaeus, *Geography*, 3. 1. 16. 55) : Παλινοῦς R.X, Παλιρῖος F.

¹ Continued in chap. 101.

² Continued from chap. 80. Cp. Livy, 9. 44.

³ The Ager Falernus is in northern Campania, a little to the west of the Ager Stellatinus where Livy places these Samnite raids.

strongholds and the cities to Agathocles, spending 305 B.C. two years in the delivery of the enemy.¹

In Italy² the Romans defeated the Pacligni and took their land, and to some of those who seemed well disposed toward Rome, they granted citizenship. Thereafter, since the Samnites were plundering Falernitis,³ the consuls took the field against them, and in the battle that followed the Romans were victorious. They took twenty standards and made prisoners of more than two thousand soldiers. The consuls at once took the city of Bola, but Gellius Gaius, the leader of the Samnites, appeared with six thousand soldiers. A hard fought battle took place in which Gellius himself was made prisoner, and of the other Samnites most were cut down but some were captured alive. The consuls, taking advantage of such victories, recovered those allied cities that had been captured : Sora, Harpina, and Serennia.⁴

91. When that year had passed, Pherecles became 304 B.C. archon in Athens and in Rome Publius Sempronius and Publius Sulpicius received the consulship⁵; and in Elis the Olympic Games were celebrated for the one hundred and nineteenth time, at which celebration Andromenes of Corinth won the footrace. While

⁴ Livy (9. 44) places three battles in this year, the first indecisive, the other two decisive Roman victories with 21 standards captured in one and 26 in the other. According to him Bovianum (not Bola, which is unknown) was captured after the second battle (not between them), the Samnite leader is named Statius Gellius (not Gellius Gaius), and the three cities recovered are Sora, Arpinum, and Cesennia (or Censennia). Diodorus returns to Italian affairs in chap. 101. 5.

⁵ Pherecles was archon in 304/3 B.C. Livy, 9. 45. 1, gives the consuls of 304 B.C. as P. Sulpicius Saverrio and P. Sempronius Sophus.

μὲν Ῥόδον πολιορκῶν, ἐπὶ ταῖς κατὰ θάλατταν
 προσβολαῖς ἀποτυγχάνων, ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς διέγνω τὰς
 2 ἐπιθέσεις ποιεῖσθαι. παρασκευασάμενος οὖν ἕλης
 παντοίας πλήθος κατεσκεύασε μηχανὴν τὴν καλοῦ-
 μένην ἑλέπολι, ὑπεραίρουσαν πολὺ τῷ μεγέθει τῶν
 πρὸ αὐτῆς γενομένων. ἔσχαριον γὰρ ὄντος τετρα-
 γώνου τὴν μὲν πλευρὰν ἐκάστην ὑπεστήσατο πηχῶν
 σχεδὸν πεντήκοντα, συμπεπηγυῖαν ἐκ τετραγώνων
 ξύλων σιδήρω δεδεμένων· τὴν δὲ ἀνὰ μέσον χώραν
 διέλαβε δοκοῖς ἀλλήλων ἀπεχούσαις ὡσανεὶ πῆχυν,
 ὅπως παράστασις ἦ τοῖς προωθεῖν¹ τὴν μηχανὴν
 3 μέλλουσιν. τὸ δὲ πᾶν βάρος ἦν ὑπότροχον, στερεοῖς
 καὶ μεγάλοις ὀκτὸς τροχοῖς ὑπειλημμένον· τὰ γὰρ
 πάχη τῶν ἀψίδων ὑπῆρχε πηχῶν δυεῖν, σσιδηρω-
 μένα λεπίσιν ἰσχυραῖς. πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἐκ πλαγίας
 μετάθεσιν² ἦσαν ἀντίστρεπτα πεπραγματευμένα, δι'
 ὧν ἡ πᾶσα μηχανὴ ῥαδίως παντοίαν ὑπελάμβανε
 4 κίνησιν. ἐκ δὲ τῶν γωνιῶν ὑπῆρχον κίονες ἴσοι
 τῷ μήκει, βραχὺ λείποντες τῶν ἑκατὸν πηχῶν,
 οὕτως συννευκότες εἰς ἀλλήλους ὡς τοῦ παντὸς
 κατασκευάσματος ὄντος ἐνεαστέγου τὴν μὲν πρώ-
 τὴν στέγην ὑπάρχειν ἀκαιῶν³ τεσσαράκοντα τριῶν,

¹ προωθεῖν Reiske: παραθεῖν.

² τὴν ἐκ πλαγίας μετάθεσιν Reiske: ταῖς ἐκ πλαγίας μετα-
 θέσεσιν R.X, ταῖς πλαγίας μεταθέσεσιν F.

³ ἀκαιῶν Fischer: κλιῶν.

¹ Continued from chap. 88. For the siege of Rhodes cp.
 Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 21-22.

² Literally, "taker of cities." Cp. the helepolis described
 in chap. 48. 2. According to Vitruvius, 10. 16. 4, this hele-
 polis was built by Epimachus of Athens. Cp. Plutarch,
Demetrius, 21. 1, and Athenaeus in Wescher, *Poliorkétique*,
 pp. 27 ff.

³ About 75 feet. Tarn (*Hellenistic Military and Naval*

these held office, Demetrius,¹ who was besieging^{804 B.C.}
 Rhodes, failing in his assaults by sea, decided to
 make his attacks by land. Having provided therefore
 a large quantity of material of all kinds, he built an
 engine called the helepolis,² which far surpassed in
 size those which had been constructed before it.
 Each side of the square platform he made almost
 fifty cubits in length,³ framed together from squared
 timber and fastened with iron; the space within he
 divided by bars set about a cubit⁴ from each other so
 that there might be standing space for those who
 were to push the machine forward. The whole
 structure was movable, mounted on eight great solid
 wheels; the width of their rims was two cubits and
 these were overlaid with heavy iron plates. To
 permit motion to the side, pivots had been con-
 structed,⁵ by means of which the whole device was
 easily moved in any direction. From each corner
 there extended upward beams equal in length and
 little short of a hundred cubits long, inclining toward
 each other in such a way that, the whole structure
 being nine storeys high, the first storey had an area
 of forty-three hundred square feet and the topmost

Developments, pp. 15-16) suggests that there was a shorter
 Macedonian cubit of about 13 inches. This would reduce
 all the figures given in the notes by about 30 per cent, which
 seems probable in most cases, but impossible in the spacing
 of the crossbeams, see next note.

⁴ About 18 inches. Probably these crossbars or beams
 were below the platform, which would protect the men who
 stood on the ground and moved the tower by pushing on the
 bars. It is possible, however, that the "platform" was
 simply an open frame of cross timbers, between which the
 men stood.

⁵ i.e. the axles were connected to the frame by vertical
 pivots, castor fashion.

5 τὴν δ' ἀνωτάτῳ ἐννεά. τὰς δὲ τρεῖς ἐπιφανεῖς¹
 πλευρὰς τῆς μηχανῆς ἔξωθεν συνεκάλυψε λεπίσσι
 σιδηραῖς καθηλωμέναις, ἵνα μηδὲν ὑπὸ τῶν πυρ-
 φόρων βλάβηται. θυρίδας δ' εἶχον αἱ στέγαι κατὰ
 πρόσωπον, τοῖς μεγέθεσι καὶ τοῖς σχήμασι πρὸς
 τὰς ιδιότητας τῶν μελλόντων ἀφίεσθαι βελῶν ἄρμο-
 6 ζούσας. αὗται δὲ εἶχον καλύμματα διὰ μηχανῆς
 ἀνασπώμενα, δι' ὧν ἀσφάλειαν ἐλάμβανον οἱ κατὰ
 τὰς στέγας περὶ τὴν ἄφεισι τῶν βελῶν ἀναστρεφό-
 μενοι· ἦσαν μὲν γὰρ ἐκ βυρσῶν περιεραμμένα,
 πλήρη δὲ ἐρίων, εἰς τὸ τῇ πληγῇ² ἐνδιδόναι τῶν
 7 λιθοβόλων. ἐκάστω δὲ τῶν στεγῶν εἶχε δύο κλί-
 μακας πλατείαις, ὧν τῇ μὲν πρὸς τὴν ἀνακομῶν
 τῶν χρησίμων, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν κατὰβασιν ἐχρῶντο
 πρὸς τὸ χωρὶς θορύβου πᾶν ὑπηρετεῖσθαι. οἱ δὲ
 μέλλοντες κινήσειν τὴν μηχανὴν ἐξελέχθησαν ἐξ
 ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως οἱ ταῖς ῥώμαις διαφέροντες
 8 ἄνδρες τρισχίλιοι καὶ τετρακόσιοι· τούτων δ' οἱ
 μὲν ἐντὸς ἀποληφθέντες, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῶν ὄπισθεν
 μερῶν παριστάμενοι προέωθον,³ πολλὰ τῆς τέχνης
 συνεργούσης εἰς τὴν κίνησιν. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ
 χελώνας τὰς μὲν χωστρίδας, τὰς δὲ κριοφόρους καὶ
 στοὰς δι' ὧν ἔμελλον οἱ τοῖς ἔργοις προϊόντες
 ἐλεύσεσθαι καὶ πάλιν ἐπιστρέψειν ἀσφαλῶς. τοῖς
 δ' ἐκ τῶν νεῶν πληρώμασιν ἀνεκάθαρε⁴ τὸν τόπον
 ἐπὶ σταδίου τετταρας, δι' ὧν ἔμελλεν προσάζειν

storey of nine hundred.¹ The three exposed sides ^{304 B.C.}
 of the machine he covered externally with iron plates
 nailed on so that it should receive no injury from
 fire carriers. On each storey there were ports on
 the front, in size and shape fitted to the individual
 characteristics of the missiles that were to be shot
 forth. These ports had shutters, which were lifted
 by a mechanical device and which secured the safety
 of the men on the platforms who were busy serving
 the artillery; for the shutters were of hides stitched
 together and were filled with wool so that they would
 yield to the blows of the stones from the ballistae.
 Each of the storeys had two wide stairways, one of
 which they used for bringing up what was needed
 and the other for descending, in order that all might
 be taken care of without confusion. Those who were
 to move the machine were selected from the whole
 army, three thousand four hundred² men excelling
 in strength; some of them were enclosed within the
 machine while others were stationed in its rear, and
 they pushed it forward, the skilful design aiding
 greatly in its motion. He also constructed pent-
 houses—some to protect the men who were filling
 the moat, others to carry rams—and covered passages
 through which those who were going to their labours
 might go and return safely. Using the crews of the
 ships, he cleared a space four stades wide through
 which he planned to advance the siege engines he

¹ ἐπιφανεῖς added by Fischer, cp. Pol. 8. 4. 8.

² τῇ πληγῇ Dindorf: τὴν πληγὴν.

³ προέωθον Wesseling: προσώθον.

⁴ ἀνεκάθαρε Fischer: ἀνεκάθαυρε RX, ἀνεκάθαρε F.

¹ The tower then would be nearly 150 feet high, about
 80 feet square at the top and 65½ feet square at the base. If

the platform was 75 feet square, a ledge about 5 feet wide
 would be left about the base of the tower.

² Either they worked in relays or this figure includes all
 the men employed for moving the various machines, towers,
 and penthouses. Allowing five square feet to the man, a
 minimum if they were to work effectively, 3400 men would
 occupy 17,000 sq. ft., three times the area of the helopolis.

τὰς κατασκευασθείσας μηχανάς, ὥστε γίνεσθαι τὸ ἔργον ἐπὶ μῆκος μεσοπυργίων ἕξ καὶ πύργων ἑπτὰ. τὸ δ' ἠθροισμένον πλῆθος τῶν τεχνιτῶν καὶ τῶν τοῖς ἔργοις προσιόντων οὐ πολὺ ἐλείπετο τῶν τρισμυρίων.

92. Διόπερ τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ τάχιον τῆς προσδοκίας ἀπάντων ἐπιτελουμένων φοβερὸς ἦν ὁ Δημήτριος τοῖς Ῥοδίοις. οὐ μόνον γὰρ τὰ μεγέθη τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς ἠθροισμένης δυνάμεως ἐξέπληττεν αὐτοῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως βίαιον καὶ φιλότεχνον ἐν ταῖς πολιορκίαις. εὐμήχανος γὰρ ὢν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἐν ταῖς ἐπινοίαις καὶ πολλὰ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων τέχνην παρευρίσκων ἀνομάσθη μὲν πολιορκητῆς, τὴν δ' ἐν ταῖς προσβολαῖς ὑπεροχὴν καὶ βίαν τοιαύτην εἶχεν ὥστε δόξαι μηδὲν οὕτως ὀχυρὸν εἶναι τεῖχος ὃ δύναται ἂν τὴν ἀπ' ἐκείνου τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις ἀσφάλεια παρέχεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ σώματος καὶ κατὰ τὸ κάλλος ἥρωικόν ἀποφαίνων ἀξίωμα, ὥστε καὶ τοὺς ἀφικνουμένους τῶν ξένων θεωροῦντας εὐπρέπειαν κεκοσμημένην ὑπεροχῇ βασιλικῇ θαυμάζειν καὶ παρακολουθεῖν ἐν ταῖς ἐξόδοις εἵκεν τῆς θεάς. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτοις ὑπῆρχε καὶ τῇ ψυχῇ μετέωρος καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῆς καὶ καταφρονῶν οὐ τῶν πολλῶν μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἐν ταῖς δυναστείαις ὄντων, καὶ τὸ πάντων ἰδιώτατον, κατὰ μὲν τὴν εἰρήνην ἐν μέθαις διέτριβε καὶ συμποσίοις ἐχουσιω ὀρχήσεις καὶ κώμιους καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐζήλου τὴν μυθολογουμένην ποτὲ γενέσθαι κατ' ἀνθρώπους τοῦ Διονύσου διάθεσιν, κατὰ δὲ τοὺς πολέμους ἐνεργὸς ἦν καὶ νήφων, ὥστε παρὰ πάντας τοὺς ἐργατευομένους ἐναγώνιον παρέχεσθαι τὸ σῶμα καὶ

had prepared, wide enough so that it covered a front of six curtains and seven towers. The number of craftsmen and labourers collected was not much less than thirty thousand. 304 B.C.

92. As everything, therefore, because of the many hands was finished sooner than was expected, Demetrius was regarded with alarm by the Rhodians; for not only did the size of the siege engines and the number of the army which had been gathered stun them, but also the king's energy and ingenuity in conducting sieges. For, being exceedingly ready in invention and devising many things beyond the art of the master builders, he was called Poliorcetes¹; and he displayed such superiority and force in his attacks that it seemed that no wall was strong enough to furnish safety from him for the besieged. Both in stature and in beauty he displayed the dignity of a hero, so that even those strangers who had come from a distance, when they beheld his comeliness arrayed in royal splendour, marvelled at him and followed him as he went abroad in order to gaze at him. Furthermore, he was haughty in spirit and proud and looked down not only upon common men but also upon those of royal estate; and what was most peculiar to him, in time of peace he devoted his time to winebibbing and to drinking bouts accompanied by dancing and revels, and in general he emulated the conduct said by mythology to have been that of Dionysus among men; but in his wars he was active and sober, so that beyond all others who practised this profession he devoted both body

¹ i.e. "stormer of cities." Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 2-4, for his character.

5 τὴν ψυχὴν. ἐπὶ γὰρ τούτου βέλη τὰ μέγιστα συνετελέσθη καὶ μηχαναὶ παντοῖαι πολὺ τὰς παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις γενομένας ὑπεραίρουσαι· καὶ σκάφη δὲ μέγιστα καθείλκυσε οὗτος μετὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν αὐτὴν καὶ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτήν.

98. Οἱ δὲ Ῥόδιοι θεωροῦντες τὴν προκοπὴν τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἔργων κατεσκεύασαν ἐντὸς ἕτερον τεῖχος παράλληλον τῷ μέλλοντι πονεῖν κατὰ τὰς προσβολάς. ἐχρῶντο δὲ λίθους καθαιροῦντες τοῦ θεάτρου τὸν περίβολον καὶ τὰς πλησίον οἰκίας, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἱερῶν ἕνια, τοῖς θεοῖς εὐξάμενοι καλ-
 2 λίονα κατασκευάσειν σωθείσης τῆς πόλεως. ἐξ-
 ἔπεμψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν νεῶν ἑννέα, διακελευσάμενοι τοὺς ἀφηγουμένους πανταχῇ πλεῖν καὶ παραδόξως ἐπιφαινομένους ἃ μὲν βυθίζειν τῶν ἀλισκομένων πλοίων, ἃ δὲ κατάγειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐκπευσάντων δὲ τούτων καὶ τριχῇ διαιρεθέντων Δαμόφιλος μὲν ἔχων ναῦς τὰς καλουμένας παρὰ Ῥοδίοις φυλακίδας ἔπλευσεν εἰς Κάρπαθον καὶ πολλὰ μὲν πλοῖα τῶν Δημητρίου καταλαβὼν, ἃ μὲν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις θραύων κατεπόντιζεν, ἃ δ' ἐπὶ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κομίζων ἐνεπύριζεν, ἐκλεγόμενος τῶν σωματίων τὰ χρησιμώτατα, οὐκ ὀλίγα δὲ τῶν κομιζόντων τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου καρπούς κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα.
 3 Μενέδημος δὲ τριῶν ἀφηγουόμενος τριημολιῶν πλεύσας τῆς Λυκίας ἐπὶ τὰ Πάταρα καὶ καταλαβὼν ὄρμουσαν ναῦν τοῦ πληρώματος ἐπὶ γῆς ὄντος ἐνεπύρισε τὸ σκάφος, πολλὰ δὲ πλοῖα τῶν κομιζόντων τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑποχείρια

and mind to the task. For it was in his time that the ^{304 B.C.} greatest weapons were perfected and engines of all kinds far surpassing those that had existed among others; and this man launched the greatest ships after this siege ¹ and after the death of his father.

93. When the Rhodians saw the progress of the enemy's siege works, they built a second wall inside parallel to the one that was on the point of failing under the attacks. They used stones obtained by tearing down the theatre's outer wall and the adjacent houses, and also some of the temples, vowing to the gods that they would build finer ones when the city had been saved. They also sent out nine of their ships, giving the commanders orders to sail in every direction and, appearing unexpectedly, to sink some of the ships they intercepted and bring others to the city. After these had sailed out and had been divided into three groups, Damophilus, who had ships of the kind called by the Rhodians "guardships," sailed to Carpathos ²; and finding there many of Demetrius' ships, he sank some, shattering them with his rams, and some he beached and burnt after selecting the most useful men from their crews, and not a few of those that were transporting the grain from the island, he brought back to Rhodes. Menedemus, who commanded three light undecked ships,³ sailed to Patara in Lycia; and finding at anchor there a ship whose crew was on shore, he set the hull on fire; and he took many of the freighters that were carrying provisions to the army and dispatched them

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 31. 1, 32. 2, 43. 3-5.

² An island between Rhodes and Crete.

³ Literally, three "one and a halves," perhaps ships with one and one half banks of oars; or more probably, with half the oars manned by two men, half by one.

4 λαβῶν ἔξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον. εἶλε δὲ καὶ τετρήρη πλέουσαν μὲν ἐκ Κιλικίας, ἔχουσαν δ' ἐσθήτα βασιλικὴν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀποσκευὴν ἣν ἡ γυνὴ Δημητρίου Φίλα παρασκευασμένη φιλοτιμότερον ἀπεστάλκει τάνδρῳ. τὸν μὲν οὖν ἱματισμὸν ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον, οὐσῶν τῶν στολῶν ἀλουργῶν καὶ βασιλεῖ φορεῖν πρεπουσῶν, τὴν δὲ ναῦν ἐνέωλκισεν καὶ τοὺς ναῦτας ἀπέδοτο τοὺς τ' ἐκ τῆς τετρήρους καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων πλοίων τῶν
5 ἁλόντων. τῶν δ' ὑπολοίπων νεῶν τριῶν Ἀμύντας ἡγούμενος ἔπλευσεν ἐπὶ νήσων καὶ πολλοῖς πλοίοις περιτυχῶν κομίζουσι τὰ πρὸς τὰς μηχανὰς ἀρμόζοντα τοῖς πολεμίοις ἃ μὲν αὐτῶν κατέδυσε, ἃ δὲ κατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἐν οἷς ἐάλωσαν καὶ τεχνῖται τῶν ἀξιολόγων καὶ πρὸς βέλη καὶ καταπέλτας ἐμπειρία διαφέροντες ἑνδεκα.

6 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκκλησίας συναχθείσης συνεβούλευόν τινες τὰς εἰκόνας τὰς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημητρίου κατασπάσαι, δευρὸν εἶναι λέγοντες ἐν ἴσῳ τιμᾶσθαι τοὺς πολιορκοῦντας τοῖς εὐεργέταις· ἐφ' οἷς ὁ δῆμος ἀγανακτήσας τούτοις μὲν ὡς ἀμαρτάνουσι ἐπετίμησεν, τῶν δὲ περὶ Ἀντίγονον τιμῶν οὐδεμίαν μετεκίνησεν, καλῶς πρὸς τε δόξαν¹ καὶ τὸ
7 συμφέρον βουλευσάμενος. ἣ τε γὰρ μεγαλοψυχία καὶ τὸ βέβαιον τῆς ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ κρίσεως παρὰ μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπαίνων ἐτύγχανε, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς πολιορκοῦσι μεταμελείας· τὰς γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεις οὐδεμίαν ἐνδεδειγμένως εὖνοιαν εἰς τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν διὰ τῆς πείρας φανείσαν βεβαιωτάτην εἰς ἀμοιβὴν χάριτος ἐφαί-

¹ πρὸς τε δόξαν Reiske, πρὸς τὴν δόξαν Wesseling : πρὸς τὸ δόξαν.

to Rhodes. He also captured a quadrireme that was sailing from Cilicia and had on board royal robes and the rest of the outfit that Demetrius' wife Phila had with great pains made ready and sent off for her husband.¹ The clothing Damophilus sent to Egypt since the garments were purple and proper for a king to wear ; but the ship he hauled up on land, and he sold the sailors, both those from the quadrireme and those from the other captured ships. Amyntas, who was in command of the three remaining ships, made for islands where he fell in with many freighters carrying to the enemy materials useful for the engines of war ; he sank some of these and some he brought to the city. On these ships were also captured eleven famous engineers, man of outstanding skill in making missiles and catapults.

Thereafter, when an assembly had been convened, some advised that the statues of Antigonos and Demetrius should be pulled down, saying that it was absurd to honour equally their besiegers and their benefactors. At this the people were angry and censured these men as erring, and they altered none of the honours awarded to Antigonos, having made a wise decision with a view both to fame and to self interest. For the magnanimity and the soundness of this action in a democracy won plaudits from all others and repentance from the besiegers ; for while the latter were setting free the cities throughout Greece, which had displayed no goodwill at all toward their benefactors, they were manifestly trying to enslave the city that in practice showed itself most

¹ Cp. chap. 53.

νοντο καταδουλούμενοι· πρὸς τε τὸ παράδοξον τῆς τύχης, εἰ συμβαίῃ τὴν πόλιν ἀλῶναι, κατελείπετ' αὐτοῖς πρὸς παραίτησιν τῆς τηρηθείσης ὑπ' αὐτῶν φιλίας ἀνάμνησις. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τοῖς Ῥοδίοις ἐπράχθη συνετώς.

94. Δημητρίου δὲ διὰ τῶν μεταλλῶν ὑπορύξαντος τὸ τεῖχος τῶν αὐτομόλων τις ἐμήνυσε τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις ὡς οἱ ταῖς ὑπονομαῖς χράμενοι 2 σχεδὸν ἐντὸς εἰσι τοῦ τείχους. διόπερ οἱ Ῥόδιοι τάφρον ὀρύξαντες βαθεῖαν, παράλληλον τῷ δοκοῦντι πεσεῖσθαι τείχει, ταχὺ καὶ αὐτοὶ ταῖς μεταλλείαις χράμενοι συνῆψαν ὑπὸ γῆν τοῖς ἐναντίοις καὶ δι- 3 ἐκώλυσαν τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας. τῶν δὲ διορυγμάτων παρ' ἀμφοτέροις τηρουμένων ἐπεχείρησάν τινες τῶν παρὰ τοῦ Δημητρίου διαφθεῖρειν χρήμασι τὸν τεταγμένον ἐπὶ τῆς φυλακῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥοδίων Ἀθηναγόραν· οὗτος δ' ἦν Μιλήσιος μὲν τὸ γένος, ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου δ' ἐξαπεσταλμένος ἡγεμῶν 4 τῶν μισθοφόρων. ἐπαγγελιάμενος δὲ προδώσειν συνετάξαθ' ἡμέραν καθ' ἣν ἔδει παρὰ Δημητρίου πεμφθῆναι τινα τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἡγεμόνων τὸν νυκτὸς ἀναβησόμενον διὰ τοῦ ὀρύγματος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὅπως κατασκέψῃται τὸν τόπον τὸν μέλλοντα 5 δέξασθαι τοὺς στρατιώτας. εἰς ἔλπίδας δὲ μεγάλας ἀγαγὼν τοὺς περὶ Δημήτριον ἐμήνυσε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ πέμψαντος τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν φίλων Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα τοῦτον μὲν ἀναβάντα διὰ τῆς διώρυχος συνέλαβον οἱ Ῥόδιοι, τὸν δ' Ἀθηναγόραν ἐστεφάνωσαν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ καὶ δωρεὰν ἔδωκαν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πέντε, σπεύδοντες καὶ τῶν ἄλλων μισθοφόρων καὶ ξένων ἐκκαλεῖσθαι τὴν πρὸς τὸν δῆμον εὐνοίαν.

constant in repaying favours; and as protection ^{804 B.C.} against the sudden shift of fortune if the war should result in the capture of Rhodes, the Rhodians retained as a means of gaining mercy the memory of the friendship that they had preserved. These things, then, were done prudently by the Rhodians.

94. When Demetrius had undermined the wall by using his sappers, one of the deserters informed the besieged that those who were working underground were almost within the walls. Therefore the Rhodians by digging a deep trench parallel to the wall which was expected to collapse and by quickly undertaking mining operations themselves, made contact with their opponents underground and prevented them from advancing farther. Now the mines were closely watched by both sides, and some of Demetrius' men tried to bribe Athenagoras, who had been given command of the guard by the Rhodians. This man was a Milesian by descent, sent by Ptolemy as commander of the mercenaries.¹ Promising to turn traitor he set a day on which one of the ranking leaders should be sent from Demetrius to go by night through the mine up into the city in order to inspect the position where the soldiers would assemble. But after leading Demetrius on to great hopes, he disclosed the matter to the council; and when the king sent one of his friends, Alexander the Macedonian, the Rhodians captured him as he came up through the mine. They crowned Athenagoras with a golden crown and gave him a gift of five talents of silver, their object being to stimulate loyalty to the city on the part of the other men who were mercenaries and foreigners.

¹ Cp. chap. 88. 9.

95. Δημήτριος δὲ τῶν τε μηχανῶν αὐτῷ τέλος ἔχοισιν καὶ τοῦ πρὸς τὸ τεῖχος τόπου παντὸς ἀνακαθαρθέντος τὴν μὲν ἐλέπδην μέσσην ἔστησε, τὰς δὲ χωστρίδας χελώνας ἐπιδιείλεν, οὕσας¹ ὀκτῶ· κατέστησεν δ' εἰς ἑκάτερον μέρος τῆς μηχανῆς τέτταρας καὶ τούτων ἑκάστη συνήψεν στοὰν μίαν εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι μετ' ἀσφαλείας ἐπιτελεῖν τὸ προσταττόμενον τοὺς εἰσιόντας τε καὶ πάλιν ἐξιόντας· κρισφόρους δὲ δύο πολλαπλασίας τοῖς μεγέθεσιν· εἶχε γὰρ ἑκατέρα δοκὸν² πηχῶν ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι, σεσιδηρωμένην καὶ τὴν ἐμβολὴν ἔχουσαν παραπλησίαν νεῶς ἐμβόλῳ, καὶ προωθουμένην μὲν εὐκνήτως, ὑπότροχον δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐναγώνιον ἐνέργειαν λαμβάνουσαν δι' ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ χιλίων.

2 μέλλων δὲ προσάγειν τὰς μηχανὰς τοῖς τεῖχεσι τοὺς μὲν πετροβόλους καὶ τοὺς ὄξυβελεῖς παρήνεγκε τῆς ἐλεπόλεως εἰς ἑκάστην στέγην τοὺς ἀρμόζοντας,

3 ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τοὺς πλησίον τόπους ἀπέστειλε τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν, πρὸς δὲ τὸ λοιπὸν τεῖχος τὸ δυνάμενον προσβολὰς δέξασθαι τὸ πεζὸν

4 στρατόπεδον ἐπιδιείλεν. ἔπειτα δὲ πρὸς ἕν παρακείμενον καὶ σημείον πάντων συναλαλαξάντων πανταχόθεν τῇ πόλει προσβολὰς ἐποίητο. διασειόντος δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς κρισίαις καὶ τοῖς πετροβόλοις τὰ τεῖχη παρεγενήθησαν Κνιδίων πρέσβεις, ἀξιούντες ἐπισχεῖν καὶ πείσειν ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τοὺς Ῥοδίους δέχεσθαι τὰ δυνατώτατα τῶν προσταγμάτων. ἀνέντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τῶν

95. Demetrius, when his engines of war were completed and all the space before the walls was cleared, stationed the helepolis in the centre, and assigned positions to the penthouses, eight in number, which were to protect the sappers. He placed four of these on each side of the helepolis and connected with each of them one covered passage so that the men who were going in and out might accomplish their assigned tasks in safety; and he brought up also two enormous penthouses in which battering rams were mounted. For each shed held a ram with a length of one hundred and twenty cubits, sheathed with iron and striking a blow like that of a ship's ram; and the ram was moved with ease, being mounted on wheels and receiving its motive power in battle from not less than a thousand men.¹ When he was ready to advance the engines against the walls, he placed on each storey of the helepolis ballistae and catapults of appropriate size,² stationed his fleet in position to attack the harbours and the adjacent areas, and distributed his infantry along such parts of the wall as could be attacked. Then, when all at a single command and signal had raised the battle cry together, he launched attacks on the city from every side. While he was shaking the walls with the rams and the ballistae, Cnidian envoys arrived, asking him to withhold his attack and promising to persuade the Rhodians to accept the most feasible of his demands. The king broke off the attack, and the envoys carried on

¹ A ram 180 feet long would probably buckle in use in spite of the iron reinforcement; but see the footnote on chap. 91, 2 for the possibility that the cubit used here is shorter than the Attic standard. Cp. the rams used by the Romans before Carthage in 149 B.C., Appian, *Punic Wars*, 98.

² Cp. chap. 48. 3.

¹ εἰς after οὕσας omitted by Hertlein.

² ἑκατέρα δοκὸν Reiske: ἑκατέραν.

πρέσβειων δεῦρο κάκεισε πολλά διαλεχθέντων πέρας οὐ δυναμένων συμφωνήσαι πάλιν ἐνηργεῖτο τὰ τῆς πολιορκίας. καὶ Δημήτριος μὲν κατέβαλε τὸν τετραεῶτατον τῶν πύργων, ὠκοδομημένον ἐκ λίθων τετραπέδων, καὶ μεσοπύργιον ὅλον διέσεισεν, ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει παράδοον ἔχειν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον.

96. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις Πτολεμαῖος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπέστειλε τοῖς Ῥοδίοις πλοίων πλῆθος τῶν τὴν ἀγορὰν κομιζόντων, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν σίτου τριάκοντα μυριάδες ἀρταβῶν σὺν τοῖς ὀσπρίοις. 2 προσφερομένων δ' αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐπεχείρησε Δημήτριος ἀποστέλλειν σκάφη τὰ κατὰξοντα πρὸς τὴν αὐτοῦ στρατοπεδείαν. φοροῦ δὲ πνεύματος αὐτοῖς ἐπιγενομένου ταῦτα μὲν πλήρῃσι τοῖς ἰστίοις φερόμενα κατηρέχθη πρὸς τοὺς οἰκειοὺς λιμένας, οἱ δ' ὑπὸ Δημητρίου πεμφθέντες ἐπανήλθον ἄπρακτοι. 3 ἔπεμψε δὲ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις καὶ Κάσανδρος κριθῶν μεδιμνους μυρίους καὶ Λυσίμαχος πυρῶν μεδιμνους τετρακισμυρίους καὶ κριθῶν τοὺς ἴσους. τηλικαύτης οὖν χορηγίας τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν γενομένης ἤδη κάμνοντες ταῖς ψυχαῖς οἱ πολιορκούμενοι πάλιν ἀνεθάρρησαν καὶ κρίναντες συμφέρειν ἐπιθέσθαι ταῖς μηχαναῖς τῶν πολεμίων πυρφόρων τε πλῆθος παρεσκευάσαντο καὶ τοὺς πετροβόλους καὶ τοὺς ὀξυβελεῖς ἔστησαν ἅπαντας ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους. νυκτὸς δ' ἐπιγενομένης περὶ δευτέραν φυλακὴν ἄφνω τοῖς μὲν πυρφόροις συνεχῶς τὴν ἐλέπολιν ἔβαλλον,¹ τοῖς δ' ἄλλοις βελεσι παντοίοις χρώμενοι τοὺς ἐκεῖ

¹ τὴν ἐλέπολιν ἔβαλλον Reiske: τὴν φυλακὴν ἔβαλον.

negotiations back and forth at great length; but in 304 B.C. the end they were not able to reach any agreement, and the siege was actively resumed. Demetrius also overthrew the strongest of the towers, which was built of squared stones, and shattered the entire curtain, so that the forces in the city were not able to maintain a thoroughfare on the battlements at this point.

96. At this same period King Ptolemy dispatched to the Rhodians a large number of supply ships in which were three hundred thousand measures¹ of grain and legumes. While these ships were on their way to the city, Demetrius attempted to dispatch ships to bring them to his own camp. But a wind favourable to the Egyptians sprang up, and they were carried along with full sails and brought into the friendly harbours, but those sent out by Demetrius returned with their mission unaccomplished. Cassander also sent to the Rhodians ten thousand measures of barley, and Lysimachus sent them forty thousand measures of wheat and the same amount of barley. Consequently, when those in the city obtained such large supplies, the besieged, who were already disheartened, regained their courage. Deciding that it would be advantageous to attack the siege engines of the enemy, they made ready a large supply of fire-bearing missiles and placed all their ballistae and catapults upon the wall. When night had fallen, at about the second watch, they suddenly began to strike the helepolis with an unremitting shower of the fire missiles, and by using other missiles of all kinds, they shot down any who rushed to the

measure referred to below), was somewhat more than a bushel.

¹ This Egyptian measure, like the Greek medimnus (the 896

5 συντρέχοντας κατετίρωσκον. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν
 Δημήτριον, ἀνεπίστου τῆς ἐπιθέσεως γενομένης,
 ἀγωνιάσαντες περὶ τῶν κατασκευασθέντων ἔργων
 6 συνέτρεχον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν. ἀσελήνου δὲ τῆς
 νυκτὸς οὐσης οἱ μὲν πυρφόροι διέλαμπον φερόμενοι
 βιαίως, οἱ δ' ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ πετροβόλοι τὴν φορὰν
 ἀπροόρατον ἔχοντες πολλοὺς διέφθειρον τῶν μὴ
 7 δυναμένων συνιδεῖν τὴν ἐπιφερομένην πληγὴν. ἔτυ-
 χον δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μηχανῆς λεπίδων τινὲς
 ἀποπεσοῦσαι, καταμιλωθέντος δὲ¹ τοῦ τόπου προσ-
 ἐπιπτον οἱ πυρφόροι τῷ ξυλοφανεὶ τοῦ κατασκευε-
 ἄσματος. διόπερ ἀγωνιάσας ὁ Δημήτριος μήποτε
 τοῦ πυρὸς ἐπινεμηθέντος ἅπασαν συμβῆ τὴν μη-
 χανὴν λυμανθῆναι, κατὰ τάχος ἐβοήθει καὶ τῷ
 παρασκευασθέντι ὕδατι ἐν ταῖς στέγαις ἐπειράτο
 σβεννύναι τὴν ἐπιφερομένην φλόγα. τὸ δὲ τελευ-
 ταῖον ἀθροίσας τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς τεταγμένους ἐπὶ
 τῆς κινήσεως τῶν ἔργων διὰ τούτων ἀπήγαγε τὰς
 μηχανὰς ἐκτὸς βέλους.

97. Ἐπειτα γενομένης ἡμέρας προσέταξε τοῖς
 ὑπηρέταις ἀθροῦσαι τὰ βέλη τὰ πεσόντα παρὰ τῶν
 Ῥοδίων, ἐκ τούτων βουλόμενος συλλογίσασθαι τῶν
 2 ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν παρασκευὴν. ὦν ταχὺ τὸ προσ-
 ταχθὲν ποιησάντων ἠριμῆθησαν πυρφόροι μὲν τοῖς
 μεγέθεσι παντοῖοι πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, ὀξυ-
 βελεῖς δὲ οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων πεντακοσίων.
 τοσοῦτων δὲ βελῶν ἐνεχθέντων ἐν βραχεῖ χρόνῳ
 νυκτὸς ἐθαύμαζε τὴν χορηγίαν τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν
 ἐν τούτοις δαψίλειαν.

3 Τότε μὲν οὖν ὁ Δημήτριος κατεσκεύασε² τὰ πεπο-

¹ δὲ added by editors.

² ἐπεσκεύασε Dindorf, cp. § 7 below.

spot. Since the attack was unforeseen, Demetrius, ^{304 B.C.}
 alarmed for the siege works that had been constructed,
 hurried to the rescue. The night was moonless ; and
 the fire missiles shone bright as they hurtled violently
 through the air ; but the catapults and ballistae,
 since their missiles were invisible, destroyed many
 who were not able to see the impending stroke. It
 also happened that some of the iron plates of the
 helepolis were dislodged, and where the place was
 laid bare the fire missiles rained upon the exposed
 wood of the structure. Therefore Demetrius, fearing
 that the fire would spread and the whole machine
 be ruined, came quickly to the rescue, and with the
 water that had been placed in readiness on the plat-
 forms he tried to put out the spreading fire. He
 finally assembled by a trumpet signal the men who
 were assigned to move the apparatus and by their
 efforts dragged the machine beyond range.

97. Then when day had dawned he ordered the
 camp followers to collect the missiles that had been
 hurled by the Rhodians, since he wished to estimate
 from these the armament of the forces within the
 city. Quickly carrying out his orders, they counted
 more than eight hundred fire missiles of various sizes
 and not less than fifteen hundred catapult bolts.
 Since so many missiles had been hurled in a short
 time at night, he marvelled at the resources possessed
 by the city and at their prodigality in the use of
 these weapons.

Next Demetrius repaired such of his works as had

νηκότα τῶν ἔργων καὶ περὶ τε τὴν ταφὴν τῶν τελευ-
 τησάντων καὶ τὴν θεραπείαν τῶν τραυματιῶν
 4 ἐγίνετο. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν
 ἄνεσιν λαβόντες τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν μηχανῶν βίας ὑπο-
 δόμησαν τρίτον τεῖχος μνησοειδές, περιλαμβάνοντες
 τῇ μὲν περιφερείᾳ πάντα τὸν κινδυνεύοντα τόπον
 τοῦ τεύχους· οὐδὲν δ' ἦτρον καὶ τάφρω βαθεῖα περι-
 ἔλαβον τὸ πεπτωκὸς τοῦ τεύχους, ὅπως μὴ δύνηται
 ῥαδίως ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐξ ἐφόδου μετὰ βάρους εἰσπεσεῖν
 5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐξέπεμψαν δὲ καὶ ναῦς τῶν ἄριστα
 πλεουσῶν, Ἀμύνταν ἐπιστήσαντες ἡγεμόνα, ὃς ἐκ-
 πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Περαιάν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπεφάνη
 παραδόξως πειραταῖς τισιν ἀπεσταλμένοις ὑπὸ Δη-
 μητρίου. οὗτοι δ' εἶχον ἄφρακτα τρία, κράτιστοι
 δοκοῦντες εἶναι τῶν τῷ βασιλεῖ συστρατευόντων.
 γενομένης δ' ἐπ' ὀλίγον χρόνον ναυμαχίας οἱ Ῥόδιοι
 βιασάμενοι τῶν νεῶν αὐτάνδρων ἐκυρίευσαν, ἐν οἷς
 6 ἦν καὶ Τιμοκλῆς ὁ ἀρχιπειρατής. ἐπέπλευσαν δὲ
 καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων τισὶ καὶ παρελόμενοι κέλητας
 οὐκ ὀλίγους γέμοντας σίτου τούτους τε καὶ τὰ τῶν
 πειρατῶν ἄφρακτα κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον νυ-
 7 κτός, λαθόντες τοὺς πολεμίους. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος
 ἐπισκευάσας τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν ἔργων προσέβαλλε
 τῷ τείχει τὰς μηχανὰς καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς βέλεσιν ἀφει-
 δῶς χρώμενος τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐπάλξεσιν ἐφεστῶ-
 τας ἀνείρξε, τοῖς δὲ κριοῖς τύπτων τὸ συνεχές τοῦ
 τόπου δύο μὲν μεσοπύργια κατέβαλε, περὶ δὲ τὸν
 πύργον τὸν ἀνὰ μέσον τούτων φιλοτιμουμένοις τοῖς
 ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἰσχυροὶ καὶ συνεχεῖς ἐκ διαδοχῆς
 ἀγῶνες ἐγίνοντο, ὥστε καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν

been damaged, and devoted himself to the burial ^{304 B.C.}
 of the dead and the care of the wounded. Meanwhile
 the people of the city, having gained a respite from
 the violent attacks of the siege engines, constructed
 a third crescent-shaped wall and included in its cir-
 cuit every part of the wall that was in a dangerous
 condition; but none the less they dug a deep moat
 around the fallen portion of the wall so that the king
 should not be able to break into the city easily by an
 assault with a heavily armed force. They also sent
 out some of their fastest ships, installing Amyntas
 as commander; he, sailing to Peraea¹ in Asia,
 suddenly confronted some pirates who had been
 sent out by Demetrius. These had three deckless
 ships* and were supposed to be the strongest of the
 pirates who were fighting as allies of the king. In
 the brief naval battle that ensued, the Rhodians
 overpowered the foe and took the ships with their
 crews, among whom was Timocles, the chief pirate.
 They also encountered some of the merchants and,
 seizing a fair number of light craft loaded with grain,
 they sent these and the undecked ships of the pirates
 to harbour in Rhodes by night, escaping the notice
 of the enemy. Demetrius, after he had repaired such
 of his equipment as was damaged, brought his siege
 engines up to the wall. By using all his missiles
 without stint, he drove back those who were stationed
 on the battlements, and striking with his rams a con-
 tinuous portion of the wall, he overthrew two curtains;
 but as the city's forces fought obstinately for the
 tower that was between them, there were bitter and
 continuous encounters, one after another, with the

¹ Literally, "the opposite land," the Rhodian territory
 in Caria directly opposite the island.

Ἄνανιαν ἐκθύμως ἀγωνισάμενον ἀναιρεθῆναι καὶ συχνοὺς τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἀποθανεῖν.

98. Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραπτομένοις Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπέστειλε τοῖς Ῥοδίοις σίτον καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀγορὰν οὐκ ἐλάττονα τῆς πρότερον ἐκπεμφθείσης καὶ στρατιώτας χιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους, ὧν ἦν ἡγεμὼν Ἀντίγονος ὁ Μακεδών.
 2 καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον ἦγον πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον πρέσβεις παρὰ τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων, τὸν ἀριθμὸν μὲν ὄντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς πενήκοντα, πάντες δὲ ἀξιούντες διαλύσασθαι τὸν βασιλεῖα
 3 πρὸς τοὺς Ῥοδίους. γενομένων οὖν ἀνοχῶν καὶ πολλῶν καὶ παντοδαπῶν ῥηθέντων λόγων πρὸς τε τὸν δῆμον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον οὐδαμῶς ἐδυνήθησαν συμφωνῆσαι· διόπερ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπήλθον ἄπρακτοι.
 4 Δημήτριος δὲ διανοηθεὶς νυκτὸς ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πόλει κατὰ τὸ πεπτωκὸς τοῦ τείχους ἐπέλεξε τῶν τε μαχίμων τοὺς κρατίστους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς
 5 εὐθέτους εἰς χιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους. τούτους μὲν οὖν προσέταξεν ἡσυχῇ προσελθεῖν τῷ τείχει περὶ δευτέραν φυλακὴν, αὐτὸς δὲ διασκευάσας παρήγγειλε τοῖς ἐφ' ἐκάστω μέρει τεταγμένοις,
 6 ὅταν σημήνη, συναλαλάξαι καὶ προσβολὰς ποιείσθαι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. πάντων δὲ τὸ παραγγελθὲν ποιοούντων οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ πεπτωκῶτα τῶν τειχῶν ὀρμήσαντες τοὺς προφυλάττοντας ἐπὶ τῆς τάφρου κατασφάζαντες παρεϊσέπεσον εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ θέατρον τόπους κατελαμβά-
 7 νοντο· οἱ δὲ τῶν Ῥοδίων πρυτάνεις¹ πυθόμενοι τὸ

¹ πρυτάνεις added by Dindorf, cp. chap. 88. 3.

¹ Cp. chap. 96. 1.

result that their leader Ananias was killed fighting^{304 B.C.} desperately and many of the soldiers were slain also.

98. While these events were taking place, King Ptolemy sent to the Rhodians grain and other supplies in no less quantity than those formerly sent,¹ and fifteen hundred soldiers, whose leader was Antigonos, the Macedonian. At this very time there came to Demetrius more than fifty envoys from the Athenians and the other Greek cities, all of them asking the king to come to terms with the Rhodians. A truce, therefore, was made; but although many arguments of all sorts were presented to the city and to Demetrius, they could in no way agree; and so the envoys returned without accomplishing their aim.²

Demetrius, having determined to attack the city at night through the breach in the wall, selected the strongest of his fighting men and of the rest those fitted for his purpose to the number of fifteen hundred. These, then, he ordered to advance to the wall in silence during the second watch; as for himself, when he had made his preparations, he gave orders to those stationed on each side that when he gave the signal they should raise the battle cry and make attacks both by land and sea. When they all carried out the order, those who had advanced against breaches in the walls, after dispatching the advance guards at the moat, charged past into the city and occupied the region of the theatre; but the magistrates of the Rhodians, learning what had happened

² According to Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 22. 4, Demetrius, who was looking for a pretext to end the siege, was induced by the Athenians to make terms on condition that the Rhodians should be allies of Antigonos and Demetrius except in a war with Ptolemy. Cp. chap. 99. 3.

συμβεβηκὸς καὶ τὴν πόλιν δρῶντες ἅπασαν τεθορυβημένην τοῖς μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τῶν τειχῶν παρήγγειλαν μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἰδίας τάξεως καὶ τοὺς ἕξωθεν, ἂν προσβάλωσι, ἀμύνασθαι, αὐτοὶ δ' ἔχοντες τὸ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων σύστημα καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας προσφάτως καταπεπλευκότητας στρατιώτας ὥρμησαν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους 8 παρεισπεπτωκότητας. περικαταλαβούσης δ' ἡμέρας καὶ τοῦ Δημητρίου τὸ σύστημα ἄρατος οἱ μὲν τῷ λιμένι προσβαλόντες καὶ τὸ τείχος πάντοθεν περιεστρατοπεδευκότες συνηλάξαν, εὐθαρσεῖς ποιούντες τοὺς κατευληφότας μέρος τοῦ περὶ τὸ θέατρον τόπου, ὃ δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὄχλος παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν ἐν φόβοις ἦν καὶ δάκρυσαν, ὡς τῆς πατρίδος 9 κατὰ κράτος ἀλικομένης. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοῖς παρεισπεσοῦσιν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους γενομένης μάχης πρὸς τοὺς Ῥοδίους καὶ πολλῶν παρ' ἀμφοτέροις πεσόντων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδέτεροι τῆς ἰδίας τάξεως ἐξέχρουν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν μὲν Ῥοδίων αἰεὶ πλειόνων γινομένων καὶ τὸν κίνδυνον ἐτοιμῶς ὑπομενόντων, ὡς ἂν ὑπὲρ πατρίδος καὶ τῶν μεγίστων ἀγωνιζομένων, τῶν δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως θλιβομένων, Ἄλκιμος μὲν καὶ Μαντίας οἱ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντες πολλοῖς περιπεσόντες τραύμασιν ἐτελεύτησαν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ πλείστοι οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διεφθάρησαν, οἱ δ' ἤλωσαν, ὀλίγοι δὲ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα φυγόντες διεσώθησαν. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν Ῥοδίων ἀνθρέθησαν, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ ὁ πρύτανις Δαμοτέλης ἐπ' ἀρετῇ γενόμενος περίβλεπτος.

99. Δημήτριος δὲ τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἄλωσιν ὑπολαβὼν ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τὴν τύχην ἀφῆρησθαι πάλιν παρεσκευάζετο πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν. εἶτα

and seeing that the whole city had been thrown into 304 B.C. confusion, sent orders to those at the harbour and the walls to remain at their own posts and oppose the enemy outside if he should attack; and they themselves, with their contingent of selected men and the soldiers who had recently sailed in from Alexandria, attacked the troops who had got within the walls. When day returned and Demetrius raised the ensign, those who were attacking the port and those who had been stationed about the wall on all sides shouted the battle cry, giving encouragement to the men who had occupied part of the region of the theatre; but in the city the throng of children and women were in fear and tears, thinking that their native city was being taken by storm. Nevertheless, fighting began between those who had made their way within the wall and the Rhodians, and many fell on both sides. At first neither side withdrew from its position; but afterwards, as the Rhodians constantly added to their numbers and were prompt to face danger—as is the way with men fighting for their native land and their most precious things,—and on the other hand the king's men were in distress, Alcimus and Mantias, their commanders, expired after receiving many wounds, most of the others were killed in hand-to-hand fighting or were captured, and only a few escaped to the king and survived. Many also of the Rhodians were slain, among whom was the president Damoteles, who had won great acclaim for his valour.

99. When Demetrius realized that Fortune had snatched from his hand the capture of the city, he made new preparations for the siege. When his

τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτῷ γράφαντος διαλύσασθαι πρὸς Ῥοδίουις ὡς ἂν ποτε δύνηται, τὸν κάλλιστον ἐπετήρει καιρὸν, δώσοντα προφάσεις εὐλόγους τῆς 2 συνθέσεως. Πτολεμαίου δὲ γράφαντος τοῖς Ῥοδίοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὅτι πέμψει σίτου πλῆθος αὐτοῖς καὶ στρατιώτας τρισχιλίους, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συμβουλευόντος, εἰ ἢ δυνατόν, μετρίως διαλύσασθαι πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, ἅπαντες ἔρεπον πρὸς τὴν 3 εἰρήνην. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ἀποστείλαντος πρεσβευτὰς περὶ διαλύσεων οἱ Ῥόδιοι συνέθεντο πρὸς Δημήτριον ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, αὐτόνομον καὶ ἀφρούρητον εἶναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἔχειν τὰς ἰδίας προσόδους, συμμαχεῖν δὲ Ῥοδίοις Ἀντιγόνῳ πλὴν εἰ ἐπὶ Πτολεμαίῳ στρατεύηται, καὶ δοῦναι τῶν πολιτῶν ὀμήρους ἑκατὸν οὓς ἂν ἀπογράφηται Δημήτριος πλὴν τῶν ἀρχὰς ἐχόντων.

100. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ῥόδιοι πολιορκηθέντες ἐνιαύσιον χρόνον τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατελύσαντο τὸν πόλεμον. τοὺς δ' ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς γενομένους ἐτίμησαν ταῖς ἀξίαις δωρεαῖς καὶ τῶν δούλων τοὺς ἀνδραγαθήσαντας ἐλευθερίας καὶ πολιτείας ἤξιωσαν. ἔστησαν δὲ καὶ τῶν βασιλέων εἰκόνας Κασάνδρου καὶ Λυσιμάχου¹ τῶν δευτερευόντων μὲν ταῖς δόξαις, συμβεβλημένων δὲ 3 μεγάλα πρὸς τὴν τῆς πόλεως σωτηρίαν. τὸν δὲ Πτολεμαίου ἐν ἀνταποδόσει μείζονος χάριτος ὑπερβάλλεσθαι βουλόμενοι θεωροῦς ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λιβύην τοὺς ἐπερωτήσοντας τὸ παρ' Ἀμμωνίῳ μαντείου 406

father thereafter wrote to him to come to terms with the Rhodians as best he could, he awaited a favourable opportunity that would provide a specious excuse for the settlement. Since Ptolemy had written to the Rhodians, first saying that he would send them a great quantity of grain and three thousand soldiers, but then advising them, if it should be possible, to make equitable terms with Antigonos, everyone inclined toward peace. At just this time the Aetolian League sent envoys to urge a settlement, and the Rhodians came to terms with Demetrius on these conditions: that the city should be autonomous and ungarrisoned and should enjoy its own revenue; that the Rhodians should be allies of Antigonos unless he should be at war with Ptolemy; and that they should give as hostages a hundred of their citizens whom Demetrius should select, those holding office being exempt.¹

100. In this way, then, the Rhodians, after they had been besieged for a year, brought the war to an end. Those who had proved themselves brave men in the battles they honoured with the prizes that were their due, and they granted freedom and citizenship to such slaves as had shown themselves courageous. They also set up statues of King Cassander and King Lysimachus, who though they held second place in general opinion, yet had made great contributions to the salvation of the city. In the case of Ptolemy, since they wanted to surpass his record by repaying his kindness with a greater one, they sent a sacred mission into Libya to ask the oracle at

¹ Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 22. 4.

¹ καὶ after Λυσιμάχου omitted by Wesseling.

εἰ συμβουλευεῖ Ῥοδίοις Πτολεμαῖον ὡς θεὸν τιμη-
 4 σαι. συγκατατιθεμένου δὲ τοῦ χρηστηρίου τέμενος
 ἀνήκαν ἐν τῇ πόλει τετράγωνον, οἰκοδομήσαντες
 παρ' ἐκάστην πλευρὰν στοᾶν¹ σταδιαίαν, ὃ προσ-
 ηγόρευσαν Πτολεμαῖον. ἀνωκοδόμησαν δὲ καὶ τὸ
 θέατρον καὶ τὰ πεπτωκότα τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων τόπων τοὺς καθηρημένους πολλῶ κάλλιον
 ἢ προϋπήρχον.

5 Δημήτριος δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ πατρὸς
 διαλυσάμενος πρὸς Ῥοδίους ἐξέπλευσε μετὰ πάσης
 τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ κομισθεὶς διὰ νήσων κατέπλευσε
 6 τῆς Βοιωτίας εἰς Αὔλιον. σπεύδων δ' ἐλευθερώσας
 τοὺς Ἕλληνας (οἱ γὰρ περὶ Κάσσανδρον καὶ Πολυ-
 πέρχοντα τὸν ἐμπροσθεν χρόνον ἀδειαν ἐσχηκότες
 ἐπόρθουν τὰ πλείστα μέρη τῆς Ἑλλάδος) πρῶτον
 μὲν τὴν Χαλκιδέων πόλιν ἠλευθέρωσε, φρουρου-
 μένην ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν, καὶ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Βοιωτίαν
 καταπληξάμενος ἠνάγκασεν ἀποστῆναι τῆς Κασάν-
 δρου φιλίας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς μὲν Αἰτωλοὺς
 συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς περὶ Πολυ-
 πέρχοντα καὶ Κάσσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν παρεσκευ-
 ᾶζετο.

7 Ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Εὐμήλος μὲν ὁ
 Βοσπόρου βασιλεὺς βασιλεύων ἕκτον ἔτος ἐτε-
 λέυτησε, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος Σπάρτακος
 ὁ υἱὸς ἤρξεν ἔτη εἴκοσι.

101. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν
 Ἀσίαν διευκρινηκότες μεταβιβάζομεν τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ
 θάτερα μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης.

¹ πλευρὰν στοᾶν Rhodoman : στοᾶν πλευρὰν.

¹ 600 feet.

² Continued in chap. 102. 1.

Ammon if it advised the Rhodians to honour Ptolemy ³⁰⁴ B.C. as a god. Since the oracle approved, they dedicated in the city a square precinct, building on each of its sides a portico a stade ¹ long, and this they called the Ptolemaeum. They also rebuilt the theatre, the fallen portions of the walls, and the buildings that had been destroyed in the other quarters in a manner more beautiful than before.

Now that Demetrius, in accordance with injunctions of his father, had made peace with the Rhodians, he sailed out with his whole force; and after passing through the islands, he put in at Aulis in Boeotia. Since he was intent on freeing the Greeks (for Cassander and Polyperchon having up to this time enjoyed impunity were engaged in plundering the greater part of Greece), he first freed the city of the Chalcidians, which was garrisoned by Boeotians, and by striking fear into the Boeotians, he forced them to renounce their friendship with Cassander; and after this he made an alliance with the Aetolians and began his preparations for carrying on war against Polyperchon and Cassander.³

While these events were taking place, Eumelus, the king of Bosphorus, died in the sixth year of his reign,³ and his son Spartacus ⁴ succeeded to the throne and reigned for twenty years.

101. Now that we have carefully passed in review the happenings in Greece and Asia, we shall turn our narrative toward the other parts of the inhabited world.

³ For the reign of Eumelus cp. chaps. 22. 1—26. 2.

⁴ The name is spelled Σπάρτακος on coins and inscriptions, e.g. the Athenian inscription of 289/8 honouring this king for a gift of grain to the city (*IG*, 2². 653 = Dittenberger, *Syll.*³ 370).

Κατὰ μὲν γὰρ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς, εἰρήνην ἀγόντων τῶν Λιπαραιῶν, ἐπιπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπροδοκῆτως εἰσπράξαστο τοὺς μὲν ὅτιοῦν προαδική-
 2 σανας ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πεντήκοντα. ὅτε δὲ πολλοῖς ἔδοξε θεῖον εἶναι τὸ ῥηθησόμενον, τῆς παρανομίας τυχοῦσης ἐπισημασίας παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου. ἀξιούντων γὰρ τῶν Λιπαραιῶν εἰς τὰ προσελλείποντα τῶν χρημάτων δοῦναι χρόνον καὶ λεγόντων μηδέποτε τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀναθήμασι κατακεχρησθαι, ὁ Ἀγαθοκλῆς βιασόμενος αὐτοὺς δοῦναι τὰ κατὰ τὸ πρυτανεῖον, ὧν εἶχον ἐπιγραφὴν τὰ μὲν Αἰόλου, τὰ δ' Ἥφαιστου, λαβὼν παραχρηῖμα ἐξέπλευσεν. πνεύματος δ' ἐπιγενομένου τῶν νεῶν ἑνδεκα συνετρίβησαν αἱ τὰ χρήματα κομίζουσαι.
 3 Διόπερ ἔδοξε πολλοῖς ὁ μὲν λεγόμενος περὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐκείνους εἶναι κύριος τῶν ἀνέμων εὐθὺς κατὰ τὸν πρῶτον πλοῦν λαβεῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ τιμωρίαν, ὁ δὲ Ἥφαιστος ἐπὶ τῆς τελευτῆς, οἰκειῶς τῆς ἀσεβείας κολάσαι¹ τὸν τύραννον ἐν τῇ πατρίδι, συνωπύμως ἐπὶ θερμοῖς τοῖς ἀνθραξι κατακαύσας ζῶντα. τῆς γὰρ αὐτῆς προαιρέσεως ἦν καὶ δικαιοσύνης τὸ τῶν περὶ τὴν Αἴτνην σωζόντων τοὺς αὐτῶν γονεῖς ἀποσχέσθαι καὶ τὸ τοὺς ἀσεβοῦντας εἰς τὸ θεῖον διὰ τῆς ἰδίας δυνάμεως μετελθεῖν.
 4 Οὐ μὲν ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ μὲν τῆς καταστροφῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους, ὅταν πρὸς τοὺς οἰκειοὺς χρόνους ἔλθωμεν, αὐτὸ² τὸ γινόμενον βεβαιώσει τὸ νῦν εἰρημένον.

¹ κολάσαι Madvig: κολάσας.

² ἔλθωμεν, αὐτὸ Post: ἔλθωμεν αὐτοῦ.

¹ Continued from chap. 90. 2.

In Sicily,¹ although the inhabitants of the Lipa-³⁰⁴ raeae Islands were at peace with him, Agathocles sailed against them without warning and exacted from men who had done him no prior injury whatever, fifty talents of silver. To many, indeed, what I am about to relate seemed the work of a god, since his crime received its brand from the divinity. When the Liparaeans begged him to grant them time for what was lacking in the payment and said that they had never turned the sacred offerings to profane uses, Agathocles forced them to give him the dedications in the Prytaneum, of which some bore inscriptions to Aeolus and some to Hephaestus; and taking these he at once sailed away. But a wind came up and the eleven of his ships that were carrying the money were sunk. And so it seemed to many that the god who was said in that region to be master of the winds at once on his first voyage exacted punishment from him, and that at the end Hephaestus punished him in his own country in a way that matched the tyrant's impious actions and the god's own name by burning him alive on hot coals²; for it belonged to the same character and the same justice to refrain from touching those who were saving their own parents on Aetna,³ and with his proper power to search after those who had been guilty of impiety toward his shrine.

However, as regards the disaster that befell Agathocles, when we come to the proper time, the action itself will confirm what we now have said; but we

² For the death of Agathocles cp. Book 21, frag. 16.

³ The reference is to Amphinomus and Anapia. While they were rescuing their parents from an eruption of Aetna, the volcanic fires opened and made a way for them to pass. Cp., e.g., Seneca, *de Beneficiis*, 3. 37. 2; Pausanias, 10. 28. 4.

ἐφεξῆς δὲ ῥητέον ἡμῖν τὰπραχθέντα κατὰ τοὺς
συνεχεῖς τῆς Ἰταλίας τόπους.

5 Ῥωμαῖοι μὲν καὶ Σαμνῖται διαπρεσβευσάμενοι
πρὸς ἀλλήλους εἰρήνην συνέθετο, πολεμήσαντες
ἔτη εἴκοσι δύο καὶ μῆνας ἕξ· τῶν δ' ὑπάτων
Πόπλιος Σεμπρώνιος μετὰ δυνάμειος ἐμβάλων εἰς
τὴν τῶν Αἰκλῶν χώραν ἐχειρώσατο τετταράκοντα
πόλεις ἐν ἡμέραις ταῖς πάσαις πενήκοντα, ἀναγ-
κάσας δὲ πᾶν τὸ ἔθνος ὑποτάττεσθαι Ῥωμαίοις
ἐπανῆλθε καὶ θρίαμβον κατήγαγεν ἐπαινούμενον.
ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ Ῥωμαίων πρὸς τε Μαρσούς καὶ
Παλιγνοὺς,¹ ἔτι δὲ Μαρρουκίους, συμμαχίαν
-ἐποιήσατο.

102. Τοῦ δ' ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
νησι μὲν ἦρχε Λεώστρατος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δ' ὑπήρχον
ὑπατοὶ Σερούσιος Κορνήλιος καὶ Λεύκιος Γενοῦκιος,
ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος εἶχε πρόθεσιν πρὸς μὲν
τοὺς περὶ Κάσσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν, τοὺς δ' Ἑλλήνας
ἐλευθεροῦν· καὶ πρῶτον τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα
διοικεῖν, ἅμα μὲν νομίζων δόξαν οἴσειν αὐτῷ με-
γάλην τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων αὐτονομίαν, ἅμα δὲ καὶ
τοὺς περὶ Πρεπέλαον ἡγεμόνας τοῦ Κασάνδρου
πρότερον συντρίψαι καὶ τότε προσάγειν δεῖν² ἐπ'
αὐτὴν τὴν Μακεδονίαν,³ εἰ μὴ ἐπ' αὐτὸν πορεύοιτο
2 ὁ Κάσσανδρος.⁴ τῆς δὲ τῶν Σικυωνίων πόλεως

must now tell of events in the adjacent parts of 304 B.C.
Italy.¹

The Romans and the Samnites interchanged envoys
and made peace after having fought for twenty-two
years and six months²; and one of the consuls,
Publius Sempronius, invading the country of the
Aecli³ with an army, captured forty cities in a total
of fifty days, and after forcing the entire tribe to
submit to Rome, returned home and celebrated a
triumph with great applause. The Roman people
made alliances with the Marsi, the Paligni, and the
Marrucini.⁴

102. When the year had come to its end, Leo- 303 B.C.
stratus was archon in Athens, and in Rome the consuls
were Servius Cornelius and Lucius Genucius.⁵ While
these held office Demetrius proposed to carry on his
war with Cassander and to free the Greeks; and
first he planned to establish order in the affairs of
Greece, for he believed that the freeing of the
Greeks would bring him great honour, and at the
same time he thought it necessary to wipe out
Prepeläus⁶ and the other leaders before attacking
Cassander, and then to go on against Macedonia
itself if Cassander did not march against him. Now

¹ The next reference to Sicilian affairs is in Book 21. 2. 1.
² Cp. Livy, 9. 45. 1-4; the narrative is continued from
chap. 90. 4.

³ The Aequi or Aequiculi in Latin writers; usually called
the Aikoi or Aikanoi by the Greek historians. Cp. Livy,
9. 45. 5-18. ⁴ Continued in chap. 104. 1.

⁵ Leostratus was archon in 303/2. Livy, 10. 1. 1, gives
as consuls for 303 B.C. L. Genucius and Ser. Cornelius. In
the Fasti Capitolini only Lentulus, the cognomen of Cornelius,
can be read. The narrative is continued from chap. 100. 6.
Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 25.

⁶ Cp. Book 19. 64. 3.

¹ Παλιγνοὺς Rhodoman: Παλλινούς R., Παλλίνους X., Πελη-
νοὺς F.

² δεῖν added by Post.

³ Μακεδονίαν Keiske: ἡγεμονίαν.

⁴ εἰ μὴ . . . ὁ Κάσσανδρος Post: ἡ . . . τὸν Κάσσανδρον.

φρουρουμένης ὑπὸ τῶν Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιωτῶν, ὧν ἦν ἐπιφανέστατος στρατηγὸς Φίλιππος, νυκτὸς ἐπιθέμενος ἀπροσδοκῆτως παρεισέπεσε ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. εἶτα οἱ μὲν φρουροὶ συνέφυγον¹ εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, ὃ δὲ Δημήτριος τῆς πόλεως κυριεύσας τὸν μεταξὺ τόπον τῶν οἰκιῶν καὶ τῆς ἄκρας κατείχε. μέλλοντος δ' αὐτοῦ μηχανὰς προσάγειν καταπλαγέντες τὴν μὲν ἀκρόπολιν δι' ὁμολογίας παρέδωσαν, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀπέπλευσαν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. ὃ δὲ Δημήτριος τοὺς Σικυωνίους εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν μετοικίσας τὸ μὲν τῷ λιμένι συνάπτων μέρος τῆς πόλεως κατέσκαψε, ἀνοχύρου² παντελῶς ὄντος τοῦ τόπου, τῷ δὲ πολιτικῷ πλήθει συνεπιλαβόμενος τῆς οἰκοδομίας καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκαταστήσας τιμῶν ἰσοθέων ἔτυχε παρὰ τοῖς εὐ³ παθοῦσι. Δημητριάδα μὲν γὰρ τὴν πόλιν ὠνόμασαν, θυσίας δὲ καὶ πανηγύρεις, ἔτι δ' ἀγῶνας ἐψήφισαντο συντελεῖν αὐτῷ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀπονεμεῖν τιμὰς ὡς κτίστη. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ χρόνος διαληφθεὶς πραγμάτων μεταβολαῖς ἠκύρωσεν, οἱ δὲ Σικυώνιοι πολλῷ κρείττονα μεταλαβόντες τόπον διετέλεσαν ἐν αὐτῷ μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων⁴ ἐνοικοῦντες. ὃ γὰρ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως περίβολος ἐπίπεδος ὦν καὶ μέγας κρημνοῖς δυσπροσίτοις περιέχεται πανταχόθεν, ὥστε μηδαμῇ δύνασθαι μηχανὰς προσάγειν· ἔχει δὲ καὶ πλήθος ὑδάτων, ἐξ οὗ κηπέας δαμιλεῖς κατεσκεύασαν, ὥστε τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν εἰρηλικὴν καὶ πρὸς ἀσφάλειαν πολέμου δόξαι καλῶς προεωρᾶσθαι.

103. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος διοικήσας τὰ περὶ τοὺς

the city of Sicyon was garrisoned by King Ptolemy's ^{303 B.C.} soldiers, commanded by a very distinguished general, Philip. Attacking this city suddenly by night, Demetrius broke his way inside the walls. Then the garrison fled to the acropolis, but Demetrius took possession of the city and occupied the region between the houses and the acropolis. While he hesitated to bring up his siege engines, the garrison in panic surrendered the acropolis on terms and the men themselves sailed off to Egypt. After Demetrius had moved the people of Sicyon into their acropolis, he destroyed the part of the city adjacent to the harbour, since its site was quite insecure; then, after he had assisted the common people of the city in building their houses and had re-established free government for them, he received divine honours from those whom he had benefited; for they called the city Demetrias, and they voted to celebrate sacrifices and public festivals and also games in his honour every year and to grant him the other honours of a founder. Time, however, whose continuity has been broken by changes of conditions, has invalidated these honours; but the people of Sicyon, having thus obtained a much better location, continue to live there down to our times.¹ For the enclosed area of the acropolis is level and of ample size, and it is surrounded on all sides by cliffs difficult to scale, so that on no side can engines of war be brought near; moreover, it has plenty of water by the aid of which they developed rich gardens, so that the king in his design seems to have made excellent provision both for comfort in time of peace and for safety in time of war.

103. After Demetrius had settled the affairs of the

¹ συνέφυγον Bekker: συνεπέπεσον RX, συνέπεσον F.

² ἀνοχύρου Dindorf: ὄχυροῦ.

¹ Cp. Pausanias, 2. 7. 1; Strabo 8. 6. 25.

Σικυωνίους ἀνέξευξε μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὴν Κόρινθον, ἣν ἐφρούρει Πρεπέλαος Κασάνδρου στρατηγός. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τινων πολιτῶν εἰσαχθεὶς διὰ τινος πυλίδος ἐκράτησε 2 τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν λιμένων. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν καταφυγόντων τῶν μὲν εἰς τὸ καλούμενον Σισύφιον, τῶν δ' εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, προσαγῶν μηχανὰς τοῖς ὀχυρώμασι καὶ πολλὰ κακοπαθήσας εἶλε τὸ Σισύφιον κατὰ κράτος. εἶτα τῶν ἐνταῦθα¹ συμφυγόντων πρὸς τοὺς κατελιφθότας τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον καὶ τούτους καταπληξάμενος ἠνάγκασε 3 παραδοῦναι τὴν ἄκραν· σφόδρα γὰρ ἦν ἀνυπόστατος οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ταῖς προσβολαῖς, ἐμύηχανος ὑπάρχων περὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν πολιορκητικῶν ἔργων. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοὺς Κορινθίους ἐλευθέρωσας παρεισήγαγε φυλακὴν εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, βουλομένων τῶν πολιτῶν διὰ τοῦ βασιλέως τηρεῖσθαι τὴν πόλιν μέχρι ἂν ὁ πρὸς Κασάνδρον καταλυθῇ 4 πόλεμος. καὶ Πρεπέλαος μὲν αἰσχυρῶς ἐκπεσὼν ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρὸς Κασάνδρον ἀπεχώρησεν, Δημήτριος δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν Βούραν μὲν κατὰ κράτος εἶλε καὶ τοῖς πολίταις ἀπέδωκε τὴν αὐτονομίαν, Σκύρον² δ' ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις παραλαβὼν 5 ἐξέβαλε τὴν φρουράν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐπ' Ὀρχομενὸν τῆς Ἀρκαδίας στρατεύσας ἐκέλευσε τῷ τῆς φρουρᾶς ἀφηγουμένῳ Στρομβίχῳ παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν. οὐ προσέχοντος δ' αὐτοῦ τοῖς λόγοις ἀλλὰ καὶ πολλὰ λοιδοροῦντος ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βλασφήμως προσαγῶν μηχανὰς ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ καταβαλὼν 6 τὰ τεῖχη κατὰ κράτος εἶλε τὴν πόλιν. τὸν μὲν οὖν Στρόμβιχον τὸν ὑπὸ Πολυπέρχοντος καθεσταμένον

¹ ἐνταῦθα Hertlein : ἐν ταύτῃ.

people of Sicyon, he set out with his whole army for ^{803 B.C.} Corinth, which was held by Prepelaüs, a general of Cassander. At first, after he had been admitted at night by certain citizens through a postern gate, Demetrius gained possession of the city and its harbours. The garrison, however, fled, some to the place called Sisyphium,¹ some to Acrocorinth; but he brought up engines of war to the fortifications and took Sisyphium by storm after suffering heavy losses. Then, when the men there fled to those who had occupied Acrocorinth, he intimidated them also and forced them to surrender the citadel; for this king was exceedingly irresistible in his assaults, being particularly skilled in the construction of siege equipment. Be that as it may, when once he had freed the Corinthians he brought a garrison into Acrocorinth, since the citizens wished the city to be protected by the king until the war with Cassander should be brought to an end. Prepelaüs, ignominiously driven out of Corinth, withdrew to Cassander, but Demetrius, advancing into Achaia, took Bura by storm and restored autonomy to its citizens; then, capturing Scyrus in a few days, he cast out its garrison. After this, making a campaign against Arcadian Orchomenus, he ordered the garrison commander, Strombichus, to surrender the city. When he paid no attention to the orders but even poured much abuse upon him from the wall in an insulting manner, the king brought up engines of war, overthrew the walls, and took the city by storm. As for Strombichus, who had been made garrison-commander by Polyperchon,

¹ Sisyphium is on the slope of Acrocorinth below Peirenê, Strabo, 8. 6. 21.

² Σκίρον Wesseling.

φρουράρχον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀλλοτρίως δια-
τεθέντων πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς ὀγδοήκοντα πρὸ τῆς πό-
λεως ἀνεσταύρωσε, τῶν δ' ἄλλων μισθοφόρον ἔλῶν
εἰς δισχιλίους κατέμιξε τοῖς ἰδίοις στρατιώταις.
7 μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἄλωσιν ταύτης τῆς πόλεως οἱ σύνεγγυς
τὰ φρούρια κατέχοντες, ὑπολαμβάνοντες ἀδύνατον
ὑπάρχειν τὸ διαφυγεῖν τὴν βίαν τοῦ βασιλέως, παρ-
έδωκαν αὐτῷ τὰ χωρία. ὁμοίως δὲ τούτοις καὶ οἱ
τὰς πόλεις φρουροῦντες, τῶν μὲν περὶ Κάσανδρον
καὶ Πρεπέλαον καὶ Πολυπέρχοντα μὴ βοηθοῦντων
τοῦ δὲ Δημητρίου μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως καὶ
μηχανῶν ὑπεραγουσῶν προσιόντος, ἐκούσιως ἐξεχώ-
ρουν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Δημήτριον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

104. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ταραντῖνοι πόλεμον
ἔχοντες πρὸς Λευκανοὺς καὶ Ῥωμαίους ἐξέπεμψαν
πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην, αἰτούμενοι βοήθειαν
2 καὶ στρατηγὸν Κλεώνυμον. τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων
προθύμως ἡγεμόνα δόντων τὸν αἰτούμενον καὶ τῶν
Ταραντίνων χρήματα καὶ ναῦς ἀποστειλάντων ὁ
μὲν Κλεώνυμος ἐπὶ Ταυράκῃ τῆς Λακωνικῆς ξενο-
λογήσας στρατιώτας πεντακισχιλίους συντόμως
κατέπλευσεν εἰς Τάραντα. ἐνταῦθα δὲ μισθοφόρους
ἀθροίσας ἄλλους οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν προτέρων κατ-
έγραφε καὶ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους
τῶν δισμυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ δισχιλίους. προσελάβετο
3 δὲ τῶν τε κατ' Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς πλείστους
καὶ τὸ τῶν Μεσσαπίων ἔθνος. ἀδράς οὖν δυνάμεως

and at least eighty of the others who were hostile to ^{303 B.C.} him, Demetrius crucified them in front of the city, but having captured at least two thousand of the other mercenaries, he incorporated them with his own men. After the capture of this city, those who commanded the forts in the vicinity, assuming that it was impossible to escape the might of the king, surrendered the strongholds to him. In like fashion those also who guarded the cities withdrew of their own accord, since Cassander, Prepelaüs, and Polyperchon failed to come to their aid but Demetrius was approaching with a great army and with overwhelming engines of war.

This was the situation of Demetrius.¹

104. In Italy ² the people of Tarentum were waging war with the Lucanians and the Romans; and they sent envoys to Sparta asking for assistance and for Cleonymus as general.³ When the Lacedaemonians willingly granted them the leader whom they requested and the Tarentines sent money and ships, Cleonymus enrolled five thousand mercenaries at Taenarum in Laconia ⁴ and sailed at once to Tarentum. After collecting there other mercenaries no less in number than those previously enrolled, he also enlisted more than twenty thousand citizens as foot-soldiers and two thousand as mounted troops. He won the support also of most of the Greeks in Italy and of the tribe of the Messapians.⁵ Then, since

Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, 26. 8; Pausanias, 3. 6. 2. Originally Tarentum was a colony of Sparta.

⁴ For Taenarum as a recruiting ground for mercenaries cp. Book 18. 21. 1-3.

⁵ The Messapians, an Italic tribe occupying the heel of the Italian peninsula, were the closest neighbours of the Tarentines.

¹ Continued in chap. 106. 1.

² Continued from chap. 101. 5.

³ Son of King Cleomenes II, but passed over in favour of Areus I because of his violent and tyrannical character. Cp

περὶ αὐτὸν οὔσης οἱ μὲν Λευκανοὶ καταπλαγέντες φιλίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ταραντίνους, τῶν δὲ Μεταποντίνων οὐ προσεχόντων αὐτῷ τοὺς Λευκανοὺς ἔπεισεν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ τῷ καιρῷ συνεπιθέμενος κατεπλήξατο τοὺς Μεταποντίνους. παρελθὼν δ' εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὡς φίλος ἐπράξατο μὲν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πλείω τῶν ἑξακοσίων, διακοσίας δὲ παρθένους τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας ἔλαβεν εἰς ὀμηρίαν, οὐχ οὕτω τῆς περὶ τὴν πίστιν ἀσφαλείας 4 χάριν, ὡς τῆς ἰδίας ἔνεκεν λαγνείας. ἀποθέμενος γὰρ τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἐσθήτα διετέλει τρυφῶν καὶ τοὺς πιστεύσαντας αὐτῷ καταδουλούμενος· τηλικαύτας γὰρ ἔχων δυνάμεις καὶ χορηγίας οὐδὲν τῆς Σπάρτης ἄξιον ἔπραξεν. ἐπεβάλετο μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν Σικελίαν στρατεύειν, ὡς τὴν τυραννίδα μὲν καταλύσων τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους, τὴν δ' αὐτονομίαν τοῖς Σικελιώταις ἀποκαταστήσων, ὑπερθέμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ταύτην τὴν στρατείαν ἔπλευσεν εἰς Κόρκυραν καὶ κρατήσας τῆς πόλεως χρημάτων τε πλήθος εἰσεπράξατο καὶ φρουρὰν ἔγκατέστησε, διανοούμενος ὀμητηρίῳ τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ χρήσασθαι καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγμασιν ἐφ' εδρεύειν.

105. Εὐθὺ δὲ καὶ πρεσβειῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν παραγομένων παρὰ τε Δημητρίου τοῦ πολιορκητοῦ καὶ Κασάνδρου περὶ συμμαχίας τούτων μὲν οὐδετέρῳ προσέθετο, τοὺς δὲ Ταραντίνους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινας πυθόμενος ἀφεστηκέναι τῆς μὲν Κορκύρας τὴν ἰκανὴν φυλακὴν ἀπέλιπεν, μετὰ δὲ τῆς ἄλλης δυνάμεως ἔπλει κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὡς κολάσων τοὺς ἀπειθοῦντας. προσσχῶν δὲ τῇ χώρᾳ καθ' ὃν τόπον ἐφύλασσαν οἱ βάρβαροι, 420

he had a strong army under his command, the ^{305 B.C.} Lucanians in alarm established friendship with the Tarentines; and when the people of Metapontum did not come over to him, he persuaded the Lucanians to invade the territory of the Metapontines and, by making a simultaneous attack himself, intimidated them. Then, entering their city as a friend, he exacted more than six hundred talents of silver; and he took two hundred maidens of the best families as hostages, not so much as a guarantee of the city's faith as to satisfy his own lust.¹ Indeed, having discarded the Spartan garb, he lived in continued luxury and made slaves of those who had trusted in him; for although he had so strong an army and such ample supplies, he did nothing worthy of Sparta. He planned to invade Sicily as if to overthrow the tyranny of Agathocles and restore their independence to the Siciliots; but postponing this campaign for the present, he sailed to Corcyra, and after getting possession of the city exacted a great sum of money and installed a garrison, intending to use this place as a base and to await a chance to take part in the affairs in Greece.

105. But soon, when envoys did come to him both from Demetrius Poliorcetes and from Cassander proposing alliances, he joined with neither of them; but when he learned that the Tarentines and some of the others were in revolt, he left an adequate garrison in Corcyra, and with the rest of his army sailed at top speed to Italy in order to punish those who defied his commands. Putting in to land in the district that was defended by the barbarians, he took

¹ Cp. Duris, *FGrH*, 76. 18; Athenæus, 13. 84 (p. 605 e).

τὴν μὲν πόλιν¹ ἔλκον ἐξηνδραποδίσαστο, τὴν δὲ χώραν
 2 ἐληλάτησεν. ὁμοίως δὲ τὸ καλούμενον Τριόπιον
 ἐκπολιορκήσας εἰς τρισχιλίους ἔλαβεν αἰχμαλώτους.
 καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας βάρβαροι
 συνδραμόντες ἐπέθεντο νυκτὸς τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ καὶ
 μάχης γενομένης ἀνείλον τῶν μετὰ Κλεωνύμου
 πλείους τῶν διακοσίων, ἐζώγρησαν δὲ περὶ χιλίους.
 3 ἅμα δὲ τῷ κινδύνῳ τούτῳ χειμῶν ἐπιγεγόμενος
 εἴκοσι τῶν νεῶν διέφθειρε πλησίον ὄρμουσῶν τῆς
 παρεμβολῆς. ὁ δὲ Κλεώνυμος δυσὶν ἐλαττώμασι
 τηλικούτοις περιπεσὼν ἀπέπλευσε μετὰ τῆς δυνά-
 μεως εἰς τὴν Κόρκυραν.

106. Τοῦ δ' ἑνιαυτοῦ χρόνον διεληλυθότος Ἀθή-
 νησι μὲν ἦν ἄρχων Νικοκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν
 ὑπατον ἀρχὴν διεδέξαντο Μάρκος Λίβιος καὶ
 Μάρκος Αἰμίλιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Κάσανδρος ὁ
 Μακεδόνων βασιλεὺς ὄρων τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Ἑλλή-
 νων αὐξομένην καὶ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον ἐπὶ τὴν
 Μακεδονίαν συνιστάμενον περίφοβος ἦν ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 2 μέλλοντος. διόπερ ἐξέπεμψε πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς
 Ἀντίγονον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἀξίων διαλύσασθαι πρὸς
 αὐτόν. ἀποκριναμένου δ' ἐκείνου διότι μίαν γι-
 νῶσκει διάλυσιν, εἰάν ὁ Κάσανδρος ἐπιτρέπη τὰ
 καθ' αὐτόν, καταπλαγείς Λυσίμαχον ἐκ τῆς Θυράκης

¹ The name of the city seems to have been lost.

¹ The context (if, indeed, Tarentines above is right) suggests that the city is Tarentum; but no enslavement of its population is known, and it is most probable that some city name has fallen out. Cleonymus' raid upon Thuriae (Livy, 422

the city,¹ sold its people into slavery, and plundered ^{305 B.C.}
 the countryside. He likewise took by siege the city
 called Triopium,² capturing about three thousand
 prisoners. But at this very time the barbarians
 throughout the region came together and attacked
 his camp by night, and in the battle that took place
 they slew more than two hundred of Cleonymus' men
 and made prisoners about a thousand. A storm
 rising at the time of the battle destroyed twenty of
 the ships that lay at anchor near his encampment.
 Having met with two such disasters, Cleonymus
 sailed away to Corcyra with his army.³

106. When this year had passed, Nicocles was ^{302 B.C.}
 archon in Athens, and in Rome Marcus Livius and
 Marcus Aemilius received the consulship.⁴ While
 these held office, Cassander, the king of the Mace-
 donians, on seeing that the power of the Greeks⁵ was
 increasing and that the whole war was directed
 against Macedonia, became much alarmed about
 the future. He therefore sent envoys into Asia to
 Antigonus, asking him to come to terms with him.
 But when Antigonus replied that he recognized only
 one basis for a settlement—Cassander's surrender
 of whatever he possessed,—Cassander was alarmed
 and summoned Lysimachus from Thrace to take con-

10. 2. 1), an otherwise unknown city on the east coast of the Bay of Tarentum, belongs in the next year.

² The exact site is not known.

³ There is nothing more about Cleonymus in what remains of Diodorus. For his further adventures cp. Livy 10. 2.

⁴ Nicocles was archon in 302/1. Livy, 10. 1. 7, gives the consuls of 302 B.C. as M. Livius Denther and Aemilius (without praenomen).

⁵ *i.e.* the alliance under Demetrius Poliorketes. The narrative is continued from chap. 103. 7. Cp. Justin, 15. 2. 15; Orosius, 3. 23. 41.

μετεπέμψατο πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὄλων κοινοπραγίαν·
 3 αἶψα γὰρ εἰώθει τοῦτον κατὰ τοὺς μεγίστους φόβους
 εἰς τὴν βοήθειαν προσλαμβάνεσθαι διὰ τε τὴν
 τανδρόν ἀρετὴν καὶ διὰ τὸ τὴν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ
 ὁμορον εἶναι τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ. συνεδρεύσαντες οὖν
 οἱ βασιλεῖς οὗτοι τοῦ κοινοῦ συμφέροντος
 ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς τε Πτολεμαῖον τὸν
 Αἰγύπτου βασιλέα καὶ πρὸς Σέλευκον τὸν τῶν ἄνω
 σατραπειῶν κυριεύοντα, περὶ τε τῆς ὑπερηφανίας
 τῆς ἐν ταῖς ἀποκρίσεσιν ἐμφανίζοντες καὶ τὸν ἐκ
 4 τοῦ πολέμου κίνδυνον κοινὸν εἶναι πάντων διδά-
 σκοντες. τῆς γὰρ Μακεδονίας κρατήσαντα τὸν
 Ἄντιγονον εὐθύς ἀφελείσθαι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὰς
 βασιλείας· δεδωκέναι γὰρ αὐτὸν πείραν πλεονάκτις
 ὅτι πλεονέκτης ἐστὶ καὶ πᾶσαν ἀρχὴν ἀκοινωνητον
 ποιεῖ. συμφέρειν οὖν ἅπαντας συμφρονῆσαι καὶ
 5 κοινῇ πρὸς Ἄντιγονον ἐπανελέσθαι πόλεμον. οἱ
 μὲν οὖν περὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ Σέλευκον δόξαντες
 ἀληθῆ λέγειν¹ προθύμως ὑπήκουσαν καὶ συνετά-
 ξαντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους² βοηθεῖν ἀδραῖς δυνάμεσι.

107. Τοῖς δὲ περὶ Κάσανδρον ἔδοξε μὴ περι-
 μένεν τὴν τῶν πολεμιῶν ἔφοδον, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὺς
 φθάσαντας ἐπιστρατεύειν καὶ προλαμβάνειν τὸ
 χρήσιμον. διόπερ ὁ Κάσανδρος Λυσιμάχῳ μὲν
 παρέδωκε μέρος τοῦ στρατοπέδου καὶ στρατηγὸν
 Πρεπέλαον³ συνεξέπεμψεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀνέζευξε μετὰ
 2 Δημητρίῳ καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησι. Λυσιμάχος δὲ μετὰ

certed action in regard to their highest interests; 302 *n.c.*
 for it was his invariable custom when facing the most
 alarming situations to call on Lysimachus for assis-
 tance, both because of his personal character and
 because his kingdom lay next to Macedonia. When
 these kings had taken counsel together about their
 common interest, they sent envoys to Ptolemy, the
 king of Egypt, and to Seleucus, who was ruler of the
 upper satrapies, revealing the arrogance of Antigonus'
 answer and showing that the danger arising from the
 war was common to all. For they said, if Antigonus
 should gain control of Macedonia, he would at once
 take their kingdoms from the others also; indeed
 he had given proof many times that he was grasping
 and regarded any command as a possession not to
 be shared. It would therefore, they said, be advan-
 tageous for all to make plans in common and jointly
 undertake a war against Antigonus. Now Ptolemy
 and Seleucus, believing that the statements were true,
 eagerly agreed and arranged with Cassander to
 assist one another with strong forces.

107. Cassander, however, thought it best not to
 await the attack of his enemies but to get the start
 of them by opening the campaign himself and seizing
 what he could use to advantage. Therefore Cas-
 sander gave to Lysimachus a part of his army and
 sent with it Prepelaüs as general,¹ while he himself
 moved with the rest of the army into Thessaly to
 carry on the war with Demetrius and the Greeks.

¹ But cp. critical note.

¹ πρὸς ἀλλήλους after λέγειν omitted by Bekker.

² πρὸς ἀλλήλους added by Bekker.

³ Πρεπέλαον added by Beloch (*Griechische Geschichte*², 4.

1. 162, note 3).

στρατοπέδου διαβάς ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν Λαμφακνηοὺς μὲν καὶ Παριανοὺς ἐκουσίως προσθεμένους ἀφήκεν ἐλευθέρους, Σίγειον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας φρουρὰν παρεισήγαγε. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Πρεπελάω μὲν τῷ στρατηγῷ δοὺς πεζοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους ἐξέπεμψε προσαζόμενον τὰς πόλεις τὰς τε κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησε πολιορκεῖν τὴν Ἄβυδον καὶ βέλη καὶ μηχανὰς καὶ τᾶλλα παρασκευάζετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ θάλατταν ἦλθε τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις στρατιωτῶν πλήθος παρὰ Δημητρίου τὸ δυνάμενον τὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρέχεσθαι τῇ πόλει, ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπέστη, τὴν δ' ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ Φρυγίαν προσαγαγόμενος καὶ Σύνναδα¹ πόλιν ἔχουσαν ἀποσκευὰς μεγάλας βασιλικὰς ἐπολιορκήσεν. ὅτε δὴ καὶ Δόκιμον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸν πείσας κοινοπραγεῖν τὰ τε Σύνναδα παρέλαβε διὰ τούτου καὶ τῶν ὀχρωμάτων ἕνια τῶν ἐχόντων τὰ βασιλικὰ χρήματα. ὁ δ' ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰολίδος καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας πεμφθεὶς ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου στρατηγὸς Πρεπέλαος Ἀδραμυττίου μὲν ἐκυρίευσεν ἐν παρόδῳ, τὴν δ' Ἐφεσον πολιορκήσας καὶ καταπληξάμενος τοὺς ἔνδον παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν. καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐγκαταληφθέντας τῶν Ῥοδίων ἑκατὸν ὀμήρους ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δ' Ἐφesiοὺς ἀφήκε,² τὰς δὲ ναῦς τὰς ἐν τῷ λιμένι πάσας ἐνέπρησε διὰ τὸ θαλασσοκρατεῖν τοὺς πολεμίους

Lysimachus with his army crossed from Europe to 802 B.C. Asia, and since the inhabitants of Lampsacus and Parium came over to him willingly, he left them free, but when he took Sigeum by force, he installed a garrison there. Next, giving his general Pripelaüs six thousand foot-soldiers and a thousand horse, he sent him to win over the cities throughout Aeolis and Ionia; as for himself, he first attempted to invest Abydus and set about preparing missiles and engines and the other equipment; but when there arrived by sea to assist the besieged a large body of soldiers sent by Demetrius, a force sufficient to secure the safety of the city, he gave up this attempt and won over Hellespontine Phrygia, and also laid siege to the city of Synnada,¹ which possessed a great royal treasure. It was at this very time that he even persuaded Docimus, the general of Antigonus, to make common cause with him, and by his aid he took Synnada and also some of the strongholds that held the royal wealth. Pripelaüs, the general who had been sent by Lysimachus to Aeolis and Ionia, mastered Adramyttium as he passed by, and then, laying siege to Ephesus and frightening its inhabitants, he took the city. The hundred Rhodian hostages² whom he found there he sent back to their native land; and he left the Ephesians free but burned all the ships in the harbour, since the enemy controlled the sea

¹ Since Synnada is not in Hellespontine Phrygia, we may suppose either an error on Diodorus' part or the loss of some such words as those suggested by Fischer: "and then advancing into Upper Phrygia, he laid siege to Synnada."

² Cp. chap. 99. 3.

¹ Fischer in apparatus suggests reading καὶ <ἐπὶ τὴν ἄνω Φρυγίαν προάγων> Σύνναδα. . . . Cp. note on translation.

² <ἐλευθέρους> ἀφήκε Reiske; <ὑποσπόνδους> ἀφήκε Hertlein. Fischer.

καὶ τὴν ὅλην κρίσιν τοῦ πολέμου ἄδηλον ὑπάρχειν.
 5 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Τηίους μὲν καὶ Κολοφωνίους προσ-
 ηγάγετο, Ἐρυθραίοις δὲ καὶ Κλαζομενίοις ἐλθούσης
 κατὰ θάλατταν βοηθείας τὰς μὲν πόλεις εἰλεῖν οὐκ
 ἠδυνήθη, τὴν δὲ χώραν αὐτῶν πορθήσας ἀνέξευξεν
 ἐπὶ Σάρδεϊς. ἐνταῦθα δὴ τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρα-
 τηγὸν Φοίνικα¹ πείσας ἀποστῆναι τοῦ βασιλέως
 παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν πλὴν τῆς ἄκρας· ταύτην γὰρ
 φυλάττων Φίλιππος εἰς τῶν Ἀντιγόνου φίλων
 βεβαίαν ἐτήρει τὴν εὐνοίαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν πεπι-
 στευκότα.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Λυσιμάχου ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

108. Ἀντίγονος δὲ προκεχειρισμένος ἀγῶνα μέ-
 γαν καὶ πανήγυριν ἐν Ἀντιγονίᾳ συντελεῖν πάντο-
 θεν ἀθλητὰς τε καὶ τεχνίτας τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους
 ἐπὶ μεγάλοις ἄθλοις καὶ μισθοῖς ἠθροίκει. ὡς δ'
 ἤκουσε τὴν Λυσιμάχου διάβασιν καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν
 τὴν ἀπόστασιν, τὸν μὲν ἀγῶνα διέλυσε, τοῖς δ'
 ἀθληταῖς καὶ τοῖς τεχνίταις ἀπέδωκε μισθοὺς οὐκ
 2 ἐλάττους διακοσίων ταλάντων. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύ-
 ναμιν ἀναλαβὼν ὤρμησεν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας σύντομον
 τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. εἰς
 δὲ Ταρσὸν τῆς Κιλικίας ἀφικόμενος ἐξ ὧν κατεκό-
 μισε χρημάτων ἐκ τῶν Κυϊνῶν² τὸ στρατόπεδον
 3 εἰς τρεῖς μῆνας ἐμισθοδότησεν. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων
 τρισχίλια τάλαντα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκόμιζεν,
 ὅπως τοιαύτην ἔχη τὴν χορηγίαν, ὅταν αὐτῷ χρεῖα
 γένηται χρημάτων. ἔπειτα τὸν Ταῦρον ὑπερβαλῶν

¹ καὶ Δόκιμον after Φοίνικα omitted by Wesseling.

and the whole outcome of the war was uncertain. 802 B.C.
 After this he secured the adherence of the people of
 Teos and of Colophon, but since reinforcements came
 by sea to Erythrae and Clazomenae, he could not
 capture these cities; however, he plundered their
 territory and then set out for Sardis. There, by per-
 suading Antigonos' general Phoenix to desert the
 king, he gained control of the city except the acro-
 polis; for Philip,¹ one of the friends of Antigonos,
 who was guarding the citadel, held firm his loyalty
 toward the man who had placed trust in him.

The affairs of Lysimachus were in this position.

108. Antigonos, who had made preparations to
 celebrate great games and a festival in Antigonía,
 had collected from all sides the most famous athletes
 and artists to compete for great prizes and fees. But
 when he heard of the crossing of Lysimachus and the
 desertion of his own generals, he abandoned the
 games but distributed to the athletes and artists not
 less than two hundred talents as compensation. He
 himself taking his army set out from Syria and made
 a rapid march against the enemy. Arriving at Tarsus
 in Cilicia, he paid the army for three months from
 the money he had brought down from Cyinda.²
 Apart from this fund, he was carrying three thousand
 talents with the army in order that he might have
 this provision whenever he had need of money.
 Then, crossing the Taurus Range, he marched toward

¹ This is probably the same Philip as the adviser given to
 Demetrius by Antigonos in 314 B.C., Book 19. 69. 1.

² For the treasury of Alexander at Cyinda cp. Book 18.
 62. 2; 19. 56. 5.

² Κυϊνῶν, cp. Books 18. 62. 2; 19. 56. 5; Κυϊνῶν RF,
 Κοϊνῶν X.

προῆγεν ἐπὶ Καππαδοκίας καὶ τοὺς ἀφειστηκότας
περὶ τὴν ἄνω Φρυγίαν καὶ Λυκαονίαν ἐπιπορευό-
μενος πάλιν εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν
4 ἀποκατέστησεν. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον οἱ περὶ τὸν
Λυσίμαχον πυθόμενοι τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παρουσίαν
συνήδρευον, βουλευόμενοι πῶς χρηστότερον εἴη τοῖς
5 ἐπιφερομένοις κινδύνους. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς εἰς μὲν
μάχην μὴ συγκαταβαίνειν, ἕως ἂν οἱ περὶ Σέλευκον
ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν καταβῶσι, τόπους δ' ἵ
ὄχυρους καταλαβέσθαι καὶ χάρακι καὶ τάφρῳ τὴν
στρατοπεδείαν ἀσφαλισαμένους ὑπομένειν τῶν πο-
λεμίων τὴν ἐφοδον. οὗτοι μὲν οὖν τὸ δοχθῆν αὐτοῖς
ἐπετέλουν κατὰ σπουδὴν· ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἐπεὶ
πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, ἐκτάξας τὴν δύ-
6 ναμιν προεκαλεῖτο εἰς μάχην. οὐδενὸς δ' ἐπεξίεναι
τολμῶντος αὐτὸς μὲν κατελάβετο τόπους τινας, δι'
ὧν ἀναγκαῖον ἦν τὰς τροφὰς τοῖς ἐναντίοις παρα-
κομίζεσθαι· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Λυσίμαχον φοβηθέντες
μήποτε τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀποκοπίσης ὑποχείριοι γένων-
ται τοῖς πολεμίοις, νυκτὸς ἀνέζευξαν καὶ διατεί-
ναντες σταδίους τετρακοσίους κατεστρατοπέδευσαν
7 περὶ Δορύλαιον· εἶχε γὰρ τὸ χωρίον σίτου τε καὶ
τῆς ἄλλης χορηγίας πλῆθος καὶ ποταμὸν παραρ-
ρέοντα δυνάμενον ἀσφάλειαν παρέχεσθαι τοῖς παρ'
αὐτὸν στρατοπεδεύουσι. βαλλόμενοι δὲ στρατο-
πεδείαν ὠχύρωσαν τὴν παρεμβολὴν βαθεῖα τάφρῳ
καὶ τριπλῶ χάρακι.

109. Ἀντίγονος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν τῶν πολεμίων
ἀποχώρησιν εὐθύς ἐπεδίωκεν αὐτοὺς καὶ πλησίον
γενόμενος τῆς παρεμβολῆς, ἐπεὶ πρὸς παράταξιν οὐ
συνκατέβαινον, ἤρξατο περιταφρέειν τὴν στρατο-
πεδείαν καὶ καταπέλτας καὶ βέλγη μετεπέμψατο

Cappadocia; and, advancing upon those who had ^{302 B.C.}
deserted him in upper Phrygia and Lycaonia, he
restored them again to the former alliance. At this
very time Lysimachus, on hearing of the presence
of the enemy, held a council considering how he
ought to meet the approaching dangers. They
decided not to join in battle until Seleucus should
come down from the upper satrapies, but to occupy
strong positions and, after making their encampment
safe with palisade and ditch, to await the onslaught
of the enemy. They therefore carried out their
decision with vigour; but Antigonus, when he came
near the enemy, drew up his army and challenged
them to battle. When no one dared to issue forth,
he himself occupied certain places through which it
was necessary that the provisions for his opponents
should be transported; and Lysimachus, fearing that
if their food supply should be cut off, they would then
be at the mercy of the enemy, broke camp at night,
made a forced march of four hundred stades,¹ and
camped near Dorylaeum; for the stronghold had an
ample store of grain and other supplies, and a river ran
by it that could give protection to those who camped
beside it. Pitching camp, they strengthened their
encampment with a deep ditch and a triple stockade.

109. When Antigonus learned of the departure
of the enemy he at once pursued them; and, after
he had approached their encampment, since they
did not come out for battle, he began to surround
their camp with a trench, and he sent for catapults

¹ About 44 miles.

¹ δ' Geer: δέ.

βουλόμενος αὐτὴν πολιορκῆσαι. συντελουμένων δ' ἀκροβολισμῶν περὶ τὴν ταφρείαν καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Λυσίμαχον πειρωμένων ἀνείργει τοῖς βέλεσι τοὺς ἐργαζομένους ἐν πᾶσιν προτετέρον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἄντιγονον. ἔπειτα χρόνον γενομένου καὶ τῶν ἔργων ἤδη συντέλειαν λαμβανόντων, τῆς δὲ τροφῆς ὑπολιπούσης τοὺς πολιορκουμένους οἱ περὶ Λυσίμαχον, τηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμέριον, ἀναξεύξαντες ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς διὰ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων τόπων ἀπεχώρησαν εἰς παραχειμασίαν. ὁ δ' Ἄντιγονος ἡμέρας γενομένης ὡς εἶδε τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἀπαλαγῆν, ἀντιπαρήγει αὐτὸς διὰ τῶν πεδίων. ἐπιγενομένων δὲ ὄμβρων μεγάλων καὶ τῆς χώρας οὔσης βαθυγείου καὶ πηλώδους τῶν τε ὑποζυγίων οὐκ ὀλίγα συνέβη καὶ τῶν σωματίων τινὰ διαφθάρῃναι καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐπιπόνως ἅπασαν τὴν δύναμιν διατεθῆναι. διόπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἅμα μὲν ἀναλαβεῖν βουλόμενος ἐκ τῆς κακοπαθίας τοὺς στρατιώτας, ἅμα δὲ τὴν χειμερινὴν ὥραν ὀρών περιλαμβάνουσαν τοῦ μὲν καταδιώκει ἀπέστη, πρὸς δὲ τὴν χειμασίαν ἐπιλεξάμενος τοὺς εὐθεταιτάτους τόπους διείλε κατὰ ἑξήμισιν τὴν δύναμιν. πυνθανόμενος δὲ Σέλευκος καταβαίνει ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως, ἐπεμψέ τιςιν τῶν φίλων εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα πρὸς Δημήτριον, παρακελευόμενος ἤκειν πρὸς αὐτὸν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τὴν ταχίστην· σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβέτο μὴ πάντων τῶν βασιλέων ἐπ' αὐτὸν συνδραμόντων ἀναγκασθῆ παρατάξει κρίναι τὸν ὅλον πόλεμον πρὶν ἢ συνελθεῖν εἰς ταῦτόν τὴν ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης δύναμιν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ Λυσίμαχος διείλε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς χειμασίαν ἐν τῷ καλουμένῳ Σαλωνίας¹ πεδίῳ. ἀγορὰν δὲ πολλὴν ἐξ

and missiles, intending to storm it. When shots were exchanged about the excavation and Lysimachus' men tried to drive away with missiles those who were working, in every case Antigonos had the better of it. Then as time passed and the work was already nearing completion, since food was growing scarce for the besieged, Lysimachus, after waiting for a stormy night, set out from the camp and departed through the higher land to go into winter quarters. But when at daybreak Antigonos saw the departure of the enemy, he himself marched parallel with them through the plains. Great rainstorms occurred, with the result that, as the country had deep soil and became very muddy, he lost a considerable number of his pack animals and a few of his men, and in general the whole army was in serious difficulty. Therefore the king, both because he wished to restore his soldiers after their sufferings and because he saw that the winter season was at hand, gave up the pursuit; and selecting the places best suited for wintering, he divided his army into sections. But when he learned that Seleucus was coming down from the upper satrapies with a great force, he sent some of his friends into Greece to Demetrius, bidding him come to him with his army as soon as possible; for, since all the kings had united against him, he was taking every precaution not to be forced to decide the whole war in battle before the army in Europe came to join him. Similarly Lysimachus also divided his army in order to go into winter quarters in the plain called that of Salonia. He obtained ample

¹ Σαλωνίας Wesseling (cp. Strabo, 12. 5. 7); Σαλωνίας.

Ἡρακλείας μετεπέμπετο, ποιησάμενος ἐπιγαμίαν
 7 πρὸς τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας· ἔγηγε γὰρ Ἀμυστρὴν τὴν
 Ὁξυάρτου μὲν θυγατέρα, Δαρείου δὲ τοῦ βασι-
 λέως ἀδελφίδην, Κρατεροῦ δὲ γυναῖκα γενομένην
 ὑπ' Ἀλεξάνδρου δοθείσαν, τότε δυναστεύουσαν τῆς
 πόλεως.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

110. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλλάδα Δημήτριος διατρίβων
 ἐν ταῖς Ἀθήναις ἔσπευδε μνηθῆναι καὶ παραλαβεῖν¹
 τὴν ἐν Ἐλευσίῳ τελετῇ. ἀπεχούσης δὲ χρόνον
 ἰκανὸν τῆς κατὰ νόμους ἡμέρας, καθ' ἣν εἰώθεισαν
 Ἀθηναῖοι συντελεῖν τὴν τελετῇ, ἔπεισε τὸν δῆμον
 διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας κινήσαι τὸ πάτριον ἔθος. παρα-
 δούς οὖν αὐτὸν ἀνοπλον τοῖς ἱερεῦσι καὶ πρὸ τῆς
 ὠρισμένης ἡμέρας μνηθεὶς ἀνέξεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθη-
 2 νῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἰς Χαλκίδα τῆς Εὐβοίας
 ἤβροισε τὸν στόλον καὶ τὴν πεζὴν δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ
 ταῦτα πυθόμενος τοὺς περὶ Κασάνδρον προκατει-
 λήφθαι τὰς παρόδους, πεζῇ μὲν ἀπέγνω τὴν εἰς
 Θεττάλιαν ποιεῖσθαι πορείαν, παραλεύσας δὲ μετὰ
 τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὸν ἐν Λαρίσῃ λιμένα καὶ τὴν δύ-
 3 ναμιν ἐκβιβάσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἐξ ἐφόδου παρέλαβε,
 τὴν δ' ἄκραν ἐκπολιορκήσας τοὺς μὲν φρουροὺς
 δῆσας παρέδωκεν εἰς φυλακὴν, τοῖς δὲ Λαρισαίοις
 τὴν αὐτονομίαν ἀποκατέστησεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα
 Ἀντρώνας² μὲν καὶ Πτελεὸν προσηγάγετο, Δίον δὲ

¹ παραλαβεῖν Fischer (in apparatus): καταλαβεῖν.

² Ἀντρώνας Unger, Fischer, Ἀντρώνας Madvig, Ἀντρώνα Wesseling; Πρώνας.

¹ After Craterus deserted Amestris (or Amastris) in order to marry Phila (Book 18. 18. 7), she married Dionysius, the

supplies from Heraclea, having made a marriage ^{302 R.C.}
 alliance with the Heracleotes; for he had married
 Amestris, the daughter of Oxyartes and niece of
 King Darius. She had been wife of Craterus, given
 him by Alexander, and at the time in question was
 ruler of the city.¹

Such was the situation in Asia.

110. In Greece Demetrius, who was tarrying in
 Athens, was eager to be initiated and to participate
 in the mysteries at Eleusis.² Since it was a consider-
 able time before the legally established day on which
 the Athenians were accustomed to celebrate the
 mysteries, he persuaded the people because of his
 benefactions to change the custom of their fathers.
 And so, giving himself over unarmed to the priests,
 he was initiated before the regular day and departed
 from Athens. And first he gathered together his
 fleet and his land army in Chalcis of Euboea; then,
 learning that Cassander had already occupied the
 passes in advance, he gave up the attempt to advance
 into Thessaly by land, but sailed along the coast with
 the army into the port of Larisa.³ Disembarking the
 army, he captured the city at once; and taking the
 acropolis, he imprisoned the garrison and put them
 under guard, but he restored their autonomy to the
 people of Larisa. Thereafter he won over Antrones
 and Ptelem,⁴ and when Cassander would have trans-

ruler of Heraclea. On his death she continued to rule that
 city for their minor children until her marriage with Lysi-
 machus (Strabo, 12. 3. 10). Lysimachus in his turn soon
 deserted her to marry Arsinoë.

² Cp. Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 26.

³ This is Larisa Cremastē in Phthiotis.

⁴ Antron (or Antrones) and Ptelem are also in Phthiotis,
 a little north-east of Larisa.

καὶ Ὀρχομενὸν¹ μετακίζοντος εἰς Θήβας Κασάνδρον διεκώλυσε μετακισθῆναι τὰς πόλεις. Κάσσανδρος δὲ θεωρῶν τὰ πράγματα τῷ Δημητρίῳ κατὰ νοῦν χωροῦντα Φεράς μὲν καὶ Θήβας ἀδρότερας φρουραῖς παρεφύλαττε, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν πάντων εἰς ἓνα τόπον ἀθροίσας ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς
 4 περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. εἶχε δὲ τοὺς σύμπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν εἰς δισμυρίους ἐννακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ δισχιλίους. τῷ δὲ Δημητρίῳ συνηκολούθουν ἵππεις μὲν χίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, πεζοὶ δὲ Μακεδόνες οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων, μισθοφόροι δ' εἰς μυρίους καὶ πεντακισχιλίους, ἐκ δὲ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων δισμύριοι καὶ πεντακισχιλίοι, ψιλικά δὲ τάγματα καὶ πειρατῶν παντοδαπῶν τῶν συντρεχόντων ἐπὶ τοὺς πολέμους² καὶ τὰς ἀρπαγὰς οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων, ὥστ' εἶναι τοὺς
 5 πάντας πεζοὺς περὶ τοὺς πεντακισμυρίους ἑξακισχιλίους. ἀντικαθημένων δὲ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀλλήλοις ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἐκτάξεις μὲν ἐγίνοντο παρ' ἀμφοτέροις, εἰς μάχην δὲ οὐδέτερος συγκάτεβαινε, καραδοκῶν τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἑσομένην
 6 τῶν ὅλων κρίσιν. Δημήτριος δὲ, τῶν Φεραίων ἐπικαλεσαμένου αὐτόν, παρειασπῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως τὴν μὲν ἀκρὰν ἐκπολιορκήσας ὑποσπόνδους ἀφήκε τοὺς παρὰ Κασάνδρον στρατιώτας, τοῖς δὲ Φεραίοις τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκατέστησεν.

111. Ἐν τούτοις δ' ὄντων τῶν περὶ Θεσσαλίαν ἔκον πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον οἱ πεμφθέντες ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου, διασαφούντες τὰς παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐντολάς

¹ Fischer in apparatus suggests Νηλίαν and Ὀρμένιον from Strabo, 9. 5. 15.

ported the people of Dium and Orchomenus¹ into 302 B.C. Thebes, he prevented the transplanting of the cities. But when Cassander saw that Demetrius' undertakings were prospering, he first protected Pherae and Thebes with stronger garrisons; and then, after collecting his whole army into one place, he encamped over against Demetrius. He had in all twenty-nine thousand foot-soldiers and two thousand horsemen. Demetrius was followed by fifteen hundred horsemen, not less than eight thousand Macedonian foot-soldiers, mercenaries to the number of fifteen thousand, twenty-five thousand from the cities throughout Greece, and at least eight thousand of the light armed troops and of the freebooters of all sorts such as gather where there is fighting and plundering; so that there were in all about fifty-six thousand foot-soldiers. For many days the camps were pitched opposite each other, and the battle lines were drawn up on both sides, but neither came forward into battle since each was awaiting the decision of the whole matter that would take place in Asia. Demetrius, however, when the people of Pherae called upon him, entering their city with part of his army and taking the citadel, dismissed the soldiers of Cassander on terms and restored their liberty to the people of Pherae.

111. While affairs in Thessaly were in this state, there came to Demetrius the messengers sent by Antigonus, accurately detailing the orders of his

¹ Dium and Orchomenus in this region are unknown: but since the Thebes in question must be Thebae Phthiotides (cp. Pherae and Thebes below), Demetrius can hardly have returned to Boeotia.

² πολέμους Dindorf: πολεμίους.

καὶ παρακελυόμενοι τὴν ταχίστην διαβιβάζειν τὰς
 2 δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. διόπερ ἀναγκαῖον ἡγησά-
 μενος ὑπάρχειν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸ πείθεσθαι τῷ πατρί,
 πρὸς μὲν Κάσανδρον διαλύσεις ἐποιήσατο, συνθέ-
 μενος εἶναι κυρίας τὰς συνθήκας, εἰάν ὤσιν εὐάρεστοι
 τῷ πατρί, ἀκριβῶς μὲν εἰδὼς οὐ προσδεξόμενον
 αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ κεκρικέναι πάντως διὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν
 ἐπιθεῖναι τέλος τῷ συμβάντι πολέμῳ, βουλόμενος
 δὲ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀποχώρησιν εὐσχήμονα
 ποιήσασθαι καὶ μὴ φυγῇ παραπλησίαν ἐγγράπτο
 γὰρ ἐν ταῖς συνθήκαις πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τὸ τὰς
 Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἐλευθέρως ὑπάρχειν, οὐ τὰς κατὰ
 τὴν Ἑλλάδα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν.
 3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦθ' ὁ Δημήτριος παρασκευασάμενος
 πόρια πρὸς τὴν παρακομιδὴν τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν
 καὶ τῆς ἀποσκευῆς ἀνήχθη παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ καὶ
 κομισθεῖς διὰ νήσων κατέπλευσεν εἰς Ἐφεσον.
 ἐκβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας
 πλησίον τῶν τειχῶν ἠνάγκασε τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὴν
 προῦπάρχουσαν ἀποκαταστήναι τάξιν καὶ τὴν μὲν
 ὑπὸ Πρεπελαίου τοῦ Λουσιμάχου στρατηγοῦ παρεια-
 αχθεῖσαν φρουρὰν ἀφήκεν ὑπόσπονδον, ἰδίαν δὲ
 φυλακὴν εἰς τὴν ἄκραν καταστήσας παρήλθεν εἰς
 Ἑλλησποντον. καὶ Λαμφακηνούς μὲν καὶ Παρια-
 νούς, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν μεταβιβλημένων
 πόλεων τινὰς ἀνεκτήσατο, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ στόμα τοῦ
 Πόντου παραγεγόμενος πρὸς τῷ Χαλκηδονίων¹ ἱερῷ
 στρατοπεδείαν περιεβάλετο καὶ τοὺς φυλάξοντας
 τὸν τόπον ἀπέλιπε στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν τρισ-
 χιλίους, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς τριάκοντα· τὴν δ' ἄλλην

father and bidding him take his army across into Asia ^{302 B.C.}
 as swiftly as possible. Since he regarded obedience
 to his father's orders as obligatory, the king came to
 terms with Cassander, making the condition that the
 agreements should be valid only if they were accept-
 able to his father; for although he very well knew
 that his father would not accept them since he had
 definitely made up his mind to bring to an end by
 force of arms the war which had set in, yet Demetrius
 wished to make his withdrawal from Greece appear
 respectable and not like a flight. Indeed, it was
 written among other conditions in the agreement that
 the Greek cities were to be free, not only those of
 Greece but also those of Asia. Then Demetrius, after
 preparing ships for the transportation of the soldiers
 and the equipment, set sail with his whole fleet and,
 going through the islands, put in at Ephesus. Dis-
 embarking his army and camping near the walls, he
 forced the city to return to its former status; then
 he dismissed on terms the garrison that had been
 introduced by Prepeleus, the general of Lysimachus,
 and after stationing his own garrison on the acropolis,
 he went on to the Hellespont. He also recovered
 Lampsacus and Parium, likewise some of the other
 cities that had changed sides; and when he arrived
 at the entrance of the Pontus, he constructed a camp
 beside the shrine of the Chalcedonians¹ and left to
 guard the region three thousand foot-soldiers and
 thirty warships. Then he sent the rest of the

¹ The shrine of the Chalcedonians may be identical with the place on the shore of the Pontus called Hieron, Book 19. 73. 6.

¹ Χαλκηδονίων Fischer (in apparatus; ep. Books 18. 72. 4; 19. 60. 3); Καλχηδονίων R X, Καρχηδονίων F.

δύναμιν διελόμενος κατὰ πόλεις διέδωκεν εἰς χειμασίαν.

4 Περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους καὶ Μιθριδάτης, ὑπήκοος ὢν Ἀντιγόνῳ καὶ δόξας ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον, ἀγηρέθη περὶ Κίον τῆς Μυσίας, ἄρξας αὐτῆς καὶ Μυρλείας¹ ἔτη τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθριδάτης πολλοὺς προσεκτέησατο, τῆς δὲ Καππαδοκίας καὶ Παφλαγονίας ἤρξεν ἔτη τριάκοντα ἕξ.

112. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις Κάσανδρος μετὰ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν τὴν Δημητρίου τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Θετταλίαν πόλεις ἀνεκτέησατο, Πλείσταρχον δὲ μετὰ δυνάμειω ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν βοηθήσοντα τοῖς περὶ Λυσιμάχου. οἱ δὲ συναποσταλέντες ἦσαν πεζοὶ μὲν μύριοι δισχίλιοι, ἵππεῖς δὲ 2 πεντακόσιοι. ὁ δὲ Πλείσταρχος ἐπειδὴ παραγενόμενος ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου κατέλαβε τοὺς τόπους προκατεχομένους ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀπογνοὺς τὴν διάβασιν παρήλθεν εἰς Ὀδησσόν, ἣ κεῖται μεταξύ μὲν τῆς τε Ἀπολλωνίας καὶ Καλλαντίας,² 3 κατ' ἀντικρὺ δὲ τῆς ἐν τῷ πέραν Ἡρακλείας, ἔχουσης τι μέρος τῆς Λυσιμάχου δυνάμειω. οὐκ ἔχων δ' ἱκανὰ πόρια πρὸς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν διάβασιν τριχῇ διεμέρισε τὴν δύναμιν. τὴν μὲν οὖν πρῶτην ἀποστολὴν συνέβη διασωθῆναι πρὸς τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου φυλακίδων νεῶν ἀλῶναι. κατὰ τὴν

army into winter quarters, dividing it among the 802 B.C. cities.

At about this time Mithridates,¹ who was subject to Antigonus but appeared to be shifting his allegiance to Cassander, was slain at Cius in Mysia after having ruled that city and Myrlea² for thirty-five years; and Mithridates,³ inheriting the kingdom, added many new subjects and was king of Cappadocia and Paphlagonia for thirty-six years.

112. In these same days Cassander, after the departure of Demetrius, took possession of the cities of Thessaly and sent Pleistarchus with an army into Asia to aid Lysimachus. Those sent with him were twelve thousand foot-soldiers and five hundred horsemen. But when Pleistarchus came to the entrance of the Pontus, he found that the region had already been taken over by the enemy and, abandoning the crossing, he turned aside to Odessus, which lies between Apollonia and Callantia, directly opposite to Heraclea on the opposite shore, where a part of the army of Lysimachus was quartered. Since he did not have ships enough for transporting his soldiers, he divided his army into three contingents. Now the first force sent out came safe to Heraclea, but the second was captured by the guard-ships at the entrance to the Pontus. When Pleistarchus himself

¹ Mithridates II of Cius in Bithynia, son of Ariobarzanes, cp. Book 16. 90. 2.

² Myrlea, later called Apamea, was an important port near Cius; but see critical note.

³ Mithridates III of Cius and I of Pontus, if identical with the Mithridates of Book 19. 40. 2, and Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 4, is son of an Ariobarzanes who is probably the brother of Mithridates II. In our passage, then, the nephew succeeds his uncle.

¹ Μυρλείας Post: Ἀρρήτης RX, Μαρήτης F.

² Καλλαντίας Palmer: Γαλατίας.

τρίτην δὲ αὐτοῦ συνδιαβαίνοντος τοῦ Πλειστάρχου χειμῶν ἐπεγενήθη τηλικούτος ὥστε τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ τῶν σωμάτων διαφθαρῆναι· καὶ γὰρ ἡ κομίζουσα ναὺς ἐξήρης τὸν στρατηγὸν συνεκλύσθη καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πλεόντων οὐκ ἐλαττόνων ἢ πεντακοσίων τρεῖς πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα μόνον διεσώθησαν. ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἦν καὶ ὁ Πλειστάρχος, ναυαγίου μὲν ἐπειλημμένος, εἰς δὲ τὴν γῆν ἡμιθανῆς ἐκβεβρασμένος. οὗτος μὲν οὖν ἀποκομισθεὶς εἰς Ἡράκλειαν καὶ προσαναλαβὼν ἐκ τῆς ἀτυχίας τὸ σῶμα πρὸς Λυσίμαχον εἰς τὴν χειμασίαν ἀνέζευξε, ἀποβεβληκῶς τὸ πλεῖον τῆς δυνάμεως.

113. Ἐν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις καὶ Πτολεμαῖος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀναζεύξας ἐξ Αἰγύπτου μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀξιολόγου τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ Κοίλῃ Συρία πόλεις ἀπάσας ὑποχειρίους ἐποίησατο· Σιδῶνα δὲ πολιορκῶντος αὐτοῦ τινες παρήσαν ἀπαγγέλλοντες ψευδῶς ὅτι παρατάξεως γενομένης τοῖς βασιλεῦσιν οἱ μὲν περὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Σέλευκον ἤττηθέντες ἀποκεχωρηκασιν εἰς τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, Ἀντίγονος δὲ νενικηγήσεται² προσάγει μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Συρίας. παραλογισθεὶς οὖν ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ πεισθεὶς ἀληθῆ τὴν προσαγγελίαν εἶναι, πρὸς μὲν τοὺς Σιδωνίους εἰς τέτταρας μῆνας ἀνοχᾶς ἐποίησατο, τὰς δὲ χειρωθείσας πόλεις φρουραῖς ἀσφαλισάμενος ἐπανήλθε³ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Αἰγύπτου. ἄμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις ἔνοι¹ τῶν παρὰ Λυσιμάχῳ στρατιωτῶν αὐτομολήσαντες ἦλθον² ἐκ τῆς χειμασίας παρ' Ἀντίγονον, Αὐταριάται μὲν δισχιλίοι, Λύκιοι δὲ καὶ Παμφύλιοι περὶ ὀκτακοσίου. τούτοις μὲν οὖν Ἀντίγονος φιλοφρόνως προσενεχθεὶς τοὺς τε μι-

¹ ἔνοι Capps : οἱ.

set sail with the third group, so great a tempest rose ^{302 M. C.} that most of the vessels and the men on them were lost; and indeed the large warship¹ that carried the general sank, and of the not less than five hundred men who sailed in her, only thirty-three were saved. Among these was Pleistarchus who, holding to a piece of wreckage, was cast ashore half dead. He was carried to Heraclea and after recovering from the misfortune went to Lysimachus at winter quarters, having lost the larger part of his army.

113. During these same days King Ptolemy, setting out from Egypt with an army of considerable size, subjugated all the cities of Coelê-Syria; but while he was besieging Sidon certain men came to him with the false report that a battle had taken place between the kings in which Lysimachus and Seleucus had been defeated, that they had withdrawn to Heraclea, and that Antigonos, after winning the victory, was advancing with an army against Syria. Consequently Ptolemy, deceived by them and believing that their report was true, made a four-month's truce with the Sidonians, secured with garrisons the cities that he had captured, and went back to Egypt with his army. At the same time as this was taking place, some of the soldiers of Lysimachus, having left their winter quarters as deserters, went over to Antigonos, namely two thousand Autariatae and about eight hundred Lycians and Pamphylians. Now Antigonos, receiving these men

¹ The *hexeres* was probably a ship with a single row of oars on each side, each oar manned by six men, rather than a ship with six superimposed banks of oars on each side. Cp. Tarn, *Hellenistic and Naval Developments*, 122-141.

² ἦλθον added by Rhodoman.

σθούς ἔδωκεν, οὓς ἔφασαν ὀφείλεισθαι παρὰ Λυσι-
 4 μάχου, καὶ δωρεαῖς ἐτίμησε. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον
 ἦλθε καὶ Σέλευκος ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπειῶν δια-
 βεβηκῶς εἰς Καππαδοκίαν μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως
 καὶ κατασκευάσας στεγνὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις παρ-
 εχειμάζεν.¹ εἶχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν εἰς δισμυρίους,
 ἵππεις δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἵπποτοξόταις περὶ μυρίους
 δισχιλίους, ἐλέφαντας δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα πρὸς τοῖς
 τετρακοσίοις, ἄρματα δὲ δρεπανηφόρα πλείω τῶν
 ἑκατόν.

5 Αἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν βασιλέων δυνάμεις τοῦτον τὸν
 τρόπον ἠθροίζοντο, κεκρικότων ἀπάντων κατὰ τὴν
 ἐπιούσαν θερίαν διὰ τῶν ὀπλων κρῖναι τὸν πόλεμον.
 ἡμεῖς δέ, καθάπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ προεθέμεθα, τὸν γενό-
 μενον τούτοις τοῖς βασιλεῦσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους πό-
 λεμον περὶ τῶν ὄλων πράξεων ἀρχὴν ποιησόμεθα
 τῆς ἐπομένης βίβλου.

¹ παρεχειμάζεν Dindorf: παραχειμάζειν.

in kindly fashion, not only gave them the pay which ^{302 n.c.}
 they said was due them from Lysimachus but also
 honoured them with gifts. At this time Seleucus
 also arrived, having crossed over from the upper
 satrapies into Cappadocia with a large army, and
 after making huts for the soldiers he went into winter
 quarters near by. He had foot-soldiers to the number
 of about twenty thousand, about twelve thousand
 horsemen including his mounted archers, four hun-
 dred and eighty elephants, and more than a hundred
 scythed chariots.

In this way, then, the forces of the kings were being
 gathered together, since they all had determined to
 decide the war by force of arms during the coming
 summer. But, as we proposed in the beginning, we
 shall make the war that these kings waged against
 each other for supreme rule the beginning of the
 following book.

INDEX OF NAMES

- Abacaenum, 133
 Abydos, 427
 Acarnania, 13-15, 37, 73
 Achaean, 207
 Achaia, 9, 417
 Acragas, 21-27, 113, 223-225, 297-299, 313-316
 Acria, 301
 Acrocorinth, 417
 Acrotatna, 23-27, 217
 Adrauyttium, 427
 Adriatic Sea, 15, 25, 75
 Aeaclides, 37-39, 73
 Aechi, 413
 Aegimur, 11
 Aelymas, 187, 191
 Aemilius M., 423
 Aemilius Barbula, Q., 149
 Aecolis, 427
 Aeculus, 411
 Aequi, 413
 Aeschion, 307
 Aetna, 411
 Aetolia, 9-15, 37-39, 41, 185, 195
 Aetolian League, 407, 409
 Agarna, 205
 Agatharebus, 171, 297
 Agathocles, 21, 27, 111-117, 121-139, 149-191, 221-233, 243-249, 255-263, 291-301, 311-333, 347-351, 377-381, 411, 421
 Agathon, 39
 Agenor, 19
 Agis, 51
 Agrinium, 15
 Aka, 87
 Akestes, 73-77
 Aleia, 229
 Alcimus, 405
 Alexander, son of Alcetas, 73-75
 Alexander, son of Polyperchon, 9-11, 37
 Alexander, son of Roxanè, 117-119
 Alexander III of Macedon (the Great), 21, 57-59, 79, 195, 213, 241-243, 249, 355, 435
 Alexander of Epirus, 241
 Alexander the Macedonian, 393
 Alexandria, 51, 55, 347, 405
 Alexion, 11
 Allifae, 235
 Ambrae, 379
 Amestris, 435
 Ammon, 409
 Amphimomus, 411
 Amyntas III of Macedon, 241
 Amyntas the Rhodian, 391, 401
 Amaguis, 355
 Amarias, 403
 Anapia, 411
 Anaxicrates, 265
 Andromenes, 331
 Andronicus, 21, 61, 69
 Andros, 241
 Antander, 151, 183, 335
 Antigonia, 273, 337, 429
 Antigonis, 269
 Antigonus, 9, 13, 17-21, 35, 39-41, 45-55, 59, 67-73, 77, 81-87, 95, 103-105, 117-119, 149, 193, 197, 215, 241-243, 265, 363-373, 389, 397-345, 355-359, 391, 407, 423-433, 437, 441, 443
 Antigonus the Macedonian, 403
 Antioch, 273
 Antipater, 23, 269
 Antisthenes, 279
 Antrones, 435
 Apollonia (in Illyria), 15, 25, 49, 75
 Apollonia (in Sicily), 299

INDEX OF NAMES

Apollonia (in Thrace), 441
 Apollonides, 241
 Appian Aqueduct, 237
 Appian Way, 237
 Apulia, 29-31
 Arabia, 117
 Arabia Eudæmon, 89
 Arabs (Nabataean), 87-105, 339
 Archagathus, 171, 220-231, 243,
 301, 305-311, 327, 329
 Archelaus, 107
 Areus, 217
 Argæus, 197
 Aripharnes, 190-203
 Aristodemus, 9-11
 Aristogeiton, 269
 Aristotic, 17
 Arpinum, 381⁴
 Arretium, 235
 Artabas, 309
 Arymbus, 73
 Asander, 17, 39
 Asia, 19, 21, 39-41, 47, 71, 77,
 117-119, 243, 275, 401, 409, 423,
 427, 435-441
 Asphodelodes, 301
 Athena, 171, 269
 Athenaeus, 87-95
 Atheuagoras, 393
 Athenians, 75, 251, 281
 Athens, 9, 33, 43, 45, 49, 75, 115,
 117, 149, 211, 239, 251, 285-269,
 281, 337, 355, 381, 403, 413,
 423, 435
 Attica, 49
 Audoleon, 101
 Aulis, 409
 Aulis, Q., 31
 Antariatae, 191, 443
 Automala, 251
 Axiothea, 197
 Azotus, 67
 Baal, 179⁴
 Babylon, 21, 77, 81, 105-107, 273
 Babylonia, 69-71, 79-81, 107
 Ballaric Is., 121, 129
 Barathra, 339
 Barsine, 195, 213
 Bathys, 45
 Boeotia, 41, 45-49, 215, 409
 Boeotian League, 45
 Boeotus, 67
 Bolo, 351
 Bomilear, 167⁴

Bomilear, 167-169, 173, 257-263
 Bosporus, Cimmerian, 197, 205,
 211, 409
 Branchidae, 79
 Brettia, 115
 Bruttians, 383
 Bura, 417
 Burichus, 287
 Byzantium, 47, 207
 Cadmea, 49
 Caerium, 203
 Calatia, 109, 353
 Callantia, 33-35, 207, 441
 Calliocrates, 197
 Camarina, 133, 227
 Campania, 29⁴, 43
 Campylus R., 13
 Cappadocia, 431, 441, 445
 Caprina, 19
 Capua, 43, 237
 Carae, 79
 Caria, 17-19, 39-41, 271
 Carpathia, 271
 Carpathos, 389
 Carthae, 79⁴
 Carthage, 27-29, 111-117, 121-133,
 149-151, 155-191, 217-233, 243-
 263, 295-297, 305-313, 319-331,
 335, 353
 Carthage, Old, 261
 Carystus, 49
 Casium, 339
 Cassander, 11-19, 37-43, 47-51, 73-
 77, 117-119, 191-195, 215, 241-
 243, 265, 289, 345, 353, 397,
 407-409, 413, 417-425, 435-441
 Cassopia, 73
 Castola, 237
 Catana, 133
 Cataracta, 211
 Caurus, 41, 213
 Celaenae, 21, 35
 Celts, 171, 319
 Centoripa, 113-115, 299
 Cephaloedium, 297, 349
 Ceraunika, 211
 Cerynia, 51
 Cesennia, 381⁴
 Chalcidians, Shrine of the, 439
 Chaleis, 47-49, 213, 409, 435
 Charinus, 239
 Chersonesus, 217
 Cilicia, 21, 53, 69, 83, 193, 213,
 271, 391, 429

INDEX OF NAMES

Cilicia Trachea, 193
 Cilios, 53
 Citium, 279, 287
 Cius, 441
 Claudius Caecus, Ap., 237-239, 265
 Clazomenae, 429
 Clearchus, 347
 Cleomenes II of Sparta, 23, 217
 Cleonymus, 419-423
 Cleopatra, 241-243
 Clinon, 247
 Cnidus, 395
 Cnossos, 375
 Colophon, 429
 Companions, 59
 Corcyra, 49, 77, 421-423
 Coré, 159
 Corinth, 23, 37, 71, 241, 381, 417
 Corinth, Isthmus of, 241
 Cornelius Arvina, P., 337, 353
 Cornelius Lentulus, Scr., 413
 Corobus, 337
 Cortona, 235⁴
 Cos, 17, 213, 281
 Craterus, 435
 Cratesipolis, 13, 241
 Crete, 19, 307
 Cronus, 179-181
 Crotona, 235
 Cyinda, 429
 Cyllenê, 9, 73
 Cyprus, 51-53, 195-197, 260-271,
 275-277, 289, 337, 357
 Cyrene, 51, 249, 257, 263
 Damascus, 107
 Damophilus, 389-391
 Damoteles, 405
 Darius, 435
 Dead Sea, 99-103
 Decius Mus, P., 117, 239, 263
 Delias, 75
 Deinocrates, 113-117, 219, 223-
 225, 289, 311, 317, 347, 351,
 377-379
 Demeter, 159
 Demetrias (a name of Sicily), 415
 Demetrias (Athenian tribe), 269
 Demetrius, son of Antigonus, 19-
 21, 53-69, 77, 83-85, 97-107,
 193, 265-289, 337-343, 357-375,
 383-409, 413-419, 421, 425-427,
 433, 435-441
 Demetrius of Phalerum, 17, 49,
 211, 265

Demophilus, 115, 297
 Demus, 15
 Diceopolis, 335
 Dionysia, 363
 Dionysus of Heraclea, 347
 Dionysius of Munychia, 17, 263-
 267
 Dionysius of Syracuse, 315, 349
 Dionysus, 337
 Dioscurides, 17
 Diphilus, 81
 Dium, 437
 Docimus, 41, 427
 Dog Star, 131
 Dorylaeum, 431
 Dymê, 11
 Echeta, 227
 Ecnomus, 117, 125
 Egypt, 19, 51-55, 69, 81, 85-87,
 103, 117, 193, 213, 241, 267,
 273-277, 289, 303, 337, 347, 357,
 391, 397, 415, 425, 443
 Eleusis, 435
 Elis, 9, 71-73, 241, 381
 Enna, 225
 Epænetus, 51
 Ephesus, 265, 427, 439
 Epidamnus, 15, 49
 Epirus, 37, 73-77
 Erbessus, 225
 Eubria, 49
 Erymanon, 185
 Erythrae, 429
 Estioneus, 77
 Ethiopians, 301
 Etruria, 235-237, 263, 311
 Etruscans, 121, 171, 311, 319
 Euboea, 47, 435
 Eumachus, 301-303, 307-309
 Eumelus, 197-211, 409
 Eumenes, 69
 Euphrates R., 107
 Eupolemus, 19, 47
 Euripides, 181, 259
 Europe, 17, 71, 117, 349, 427,
 435
 Euryelus, 217-219
 Eurymenae, 75
 Euteles, 107
 Euthydice, 251
 Euxenippus, 355
 Evager, 83
 Evagoras, 83⁴
 Execestus, 375

INDEX OF NAMES

Fabius Maximus Bullianus, Q., 31, 109, 211, 235, 241, 263
 Falernitis, 381
 Flavius, Cn., 239
 Forum, 221, 229, 331, 495
 Forum, Roman, 109
 Fregellae, 109
 Frusino, 355
 Fulvius, Manius, 43

 Galeria, 115-117
 Gardens, 205
 Gazza, 203-205
 Gaza, 65-67, 77, 87, 339
 Gaza, Qid, 55
 Gela, 23, 27, 117, 123-125, 131, 225, 315, 379
 Gellius Gaius, 381
 Genuchis, L., 413
 Gerousia, 203⁴
 Glaucias, 119
 Glaucias of Illyria, 15, 25, 39⁴, 49
 Greece, 21, 37-49, 71-73, 119, 149, 181, 193, 241-243, 251, 265, 269, 301, 355, 391, 403, 409, 413, 421, 433-439
 Greek language, 303
 Greeks (mercenaries), 171, 199, 251
 Greeks, Carian, 39
 Greeks, Italian, 419
 Greeks, of Pontus, 207
 Greeks, Sicilian, 27, 219, 223, 347
 Greeks, subjects of Agathocles, 127-131, 157, 169-177, 233, 245-247, 293, 307-311, 319-325
 Greeks, subjects of Antigonus, 93, 97, 423-425

 Hadrumetum, 187-189
 Haemus Mts., 33-35
 Haikarnassus, 281
 Hamilcar, 27-29
 Hamilcar, son of Gisco, 121, 129-133, 181-187, 217-223, 227
 Hanno, 187-175
 Hanno, 307
 Harmodius, 289
 Harpinus, 351
 Harpinus R., 15
 Hecatesippus, 281
 Hecatesippus, 41, 47, 193, 439
 Helonia, 349
 Helothians, 207
 Hephaestus, 411
 Hera, shrine of, 227

Heraclea (in Sicily), 27, 297
 Heraclea (on the Pontus), 347, 435, 441-443
 Heracleides, 327, 329
 Heracles, 177
 Heracles, son of Alexander, 195, 213-215
 Heracleum, 213
 Hieromnemon, 149
 Hieron, 35, 439⁴
 Hieronymus, 195
 Himera, 27
 Himeras R., 123, 149, 221
 Himilco, 307-309
 Hippu Acra, 295, 301
 Holy Mount, 211

 Iapygia, 235, 353
 Iasus, 41
 Idunaea, 91, 99
 Illyria, 15, 25, 49, 75
 Imbros, 269
 India, 63
 Interamna, 119
 Ionia, 427
 Ioppé, 87
 Iphigeneia, 181
 Istria, 33
 Italy, 23, 43, 109, 119, 155, 211, 233, 243, 249, 263, 333, 353, 381, 413, 419-421

 C. Julius, 149
 Junius Brutus Brutus, C 46, 109⁴, 149⁴

 Laedaemon, 23, 217, 419
 Laconia, 23, 27, 419
 Lania, 253-255
 Lamlan War, 299
 Lampsaeca, 427, 439
 Laptinia, 51
 Larisa, 436
 Latomiae, 159
 Laustolae, 31
 Lautulae, 31⁴
 Lemnos, 17
 Leonides, 193
 Leonini, 183, 227
 Leostatus, 413
 Leptines, 297, 311-315
 Leucas, 15, 75-77
 Libya, 117, 121, 127-133, 149-151, 157, 167, 173-177, 181-183, 189, 191, 223, 227-233, 243-251, 255,

INDEX OF NAMES

289-297, 301-311, 317-331, 335, 347, 407
 Libyphoenicians, 295
 Liparacan Is., 411
 Livius Dentor, M., 423
 Locris, 51, 215
 Loryma, 359
 Lucania, 419-421
 Luceria, 31
 Lycaonia, 431
 Lycia, 213, 389
 Lycians, 19, 61, 443
 Lyciscus, general of Agathocles, 229
 Lyciscus, general of Cassander, 15, 73-75
 Lyeon, 35
 Lysander, 75
 Lysimachia, 217
 Lysimachus, 33-35, 47, 117-119, 193, 207, 215, 243, 289, 345, 363, 397, 407, 423-433, 439-445

 Macedonia, 13-15, 47-49, 77, 119, 191, 195, 215, 243, 281, 413, 423-425
 Macedonians, 19, 55, 59, 79, 83, 103, 195, 215, 393, 403, 437
 Mnaotic Lake, 205
 Malus, 53-55
 Manius, C., 43
 Mantias, 405
 Marathon, 251
 Marcus Rutilius Censorinus, C., 211, 235
 Marcus Tremulus, Q., 337, 353
 Marlon, 53
 Marrucini, 119, 413
 Marsi, 263, 413
 Marস্যas, 281
 Media, 81-83, 105-107
 Medius, 21, 39-41, 45-47, 281
 Megacles, 319
 Megaleopolis (Panic city), 161-163
 Megara (in Greece), 269
 Megara (in Sicily), 227
 Melkart, 177⁴
 Menedemus, 339
 Menelaus, 197, 271-279, 287
 Meniscus, 203
 Menoetius, 287
 Meschela, 301
 Mesopotamia, 79, 107
 Messapia, 419
 Messenâ 23, 27, 111-113, 133

Metapontum, 421
 Micythus, 75
 Miletus, 41, 393
 Miltiades, 251
 Miltiâs, 301
 Minucius, Th., 355, 381
 Mithridates III of Clus, 411
 Mithridates III of Clus, 441
 Mitylenê, 45
 Moloch, 179⁴
 Mutychia, 17, 235-267
 Myndus, 241
 Myrica, 441
 Mysia, 441
 Myus, 85

 Nabataeans, 37-99, 105
 Neapolis, 187
 Nearchus, 19, 185
 Neor, 287
 New City, 261
 Nicanor, 81-83, 106
 Nicocles, archon of Athens, 423
 Nicocles, king of Paphos, 195-197
 Niocreon, 53, 195⁴
 Nicodorus, 9
 Nile R., 339-345
 Nisus, 77
 Nola, 199
 Nomads, 243-247, 259, 295, 301
 Nymphodorus, 113

 Oedessus, 33, 441
 Oeniadae, 15, 39⁴
 Olympia, 71-73
 Olympic Games, 45, 241, 381
 Olympium, 217
 Olynthus, 21
 Ophellus, 249-259, 331
 Opuntians, 51
 Orbelus, Mt., 191
 Orchomenus (in Arcadia), 417
 Orchomenus (in Thessaly), 439⁴
 Orestes, 181
 Orestis, 41, 47
 Orontes R., 273
 Oropus, 47-49
 Orthon, 249
 Oxathras, 347
 Oxyartes, 435

 Paellgi, 381, 413
 Paeonians, 191
 Pamphylians, 19, 61, 443
 Panticapaeum, 205-207

INDEX OF NAMES

Paphlagonia, 441
 Paphos, 53, 135-137, 277
 Papius Cursor, L., 9, 45
 Parium, 427, 439
 Parmenion, 45
 Parysades, king of Bosphorus, 197, 203
 Parysades, son of Satyrus, 205
 Pasiphilus, 111, 115-117, 347, 379
 Patara, 389
 Patrae, 9
 Patroclus, 107
 Pausanias, 35
 Petraeus, 265
 Peloponnesus, 9-13, 35-37, 41, 73, 193-195, 215, 241
 Pelusium, 55, 345
 Peraca, 401
 Perdiccas, 69, 85
 Pergamon, 195
 Persia, 81-83, 241
 Persian Gulf, 107^a
 Persians, 19, 25, 59
 Persicum, 218
 Perugia, 235
 Phalaris, 125, 333
 Phalarium, 125
 Phalerum, 17, 49, 211, 265
 Phaselis, 213
 Phauliticum, 343
 Phellae, 361
 Pherae, 437
 Pherecles, 381
 Phila, 391
 Philip, brother of Cassander, 37-39
 Philip, father of Antigonus, 149
 Philip, general of Antigonus, 21, 429
 Philip, general of Ptolemy, 415
 Philip, son of Antigonus, 193, 337^a
 Philip II of Macedon, 241
 Philistus, 349^a
 Philonides, 115-117
 Phocis, 49
 Phoenicia, 21, 69, 87, 281
 Phoenicians (i.e. Carthaginians), 115, 123, 191, 295, 303, 353
 Phoenix, general of Antigonus, 193, 429
 Phoenix, son of Antigonus, 337
 Phrygia, 21, 35, 427, 431
 Pithecusae, 303
 Pithecusan Is., 203
 Pitton, 19, 53, 59, 67

452

Plautius, L., 237
 Pleiades, 329, 339
 Pleistarchus, 47, 441-443
 Pleistias, 281
 Plecticē, 29
 Poeteilus, C., 109^b
 Postellus Libo, M., 33^a
 Poimono, 45
 Poliorcetes (see Demetrius, son of Antigonus), 387
 Polihitum, 119
 Polyarchus, 81
 Polyparchon, 9, 11, 37, 193-195, 213-215, 409, 417-419
 Pontia, 111
 Pontus (Euxine), 33-35, 43, 197, 207-209, 433-441
 Poseidon, 53
 Postumius, L., 355, 381
 Potami Caron, 53
 Praxippos, 51
 Prepeias, 17, 413, 417-419, 425-427, 439
 Propontis, 47
 Prytaneum, 411
 Prytania, 199, 205
 Psathis, 199^a
 Pseudostomon, 343
 Psoanaceticē, 207
 Pteleum, 435
 Ptolemaeum, 409
 Ptolemaeus, general of Antigonus, 17-19, 41, 45, 49, 71-73, 193, 213
 Ptolemy of Egypt, 17, 19, 39, 51, 55, 57, 61-71, 77, 83-85, 117-119, 193-197, 213, 241-243, 267, 271-289, 339-345, 357-363, 375, 392, 397, 403, 407-409, 415, 425, 443
 Publius, M., 33
 Publius Philo, Q., 9
 Pydnaeans, 21
 Pygmalion, 51
 Pyrrhus, 39^a
 R
 Raphia, 339
 Red Sea, 107
 Rhodae, 45, 271, 355-377, 383-409, 427
 Rome, 9, 29-33, 43-45, 109, 117, 119, 149, 211, 235-239, 263-265, 337, 353-355, 381, 413, 419, 423
 Roxane, 117-119
 Sacred Band (Carthaginian), 169-175

INDEX OF NAMES

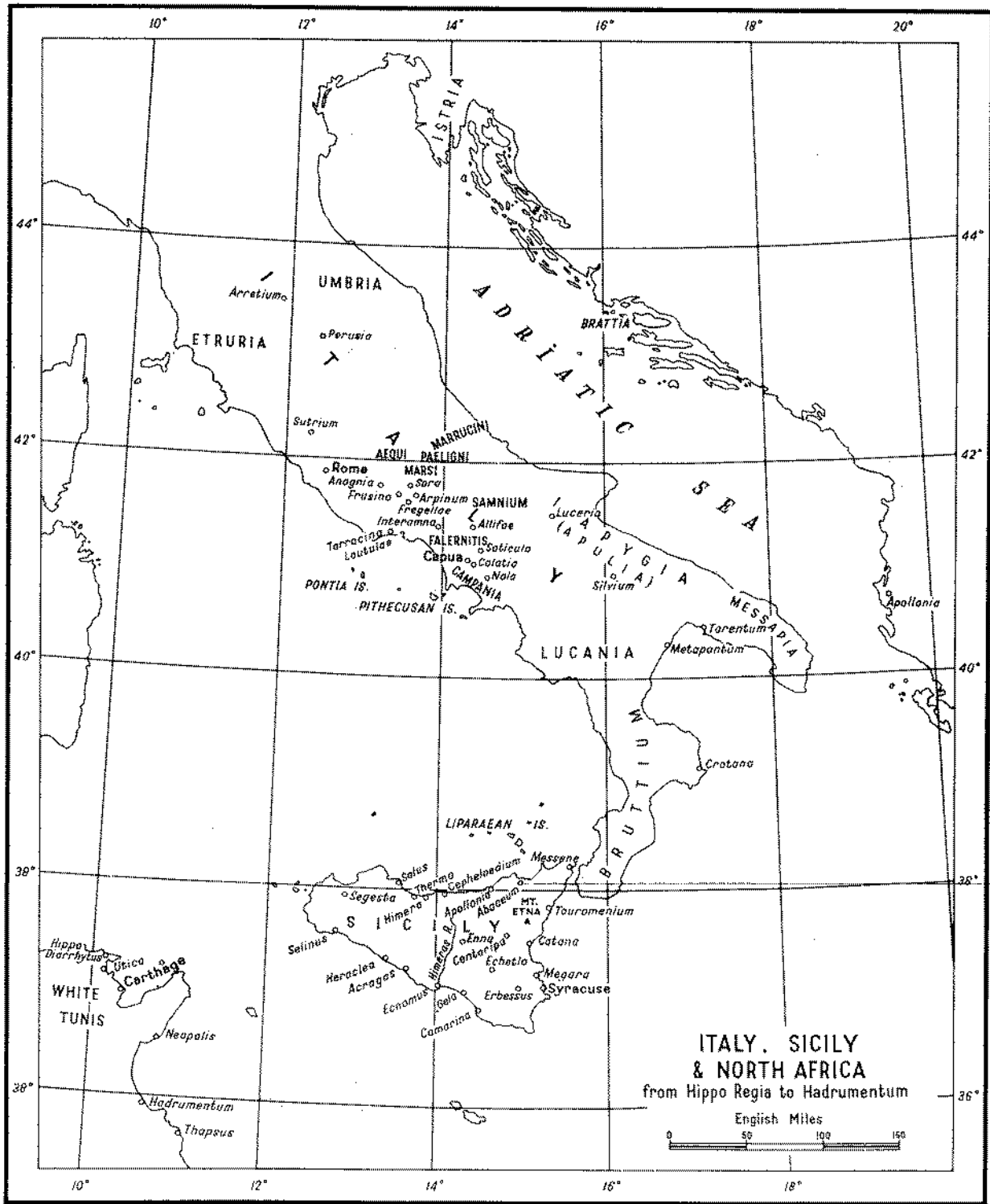
Salamis (Cyprian), 271-281, 287
 Salganeus, 47
 Salonia, 433
 Samaria, 87
 Samnites, 29-31, 43-45, 109, 211, 235, 263, 319, 351, 413
 Samnites (mercenaries), 171, 353
 Samos, 281
 Sardis, 241-243, 429
 Saticula, 29
 Satyrus, 197-205, 209
 Sauria, 15
 Savioura, 269
 Saomander R. (in Sicily), 333
 Scyrus, 417
 Scythia, 33, 199, 207
 Segesta, 331-333
 Seleucea, 273
 Seleucus, 17, 39, 55, 57, 61-63, 67-71, 77-83, 105-107, 273, 289, 345, 425, 431-433, 443-445
 Selinus, 27, 297
 Sempronius Sophus, P., 381, 413
 Senate, Roman, 237-239
 Serennia, 381
 Seuthes, 35
 Sicily, 21, 27-29, 111-113, 121-123, 133, 149-151, 155, 159-165, 177, 181, 189-191, 217, 223, 227, 235, 249, 289, 295-301, 309-311, 329-331, 347-353, 377, 411, 421
 Sicyon, 11-13, 37, 241, 415-417
 Sidon, 69, 443
 Sigeum, 427
 Silvium, 353
 Simonides, 117
 Sincidē, 269
 Simopē, 207
 Siraces, 199
 Sisyphium, 417
 Solus, 329
 Sora, 29, 353, 381
 Sosistratus, 25
 Sparta, 419-421
 Spartacus, 409
 Spartan, 25, 421
 Stasioecus, 53
 Statius Gellius, 381^a
 Stratoles, 267
 Stratus, 15
 Strombichus, 417
 Stymphneum, 213
 Sulpicius Longus, C., 33
 Sulpicus Saverrio, P., 381
 Susianē, 83, 107

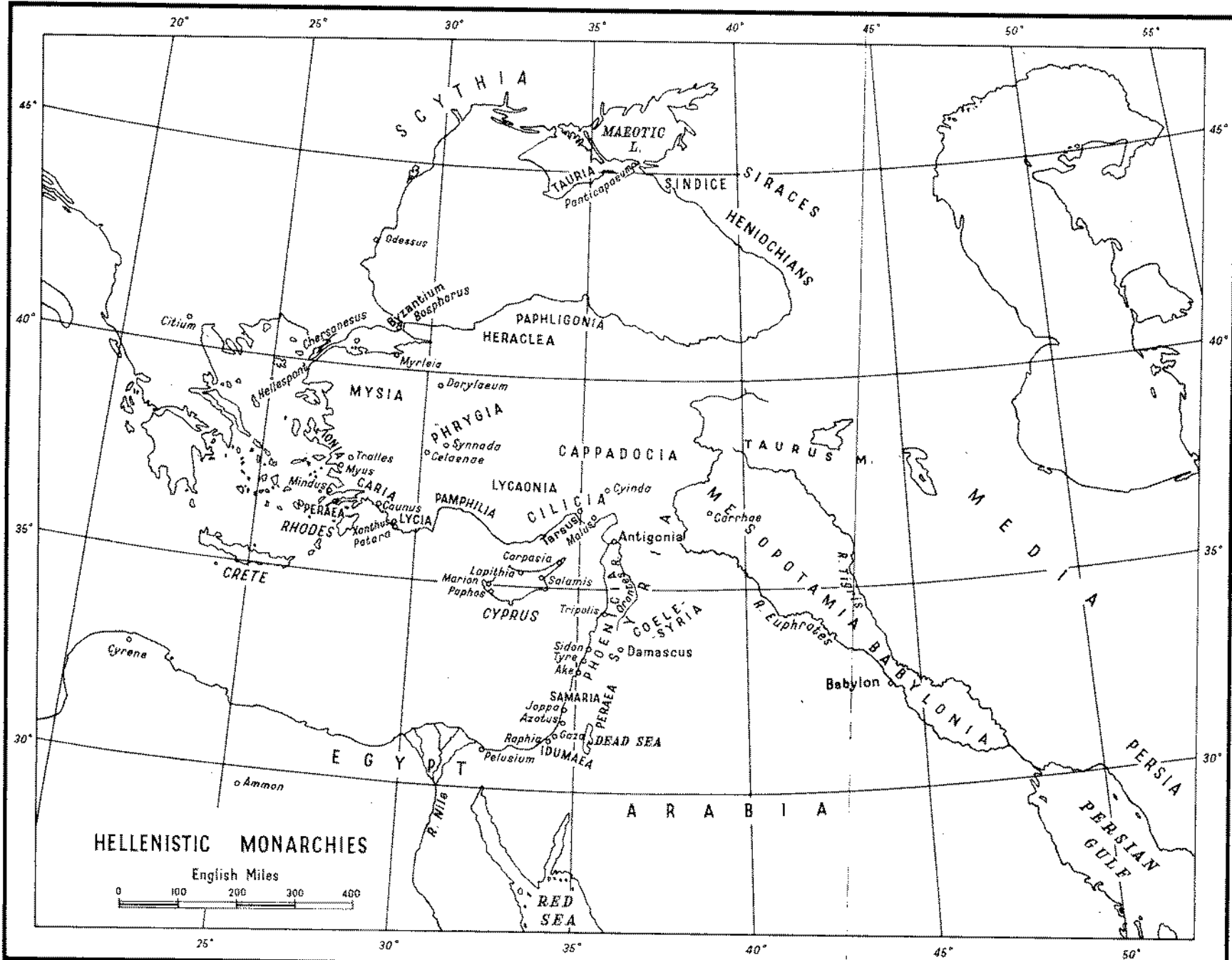
Sutrium, 235-237
 Synnada, 427
 Syracuse, 21-29, 111-117, 131-133, 149-157, 165, 171, 177, 181-187, 217-227, 249, 263, 297, 313, 317, 331, 335, 347-351
 Syria, 19, 55, 77, 83-87, 91, 107, 273, 345, 429, 443
 Syria, Coele, 53-55, 83, 337, 443
 Syria, Phoenician, 87
 Syria, Upper, 53, 83, 273
 Syrian characters, 95
 Syrtis, 255
 T
 Taenarum, 419
 Talam, 211
 Tarentines, 59
 Tarentum, 25-27, 419-421
 Tarquinians, 263
 Tarraena, 43
 Tarsus, 429
 Taurians, 207
 Tauris, 181
 Trauromenium, 111, 133
 Taurus Mts., 21, 85, 429
 Tegea, 241
 Telesphorus, 35-37, 41, 71-73
 Teos, 429
 Teucer, 73-75
 Thapsis R., 199^a
 Thapsus, 189
 Thates R., 199, 201
 Thebes (in Boeotia), 47-49, 267
 Thebes (in Phthiotis), 437
 Thimison, 281
 Theophrastus, 33
 Therma, 297, 349
 Thessalians, 215
 Thessaly, 425, 435-437, 441
 Thrace, 33-35, 117, 423
 Thracians, 199
 Tigris R., 81, 107
 Timaeus, 353, 379
 Timocles, 401
 Timoleon, 23
 Tioae, 501
 Torium, 377
 Tralles, 41
 Tripodium, 423
 Tripolis, 69
 Troy, 149, 301
 Tunis, 187-191, 231, 243, 307-309
 Tymphaeum, 213^a
 Tyre, 69-71, 177-179

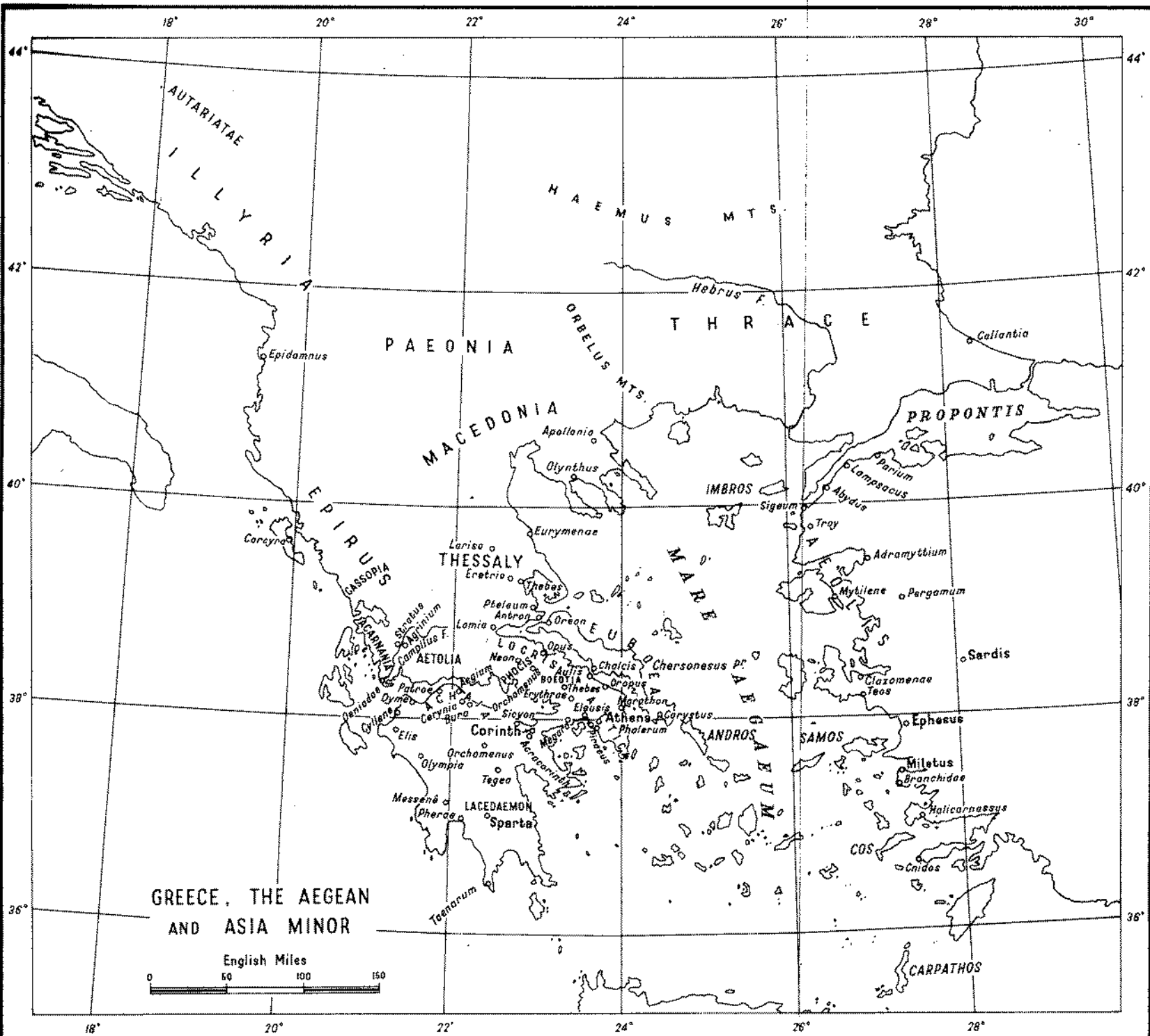
453

INDEX OF NAMES

Umbrians, 263	White Tunis, 163
Urania, 271	Xanthus, 213
Utica, 291-293	Xenodius, 225-227
Valerius Maximus, M., 117	Xenodocus, 225 ¹ , 297, 313-315
Volumnius Flamma Violens, L., 265	Zuphones, 245







GREECE, THE AEGEAN
AND ASIA MINOR

