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DIODORUS OF SICILY
X
DIODORUS OF SICILY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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IN TWELVE VOLUMES

X
BOOKS XIX. 66-110 AND XX

LONDON
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
MCMLIV
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1. SICILY WITH THE PART OF THE AFRICAN COAST 
   OPPOSITE TO IT

2. THE HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS

3. GREECE AND THE AEGEAN

At end
Τάδε ἐνεστών ἐν τῇ ἑννεακαϊδεκάτῃ τῶν Διοδώρου βόμβων

Τὰ πραξθέντα τοὺς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Κασάνδρου στρατηγοὺς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

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

"Ἀλωσις περὶ Καρίαν τῆς ἀποσταλείσης ἀπὸ Κασάνδρου δυνάμεως.

'Ως οἱ φυγάδες τῶν Συρακουσίων Ἀκραγαντίνους πεῖσαντες πολεμεῖν Ἀγαθοκλείσι στρατηγὸν ἐκ Λυκεδαίμονος Ἀκράπατον μετεπέμψατο.

'Ως οὗτος μὲν παραλαβὼν τὴν ἤγερον τῶν τυραννικῶν ἀρχῶν διεγένετο, οἱ δὲ Ἀκραγαντίνου τὴν εἰρήνην ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην.

Τὰ πραξθέντα Ῥωμαίοι περὶ τὴν Ἰατυγίαν.

Καλλαντικῶν ἀπόστασις ἀπὸ Λυκιμάχου καὶ τὰ συμβάντα τοῖς ἐπὶ τὴν βοιήθειαν ἀποσταλείσιν ὑπὸ Ἀντιγόνου.

'Ως Φίλιππος ἀποσταλεῖσι ἀπὸ Κασάνδρου στρατηγὸς εἰς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν ἐνέκησεν Αἰτωλοῦς ἁμα καὶ τοὺς Ἡπειρώτας.

'Ως Ῥωμαίοι μάχῃ νικήσαντες Σαμνίτας μετ' ὅλον Καμπανοῦ ἀποστάντας προσηγάγοντο.

1 τυραννικῶς Rhodoman: καὶ εἰρηνικῶς.
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).
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The revolt of the Callantians from Lysimachus, and what befell those who were dispatched to their aid by Antigonus (chap. 73).
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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' preparations against Ptolemy.
² Chap. 75 is omitted: operations of Antigonus in Asia Minor, and of Cassander in Greece.
'Ως 'Αντέγονος Πτολεμαίον¹ στρατηγὸν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐλευθερώσοντα τοὺς 'Ελλήνας καὶ τὰ πραξάθεντα περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα.

'Απόστασις Κυρηναίων καὶ Ἀλωσίας, ἣν δὲ Πτολεμαῖον στρατεύει εἰς Κύπρον καὶ Συρίαν.

Μάχη Δημήτριον πρὸς Πτολεμαίον καὶ νίκη Πτολεμαίον.

'Απόστασις Τελεσφόρου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἀπὸ 'Αντέγονον.

Τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἡπείρου καὶ τῶν Ἀδριαν πραξάθεντα Κασάνδρῳ.

'Ως Σέλενκος παρὰ Πτολεμαίον λαβὼν δύναμιν ὁλίγην ἐκράτησε Βαβυλώνας καὶ τὴν προιστάρχους αὐτῶς στρατεύειν ἀνεπόστατα.

'Ως 'Αντέγονος ἀκανθών παραλαβὼν Κούλην Συρίαν δύναμιν ἐξέστησε εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν.

Περὶ τῶν νομιμῶν οἰς χρήται τὰ ἔθνη τῶν Ἀράβων.

Περὶ τῆς καλονομής Ἀσφαλτήτων λήμνης.

'Ως 'Αντέγονος τῶν νῦν Δημήτριον ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν.

Περὶ τῶν πραξάθεντων 'Ρωμαίων καὶ Σαμνίταις.

'Ως 'Αγαθοκλῆς Μεσσηνίων παρακρούσαμεν τῆς πόλεως ἐκυρίευσεν.

'Ως τοὺς ἀντεταξιμένους Μεσσηνίων καὶ Ταυρομενίτων, ἣν δὲ Κεντοριτῶν ἀπέστησεν.

'Ως 'Αγαθοκλῆς Δεινοκράτη καὶ τοὺς φιγαύδας περὶ Γαλαρίαν ἐνίκησεν.

¹ Πτολεμαίον Geer: Πολέμων (cp. chap. 77. 2; also chaps. 57. 4, 68. 5 and notes).
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How Agathocles defeated Deinocrates and the exiles at Galaria (chap. 104).
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΕ ΣΙΚΙΛΙ,

Ῥωξάνης καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως θάνατος.
Τὰ πραξθέντα Ῥωμαίους κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν.
Περὶ τῆς γενομένης τοῖς Καρχηδονίως ναυαγίας.
Ὡς Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ τὸν Ἑμέραν Ἀγαθοκλέα παρατάξει νικήσαντες συνέκλεισαν εἰς τὰς Συρακοῦσας.
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ΔΙΟΔΩΡΟΤ
ΤΟΤ ΣΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΟΤ
ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ

ΒΙΒΛΙΟΣ ΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΙΔΕΚΑΤΗ

66. Τοῦ δ’ ἔτους τούτου διελθόντος Ἀθήναις μὲν ἦρχε Νικόδωρος, ἐν Ὁρώμη δ’ ἦσαν ὑπατοὶ Λεύκιος Παπεΐριος τὸ τέταρτον καὶ Κόντος Πόλιος τὸ δεύτερον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀριστόδημος μὲν ὁ κατασταθεὶς ὑπ’ Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς ὡς ἐπύθετο τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πολυπέρχοντος ἀπόστασιν, ἐπὶ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν δικαιολογησάμενος προετρέφατο τὰ πλήθη βοηθεῖν τοῖς Ἀντιγόνου πράγμασιν, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῶν μισθοφόρων διαβᾶς ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας εἰς Πελοπόννησον κατέλαβεν Ἀλέξανδρόν τε καὶ τοὺς Ἰλείους πολιορκοῦντας τὴν Κυλλήνην, εὐκαίρως δὲ τοῖς 3 κινδυνεύονσιν ἐπιφανεῖς ἔλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν. καταληπτῶν δ’ ἐνταῦθα τοὺς παρεξομένους τῷ φρουρίῳ τὴν ἀδεφαλείαν ἀνέξειξεν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαΐαν καὶ Πάτρας μὲν ἠλευθέρωσε φρουρουμένας ὑπὸ τοῦ
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. While these held office, Aristodemus, who had been made general by Antigonus, 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 Antigonus. He himself, however, with his mercenaries crossed from Aetolia to the Peloponnesus, where he found Alexander and the Eleans laying siege to Cyllenë, 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 314/3 B.C. The consuls of 315 B.C. are given by the Fasti Capitolini as L. Papirius Cursor and Q. Poblitius Philo, each for the fourth time (CIL, 1, p. 130). The names of the consuls of this year have been lost from Livy, 9. 22.
Κασάνδρου στρατιωτῶν, Ἀλίγγον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας τῆς τε φρουρᾶς ἐκυρίευσε καὶ τοὺς Ἀλιγεύσι κατὰ δόγμα τὴν ἐλευθερίαν βουλόμενος ἀποκαταστήσαι διὰ ταύτην τὴν περίοταν ἐκωλύθη· τῶν γὰρ στρατιωτῶν τραπέζων πρὸς ἀρπαγὴν πολλοὶ μὲν ἀπεσφάγησαν τῶν Ἀλιγεύων πλεῖσται δὲ τῶν ὀλίκων 4 διεφθάρσαν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα διαπλεύσαντο εἰς Λίτωλιαν αὐτοῦ Δυμαίοι, φρουρᾶν ἔχοντες παρὰ Κασάνδρου, διετέλεσαν τὴν πόλιν, ὅστε κατ᾽ ἑαυτὸν πολὺν ὁδόν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως διεξεύχθαι. παρακλαίσαντες δὲ ἀλλήλους ἀντέχεσθαι τῆς αὐτονομίας περισσοτεροτεθεύσαι τῆς ἄκρας καὶ συνεχεῖς προσ-5 βολᾶς ἐποιοῦντο. ἀ δὲ πιθομενὸς ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἤκεν μετὰ δυνάμεως καὶ βιασάμενος ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἐκυρίευσε τῆς πόλεως, τῶν δὲ Δυμαίων τούς μὲν ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δὲ εἰς ψυλικὴν ἀπέθεσεν, 6 πολλοὺς δὲ ἐφυγάδευσεν. οἱ δὲ περιλειψθέντες ἀπαλλαγέντος ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀλέξανδρου χρόνον μὲν τινα τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἦγουν, καταπεπληγμένοι τὸ μέγεθος τῆς συμφορᾶς ἄμα δὲ καὶ συμμάχων ὠντες ἔρημοι· μετὰ δὲ τινα χρόνον ἐξ Ἀλιγγοῦ τοὺς Ἀρι-67 στοδήμου μισθοφόρους μεταπεμφάμενοι πάλιν ἐπι- ἔβεθεν τῇ φρουρᾶ καὶ κυριεύσαντες τῆς ἄκρας τὴν μὲν πόλιν ἠλευθέρωσαν, τῶν δὲ καταλειψθέντως τοὺς πλείστους ἀποσφάξαντες συνανείλαν καὶ τῶν ἰδίων πολτῶν ὅσοι πρὸς Ἀλέξανδρον εἰχον φιλίαν. 67. “Αμα δὲ τούτοις προσσομένους Ἀλέξανδρος μὲν ὁ Πολυπέρχοντος ἐκ Σικυῶνος ἀναξιενώνυμον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ὑπ’ Ἀλεξίωνος τοῦ Σικυωνίου καὶ τινῶν ἄλλων προσποιουμένων εἶναι

1 So the MSS., but with η added above α by second hands.
son of Cassander's troops. After a successful siege \(^{914}\) 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 Actolia, 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 Sicilyon with his army, was killed by Alexion of Sicilyon and certain others who pretended to be friends. His

\(^{1}\) Cp. chap. 61. 3.  \(^{2}\) Dyme is a town in western Achaia.  
\(^{3}\) Or, reading καταληφθέντων: "who had been captured."
Diodorus of Sicily

φιλῶν ἀνηρέθη, ὡς γάρι Κρατησίπολις διαδεξαμένη τὰ πράγματα συνείχε τὸ στρατόπεδον, ἀγαπωμένη διαφέροντως ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν διὰ τὰς ἐνεργείας. διετέλει γὰρ βοηθοῦσα τοῖς ἀντιχοῦσι καὶ πολλοῖς τῶν ἀπόρων ὑπολαμβάνουσα.

2 ἦν δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν καὶ σύνεσις πραγματική καὶ τόλμα μείζων ἣ κατὰ γυναῖκα· τῶν γὰρ Σικυωνίων καταφρονησάντων αὐτῆς διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἁνδρὸς τελευτὴν καὶ συνδραμόντων μετὰ τῶν ὄπλων ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, παραταξαμένη καὶ νικήσασα πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλε, συλλαβοῦσα δὲ περὶ τριάκοντα τὸν ἀρχιμόν ἀνεσταύρωσεν. ἄσφαλισμένη δὲ τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἐδυνάστευε τῶν Σικυωνίων, ἠχοῦσα πολλοὺς στρατιώτας ἐτοίμως εἰς πάντα κίνδυνον.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

3 Κάσανδρος δὲ ὅρων τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς συναγωνιζομένους μὲν Ἀντιγόνων πόλεμον δὲ ἠχοῦσα οἰμορον πρὸς Ἀκαρνάνας ἐκρίνε συμφέρειν ἀμι συμμάχους μὲν Ἀκαρνάνας πονησάθαι ταπεινώσαι δὲ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς. διὸσπερ ἀναζεύγας ἐκ Μακεδονίας μετὰ δυνάμεως μεγάλης ἦκεν εἰς Αἰτωλλὰν καὶ κατ-εστρατοπέδευσεν περὶ τὸν καλούμενον Καμπύλον

4 ποταμὸν· συναγωγῶν δὲ τοὺς Ἀκαρνάνας εἰς κοινὴν ἐκκλησίαν καὶ διελθὼν ὅτι πόλεμον ἠχοῦσαν οἰμορον ἐκ παλαιῶν χρόνων, συνεβούλευεν ἐκ τῶν ἀνοχύρων καὶ μικρῶν χωρίων εἰς ὅλας πόλεις μετοικῆσαι, ὡς μὴ διεσπαρμένης τῆς οἰκίσεως ἀδυνατῶσιν

1 ἀνοχύρων Reiske, ἀνοχύρων Dindorf: ἄχυρων.

1 It is probable that this name (literally, “conqueror of the city,” ep. such a poetic word as κρατησίμαχος, Pindar,
wife, Cratesipolis, however, succeeded to his power 314 B.C. and held his army together, since she was most highly esteemed by the soldiers for her acts of kindness; 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 Antigonus 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. When he had summoned the Acarnanians to a common assembly 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 Polycerchon for some years, surrendering it to Ptolemy in 308 B.C., cp. Book 20. 37. 1.

2 A tributary of the Achelous.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΙΣ ΣΙΚΥΛΥ

άλληλοις βοηθεῖν καὶ πρὸς τὰς ἀπροσδοκήτους τῶν πολεμίων ἐπιθέσεις δυσχέρως ἀθροίζονται. πει-
σθέντων δὲ τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων οἱ πλείστοι μὲν εἰς Ἡ-
Στράτων πόλιν συνόκρισαν, ὁχυρωτάτην οὖσαν καὶ 
μεγίστην, Οἰνιάδαι δὲ καὶ τίνες ἄλλοι συνήλθον ἐπὶ 
τὰ Σαυρίαν, Δερεῖς δὲ μεθ’ ἐτέρων εἰς Ἱμπρίον. ὁ 
δὲ Κάσανδρος ἀπολιπὼν στρατηγὸν Λυκίσκου μετὰ 
τῶν ἰκανῶν στρατιωτῶν τούτω καὶ παρήγγειλε 
βοηθεῖν Ἀκαρνάνας, αὐτοῖς δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως παρ-
ελθὼν ἐπὶ Λευκάδος τὴν πόλιν διὰ προσβείας 
ἐπισημάτοι. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τὴν ὀρμήν ἐπὶ τῶν 
Ἀδριανοὺ ποιησάμενος Ἀπολλωνίων ἐξ ἐφόδου παρ-
έλαβεν. εἰς δὲ τὴν Ἰλλυρίδα προελθὼν καὶ διαβας 
τὸν Ἐβρον ποταμὸν παρετάξει πρὸς Γλαυκίαν 
τὸν Ἰλλυρίων βασιλέα, περιγενέμενος δὲ τῇ μάχῃ 
πρὸς μὲν τούτον συνήθις ἐποιήσατο, καθ’ ὡς ὅπι 
ἐξήν τῷ Γλαυκίῳ στρατιεύειν ἐπὶ τοὺς Κασάνδρου 
συμμάχους, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἐπιδαμνῶν πόλιν προσ-
αγαγόμενος καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκαταστήσας ἐπανήλθεν 
eis Μακεδονίαν.

68. Ἀπαλλαγέντος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Ἀλτωλίας τοῦ 
Κασάνδρου συστραφέντες τῶν Ἀλτωλίων εἰς τρισχι-
λίονας καὶ περιχαρακώσαντες Ἀγρίων ἐπολιόρκουν, 
tῶν δὲ κατοικούντων τὸ χωρίον ὀμολογεῖς ποιησα-
μένων ὡστε τὴν μὲν πόλιν παραδοῦναι, τῆς δ’ 
ἀσφαλείας τυχόντας αὐτοῖς ἀπαλλαγήναι, οὔτω 
πιστεύοντες ταῖς σπουδαῖς ἀπήχοςαν, οἱ δ’ Ἀλτωλιο-
παραβάντες τὰς συνήθικας καὶ καταδιώκαντες τοὺς 
οὐδὲν ἐλπίζοντας πείσεσθαι δεινὸν πλὴν ὅλων 
τῶν πάντων ἀπεσφαξαν. ὁ δὲ Κασάνδρος παραγενό-
μενος εἰς Μακεδονίαν καὶ πυθόμενος πολεμεῖσθαι 

1 εὐχέρως os μὴ δυσχέρως 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 Oeniadæ 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. 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.¹

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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

tōs ἐν Καρία πόλεις ὅσαι συνεμάχουν τοῖς περὶ Πτολεμαίον καὶ Σέλευκον, ἐξετειμεῖς δύναμιν εἰς τὴν Καρίαν, ἀμα μὲν βουλόμενος βοηθεῖν τοῖς συμμάχοις, ἀμα δὲ σπεύδων εἰς περισσαμοὺς ἐμβαλεῖν Ἀντιγόνον ἵνα μὴ σχολὴν ἔχῃ διαβαίνειν εἰς τὴν Εὐρώπην. ἔγραψε δὲ καὶ πρὸς Δημήτριον τὸν Φαληρέα καὶ Διονύσιον τὸν φρουροῦντα τὴν Μουνυκίαν, προστάτων εἰκοσι ναὸς εἰς Λήμνων ἐκπέμψαι. ἀποστειλάντων δ’ αὐτῶν εὐθὺς τὰ σκάφη καὶ ναύαρχον ἐπ’ αὐτῶν Ἀριστοτέλῃ οὕτως μὲν καταπλεύσας εἰς Λήμνων καὶ μεταπεμφάμενος Σέλευκον μετὰ στόλου τοῦς Λημνίους ἐπειθεῖν ἀποστῆναι τῶν περὶ Ἀντιγόνον· οὐ προσεχόντων δ’ αὐτῶν τὴν τε χώραν ἐδήμωσε καὶ τὴν πόλιν περὶ χαρακῶσας ἐπολιόρκει. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σέλευκος μὲν ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Κάων, Διοκουρίδης δὲ κατασταθεὶς ναύαρχος ὑπ’ Ἀντιγόνου, πυθόμενος τὸν πλοῦν Σελεύκου, κατήρευε εἰς Λήμνων καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀριστοτέλῃ ἐξέβαλεν ἐκ τῆς νῆσου, τῶν δὲ νεῶν τὰς πλείους αὐτάνδρους εἶλε.

5 "Ἀσανδρὸς 1 δὲ καὶ Πρεσέλαος ἄφηγοντο μὲν τὴς ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου περιφθείσης δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Καρίαν, πυθόμενοι δὲ Πτολεμαίον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸν τὴν δύναμιν εἰς παραχεμασίαν διηρη-

1 "Ἀσανδρὸς Wesseling (cp. Book 18. 3. 1); Κάσανδρος.

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.

16
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, 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.

Asander and Prepelaüs were in command of the expedition sent by Cassander into Caria; and, on being informed that Ptolemaeus, the general of Antigonus, had divided his army for wintering 5

5 Prepelaüs had been sent by Cassander to Polyperechon'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, 29. 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 πατρός, Ἐὐπόλεμον ἀπέστειλαν ἐνεδρεύσατο τοῖς πολεμίοις περὶ Κάρπιμα τῆς Ἰάρις. συνεξέστησαν δ᾽ αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχίλιους, ἱππεῖς δὲ διακοσίους. καθ᾽ ὅν δὴ χρόνον Πτολεμαῖος πάρα τινῶν αὐτομόλων ἀκούσας τὴν προαίρεσιν τῶν πολεμίων ἔθρῳσε μὲν τῶν πλησίον χειμαζομένων στρατιωτῶν πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχίλιους τριακοσίους, ἱππεῖς δ᾽ ἱππακόσιους. ἀνελπίστως δὲ περὶ μέσας νύκτας ἐπιβαλὼν τῷ χάρακι τῶν ἔναντίων καὶ καταλαβὼν ἀφυλάκτους καὶ κοιμώμενος αὐτὸν τε τὸν Ἐὐπόλεμον ἐξώγρησε καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας συνηνάγκασε παραδόναι σφᾶς αὐτοῖς.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν συμβάντα περὶ τοὺς ἀποσταλέντας ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου στρατηγοῦς εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν τοιαύτα ἦν.

69. 'Αντίγονος δὲ ὀρῶν τὸν Κάσανδρον ἀντεχόμενον τῆς Ἀσίας Δημήτριον μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ἀπέλυτον ἐν τῇ Συρίᾳ, προστάξας ἐνεδρεύειν τοὺς περὶ Πτολεμαῖον, οὐς ὑπώπτευεν ἐκ τῆς Αἰγύπτου προάξειν μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Συρίας, συναπέλυσε δ᾽ αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν ἔνοικοι μυρίους, Μακεδόνας δὲ δυσχίλιους, Λυκίους δὲ καὶ Παμφυλίους πεντακοσίους, Πέρσας δὲ ὀξοῦς καὶ σφενδόνητας τετρακοσίους, ἱππεῖς δὲ πεντακισχίλιους, ἐλέφαντας δὲ τρεῖς πλείους τῶν τεσσάραντα. παρακατέστησε δ᾽ αὐτῷ καὶ συμβούλους τέσσαρας, Νέαρχον τε τὸν Κρήτη καὶ Πίθωνα τὸν Ἀγησίρου, ὁς καταβεβήκει

1 treis 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 dispatched Eupolemus to lie in wait for the enemy near Caprima 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 Antigonus perceived that Cassander was trying to win Asia for himself, he left his son Demetrius in Syria, 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, Pithon, son of Agenor, 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. 25. 4; Plutarch, Alexander, 68). He served under Antigonus 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. 15. 4) and had remained
Diodorus of Sicily

πρότερον ὁλύγας ἡμέραις ἐκ Βαβυλώνος, πρὸς δὲ τούτους Ἀνδρόνικον τε τὸν Ὀλυνθίον καὶ Φίλιππον, ἄνδρας πρεσβυτέρους καὶ συνεστρατευκότας Ἀλε-ξάνδρω πᾶσαν τὴν στρατεύαν· ὥσ γὰρ Δημήτριος ἦταν νέος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ, ὡς ἂν γεγονὼς ἦτο δύο πρὸς 2 τοὺς εὑροῦν. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν ἀλλὴν δύναμιν ἀνέλαβε· καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπερβάλλων τὸν Ταῦρον καὶ περιπεσὼν χόνι πολλῆς συχνοῦς ἀπέβαλε τῶν στρατιωτῶν. διὸ καὶ πάλιν ἀναστρέφας εἰς τὴν Κυλλίαν καὶ μεταλαβὼν ἐτερον καὶ πρῶτον διεξῆλθε μὲν ἀσφαλεστερον τὸ προειρημένον ὁρος, παρα-γενόμενος δὴ εἰς Κελαιάνα τῆς Φοεγίας διείλε τὸ 3 στρατόπεδον εἰς χειμασίαν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τοῖς στόλοις ἐκ Φοινίκης μετεπέμψατο Μηδιόν ναυ-αρχόντος, ὡς περιτυχών ταῖς Πυδνιαίων ναυσίν, οὕσας τριάκοντα ἔξ., καὶ καταναυμαχήσας αὐτάν-δρων τῶν σκαφῶν ἐκυρίευσεν.

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

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

1 ἀνέλαβε Fischer: ἐλαβε.
2 For the meaningless Πυδνιαίων Fischer suggests 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 Pithon 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 Andronicus \(314\) B.C. of Olynthus \(^1\) and Philip,\(^2\) 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.\(^6\)

70. In Sicily\(^7\) those of the Syracusan 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 Bactrianë and Sogdianë 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, \textit{Anabasis}, 7. 27. 2), and after Alexander's death served Perdiccas (Arrian, \textit{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.
θοκλέα συσκευαζόμενον τὰς πόλεις, αἴρετότερον γὰρ εἶναι πρὸ τοῦ τὸν τύραννον ἴσχυρὸν γενέσθαι διαπολεμεῖν ἑκούσιως ἢ περιμενόντας αὐτοῦ τὴν αὐξησιν ἐξ ἀνάγκης πρὸς ἴσχυρότερον διαγωνίζε- 2 σθαι. δοξάντων δ' αὐτῶν ἀληθῆ λέγειν ὅ μὲν δήμος τῶν Ἀκραγαντίνων ἐψηφίσατο τὸν πόλεμον καὶ Γελώσως μὲν καὶ Μεσσηνίως εἰς τὴν συμμαχίαν προσελάβοντο, εἰς δὲ τὴν Λακεδαιμονίαν τῶν φυ- γάδων τινὰς ἐξεπεμψάν, ἐντειλάμενοι πειρᾶσθαι στρατηγών ἁγεῖν τὸν δυνάμενον πραγμάτων ἁγηγή- 3 σαθαί: τοὺς γὰρ πολιτικοὺς ὑπώπτευον ὡς ὄντας ὀίκειον τυραννίδος, τοὺς δ' ἐξωθεὶν ὑπελάμβανον δικαίως ποιήσεις ινὴν τῶν ὄλων ἐπιμέλειαν, ἀναμμηνευκόμενοι τῆς Τιμολέοντος τοῦ Κορινθίου 4 στρατηγίας. οἱ δὲ πεμφθέντες ὡς πολ' ἤκον εἰς τὴν Λακωνικὴν, εὑρὼν Ἀκρότατον τὸν Κλεομένου τοῦ βασιλέως ἴδιον προσκεκοφότα πολλοῖς τῶν νέων καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἐκεῖνοι πραγμάτων ὀρεγόμενοι. 5 τῶν γὰρ Λακεδαιμονίων μετὰ τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίπατρον μάχην ἀπολυόντων τής ἀτμίας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἡττῆς διασωθέντας μόνος ἐνέστη τῷ δόγματι. διόσπερ αὐτὸν συνέβη καὶ τῶν ἄλλων οὐκ ὀλίγους προσ- κόψει, μάλιστα δ' οἳ ἦν τῶν νόμων τὰ πρῶταμα: οὖν γὰρ συστραφέντες πληγάς τε ἐνεφόρησαν 6 αὐτῷ καὶ διετέλου ἐπιβουλεύσατε. διὰ ταῦτα δὴ ἐκεῖνος ἤγεμον ἐπιθυμῶν ἀσμένως ὑπῆκουσα τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίοις, τὴν δ' ἀποδημίαν ποιησά- μενος ἀνευ τῆς τῶν ἐφόρων γνώμης ἀνήκηθ’ ναυσίν

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1 πληγάς τε ἐνεφόρησαν editors: πληγάς τε ἐνεφόρησαν RX, πληγάς συνεφόρησαν F.

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1 Cp. the action of the Syracusans who, after the death of Timoleon, passed a law that henceforth they would always
BOOK XIX. 70. 1–6

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 Messenē 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, 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, 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. 63-63).
7 ολίγαις, ώς διαρῶν ἐπ' Ἀκράγαντος. ἀπενεχθεῖς δ' ὑπ' ἀνέμων εἰς τὸν Ἀδρίαν κατήρε μὲν εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν χώραν, καταλαβὼν δὲ τὴν πόλιν πολιορκουμένην ὑπὸ Γλαυκίου τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν ἐλυσε τὴν πολιορκίαν, πείσας τὸν βασιλέα συνθήκας ποιήσασθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀπολλώνιατας. ἐνετέθεν δὲ πλεύσας εἰς Τάραντα καὶ παρακαλέσας τὸν δῆμον συνελευθερών Συρακοσίους, ἔπεισε ψηφίσασθαι ναυαν εἴκουσι βοηθεῖν διὰ γὰρ τὴν συγγένειαν καὶ τὸ τῆς οἰκίας σχῆμα προσένεμον τοῖς λόγοις αὐτοῦ πίστων τε μεγάλην καὶ βάρος.

71. Τῶν δὲ Τάραντῶν περὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν ὄντων αὐτὸς αὐτόθεν ἐκπλεύσας εἰς τὸν Ἀκράγαντα παρέλαβε τὴν στρατηγίαν καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον μετεωρίσας τὰ πλῆθη μεγάλαις ἔπλησε παρεστήσατο πάντας προσδοκαί σώτοις κατάλυσιν τοῦ 2 τυράννου, τοῦ δὲ χρόνου προώντος πράξει μὲν οὔδεμίαν οὔτε τῆς πατρίδος οὔτε τῆς περὶ τὸ γένος ἐπιφανείας αξίαν διεπράζετο, τούναντίον δὲ φονικὸς ὅν καὶ τῶν τυράννων ὠμότερος προσεκοπτεῖ 3 τοῖς πλῆθεσιν. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις τὴν πάτριον δίωται μετέβαλεν καὶ ταῖς ἡδοναῖς ἐνετρίψας οὕτως ἀσελγῶς ὡστε Πέρσην εἶναι δοκεῖν καὶ οὐ Σπαρτακεῖν ἐπεὶ δὲ τῶν προσόδοων τὸ πλεῖον μέρος ἀνήλωσε τὰ μὲν πολιτευόμενος, τὰ δὲ διανοσφιξόμενος τέλος Σωσίστατον, ἐπιφανέστατον τῶν φυ-

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1 diarōn Dindorf: διαρῶν MSS. followed by Fischer.
2 προσένεμον Dindorf: προσεύμων RX, προσέσθεναι F.
3 αὐτόθεν ἐκπλεύσας Capps: συνεκπλεύσας.

1 Almost certainly identical with the Sostratus of chaps. 3-5. He was leader of the oligarchical party in Syracuse.
with a few ships as if to cross to Acragas. He was, 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. 8, 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.
Diodorus of Sicily

γάδων, πολλάκις δυνάμεων ἄφηγησάμενον, ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον παραλαβῶν ἐδολοφόνησεν, ἐγκαλέσαι μὲν ἀπλῶς οὐδ’ ὤτιόν ἔχων, ἐκ ποδῶν δὲ πουήσασθαι σπεύδων ὑδρατικὸν ἀνδρα καὶ δυνάμενον ἐφεδρεύσαι
5 τοῖς κακῶς προϊσταμένοις τῆς ἤγερμονίας. διαβοηθείς δὲ τῆς πράξεως εὐθὺς οἱ τε φυγάδες συνέτρεχον ἐπ’ αὐτοῦ καὶ πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ διετέθησαν ἀλλοτρίως καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστησαν αὐτόν τῆς στρατηγίας, μετ’ ὀλίγον δὲ καὶ βάλλει τοῖς λίθοις ἐπεχείρησαν. διόπερ φοβηθεὶς τὴν τοῦ πλῆθους ὄρμην νυκτὸς ἔφυγε καὶ λαθῶν διήρεν εἰς τὴν
6 Λακωνίκην. τούτου δ’ ἀπαλλαγέντος Ταραντίνοι μὲν ἀπεσταλκότες εἰς Σικελίαν τὸν στόλον μετεπέμβαντο, Ἀκραγαντίνοι δὲ καὶ Γέλωι καὶ Μεσσήνοι κατέλυσαν τὸν πρὸς Ἄγαθοκλέα πόλεμον, μεσιτεύσαντος τὰς συνθήκας Ἄμιλκο τοῦ Καρχη- 7 δονίου. ἦσαν δὲ τὰ κεφάλαια τῶν συντεθέντων τοιαῦτα, τῶν Ἐλληνίδων πόλεων τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν Ἡράκλειαν μὲν καὶ Σελενοῦντα καὶ πρὸς ταύτας Ἰμέραν ὑπὸ Καρχηδόνιοις τετάχθαι, καθὰ καὶ προὐπήρχον, τὰς δ’ ἄλλας πάσας αὐτονόμους εἶναι, τὴν ἤγερμονίαν ἐχόντων Συρακοσίων.

72. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὄρμην ἔρημον οὗσαν τὴν Σικελίαν στρατοπέδων πολεμῶν ἀδεῶς προσήγετο τὰς πόλεις καὶ τὰ χωρία. ταχύ δὲ πολλῶν ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος ἰσχυρὰν κατεσκευάσατο τὴν δυναστείαν καὶ γὰρ συμμάχων πλῆθος καὶ προσόδους ἄδρας καὶ στρατόπεδον ἄξιόλογον 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.

26
exiles and had often commanded armies, and treacher-
ously 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 Messenê ¹ brought
their war against Agathocles to an end, Hamilcar ²
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 Cartha-
ginians as they had been before, and all the others were
to be autonomous under the hegemony of Syracuse.

72. Afterwards, ³ however, when Agathocles per-
ceived that Sicily was clear of hostile armies, he
began unhampered to subject the cities and strong-
holds 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 Aga-
thocles (Justin, 22. 2. 6). He is possibly to be identified
with the Hamilcar who had fought against Timoleon (Plut-
arth, Timoleon, 25).

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. χωρίς γὰρ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ τῶν ἐκ
Συρακουσῶν καταγραφέντων εἰς τὴν στρατείαν
μισθοφόρους ἐπιλέκτους εἶχε πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους,
ἵππεῖς δὲ τρισκλίους πεντήκοντα. ἐποιήσατο δὲ
καὶ παρασκευὴν ὄπλων καὶ βελῶν παντοδαπῶν,
eἰδὼς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐπιτετμημένοις τὰν
Ἀμίλκα περὶ τῶν συνθηκῶν συντόμως δὲ πρὸς
αὐτὸν τὸν πόλεμον ἐξοίσοντας.
Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις τοῖς χρόνοις
τοιαύτην ἔσχε τὴν κατάστασιν.
3  Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνῖται διαπολεμοῦντες
Ῥωμαίοις ἔτη πλείονα περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας Πλη-
στικῆς μὲν φρουρὰν ἔχονταν Ῥωμαϊκῆς ἐξεπολιό-
ρκησαν, Σωρανοὺς δὲ ἔπεισαν κατασφάξαι μὲν τοὺς
παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς Ῥωμαίους, συμμαχίαν δὲ πρὸς Σαμνί-
4 τάς συνθῆκεν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ῥωμαίων Σατι-
κόλαν πολιορκοῦντων ἐπεφάνησαν μετὰ δυνάμεως
ἀδράς, σπεύδοντες λῦσαι τὴν πολιορκίαν· γενομένης
οὖν μάχης ἱσχυρὰς πολλοὶ μὲν παρ᾽ ἀμφοτέρων
ἀνηρθήσαν, τέλος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ πρωτερήματος ἔγε-
νοντο Ῥωμαῖοι. μετὰ δὲ τὴν μάχην ἐκπολιο-
ρκήσαντες τὴν πόλιν ἐπῆσαν ἀδεῶς τὰ πλησίον
5 πολλάματα καὶ χωρία προσαγόμενοι. τοῦ δὲ
πολέμου περὶ τὰς ἐν Ἀπουλία πόλεις συνεστῶτος
οἱ μὲν Σαμνῖται πάντας τοὺς ἐν ἡλικίᾳ1 στρατείας
ἀντας καταγράφασαν ἐστρατοπέδευσαν πλησίον τῶν
6 πολεμίων, ὡς περὶ τῶν ὄλων κριθοῦμεν. ἀ δὴ
πυθόμενος δὲ δήμος τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ διαγωνίσασ

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. 109.
BOOK XIX. 72. 1–6

considerable army. Indeed, without counting the 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, would shortly wage war against him.

This was the situation of Sicilian affairs at this time. In Italy the Samnites, fighting bitterly against the Romans for supremacy in a struggle lasting many years, took by siege Plistice, 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 Apulia 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

* Continued from chap. 65. 7; cp. Livy, 9. 21-23.
* The location of this town, called Plistica or Postia in the MSS. of Livy, is not known.
* 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.”
Diodorus of Sicily

perὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος δύναμιν προέπεμφε πολλὴν. εἰσαβότες δὲ ἐν τοῖς ἐπικυνδύνοις καίροῖς αὐτο-κράτορα τοῦ πολέμου καθιστᾷ τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἀνδρῶν προσεχείρισαντο τὸτε Κύντων Φάβιον καὶ 7 μετ’ αὐτοῦ Κύντων Αὐλίον ῠπαρχον. οὕτω δὲ τὰς δυνάμεις παραλαβόντες παρετάξαντο πρὸς τοὺς Σαμνίτας περὶ τὰς καλουμένας Λαυστόλας καὶ πολ-λοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλον. τροπῆς δὲ γενο-μένης καθ’ ἀπαν τὰ στρατόπεδον ὁ μὲν Αὐλίος κατασχυνθεὶς ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ μόνος ἥπεσε τῇ πλῆθει τῶν πολεμίων, οὐ κρατήσας ἐλπίζων, ἀλλ’ ἀνήτητον τὴν πατρίδα τὸ καθ’ αὐτὸν μέρος ἀπο-8 δεικνύων. οὕτος μὲν οὖν οὐ μετατηγῶν τῶν πολέμας τῆς κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν αἰσχύνης ἰδίῳ περι-επονήσατο θάνατον ἐνδοξοῦν αἱ δὲ Ἰωμάιοι φοβηθέντες μὴ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἀπολλίαν πράγματα τελέως ἀποβάλωσι, ἀποκλίων ἐξεπεμβαν εἰς Λου-κερίαν 3 πόλιν ἐπιφανεστάτην τῶν ἐν τοῖς τόποις. ἐκ ταύτης δὲ ὁρμώμενοι διεσπέραμον τοὺς Σαμνίτας, 9 οὐ κακώς τῆς ἀσφαλείας προνοησάμενοι· διὰ γὰρ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν οὐ μόνον ἐν τούτῳ τῷ πολέμῳ προετέρησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ κατὰ 4 τοὺς μετὰ ταύτα γενομένους ἐως τῶν καθ’ ἡμᾶς χρόνων διετέλεσαν ὀρμητηρίῳ χρόμενοι κατὰ τῶν πλησίον ἔθνων.

1 Αὐλίον Rhodoman, cp. Livy, 9. 22: "Ωλίον RX, Αὐλίον F.
2 τε after τῶ omitted by Rhodoman.
3 Λουκερίαν Stephanus : Λοκερίαν RX, Λουκερίαν 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, 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 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, i. 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. Τών δὲ κατὰ τούτων τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν πράξεων τέλος ἔχονσιν 'Αθήνης μὲν παρέλαβε τὴν ἀρχὴν Θεόφραστος, ἐν 'Ῥώμη δὲ ὑπάτοι κατεστάθησαν Μάρκος Πόπλιος καὶ Γάιος Σουλπίκιος. ἕπι δὲ τούτων Καλλαντιανὸι κατοικοῦντες ἐν τοῖς ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μέρεσι τοῦ Πόλου καὶ φρουράν ἔχοντες παρὰ Λυσίμαχον ταύτην ἐξέβαλον καὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας 2 ἀντείχοντο. ὡσαύτως δὲ τὴν τε τῶν 'Ιστριανῶν πόλιν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας τὰς πλησίον ἐλευθερώσαντες συνέδεσαν συμμαχίαν ὡς κοινὴ πολεμεῖν τῷ δυνάστῃ προσελάβοντο δὴ εἰς τὴν φιλίαν τῶν τε ὘ράκων καὶ Σκυθῶν τοὺς ὑμοροῦντας, ὡστε τὸ πᾶν εἶναι σύστημα βάρος ἔχον καὶ δυνάμειν ἅρμας 3 δυνάμεσιν ἀντιτάσσεσθαι. δὲ Λυσίμαχος πυθόμενος τὰ πεπραγμένα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ὄρμησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας. ποιούμενος δὲ τὴν πορείαν διὰ τῆς Ὀδησσοῦ πολιορκίαν 4 δὲ συστησάμενος ταχὺ τοὺς ἐνδον κατεπλήξατο καὶ 4 δὲ ὁμολογίας παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν παραπλησίων τρόπῳ τοὺς 'Ιστριανοὺς ἀνακτησάμενος ἀνέζευξέν ἐπὶ Καλλαντιανοῦς. καὶ δὴ δὴ χρόνον ἦκον οὗ τε Σκύθων καὶ Θράκης σῶν πολλῆς δυνάμει βοηθήσαντες τοῖς συμμάχοις κατὰ τὰς 5 συνθήκες. οἷς ἀπαιτήσας Λυσίμαχος καὶ συμβαλλόν τε ἐφόδου τοὺς μὲν Θράκης καταπληξάμενος ἐπεισε μεταβέβαια, τοὺς δὲ Σκύθας ἐκ παρατάξεως νικήσας καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν τούτων μὲν τοὺς ὑπολειφθέντας ἐδίωξεν εἴκτος τῶν ὅρων, τὴν δὲ τῶν

1 Theophrastus was archon in 318/12 B.C. In the Fasti Capitolini the consuls for 314 B.C. are M. Poetelius Libo
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. While these were in office, the people of Callantia, who lived on the left side of the Pontus 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).

i.e. on the left as one enters the Euxine from the Bosporus. The city is called Callatis by Strabo, 7. 5. 12. The narrative is continued from chap. 69.
Καλλαντιανῶν πόλιν περιστρατοπεδεύσας συνεστήσατο πολιορκίαν, φιλοτιμούμενος ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου 6 κολάσαι τοὺς αὐτούς τῆς ἀποστάσεως. περὶ ταύτα δ' ὅντος αὐτοῦ παρήσαν τινες ἀπαγγέλλοντες ὅτι δύο δυνάμεις ἀπέσταλκεν Ἦπιον τοῖς Καλλαντιανοῖς, τὴν μὲν πεζῷ, τὴν δὲ κατὰ τὴν θάλασσαν, καὶ διότι τῷ μὲν στόλῳ Λύκων ὁ στρατηγὸς παραπέπελεκεν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, Παυσανίας δ' ἔχων ὁλίγους στρατιῶτας περὶ τὸ 7 καλοῦμενον Ἰερὸν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ἔφ' οἷς ὁ Λυσίμαχος διαταραχθεῖσας ἐπὶ μὲν τῆς πολιορκίας ἀπέλυσεν τοὺς ἱκανοὺς στρατιῶτας, τὸ δὲ κράτιστον τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναλαβὼν αὐτὸς ἁπείγετο, σπεύδων 8 συνάψαι τοὺς πολεμίους. παραγενόμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν κατὰ τὸν Αἰμον ὑπερβολὴν εὔρη Σεῦθην τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Θρακῶν ἀφεστηκότα πρὸς Ἦπιον μετὰ πολλῶν στρατιῶτῶν φυλάσσοντα τὰς παρόδους. 9 συνάψας δ' αὐτῷ μάχην ἐφ' ἱκανὸν χρόνον τῶν τε ἱδίων ἀπέβαλεν οὐκ ὁλίγους καὶ τῶν πολεμίων 10 ἀνελων παμπληθεὶς ἐβιάσατο τοὺς βαρβάρους. ἐπιφανεῖς δὲ καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Παυσανίαν καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτοὺς εἰς δυσχώριας συμπεθευγότας ταύτας τ' ἐξεπολιόρκησε καὶ Παυσανίαν ἀνελὼν τῶν στρατιῶτῶν οὐς μὲν ἐλύσασεν, οὕς δὲ εἰς τὰς ἱδίας τάξεις διένειμεν.

Τα μὲν οὖν περὶ Λυσίμαχον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

74. Ὅ 8' Ἦπιον ἀποτυχῶν ταύτης τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἐξεπεμψε Τελεσφόρον εἰς Πελοπόννησον, δοὺς αὐτῷ πεντήκοντα ναῦς καὶ στρατιῶτας τοὺς

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

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BOOK XIX. 73. 5—74. 1

Then, encamping about the city of the Callantians, 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 Antigonus 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. Perturbed at this, Lysimachus left an adequate body of soldiers to carry on the siege; 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 Seuthes, the Thracian king, who had gone over to Antigonus, 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 receiving ransom and enrolled others in his own army.

This was the situation of Lysimachus.

74. Antigonus, after he had failed in this undertaking, dispatched Telesphorus into the Peloponnessus, giving him fifty ships and a suitable force of

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2 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).

3 Probably a nephew of Antigonus (Diogenes Laertius, 5. 79; cp. Beloch, Griechische Geschichte, 4. 1. 122, note 3).
Diodorus of Sicily

ικανοὺς, καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐλευθεροῦν ἐνετειλάτω·
tοῦτο γὰρ πράξας ἦλπιζε πιστῶν κατασκευάζειν
παρὰ τοῖς Ἐλλησιν ὅτι πρὸς Ἀλήθειαν φροντίζει
τῆς αὐτονομίας αὐτῶν· καὶ ἀμα γυνῶσκειν ὑπ-
2 ἐβαλε τὰ Κασάνδρου πρίγματα. ὁ δὲ Τελεσφόρος
ἐπειδή τάχιστα κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον,
ἐπῆλθε τὰς ὑπ’ Ἀλεξάνδρου φρουρομένας πόλεις
καὶ πάσας ἠλευθέρωσε πλὴν Σικυώνος καὶ Κορίν-
θου· ἐν ταύταις γὰρ Πολυπέρχων διέτριβεν δυνάμεις
ἀδρὰς ἔχων καὶ πιστεύων ταύτας τε καὶ ταῖς τῶν
3 τόπων ὀχυρώσεις. ἀμα δὲ τούτων πραττομένων
Φίλιππος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου πεμφθεὶς στρατηγὸς εἰς
τὸν πρὸς Ἀλτωλίους πόλεμον, ὡς τάχισθ’ ἦκεν εἰς
τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
ἐπεχείρη τελπιάτῳ τὴν Ἀλτωλίαν, μετ’ ἄλγων δὲ
πυθὸμενος Αἰακίδην τὸν Ἡπειρώτην εἰς τὴν βασι-
λείαιαν κατεληλυθότα καὶ δύναμιν ἀδρὰν συνηθορο-
kότα ταχείως ὁρμήσει ἐπ’ αὐτῶν· ἐσπευδε γὰρ
κατ’ ἱδίαν διαγωνίσασθαι πρὶν ἡ συμμίξῃ τὴν τῶν
4 Ἀλτωλίων δύναμιν. εὐρών δὲ τοὺς Ἡπειρώτας
ἐτοίμους εἰς μάχην ἐξ ἐφόδου συνῆσεν εἰς χεῖρας
καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὐκ ἄλγων δ’ ἐξώγησεν,
ἐν οἷς συνέβαινεν εἶναι καὶ τῶν ἀλτῶν τῆς τοῦ

1 ὑπέβαλε Post.: ὑπέλαβε.
2 κατεληλυθότα Reiske: διεληλυθότα.

1 Alexander, son of Polycrater, was dead, but his wife
still held certain cities, cp. chap. 67. 1-2.
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infantry, and he ordered him to free the cities, for 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 garrisons 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, 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 Aeacides 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).
Diodorus of Sicily

βασιλέως καθόδου περὶ πεντῆκοντα τῶν ἀριθμῶν, 6 οὗς δήσας ἀπέστειλε πρὸς Κάσανδρον. τῶν δὲ περὶ τοῦ Αἰακίδην ἀθροισθέντων ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς καὶ τοὺς Ἀιτωλίδας συμμεσίαν τῶν πάλιν ἐπελθὼν ὁ Φίλιππος μάχη ἐκράτησεν καὶ πολλοὺς ἀνέθελεν, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ 6 Αἰακίδης ὁ βασιλεύς. ἐν ὀλίγαις δὲ ἡμέραις τηλικαῦτα ποιήσας προτερήματα καταπλήξατο πολλοὺς τῶν Ἀιτωλίδων ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ὡστε τὰς ἀναχώρους πόλεις ἐκλιπῆν, εἰς δὲ τὰ δυσβατῶτα τῶν ὀρῶν συμφυγεῖν μετὰ τέκνων καὶ γυναικῶν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγματεύεται τοιοῦτον ἔσχε τὸ τέλος.

75. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Ἠοσανδρός ὁ τῆς Καρίας κυριεύων πιεζούμενος τῷ πολέμῳ διελύσατο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἐφ’ ὧν τοὺς μὲν στρατιώτας παραδώσει πάντας Ἀντίγονῳ, τὰς δὲ Ἐλληνίδας πόλεις αὐτονόμους ἀφῆσε, τὴν δὲ σατραπείαν ἦν πρότερον εἰς ὑπεραῖν καθέξει,2 ἐβέβαιος ὡν φίλος Ἀντίγονῳ.

2 δοὺς δὲ περὶ τούτων ὁμηροῦ Ἀγάθωνα τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ καὶ μετ’ ὀλίγας ἡμέρας μεταμελήθησα εἰπ’ ταῖς συνήκαις τῶν μὲν ἀδελφοῦ ἐξείλειφεν ἐκ τῆς ὑμηρίας πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαίον καὶ Σέλευκον διαπρεσ-βεοσάμενοι ἡξίου βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχύτητον. ἐφ’ οἷς Ἀντίγονος δεινοπαθής ἀδύναμον ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὴν ἐλευθέρωσιν τῶν πόλεων καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, τοῖς μὲν στόλου ναύαρχον ἀποδείξας

2 τῆς δὲ σατραπείας ἦν πρότερον εἰς ὑπεραῖν καθέξει F 2d
for the return of the king; these he bound and sent to Cassander. 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 Aeacides 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 inaccessible of their mountains with their children and their women.

Such was the outcome of the campaign in Greece.  

75. In Asia, Asander, the ruler of Caria, being hard pressed by the war, came to terms with Antigonus, agreeing to transfer to him all his soldiers, to relinquish the Greek cities and leave them autonomous, and to hold as a grant the satrapy that he had formerly had, remaining a steadfast friend of Antigonus. 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

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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).

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hand: τὰς δὲ σατραπελας ἃς πρῶτον εἶχε δωρεὰν καθέειν Φ, τὰς δὲ σατραπελας δωρεὰς ἃς πρῶτον εἶχε καθέει RX.
Μήδιοι, τοῦ δὲ στρατοπέδου καταστήσας στρατη-
4 γὸν Δόκιμον. οὗτοι δὲ παραγενόμενοι πρὸς τὴν
πόλιν τῶν Μελησίων τούς τε πολίτας ἐκάλουν ἐπὶ
tὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν φρουρομένην ἀκραν ἐκ-
pολιορκήσαντες εἰς αὐτονομίαν ἀποκατέστησαν τὸ
5 πολιτεύμα. περὶ ταύτα δ' ὀντῶν τούτων Ἀντί-
γονος Τράλλεως ἐξεποιοῦρκησεν· εἰς δὲ Καῦνον
παρελθὼν καὶ τὸν στόλον μεταπεμφάμενος εἰς τὰ
tαύτην τὴν πόλιν πλὴν τῆς ἀκρας· ταύτην δὲ περι-
χαρακώσας, καθ' ὁ μέρος ἤν προσμάχεσθαι, συν-
εχεῖσ προσβολοῖς ἐποιεῖτο. ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Ἱασον πόλιν
ἐκπεμφθεῖς Πτολεμαῖοι μετὰ δυνάμεως ἰκαρῆς
6 ἤναγκασε1 προσβάλεσθαι τοῖς περὶ Ἀντίγονον. αὐτὶ
μὲν ὀὖν τῆς Καρίας οὔσι τούτων τὸν τρόπον ὑπ-
etάγχησαν Ἀντιγόνῳ. μετ' ὀλίγας δ' ἡμέρας
ἐλθόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν προσβεντῶν παρ' Αἰτωλῶν
καὶ Βοωτῶν πρὸς μὲν τούτους συμμαχίαν συνε-
thετο, τῷ δὲ Κασάνδρῳ συνελθὼν εἰς λόγους ὑπὲρ
eirήμης περὶ τὸν Ἑλλησποντόν ἀπήλθεν ἀπράκτος,
οὐ δυναμένων αὐτῶν οὐδαμῶς συμφωνήσαι. διὸς
ὁ Κάσανδρος ἀπογνώσε τὰς διαλύσεις διέγγυς τῶν
κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πάλιν πραγμάτων ἀντέχεσθαι.
7 ἀναζεύχας οὖν μετὰ τριάκοντα νεῶν εἰς Ὄμεδον
ἐποιοῦρκει τὴν πόλιν. ἑνεργὼς δ' αὐτοῦ ταῖς
προσβολαῖς χρωμένου καὶ τοῦ πολίσσατος ἢδη
κατὰ κράτος ἀλικομένου παρεγένετο βοηθήσων
τοῖς Ὄμεδαῖς Τελεσφόρος μὲν ἐκ Πελοπονήσου
μετὰ νεῶν εἰκουσί καὶ στρατιωτῶν χιλίων, Μήδιος
8 δ' ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας ἑχων ναῦς ἑκατῶν. οὗτοι δ' ὄροις
εἰσφοροῦσας τῷ λιμένι ταῦτα τοῦ Κασάνδρου

1 ἤναγκασε Wesseling : ἤναγκάσθη.
BOOK XIX. 75. 3–8

admiral of the fleet and making Docimus general 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. Ptolemaeus,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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ναύς πῦρ ἐνῆκαν καὶ τέσσαρας μὲν κατέκαυσαν, παρ’ ὀλύνοι δὲ καὶ πάσας διέφθειραν τοῖς δ’ ἐλαττουμένοις παραγενομένης βοηθείας εξ Ἀθηνῶν ἐπέπλευσαν οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καταφρονοῦσι πολεμοῖς. συμβαλόντες δ’ αὐτοῖς μίαν μὲν κατέ-
δυσαν, τρεῖς δ’ αὐτάνδρους ἔλαβον.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν πραξθέντα περὶ τὴν Ἐλλάδα καὶ τὸν Πόντον τουαῦτ’ ἦν.

76. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνίται μὲν μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως ἐπῆεσαν πορθοῦντες τῶν κατὰ Καμπανίαν1 πόλεων ὅσοι τοῖς ἐναντίοις συνηγονί-
ζοντο, οἱ δ’ ὑπατοί τῶν Ῥωμαιῶν μετὰ στρατο-
πέδου παραγενόμενοι παραβοθήθειν ἐπειρᾶντο τοῖς
2 κυνδυνεύουσιν τῶν συμμάχων. ἀντεστρατοπεδεύ-
σαντο δὲ τοὺς πολεμοίς περὶ Ταρακίναι2 πόλιν καὶ ταύτην μὲν εὐθὺς ἔρυσαντο τῶν ἐπικειμένων φόβων,
μετ’ ὀλίγας δ’ ἡμέρας ἐκταξάντων ἀμφοτέρων τὰς
dυνάμεις ἐγένετο μάχη καρτερᾶ καὶ συχνοὶ παρ’
ἀμφοτέρως ἔπεσον. τὸ δὲ τέλος οἱ Ῥωμαιοὶ βια-
σάμενοι κατὰ κράτος περιγενόντο τῶν πολεμίων,
ἐπὶ πολὺν δὲ χρόνον χρησάμενοι τῷ διωγμῷ πλείους
3 τῶν μυρίων ἀνείλον. καὶ τῆς μάχης ἁγνουομένης
ἐτὶ Καμπανοὶ μὲν καταφρονήσαντες τῶν Ῥωμαιῶν ἀπέστησαν, δ’ δὲ δῆμος εὐθὺς δύναμιν τῇ τὴν ἱκανήν
ἐξέπεμψεν ἔπὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτοκράτορα
Γάιον Μάνιον καὶ μετ’ αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὸ πάτριον ἔθος
4 Μάνιον Φούλβιον ἑπαρχον.3 τούτων δὲ πλησίον
tῆς Καπῦς καταστρατοπεδευσάντων οἱ Καμπανοὶ

1 Καμπανίαν Binneboessel: Ἰταλίαν MSS., Fischer (who calls the reading certe mendosum).
42
into them, burning four and almost destroying them 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.\footnote{The fleet from Athens was commanded by Thymochares (\textit{IG}², 2. 1. 682).}

Such were the activities in Greece and the Pontus.\footnote{The narrative is continued in chap. 77.}

76. In Italy,\footnote{Continued from chap. 72. 9. Cp. Livy, 9. 26-27.} the Samnites were advancing with a large army, destroying whatever cities in Campania\footnote{But cp. the critical note.} 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 Tarracina\footnote{But cp. the critical note.} 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-

\footnote{\textit{Σαρακινάω} Burger: \textit{Κίνναω} MSS., Fischer.}

\footnote{\textit{Σεπαρχώ} added by editors.}
DIODORUS OF SICILY

tο μὲν πρώτου ἐπεχείρουν ἀγωνίζεσθαι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πυθόμενοι τὴν τῶν Σαμνήτων ἤτταν καὶ νομίσαντες πάσας τὰς δυνάμεις ἣσσων ἐπ’ αὐτοὺς διελύσαντο πρὸς 'Ρωμαίους· τοὺς γὰρ αὐτοὺς· τῆς ταραχῆς ἡγεῖτο, οἱ προτεθέως κρίσεως οὐ περιμείναντες τὴν ἀπόφασιν αὐτοὺς ἀνείλαν. αἱ δὲ πόλεις τυχόσως συγγνώμης εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν συμμαχίαν ἀποκατέστησαν.

77. Τοῦ δ’ ἑτοῦς τούτου διελθόντος Ἀλῆνης μὲν ἧρχε Πολέμων, ἐν 'Ρώμῃ δ’ ὑπήρχον ὑπατοὶ Λευκίους Παπείριος τὸ πέμπτον καὶ Γάιος Ἰούνιος, ἡχθεὶ δὲ καὶ Ὀλυμπιᾶς κατὰ τούτου τῶν ἐνιαυτῶν ἐβδόμη πρὸς ταῖς ἐκατον καὶ δέκα, καθ’ ἑνὸς ἐνίκη 2 στάδιων Παρμενίων Μυτυληναίος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων τῶν χρόνων Ἀντίγονος ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν 'Ελλάδα στρατηγὸν Πτολεμαίον1 τοὺς Ἑλλήνας ἔλευθερώσοντα, συνέπεμψε δ’ αὐτοῦ ναὸς μὲν μακρὰς ἐκατον καὶ πεντήκοντα, Μηδιον ἐπιστήμας ναῦαρχον, στρατιώτας δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν πεντακισχιλίους, ἱππεῖς δὲ 3 πεντακισχιλίους. ἐποιήσατο δὲ καὶ πρὸς 'Ροδίους συμμαχίαν καὶ προσελάβητο παρ’ αὐτῶν ναὸς ἐξηρτισμένας πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον δέκα πρὸς τὴν τῶν 4 Ἑλλήνων ἔλευθερωσιν. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαίος μετὰ παντὸς τοῦ στόλου καταπλεύσας τῆς Βοιωτίας εἰς τὸν Βαθὺν καλούμενον λιμένα παρὰ μὲν τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Βοιωτῶν προσελάβητο στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν δισχιλίους διακοσίους, ἱππεῖς δὲ χιλίους τριακοσίους. μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τὰς ἔς Ὀρεσοῦ ναοῖς καὶ

1 Πτολεμαίον Palmer: Πολέμων.

1 For this revolt cp. Livy, 9. 26. 5-7, where, however,
deavoured to fight; but afterwards, hearing of the 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.  

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 Iunius; and in this year the Olympic Games were celebrated for the one hundred and seventeenth time, Parmenion of Mitylene winning the footrace. In this year Antigonus 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. Antigonus 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 Bocotia known as Bathys, 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.

τειχίσας τὸν Σαλγανεάν ¹ συνήγαγεν ἑνταῦθα πάσαν τὴν δύναμιν ὑπὸ προσδέξασθαι τοὺς Χαλκιδεῖς, οὕτως μὲν οὖν τῶν Εὐβοίων ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων εἴρημον ὕπο τῶν πολέμων ἐφροποιύντο. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος ἀγωνιῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς Χαλκίδος τὴν Ὀρεοῦ πολιορκίαν ἔλυσεν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Χαλκίδα παρῆλθεν καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις μετατρέψατο. Ἀντίγονος δὲ πυθόμενος περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν ἐφεδρεύειν ἀλλήλους τὰ στρατόπεδα, μετατρέψατο τὸν Μήδιον εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν μετὰ τοῦ στόλου, εἰδὼς δὲ καὶ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀναλαβὼν προῆγεν ἐφ' Ἑλλησπόντῳ κατὰ τάχους, ὡς διαβητησόμενος εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ὅπως ἤ μὲν οὖν Κασανδρος περὶ τὴν Εὐβοίαν αὐτὸς ἔρημον καταλάβῃ Μακεδονίαν τῶν ἀμυνομένων ὡς τῇ βασιλείᾳ βασιλέων ἀποβάλῃ ⁶ τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγματα. ὁ δὲ Κάσανδρος ουσίων τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐτοῦ Πλεῖστορχον μὲν ἀπέλιπεν ἑπὶ τῆς ἐν Χαλκίδι φρουρᾶς, αὐτός δὲ μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναζευξάς Ὀρσού μὲν κατὰ κράτος εἰς, Θηβαίοις δὲ εἰς τὴν αὐτοῦ συμμαχίαν κατέστησαν· πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Ἀλλους Βουστοῦσ ἀνοχώς πουράμενοι καὶ καταλιπὼν ἑπὶ τῆς Ἑλλάδος στρατηγῶν Εὐπόλεμον ἀπῆλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν, ⁷ ἀγωνιῶν περὶ τῆς τῶν πολεμίων διαβάσεως. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἐπειδὴ κατήρτησεν εἰς τὴν Προποντίδα, διεπρεβεύσατο πρὸς Βυζαντίους ἄξιον μετέχειν τῆς συμμαχίας. παραγενομένων δὲ καὶ παρὰ Λυσιμάχου προσβεντῶν καὶ παρακαλοῦντων μηδὲν ποιεῖν μήτε κατ' αὐτοῦ μήτε κατὰ Κασανδροῦ τοὺς μὲν Βυζαντίους ἐδοξὲ μένειν ἐφ' ἡσυχίας καὶ τηρεῖν τὴν πρὸς ἀμφοτέρους εἰρήνην ἀμα καὶ φιλίαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος δυσχηρουμένοις ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἀμα

¹ Σαλγανέα Palmer: Σαλγανέα RX, Σαλμανέα F.
BOOK XIX. 77. 4–7

from Oreüs, fortified Salganeus,¹ and gathered there 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 Oreüs, 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 Pleistarchus ² 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; op. Book 20. 112; Pausanias, 1. 15. 1).
δέ καὶ τῆς χειμερινῆς ὥρας συγκλειούσης διέδωκε τοὺς στρατιώτας κατὰ πόλιν εἰς τὴν χειμασίαν.

78. Ἀμα δὲ τουτούς πραττομένους Κορκυραίους μὲν βοηθήσαντες Ἀπολλωνιάτας καὶ τοὺς Ἐπι-
δαμνίους τοὺς μὲν στρατιῶτας Κασάνδρου ὑπο-
στόντους ἰφήκαν, τῶν δὲ πόλεων Ἀπολλωνίων μὲν
ηλευθέρωσαν, Ἐπιδαμνῷ δὲ Γλαυκία τῷ τῶν
2 Ἰλλυρίων βασιλεῖ παρέδωκαν. ὃ δὲ Ἀντιγόνου
στρατηγὸς Πτολεμαῖος χωρισθέντος εἰς Μακεδονίαν
Κασάνδρου καταπληξίμενος τοὺς φρουροῦτας τὴν
Χαλκίδα παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς Χαλκιδεῖς
ἄφηκεν ἀφφουρήτους, ὡστε γενέσθαι φανερὸν ὡς
πρὸς ἀλήθειαν Ἀντίγονος ἑλευθερῶν προήριτοι
touς Ἐλλήνας. επίκαιρος γὰρ ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ τοῖς
βουλομένοις ἠχεῖν ὀρμητήριον πρὸς τὸ διαπολεμέων
3 περὶ τῶν ὀλίων. ὃ δὲ οὖν Πτολεμαῖος ἐκπολιορκή-
σας Ὀρωπὸν παρέδωκε τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς καὶ τοὺς
Κασάνδρου στρατιῶτας ὑποχειρίας ἔλαβε. μετὰ
δὲ ταῦτα Ἐρετρείς καὶ Καρυστίων εἰς τὴν συμ-
μαχίαν προσλαβόμενος ἐστάτευσεν εἰς τὴν Ἀτ-
τικήν, Δημητρίου τοῦ Φαληρέως ἐπιστατοῦντος τῆς
4 πόλεως. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον λάθρα
διεπέμποντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον ἀξιοῦντες ἑλευθερῶσαι
tὴν πόλιν τότε δὲ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παραγενθέντος
πλησίον τῆς πόλεως θαρρήσαντες ἤναγκασάν τῶν
Δημητρίου ἀνοχὰς πουήσασθαι καὶ πρεσβείας ἀπο-
5 στέλλειν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον περὶ συμμαχίας. ὃ δὲ
Πτολεμαῖος ἀναζεύξας ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς εἰς τὴν
Βοιωτίαν τὴν τῆς Καδμείαν εἴλε καὶ τῆς φρουρᾶν
ἐκβαλῶν ἑλευθέρωσε τὰς Θήβας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα

1 πρὸς τὸ added by Kallenberg.
2 Πτολεμαῖος Palmer : Πολέμων.

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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.
porateus eis tin Phokida kai tas men pleions
ton poleon prosagomenos exebele pantachoben tas
Kassandrou frouras. epilthe de kai tin Lokia
kai ton 'Opoventin to Kassandrou frononntwn
suneisthas poliorkian kai synexesis prosbolas
epoihto.

79. Tis de autus therias oui Kurhniai mou
apostanties Ptolemiaiou tin akran periesperato-
pedevsan, os autika mala tin frouran ekba-
loventes, paragenomemenon de presbeventin ek tis
'Alexandreias kai parakaloventen paiounthai tis
philomias toutous men apetkevnon, tis de akran
energysteron epoliorkoion. ef' os paroexintes
os Ptolemiaios apestile ev 'Agis stratygvon meta
dunamew polezhs, exepeymi de kai stalon ton sul-
lyphomevon to polemon, navaikon episthasas 'Epai-
veton. de 'Agis energadis diapolemizous tois
afestikoun ekperieso kata kratos tis polewes
kai tois men autous tis apostassew dhias apost-
steilei eis tin 'Alexandreiaka kai toun allon tis
ofila paralexomenos kai ta kata tin polein diokhsas
ws pot edoxen autou sympherein epaiththein eis tin
Aigupton.

4 Ptolemiaios de, tov peri Kurhyn autou kata
nous apentikoton, dyhere ek tis Aiguptou meta
dunamew eis tin Kyprou epi tous apieboventas toun
basilew. Pumalonia de euvon diapresbeven-
menon pro 'Antygonon anelile, Praxeipon de tov
tis Lasidias basilea kai2 tov tis Keruvias du-

1 of added by Capps.
where he won over most of the cities and from all 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.\footnote{Opus was probably taken, but no statement to the effect survives in our sources. Diodorus returns to Greek affairs in chap. 87.}

79. In that same summer the people of Cyrenē 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 Epaenetus 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 Cyrenē 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 Antigonus, he put him to death; and he arrested Praxippus, king of Lapithia and ruler of Cerynia,\footnote{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.} whom he suspected of

\footnote{Fischer suspects the loss of a proper name after καλ.}
DIODORUS OF SICILY

νάστην ὑποπτεύσας ἄλλοτρώς 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 στρατηγοῦν Νικοκρέοντα, παραδούσ τάς τε πόλεις καὶ τάς προσόδους τῶν ἐκπεπτωκότων 6 βασιλέων, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκπλεύσας ἐπὶ Συρίας τῆς ἀνώ καλομιμήνης Ποσειδίων καὶ Ποταμούν Καρῶν ἐκπολιορκήσας διήρπασεν. ἐτοῖ- 7 μοις δὲ πλεύσας ἐπὶ Κιλίκιας Μάλων εἰς καὶ τοὺς ἐγκαταληφθέντας ἐλαφυροπόλησεν. ἐπορθήσε δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐγγὺς χώραν καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὠφελεῖας 8 ἐμπλήσας ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον. ἐπολιτεύ- 9 ετος δὲ πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας αὐτῶς, ἐκκαλοῦ- μενος αὐτῶν τὰς προθυμίας εἰς τοὺς ἐπιφερομένους κυνόνως.

80. Δημήτριος δὲ ο Ἀντιγόνου διέτριβεν ἀεὶ περὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν, ἐφεδρεύων ταῖς τῶν Λίγν- πτίων δυνάμεσιν. ὡς δ’ ἤκουσε τὰς τῶν πόλεων ἀλώσεις Πίθωνα μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπων κατέλυσε στρατηγόν, δοὺς αὐτῷ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας καὶ τὰ βαρέα τῶν ταγμάτων, αὐτὸς δ’ ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς τε ἐπείς καὶ τὰ ψηλὰ τάγματα προῆγεν ἐπὶ Κιλίκίας συν- 2 τόμως, βοηθήσων τοῖς κυνόνωσι τοὺς κατασκευοῦσιν. ὑστερῆσις δὲ τῶν καιρῶν καὶ καταλαβῶν ἀποπεπλευκάτας τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπανῆλθε συντόμως ἐπὶ τὸ στρατό- 1 καὶ Στασίοικον τὸν τῶν Μαριέων Rhodoman, cr. chap. 62. 6 : Στασιοίκον τοῦ Μαλεώσ ΡΧ, καὶ Στασίοικον τοῦ τοῦ Μαλεώσ Φ. 2 ἐνοικοῦντας Dindorf : ὀλκοῦντες.

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 Stasioccus,\(^2\) 318 B.C. ruler of Marion, destroying the city and transporting the inhabitants to Paphos.\(^2\) After accomplishing these things, he appointed Nicocreon \(^3\) 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 sating 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 Coelè 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.


\(^4\) There is a promontory called Poseidium on the coast of Cilicia. No city by the name of Potami Caron (Rivers of the Carians) is known.

\(^5\) Cp. chap. 69.
Diodorus of Sicily

πεδον, ἀποβεβληκός τῶν ὑπ' αὐτῶν τοὺς πλείους κατὰ τὴν ὑδατορίαν. διέτευε γὰρ ἐξ ἡμέρας ἐπὶ Μάλου σταθμοῦ εἶκοσι καὶ τάσσαρας, ὡστε διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς κακοπαθίας μήτε σκευοφόρον ἀκολουθῆσαι μηδένα μήτε τοὺς ἀποκόμους.

3 'Ο δὲ Πτολεμαῖος, κατὰ νοῦν αὐτῶ τῶν πραγμάτων ἀπηντηκότων, τότε μὲν ἀπήρεν εἰς Αἰγυπτον, μετ' ὀλίγου δὲ χρόνου παροξυνόμενος ὑπὸ Σελεύκου διὰ τὴν πρὸς 'Αντίγονον ἀλλοτριώτητα διέγνω στρατεύειν ἐπὶ Κοίλην Συρίαν καὶ παρά τάττεσθαι τοῖς περὶ τῶν Δημήτριον. συναγαγὼν δὲν πανταχόθεν τὰς δυνάμεις ἀνέζευξεν ἀπὸ 'Αλεξανδρέας εἰς Πηλούσιον, ἐχὼν πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίους ὀκτακισχίλιους, ἱππεῖς δὲ τετρακισχίλιους, ὅτι ἦσαν οἱ μὲν Μακεδόνες, οἱ δὲ μυθοφόροι, Αἰγυπτίων δὲ πλήθος, τὸ μὲν κομίζων βέλη καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευήν, τὸ δὲ καθωπλισμένον καὶ πρὸς μάχην ἐκ χρόνου. ἀπὸ δὲ Πηλούσιον διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου διελθὼν κατεστρατοπέδευσε πληθυν τῶν πολεμίων περὶ τὴν παλαιὰν Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας. ὡμοίως δὲ καὶ Δημήτριος μεταπεμψάμενος πανταχόθεν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς χειμασίας στρατιώτας εἰς τὴν παλαιὰν Γάζαν ὑπέμεινε τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων ἔφοδον.

81. Τῶν δὲ φίλων αὐτῶ συμβουλευόντων μὴ παρατάττεσθαι πρὸς ἡγεμόνα τηλικοῦτον καὶ δύναμιν μείζων, τούτως μὲν οὐ προσεῖρεν, εἰς δὲ τὸν κώδυνον παρεσκευάζετο τεθαρρηκῶς, καίπερ νέος ὁν παντελῶς καὶ τηλικαύτην μάχην μέλλων ἀγ-

1 ént Gecr: ἀπό. 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 54.
back to his camp, having lost most of his horses during the march; for in six days' march towards Malus 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 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 Coelê 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. Demetrius, who had likewise summoned his soldiers to Old Gaza from their winter quarters 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 ὁμιλεσθαί χωρίς τοῦ πατρός. συναγαγόντος δ' ἐν 
τοῖς ὅπλοις ἐκκλησίαν αὐτοῦ καὶ στάντος ἐπὶ τῶν 
ἀναστήματος μετὰ ἀγωνίας καὶ διατροπῆς ὁ μὲν 
ὀχλος ἀνεβόησε μιᾷ φωνῇ θαρρεῖν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ 
τῶν κηρυκα καταπάθαι τοὺς θορυβοῦντας ἀπαντεῖς σω-
3 πὴν παρείχοντο. οὔτε γὰρ στρατιωτικῶν ἐγκλήμα 
ὑπήρχε περὶ αὐτοῦ οὔτε πολιτικῶν, ἀτε προσφάτως 
ἐφ' ἡγεμονίᾳ τεταγμένοι. ὡπερ εὑρέθη γίγνεσθαι 
τοῖς παλαιοῖς στρατηγοῖς ὅταν ἐκ πολλῶν προφά-
σεων ἐν ἐγκλήμα πρὸς ἐνα κακίαν ἀθροίζοντω 
τὸ γὰρ πλῆθος ἄει δυσάρεστον ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν μένον 
καὶ πάν τὸ μὴ πλεονάζων κεχαριμένην ἔχει τὴν 
μεταβολὴν τοῦ τε πατρός ἦδη γεγορικότως αἰ τῆς 
βασιλείας ἐλπίδες εἰς τὴν τοῦτον διαδοχὴν ἦν 
4 ἀμα τὴν ἀρχήν καὶ τὴν τῶν ὀχλῶν εὐνοιαν. ἦν 
δὲ καὶ τῷ κάλλει καὶ τῷ μεγέθει διάφορος, ὡτι δὲ κε-
κοσμημένος ὅπλοις βασιλικοῖς εἰκε πολλὴν ὑπερ-
οχὴν καὶ κατάπληξιν, δι' ἦς εἰς ἐλπίδας ἀδράς 
ἔγε τοὺς πολλοὺς: πρὸς δὲ τοῦτοις προμήτῃς τις ἦν 
περὶ αὐτὸν, ἀρμόζουσα νέω βασιλεία, δι' ἦς εἰς προ-
θυμίαν ἐξεκαλεῖτο πάντας, ἀπεκέφαλε καὶ τοὺς 
ἐκτὸς τάξεως συνδραμεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀκρόασιν, συναγωγών-
τας τῇ νεότητι καὶ τῇ μελλούσῃ γίνεσθαι κρίσει 
5 διὰ τῆς παρατάξεως. οὐ μόνον γὰρ πρὸς πλειονά 
ημελλε διακινδυνεύειν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ἡγεμόνας 
σχεδὸν μεγίστους, Πτολεμαῖου καὶ Σέλευκου· οὕτω 
γὰρ πάντας τοὺς πολέμους 'Ἀλεξάνδρῳ συστα-
τευσάμενοι καὶ πολλάκις καθ' αὐτοὺς δυνάμεων

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
56
BOOK XIX. 81. 1-5

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

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

ήγησάμενοι μέχρι τῶν καιρῶν τούτων ὑπήρχον δὲ ἄνικητοι. ὦ δὲ οὖν Δημήτριος παρακαλέσας τὰ πλήθη τοῖς οἰκείοις λόγοις καὶ δώρεας τε δώσειν κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν καὶ τὰ λάφυρα συγχωρήσειν ἐπαγγελόμενος ἔξεταξε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς τὴν μάχην.

82. Ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τὸ λαιόν κέρας ἔταξε, καθ' ὃ τὸν κύδωνον αὐτὸς ἦμελλε ποιεῖσθαι, πρῶτος μὲν τοὺς περὶ αὐτὸν ἵππες ἐπιλέκτους διακοσίους, ἐν ὃις ἦσαν οἱ τε ἄλλοι φίλοι πάντες καὶ Πύθων ὁ συνεστρατευμένος μὲν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, συγκαθιστάμενος δὲ ὑπ’ Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸς καὶ τῶν ὄλων 2 μέτοχος. πρόταγμα δὲ τρεῖς εἶλας ἵππεων ἔταξεν καὶ πλαγιοφυλάκους τὰς ἱσας καὶ χωρίς ἔξω τοῖς κέρατοι ἀπολελυμένας τρεῖς Ταραντίνων, ὥστε εἰς τοὺς περὶ τὸ σῶμα τεταγμένους ἵππες ἔντοφοροι μὲν πεντακοσίους Ταραντίνως δὲ ἐκατόν.

3 ἔξος δὲ ἔταξε τῶν ἵππεων τοὺς καλουμένους μὲν ἑταίρους, ὅντας δὲ τὸν ἀριθμὸν ὀκτακοσίους, μετὰ δὲ τούτους παντοδαποὺς ἵππεις οὐκ ἐλάττουσιν χιλίων πεντακοσίων. πρὸ παντὸς δὲ τοῦ κέρατος ἔστησε τῶν ἐλεφάντων τριάκοντα καὶ τὰ διαστήματα αὐτῶν ἐπιλήσασται τοῖς ψυλικοῖς τάγμασιν, διὸ ἦσαν ἀκοντισταὶ μὲν καὶ ταξίσται χιλιοί.

4 σφενδονῆται δὲ Πέρσαι πεντακόσιοι. τὸ μὲν οὖν εὐώνυμον κέρας οὕτω κατασκευάσας διενεῖτο τούτως κρίνειν2 τὴν μάχην. ἐχομένη δὲ ἔστησε τὴν τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγα, συνεστώσας ἐξ ἀνδρῶν μυρίων χιλίων τούτων δὲ ἦσαν Μακεδόνες μὲν δισχι-
often led armies independently, were unconquered 312 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 Tarentines; 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 thousand 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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

λιοι, Λύκιοι δὲ καὶ Παμφύλιοι χίλιοι, μισθοφόροι δ' ὀκτακισχίλιοι. ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ δεξίον κέρας ἔταξε τοὺς λοιποὺς ἐπεῖς χιλίους πεντακοσίους, ὅν 'Ἀν-
δρόνικος ἦγετο. τοῦτο δ' ἦν συντεταγμένον λοξῆν
φυλάττειν τὴν στάσιν καὶ φυγομαχεῖν, καραδο-
κοῦντα τὴν δὲ αὐτοῦ γυμνότητι κρίσιν. τοὺς δὲ
λοιποὺς τῶν ἐλεφάντων τρεις καλέσας ἔστησε πρὸ
tῆς τῶν πεζῶν φάλαγγος, μίξας εἰς τὰ διαστήματα
tῶν ψιλῶν τους ἵκανοὺς. Δημήτριος μὲν οὖν δι-
εκόσμησε τὴν ἰδίαν δύναμιν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον.

83. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαίον καὶ Σέλευκον τὸ
μὲν πρῶτον ἔταξαν ἵσχυρῶς τὴν εὐάνυμον τάξιν,
ἀγνοοῦντες τῶν ἐναντίων τὴν ἐπιβολήν μαθόντες;
δὲ παρὰ τῶν κατασκόπων τὸ γεγονός ταχέως εξέ-
tαξαν τὴν δύναμιν ὅπως τὸ δεξίον κέρας ἰσχύν ἔχων
καὶ δύναμιν τὴν κρατίστην διαγωνίσθηται πρὸς τοὺς
μετὰ Δημήτριον τεταγμένους ἐν τοῖς εὐώνυμοις
μέρεσιν. ἔταξαν δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ κέρατος τοῦτον τῶν
ἐππέων τους κρατίστους τρισχίλλους, ἐν αἷς καὶ
2 αὐτοὶ διεγνώκεισαν ἀγνώσσοντα. προετάξαν δὲ
τῆς στάσεως ταύτης τοὺς κομίζοντας χάρακα σε-
σιδηρωμένον καὶ δεδεμένον ἄλυσεν, ἵνα παρε-
σκευάσαντο πρὸς τὴν τῶν ἐλεφάντων ἔφοδον,
tαθέντος γὰρ τοῦτον βαίνου ἦν εὑρέω τὰ θηρία

1 εἰς τὰ Dindorf: εἰς τω.
2 τοῦτον second hand in R: τοῦ.

1 As a military term χάρακς 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 812 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 re-
formed 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 devices 1 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 pas-
sages, speaks of "Fusszangen," i.e. caltrops or crowfeet
(Kromayer and Veith, Heerwesen u. Kriegsführung, 141).
τῆς εἰς τοὺμπροσθεν πορείας. προέταξαν δὲ τοῦ κέρατος τούτου καὶ τὰ ψιλικὰ τάγματα, παραγγείλαντες τοῖς τε ἀκοντισταῖς καὶ τοξόταις συνεχῶς κατατιτρώσκειν τὰ θηρία καὶ τοὺς ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῖς ἀναβεβηκότας. τούτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον ὀχυρωσάμενον τὸ δεξίον κέρας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην δύναμιν ἐκτάξαντες εἰδεχομένως ἐπῆγον τοὺς πολεμίους μετὰ πολλῆς κραυγῆς.

'Αντεπαγόντων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐναντίῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐτέρων τῶν κεράτων ἱππομαχία συνέστη τῶν πρωταγμένων ἱππεῶν, ἐν όις πολὺ προϊόντων οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. μετ᾽ ὁλίγου δὲ τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων καὶ Σέλευκον περιπευσάντων τὸ κέρας καὶ βιαίότερον ἐπενεχθέντων ὀρθίας ταῖς εἰλαῖς συνέστη καρτερὰ μάχη διὰ τὰς ἐκπέφερες προθυμίας. κατὰ μὲν οὖν τὴν πρώτην ἐφοδιαὶ τοῖς ξυστοῖς ἀγωνισάμενοι τούτων τε τὰ πλέοντα συνεθρυμαν καὶ τῶν ἀγωνιζόμενων οὐκ ὀλίγους κατετραυμάτισαν κατὰ δὲ τὴν δευτέραν ἀναστροφὴν εἰς τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔσος μάχην ἀρμηναν καὶ συμπλεκόμενου πολλοὺς ἄλληλων ἀνήρων, οἱ τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ αὐτοῖς πρὸ πάντων κινδυνεύοντες προετρέποντο τοὺς ὑποτελαμένους εὐρώςτως ὑπομένειν τὸ δεινόν, οἱ τ᾽ ἐπὶ τῶν κεράτων ἱππεῖς, ἀπαντες ἐπιλεγμένοι κατ᾽ ἀρετήν, ἡμιλλόντο πρὸς ἄλληλους, θεατὰς ἔχοντες τῆς ἀνδρείας τοὺς συναγωγιζόμενους στρατηγούς.

84. Ἐπὶ πολύν δὲ χρόνων τῆς ἱππομαχίας οὐσις ἐφαμίλλει τὰ θηρία διὰ τῶν Ἰνδῶν εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα παραμεθέντα μέχρι μὲν τῶν προ丫头 γένεσα πολτηρίκικῶς, ὡς οὐδενὸς ὑποστηρισμένου· ὡς δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν

1 ὀρθίας Kromayer (ἐπ. Suidas s.v. ὀρθιά): ὀρθαῖς.
from moving forward. In front of this wing they 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 ἐπιστροφή editors except Fischer.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

σεσιδηρωμένον χάρακα κατηντησε, το μὲν πλήθος τῶν ἀκοντιστῶν καὶ τοιούτων συνεχῶς βαλλόντων κατετίτρωσε τὰ σώματα τῶν ἔλεφάντων καὶ τοὺς

2 ἔπι αὐτοῖς ἀναβεβήκτας· βιαζομένων δὲ τῶν Ἰνδῶν καὶ κολαζόντων τὰ θηρία τινὰ μὲν αὐτῶν περιπετεύοντο τῷ φιλοτεχνηθέντι χάρακι, καὶ ταῖς πληγαῖς καὶ πυκνότητι τῶν τιτρωσκόντων περιώ-

3 δυνα γινόμενα ἔποιει θόρυβον. τὸ γὰρ γένος τούτο κατὰ μὲν τοὺς ὁμαλοὺς καὶ μαλακοὺς τόπους ἀνυπόστατον παρέχεται κατὰ στόμα τὴν ῥώμην, ἐν δὲ τοῖς τραχέσι καὶ δυσβάτους τελέως ἀπρακτὸν ἔχει

4 τὴν ἀλκήν διὰ τὴν τῶν ποδῶν μαλακότητα. διὸ καὶ τότε, τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίον συνετῶς προεφρομένων τὸ μέλλον ἐκ τοῦ χάρακος τῆς πῆξεως, ἀπρακτὸν ἐποίει τὴν βιαν αὐτῶν. τέλος δὲ τῶν πλείστων Ἰνδῶν κατακοντισθέντων ὑποχειρίους συνέβη γενέ-

5 σθαί πάντας τοὺς ἔλεφαντας. οὐ τελεσθέντος οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἱππέων καταπλα-

γέντες πρὸς φυγὴν ῥώμησαν· αὐτῶς δὲ μετ᾽ ὀλίγων ἀπολειψθεῖς καὶ δεόμενος ἐκάστου στήναι καὶ μὴ καταλυτεῖν αὐτῶν, ὡς οὐδεὶς προσέχει, συναποχω-

6 ρεῖν ἤναγκάζετο. μέχρι μὲν οὖν Οάζης οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν ἱππέων συνακολουθοῦντες ὑπήκουσαν καὶ κατ-

έστησαν εἰς τάξεις, ὡστε μηδένα ῥάδιος τολμᾶν προσάγειν τῶν εἰκῆ διωκόντων· τὸ γὰρ πεδίον εὐ-

ρύχωρον δὲ καὶ μαλακῶν συνήργηε τοῖς βουλαμένοις

7 ἐν τάξει ποιεῖσθαι τὴν ἀποχώρησιν. συνείποντο δὲ καὶ πεζῶν οἱ βουληθέντες λυπεῖν τὰς τάξεις καὶ

For τῆς πῆξεως Fischer in his apparatus suggests ἡ πῆρως.

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

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however, they came up to the barrier of spikes, the 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 wounds 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 unavailing. 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 to 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 πτέρωμας: "Thus on this occasion also, as Ptolemy shrewdly foresaw would happen, the wounds caused by the spikes rendered, etc."
χωρίς τῶν ὄπλων διασώζειν ἑαυτοὺς ἔλαφροὺς.

παραλλάσσοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ Γάζαν περὶ ἡλίου δύσων ἀπολύοντες τῶν ἐπεύων των ἄρθροι οὐαίνειν εἰς τὴν 8 πόλιν, ἐκκομίσαι βουλόμενοι τὰς ἀποσκευάς. ἀνοιχθεῖσῶν οὖν τῶν πυλῶν καὶ πλῆθους ὑποζυγίων ἀθροισθέντος, ἔτι δὲ ἔκαστο πρῶτον σπεῦδοντος ἐζαγαγεῖ τὰ σκευοφόρα τουσώτους θύρημα γενέσθαι συνέβη περὶ τὰς πύλας ώστε τῶν περὶ Πτολεμαίων ἐπιόντων μηδένα δύνασθαι φθάσαι συγκλείσαντα. διότερ εἰσπεσόντων τῶν πολεμίων ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους ἡ πόλις ὑποχείριος ἐγένετο τοὺς περὶ Πτολεμαίων.

85. Τῆς δὲ μάχης τοιοῦτο τὸ τέλος λαβοῦσι Πτολεμαίοι μὲν διετείνειν εἰς Ἀζωτον περὶ μέσας νύκτας, διελθὼν σταδίους ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ διακοσίους. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κήρυκα περὶ τῆς τῶν νεκρῶν ἀναρέσεως ἐξεπέμψειν, σπεῦδον ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου τῆς ἐπιβαλλούσης κηδείας ἀξιόωσαι τοὺς τε- 2 τελευτηκότας. ἐτύγχανον γὰρ οἱ πλείστοι τῶν φίλων πεπτωκότες, ἃν ἦσαν ἐπιφανεστατοί Πάλαις τε ἀλλὰ τῆς στρατηγίας ἐπὶ ἱσθα αὐτῷ καὶ Βοιωτῶν πολέων χρόνον συνεξηκὼς Ἀντιγόνου τῷ 3 πατρὶ καὶ μετεσχήκως παντὸς ἀπορρήτου· κατὰ δὲ τὴν παραταξάς ἐπεσον μὲν πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, ἃν ἦσαν οἱ πλείους ὑπείς τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀν- δρῶν, ἐάλωσαν δὲ ὑπὲρ ὀκτακισχίους. οἱ δὲ περὶ Πτολεμαίων καὶ Σέλευκου δόντες τὴν ἀναίρεσιν τῶν νεκρῶν τὴν τε ἀλούσαν βασιλικὴν ἀποσκευὴν καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τοὺς περὶ τὴν αὐλὴν εἰσοδότας δια- τρίβειν χωρίς λύτρων ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς Δημήτριον.

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leave their lines and, abandoning their heavy arms, 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. 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 Antigonus and had shared in all his state secrets. In the battle there had fallen more than five hundred men, 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

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1 About 31 miles.
2 Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 5. 9, says that 5000 men were slain.
οὐ γὰρ περὶ τούτων ἔφασαν διαφέρεσθαι πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, ἀλλ' ὅτι τοῦ πολέμου γενομένου κοινοῦ πρότερον μὲν πρὸς Περδίκκαν, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Ἑφεμενῆ τὰ μέρη τῆς δορικτῆτον χώρας οὐκ ἀφοδοίη τοὺς φίλους καὶ συνθέμενοις φιλίαν ἐν αὐτῶν τοῦναντίον ἀφέλοιτο τὴν σατραπείαν τῆς Βαβυλωνίας.

4 Σελεύκου παρὰ πάντα τὰ δίκαια. ὃ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος τοὺς μὲν ἀλόντας στρατιώτας ἀποστείλας εἰς Λίγυπτον προσέταξεν ἐπὶ τὰς νομαρχίὰς διελείψα, αὐτὸς δὲ βάψας τῶν ἰδίων τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τελευτήσαντας ἀπαντᾷς μεγαλοπρεπῶς μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπήει τῶν κατὰ Φοινίκην πόλεων τὰς μὲν πολυρρούς, τὰς δὲ πειθοὶ προσαγόμενοι. Δημήτριος δὲ δύναμιν οὐκ ἔχων ἀξιόχρεων πρὸς μὲν τὸν πατέρα βυβλαφοῦς ἀπέστειλεν, ἀξιῶν βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχιστὴν αὐτὸς δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς Τρίπολιν τῆς Φοινίκης μετεπέμπτο τε τοὺς ἐκ Κυκλίκας στρατιώτας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσοι παρεφύλαττον ἤ πόλεις ἢ φρούρια μακρὰν ἀφεστῶτα τῶν πολεμίων.

86. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ κρατῶν τῶν ὑπαίθρων Σιδῶνα μὲν προσηγάγετο, τῆς δὲ Τύρου πλησίον στρατοπεδεύσας παρεκάλεσεν Ἀνδρόνικον τὸν φρούραρχον παραδοθαίναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἄνωθεν τυχεῖν τῷ νυμφεῖ 2 καὶ τιμᾶς ἄδρας ἐπηγείλατο δοῦναι. ὃ δὲ φήσας μηδὲν τρόπῳ προδόσεως τὴν δεδομένην ὑπ'Aντιγόνου καὶ Δημήτριον πίστιν, ἐλοιδόρησεν φορτικῶς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον. ὕστερον δὲ ὀσιοσάντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐκπεσόν ἐκ Τύρου καὶ γενόμενος ὑποχείριος προσεδόκα μὲν τιμωρίας τεύξεσθαι διὰ τε

1 φιλίαν Hertlein : πάλιν.
2 νομαρχίας Wesseling : ναναρχίας.
court; for, they said, it was not about these that 312 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 Cp. chap. 69. 1.
Diodorus of Sicily

τὴν γενομένην λοιδορίαν καὶ διὰ τὸ μή βεβουλήσθαι τὴν Τύρον παραδούναι· οὐ μὴν ὦ γε Πτολεμαίος ἐμνησικάκησεν, ἀλλὰ τοιναντίων δοὺς δωρεὰς εἴχε περὶ αὐτῶν, ἕνα τῶν φίλων ποιησάμενος καὶ προ-
3 ἀγών ἐντίμωσ. ἦν γὰρ ὁ δυνάστης οὕτως καθ’ ὑπερβολὴν ἐπεικῆς καὶ συγγνωμονικὸς, ἔτι δ’ ἐνεργετικὸς. ὅπερ καὶ μάλιστ’ αὐτὸν ἡμέτρεσε καὶ 4 πολλοὺς ἐποίησεν ἐπιθυμεῖν κοινωνῆσαι τῆς φιλίας. καὶ γὰρ τὸν Σελευκὸν ἐκ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας ἐκπε-
σόντα φιλοτήμως ὑπεδέξατο καὶ κοινὴν παρέδειπτο τούτῳ τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις φίλοις τὴν περὶ αὐτῶν’ 5 εὐδαιμονίαν. διὸ καὶ τότε παρακαλοῦντος αὐτὸν Σελευκοῦ δοῦναι στρατιώτας τοὺς ἀναβησκομένους εἰς Βαβυλώνα προθύμως ὁμιλόγησε καὶ προσ-
επηγγέλατο πάντα συμπράξεων μέχρι ἀνακτήσατο τὴν προϋπάρχουσαν σατραπείαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐν τούτους ἦν.

87. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Εὐρώπην Τελεσφόρος μὲν ὁ Ἀντιγόνον ναῦαρχος διατρίβων περὶ Κόρινθου, ἐπειδὴ Πτολεμαῖον ἑώρα μᾶλλον ἑαυτὸν προαγό-
μενον καὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγμάτων πι-
στευόμενον ἀπάντων, ἐγκαλέσας Ἀντιγόνῳ περὶ τούτων τὰς μὲν ναῦς ἃς εἶχεν ἀπέδοτο, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τοὺς βουλομένους κοινωνεῖν τῆς προ-
2 αἱρέσεως ἀναλαβὼν ὦδια πράγματα συνίστατο. παρ-
ελθὼν γὰρ εἰς Ἡλίῳ ὅσ ἐπὶ φυλάττων τὴν πρὸς Ἀντίγονον φιλίαν, τὴν ἀκρόπολιν ἐνετείχισε καὶ τὴν πόλιν κατεδιοῦσα. ἐσυνάξεν δὲ καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ κατὰ τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν καὶ συναγαγὼν ἀρ-
γυρίου πλείω τῶν πεντήκοντα ταλάντων ξένους 3 ἐμισθοῦτο. Τελεσφόρος μὲν οὖν ξηλοτυπήσας τὴν

1 autòv editors: autòv Fischer, MSS.

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for the insults and for his unwillingness to surrender 313 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 friendship\(^2\); 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,

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\(^1\) 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 Πτολεμαίοι τούτον τὸν τρόπον ἐγένετο προβολής τῆς πρὸς 'Ἀντίγονον φιλίας. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ ὁ 'Ἀντίγονος στρατηγὸς ἦν μὲν τεταγμένος εἰπὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πραγμάτων, πυθόμενος δὲ τὴν ἀπόστασιν τὴν Τελεσφόρου καὶ τὴν κατάληψιν τῆς Ἡλείων πόλεως, ἐτὶ δὲ τὴν σύλησιν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ὀλυμπίαν χρημάτων παρῆλθεν εἰς Πελοπόννησον μετὰ δυνάμεως. καταντήσας δὲ εἰς Ἡλίῳ καὶ τὴν ἑντευξιμαζόμενην ἀκρόπολιν κατασκάψας τὴν τε ἐλευθερίαν ἀπεδωκε τοῖς Ἡλείοις καὶ τὰ χρηματα ἀποκατέστησέν τῷ θεῷ. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τὸν Τελεσφόρον πείσας παρέλαβεν τὴν Κυλλήνην, φρούρουμένην ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ τοῖς Ἡλείοις ἀποκατέστησεν.

88. Ἀμὴ δὲ τούτων πρασομένως Ὁπειρῶται τελευτήσαντος Αἰακίδου τοῦ βασιλέως αὐτῶν 'Ἀλκέτας τῆς βασιλείας παρέδωκαν, ὡς ἦν πεφυγαδευμένος μὲν ὑπὸ Ἀρόμβου τοῦ πατρός, ἀλλοτρίως δὲ διακείμενος πρὸς Κάσανδρον. διὸ καὶ Λυκίσκος ὁ τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας στρατηγοῦς ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου παρῆλθε μετὰ δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Ὁπειροῦ, ἐλπίδας ἔχων Ῥαδίως τῶν Ἀλκέταν ἀποστήσεων τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀσυντάκτων ἐτὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν ὄντων. καταστρατοπεδεύσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ περὶ Κασσωπίαν πόλιν Ἀλκέτας τοὺς μὲν νῦν Ὁλεξανδροῦ καὶ Τεῦκρον ἀπέστειλεν ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις, διακελευσάμενος στρατολογεῖν ὡς πλείστους, αὐτὸς δὲ μεθ' ἢς εἴχη δυνάμεως ἀναζεύξας, ἐπειδὴ ἐπηρεάσθη ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, ἀνέμενε τὴν τῶν τεῖων τεῖων 72.
because he was jealous of the advancement of Ptolemæus, betrayed the friendship of Antigonus. Ptolemæus, 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 Cyllène, 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, who had been banished by his father Arymbus and who was hostile to Cassander. For this reason, Lyciscus, 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, 1. 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 'Αρυμβου Palmer: 'Αρυμβιλου RX, 'Αρυμβιλου F.
4 παρουσίαν. τῶν δὲ περὶ Λυκίσκον ἐπικειμένων καὶ πολὺ τοῖς πλήθεσιν ὑπερεχόντων οἱ μὲν Ἡπειρῶται καταπλαγέντες προσεχώρησαν τοῖς πολεμίοις, ὡς Ἀλκέτας καταλειφθεῖσα κατέφυγεν εἰς Εὐρυμενᾶς 5 πόλιν Ἡπειρωτικῆν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ αὐτοῦ πολιορκουμένου παρεγενήθησαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον βοήθειαν φέροντες τῷ πατρί. γενομένης οὖν μάχης ἱσχυρᾶς ἀνηρέθησαν πολλοί τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν ἄλλοι τέ τινες τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ Μίκυθος ὁ στρατηγὸς καὶ Λύσανδρος Ἀθηναῖος ὁ κατασταθεὶς 6 ἐπὶ τῆς Λευκάδος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Δευνίου βοηθήσαντο τοῖς ἐλαττουμένοις ἐγένετο δευτέρα μάχη, καθ' ἣν οἱ μὲν περὶ Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ Τεύκρον ἤτηθέντες ἐφυγον εἰς τῷ χωρίῳ ἐρμινὼν μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς, ὁ δὲ Λυκίσκος Εὐρυμενᾶς ἐκ-πολιορκηθὼς καὶ διαρπάσας κατέσκαψε.

89. Καθ' δὲ τῇ χρόνῳ Κάσανδρος ἀκτηκώς μὲν τὴν τῶν ἱδίων ἤτταν, ἀγνοών δὲ τὸ μετὰ ταῦτα γεγονός εὐτύχημα κατὰ σποῦδὴν ἤκεν εἰς τὴν Ἡπειρόν βοηθήσων τοὺς περὶ Λυκίσκον. καταλαβὼν δ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τοῦ προτερήματος γεγονότας πρὸς μὲν Ἀλκέταν διαλυσάμενος φιλίαν συνέθετο, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως μέρος ἀναλαβὼν ἀνέζευξεν εἰς τὸν Ἀδριαν πολιορκήσων 'Ἀπολλωνιάτας, ὅτι τῇ φρουρᾷ ἐκβαλόντες τὴν αὐτοῦ προσέθεντο τοῖς Ἰλι-2 λυροῖς. οὐ μὴν οἰ 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 πλὴθεσιν ὑπερέχοντες τοὺς

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

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the forces of Lyciscus were at hand and were far superior in number, the Epirotes were frightened and went over to the enemy; 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 Deiniias 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 Deiniias, a general of Cassander, had taken Tempē in 317 B.C. (chap. 35. 3).
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άντιτεταγμένους φυγεῖν ἤνάγκασαν, δὲ Κάσσανδρος πολλοὺς στρατιώτας ἀποβαλὼν καὶ δύναμιν μὲν οὐκ ἔχων περὶ αὐτὸν ἀξίοχρεω τὴν δὲ χειμερνὴν ὥραν 3 θεωρῶν ἐπανήλθεν εἰς Μακεδονίαν. τούτου δὲ χωρισθέντος Λευκάδιοι προσλαβόμενοι βοήθειαν παρὰ Κορκυραίων ἠξέβαλον τὴν φρουρὰν τοῦ Κασάνδρου. οἶ δ’ Ἡσειρῶταί, χρόνον μὲν τινα διέμενον ὑπ’ Ἀλκέτου δασιλευόμενοι, χρωμένου δ’ αὐτοῦ χαλεπώτερον τοῖς πλήθεσιν αὐτὸν τε κατέσφαξαν καὶ δύο τῶν νιῶν παῖδας ὄντας τὴν ἡλικίαν Ἡσιονέα καὶ Νίσου.

90. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἀσίαν Σέλευκος μετὰ τὴν γενομένην ἤτταν Δημητρίῳ περὶ Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας ἀναλαβὼν παρὰ Πτολεμαίου πεζοὺς μὲν οὐ πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ διακοσίους ἀνέξευ- ξεν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον μεμετεωρισμένος ταῖς ἐλπίσεις ὡστ’ εἰ καὶ μηδεμίαν εἴχε δύναμιν τὸ παράπαν, μετὰ τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν ἴδιων παίδων τὴν εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους ἀνάβασιν ποιεῖσθαι. ὑπελάμβανε γὰρ τοὺς μὲν Βαβυλωνίους διὰ τὴν προ- ὑπάρχουσαν εὔνοιαν ἔτοιμος αὐτῷ προσθήσεσθαι, τοὺς δὲ περὶ Ἀντίγονον μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως μακρὰν ἀπεσπασμένους παραδεδωκέναι καὶ οἰκεῖον τοῖς 2 ἱδίαις ἐπιβολαῖς. τοιαύτης δ’ οὕτως τῆς περὶ αὐτὸν ὀρμής οἱ συνόντες φίλοι θεωροῦντες ὅτι μετ’ αὐτῶν μὲν εἰσὶ παντελῶς ὅλως συνυποτελεῖσθε, τοῖς δὲ πολεμίους ἐφ’ οὓς προάγοντο καὶ δυνάμεις ὑπάρ- χουσιν ἔτοιμοι μεγάλαι καὶ χορηγαὶ λαμπραὶ καὶ 3 συμμάχων πλῆθος, οὐ μετρίως ἠθύμουν, οὐς ὀρῶν 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, returned into
Macedonia. After his departure, the Leucadians,
receiving help from the Coreyræans, drove out Cas-
sander's garrison. For some time the Epirotes con-
tinued to be ruled by Aleetas; but then, since he
was treating the common people too harshly, they
murdered him and two of his sons, Esonius and
Nisus, who were children.  

90. In Asia, 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, 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 enter-
prises. 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, magni-
ificent 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 ὁτι τοὺς Ἀλέξανδρῳ συνεστρατευκότας καὶ δι᾽ ἀρετήν ὑπ᾽ ἐκείνου προηγμένου προσήκει μὴ πάντως δυνάμει καὶ χρήματι πεπρωθότας ἀντέχεσθαι πραγμάτων, ἀλλ᾽ ἐμπειρία καὶ συνέσει, δι᾽ ὅν κάκεινος τὰ μεγάλα καὶ παρὰ πάσι θαυμαζόμενα κατεργάσει. πιστεύειν δὲ δεῖν καὶ ταῖς τῶν θεῶν προφῆτες τὸ τέλος ἔσεσθαι τῆς στρατεύσεως 4 ἠξίων τῆς ἐπιβολῆς. εἰν μὲν γὰρ Βαργχίδαις αὐτοῦ χρηστηριαζομένου τὸν θεὸν προσαγορεύει Σέλευκον βασιλέα, τὸν δὲ Ἀλέξανδρον καὶ τὴν ἐπιστάντα φανερῶς διασημάνα τῷ τῆς ἐσομένης ἡγεμονίας, ὃς δὲ τυχεὶν αὐτοῦ προϊόντος τὸν χρά-5 νον. πρὸς δὲ τούτως ἀπεφαίνετο διότι πάντα γίνεται τὰ καλὰ καὶ παρ᾽ ἄνθρωπος θαυμαζόμενα διὰ πάνων καὶ κυνδύων. ἐπολυτεύετο δὲ καὶ πρὸς τοὺς συστρατεύοντας καὶ κατεσκεύαξεν αὐτὸν ὅταν ἅπασαν, ὥσθ᾽ ἐκαστὸν αἰθέοντες καὶ τὸ παράβολον τῆς τόλμης ἐκουσών ὑπομένειν.

91. Ἐπεὶ δὲ προάγων κατῆντης εἰς Μεσσηνίαν, τῶν ἐν Κάραϊς κατωκισμένων Μακεδόνων οὓς μὲν ἔπεισεν, οὓς δὲ ἐβιάσατο συστρατεύειν αὐτῷ. ὡς δὲ εἰς τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν ἔνεβαλεν, οἱ πλείους τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἀπήντων καὶ προστιθέμενοι 2 πάν ἐφανεν αὐτῷ τὸ δοκοῦν συμπράξειν· τετραετῇ γὰρ χρόνῳ γεγονὼς σατράπης τῆς χώρας ταύτης πάσι προσενήκτο καλῶς, ἐκκαλούμενος τὴν εὐ- νοιαν τοῦ πλῆθους καὶ πόρρῳ πεπρασκευαζό- μενος τοὺς συμπράξεις, έδών αὐτῷ δοθῇ καθος

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.

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them, saying that men who had campaigned with 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 Carae\(^2\) 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

\(^2\) Probably the same as Carrhae, and not to be identified with the Carae of Book 17. 110. 3; 19. 12. 1.
8 ἀμφισβητεῖν ἢγεμονίας. προσεχώρησε δ’ αὐτῷ καὶ Πολύαρχος, τεταγμένος ἐπὶ τινος διοικήσεως, μετὰ στρατιωτῶν πλείονων ἡ χιλίων. οἱ δὲ διαφυλάττοντες τὴν πρὸς 'Αντίγονον φιλιάν, ὀρῶντες ἀκατάσχετον οὖσαν τὴν τοῦ πλήθους ὀρμήν, συνέφευγον εἰς τὴν ἄκραν, ἣς φύλαξ ἀπεδέδεικτο

4 Δίφιλος. οὐ δὲ Σέλευκος συστησάμενος πολεορκίαν καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἔλων τὴν ἄκραν ἐκομόσατο τὰ φυλαττόμενα σῶματα τῶν φίλων καὶ τῶν παῖδων, ὅσοι παρεδόθησαν εἰς φυλακὴν παρ’ Ἀντίγονον μετὰ τὴν ἐκ Βαβυλώνος εἰς Αὐγούστον ἀποχώρησαν.

5 ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦτων γενόμενος στρατιώτας συνῆγαγεν καὶ συναγοράσας ὑπὸν οὐκ ἀνεδίδοτες δυναμένους χράσθαι. τάσι δὲ φιλανθρώπως ὀμολογεῖ καὶ καθωστάς εἰς ἀγαθᾶς ἐλπίδας ἔστημος εἰς καὶ προθύμους ἐν πάσῃ περιστάσει τοὺς συγκυνδυνεύοντας. Σέλευκος μὲν οὖν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἀνεκτήσατο τὴν Βαβυλωνίαν.

92. Νικάνορος δὲ τοῦ περὶ Μηδίαν στρατηγοῦ συναγαγόντος ἐπὶ αὐτῶν ἐκ τῆς Μηδίας καὶ Περσίδος καὶ τῶν σύνεγγυς τοῖς στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων ὑπείρεις δὲ περὶ ἐπτακισχιλίως ὄρμησαν κατὰ σπουδὴν ἀπαντήσαν τοῖς πολεμίως. 2 εἰς δὲ τοὺς σύμπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν τρισχιλίων, ὑπείρεις δὲ τετρακισχιλίως. διαβάς δὲ τῶν Τίγρων ποταμῶν καὶ πυρηνόμενος ὅλων ἡμερῶν ὅδον ἀπέκειν τοὺς πολεμίους, ἐκρωψε τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν τοῖς πλησίον ἔλεσε, διανοούμενος 3 ἀπροσόδοκητον ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν. οὐ δὲ Νικάνωρ ἐπειδὴ παραγενθὲσθαι ἐπὶ τῶν Τίγρων ποταμῶν οὐχ ἡμίσκε τοὺς πολεμίους, κατεστρατοπέδευσε πρὸς τὴν βασιλικὴν σταθμῷ, νομίζων αὐτῶς.
BOOK XIX. 91. 2—92. 3

a bid for supreme power. He was joined also by 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,
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πεφευγέναι μακρότερον. ἐπιγενομένης δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ τῶν περὶ Νικάνορα καταστροφοκτόνως καὶ ῥαθύμως ἔχοντων τὰ περὶ τὰς φυλακὰς ἐπιπεσῶν ὁ Σέλευκος ἄφιυν πολλήν ταραχὴν καὶ κατάπληξιν ἀκατεσκεύασε· συναφάντων γὰρ μάχην τῶν Περσῶν συνέβη τὸν τε σατράπην αὐτῶν Εὐαγρὸν πεσεῖν καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἡγεμόνων. οὐ δὲ συμβᾶντος οἱ πλείους τῶν στρατιωτῶν τὰ μὲν τὸν κίνδυνον καταπληγομένοι, τὰ δὲ προσκόπτοντες τοῖς ὑπ' Ἀντιγόνου πραττομένοις μετεβάλοντο πρὸς Σέλευκον.

ὁ δὲ Νικάνωρ μετ' ὀλίγων ἀπολευθεῖσα καὶ δεδιώκος μὴ παραδοθῇ τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἐφυγε μετὰ τῶν φίλων διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου. Σέλευκος δὲ δυνάμεως ἀδράς κυριεύσας καὶ φιλανθρώπους πάσι προσφέρομενος ῥάξις προσηγάγετο τὴν τε Σουσιανὴν καὶ Μηδίαν καὶ τινὰς τῶν σύνεγγυς τόπων· περὶ τε τῶν διωκημένων ἐγραφεῖ πρὸς Πιτολεμαῖον καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους φίλους, ἔχων ἥδη βασιλικὸν ἀνάστημα καὶ δόξαν ἀξίων ἡγεμονίας.

93. "Αμα δὲ τούτως πραττομένοις Πιτολεμαῖος μὲν διέτριβε περὶ Κολῆν Συρίαν, νενικηκὼς Δημήτριον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου παρατάξει μεγάλη. δὲν πυθανομένοις εκ Κυλικίας ἀνεστραφέναι καὶ στρατοπεδεύειν περὶ τὴν ἀνω Συρίαν, προεχειρίσῳ τοὺς ἀυτὸν φίλων Κιλλήν τὸν Μακεδόνα· τούτω δὲ δοὺς δύνασθαι ἤλθεῖν προσέταξεν ἐκδιώξαι τὸν Δημήτριον τὸ παράπαν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας ἡ περικαταλαβόντα συντρίψαι. τούτου δὲ ὄντος κατὰ πορείαν Δημήτριος διὰ τῶν σκοπῶν ἀκούσας τὸν Κιλλήν.
believing that they had fled to a greater distance 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 Evager 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 Antigonus. 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 Antigonus’ son Demetrius in a great battle. 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. 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.

1 καταπεφρονηκότως Stephanus: καταπεφρονηκότων.
Diodorus of Sicily

στρατοπεδεύειν καταπεφρονηκότως περὶ Μυὸντα, τὴν μὲν ἀποσκευὴν ἀπέλιπτε, τοὺς δὲ στρατιώτας εὐλόγων παραλαβὼν νυκτὸς πορείαν σύντομον ἐποιήσατο, προσπεσὼν δὲ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐκδικήσεις φυλακῆς ἀφίνω τῆς τε δυνάμεως ἀνευ μάχης ἐκκερίσθησεν καὶ αὐτὸν τὸν στρατηγὸν ἡξόγρησε. τῇ λικοῦτοι δὲ εὐτυχήσατος γεγενημένου τὴν ἦτταν ἀναμαχήσαται διειλήφει. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τὸν Πτολεμαίον ὑπολαμβάνων ἦξειν ἐπὶ αὐτὸν μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως, ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο προβλήματα τῆς παρεμβολῆς πονησάμενος ἐλη καὶ λίμνας. ἐγραφε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν πατέρα περὶ τοῦ γενομένου κατορθώματος, παρακαλῶν αὐτὸν ἡ δύναμιν ἀποστείλαι τὴν ταχίστην ἑ καὶ αὐτὸν παραβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἱσραήλ. ὁ δὲ Ἀντιγόνος ἑτύγχανε μὲν ὧν ἐν Κελαιαίς τῆς Φρυγίας, κομμασάμενος δὲ τὴν ἑπιστολὴν ἕχαρι διαφερόντως ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν τὸν ύπὸ νέον ὅτα κατωρθωκέναι δὲ αὐτοῦ καὶ φαίνεσθαι βασιλείας ἄξιον. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν ἀνέξευσεν ἐκ τῆς Φρυγίας καὶ τὸν Ταύρον ὑπερβαλὼν ὅλης ἡμέρας συνέμιξε τοῖς περὶ τῶν Δημήτριον. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν Ἀντιγόνου παρουσίαν καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς ἡγεμόνας καὶ φίλους ἐβούλευσε πότερον συμβόρευε μένειν καὶ ἀγωνίζεται περὶ τῶν ὅλων κατὰ Συρίαν ἡ προάγει εἰς Λυγυππον καὶ πολεμεῖν ἐκείθεν, καθάπερ καὶ πρότερον Περδίκκα. πάντες οὖν συνεβούλευσαν μὴ διακινδυνεῦσαι πρὸς δύναμιν πολλαπλασίων καὶ θηρίων πλῆθος, ἔτι δὲ στρατηγὸν ἀγίτητον.

1 καὶ before παρακαλῶν omitted by Dindorf.

1 Myus in Syria is otherwise unknown.
was carelessly encamped at Myus, left his baggage behind and with his soldiers in light equipment made a forced march; then, falling suddenly upon the enemy during the early morning watch, he captured the army without a battle and took the general himself prisoner. 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 Perdicas. 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 Cilices and his staff to Ptolemy alive, thus repaying Ptolemy for his generosity after Gaza (chap. 85. 3).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

eυχερέστερον γὰρ πολλὰ διαγωνιέσθαι κατὰ τὴν Ἀιγυπτίων, ταῖς τε χορηγίαις ὑπερέχουσα καὶ τῶν ἡμῶν ἀριθμῶν πλούτου ἀρετής συνεχύστηκε, διὸ καὶ θύμων ἐκλυπεῖν τὴν Σύριαν κατέσκοψε τὰς ἀξιολογομᾶς τῶν, κε-κρατημένων πόλεων, ἶκην μὲν τῆς Φοινίκης Συ-ρίας, Ἰόππην δὲ καὶ Σαμάρειαν καὶ Γάζαν τῆς Συρίας, αὐτῶς δὲ τὴν δύναμιν ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τῶν χρημάτων ὅσα δυνατόν ἦν ἄγειν ἡ φέρειν ἐπισκόπηθεν εἰς Ἀιγυπτίων.

94. Ἀντίγονος δὲ ἀκινδύνως ἀνακτησάμενος τὴν τε Σύριαν πάσαν καὶ Φοινίκην ἐπεβάλετο στρατεύ- ειν ἐπὶ τὴν χώραν τῶν Ἀραβῶν τῶν καλουμένων Ναβαταίων. κρίνεις γὰρ τὸ έθνος τούτο τῶν ἐαυτοῦ πραγμάτων ἀλλότριον εἶναι, προεχειρίσατο τῶν αὐτῶ φιλῶν Ἀθηναίων, δούς δὲ αὐτῶ τερτοῦ μὲν εὐδόκους τετρακισχιλίους, ἱππεῖς δὲ τοὺς ἐπιτη- δείους εἰς δρόμον ἐξακοσίους συνέταξεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀφ' ἐκαὶ τὴν λείαν πᾶσαν ἀπο- τεμέσθαι.

2. Χρήσιμον δ' ἔστι τῶν ἀγνοούντων ἐνεκα διελθεὶν τὰ νόμιμα τῶν Ἀραβῶν τούτων, οἷς χρώμενοι δοκοῦσι τὴν ἔλευσιν διαφυλάττειν. έχουσι τοῖ- νων τὸν βίον ὑπαίθριον, πατρίδα καλοῦσες τὴν ἀοίκητον τὴν μὴτε ποταμῶν ἐχουσάν μὴτε κρήνας δαμαλέις εξ ἦν δυνατῶν στρατόπεδον πολέμουν 3 ὑπερύσσασθαι. νόμος δ' ἔστιν αὐτῶς μὴτε σίτου σπείρων μὴτε φυτεύειν μὴ ὕδειν φυτῶν καρποφόρων μὴτε οἰνῶν χρήσασθαι μὴτε οἰκίαν κατασκευάζειν· δὲ δ' ἀν παρὰ ταύτα ποιών εὐρύσκεται, θάνατον αὐτῶ

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 raised the most noteworthy of the cities that he had captured: Akē in Phoenician Syria, and Ioppē, 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 Antigonus 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. χρῶνται δὲ τῷ νόμῳ τούτῳ διαλαμβάνοντες τοὺς ταύτα κτωμένους ἀναγκασθέσθαι βαδίσως ὑπὸ τῶν δυνατῶν ἕνεκα τῆς τούτων χρείας ποιεῖν τὸ προστασσόμενον. τρέφοντι δ᾿ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν καμήλους, οἱ δὲ πρόβατα, τὴν έρημον ἐπινέμοντες. οὐκ ὁλίγων δ᾿ οὕτων Ἀραβικῶν ἐθνῶν τῶν τὴν ἔρημον ἐπινεμόντων οὕτω πολὺ τῶν ἄλλων προέχουσι ταῖς εὐπορίαις, τὸν ἀριθμὸν οὖντες 5 οὐ πολὺ πλείους τῶν μυρίων· εἰσάθαι γὰρ αὐτῶν οὐκ ὁλίγοι κατάγειν ἐπὶ βάλλασσαν λιβανωτόν τε καὶ σμύρναν καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν ἁρωμάτων, διαιδέχομενοι παρὰ τῶν κομψότων ἐκ τῆς Ἐβδαίμονος καλομεμένης Ἀραβίας. φιλελεύθεροι δὲ εἰσὶ διαφέροντες καὶ ὡτὲν πολεμίων δύναμις ἄδρα προσήκη, φεύγουσιν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, ταύτῃ χρώμενοι ὀχυρώματι· ἄνδρος γὰρ οὗτα τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις ἀνεπίβατος ἐστί, τούτοις δὲ κατασκευαζόσων ἁγγεία κατὰ γῆς ὀρυκτά κεκοιμημένα μόνοις παρέχεται τῇ 6 ἀσφάλειας. τῆς γὰρ γῆς οὕσης τῆς μὲν ἄργιλωδος, τῆς δὲ πέτραν ἔχουσης μαλακὴν ὁρύγματα μεγάλα ποιοῖσιν ἐν αὐτῇ, διὸ τὰ μὲν στόμα μικρὰ παντελῶσι κατασκευάζοντας κατὰ βάθους δ᾿ αἰεὶ μᾶλλον εὐρυχωρῆ ποιοῦτες τὸ τελευταῖον τηλικοῦτ᾿ ἀποτελοῦσι τὸ μέγεθος ὅστε γίνεσθαι πλευρᾶν ἐκά- 7 στὴν πλέθρον. ταύτα δὲ τὰ ἁγγεία πληροῦντες ὑδατος ὀμβρίου τὰ στόματ᾿ ἐμφράττουσι καὶ ποιοῦντες ἑσπέραν τῇ λουτὴ χώρᾳ σημεῖα καταλείπουσιν ἐαυτοῖς μὲν γεγυνωσκόμενα, τοῖς δ᾿ ἄλλοις ἀνεπι- 8 νόητα. ποτίζοντι δὲ καὶ τὴν λείαιν δι᾿ ἡμερῶν τριῶν, ὅπως ἐν ταῖς ἄνδραλίαις καὶ φυγαῖς μὴ προσ-

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

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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, othets 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 Eudaemon.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 fortress ²; 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 unrecognized by others. They water their cattle every other day, so that, if they flee through waterless places, they may not need a continuous

¹ 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.

² About 100 feet.
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dėwntai suvelchon ūdātwn.自主创新 trophē krēasi kai gālakti kai tōn ēk tīs ē̄̄s 10 phυmēnōn tōs ἐπιτηδείους. fūsētai gār par'自主创新 tōs tōn pēperi kai ἀπὸ tōn dēndrōn' méli polē tō kaloīmenon agron, dē chrōntai potō meb' ūdastos. ē̄̄tē dē kai ἀlla gēnē tōn Ἀράβων, ὃν ἔννα kai gēwryeis μυκήμενα tōs φορολογούμενους kai met-ē̄̄chei tōn自主创新 tōs Σώρουs plēn tōu kataσκηνον ἐν oikiais.

95. Ἀν ὅν νόμμα tōn Ἀράβων τοιαῦται εἶναι συμβέβηκεν. ὑπογύνου δ'自主创新 tōs自主创新 οὐσίως πανηγύρεως, εἰς ἤν εἰώθαισιν οἱ περίουσι κατανῦν οἱ ἐν ἄποδοσώμενοι tōn φορτίων, οἱ δ' ἀγοράσοντες τι tōn自主创新 χρημάτων, εἰς ταύτην ἐπορεύθησαν, ἀπολυπόντες ἐπὶ τινος πέτρας τὰς κτήσεις καὶ τοὺς 2 προσβυτάτους, ἐτι δὲ τέκνα kai γυναίκας. τὸ δὲ χωρίον ὑπῆρχεν ὄχυρον μὲν καὶ ἄπευζολη ἀτελ-χιστον δὲ, kai tīs oikoumēnēs ἀπέχον δυεῖν ἔνεργων ṣδόν.

Oī δὲ peri tōn Ἀθήναιον παρατηρήσαντες τοῦτον τὸν καιρὸν ὄρμησαν ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν εὐξεῖνον ἔχοντες τὴν δύναμιν: διανύσαντες δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰδουμαιάς ἐπαρχίας ἐν ἡμέρας τρισὶ καὶ νυξὶ ταῖς ἤς στάδιαν διαχυλίσαντες καὶ διακόσιον ἐλαθον τοὺς Ἀραβας peri μέσας νύκτας καταλαβόμενοι τὴν 3 πέτραν. εὐθὺς δὲ τῶν ἐγκατειλημμένων οὐχ μὲν ἄνήρουν, οὐς δ' ἐξώγρουν, ἐνίους δὲ τραυματίας

1 καὶ ἀπὸ tōn dēndrōn Wesseling: ἀπὸ tōn dēndrōn καὶ.

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 90
supply of water. They themselves use as food flesh 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," 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 rock their possessions and their old men, also their women and their children. This place is exceedingly strong but unwalled, 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 stades from the district of Idumaeæ 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 Idumææ," is given as 300 stades, about 34 miles.
ἀπέλυσον καὶ τοῦ μὲν λιβανωτοῦ καὶ τῆς σμύρνης συνεσκευάσαντο τὸ πλείον μέρος, ἀργυρίου δὲ περὶ πεντακόσια τάλαντα. ἐνδιατρύματες δὲ οὖ πλείω χρόνον φυλακῆς ἐωθινῆς εὗθὺς ἀνέστρεφαν κατὰ σπουδὴν, διαλαμβάνοντες ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων διωχθήσεσθαι. διατείναντες δὲ σταδίους διακοσίους κατεστρατοπέδευσαν, οὔτε κατάκοποι καὶ ῥαθύμως ἔχοντες τὰ περὶ τὰς φυλακὰς, ὡς ἂν νομίζοντες μὴ πρότερον δύνασθαι τοὺς πολεμίους ἐλθεῖν δυνέν ἦ τριῶν ἡμερῶν. οἱ δὲ "Ἀραβὲς πυθόμενοι παρὰ τῶν ἐωρακότων τὸ στρατόπεδον παραχρῆμα ἥθροισθήσαν καὶ τὴν πανήγυριν ἀπολυπόντες ἤκοι ἐπὶ τὴν πέτραν παρὰ δὲ τῶν τραυματιῶν μαθόντες τὰ γε-5 γονότα κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐδίωκον τοὺς "Ελλήνας. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον στρατοπεδευσάντων καταπεφρονήκοτος καὶ διὰ τῶν κόπων ἐν ὑπνῷ καθεστῶ- των ἔλαβον τινὲς τῶν αἰχμαλώτων διαδράντες, παρ'-ἀν οἱ Ναβαταῖοι μαθόντες τὰ κατὰ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπέθεντο τῇ στρατοπεδείᾳ περὶ τρίτην φυλακήν, οὗτε οὐκ ἔλασσαν ἀκταικοσκλῖνων. καὶ τοὺς πλείονες μὲν ἐν ταῖς κοίταις οὔτε ἐριττοὶ κατέσφαξαν, τοὺς δὲ διεγειρομένους καὶ χωροῦντας εἰς ὅπλα κατηκότιξαν. καὶ πέρας οἱ μὲν πεζοὶ πάντες ἁγγ—

6 Οἱ μὲν οὖν περὶ τὸν Ἀθήναιον ἐν ἀρχῇ κατορθώ-

σαντες ἐξ ὑστέρου διὰ τὴν ἐαυτῶν ἀβουλίαν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐσφάλησαν· ταῖς γὰρ εὐτυχίαις εἰσθεν ὡς ἐπίπαν ἄκολουθεὶν ῥαθύμω καὶ καταφρόνησις. 92
wounded he left behind; and of the frankincense and myrrh he gathered together the larger part, and about five hundred talents of silver. Delaying no longer than the early morning watch, 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, 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 Athenæus 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 Athenæus, 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 ἔωθυφη, we may translate: "Delaying no longer than a single watch, he departed at top speed 

2 About 22½ miles.

1 ἔωθυφη added by Kallenberg.
7 διόπερ ἐνοι προσηκόντως ὑπολαμβάνουσιν εὐχερέστερον ὑπάρχειν συμφοράς ἐνεγκαὶ ἐπιδεξίως ἢ τὰς εὐμεγέθεις εὐημερίας ἐμφόρονος: 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 ἐπανῆλθον εἰς τὴν πέτραν τὰ σφέτερα κεκομισμένοι, πρὸς δὲ Ἀντίγονον ἐπιστολὴν γράφαντες Συρίων γράμματα τῶν μὲν περὶ Ἀθηναίων κατηγόρουν ὑπὲρ ἑαυτῶν δὲ ἀπελευ-2 γοντο. ὃ δὲ Ἀντίγονος ἀντέγραφεν αὐτοῖς, προσμαρτυρῶν ὡς δικαίως μὲν ἠμύναντο, τῶν δὲ περὶ Ἀθηναίων κατηγορεῖ, φάσκων παρὰ τὰς δεδομένας ἐντολὰς ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ πεποίησθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν. τούτῳ δὲ ἔπραττε κρύπτων τὴν ἑαυτοῦ προαιρεσιν καὶ βουλόμενος ὑπαγαγότας τοὺς βαρβάρους εἰς ῥάθυ-μίναν, ὅπως ἀνελπίστως ἐπιθέμενος κρατήσῃ τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, οὐ γὰρ γάρ διαν ἦν ἀνευ δόλου τῶν ἀν-δρῶν περιγενέσθαι νομίζαν, ἐξηλωκότων καὶ 3 καταφυγῇ ἀπρόσιτον ἐχόντων τὴν ἔρημον. οἱ δὲ Ἄραβες περιχαρεῖς μὲν ἦσαν ἐπὶ τῷ δοκεῖν ἀπολελύσθαι μεγάλων φόβων, οὐ μὴν παυστῶς ἐπι-στευόν γε τοὺς Ἀντίγονον λόγοις, ἀλλὰ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἔχοντες ἀμφιδοξομένας σκοπούσι μὲν κατέστησαν ἐπὶ τῶν λόφων, ἀφ’ ὅν ἦν γάρ διάδοι συναρπάζον παρρωθεὶν τὰς εἰς τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐμβολὰς, αὐτοὶ δὲ συνταξά-μενοι τὰ περὶ ἑαυτοὺς προσηκόντως ἐκαραδόκουν 4 τὸ ἀποβησόμενον. ὃ δὲ Ἀντίγονος φιλοποιημά-μενος χρόνον τινὰ τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ νομίσας αὐτοὺς ἐξηπατημένους παραδεδωκέναι τὸν καθ’
wont to follow success. For this reason some rightly 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
Diodorus of Sicily

αὐτῶν καὶ, ἐξελεξεφι ζ ἄπασης τῆς δυνάμεως πεζοὺς μὲν ψιλοὺς καὶ πρός δρόμον εἰς πεφυκότας τετρακισχιλίους, ἦπεις δὲ πλείους τῶν τετρακισ-
χιλίων καὶ τούτοις μὲν παρῆγγειλε φέρειν ἀπορα σὺτα πλείονων ἥμερῶν, Δημήτριον δὲ τὸν υἱὸν καταστήσας ἡγεμόνα πρώτης φυλακῆς ἐξέσπειμε, προστάξας κολάσαι τοὺς "Ἀραβας καὶ" ὃν ἂν δύ-
νηται τρόπον.

97. Ὁδεῖς μὲν οὖν ἐφ' ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἀνοδία πο-
ρενόμενος ἐσπευδή λαθείν τοὺς βαρβάρους, οἱ δὲ σκοτοὶ κατανοησάντες πολεμίαν δύναμιν εἰσβεβλη-
κύλιν ἐσήμηναν τοὺς Ναβαταίους διὰ τῶν συγκει-
μένων πυροῦν. διόπερ οἱ βάρβαροι νομίσαντες συντόμως ἥκειν τοὺς "Ἑλλήνας, ἐλαὶ μὲν τὴν πέτραν ἀπέθεντο τὰς ἀποσκευὰς καὶ φυλακὴν τὴν ἠκανθὴν ἐπέστησαν, οὕτως μιᾶς ἀναβάσεως χειροποιήτου, αὐτοὶ δὲ διελόμενοι τὴν λείαν ἄλλοι κατ' ἄλλους

2 τῶπους ἀπῆλαυνον εἰς τὴν ἔρημον. Δημήτριος δὲ παραγενόμενος εἰς τὴν πέτραν καὶ τὴν λείαν καταλαβὼν ἀπηλλαγμένην προσβολὰς συνεχεῖς ἐποιεῖτο τῷ χωρίῳ. ἀμυνομένων δὲ τῶν ἐνδον εὐρύστως καὶ περιγυμνομένων ραδίως διὰ τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν τόπων τότε μὲν μέχρι δείλης ἀγωνι-

σάμενοι ἀνεκαλέσατο τῇ σάλπιγγι τοὺς στρατιώτας.

3 Τῇ δ' υστεραίᾳ προσαγαγόντος αὐτοῦ τῇ πέτρᾳ τῶν βαρβάρων τις ἀνεβόησεν "Βασιλεῦ Δημήτριε, τί βουλόμενοι ἢ τίνος ἀναγκάζοντος πολεμεῖς ἡμᾶς, οὐκοῦντας ἐν ἔρημία καὶ τόποις οὔθ' ὑδρῷ ἐχούσιν οὐτε σῖτον οὔτε οἶνον οὔτ' ἄλλο τι ἀπλῶς οὐδέν 96
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.

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 εἰσβεβηκικαίν Dindorf: εἰσβεβηκικαίν.
4 τῶν παρ’ ύμῖν εἰς τὴν χρείαν ἄνηκόντων; ἤμεῖς γὰρ οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ προσέμενοι δουλεύειν συμπε- 
φεύγαμεν εἰς χώραν σπανίζουσαν πάντων τῶν ἐν 
τοῖς ἄλλοις χρησίμων καὶ βίον ἐξόμεθα ζῆν ἔρημον 
καὶ θηριώδη παντελῶς, οὐδὲν ύμᾶς βλάπτόντες. 
ἀξιούμεν οὐν καὶ σὲ καὶ τὸν πατέρα μὴ ἄδικε ἦμᾶς, ἀλλὰ λαβόντας δωρεὰς παρ’ ἦμῶν ἀπαγαγεῖν 
τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ φίλους νομίζειν Ναβαταῖως εἰς 
5 τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον. οὕτε γὰρ βουλόμενοι δύνασαι 
μένειν ἐνταῦθα πλείους ἡμέρας, ἀπορούμενοι 
ὐδατός καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιτηδείων ἀπάντων, οὐθὲ 
ἡμᾶς δύνασαι συναναγκάσαι βίον ζῆν ἔτερον, ἀλλὰ 
tινας αἰχμαλώτους ἔξεις δούλους αὐθίμους καὶ 
ζῆν 6 οὐκ ἄν ὑπομείναντας ἐν ἄλλοις νομίμοις." ῥηθέντων 
τὸν δὲ τοιούτων λόγον Δημήτριος μὲν ἀπαγα- 
γὼν τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοὺς πρέσβεις 
ἀποστέλλειν περὶ τούτων· οἱ δὲ Ἀράβες ἐξε- 
πεμψαν τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους, οἳ παραπλησία τοῖς 
προερημένοις διελθόντες ἐπείσαν δεξάμενον δῶρα 
τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν παρ’ αὐτοῖς διαλύσασθαι. 
98. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος λαβὼν ὁμήρους καὶ 
tὰς ὁμολογηθείσας ὄφεις ἀνέζευξεν ἀπὸ τῆς πέ- 
tρας· διατείνας δὲ σταδίους τριάκοσίους κατεστρα- 
tοπέθευσεν πλησίον τῆς Ἀσφαλτίτιδος λίμνης, ὡς 
tὴν φύσιν οὐκ ἄξιον παραδραμεῖν ἀνεπισήμων 
tον. κεῖται γὰρ κατὰ μέσην τὴν σατραπείαν τῆς 
Ἰδομείας, τῷ μὲν μήκει παρεκτείνουσα στα- 
δίον μᾶλιστα που πεντακοσίους, τῷ δὲ πλάτει 
περὶ ἕξήκοντα. τὸ δ’ ύδωρ ἔχει διάπικρον καὶ 

1 τὰ added by Hertlein.

1 Cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 7.1.
that pertain to the necessities of life among you. 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.  

98. Demetrius received hostages and the gifts that had been agreed upon and departed from the rock. After marching for three hundred stades, he camped near the Dead Sea, 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. Its water is very bitter and of exceedingly

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2 About 34 miles, but cp. chap. 95. 2, and note.
3 Literally, the Asphalatic Lake. The rest of this chapter repeats Book 2. 48. 6-9, almost verbally.
4 About 57½ and 7 miles respectively. The actual length to-day is about 47 miles.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

καθ’ ύπερβολήν δυσώδες, ὥστε μὴ ἤχθων δύνασθαι τρέφειν μὴ ἁλλο τῶν καθ’ ύδατος εἰωθότων ζῴων εἶναι. ἐξειδελλοῦμεν δὲ εἰς αὐτὴν ποταμῶν μεγάλων τῇ γυλυκτητῇ διαφόρων τούτων μὲν περιγίνεται κατὰ τὴν δυσώδιαν, εἰς αὐτῆς δὲ μέσης ἐκφυσά κατ’ ἐναυτὸν ἀσφάλτου στερεάς μέγεθος ποτὲ μὲν μεῖζον ἢ τρίπλεθρον, ἔστι δ’ ὅτ’ οὐ πολὺ λειπόμενον πλέθρου εἶπ’ οὔ δὲ συνήθως οἱ περιοικοῦντες βάρβαροι τὸ μὲν μεῖζον καλοῦσιν ταύρον, τὸ δὲ ἔλασσον μόσχον. ἐπιπλεοῦσι δὲ τῆς ἀσφάλτου πελαγίας ὁ τόπος φαίνεται τοῖς εἰς ἀποστήματος θεωροῦσιν οἴονει τις νῆσος. τὴν δὲ ἐκπτωσιν φανερὰν συμβαίνει γίνεσθαι πρὸ ἡμερῶν εἰκοσικυκλῳ γὰρ τῆς λίμνης ἐπὶ πολλοὺς σταδίους ὁμοίῳ τῆς ἀσφάλτου προσπίπτει μετὰ πνεύματος μοχθῆρος καὶ πᾶς ὁ περὶ τὸν τόπον ἁγιοὺς καὶ χρυσός καὶ χαλκὸς ἀποβάλλει τὴν ἴδιότητα τοῦ χρώματος. ἄλλ’ αὐτῇ μὲν ἀποκαθίσταται πάλιν ἐπειδὰν ἀναφυσικὴν συμβῇ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀσφάλτον’ ὁ δὲ πλησίον τόπος ἐμπυροῦ ὅν καὶ δυσώδης ποιεῖ τὰ σώματα τῶν περιοικούντων ἐπίνοσα καὶ παντελῶς ὀλιγοχρόνα. ἀγαθὴ δ’ ἔστι φωκικόφυτος ὅσην αὐτῇς συμβαίνει διειλήφθαι ποταμοῦς χρησίμως ἡ πηγάς δυναμέναι ἀρδεύειν. γίνεται δὲ περὶ τῶν τόπων τούτων ἐν αὐλώνι τινί καὶ τὸ καλοῦμενον βάλσαμον, εἰς οὖ πρόσοδον ἀδρὰν εἶναι συμβαίνει, οὐδ’ αὖν μὲν τῆς ἄλλης οἰκουμένης εὐρυσκομένου

1 εἴναι added by Stephanus from Book 2. 48. 7.
2 μετὰ added by Wesseling from Book 2. 48. 8.

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

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foul odour, so that it can support neither fish nor any 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. 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, 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 rivers or is supplied with springs that can irrigate it. In a certain valley in this region there grows what is called balsam, from which there is a great income since nowhere else in the inhabited world is this plant

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2 Twenty-two days in Book 2. 48. 8.
3 *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.
τοῦ φυτοῦ, τῆς δὲ εἰς αὐτοῦ χρείας εἰς φάρμακα
toῖς ἱατροῖς καθ’ ὑπερβολὴν εὐθετοῦσι.

99. Τὴν δὲ ἐκπίπτουσαν ἀσφάλτου οἱ περιουκοῦν-
tes ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν· τὴν λίμνην διαρτά-
ζουσι πολεμικῶς διακείμενοι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἀνευ
πλοίων ἰδιαζόντως τὴν κομιδὴν ποιοῦμεν. παρα-
σκευασάμενοι γὰρ δέσμας καλάμωι εὐμεγέθεις
ἐμβάλλουσι εἰς τὴν λίμνην· ἔπε δὲ τούτων ἐπι-
καθήνται οὐ πλεῖω τριῶν, ὅπι δύο μὲν ἔχοντες
προσδεδεμένας πλάτας κατηλατοῦσιν, εἰς δὲ φορῶν
tόξα τοὺς προσπλέοντας εἰς τοῦ πέραν ἡ βιάζεις
2 τολμῶντας ἁμύνεται. ὅταν δὲ πλησίον γένονται
τῆς ἀσφάλτου, πελέκεις ἔχοντες ἐπιπηδοῦσι καὶ καθ-
άπερ μαλακῆς πέτρας ἀποκόπτουσι γεμίζουσι
τὴν δέσμην, ἔτι ἀποπλέουσιν εἰς τοὺς τοῦτοι. ἂν δὲ
τις αὐτῶν ἀποστῇ τῆς δέσμης διαλυθεῖσας μὴ
dυνάμενος νεῶ, οὐ καταδύεται καθάπερ ἐν τοῖς ἀλ-
λοις ὦδασιν, ἀλλὰ ἐπινήχεται τοῖς ἐπισταμένοις
3 ὦμοίωσ. φύσει γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ ὕγρον παραδέχεται
βάρος δὲ συμβαίνει μετέχειν αὐξήσεως ἡ πνεύματος,
ἐξω τῶν στερεῶν, ἃ τὴν πυκνότητα δοκεῖ παρα-
πλησίαν ἔχειν ἀργύρω καὶ χρυσῷ καὶ μολύβδῳ καὶ
toῖς ὄμοίωσ· καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πολὺ βραδύτερον
καταφέρεται τῶν αὐτῶν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις λίμναις
ριπτουμένων. ταῦτῃ δὲ ἔχοντες οἱ βάρβαροι πρόσ-
οδον ἀπάγουσι τὴν ἀσφάλτου εἰς τὴν Λίγυπτον
καὶ πωλοῦσιν εἰς τὰς ταρχείας τῶν νεκρῶν ἡ
μυγνυμένης γὰρ ταῦτα τοῖς λοιποῖς ἀρώμασιν οὐ
dυνατὸν γενέσθαι τὴν τῶν σωμάτων φυλακῆς
πολυχρόνον.

100. Ὅ δ’ Ἀντίγονος, ἐπανελθόντος τοῦ Δη-
μητρίου καὶ τὰ κατὰ μέρος τῶν πεπραγμένων
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found, and its use as a drug is very important to 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

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1 ὁ δὲ added by Schaefer.  2 ἀντιδιωκε added by Capps.
ἀπαγγείλαντος, ἔπει μὲν τῇ συνθέσει τῇ πρὸς τοὺς Ναβαταίους ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ, λέγων ὅτι πολλοὶ θρασυτέρους πεποίηκε τοὺς βαρβάρους ἕκαστος ἀτιμωρήτους· δόξειν γὰρ αὐτὸς τετευχέναι συγγνώμης οὐ καί ἐπεικεῖσθαι ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀδυναμίαν τοῦ κρατῆσαι· ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ κατασκέψεως τῆς λίμνης καὶ δοκείν εὑρήκεναι τινὰ τῇ βασιλείᾳ πρόσοδον ἐπαινέσας ἐπὶ μὲν ταύτης ἐπιμελητηρίῳ ἐταξεὶ Ιερόνυμον

2 τὸν τὰς ἱστορίας συγγράμματα, τούτων δὲ συνετέκτου πλοῦτα παρασκευάσασθαι καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν ἀσφαλτον ἀναλαβόντα συνάγειν εἰς τινὰ τόπον. οὐ μὴν ἀπέβη γε καὶ τὸ τέλος κατὰ τὴν ἐλπίδα τών περὶ τὸν Ἀντίγονον· οἱ γὰρ Ἀράβες συστραφέντες εἰς ἔξοχοις, ἔπιπλευσάντες ἐν ταῖς δέσμαις ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς πλοῖοις, σχεδὸν ἀπαντᾶν κατα-3 ετῶνεισάν. ἔξις οὐ δὴ συνέβη τὸν Ἀντίγονον ἀπογνώναι τὰς προσώπους ταύτας διὰ τὸ γεγονός παράπτωμα καὶ διὰ τὸ τὸν νοῦν ἔχειν πρὸς ἐτέρους μελζοσι. παρεγένετο γὰρ κατὰ τούτους τοὺς καυ-ροὺς βυβλιαφόρος ἔχων ἐπιστολὴν παρὰ Νικάνορος τοῦ ὀστρατηγοῦ τῆς τε Μηδίας καὶ τῶν ἁνων¹ σατρα-πεων· ἐν ταύτῃ δ’ ἦν γεγραμμένον περὶ τῆς ἀναβάσεως τῆς Σελεύκου καὶ τῶν γεγονότων περὶ 4 αὐτῶν ἀτυχημάτων. διόπερ ἀγωνιῶν ὁ Ἀντίγονος περὶ² τῶν ἁνω σατραπεῶν ἐξέπεμψε Δημήτριον τὸν υἱὸν ἔχοντα πεζοὺς Μακεδόνας μὲν πεντακισ-χιλίους, μισθοφόρους δὲ μυρίους, ἐπεῖς δὲ τετρα-κισχίλιους· συνετέκτο δ’ αὐτῷ μέχρι Βαβυλώνος

¹ ἁνω Dindorf: ἀλλων.
² καὶ before peri in all MSS., deleted by first hand in R and by editors. Perhaps we should read καὶ <peri τῆς Μηδίας καὶ> peri τῶν etc.
him for the treaty with the Nabataeans, saying that 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, 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 Antigonus; 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, Antigonus 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. Therefore Antigonus, worried about the upper satrapies, 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.”
Διοδόρος του Στερεαννίτου

ἀναβήναι καὶ τὴν σατραπείαν ἀνακτησάμενον καταβαίνεις συντόμως ἐπὶ θάλασσαν.

5 Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος ὀρμήσας ἐκ Δαμασκοῦ τῆς Συρίας τὸ συνταχθὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπετελεί μετὰ σπουδῆς ὁ δὲ καθεσταμένος ὑπὸ Σελευκοῦ τῆς Βαβυλωνίας στρατηγὸς Πατροκλῆς πυθόμενος περὶ Μεσοποταμίαν εἶναι τοὺς πολέμους, ὑπομείνας μὲν τὴν ἐφοδιών αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν, ὁλίγους ἔχων περὶ αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις προσέταξεν ἐκλιπεῖν τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν διαβάντας ὁ Ἐνθρατὴς φυγεῖν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον, τοὺς δὲ περασάντας τὸν Τίγριν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς τὴν Σουσιανήν πρὸς Ἐντελῆ 6 καὶ τὴν 'Ερυθρὰν θάλασσαν, αὐτὸς δὲ μεθ' ὅν εἰχε στρατιωτῶν προβολαίς χρώμενος βεῦμαι ποταμῶν καὶ διώρυξεν ἁνεστρέφετο περὶ τὴν σατραπείαν, ἃμα μὲν ἐφεδρεύων τοῖς πολέμοις, ἃμα δὲ πέμπτων πρὸς Σελευκοῦ εἰς Μηδίαν περὶ τῶν ἀεὶ συντελούμενων καὶ παρακαλῶν βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχῆτταν. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος ἐπειδὴ παραγενόμενος εἰς Βαβυλῶνα τὴν πόλιν ἐκλελειμμένην ἐβρεῖν, πολυρκεῖν ἐπεχείρησεν τὰς ἀκρόπολεις. ὃν τὴν ἐτέραν ἐλῶν ἐδωκε τοῖς ἱδίοις στρατιωταῖς εἰς διαρπαγήν τὴν δὲ ἐτέραν πολυρκήσας ἡμέρας τινάς, ἐπειδὴ χρόνου προσέδειτο, Ἄρχελαον μὲν ἐνα τῶν φίλων ἀπελίπε στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τῆς πολυρκίας, δοὺς αὐτῷ πεζοὺς μὲν πεντακεχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους, αὐτὸς δὲ, τοῦ χρόνου συντρέχοντος ἐν ὧ συντεταγμένον ἦν τὴν ἄφοδον αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι,

1 διαβάντας 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.
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μετά τῆς λοιπῆς δυνάμεως την ἐπὶ θάλασσαν κατάβασιν ἐποιεῖτο.

101. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις κατὰ μὲν τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἄρμαϊων διαπολεμοῦσιν τὸν πρός Ἀλληλ. λίτας πόλεμον συνεχεῖς ἐγώνοντο προνομαί τῆς χώρας καὶ πολιορκίαι πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεων ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ στρατοπεδεύοντο· τὰ γὰρ μαχηταὶ τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἔθνων περὶ ἡγεμονίας φιλοτιμοῦν, μενα παντοτέως συνιστάντο κυβήνους. οἱ μὲν ὀδὴν τῶν Ἄρμαίων ὑπατοὶ μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως ἀναλαβόντες ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων παρεμβολαῖς καὶ πρὸς μὲν μάχην καιρὸν ἐπετήρουν οἰκεῖον, ταῖς δὲ συμμαχίαι πόλεις παρείχοντο τῆς 3 ἀσφάλειαν. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν στρατόπεδου ἀναλαβῶν Κόντος Φάβιος, δε ἦν αὐτοκράτωρ ἡρημένος, τὴν τε Φρεγελλανῶν3 πόλιν εἶλε καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίως διακειμένων πρὸς τὴν Ἄρμαιαν τοὺς ἐπιφανεστά- τους ἐξώγρησεν. τούτους δὲ τὸν ἁριθμὸν ὁντας πλεῖον τῶν διακοσίων ἀπήγαγεν εἰς Ἄρμαιαν καὶ προαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν βασιλικάς ἐπελέκησε κατὰ τὸ πᾶτριον ἔθος. μετ' ἄλλων δὲ ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων χώραν Καλακίαν4 καὶ τὴν Νωλάνων ἄκροπολιν ἐξεποιοῦρκησεν καὶ λαφύρως μὲν πλῆθος ἄπεδοτο, τοῖς δὲ στρατιώταισιν πολλὴν τῆς χώρας κατεκληρούχησεν. ὁ δὲ δῆμος, κατὰ νοῦν

1 ἀντεστρατοπέδευσαν Dindorf: κατεστρατοπέδευσαν RX, κατεστρατοπέδευσαν G.
2 τῶν πολεμίων Rhodoman: τῶν Ἄρμαίων.
3 Φρεγελλανῶν Scalliger, Φρεγέλλαν ἀνεκτήσατο καὶ τὴν Σωφρανῶν Burgus: Φρέγελλαν RX, Φρέγελλαν G.
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made the march down to the sea with the rest of his army.\(^1\)

101. While this was taking place, in Italy 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, 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

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\(^1\) 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 Bubuleus, 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, κελλίαν F.
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τῶν πραγμάτων αὐτῶν προχωροῦντων, ἀποκίνην
ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον τὴν Ποντάνα καλουμένην.
102. Ἔν δὲ τῇ Σικελίᾳ τῆς εἰρήνης ἄρτι γεγενη-
μένης Ἀγαθόκλης πρὸς τοὺς Σικελιώτας πλὴν
Μεσσήνων οἱ μὲν φυγάδες τῶν Συρακουσίων ἠθροί-
σθησαν εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην, ταύτῃ ὄροιντες λουπῆν
οὐδὲν τῶν ἀλλοτρίως ἐξουσίων πρὸς τῶν δυνάμεων,
2 δὲ Ἐμβικυλής σπεύδων αὐτῶν καταλύσαι τὸ
σύστημα Πασίφηλον στρατηγόν ἐξαπέστειλε μετὰ
δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Μεσσήνην, ἐνετειλάμενος ἐν ἀπορ-
3 ρίτως ὁ χρῆ πράττειν. οὕτως δὲ ἀπορροδοκήτως
ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ πολλῶν αἰχμαλώτων
καὶ τῆς ἄλλης λείας ἐγκρατῆς γενόμενος ἤξιος τοὺς
Μεσσήνων βούλεσθαι τὴν φιλίαν καὶ μὴ συναι-
4 ἀγκαζέσθαι τοῖς πολεμωτάτοις αὐτοῦ διαλύσθωι.1
οἳ δὲ Μεσσήνωι λαβόντες ἐλπίδας τοῦ χωρίς κινδύ-
νων ἀπολυθῆσθαι τοῦ πολέμου τοῦς τε φυγάδας
toὺς ἐκ Συρακουσῶν ἐξέβαλον καὶ τὸν Ἀγαθόκλεα
5 παραγενόμενον μετὰ δυνάμεως προσεδέξαντο. ὁ
δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον φιλανθρώπως αὐτῶς προσεφε-
ρετο καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἔπεισεν καταδέξασθαι τοὺς
συστρατευομένους2 μὲν αὐτῶ, πεφυγαδευμένους δὲ
6 νόμῳ ὑπὸ τῶν Μεσσήνων. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τοὺς
ἔναντιομένους ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν χρόνοις τῇ δυ-
ναστείᾳ μεταπεμφόμενους ἢ τῇ Ταυρομενίᾳ καὶ
τῆς Μεσσήνης ἀπαντας ἀπέσαβαξ, οὐκ ἐλάττους
7 ὁμανες ἐξακοσίων διανοούμενος γὰρ πόλεμον ἐκφέ-

1 βούλεσθαι . . . διαλύσθαι. Mudvig suggests διαλύσθαι
tὴν φιλίαν καὶ μὴ σωματάξθαι τοῖς πολεμωτάτοις αὐτοῦ.
2 συστρατευομένου Dindorf: στρατευομένου.

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

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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 Messenē 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 Messenē 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 Messenē 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 Messenē 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 not be counted among his bitterest foes."
DIODORUS OF SICILY

regn tois Ἀρχαγγελοῖς πάν τὸ διακείμενον ἄλλοτρῶς κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐκ ποδῶν ἐποιεῖτο. οἱ δὲ Μεσονήμοι τῶν ἕξων τοὺς εὐνουστάτους αὐτοῖς καὶ δυναμένους ἀμίνασθαι τῶν τύραννον ἐκβεβληκότες ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν πολιτῶν τοὺς ἄλλοτρῶς ἔχοντας πρὸς τὸν δινάστην ὅροινς ἀνηρμένους, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς ἐπὶ κακουργία κατα-δεδικασμένους ἠγακασμένους καταδεξασθαι μετεμέλοντο μὲν ἐπὶ τῶς πεπραγμένους, ἡγακάζοντο δὲ καρπερεῖν, καταπεπληγμένου τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τῶν 8 κρατοῦντων. ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ 'Ακράγαντος, διανοούμενος καὶ ταύτην τὴν πόλιν συσκευάσασθαι· τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων καταπλευσάντων ναυσίν ἐξήκοντο ταύτης μὲν τῆς προβέσεως ἀπέστη, τὴν δὲ χώραν τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους ἐπίων ἑλεγλάτει καὶ τῶν φρουρίῳν ἂ μὲν ἦρει κατὰ κράτος, ἃ δὲ δὶ ὁμολογίας προσήγητο.

103. "Ἀμα δὲ τούτου πρασσομένους Δεινοκράτης ὁ τῶν Συρακοσίων φυγάδων ἤγομενος πρὸς μὲν τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διεσπέμπτο, βοηθεῖν ἄξιών πρὶν ἡ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα πάσαν ὅφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιήσασθαι· Σικελίαν, αὐτοῦ δὲ προσδεξάμενος τοὺς ἐκ Μεσοσήνης ἐκβεβλημένους φυγάδας, ἤχων ἀδρανὸν δύναμιν, ἀπέστειλεν τινα τῶν περὶ αὐτῶν Νυμφόδωρον, δοὺς μέρος τῶν στρατιωτῶν, ἐπὶ τὴν Κεντρικέων 3 πόλεων· ταύτην γὰρ φρουρουμένην ὅπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους τῶν πολιτικῶν τινες ἐπηγγείλαντο παραδώσειν, ἐφ' ὅτι τὴν αὐτονομίαν δοθήναι τῷ δήμῳ. παρειπε-
BOOK XIX. 102. 7—103. 3

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 Aeragas, 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, 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 Messenë, dispatched one of his friends, Nymphodorus, with part of the soldiers to the city of the Centoripini. 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.
σώντος δ' εἰς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ νυκτὸς οἱ προεστῶτες τῆς φρουρᾶς αἰσθόμενοι τὸ γεγονός αὐτῶν τε τοῦ Νυμφόδωρον ἀνέθιλον καὶ τοὺς βιαζόμενους ἐντὸς 4 τοῦ τείχους. ταύτης δὲ τῆς ἀφορμῆς λαβόμενος Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐνεκάλεσε τοῖς Κεντοριπίνους καὶ τοὺς δόξαντας αἴτιον γεγονέναι τοῦ νεωτερισμοῦ πάντας ἀπέσφαξε. περὶ ταύτα δ' ὄντως τοῦ δυ- νάστου Καρχηδόνιοι καταπλεύοντες εἰς τὸν μέγαν λιμένα τῶν Συρακοσίων πεντήκοντα σκάφεσιν ἄλλο μὲν οὐδὲν ἡδυνήθησαν πρᾶξαι, δυσὶ δὲ περιπε- σόντες φορτηγοῖς πλοίοις εἰς Ἀθηνῶν, τὰ μὲν1 κατέδυσαν, τῶν δ' ἐπιπλέοντων τὰς χεῖρας ἀπέ- 5 κοψαν. δοξάντων δ' αὐτῶν ὁμός κεχρήσθαι μηδὲν οὕτων ἄδικοισ ταχὺ τὸ διωμόνον αὐτοῖς ἐπεσῆ- μανεν· εὐθὺ γὰρ τοῦ στόλου τινὲς νῆς ἀπο- σάνθειαν περὶ τὴν Βρεττίαν ἐάλωσαν ὡσ τῶν ἐν Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγῶν καὶ τὸ παραπληθύνον οἱ θυρηθέντες τῶν Φοινίκων ἔπαθον οἷς ἐπραξαν εἰς τοὺς ἀλόντας.

104. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τῶν Δεινοκράτης φυγάδες, ἔχοντες πεζοὺς μὲν ὑπὲρ τοὺς πρωτεύοντας, ἰππεῖς δὲ ὅσι έλάσνους δισυκιλίων, τὴν καλομενήν Γα- λέριαν κατεῖλαβοντο, τῶν πολιτῶν ἐκουσίως ἐπι- καλεσμένοιν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐξεβαλον, 2 αὐτοὶ δὲ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρατοπέδευσαν. Ἀγα- θοκλέους δὲ ταχεῶς ἀποστείλαντον ἐπ' αὐτοὺς Πασίφιλον καὶ Δημόφιλον μετὰ στρατωτῶν πεν- τακυκλίων ἐγένετο μάχη πρὸς τοὺς φυγάδας, ὅπως ἦγεῖτο Δεινοκράτης καὶ Φιλωνίδης, τὰ κέρατα

1 εἰς 'Αθηνῶν, τὰ μὲν Geer, τὴν μὲν <ἀγορὰν καμίζουσιν> εἰς 'Αθηνῶν Fischer in apparatus: τὴν μὲν εἰς 'Αθηνῶν.
2 οἷς Hertlein: οἷς.

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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 Deinocrates, 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 Pasiphilus ² and Demophilus with five thousand soldiers, a battle was fought with the exiles, who were led by Deinocrates and Philo-

¹ The exact location is not known.
² For his later treachery and death cp. Book 20. 77. 2; 90. 2.
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διειληφότες. ἐφ' ἵκανον μὲν οὖν χρόνον ἵσορροπος ἢν ὁ κύδυνος, φιλοτήμοις ἀμφοτέρων τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀγωνιζομένων· τοῦ δ' ἐτέρου τῶν στρατηγῶν Φιλωνίδου πεσόντος καὶ τοῦ κατὰ τούτον μέρους τραπέντος ἠναγκάσθη καὶ Δευνοκράτης ἀποχωρήσας. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Πασίφιλον τούτων τε πολλοὺς κατὰ τὴν φυγὴν ἀνεῖλον καὶ τὴν Γαλερίαν ἀνακτησάμενοι τοὺς αὐτούς τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἐκόλουθαν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πυθανόμενος τοὺς Καρχηδόνιους τὸν Εικονομον καλούμενον λάφων ἐν τῇ Γελώα κατειληφέναι, διέγνω πάση τῇ δυνάμει διαγωνίσασθαι. ὄρμησαν δὲ ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς καὶ πληθῖνοι γενόμενοι προεικαλεῖτο εἰς μάχην, ἐπηρμένοι τῇ προγεγενεμένη νίκη. οὐ τολμῶντες δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων παρατάξασθαι νομίσασαν ἀκούστει κρατεῖν τῶν ὑπαίθρων ἐπανήλθεν εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας καὶ τῶν ναῶν τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους τοὺς σκύλους ἐκόλουθοι.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ἐπιράχθη κατὰ τούτων τὸν ἔνιοτον ὄν ἦμεσις ἐδυνήθημεν ἐφικέσθαι.

105. Ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνης Σιμωνίδου Ρωμαίοι μὲν ὑπάτους κατέστησαν Μάρκον Οὐαλλέριον καὶ Πόπλιον Δέκιον. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Πτολεμαίον καὶ Λυσίμαχον διαλύσεις ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον καὶ συνθήκας ἐγγράψαν. ἐν δὲ ταύταις ἦν Κάσανδρος μὲν εἶναι στρατηγὸν τῆς Εὐρώπης μέχρι ἀν Ἀλέξάνδρος ὁ ἐκ Ρωξάνης εἰς ἤλκιαν ἐλθη, καὶ Λυσίμαχος μὲν τῆς Ἐράκης κυριεύει Πτολεμαίον δὲ τῆς Ἀγάμπτου καὶ τῶν συνοριζομένων ταύτῃ πόλεων κατὰ τῆς Αιβύθης καὶ τῆς Ἀραβίας, 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 Roxanë, 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.
σθαί τῆς Ἁσίας πάσης, τοὺς δὲ Ἠλληνικαί αὐτο-
νόμους εἶναι. οὐ μὴν ἐνέμειναν γε ταῖς ὁμολογίαις 
ταύταις, ἀλλ' ἐκαστὸς αὐτῶν προφάσεις εὐλόγους
2 ποριζόμενος πλεονεκτεῖν ἑπειράτο. Κάσανδρος δὲ
ὅρῳ Ἀλέξανδρόν τὸν ἐκ Ῥωξάνης αὐξάμενον καὶ
κατά τὴν Μακεδονίαν λόγους ὑπὸ τινῶν διαδιδο-
mένους ὅτι καθήκει προάγειν ἐκ τῆς φυλακῆς τῶν
παιδικαί καὶ τὴν πατρίαν βασιλείαν παραδοῦνοι,
φοβηθεὶς ύπὲρ ἐαυτοῦ προσέταξε Ἡλλακτίᾳ τὴν προε-
πέτης τῆς τοῦ παιδοῦ φυλακῆς τῆς μὲν Ῥωξάνης
καὶ τῶν βασιλέα πατασφάξας καὶ κρίσαι τὰ σώ-
ματα, τὸ δὲ γεγονὸς μηδενὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπαγγεῖλαι.
3 ποιήσαντος δὲ αὐτοῦ τὸ προσταβὲν οἱ περὶ Κά-
σανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον, ἔτι δ᾽
Ἀντίγονον ἀπηλλάγησαν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ βασιλέως
4 προσδοκώμενον φόβων· οὐκέτι γὰρ οὕτως οὕδεινὸς
τοῦ διαδιδομένου τὴν ἀρχὴν τὸ λοιπὸν ἐκαστὸς
τῶν κρατοῦντων ἐθνῶν ἢ πόλεων βασιλικᾶς εἰχὲν
ἔλπίδας καὶ τὴν ὑφ᾽ ἐαυτῶν τεταγμένην χώραν
εἰχὲν ὡσανεὶ τινα βασιλείαν δορίκτησαν.
Τὰ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν Ἁσίαν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν
Ἑλλάδα καὶ Μακεδονίαν ἐν τούτοις ὑπὶ.
5 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἡττίλιαν Ῥωμαίοι δυνάμεσιν ἀδραῖς
πεζῶν τε καὶ ἵππων ἑστράτευσαν ἐπὶ Πολλίτων,
Μαρρωκίων οὖσαν πόλιν. ἀπεστειλαν δὲ καὶ τῶν
πολιτῶν εἰς ἄποικίαν καὶ κατάκισαν τὴν προσαγω-
ρευμένην Ἰντέραμαν.

1 καὶ τὴν Εὐρώπην after Ἁσίαν 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 Italy ³ 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.

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106. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν ἀεὶ μᾶλλον αὐξομένου Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ δυνάμεις ἀδροτέρας ἀθροϊζοντος Καρχηδόνοι πυθανόμενοι τὸν δυνάστην συσκευαζόμενον τὰς ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ πόλεις ταῖς δὲ δυνάμεσιν ὑπερέχοντα τῶν σφετέρων στρατιωτῶν
2 ἐδοξαζόμενον ἕνεγκερετον ἄφθονον τοῦ πολέμου. εὐθὺς οὖν τριήρεις μὲν κατήρτησαν τριάκοντα πρὸς ταῖς ἐκατόν, στρατηγὸν δὲ προχειρισμένοι τῶν παρ' αὐτοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτων Ἀμιλκαν ἔδωκαν αὐτῷ τῶν μὲν πολιτικῶν στρατιωτῶν διαχλίσας, ἐν αἷς ἦσαν πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν, τῶν δ' ἀπὸ τῆς Λιβύης μυρίους, ἐκ δὲ τῆς Τυρρηνίας μυσθοφόρους χιλίους καὶ ξενόγιττας παρακοσίους, ἕτεροι δὲ Βαλλάρας σφεδονήτας χιλίους, ὅμοιοι δὲ χρημάτων πλῆθος καὶ βελών καὶ σίτου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον
3 χρησίμων τὴν καθήκουσαν παρασκευὴν. ἀναχθέντος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Καρχηδόνος τοῦ στόλου παντὸς καὶ γενομένου πελαγίου χειμῶν ἐξαισθησις ἐπιπεσοῦν ἐξήκουντα μὲν τριήρεις ἤφαιασε, διακόσια δὲ τῶν σιτηρῶν πλοίων διέφθειρεν· ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς στόλος μεγάλους περιπετεῖς χειμῶσι μόλις διεσόθη πρὸς
4 τὴν Σικελίαν. ἀπόλυοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν Καρχηδονίων οὐκ ὄλιγοι, δ' οὐς συνέβη τὴν πόλιν δημόσιον ἢρασθαι πένθος· εἰώθασι γὰρ, ἐπειδὰν μείζων τις ἀτυχία γένηται περὶ τὴν πόλιν, μέλαζι
5 σακκίοις κατακαλύπτειν τὰ τείχη. Ἀμιλκας δ' ὁ στρατηγὸς ἀναλαβὼν τοὺς διασωθέντας ἐκ τοῦ χειμῶνος μυσθοφόρους συνῆγε καὶ τῶν κατὰ Σικελίαν συμμάχων ἐστρατολόγει τοὺς εὐθέτους.

1 ξενόγιττα Reiske.

1 Continued from chap. 104. 4. Cp. Justin, 22. 3. 9.
106. In Sicily, where Agathocles was constantly 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, 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 zequippae from Etruria, a thousand Balearic 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 campaign 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 zequippae to be horsemen who had each an extra horse, like the ἄμφιπποι of chap. 29. 2; but perhaps we should read ζευγίτας, heavy armed infantry.
παρέλαβε δὲ καὶ τὰς προϋπαρχόντας δυνάμεις καὶ πάντων τῶν εἰς πόλεμον ευθέτων ἐπιμέλειαν ποιησάμενος ἐν ὑπάλληλῳ συνείχε τὰ στρατόπεδα, πεζοὺς μὲν ἔχων περὶ τοὺς τετρακισχιλίους ὅπεις δὲ σχεδόν πεντακισχιλίους. ταχὺ δὲ τὴν γεγενημένην ἀτυχίαν διορθωσάμενος καὶ δόξας ἀγαθὸς στρατηγὸς εἶναι τῶν μὲν συμμάχων τὰς ψυχὰς προκατεπληγμένας ἀνεκτήσατο, τοὺς δὲ πολεμίους οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἀγωνίαν ἐπέστησεν.

107. 'Αγαθοκλῆς δὲ τὰς τῶν Καρχηδονίων δυνάμεις ὑποπερεχούσας τῶν ἑαυτοῦ διέλαβε τῶν τε φρουρῶν οὐκ ὄλγα μεταβήσεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Φοίνικας καὶ τῶν πόλεων ὅσι ροσέκοπτον αὐτῷ. 2 μάλιστα δ' ευλαβεῖτο περὶ τῆς τῶν Γελώνων, πυνθανόμενος ἐν τῇ τούτων χώρᾳ πάσας εἶναι τὰς τῶν πολεμιῶν δυνάμεις. ἐγένετο δ' αὐτῷ περὶ τούτων τὸν χρόνον καὶ περὶ τὸν στόλον οὐ μικρὸν ἐλάσσωμα· τῶν γὰρ νεῶν εἶκοσι ἐπὶ τὸν πορθμὸν ὑποχείριοι τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις κατέστησαν σὺν αὐτῷ 3 τοῖς ἀνδράσιν. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ κρίνα τὴν τῶν Γελώνων πόλιν ἀσφαλίσσασθαι φρουρᾶ, φανερῶς οὐκ ἔτολμα δύναμιν εἰσαγαγεῖν, οὐ γὰρ φθάσαι συμβῆναι τοῖς Γελώνοις προφάσεως δεομένους καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀποβάλῃ μεγάλας ἀφορμᾶς αὐτῷ παρεχομένην. 4 ἀπέστειλεν οὖν καὶ ὅλην τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὡς ἐπὶ τινὰς χρείας, ἵνα ἀκριβώς τῶν πλῆθει πολύ προτερῆσαι τῶν πολιτικῶν. μετ’ ὅλιγον δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς παραγενόμενος προδοσίαν ἐνεκάλεσε καὶ μετάθεσιν τοῖς Γελώνοις, εἶτε καὶ καὶ ὅληθεν αὐτῶν διανοηθέντων τι πράξη τοιοῦτον, εἶτε καὶ
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. 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,
Diodorus of Sicily

ψευδέσι διαβολαίς φυγάδων πειθείς ἢ καὶ χρημάτων βουλόμενος εὐπορήσαι, καὶ ἀπέσφαξε τῶν Γελώνοις πλείους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων καὶ τὰς οὐσίας αὐτῶν ἄνελαβε. ἐποπῆταξε δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις Γελώνοις πᾶσι τὰ τε νομίσματα καὶ τὸν ἀσθμὸν ἀργυρὸν τε καὶ χρυσὸν ἀνεγεγκείν, διαπελένυς σάμενος τιμωρήσασθαι τοὺς ἀπειθήσαντας. ταχὺ δὲ πάντων πραξάντων τὸ προσταθὲν διὰ τῶν φόβων χρημάτων τε πλήθος ἔβρουσε καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς ταπτομένοις ὑπ’ ἑαυτὸν δεινὴν ἐνεποίησε κατάπληξιν.

δόξας δ’ ὁμότερον κεχρήσατο τοῦ καθήκοντος τοῖς Γελώνοις τοὺς μὲν ἀποσφαγέντας εἰς τὰς ἐκτὸς τῶν τειχῶν τάφρους συνέχονεν, ἐν δὲ τῇ πόλις τὴν ἱκανὴν φρουράν ἀπολυομένην ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς πολεμίοις.

108. Κατεῖχον δὲ Καρχηδόνοι μὲν τῶν Ἕκνυμον λόφον, ὅν φασὶ φρουρόν γεγενησθαι Φαλάριδος. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ λέγεται κατεσκευασμένος τὸν τύραννον ταύρον χαλκοῦν τὸν διαβεβαιμένον, πρὸς τὰς τῶν βεβααισμένων τιμωρίας ὑποκαμιομένου τοῦ κατασκευάσματος. διὸ καὶ τὸν τόπον Ἕκνυμον ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς τοὺς ἀτυχοῦντας ἀσεβείας προσηγορεῖν σθαι. ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐτερον τῶν Φαλάριδος γεγενημένων φρουρίων κατείχε, τὸ προσαγορευθέν ἀπ’ ἑκείνου Φαλάριον. καὶ διὰ μέσους μὲν τῶν παρεμβολῶν ἦν ποταμός, ὃν ἀμφότεροι πρόβλημα τῶν πολεμίων ἐπεποίησαν, φήμαι δὲ κατείχον ἀπὸ τῶν πρωτέρων χρόνων ὅτι δεΐ περὶ τὸν τόπον τοῦτον πλήθος ἀνθρώπων ἐν μάχῃ

1 καὶ added by Bekker.          2 ἀπὸ Hertlein: ἐπὶ.

1 Literally, "Lawless." In Book 13. 90. 4-7, Diodorus 124.
persuaded by false charges made by exiles, or again 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 Ecnomus 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, 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.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΥΣ ΟΦ ΣΙΚΙΛΙΑ

diaphtharήναι. οὐκ ἄντος δὲ φανεροῦ παρ’ ὅποτέροις
gενήσεται τὸ ἀτύχημα, συνέβαινε δεισιδαιμονεῖν τὰ
στρατόπεδα καὶ πρὸς μάχην ὀκινηρώς ἔχειν.

3 διότερ ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον οὐδέτεροι τῶν ποταμῶν
ἐτόλμησις διαβαίνειν ἀθρόοις στρατιώταις ἐως ὅτου
παράλογος τις αὐτίᾳ προεκαλέσατο αὐτούς εἰς τὸν
ὁλοσχερὴ κόμῳν. τῶν γὰρ Λιβύων κατατρεχόν-
tων τὴν πολεμίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρωξύνθη τὸ παρα-
πλήσιον ποῦῆσαι. ἀγόντων δὲ λείαν τῶν Ἑλλήνων
καὶ τινα τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ὑποξυγίων ἀπα-
γαγόντων ἐπεξῆλθον ἐκ τοῦ Καρχηδονίων χάρακος

4 οἱ τούτοις διώξουντες. ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς προϊδό-
μενος τὸ μέλλον ἔσεσθαι παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν ἔθηκεν
ἐνέδραν ἀνδρῶν ἐπιλέκτων ταῖς ἀρεταῖς. ὁντοὶ δὲ,
tῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς τὴν λείαν ἀγόντας ἐπιδιω-
κόντων καὶ διαβάντων τὸν ποταμὸν, ἐξανέστησαν
ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας ἂφιν καὶ προσπεσόντες ἀτάκτοις

5 μαθής ἐτρέψαντο. φονευμένων δὲ τῶν βαρβάρων
καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν παρεμβολὴν φευγόντων Ἀγα-
θοκλῆς, νομίζας ἤκειν τὸν καρόν τοῦ διαγωνία-
σθαι, πάσαν ἤγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν
πολεμίων στρατοπεδεῖαν. προσπεσόν τοῖς αὐτοῖς
ἀπροσδοκήτως καὶ ταχὺ μέρος τῆς τάφρου χώσας
ἀνέσπασε τὸν χάρακα καὶ βιαζόμενος εἰς τὴν παρ-

6 εμβολὴν παρεισέπεσεν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδονίοι διὰ τὸ
τὸ παράδοξον καταπεληγμένοι καὶ πρὸς ἐκταξίν
οὺ δυνάμενοι λαβεῖν ἀναστροφήν, ὃς ἔτυχε τοῖς
πολεμίοις ἀπήντων καὶ ἑγωνίζοντο. περὶ δὲ τὴν
τάφρον ἀμφοτέρων ἐρρωμένων κυνθυνεύοντων ταχὺ
πάς ὁ πλήσιον τόπος νεκρῶν κατεστράθη· οἱ τὸ
γὰρ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιφανέστατοι τὴν παρεμ-

7 βολὴν ὄροιν ἀλισκομένην ἐβοήθουν, οἱ τὸν περὶ
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battle. Since, however, it was not clear to which 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 Carthaginian 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 Carthaginians 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 overthrew 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 Ἀγαθόκλεα τῷ προτερήματι τεθαρρηκότες καὶ νομίζοντες ἐνὶ κινδύνῳ καταλύσει πάντα τὸν πόλεμον ἐνέκειντο τοῖς βαρβάροις.

109. Ὁ δ’ Ἀμῖλκας ὡρῶν κατισχυμένους τοὺς ἐαυτοῦ καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀεὶ πλείουσι παρεισπῆντοντας εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐπέστησε τοὺς σφενδονίτας τοὺς ἐκ τῶν Βαλιαρίδων νῆσῶν, ὡντας οὐκ ἐλάττωσαν τῶν χιλίων. οὕτω δὲ συνεχεῖται καὶ μεγάλους λίθους ἀφιέντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἐπραγμάτιζον οὐκ ὀλίγους δὲ καὶ τῶν βιαζομένων ἀπέκτεινον, τῶν δὲ πλείστων τὰ σκεπάζοντα τῶν ὀπλῶν συνέτρεμον· οἳ γὰρ ἄνδρες οὕτωι μιναιαῖου λίθους βάλλειν εἰσώθοτες μεγάλα συμβάλλονται πρὸς νίκην ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις, ὡς ἂν ἐκ παιδῶν παρ’ αὐτοῖς τῆς ἐν ταῖς σφενδοναῖς γυμνασίας διαπονομένης. τούτω δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τοῖς Ἑλληναῖς ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκβαλόντες ἐκράτησαν. πάλιν δὲ οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατ’ ἄλλους τόπους προσβολᾶς ἐπιούσιον καὶ δὴ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἢδη κατὰ κράτος ἀλητομένης κατέπλευσε τοῖς Καρχηδονίωις δύναμις ἐκ

4 Λιβύης ἀνέλπιστος. διὸ καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς πάλιν ἀρρητάντες οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς κατὰ στόμα ἐκινδύνευοι, οἱ δὲ παρόντες ἐπὶ τὴν βούθειαν κύκλῳ περιόλατο τοὺς Ἑλληνας. δὲν τυτρωσκομένων παραδόξως ἢ μὲν μάχη ταχὺ παλίντροπος ἐγένετο, ἔφευγον δ’ οἱ μὲν εἰς τὸν Ἱμέραν ποταμόν, οἱ δ’ εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν. τεσσαράκοντα σταδίους δ’ ἐχούσης τῆς ἀποχωρήσεως καὶ ταῦτα σχεδὸν πάσης πεδινῆς οὐσίας ἐπεδίωκον οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἱππεῖς, οὐκ ἔλασσον ὄντες πεντακισχιλίων. διὸ καὶ συνέβη
and the forces of Agathocles, encouraged by the 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 Balearic 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, 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 Himera River, others into the camp. The withdrawal was for a distance of forty stades; 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 3' added by Dindorf.
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τὸν μεταξὺ τόπων νεκρῶν θηρωθήναι, πολλὰ συμβαλλομένου καὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ πρὸς τὴν τῶν Ἕλληνων ἀπώλειαν. ὑπὸ κύνα γάρ οὔσης τῆς ὠρᾶς καὶ τοῦ διωγμοῦ περὶ μέσου ἡμέρας γυμνόμενοι οἱ πολλοὶ τῶν φευγόντων διὰ τὸ καῦμα καὶ τὴν ἐκ τῆς φυγῆς κακοπάθειαν ἐκδύσοντο γιγνόμενοι λάβρως ἔπινον, καὶ ταῦθα ἄλυκον τοῦ βεῦματος ώστος. δι- ὅπερ οὐκ ἐλάττουσι τῶν ἐν τῷ διωγμῷ σφαγέντων εὐρέθησαν παρὰ τῶν ποταμῶν τετελευτηκότες ἀτρω- τοῖ. ἔπεσον δὲ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ταύτῃ τῶν μὲν βαρ- βάρων περὶ πεντακόσιοι, τῶν δὲ Ἕλληνων οὐκ ἐλάττουσι ἐπτακισχιλίωι.

110. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τηλικαύτη συμφορᾶ περι- πεσῶν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς τροπῆς διασωθήτας ἀνέλαβεν καὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν ἐμπρῆσα εἰς Γέλαν ἀπεχώρησε. διαδόντος δὲ αὐτοῦ λόγων ὡς κατὰ σπουδὴν εἰς Συρακοῦσας ἀναζευγνύειν διέγνωκε, τρικόσιοι τῶν ἐκ Διβύς ἱππέων κατὰ τὴν χώραν περιέπεσον τοῖς τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέως στρατιωτῶν. ὁμοὶ ἐπόνων ὡς Ἀγαθοκλῆς εἰς Συρακοῦσας ἀποκεκυρηκεν, εἰσῆλθον εἰς Γέλαν ὡς φίλοι καὶ διαφευγόντες τῆς 2 ἐπιδῶσι κατηκοντισθήσασιν. ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς συν- ἐκλείσεσεν αὐτὸν εἰς τὴν Γέλαν, οὐκ ἀδυνατῶν εἰς Συρακοῦσας διασωθήναι, βουλόμενος δὲ περισπά- σαι τοὺς Καρχηδόνιοι πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν τῆς Γέλας, ἦν οἱ Συρακόσιοι πολλὴν ἄδειαν σχοῖνι συγκομίσαν τοὺς καρποὺς, ἀναγκάζοντο τοῦ καὶ- 3 ῥοῦ. ὁ δὲ Ἀμήλκας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχείρησε πο- λιορκεῖν τὴν Γέλαν, πυθανόμενος δὲ ἐν ταύτῃ καὶ δύναμιν εἶναι τὴν ἁμυνομένην καὶ πάντων εὐπορεῖν τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα ταύτης μὲν ἀπέστη τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, τὰ δὲ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐπιπορεύομενος

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As a result the space between was filled with dead; 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. 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 ἐχρήτῳ φιλανθρώπως, ἐκ-καλούμενος τοὺς Σικελιώτας πρὸς εὐνοιαν. καὶ Καμαριναῖοι μὲν καὶ Λεοντῖνοι, πρὸς δὲ τούτοις Καπαναῖοι καὶ Ταυρομενίται παραχρήμα πρέσβεις ἐκπέμψαντες προσέθεντο Καρχηδονίους· μετ’ ὀλίγας δ’ ἡμέρας οἱ τε Μεσσηνιοὶ καὶ Ἀβακαινῖνοι καὶ συχναὶ τῶν πόλεων ἀλλήλας φθάνουσαι πρὸς Ἀμιλ-καν ἀφίσταντο· τοσαύτη τούς ὀχλος ἐνέπεσεν ὅρμη μετὰ τὴν ἤτταν διὰ τὸ πρὸς τὸν τύραννον μῆσος. 5 ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπαγαγὼν τὴν ὑπολεγμένην δύναμιν εἰς Συρακούσας τὰ πεποιηκότα τῶν τει-χῶν ἐπεσκέψατε καὶ τὸν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας σιτον ἀπε-κόμιζε, διανοούμενος τῆς μὲν πόλεως τὴν ἴκανήν ἀπολιπεῖν φυλακῆν, τῆς δὲ δυνάμεως τὴν κρατιάς μετάγειν εἰς Λιβύην καὶ μετατιθέναι τὸν πόλεμον εἰς τὴν ἦπειρον ἐκ τῆς νῆσου.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ κατὰ τὴν ἐν ἀρχῇ πράθεσιν τὴν εἰς Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλέους διάβασιν ἀρχὴν ποιησόμεθα τῆς ἐπομένης βιβλίου.

1 Ἀβακαινῖνοι Cluver: Ἀβακηνίνοι RX, Βακύνειοι F.
2 ἀπαγαγὼν Rhodoman: ἀπολιπῶν.
the people with kindness, seeking to win the goodwill of the Sicilians. And the people of Camarina and Leontini, also those of Catana and Tauromenium, at once sent embassies and went over to the Carthaginian; and within a few days Messenē 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 ἐνεστὼν ἐν τῇ εἰκοστῇ τῶν Διοδώρου βιβλίων

'Ως Ἀγαθοκλῆς διωβᾶς εἰς Λαβδήν ἐνίκησεν παρατάξει Καρχηδονίων καὶ πολλῶν πόλεων ἐκκρίνοντες.
'Ως Κάσσανδρος Αἰωνόλεως μὲν ἔβαψε, πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαίον τὸν Ἀντιγόνον στρατηγῶν ἀποστάτην γενόµενον συμμαχίαν ἔποιήσατο.
'Ως Πτολεμαῖος μὲν τῶν περὶ Κελλίκων πόλεων τινὸς εἰλικρίνειαν, Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Ἀντιγόνου παύτως ἀνεκτήσατο.
'Ως Πολυπέρχων μὲν Ἦρακλέα τὸν ἐκ Βαρσίνης ἐπεκτείνει κατάγειν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρῴαν βασιλείαν, Πτολεμαῖος δὲ Νικοκρέοντα τὸν βασιλεία τῶν Παφίων ἐπανειλατο.
Περὶ τῶν πραξάσσων ἐν μὲν τῷ Βοσπόρῳ τοῖς βασιλεύσαν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ἦρακλέως καὶ Σαμνίτας.
Πτολεμαῖον στρατεύμα ἐπὶ Κελλίκων καὶ τὴν ἐξῆς παραθαλάσσουν.
'Ηρακλέως ἀναφέρει ἢποδὰ Πολυπέρχων.
'Αμάλκου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἄλωσε ἢπο τοῖς Συρακοσίων.
'Ως Ἀκραγαντίνου τοῖς Σικελιώτας ἐλευθεροῦν ἐπεκτείνοντον ἐπεκτεινοῦσαν.
'Ως τῶν Συρακοσίων εἰκοσὶ ναὸς ἐλωσαν.

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 Barsine, back to his ancestral kingdom; and how Ptolemy made away with Nicoereon, the king of Paphos (chaps. 20-21).

Concerning the actions of the kings in the Bosporus, 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 Carthaginians, by the Syracusans (chaps. 29-30).

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

How they captured twenty ships of the Syracusans (chap. 32).
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Περὶ τῆς ἐν Λιβύῃ γενομένης στάσεως καὶ τοῦ κινδύνου τοῦ περὶ τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέων.
Περὶ τῶν πραχθέντων Ἀππίου Κλαύδιου κατὰ τὴν τιμητικὴν ἀρχήν.
Παράδοσις Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυώνος Πτολεμαίων.
Κλεοπάτρας ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀναίρεσις.
'Ως Ἀγαθοκλῆς Καρχηδόνιος μὲν ἐνίκησεν μᾶχη, τόν δὲ δυνάστην τῆς Κυρῆνης Ὀφέλλαιαν μεταπεμφάμενος ἐπὶ κοινοπραγμάτων κατέσφαξεν, καὶ τὴν μετὰ τοῦτον δύναμιν παρέλαβεν.
'Ως Καρχηδόνιοι Βορράλκαιαν ἐπιθέμενον τυραννίδι κατέλυσαν.
'Ως Ἀγαθοκλέως ἀποτέμφαντος εἰς Σικυῶν τὰ λάφυρα τινὰ τῶν πλοῖων ἐνανάγγειν.
'Ως Ρωμαῖοι Μαρσαλλὸς μὲν πολεμουμένοις ὑπὸ Σμυρνῶν ἐβοήθησαν, ἐν δὲ τῇ Τυρρηνίᾳ Κύπρον ἐξετολικέρχονταν.
Δημητρίου τοῦ πολιορκητοῦ κατάπλοος εἰς τὸν Πειραιῶν καὶ τῆς Μινυχίας ἀλώσας.
'Ελευθέρωσις Αθηναίων καὶ Μεγαρών.
Πλοῦς ἐπὶ Κύπρος Δημητρίου καὶ μάχη πρὸς Μενέλαον τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ Σαλαμίνος πολιορκία.
Ναυμαχία Δημητρίου πρὸς Πτολεμαίων καὶ νίκῃ Δημητρίου.
Παράληψις Κύπρου τε πόσης καὶ τῆς Πτολεμαίων δυνάμεως.
'Ως μετὰ τῆς νίκης ταύτην Ἀντιγόνων καὶ Δημητρίου περιθεμένων διάδομα γιγαντιάσαντες οἱ λοιποὶ δυνάσται βασιλεῖς ἐναυτοὺς διηγόρευσαν.

1 Chap. 35 is omitted: campaigns of the Romans in Etruria and Samnium.
2 Called Cacrium in chap. 44. 9.
CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK

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). 2
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 Cyrenæ, to co-operate with him, he assassinated 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 Caprium 2 in Etruria after a siege (chap. 44).
The naval expedition of Demetrius Poliorcetes into the Peiræaeus, 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 Menelæus, 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).
'Ως Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἰτόκην ἐκπολιορκήσας διεβίβασε μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν.

'Ως Ἀκραγαντίνων παραταξάμενοι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγοὺς ἤπεσαν.

'Ως Ἀγαθοκλῆς Ἡράκλεων μὲν καὶ Θέρμα καὶ Κεφαλοίδιων προσηγόγετο, τὴν δὲ τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν χώραν καὶ πόλιν ἐξηφθαρυποήσατο.

'Ως Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐν Σικελίᾳ ναυμαχία μὲν ἐνίκησε Καρχηδόνιοις, μάχη δ' Ἀκραγαντίνωις.

Διώβασις εἰς Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλέους τῷ δεύτερῳ καὶ ἤττα.

Αἱ γενόμεναι παραχαι κατὰ τὰ ἐκατέρων στρατόπεδα, Ἀγαθοκλέους δριμύδας εἰς Σικελίαν.

Αἱ γενόμεναι σφαγαί τῶν Σικελιώτων ὑπὸ Ἀγαθοκλέους.

Στρατεία Ἀντιγόνων βασιλέως μεγάλαις δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Ἀἴγυπτον.

Ἀπόστασις Παταφίλου στρατηγοῦ ἀπὸ Ἀγαθοκλέους.

'Ως Καρχηδόνιοι συνέθεσαν τὴν εἰρήνην πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα.

'Ως Ῥόδου πολιορκήσας Δημήτριος διελύσατο τὴν πολιορκίαν.

'Ως Ρωμαίοι Σαμνίταις δυσὶ μάχαις ἐνίκησαν.

'Ως Δημήτριος ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥόδου πλείστας εἰς τὴν Ἐλλάδα τὰς πλεῖστας πόλεις ἤλευθρώσαν.

'Ως Ἀγαθοκλῆς Αἰπαραίοις χρήματα ἀδίκως εἰσπράξαμενος ἀπέβαλε τὰς ναῦς ἐν αἷς ἦν τὰ χρήματα.

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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.
CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK

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 Apolloniates 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 Antigonus 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).
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'Ως 'Ρωμαίοι τὸ μὲν ἑθνὸς τῶν Αἰκλων1 κατεπολέμησαν, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς Σαμνίτας συνέδεσαν τὴν εἰρήνην.
Τὰ πραχθέντα Κλεονήμος περὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν.
Δι' αὐτὰς οἱ περὶ Κάσσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον, ἐτεὶ δὲ Σέλενοι καὶ Πτολεμαῖοι συνάφραψαν ἐνεστῆσαντο τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς 'Ἀντέγονον.
Στρατεύμα Κατάνδρου μὲν ἐπὶ Δημήτριων εἰς Θεσπαλίαν, Λυσίμαχον δὲ εἰς τὴν 'Ασιάν.
'Απόστατος Δοκίμου καὶ Φυσικος τῶν στρατηγῶν ᾠτ' 'Ἀντέγονον.
'Ως 'Ἀντέγονος ἀνταπτραττοποιήθης Λυσίμαχος πολὺ προείχε τὰς δυνάμεις.
'Ως Δημήτριων τῶν νῦν ἐκ τῆς 'Ελλάδος μετεπέρασε καὶ Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ξειράσατο τὰς πόλεις τὰς ἐν τῇ Κοίλῃ Σιρίμη, Σέλενοι δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων στρατευτῶν τὴν κατάβασιν ἐπούσατο μέχρι Κασπαδοκίας.
Διόλυντις ἀπωσάν τῶν δυνάμεως εἰς χειμασίας.

1 Αἰκλων Rhodoman: "Ἀσκλών RX, Ἀσκλών F, ὑπ. ch. 101. 5."
CONTENTS OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK

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 Coelē 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.
ΒΙΒΛΟΣ ΕΙΚΟΣΤΗ

1. Τοῖς εἰς τὰς ἱστορίας ὑπερμήκεις δημηγορίας παρεμβάλλουσιν ή πυκναίς χρωμένοις ῥητορείαις δικαίως ἂν τις ἐπιτιμήσεις· οὐ μόνον γὰρ τὸ συν-εχὲς τῆς διηγήσεως διὰ τὴν ἀκαρίαν τῶν ἐπεισα-γομένων λόγων διαστῆσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν φιλοτύμους ἐχόντων πρὸς τὴν τῶν πράξεων ἐπίγνωσιν μεσο-λαβοῦσι τὴν ἐπιθυμίαν.1 καίτιοι γε τοὺς ἐπιδεί-κυνοθάλι βουλομένους λόγου δύναμιν ἔξεστι κατ᾽ ἱδίαν δημηγορίας καὶ πρεσβευτικοὺς λόγους, ἐπὶ δὲ ἐγκώμια καὶ ψόγους καὶ τάλλα τὰ τουαῦτα συντάτ-τεσθαι· τῇ γὰρ οἰκονομίᾳ τῶν λόγων χρησάμενοι καὶ τὰς ὑποθέσεις χωρίς ἐκατέρας ἐξεργασάμενοι κατὰ λόγον ἂν ἐν ἀμφοτέραις ταῖσι πραγματείαις ἐνδοκιμοῖεν. νῦν δὲ ἔνοι πλεονάσαντες ἐν τοῖς ῥητορικοῖς λόγοις προσβήκοντας ἐπουρήσαντο τὴν ὅλην ἱστορίαν τῆς δημηγορίας. λυπεῖ δ᾽ οὐ μόνον τὸ κακῶς γραφέν,2 ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ δοκοῦν ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπιτετείχθαι, τόπων καὶ καριῶν τῆς οἰκείας τάξεως ἀσμαρτηκός. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἀναγινωσκόντων τὰς τουαύτας πραγματείας οἱ μὲν ὑπερβαίνουσι τὰς ῥητορείας, καὶ ἦλως ἐπιτετείχθαι δόξωσιν, οἱ δὲ διὰ τὸ μῆκος καὶ τὴν ἀκαρίαν τοῦ συγγραφέως ἐκλυθέντες τὰς ψυχὰς τὸ παράπαν ἀφιστανται τῆς
BOOK XX

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 τῆς ἐπιθυμίαν added by Wesseling.
2 γραφέν Dindorf: γράφειν.
5 ἀναγνώσεως, οὐκ ἀλόγως τούτο πάσχοντες· τὸ γὰρ τῆς ἱστορίας γένος ἀπλοῦν ἔστι καὶ συμφωνεῖ αὐτῷ καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐμψυχίων σώματι παραπλήσιον, οὐ τὸ μὲν ἑσπαραγμένον ἑστέρηται τῆς ψυχικῆς χάριτος, τὸ δὲ τὴν ἀναγκαίαν σύνθεσιν ἔχουν εὐκαίρως τετήρηται καὶ τῷ συμφωνεῖ τῆς ὀλῆς περιγραφῆς ἐπιτηρητῇ καὶ σαφῆ παριστάτη τὴν ἀνάγνωσιν.

2. Οὐ μὴν παντελῶς γε τοὺς ῥητορικοὺς λόγους ἀποδοκιμάζοντες ἐκβάλλομεν ἐκ τῆς ἱστορικῆς πραγματείας τὸ παράπαν ὀφείλουσι γὰρ τῆς ἱστορίας τῇ ποικιλῇ κεκοσμήσαται καὶ ἐν ἑνὸς τόπους ἀνάγκη προσλαμβάνεσθαι καὶ τοὺς τοιούτους λόγους—καὶ ταύτης τῆς εὐκαιρίας οὐδὲ ἐμαυτὸν ἀποστερήσαι βουλθεῖν—ἀσθὲντ' ὅταν τὰ τῆς περιστάσεως ἀπαίτητ' προσβετοῦ η συμβοῦλου δημιουργῶν ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τι τοιούτου, ὅ μὴ τεθαρρυκάτως συγκαταβάλων πρὸς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς λόγοις ἀγώνας καὶ αὐτόν ὑπείτιον ἢ εἰς, οὐκ ὀλίγας γὰρ ἂν τις αἰτίας εὑροῖ; καθὰ ὡς κατὰ πολλὰ ἀναγκαίως παραληθήσεται τὰ τῆς ῥητορείας· ἢ γὰρ πολλῶν εἰρημένων εὐστόχως καὶ καλῶς οὐ παραλειπέτεον δι' ὀλυγραίαν τὰ μνήμης ἄξια καὶ τῇ ἱστορίᾳ κεκαρμένη ἔχοντα τὴν ὀφελείαν, ἡ μεγάλων καὶ λαμπρῶν τῶν ὑποθέσεων οὕσων οὐ περιοριστέον ἑλάττων τῶν ἐργῶν φανήναι τὸν λόγον· ἐστὶ δ' ὅτε παρὰ προσδοκίαν τοῦ τέλους ἑκβιάτος ἀναγκασθήσόμεθα τοῖς οἰκείοις τῆς ὑποθέσεως λόγος χρήσασθαι χάριν τοῦ λύσας τὴν ἀλογίαν.

3 Ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἄλις ἢ μὲν ἔχετω, περὶ δὲ τῶν ὑποκειμένων πράξεων ῥήτεον, παραδεντάς πρότερον τοὺς οἰκείους τῆ γραφῆ γρόνους. ἐν μὲν οὖν ταῖς προηγουμέναις βυβλίοις 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

\[1 \textit{oicekous added by Fischer, cp. Book 19. 34. 3.}\]
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ἀπὸ τῶν ἀρχαϊοτάτων χρόνων τὰς πράξεις τὰς τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ βαρβάρων ἔως ἐπὶ τὸν προηγούμενον ἐνιαυτὸν τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατείας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην, εἰς ἄν ἀπὸ Τροίας ἀλώσεως ἐτης συν-άγεται τρισὶ πλείω τῶν ὄκτακοσίων ὀγδοήκοντα· ἐν ταύτῃ δὲ τὸ συνεχὲς προστιθέντες τῆς ἱστορίας ἀρξόμεθα μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς εἰς Λιβύην διαβάσεως Ἀγα-θοκλέους, καταλήξομεν δ' εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν καθ' ὅν οἱ βασιλεῖς συμφρονήσαντες κουᾷ διαπολεμεῖν ἥραντο πρὸς Ἀντίγονον τὸν Φιλίππου, περιλα-βάντες ἡνὴρ ἐννέα.

3. Ἐπ' ἀρχοντος γὰρ Ἀθήνης ἔρομαιμον Ἰερομνήμονος Ἡραμάξει μὲν ὑπάτους κατάστησαν Γάμου Ἰουλίων καὶ Κόνων Λιμίλλων, κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἴτηθεμένος ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων τῇ περὶ τὸν ᾿Ιμέραν μάχη καὶ τὸ πλεῖστον καὶ κράτιστον τῆς δυνάμεως ἀποβεβλήκως συνέφυγεν εἰς τὰς Ἕλληνες. 2 Συρακούσας. ὅρων δὲ τοὺς τε συμμάχους ἀπαντασ μεταβεβλημένους καὶ τοὺς βαρβάρους πλὴν Συρα-κουσών ἀπάσης σχεδὸν Σικελίας κυριεύοντας καὶ πολὺ προέχοντας ταῖς τε πεζικαῖς καὶ ναυτικαῖς δυνάμεως ἐπετελέσατο πράξειν ἀνέλπιστον καὶ παρα-3 βολωτάτην. πάντων γὰρ διεισδύσων μηδ' ἐγχειρήσεις αὐτῶν τοῖς Καρχηδονίωις ἀντιταχθήναι, διενοχαστε τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἀπολυτεῖν τὴν ᾿Ικανὴν φυλακὴν, τῶν δὲ στρατιωτῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους ἐπι- λέξαι καὶ μετὰ τούτων εἰς τὴν Λιβύην διακο-μαθήναι· τούτῳ γὰρ πράξεις ἤλπιζε τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῇ Καρχηδόνι τετρυφηκότας ἐν εἰρήνῃ πολυχρονίῳ καὶ διὰ τούτ' ἀπείρους ὄντας τῶν ἐν ταῖς μάχαις


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deads 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 Antigonus, son of Philip, embracing a period of nine years.

3. When Hieronmemon was archon in Athens, the \(310\) B.C. Romans elected to the consulship Gaius Julius and Quintus Aemilius; 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

\(^2\) Hieronmemon 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 (\textit{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.
κινδύνων ὑπὸ τῶν ἐνθθήκοτων τοῖς δεινοῖς ῥάδιως ἠττηθήσεται, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ Λιβύην συμμάχους, βαρυνομένους τοὺς προστάγμασιν ἐκ πολλῶν χρόνων, λήψεθαί καὶ ἄρα τῆς ἀποστάσεως, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, διαρράσεων ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπιφανεὶς χώραν ἀπόβητον καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων εὐδαιμονίαν πεπληρωμένην παντοῖον ἀγαθῶν, τὸ δὲ ὅλον ἀπὸ τῆς πατρίδος καὶ πάσης Σικελίας περισσάροις τοὺς βαρβάρους καὶ πάντα τὸν πόλεμον μετάξειν εἰς τὴν Λιβύην ὑπὲρ καὶ συντελέσθη.

1. Τὴν γὰρ ἐπίνοιαν ταύτην οὐδεὶς τῶν φίλων δηλώσας τῆς μὲν πόλεως ἐπιμελητὴν "Ἀντανδρον τὸν ἀδελφὸν κατέστησε μετὰ τῆς ἱκανῆς φυλακῆς, αὐτὸς δὲ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐπιλέγων τοὺς εὐθέτους κατέγραφε, τοῖς μὲν πεζοῖς παραγγέλλων ἐτοίμους εἶναι μετὰ τῶν ὁπλών, τοῖς δὲ ἵπποις διακελεύοντος ἐχεῖς μὲθ᾽ ἑαυτῶν χωρίς τῆς πανοπλίας ὑπηρέσιοι καὶ χαλινών, ὅπως, ὅταν ἤπησαν κυριεύσῃ, τοὺς ἀναφημομένους ἐτοίμους ἐχεῖς, τὰ πρὸς τὴν 2 χρείαν ἐξηρτυμένους: κατὰ γὰρ τὴν προγεγενημένην ἤτταν τῶν μὲν πεζῶν ἀπωλώλεισαν οἱ πλείους, οἱ δὲ ἤπειροι ὑπῆρχον διασεσωσμένοι σχεδὸν ἄπαντες, ὅν τοὺς ἤππους οὐκ ἰδόνατο διακομίζειν εἰς τὴν 3 Λιβύην. ᾧν δὲ χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ μὴ νεωτερίζον τῶν Συρακοσίων, διεζέυγνυ τὰς συγγενεῖας ἀπὸ ἀλλήλων καὶ μᾶλιστα ἀδελφοὺς ἀπὸ ἀδελφῶν καὶ πατέρας ἀπὸ παιδῶν, τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως

1 He was probably an older brother: in 317 B.C. he was 150
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 Antander 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, 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.
4 ἀπολείπον, τοὺς δὲ μεθ’ ἐαυτοῦ διακομήζων· πρό-
δηλον γὰρ ἢν ὡς οἱ μένοντες ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις,
κἂν ἀλλοτριώτατα τυγχάνωσι πρὸς τὸν δυνάστην
διακειμένου, διὰ τὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἀπογόνους εὐνοιαν
οὐδὲν ἂν πράξειαν ἀτοπον κατὰ Ἀγαθοκλέους.
5 ἀπορούμενος δὲ χρημάτων τὰ τε τῶν ὀρφανῶν παρὰ
τῶν ἐπιτροπεύοντων εἰσεπράξατο, φάσκων πολὺ
βέλτιων ἐκείνων ἐπιτροπεύσεως καὶ τοὺς παισίων εἰς
ἡλικίαν ἐλθοῦσι πιστότερον ἀποδώσειν, ἐδανείατο
dὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ τίνα τῶν ἐν τοῖς
ἰεροῖς ἀναθημάτων ἔλαβεν καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν τῶν
6 κόσμων περιέλετο. ἔπειθ’ ὅριν τῶν εὐπορωτάτων
tοὺς πλείστους δυσχεραίνοντας τοῖς πραττομένως
καὶ πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀλλοτριώτατα διακειμένους συνή-
gαγεν ἐκκλησιάν, ἐν δὲ περὶ τῆς προγεγεννημένης
συμφορᾶς καὶ τῶν προσδοκιμένων δεινῶν κατ-
οδυρόμενος αὐτὸς μὲν ῥαδίως ὑπομενεῖν ἐφησε τήν
πολιορκίαν συνήθης ὁν πάση κακοπαθεία, ἔλεειν δὲ
tοὺς πολίτας, ἐὰν συγκλεισθέντες ἀναγκασθῆσονται
7 πολιορκίαν ὑπομένειν. διεκελεύετο οὖν σώζειν
ἐαυτοὺς μετὰ τῶν ἱδίων κτήσεων τοὺς μὴ βουλο-
μένους ὑπομένειν ὃ τι ποτ’ ἂν δοκῇ τῇ τύχῃ πάσχειν.
ἐξορμησάντων δ’ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως τῶν μάλιστ’ εὐ-
πόρων καὶ μισούντων τῶν δυνάστην τούτους μὲν
ἐπαποστείλας τινὰς τῶν μυσθοφόρων ἀνέιλε καὶ τῶς
8 ὑπόηας εἰς αὐτὸν ἀνέλαβε, διὰ δὲ μᾶς ἀνοσίαν πρά-
ξεως χρημάτων εὐπορήσας καὶ τῶν ἀλλοτρίως δια-
κειμένων πρὸς αὐτὸν καθαρὰν ποιῆσας τὴν πόλιν
ἡλευθέρωσε τῶν οἰκετῶν τοὺς εὐθέτους εἰς στρα-
teίαν.

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in the city and taking the others across with him; 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 merchants, 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 summoned 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 διακελμενοι added by Dindorf, cp. § 6.
2 καὶ after ὄραν omitted by Fischer.
3 ὑπομενεὶν Dindorf: ὑπομένειν MSS. followed by Fischer.
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5. Ὡς δ’ εὑτερεπὴ πάντ’ ἦν, πληρώσας ἐξήκουντα ναῦς ἐπετήρει καιρὸν οἰκεῖον πρὸς τὸν ἑκπλοῦν. ἀγνοομένης δὲ τῆς ἐπιυειας αὐτοῦ τινὲς μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὑπελάμβανον αὐτοῦ στρατεύειν, τινὲς δὲ πορθῆσειν τῆς Σικελίας τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίους, πάντες δὲ ἀπεγίνωσκον τῶν ἑκπλεῖν μελλόντων τῇ ταυτηρίᾳ καὶ τῷ δυνάστῳ τῇ μανίᾳ κατεγί-νωσκον. ἐφορμοῦντων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων πολλα-πλασίας τρυήσει τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἠ’ ἡμέρας τινὰς ἵμαργκάζετο συνέχειν1 ἐν ταῖς ναυὶς τοὺς στρα-τιώτας, οὐ δυναμένους ἐκπλεῦσαι ἐπειτα ὧς συνθάγγον πλοίων τῇ πόλει προσβούσατο. ὡς τινὲς Καρχηδονίους παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ πρὸς τὰς ναῦς ἀνήργησαν, ὦ δ’ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπελπίζων ἢδη τὴν ἐπιμολήν, ἔδει τῷ στόμα τοῦ λυμένος ἔρημοι τῶν ἐφορμοῦντων, ἐξέπλευσεν ὁξείᾳ τὰς εἰρεσίας χρώμενος. ἐξε αὐτοῦ μὲν Καρχηδόνου πλησίον ἔδη τῶν φορτηγῶν ὄντες, ὡς ἔδο τοὺς πολεμίους ἀθρόιοι ταῖς ναυὶς πλέοντας, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπολαβόντες αὐτὸν ὑμη-κέναι πρὸς τὴν τῶν συνθάγγον βοήθειαν, ἀνέστρεφον καὶ τὸν στόλον ἐξήρτων εἰς ναυμαχίαν. ὡς δ’ ἐν’ εὔθειᾳ ἐώρων παραθέοντας καὶ πολὺ τοῦ πλούτ’ προλαμβάνοντας, ἐποιοῦντο τὸν διωγμόν. ἔνθα δὴ τούτων πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμομένων τὰ μὲν τὴν ἀγορὰν κομίζοντα πλοία παραδόξως ἐκφυγόντα τὸν κόμιμον πολλὴν εὐπορίαν ἐποίησαν ἐν ταῖς Συρα-κουσίαις τῶν ἐπιτηδείων, συντολής ἢδη τὴν πόλιν ἐχώνσης, ὦ δ’ Ἀγαθοκλῆς περικατάληπτος ἢδη γνώμενος ἐπιλαβοῦσας τῆς νυκτὸς ἀνεπίστου σω-ματίας ἔτυχεν. τῇ δ’ ὑπεραλή τηλικαίτην ἐκλεψιμιν

1 ἵμαργκάζετο συνέχειν Wesseling, ἵμαργκάζε σ. έπαυτός Fischer: ἵμαργκάζε συνέχειν.

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5. When everything was ready, Agathocles manned 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 unhoped-for safety as night closed in. On the next day there occurred such an eclipse of the
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6. "Εξ δ' ἡμέρας καὶ τὰς ἄσας νύκτας αὐτῶν πλευσάτων ὑποφανοῦσης τῆς ἕω παραδόξως ὁ στόλος τῶν Καρχηδόνων οὐκ ἀποθεὶ ὁν ἐνωράθη. διόπερ ἡμφοτέρους ἐμπεσόντος σπουδῆς ἡμιλλώντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ταῖς εἰρεσίαις, οἱ μὲν Φοίνικες νομίζοντες ἄμα τῇ τῶν νεών ἄλοες Συρακούσαις μὲν ὑποχειρίους ἐξευ, τὴν δὲ πατρίδα μεγάλων ἐλευθερώσει κυδύνων: οἱ δὲ Ἐλληνες, εἰ μὴ φθάσειαν τῆς χώρας ἀφάμενοι, προκειμένην ἐώρων αὐτοῖς μὲν τιμωρίαν, τοὺς δὲ καταλειφθεῖν ἐν οἰκῳ τὰ τῆς θουλείας δεινά. καθορωμένης δὲ τῆς λυβίης παρακελεύσας ἐγίνετο τοῖς πληρώμασι καὶ φιλοτημίας ὑπερβολῆ καὶ τάχινον μὲν ἔπλεον αἱ τῶν βαρβάρων, ἐν πολυχρονίῳ μελέτῃ τῶν ἐρετῶν διαπεπονημένων, ἱκανῶν δὲ διάστημα προεῖχον αἱ τῶν Ἐλλήνων. δὲξομα δὲ τοῦ πλοῦ διανυσθέντος, εἲπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγενήθησαν τῆς γῆς, συνεξεχείπτον ἀλλήλοις εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ὑστερεῖ τινες ἀγωνισταὶ·

3 ταῖς γὰρ ἐσχάταις τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους αἰ πρῶται τῶν Καρχηδόνων ἐνέβαλλον εὐτὸς βέλους σόβαι. διόπερ ἐπὶ ὀλγόν χρόνον τοὺς τε τόξους καὶ σφενδάνιας διαγωνισμένων αὐτῶν καὶ ναυσὶν ὀλγαῖς 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 everywhere \(^1\); 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 Agathocles. 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 expedition started it would have portended evil to them, but since it took place after the sailing it foretold misfortune for their enemies.
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βαρβάρων συμπλακέντων οἱ περὶ τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέα προετέρουν, τὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἔχοντες πλῆθος. εἰ δ’ οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι προῦμαν ἀνακρουσάμενοι μικρὸν ἐξω βέλους ἐφώμουν, ὅ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀποβιβάσας τὴν δύναμιν πρὸς τὰς καλουμένας Λατομίας καὶ χάρακα βαλόμενος ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν ἐνεώλκησε τὰς ναῦς.

7. Οὕτω δὲ παράβολον ἐπιτελεσάμενος πράξειν, ἀλλήν ἐτόλμησε ταύτης μᾶλλον κεκυδύνυμενη, παραστησάμενος γὰρ τοὺς ἐν ἡγεμονίας ὡς τοὺς εὐπεθέσι πρὸς τὴν ἱδίαν ἐπιβολὴν καὶ θυσίαν ποιησάμενος Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρη συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν. 2 καπείτα προελθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν δημηγορίαν ἐστεφανώμενον ἐν ἰματίῳ λαμπρῷ καὶ προδιαλεγθεῖς ὁικεῖως τοῖς ἐγχειρουμένοις ἐφήσε τοῖς κατεχοῦσις Συκελίαν θεᾶς Δήμητρι καὶ Κόρη πεποίησαί τούτον, καθ’ ὃν καίρον ἐδιώχθησαν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίων, εὐχὰς λαμπτα-3 δεύσεων ἀπάσας τὰς ναῦς. καλῶς οὖν ἔχειν τετευχότας τῆς σωτηρίας ἀποδιδόναι τὰς εὐχὰς. ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἐπηγγέλλετο πολλαπλασίους ἀποδώσεων προθύμως αὐτῶν ἀγωνισαμένων καὶ γὰρ τὰς θεὰς διὰ τῶν ἱερῶν προσημαίνει τίθην τοῦ 4 σύμπαντος πολέμου. ἀμα δὲ ταύτα λέγοντος αὐτοῦ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν τοὺς προσήγκειν ἡμιμένην δῖδα: ὃν δεξάμενος καὶ τοῖς τριπάλρχοις ὁμολογὸς ἀπασι προστάξας ἀναδοῦναι τὰς τε θεᾶς ἐπεκαλέσατο καὶ πρῶτος ὠρμήσει ἐπὶ τὴν ναωρχία τριήρης, κατὰ δὲ ἐπὶ τὴν πρύμναν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τὸ παραπλήσιον ποιεῖν παρεκελεύετο. ἐνθα δὴ τῶν τριπάλρχων

1 i.e. the Quarries; probably near Cape Bon, the ancient Promuntorium Mercurii, cp. Strabo, 17. 3. 16.
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ships, Agathocles got the upper hand since he had 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 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. For after surrounding himself with those among the leaders who were ready to follow his proposal and after making sacrifice to Demeter and Corê, 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, he declared that to Demeter and Corê, 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 boldly; 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

2 Justin, 22. 5-6, gives the substance of a long oration, which he ascribes to Agathocles on this occasion.
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ἀπάντων ἐνέντων τὸ πῦρ καὶ ταχὺ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς ὑψὸς ἀρθείσης οὐ μὲν σαλπυγκταῖ τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐστήμανον, τὸ δὲ στρατόπεδον ἐπηλάλαξε, συνευχομένων ἀπάντων ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰς οίκον σωτηρίας. ὥστε δὲ ἔπραξεν Ἀγαθοκλῆς μάλιστα μὲν ἕνεκα τοῦ συναναγκάσας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις ἐπιλαβέσθαι τὸ παράπαν τῆς φυγῆς: ἔηλον γὰρ ὧτι τῆς ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς καταφυγῆς ἀποκοπεῖσθαι ἐν μόνῳ τῷ νικᾶν ἔξοιν τάς ἐλπίδας τῆς σωτηρίας· ἐπειτα καὶ δύναμιν ὀλίγην ἔχων ἐδεώρει διότι φυλάσσων μὲν τὰς ναύς ἀναγκασθήσεται μερίζειν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ μηδαμῶς ἀξίωμαχος εἶναι, καταλιπὼν δὲ ἐρήμους ὑποχειρίους ποιήσει γενέσθαι Καρχηδονίους.

8. Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῶν νεῶν ἀπασών φλεγομένων καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς πολὺν ἐπέχοντος τόπον ἐκπλήξεις κατείχε τοὺς Σικελιώτας. ἐν ἀρχῇ μὲν γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους γοητείας παραλογισθέντες καὶ τῆς τῶν ἑγχειρουμένων δεύτερης ἀναθεώρησιν οὐ διδούσις πάντες συγκατεδείκνυτο τοῖς πραττομένοις· τοῦ δὲ χρόνου τὸν περὶ ἐκάστων ἀναλογισμὸν παραιτάντος εἰς μεταμελείαν ἐνέπιπτον καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ διείργοντος πελάγους ἀναλογιζόμενοι τῇν 2 σωτηρίαν ἀπεγίνωσκον. δὲ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς σπεύδων ἀπαλλάξας τῆς ἀθυμίας τοὺς στρατιώτας ἤγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀνομαζομένην Μεγάλην πόλιν, 3 οὐδὲν Καρχηδονίων. ἡ δὲ ἀνὰ μέσου χώρα, δι' ὅς ἦν ἀναγκαῖον πορευθῆναι, διείληπτο κυπεῖας καὶ παντοίας φυτουργίας, πολλῶν ὑδάτων διωξε- τευμένων καὶ πάντα τόπον ἀρδευόντων. ἄγροικια τε συνεχείς ύπήρχος, οἰκοδομᾶς πολυτέλεια καὶ κοινάμασι διαπεπονημέναι καὶ τῶν τῶν κεκτημένων 160
and the flames quickly blazed high, the trumpeters 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. 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.
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4 αυτάς διασημαίνουσαι πλούτων. ἔγεμον δ' αἰ μὲν ἐπαύλεισ πάντων τῶν πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν, ὡς ἄν τῶν ἐγχωρίων ἐν εἰρήνῃ πολυχρονίσῃ τεθησαυρικότων γεννημάτων ἄφθονιαν. ἡ δὲ χώρα ἡ μὲν ἦν ἀμπελόφυτος, ἡ δὲ ἑλαιοφόρος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν καρπών δένδρων ἀνάπλεως. ἔπὶ θάτερα δὲ μέρη τὸ πεδίον ἐνέμοντο βοῶν ἀγέλαι καὶ ποῦμα καὶ τὰ πλησίον ἐλη φορβάδων ἢππων ἔγεμε. καθόλου δὲ παντοτα τὴν ἐν τοῖς τόποις εὐδαιμονία, τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων Καρχηδονίων διεληφώντων τὰς κτήσεις καὶ τοῖς πλούτοις πεφιλοκαλήκοτών πρὸς ἄπολαυσιν. διόπερ οἱ Σικελιώται τὸ τε τῆς χώρας κάλλος καὶ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν τὴν ἐν αὐτῇ θαυμάζουντες μετέωροι ταῖς ἐλπίσιν ἐγένοντο, θεωροῦντες ἄξια τῶν κυβινών ἐπαθλα τοῖς νικώσι προκειμένα.

6 ὁ δ' Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὅρων τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀναλαμβάνοντας αὐτοὺς ἐκ τῆς ἀθυμίας καὶ προθύμους ὄντας εἰς τοὺς κυβίους εξ ἐφόδου προσέβαλλε τοῖς τείχεσι. ἀπορροδηκότου δὲ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως γενομένης καὶ τῶν ἕνδον διὰ τὴν ἄνοιαν καὶ τὴν τῶν πολέμων ἀπειρίαν ὁλίγων ὑποστάντων χρόνων εἶλε τὴν πόλιν κατὰ κράτος. δοὺς δὲ τοῖς στρατιώταις εἰς ἀρπαγήν ἐνέπλησε τὴν δύναμιν ὁφελείας ἀμα 7 καὶ θάρσους. εὐθὺ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Λευκῶν Τύχην καλούμενον ἀναζεύξας ἐχειρόσατο τὴν πόλιν, ἀπ' ἐχουσαν Καρχηδόνος δισχιλίους σταδίους. ἀμφο-

1 πολεμικῶν Fischer.

1 Of Megalepolis.
2 The city cannot be certainly identified. If it is Tunis, as 162
weal th of the people who possessed them. The farm 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 prosperity 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 expectation, 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 walls 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, 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 (ep. Beloch, Griechische Geschichte, 3. 2. 206).
τέρας δὲ τὰς ἀλούσας πόλεις οἱ μὲν στρατιώται διαφυλάττειν ἦσον ὅπως καὶ τὰς ὑφελείας εἰς αὐτὰς ἀπετίθεντο· ὃ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀκόλουθα τοὺς προ- πεπραγμένους διανοηθεὶς καὶ διδάξας τὸ πλῆθος ὡς οὐδεμίαν συμφέρει καταφυγῆν ἀπολυπεῖν ἔσω ἂν παρατάξει νυκήσωσι, κατέστρεφε τε τὰς πόλεις καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευεν ἐν ὑπάλθρῳ.

9. Οἱ δὲ ἐφορμοῦσθε Ἀγαθοκλῆος τῶν ναυ- στάθμων τῶν Σικελιωτῶν τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὀρῶντες καυμένας τὰς νάσας περιχαρεῖς ἦσαν, ὡς διὰ τὸν ἄπτὼν φόβον ἡμαγκασμένων τῶν πολεμιῶν διαφθείρει τὰ σκάφη· ὃς δὲ ἤδει ἐς τὴν χώραν προάγουσαν τὴν τῶν ἐναντίων δύναμιν, συλλογη- ζόμενοι περὶ τῶν ἀποβησμένων συμφορῶν ἱδίαν ἥγουντο τὴν τῶν νεὼν ἀπώλειαν. διὸ καὶ ταῖς πρώταις δέρρεις κατεπέτασαν, ὅπερ ἂς ποιεῖν εἰώθασιν ὅταν τι κακὸν δημοσία συμβεβήκεναι δέξῃ τῇ Καρχηδονίῳ πόλει, ἐλαβόν τε καὶ τὰ χαλκώ- ματα τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νεῶν εἰς τὰς ἱδίας τριήρεις καὶ τοὺς ἀπαγγελοῦντας ὑπὲρ τῶν συμβεβηκότων τάκριβες ἔξαπεσεν εἰς τὴν Καρχηδόνα. πρῶν δὲ τούτους διήλωσε τὸ γεγονός, ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας τινὲς αἰσθόμενοι τὸν κατάπλοον τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἀπήγγειλαν κατὰ σπουδὴν τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις. οἱ δὲ ἐκπλαγέντες διὰ τὸ παράδοξον ὑπέλαβον ἀπο- λωλέναι τὰς ἱδίας δυνάμεις ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ τὰς πεζικὰς καὶ τὰς ναυτικὰς· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ποτὲ τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέα μὴ νευκηκότα τολμήσει καταλίπειν ἐρήμους βοηθείας τὰς Συρακούσας οὐδὲ ἂν ἐπι- βαλέσθαι περαιοῦν δύναμιν θαλαττοκρατοῦντων.
The soldiers wished to garrison both of the captured 310 B.C. 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

\[3 \text{πόλει added by editors.} \quad 4 \text{βαλασσοκρατοῦντων MSS.}\]
4 τῶν πολεμίων. διόπερ θόρυβος καὶ πολλὴ ταραχὴ κατείχε τὴν πόλιν καὶ συνδρομὴ τῶν ὥχων εἰς τὴν ἀγορᾶν ἐγίνετο καὶ βουλή τῆς γερουσίας ὁ τι δέοι πράττειν. στρατόπεδον μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ἦν ἐστίμων τὸ δυνάμεων ἀντιτάξασθαι, τὸ δὲ πολιτικὸν πλῆθος ἀπειροῦν διὶ πολέμου προκαταπετυχεῖ ταῖς φυχαῖς, οἳ πολέμωι δὲ πλησίον εἶναι τῶν τειχῶν προεδρο-κῶντο. ἔνιοι μὲν οὖν ἐφασαν πρεσβευτάς ὑπὲρ ἀρήνης ἀποστέλλειν πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα, τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἅμα καὶ κατασκόπους ἐσομένους τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίωις, τινὲς δὲ ἀναμεῖναι μέχρι ἣν γνῶσιν ἀκριβῶς ἐκαστὸν τῶν πετραγμένων. τοιαύτῃς δὲ συγχώσεως τὴν πόλιν ἐχούσης κατέπλευσαν οἱ πεμφθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου καὶ τὰς αἰτίας τῶν πετραγμένων ἐδήλωσαν.

10. Ἀναβάρσασάντων οὖν πάντων πάλιν ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἡ γερουσία τοὺς μὲν ναυάρχους ἀπαντᾷ κατεμέμψατο ὅτι θαλασσοκρατοῦντες εἰσαυνα πολεμίων δύναμιν ἐπιβήναι τῆς Λιβύης, στρατηγοὺς δὲ ἀπέδειξαν τῶν δυνάμεων Ἀννωνα καὶ Βορ-2 μίλκαν, πατρώριαν ἔχθραν ἔχοντας. ἤγοντο γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἑδρα τούτως ἀποστλαν καὶ διαφορὰν κοινὴν ἐσε-νθαι τῆς πόλεως ἀσφάλειαν. πολὺ δὲ διεσφάλησαν τῆς ἀληθείας. ὁ γὰρ Βορμίλκας πάλαι μὲν ἦν ἐπι-θυμητὴς τυραννίδος, οὐκ ἔχων δ' ἐξουσίαν οὐδὲ καρὸν οἰκεῖον ταῖς ἐπιβολαῖς τότε ἔλαβεν ἀφορμᾶς 3 ἀξιολόγους, τυχῶν τῆς στρατηγίας. αἰτία δὲ μάλιστα τούτων ἢ πρὸς τὰς τιμωρίας πικρία τῶν

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)
while the enemy controlled the sea. Therefore panic 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. Accordingly, some proposed to send envoys to Agathocles 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 messengers 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, 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.
Καρχηδονίων· τοὺς γὰρ ἐπιφανεστάτους τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐν μὲν τοῖς πολέμοις προάγουσι ἐπὶ τᾶς ἡγεμονίας, νομίζοντες δὲν αὐτοὺς τῶν ἄλλων προκινδυνεύειν· ὅταν δὲ τὰς ἐξουσίας τῆς εἰρήνης, τοὺς αὐτούς τούτους συγκομίζοντος, καὶ κρίσεις ἀδύκους ἐπιφέροντες διὰ τὸν φθόνον τιμωρίας περιβάλλοντο. διὸ καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τᾶς ἡγεμονίας ταττομένων τινὲς μὲν φοβοῦμενοι τάς ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ κρίσεις ἀποστάται μαίνονται τῆς ἡγεμονίας, τινὲς δὲ ἐπιτίθενται τυραννίσαι· δὲν καὶ τότε Βορμιλίκας ὁ ἔτερος τῶν στρατηγῶν ἐποίησε· περὶ οὗ μικρὸν ὑπερεύρον ἐρωτοῦμεν.

5 Οἱ δὲ οὖν στρατηγοὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀρίστηκε τῶν καυρῶν προφανῶς ἀναβολῆς οἰκείων τοὺς μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς χώρας καὶ τῶν συμμαχῶν πόλεων στρατιώτατα οὐκ ἀνέμεναν, αὐτοὺς δὲ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς ἐξήγαγον εἰς ὑπαθῆθον, ὅτας πεζαῖς μὲν οὐκ ἐλάττους τετρακισμυρίους, ἔπειτα δὲ σχίσαν, ἄρματα δὲ διὰ τῆς καταλαβόμενοι δὲ τινὰ γεωλοφόνον οὐκ μακρὰ τῶν πολεμίων ἐξετάτην τὴν δύναμιν εἰς μάχην· καὶ τοῦ μὲν δεξιοῦ κέρατος "Ἀνων εἴχε τὴν ἡγεμονίαν, συναγωγιζομένον αὐτῷ τῶν εἰς τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον συντεταγμένον, τοῦ δὲ εὐσυνόμου Βορμιλίκας ἢγούμενος βαθεῖαν ἐποίηετο τὴν φάλαγγα, κωλύοντος τοῦ τόπου παρεκτείνειν εἰς πλείον· τὰ δὲ ἄρματα καὶ τοὺς ἔπειτα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος ἐστησάν, διεγενώκότες τούτοις πρῶτον ἐμβαλέων καὶ τῶν Ἐλλήνων ἀποτειράθηναι.

11. Ὅ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς κατασκευάμενος τὰς τῶν βαρβάρων τάξεις τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν κέρας ἐδωκεν Ἄρχα-
BOOK XX. 10. 3—11. 1

ments. In their wars they advance their leading men 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 Bormilecar, 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 Band 3 fighting beside him; and Bormilecar, 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

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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.
Diodorus of Sicily

gάθω τῷ νιῷ, παραδοὺς αὐτῷ πεζοὺς δισκίλιοι καὶ πεντακοσίους, ἐξῆς δ’ ἐταξὶ τοὺς Συρακοσίους, ὄντας τρισκιλίοις πεντακοσίους, εἶτα μισθοφόρους Ἐλληνσ τρισκιλίους, τελευταίους δὲ Σαμνίτας καὶ Τυρρήνους καὶ Κελτῶν τρισκιλίους. μετὰ δὲ τῆς θεραπείας αὐτὸς τοῦ λαιοῦ¹ κέρατος προηγονίζετο, χιλίου ὀπλῶν πρὸς τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀντιπεταγμένος· τοὺς δὲ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονίτας πεντακοσίους ὄντας ἐπὶ τὰ κέρατα διείλεν.

2 ὅπλα μὲν οὖν οἱ οὐτρειδῶτα μᾶγος εἶχον ἱκανά· τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῶν ἄφρακτων² ὀρῶν ἀνόπλους ὄντας τὰ τῶν ἄσπιδων ἑλυτρα ὀβάδδιοι διέτειναι καὶ τὴ φαντασία τῶν τῆς ἄσπιδος κύκλων μυησμένως ἀνέδωκεν αὐτοῖς πρὸς μὲν τὴν χρείαν οὐδαμῶς ἐπιτήδεια, πρὸς δὲ τὴν πάρροθεν ὀραμένην ὀμνα δυνάμενα δόξας ὀπλῶν ἐμποιῆσαι τοὺς ἀγνοοῦντι

3 τάληθες. ὁρῶν δὲ τοὺς οὕτως οὐτρειδῶτας καταπεπληγμένους ὁ πλήθος τῆς βαρβαρικῆς ἐπού καὶ πεζῆς³ δυνάμεως ἀφῆκεν εἰς τὸ οὐτρειδῶτα καὶ πλεῖονος ἑλυτρῶν γλαύκας, ἁνετῷ τοὺς παρασκεύαστο πρὸς τὸς ἄθυμίας τῶν πολλῶν· αὐτός δὲ διὰ τῆς φάλαγγος πετόμενος καὶ προσκαθίζοντος τοῖς ἀσπίδας καὶ τοῖς κράνεσι εὐθαρσεῖς ἐπού λοιποῦ τοῖς οὕτως οὐτρειδῶτας, ἐκάστων οὐσιομερέως διὰ τὸ δοκεῖν ἱερὸν εἶναι τὸ ἀθηναῖος τοιαύτα⁴ δε, καὶ προτέρῳ ἄν τινι δόξαντα κενὴν ἔχειν ἐπίνοιαν, πολλάκις αὐτῶν γίνεται

¹ λαιοῦ Dindorf: ἵμλανος.
² ἄτακτων Madvig, ep. Book 17. 80. 7.
³ πεζῆς added by Dindorf and doubtfully approved by Fischer in apparatus.
⁴ τοιαύτα Hertlein: ταῦτα MSS., Fischer.

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Archagathus, giving him twenty-five hundred foot-soldiers; next he drew up the Syracusans, who were thirty-five hundred in number, then three thousand Greek mercenaries, and finally three thousand Samnites, 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 crews unarmed he had the shield covers stretched with sticks, thus making them similar in appearance to the round shields, and distributed them to these men, of no use at all for real service but when seen from a distance capable of creating 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, encouraged the soldiers, each man regarding this as an omen because the bird is held sacred to Athena. Such things as this, although they might seem to some an inane device, have often been responsible

1 He is called Agatharchus in chap. 55. 5 and in Book 21. 3. 2; also by Polybius, 7. 2. 4.
2 Or, reading ἄρακτων, “the camp followers.”
3 For the owls that gave an omen of victory before the battle of Salamis cp. Plutarch, Themistocles, 19. 1, and Aristophanes, Wasps, 1086, together with scholia on the passage.
μεγάλων προτερημάτων. δὲ καὶ τὸτε συνέβη γε-
vέσθαι: ἐμπεσόντος γὰρ εἰς τὰ πλῆθη θάρσους καὶ
dιαδοθέντων λόγων ὡς τὸ θείον αὐτοῖς φανερῶς
προσημαίνει νίκην, παραστατικέωτερον τὸν κίνδυνον
ὑπέμειναι.

12. Προεμβαλόντων γὰρ εἰς αὐτοὺς τῶν ἄρμάτων
ἀ μὲν καθηκόντωσαν, ἃ δὲ εἶχαν διεκπεσεῖν, τὰ δὲ
πλείστα συνηνάγκασαν στρέψαι πρὸς τὴν τῶν πεζῶν
2 τάξιν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ τὴν τῶν ὑπέων'
ἐπιφορὰν ὑποστάντες καὶ πολλοὺς αὐτῶν κατα-
tυττυρώσκοντες ἐποίησαν φυγεῖν εἰς τούπτιον.
προ-
αγωγιζόμενων δὲ αὐτῶν εἰς τούτοις λαμπρῶς ἡ
πεζῇ δύναμις τῶν βαρβάρων ἅπασα συνήθη εἰς
3 χεῖρας. γενναίας δὲ μάχης γυγνομένης "Αννων μὲν
ἐχον συναγωγιζόμενων τὸν ἱερὸν λόχων ἐπιλέκτων
ἀνδρῶν καὶ σπεύδων πονηραὶ δὲ αὐτῶν τὴν νίκην
ἐνέκειτο βαρὺς τοῖς Ἑλλησ ποικιλοὶ καὶ συχνοὶ ἀνήρει.
φερομένων δὲ ἐπὶ αὐτῶν παντοδαπῶν βελῶν ὡς
εἰκαν, ἀλλὰ καίπερ πολλοὶ τραύμασι περιπτῶν
ἐβιάζετο, μέχρις ὅτου καταπονήθηες ἔτελευτησε.
4 τούτου δὲ πεσόντος οἱ μὲν ταύτῃ τεταγμένοι τῶν
Καρχηδονίων ἀνετράπησαν ταῦτα ψυχαῖς, οἱ δὲ περὶ
tὸν Ἀγαθοκλέας μετεωρισθέντες πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐπερ-
5 ρώσθησαν. ἀ δὲ πυθόμενος των Βορμίλκας, ὁ
ἐτερος στρατηγὸς, καὶ νομίσας παρὰ θεῶν αὐτῷ
dεδόθαι τὸν καυρὸν τοῦ λαβεῖν ἀφορμὰς πρὸς τὴν
ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος, διελογίζετο πρὸς αὐτὸν,
εἰ μὲν ἡ μετὰ Ἀγαθοκλέους διαφθαρεί βίοιμις,
μὴ δισκόρρευσθαι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν ποιήσασθαι τῇ
dυναστείᾳ, τῶν πολιτῶν ἵσχυντων, εἰ δὲ ἐκεῖνος νικήσας
BOOK XX. 11. 5—12. 5

for great successes. And so it happened on this 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

\[\text{Dindorf: } \pi\nu\nu\nu\nu.\]
τὰ φρονήματα παρέλυτο τῶν Καρχηδονίων, εὐ-χειρώτους μὲν ἕαυτῷ τοὺς προηγητεύενος ἔσεσθαι, 
τὸν δ' Ἀγαθοκλέα ὑδίσω καταπολεμήσειν, ἐστά 
μὴ αὐτῷ δόξῃ. ταύτα δὲ διανοηθεῖς ἀνεχώρησε μετὰ 
τῶν πρωτοστατῶν, δοὺς τοῖς μὲν πολεμίοις ἄσημον ἐκκλίμα, τοῖς δὲ ἱδίοις δηλώσας τὸν Ἀννώνος 
θάνατον καὶ παρακελευόμενος ἀναχωρεῖν εἰς τάξει 
1 πρὸς τὸν γεώλοφον τούτο γὰρ συμφέρειν. ἐπικει-
μένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τῆς ὀλῆς ὑποχωρήσεως 
φυγῆς παραπληρῆς γνωμένης οἱ μὲν συνεχεῖς Λίβνε 
ἀπὸ κράτους ἤττησθαι τοὺς πρωτοστάτας νομί-
σαντες πρὸς φυγῆν ὀρμήσαν, οἱ δὲ τὸν ἱερὸν λόχον 
ἐχοντες μετὰ τὸν Ἀννώνος τοῦ στρατηγοῦ θάνατον 
τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀντεῖχον εὐφώστως καὶ τοὺς ἐξ 
αὐτῶν πίπτοντας ὑπερβαίνοντες ὑπέμενον πάντα 
κύδνυνον, ἐπεὶ δὲ κατενόησαν τὸ πλείον μέρος τῆς 
δυνάμεως πρὸς φυγῆν ὀρμήσαν καὶ τοὺς πολε-
μίους περισταμένους κατὰ νάτον, συνηγαγκάσθη-
σαν ἐκκλίναι. διὸ καὶ τροπῆς γενομένης κατὰ πᾶν 
τὸ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατόπεδον οἱ μὲν βάρβαροι 
τὴν φυγὴν ἐποιοῦντο πρὸς τὴν Καρχηδόνα, Ἀγα-
θοκλῆς δὲ μέχρι τῶν ἐπιδιώξας ἐπανήλθε καὶ τὴν 
στρατοπεδείαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων διήρπασεν.
13. "Επεσον δὲ ἐν τῇ μάχῃ τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων εἰς 
διακοσίους, τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων οὐ πλεῖον χειλῶν, 
ὡς δ' ἐνιοῦς γεγράφασιν, ὑπὲρ τοὺς ἐξακισχύλους. 
ἐν δὲ τῇ τῶν Καρχηδονίων παρεμβολῇ σὺν ταῖς 
άλλαις ἀφελείαις εὑρέθησαν ἀμαξαὶ πλείον, ἐν αἷς 
ἐκομίζετο ζεῦγη χειροπέδων πλείω τῶν δισμυρίων.
quench the pride of the Carthaginians, the already 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 ordering 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 pursuing 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. 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 Carthaginians lost 2000 and the Sicilians only 2.

1 αὐτῶν editors: αὐτῶν.
Diodorus of Sicily

2 εξ ἑτοίμου γὰρ οἱ βάρβαροι κρατήσεως ὑπεληφότες τῶν Ἑλλήνων παρηγγέλκεισαν ἀλλήλοις ἥγεσιν ὡς πλείστους καὶ δήσαντες εἰς συνεργασίαν ἐμβαλεῖν. ἀλλ', οἷμα, τὸ δαμόνιον ὦσπερ ἐπίτηδες τοῖς ὑπερηφάνως διαλογιζομένοις τὸ τέλος τῶν κατελπισθέντων εἰς τούναχτιον μετατίθησιν. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν οὖν Καρχηδονίους παραλόγως νικήσας τείχῃσις συνεῖχε, ἢ τούχῃ δὲ ἐναλλὰς τὰ προτερήματα τοὺς ἐλαττώμασιν ἐπεισοδιαγόρευσα τοὺς ὑπερ-4 ἑχοντας ὧσον ἐταπείνωσε τοὺς ἡττωμένους· ἐν Σικελίᾳ μὲν γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι μεγάλη νευκτημότες παρατάξει Αγαθοκλέα τᾶς Συρακουσίας ἐπολιορκοῦσι, ἐν Λιβύῃ δὲ Αγαθοκλῆς τῆλικαίτη μάχῃ προτερήμασι εἰς πολυρκίαν ἐπικλείσας Καρχηδόνιος, καὶ τὸ βαυμασώσατον, δ' ἐναστήσας κατὰ μὲν τὴν νήσον ἀκεραίους ἐξαν τὰς ἀναμίμης ἐλεύθεροι τῶν βαρβάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ἰσχερὸς τῷ μέρει τῆς προηγημένης στρατιάς περεγένετο τῶν νευκηκότων.

14. Διόπερ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, νομίζαντες ἐκ θεῶν αὐτῶν γεγονέναι τὴν συμφοράν, ἐτράπησαν πρὸς παντοῖαν ἰκεῖσιν τοῦ δαμόνιον καὶ νομίζαντες μάλιστα μηνίειν αὐτοῖς τὸν Ἡρακλέα τὸν παρὰ τοῖς ἀποκισταῖς ἁρματών πλῆθος καὶ τῶν πολυτελεστῶν ἀναθημάτων ἐπεμβὰν εἰς τὴν Τύρον ἐν ὀλίγα. ἀποκισθέντες γὰρ ἐκ ταύτης εἰνόθεσαν

1 ἀποκισταῖς Wesseling: ἀποκοῖοι MSS., Fischer. Perhaps one might read παράτα τοῖς ἀποκοῖοι.
thousand pairs of manacles; for the Carthaginians, 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, 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 ἄποικοις, “who aids colonists.” The Greeks regularly identified the Tyrian god Melkart with their Heracles.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν χρόνοις δεκάτην ἀποστέλλειν τῷ θεῷ πάντων τῶν εἰς πρόσοδον πιπτόντων· ύστερον δὲ μεγάλους κτησάμενοι πλούτους καὶ προσόδους ἀξιολογοωτέρας λαμβάνοντες μικρὰ παντελῶς ἀπέστελλον, ὁλιγωροῦντες τοῦ δαμοῦν. διὰ δὲ τὴν συμφορὰν ταύτην εἰς μεταμέλειαν ἐλθόντες πάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ Τύρῳ θεῶν ἐμπροσθεν-3 νευν. ἔπεμπαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν χρυσοὺς ναοὺς τοὺς ἀφιδρύμασι πρὸς τὴν ἰκέσιαν, Ἡγούμενοι μάλλον ἐξελάσσεσθαι τὴν τοῦ θεοῦ μήνων τῶν ἀναθή-4 μάτων πεμφθέντων ἐπὶ τὴν παραίτησιν. ἔπεμπαν δὲ καὶ τὸν Κρόνον αὐτοῖς ἐναντιοῦσθαι, καθ' ὅσον ἐν τοῖς ἐμπροσθεν χρόνοις βύσσινες τοῦφερ τῶν ὑδῶν τοὺς κρατιστοὺς ύστερον ὑστόμενοι λάθρα παῖδας καὶ θρέψαντες ἐπεμπούν ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν· καὶ ἔστησε χρυσιμένης εὐρέθησαν τινες τῶν καθερουργημένων ὑποβολμαίοι γεγονότες. 5 τούτων δὲ λαβοῦντες ἐνοικιάν καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους πρὸς τοὺς τείχεσιν ὅροι τοὺς στρατοπεδεύουντας ἐδει- σιδαιμόνοις ὡς καταλελυκότες τὰς πατρίδος τῶν ὑδῶν τιμᾶς. διορθώσασθαι δὲ τὰς ἀγνοίας σπευ- δοντες διακοσίων μὲν τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων παῖδων προκρίναντες ἐθυσαν δημοσίας· ἄλλου δ' ἐν διαβολαῖς ὄντες ἐκουσίως ἐαυτούς ἐδοσαν, οὐκ ἐλάττους ὄντες 6 τριακοσίων. ἢν δὲ παρ' αὐτοῖς ἀνδριάς Κρόνου χαλκοῖς, ἐκτετακῶς τὰς χεῖρας ὑπτίας ἐγκεκλιμένας ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν, ὥστε τὸν ἐπιτεθέντα τῶν παῖδων


1 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
period to send to the god a tenth of all that was paid into the public revenue; but later, when they had acquired great wealth and were receiving more considerable revenues, they sent very little indeed, holding 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 Cronus ² had turned against them inasmuch 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 children, 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 supposititious. 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

ἀποκυλλέσθαι καὶ πίπτειν εἰς τι χάσμα πλῆρες πυρὸς. εἰκὸς δὲ καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην ἐντεύθεν εἰληφεῖν τὰ μυθολογοῦμενα παρ’ αὐτῷ1 περὶ τὴν Ἕλληνας θυσίαν, ἐν οἷς εἰσάγει τὴν Ἱφιγένειαν ὑπὸ Ὄρεστου διερωτωμένην
tάφος δὲ ποῖος δὲξεται μ’, οταν θάνως; πῦρ ἵερον ἐνδον χάσμα τ’ εὐρωπον χθονός.2

7 καὶ ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἕλληνι δὲ μῦθος ἐκ παλαιᾶς φήμης παραδεδομένος ὁτι Κρόνος ἡφάνιζε τούς ἤδιους παῖδας παρὰ Καρχηδώνιος φαίνεται διὰ τούτου τοῦ νομίμου τετηρημένος.
15. Οὗ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοιαύτης ἐν τῇ Λιβυῆ γεγενημένης μεταβολῆς οἱ μὲν Καρχηδώνιοι διεσέρυσαν πρὸς Ἀμιλκαρ εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, ἀξιωντες κατὰ τάχος πέμψαν βοήθειαν, καὶ τὰ ληφθέντα χαλκῶματα τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νεῶν ἀπέστειλαν αὐτῶ. δὲ τοῖς καταπλεύσασι παρεκελεύσατο σωπᾶν μὲν τὴν γεγενημένην ἥτταν, διαδιδόναι δὲ λόγον εἰς τοὺς στρατιώτας ὧς Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἄρδην ἀπώλεσε

2 καὶ τὰς ναῦς καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἀπόσαν. αὐτὸς δὲ πέμψας τινὰς τῶν παρόντων ἐκ Καρχηδόνος εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας προσέβεντας καὶ τὰ χαλκῶματα συναποστείλας ήξίου παραδίδοναι τὴν πόλιν τὴν μὲν γὰρ δύναμιν τῶν Συρακοσίων ὑπὸ Καρχηδώνιων κατακεκόμητα, τὰς δὲ ναῦς ἐμπεπρομόθεν τοῖς δ’ ἀποστοῦσιν ἀπόδειξιν παρέχεσθαι τὴν τῶν ἐμβόλων 3 κομιδὴν. τῶν δ’ ἐν τῇ πόλει πυθομένων τὴν περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα προσηγγελμένην συμφοράν οἱ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐπιστευσαν, οἱ προεστηκότες δὲ διαστάζοντες

1 αὐτῷ Rhodoman : αὐτοῖς.
2 For χθονός the MSS. of Euripides give πέτρας.
thereon rolled down and fell into a sort of gaping pit 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."
DIODORUS OF SICILY

διετήρησαν μὲν χάριν τοῦ μὴ γενέσθαι ταραχῆν, τούς πρεσβευτὰς δὲ ταχέως ἐξέπεμψαν, τοὺς δὲ τῶν φυγάδων συγγενεῖς καὶ φίλους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς δυσχεραῖνοντας τοὺς ὑπ´ αὐτῶν πραττομένους ἐξέβαλον ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ὅταν οὐκ ἐλάττουσιν ὁκτακισχιλίων. καὶ εἰς τοσούτῳ πλῆθος ἄφνων συναναγκαζομένου τὴν πατρίδα φεύγειν ἔγερμεν ἡ πόλις διαδρομῆς καὶ θορύβου καὶ γυναικείων κλαυθμῶν οὐδεμία γὰρ ἦν οὐκὶ πένθους ἀκοινώνητος κατὰ τούτον τῶν καυρῶν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ περὶ τὴν τυραννίδα τοῦ Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ τῶν τέκνων αὐτοῦ τὴν συμφορὰν ὁδύροντο, τῶν δὲ ἱδιωτῶν οἱ μὲν τοὺς ἀπολολέσαν δοκοῦντας κατὰ Λιβύην ἐκλαμψαν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἐκπίπτοντας ἀφ’ ἐστίας καὶ πατρίων θεῶν, οἷς οὔτε μένειν ἐξῆν οὔτ’ ἐκτὸς τῶν τειχῶν προάγειν, πολιορκοῦντων τῶν βαρβάρων, πρὸς δὲ τοῖς εἰρημένοις κακοῖς τηλικοῦτος οὐδὲν ἡμακαζώντο νηπίουσ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας συνεφελέσθαι τῇ φυγῇ. οὔ δ’ Ἀμῖλκας, καταφυγόντων πρὸς αὐτὸν τῶν φυγάδων, τούτως μὲν τὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρέσχετο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν παρασκευάζει προῆγεν ἐπὶ τὰς Συρακούσας, ὡς αἰρήσων τὴν πόλιν διὰ τὴν ἐρήμων καὶ διὰ τὴν προσηγγελμένην τοῖς ὑπολεεμένους συμφοράν.

16. Προαιστείλαντος δ’ αὐτοῦ πρεσβείαν καὶ διδόντος Ἀντανδρῶ καὶ τοῖς μετ’ αὐτοῦ, εἰ παραδίδασι τὴν πόλιν, ἀσφάλειαν, συνηδρευσαν” τῶν ἡγεμόνων οἱ μάλιστα ἀξίωμα δοκοῦντες ἔχειν. ῥηθέντων οὖν πολλῶν λόγων “Ἀντανδρος μὲν ἤστεο
however, being in doubt, watched closely that there 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

\[ 1 \text{ aύτω Dindorf: aύτων.} \]
\[ 2 \text{ συνηδρευσαν Stephanus: συνεδρευσάντων.} \]
ΔΕΙΝ ΠΑΡΑΔΙΔΟΝΑΙ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ, ὍΝ ΆΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ ΦΥΣΕΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΤΑΔΕΛΦΟῖ ΤΟΛΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΆΞΕΩΣ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΑΝ ΕΧΩΝ ΔΙΑΘΕΣΙΝ. ἘΡΩΜΩΝ οὗ ὁ ΛΙΤΩΛΟΣ, ΠΑΡΑΚΑΘΕΣΤΑ-
ΜΕΝΟΣ ὑπ' ἈΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΤΑΔΕΛΦῷ ΣΥΝΕΔΡΟΣ, ΤΗΝ ΕΝΑΝΤΙΑΝ ΔΟΣ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΕΙΣΕΝ ἈΠΑΝΤΑΣ ΔΙΑΚΑΡΤΕΡΕΙΝ 2 ΜΕΧΡΙ ᾿ΑΝ ΠΥΘΩΝΤΑΙ ΤΑΛΗΘΕΣ. ᾿ΑΜΙΛΚΑΣ ΔΕ ΜΑΘῶΝ 
ΤΑ ΔΟΞΑΝΤΑ ΤΟΙΣ ἘΝ Τῇ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΣΥΝΕΠΗΓΝΙΝΕ ΜΗΧΑΝΑΣ 3 ΠΑΝΤΟΙΑΣ, ΔΙΕΓΝΩΚΩΣ ΠΡΟΣΒΑΛΛΕΙΝ. ᾿ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΗΣ ΔΕ 
ΔΟΣ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΥΣΟΡΟΣ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΜΑΧΗΝ ΝΕΝΑΥΠΗΓΗΜΕΝΟΣ 
ΤΗΝ ΕΤΕΡΑΝ ΑΠΕΣΤΕΙΛΕΝ ΕΙΣ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΣ, ἘΡΕΤΑΣ 
ΕΥΜΙΒΑΣΑΣ ΤΟΥΣ ΚΡΑΤΙΣΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙ ΑΥΤΟΥ 
ΠΙΣΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΩΝ ΦΙΛΩΝ ΕΝΑ ΝΕΙΡΧΟΥΝ, ἈΠΑΓΓΕΛΟΥΝΤΑ 
4 ΤΟΙΣ ΙΔΙΟΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΒΙΚΗΝ. ἘΠΕΙΤΕ' ΕΥΠΛΟΙΑΣ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ 
ΠΕΜΠΤΑΙΟΙ ΤΑΙΣ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΥΣΑΙΣ ΒΙΚΤΩΡ ΠΡΟΣΕΠΛΕΙ-
ΣΑΝ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΣΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΙΝΙΝΑΝΤΕΣ ΚΑΤΑ 
ΤΟΝ ΠΛΟΥΝ 1 ᾿ΑΜΤΕ' ΗΜΕΡΑ ΚΑΤΕΠΛΕΟΝ ἘΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ. 
5 ΑΙ ΔΕ ΦΥΛΑΚΙΔΕΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΡΧΗΔΟΝΙΩΝ ΑΙΣΘΟΜΕΝΑΙ ΚΑΤΑ 
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ΥΠΟΦΕΥΓΟΝΤΩΝ ΑΓΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΙΡΕΣΙΑΣ ΕΓΝΗΤΟ. ᾿ΑΜΑ ΔΕ 
ΤΗΝ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΦΙΛΟΣΜΗΝ ΣΥΝΕΒΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΤΕ ἘΚ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ 
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΥΣ ΠΟΛΙΟΡΚΟΥΝΤΑΣ ΑΙΣΘΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ ΣΥΝΔΡΑΜΕΙΝ ἘΠΙ 
ΤΟΝ ΛΙΜΕΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΙΔΙΟΙΣ ΕΚΑΤΕΡΟΥΣ ΣΥΝΑΓΩΝΙΩΝ 
6 ᾿ΑΝΑΒΟΝ ΘΑΡΡΕΙΝ. ᾿ΗΔΗ ΔΕ ΤΗΣ ΤΡΙΑΚΟΥΣΟΡΟΥ ΚΑΤΑ-
ΛΑΜΒΑΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ ΟΙ ΜΑΡΒΑΡΟΙ ΜΕΝ ΕΠΗΛΑΛΑΞΑΝ, ΟΙ ΔΕ 
ΕΚ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΑΘΥΝΑΤΟΥΝΤΕΣ ΒΟΗΘΕΙΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΘΕΟΙΣ 
ΤΗΧΟΝΤΟ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΣ ΤΩΝ ΚΑΤΑΠΛΕΟΝΤΩΝ. 
ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΡΑΣ ΔΕ ΤΩΝ ΔΙΩΚΟΝΤΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΕΜΒΟΛΗΝ ᾿ΗΔΗ 
ΦΕΡΟΜΕΝΗ ΟΙΚ ΑΠΩΒΕΝ ΤΗΣ ΓΗΣ ΕΦΘΑΣΕ ΤΟ ΔΙΩΚΟ-

1 τοῦ πλοῦν Hertlein: τὸ πλοῦν.
it necessary to surrender the city, since he was unmanly\(^1\) 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 constructed 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 paeanas as they sailed they reached the city at daybreak. But the picket ships of the Carthaginians 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 ('\textit{Ἀντανόρος, Ἀνανόρος}') is probably intentional.
μενον σκάφος ἐντὸς βέλους γενόμενον καὶ τῶν Συ- 
ρακοσίων προσβοηθητόμενων ἐξέφυγε τὸν κύνδυνον.

7 Ἀμίλκας δ’ ὄρῳν τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως διὰ τὴν ἀγω- 
νίαν καὶ τὸ παράδοξον τῆς προσδοκιμένης ἀγγελίας ἐπὶ τὸν λυμένα συνδέδραμεν τάς, ὑπο-


λαβὼν εἶναι μέρος τί τοῦ τείχους ἀφύλακτον, ἔσπευσε 
τῶν στρατιωτῶν τοὺς κρατίστους μετὰ κλιμάκων.

οὗτοι δὲ εὐρόντες ἐκλελειμμένας τὰς φυλακὰς ἔλαβον 
προσαναβάντες· καὶ σχεδὸν αὐτῶν μεσοπύργιον ἤδη 
κατειληφότων ἢ κατὰ τὸ σύνθεσις ἐφοδία παρα-


8 γενομένη κατενόησε. γενομένης δὲ μάχης οἱ μὲν 
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως συνεδραμόν καὶ φθάσαντες τοὺς 
μέλλοντας τοῖς ἀναβαβήκοσι προσβοηθοῦν ὡς μὲν 
ἀπέκτειναν, οὕς δ’ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπάλξεων κατεκρήμι-


σαν. ἐφ’ οἷς Ἀμίλκας περιαληθῆς γενόμενος ἀπ- 
ήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως καὶ τοῖς εἰς 
Καρχηδόνα βοῆθειαν ἐξέστησε καὶ στρατιωτῶν 
πεντακαισχίλῶν.

17. Ἄμα δὲ τούτους προτομένους ὁ μὲν Ἀγα- 
θόκλης κρατῶν τῶν ὑπαίθρων τὰ περὶ τὴν Καρ-


χηδόνα χωρία κατὰ κράτος ἦρει καὶ τῶν πόλεων 
ἀς μὲν διὰ φόβουν, ἂς δὲ διὰ τὸ πρὸς Καρχηδονίους 
μίσος προσηγάγετο. παρεμβολὴν δὲ πλησίον τοῦ 
Τύνητος ὄχυρωσάμενος καὶ τὴν ἰκανὴν ἀπολύματον 
φυλακὴν ἀνέξευσε πρὸς τὰς ἐπὶ θαλάττη κεμένας 
πόλεις. καὶ πρῶτην μὲν ἐλών Νέαν πόλιν κατὰ 
κράτος φιλανθρώπως ἐχρήσατο τοῖς χειρωθεῖσιν· 
ἐστὶ παρελθὼν ὡς Ἀδρύμνητα πρὸς μὲν ταύτην 
πολιορκίαν συνεστήσατο, Ἀιλύμαν δὲ τὸν βασιλέα.
inside of the range of missiles and, the Syracusans 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 Tunis 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 προσελάβητο. ἀ δὴ πυθόμενοι οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πάσαν τὴν δύναμιν προ-
ήγαγον ἐπὶ τὸν Τύνητα καὶ τῆς μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους ὀ-
στρατοπεδεῖας ἐκυρίευσαν, τῇ πόλει δὲ μηχανᾶς
3 προσαγαγόντες συνεχείς προσβολὰς ἐποιοῦντο. ὡ
δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ἀπαγγειλάντων τινῶν αὐτῷ τὰ περὶ
tοὺς ἰδίους ἐλπίσματα, τὸ μὲν πολὺ τῆς δυνάμεως
κατέληπεν ἐπὶ τῆς πολιορκίας, τὴν δὲ θεραπεῖαν
καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὀλίγους ἀναλαβὼν λάθρῳ
προσήλθεν ἐπὶ τῶν τόπου ὀρεινῶν, ὄθεν ἀράσθαι
δυνατὸν ἢν αὐτὸν ὑπὸ τε τῶν Ἀδρυμηνίων καὶ
τῶν Καρχηδόνων τῶν τὸν Τύνητα πολιορκοῦντων.
4 νυκτὸς δὲ συντάξας τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ πολὺ
τῶν πυρὰ καέν, δοξάν ἑυποίησε2 τοῖς μὲν
Καρχηδόνιοισ ὡς μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως ἐπ᾽
αὐτοὺς πορευόμενοι, τοῖς δὲ πολιορκουμένοις ὡς
ἀλλὰς δυνάμεως ἀδράς τοῖς πολεμίοις εἰς συμμα-
χίαν παραγεγενημένης. ἀμφότεροι δὲ τῷ θεεῖται
τοῦ στρατηγήματος παραλογισθέντες παραλόγωσ
ἡλατώθησαν, οἱ μὲν τὸν Τύνητα πολιορκοῦντες
φυγόντες εἰς Καρχηδόνα καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἀπο-
λιπόντες, οἱ δὲ Ἀδρυμηνῖοι διὰ τῶν φόβου παρα-
δόντες τὴν πατρίδα. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ ταύτην ἐπ᾽
ὄμολογιας παραλαβὼν Θάψον εἰλε κατὰ κράτος
καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ταύτῃ πόλεων ὡς μὲν ἔξεπο-
λιρκησεν, ἃς δὲ προσηγαγετο· τὰς ἀπάςας δὲ
πόλεις πλείους τῶν διακοσίων κεχειρωμένοις εἰς
τούς ἀνω τόπους τῆς Λιβύης διενειθτὸ στρατεύειν.
18. Ἀναζεύχατος οὖν αὐτοῦ καὶ πλείους ἡμέρας
ἀδιοιτοροῦντος Καρχηδόνιοι τὴν ἑκ Σικελίας δια-
kαμισθεῖσαν δύναμιν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην στρατιὰν προ-
αγαγόντες πάλιν τὸν Τύνητα πολιορκεῖν ἐπεχειρήσαν.
of the Libyans, into alliance. On hearing of these 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 mountains 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 Carthaginians 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 abandoning their siege engines, and the people of Hadrumetum 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

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1 τε Dindorf: τῆς.
2 ἐπολῆσε Hertlein: ἐπολῆσε.
Diodorus of Sicily

καὶ τῶν χωρίων οὐκ ὄλγα τῶν ὑπὸ τοὺς πολέμους ὄντων ἀνεκτήσαντο. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ, βιβλιαφόρων αὐτῷ παραγεγενημένων ἀπὸ τοῦ Τύνητος καὶ τὰ παπραγμένα τοὺς Φοίνιξι διασαφούντων, εὐθὺς ἀνε-β ἐστρεψεν. ὡς δὲ ἀπέσχε τῶν πολέμων σταδίους διακοσίους, κατεστρατοπέδευσε καὶ τοὺς στρατιώ-

tας πυρὰ κάεω ἀπηγόρευσεν. χρησάμενος δὲ νυκτοπορία προσέπεσεν ἀμήρη τοῖς τε προνο-


μευόντι τὴν χώραν καὶ τοῖς ἐκτὸς τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἀνευ τάξεως πλανωμένοις καὶ φονεύσας μὲν ὑπὲρ δισχελῶς, ζωγρήσας δὲ οὐκ ὀλγαίς πολλὰ πρὸς τὸ μελλόν ἐπελεονεκτήσεν. οἱ γὰρ Καρχηδόνιοι τῆς ἐκ Σικελίας προσγενομένης βοηθείας καὶ τῶν κατὰ Ἰλβύνην συμμάχων συναγωνιζόμενων ἐδόκουν ὑπερ-έχειν τῶν περὶ τὸν 'Αγαθοκλέα τοῦτον δὲ τοῦ προτερήματος γενομένου πάλιν συνεστάλη τὰ φρο-


νήματα τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ γὰρ Αἰλιμαν τῶν βασιλεία τῶν Ιλβύνων ἀποστάτην γενόμενον ἐνίκη-


σεν' μάχῃ καὶ τὸν τε δυνάστην καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνείλειν.καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν καὶ Ιλβύνην ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

19. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Μακεδονίαν Κάσσιδρος μὲν 


βοηθήσας Αιδολέοντι τῷ Παιόνων βασιλεῖ διαπο-


λεμοῦντι πρὸς Αὐταιρίτασ, τοῦτον μὲν ἐκ τῶν 


κινδύνων ἐφρύσατο, τοὺς δὲ Αὐταιρίτας σὺν τοῖς 


ἀκολουθοῦσι παιοὶ καὶ γυναιξὶν ὄντας εἰς δισμυ-


ρίους κατώφθισαν παρὰ τὸ καλοῦμενον Ὀρβηλόν.

1 Fischer adds ἐπὶ before τοῦ προτερήματος, cp. Books 15. 

35. 1; 16. 5. 2.

2 ἐνίκησεν editors : ἐνίκησαν.

3 ἀνείλει editors : ἀνείλον.

4 Ὀρβηλόν Wesseling : Ὀρβῆλον RX, Ὀρβῆλον F.
BOOK XX. 18. 1—19. 1

of Tunis; and they recaptured many of the positions that were in the hands of the enemy. But Agathocles, 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 stades 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. 19. In Macedonia, Cassander, going to the aid of Audoleon, king of the Paeonians, who was fighting against the Autariatae, freed the king from danger, but the Autariatae with the children and women who were following them, numbering in all twenty thousand, he settled beside the mountain called Orbelus.

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 mountains.
6 On the border between Thrace and Macedonia.
2 ὃρος. τούτου δὲ περὶ ταῦτ' ὅντος κατὰ μὲν τὴν Πελοπόννησον Πτολεμαῖος ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἁντιγόνου δυνάμεις πεπιστευμένος καὶ τῷ δυνάμῃ προσκόπας ὑπὸ κατὰ τὴν ἀξίαν τιμώμενος Ἁντιγόνου μὲν ἀπέστη, πρὸς δὲ Κάσανδρον συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο. καταλειποὶ δὲ τῆς ἐφ’ Ἑλλησπόντῳ σατραπείας ἐπιστάτην Φοίνικα, ἕνα1 τῶν πιστοτάτων φίλων, ἀπέστειλεν αὐτῷ στρατιώτας, ἀξιόν διαβυλάττει τὰ φρουρία καὶ τὰς πόλεις καὶ μὴ προσέχειν Ἁντιγόνῳ.

3 Τῶν δὲ κοινῶν ανθηκῶν τοῖς ἡγεμόνι περιεχουσῶν ἐλευθέρας ἀφεῖσθαι τὰς Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις, οἱ περὶ Πτολεμαίων τὸν Αἰγύπτου δυνάμην, ἐγκαλεσάντες Ἁντιγόνων διὰτι φρουράς τινας διείληφε 4 τῶν πόλεων, πολεμεῖν παρεσκευάζοντο. καὶ τὴν μὲν δύναμιν ἐξαποστείλας Πτολεμαῖος καὶ στρατηγὸν Λεωνίδην τὰς ἐν τῇ τραχείᾳ Κιλικίᾳ πόλεις οὕτως ὡς ὁ Ἁντίγονος ἐχειρώσατο, διεπέμπετο δὲ καὶ εἰς2 τὰς ὑπὸ Κάσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον πόλεις, ἀξιόν δυναμονέαν ἑαυτῷ καὶ κωλύειν Ἁντίγονον 5 ἀποχυρων γίνεσθαι. ὁ δ’ Ἁντίγονος τῶν νῦν Φίλιππον μὲν τὸν νεότερον ἐξεπεμψεν ἐφ’ Ἑλλησπόντῳ, διαπολεμόσυνα Φοίνικα καὶ τοῖς ἀφετηρίσοις, Δημήτριον δ’ ἐπὶ Κιλικίαν, δι’ ἐνεργον πολεμάμενος τῇ στρατείᾳ ἐνίκησε τοὺς τοῦ Πτολεμαίου στρατηγοῦς καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἀνεκτήσατο.

20. Ἀμα δὲ τούτου πραπτομένους Πολυπέρχων

1 ἕν 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 biding his

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¹ Probably the former follower and friend of Eumenes, Book 18. 40. 2.
³ Polyperchon seems to have remained inactive in the Peloponnesus from 315 B.C. (Book 19. 64. 1; 74. 2) down to this time.
Diodorus of Sicily

1 This Barsinē 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 Barsinē 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
time in the Peloponnesus, and who was nursing grievances against Cassander and had long craved the leadership of the Macedonians, summoned from Pergamon Barsine's son Heracles, who was the son of Alexander but was being reared in Pergamon, being about seventeen years of age. 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 governing body 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.

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

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

4 Continued in chap. 28. 1.

5 Nicoëreion of Salamis (Book 19. 59. 1; 62. 5; 79. 5) is not identical with Nicoëles of Paphos since Arrian (FGH, 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., FGH, 239. B 17).
συντεθείσθαι φιλίαν, ἐπεμψε τῶν φίλων Ἀργαίων καὶ Καλλικράτης, προστάξας αὐτοὺς ἀνέλειν τῶν Νικοκλέων. πάνω γὰρ εὐλαβείτο μὴ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινῶν ὁμήρως πρὸς μεταβολὴν, ὀρῶντες ἀθώους γεγονότας τοὺς πρότερον ἀφεστηκάτας. οὕτω μὲν οὖν πλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν νῆσον καὶ παρὰ Μενελάου τοῦ στρατηγοῦ στρατιώτας λαβόντες περιέστησαν τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ Νικοκλέους καὶ τὰ δόξαντα τῷ βασιλεὺς δηλώσαντες προσέταξαν ἕαυτον ἀπαλλάξαι 2 τοῦ ζῆν. ὦ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρὸς τὴν ἀπολογίαν ἔτρέπετο τῶν ἐγκαλουμένων· ὃς δὲ οὐδεὶς προσέχειν, ἕαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν. 'Αξιοθέα δὲ ἡ γυνὴ τοῦ Νικοκλέους ἀκούσας τὴν ἀνδρὸς τελευτήν τὰς μὲν θυγατέρας τὰς ἐαυτῆς παρθένους οὖσας ἀπέσφαξεν, ὅπως μηδεὶς αὐτῶν πολέμιος κυριεύσῃ, τὰς δὲ τῶν ἀδελφῶν τῶν Νικοκλέους γυναικάς προστρέψαιτο μεθ' αὐτῆς ἔλεσθαι τὸν βάλαντον, οὔδεν συντεχνότος Πτολεμαίου περὶ τῶν γυναικῶν, ἀλλὰ 3 συγκεκχωρηκότος αὐταῖς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν. τῶν δὲ βασιλεῶν πεπληρωμένων φόνων καὶ συμπτωμάτων ἀπροσδοκίτων οἱ τοῦ Νικοκλέους ἀδελφοὶ συγκλείσαντες τὰς θύρας τὴν μὲν οἰκίαν ἐνέτρησαν ἐαυτοὺς δὲ ἀπέσφαξαν. ἢ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐν Πάφῳ βασιλέων οἰκία τραγικοῖς συγκυρῆσασα πάθεσι τῶν εἰρημένου τρόπου κατελύθη.

Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὴν ἀπαγγελίαν τῶν κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον γεγονότων διελθόντες ἐπὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς πράξεις μεταβιβάζομεν τῶν λόγων.

22. Περὶ γὰρ τοὺς αὐτοὺς καίρους ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ μετὰ τὴν Παρυσάδου τελευτῆν, ὡς ἦν βασιλεὺς τοῦ Κιμμερικοῦ Βοσπόρου, διετέλεον οἱ παιδεῖς αὐτοῦ

1 κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον added by Reiske.
privately formed an alliance with Antigonus, dis- 310 B.C. patched two of his friends, Argeaeus 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. Axiotea, 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 Bosporus, his sons Eumelus, Satyrus,

διαπολεμώντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὑπὲρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας,
2 Ἐὐμηλὸς τε καὶ Σάτυρος καὶ Πρώτανις. τούτων
δὲ ὅ μὲν Σάτυρος ὄν πρεσβύτατος1 παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς
παρειλήφθη τὴν ἀρχὴν, βεβαιολευκότος ἔτη τριά-
κοντα ὁκτὼ· ὅ δ’ Ἐὐμηλὸς φιλίαν ανυπεθεμένος
πρὸς τινάς τῶν πλησιοχώρων βαρβάρων καὶ δύ-
ναμιν ἄδραν ἡθοποιὸς ἠμφισβήτηε τῆς βασιλείας.
3 ἂ δὴ πυθόμενος ὁ Σάτυρος ἀνέζειν ἔπ’ αὐτὸν
μετὰ δυνάμεως ἄδρας καὶ διαβάς τὸν Θάτην ποτα-
μόν, ἐπειδὴ πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, τὴν μὲν
παρεμβολὴν ταῖς ἀμάξαις περιλαβὼν ἅπὶν κεκα-
μικὼς τὰς ἀγορᾶς οὔσας παμπληθεῖς, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν
ἐκτάξας αὐτὸς κατὰ μέσην ὑπῆρχε τὴν φύλαγγα,
4 καθάπερ ἔστι Σκύθαις νόμιμον. συνεστρατεύοντο
δ’ αὐτῷ μισθοφόροι μὲν Ἐλληνες οὐ πλείους διαχε-
λίων καὶ Ὕθαικες ὅσοι τοῦτοι, οἴ δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες
ὑπῆρχον σύμμαχοι Σκύθαι, πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων,
ἵππεις δὲ οὐκ ἐλάσττους μυρίων. τῷ δ’ Ἐὐμηλῷ
συνεμάχει2 Ἀριφάργης ὁ τῶν Σιρακῶν3 βασιλεὺς,
ἵππεις μὲν ἐχων δισμυρίους, πεζοὶ δὲ δισθλίους
5 πρὸς τοὺς δισμυρίους. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐσχυρᾶς
Σάτυρος μὲν ἐχων περὶ ἐαυτὸν ἐπιλέκτους ἄνδρας
ἐπιμαχάνει συνεστήσατο πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ἀριφάργην
ἀνθετηκότας κατὰ μέσην τὴν τάξιν καὶ πολλὰν
παρ’ ἀμφότεροις πεσότων τέλος ἐκβιασάμενος
6 ἐτέρψατο τὸν βασιλέα τῶν βαρβάρων. καὶ τὸ μὲν
πρῶτον ἐπέκειτο φονεύων τοὺς ἅπει καταλαμβανο-
μένους· μετ’ ὁλίγον δὲ πυθόμενος τὸν ἄδελφον

1 πρεσβύτατος Dindorf: πρεσβύτερος.
2 μὲν after συνεμάχει omitted by Fischer.
and Prytanis were engaged in a struggle against each other for the primacy. Of these, Satyrys, 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, Satyrys set out against him with a strong army; and, after he had crossed the river Thates 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, with twenty thousand horse and twenty-two thousand foot. In a stubborn battle that took place, Satyrys 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).

3 Σιρακών Mueller: Θρακών.
23. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τῶν Ἀριφάριτων καὶ τῶν Εὐμήλου λειψάντες εἰς τῇ μάχῃ συνέφυγον εἰς τὰ βασιλεία ταύτα δὲ ἔκειντο μὲν παρὰ τὸν Θάτην ποταμόν, ὅσι περιπρέποντα καὶ βάθος ἔχων ἰκανὸν ἐποίει δυσ-πρόσωτα, περείχετο δὲ κρήμνοις μεγάλοις, ἕττ θυλῆς πλῆθει, τὰς πάσας εἰσβολὰς δύο ἔχουσα νέροποιτώς, ἄν ἡ μὲν ἢ ἐν αὐτοῖς τῷ βασι- λείῳ, ὀχυρωματικά πύργοις ὑψηλοῖς καὶ προθε-χίτομαι, ἡ δὲ θυατέρου μέρους ἐν ἔλεσιν ὑπήρχε, φρουρομενὲς ξυλίνοις ἐρυμασί, διεστύλωσε δὲ δο- κοῖς, ὑπεράνω δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων εἶχε τὰς οἰκήσεις. τοιαύτης δὲ οὐσίας τῆς περὶ τὸν τόπον ὀχυρώτητος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ο Σάτυρος τὴν τε χώραν τῶν πολεμιῶν ἐδῆκε καὶ τὰς κώμας ἐνεπύρισεν, ἐξ ἣν αἰχμάλωτα σώματα καὶ λείας πλῆθος ἑθροῦσε. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα ἐγχειρήσας διὰ τῶν παρόδων βιά-ζεσθαι, κατὰ μὲν τὸ προτείχισμα καὶ τῶν πύργων πολλοὺς ἀποβαλὼν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπεχώρησε, κατὰ δὲ τὰ ἐλή βιασάμενος ἐκράτησε τῶν ξυλίνων

1 ἔχουσα Dindorf: ἔχοντα.
2 ἡ δ' θατέρου Dindorf: ἡ δὲ καθ' ἑτέρου.
3 δὲ δοκοῖς Reiske, Madvig, δ' ν' δοκοίς Bekker: δ' οἴκοι RX, δ' εἴ κλοσω 2nd hand in R. In F the passage reads as follows: ... ὑπήρχε φρουρομενή· ξυλίνοις δὲ πείσματι διε- στύλωσε· ὑπεράνω ...
the upper hand on the right wing and that his own 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. Aripharnes and Eumelus, however, after having been defeated in the battle, escaped to the capital city. 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 Aripharnes.
Diodorus of Sicily

3 φρουρίων. ταύτα δὲ διαρπάσας καὶ διαβᾶς τὸν ποταμὸν ἦρξατο κάπτειν τὴν ύλην, διὰ ἢς ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ τὰ βασιλεῖα. τούτων δὲ ἑνεργῶς συντελουμένων Ἀριφάρνης ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀγωνίάσας μὴ κατὰ κράτος ἀλώναι συμβῆ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν, διηγωνιζόταν τολμηρότερον, ὡς ἐν μόνῳ τῷ νυκάν 4 κειμένης τῆς σωτηρίας. διείλετο δὲ καὶ τοὺς τοξότας ἐπ’ ἀμφότερα τὰ μέρη τῆς παρόδου, δι’ ὧν ῥάδιως κατετρωσε τοὺς τὴν ύλην κόπτοντας, μὴ δυναμένους μήτε προσφαίρει τὰ βέλη μήτ’ ἀμύνοντας τοὺς βάλλοντας διὰ τὴν πυκνότητα τῶν 5 δένδρων. οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Σάτυρον ἐπὶ τρεῖς μὲν ἡμέρας ἐτεμνοῦν τὴν ύλην, ὁδοποιοῦμεν καὶ δια- καρτεροῦντες ἐπιτύνως τῇ δὲ τετάρτῃ συνήγγυσαν μὲν τῷ τείχει, νικώμενοι δὲ τῷ πλῆθει τῶν βελῶν καὶ τῇ τῶν τόπων στενοχωρίᾳ μεγάλους ἐλαττώμας 6 περιέπιπτον. Μενίσκος μὲν γὰρ ὁ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἠγεμόν, ἀνὴρ καὶ συνέσει καὶ τόλμῃ διαφέρων, προσπεσὺν διὰ τῆς διόδου πρὸς τὸ τείχος καὶ μετὰ τῶν περὶ ἑαυτὸν λαμπρῶς ἀγωνισάμενος ἐξεβιάσθη, 7 πολλαπλασίων ἐπ’ αὐτὸν ἐπεξελθόντων. ὁ δ’ οἱ Σάτυροι κινδυνεῦοντα ταχέως παρεβοÎθει καὶ τὴν ἐπιφορὰν τῶν πολεμίων ὑποστὰς ἐτρώθη λόγχη διὰ τοῦ βραχίων καὶ κακῶς ἀπαλλάττων ὑπὸ τοῦ τραύματος ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν καὶ νυ- κτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἐξῆλυτο τὸν βίον, ἐννέα μόνον μήνας βασιλεύσας μετὰ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτήν 8 Παρυσάδου. Μενίσκος δ’ ὁ τῶν μισθοφόρων ἠγε- μόνων λύσας τὴν πολιορκίαν ἀπῆγαγε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς Γάργαζαν πόλιν κάκειθεν τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως 202
barricades. After destroying these and crossing the 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 Aripinarnes, 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.
σώμα διὰ τοῦ ποταμοῦ διεκόμησεν εἰς Παντικάπαιον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν Πρύτανιν.

24. Ὅσοι ταφὴν συντελέσας μεγαλοπρεπῆ καὶ καταθέμενος εἰς τᾶς βασιλικὰς δήκας τὸ σῶμα τα-
χέως ἤκεν εἰς Γάργαζαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἁμα καὶ τὴν
dυναστείαν παρέλαβεν. Εὐμηλὸν δὲ διαπρεσβευο-
μένου περὶ μέρους τῆς βασιλείας τούτω μὲν οὐ
προσεῖχεν, ἐν δὲ Γάργαζῃ φρούραι ἀπολιπὼν ἐπ-
ανήλθεν εἰς Παντικάπαιον, ἀσφαλισόμενος τὰ κατὰ
tὴν βασιλείαν. καθ’ δὲ χρόνον Εὐμηλὸς, συν-
αγωνισμένων αὐτῷ τῶν βαρβάρων, τὴν τε Γάρ-
γαζαν κατελάβετο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολισμάτων καὶ
2 χωρίων ὅικ ὁλίγα. ἐπιστατεύσαντος δὲ τοῦ Πρυ-
τάνιδος μάχῃ τε ἐνίκησε τὸν ἀδελφὸν καὶ συγκλεί-
sας εἰς τὸν ἱσθμὸν τὴν πλησίον τῆς Μαιώτιδος
λίμνης συνηγάγακασεν ὁμολογίας θέσθαι, καθ’ ὥς
τοὺς τε στρατιώτας παρέδωκε καὶ τῆς βασιλείας
ἐκχωρεῖν ὁμολογήσειν. ὡς δὲ παραγένετο εἰς Παν-
tικάπαιον, ἐν ὃ τοῦ βασιλείου ἦν αἰεὶ τῶν ἐν Βοστόρῳ
βασιλευσάντων, ἐπεχείρησε μὲν πάλιν ἀνακτᾶσθαι
tὴν βασιλείαν, κατασχεθεὶς δὲ καὶ φυγὼν εἰς τοὺς
3 καλουμένους Κῆπους ἀνηρέθη. Εὐμηλὸς δὲ μετὰ
tὸν τῶν ἀδελφῶν θάνατον βουλόμενος ἀσφαλῶς
θέσθαι τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἅρχην ἀνείλε τοὺς τε φίλους
tῶν περὶ τὸν Σάτυρον καὶ Πρύτανιν, ἔτι δὲ τὰς
γυναικὰς καὶ τὰ τέκνα. μόνος δὲ διέφυγεν αὐτὸν
ὁ παῖς ὁ Σατύρος Παρυσάδης, νέος ὡς ὁ παντελῶς
tὴν ἡλικίαν ἔξυππεύσας γὰρ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κατ-
έφυγε πρὸς Ἀγαρὸν τὸν βασιλέα τῶν Σικυῶν.

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

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way of the river 1 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 isthmus 2 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 Bosporus, 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 πορθμων: "through the straits."

2 Probably the isthmus to the east of the Cimmerian Bosporus, 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 Agarai.
Diodorus of Sicily

4 ἀγανακτοῦντων δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν ἐπὶ τῷ φόνῳ τῶν ὀικείων συναγαγον εἰς ἐκκλησίαν τὰ πλῆθη περὶ τε τούτων ἀπελογησατο καὶ τὴν πάτριον πολιτείαν ἀποκατέστησεν. συνεχώρησε δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀτέλειαν ἐχει τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν προγόνων οὔσαν τοῖς Παντικάπαιοι οἰκούσι. προσεπηγηγείλατο δὲ καὶ τῶν εἰσφόρων ἀπαντας ἀφήσειν καὶ πολλὰ διελέχη δῆμαρχων τὰ πλῆθη. ταχύ δὲ πάντων εἰς τὴν προϋπάρχονσιν εὑνοιαν ἁποκαταστάντων διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας τὸ λοιπὸν ἔβασιλευεν ἄρχον νομίζως τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν οὐ μετρίως θαυμαζόμενος.

25. Βυζαντίους μὲν γὰρ καὶ Σινωπεῖς καὶ τῶν ἀλλῶν Ἑλλήνων τῶν τῶν Πόντων περιουκοῦντων1 τοὺς πλείστους διετέλεσεν εὐεργετῶν. Καλλαντικῶν δὲ πολλοκομιέων ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου καὶ πιεζομένων τῇ σπάνει τῶν ἀναγκαίων χυλίους ὑπεδέξατο τοὺς διὰ τὴν σιτοδείαν ἐκχωρήσαντας. οἷς οὐ μόνον τῆς καταψυχῆς παρέσχετο τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, ἄλλα καὶ πόλιν ἑδοκε κατοικεῖν, ἐπὶ δὲ τούτως τὴν ὀνομαζομένην

2 Ἡρωκατηκυκῆν2 χώραν κατεκληρούχησεν. ὑπὲρ δὲ τῶν πλεονῶν τῶν Πόντων πάλλομεν ἐξενέγκας πρὸς τοὺς ληστεῖς εἰσωθότας βαρβάρους Ἡνόχους καὶ Ταύρους, ἐτί δ' Ἡρακλῆς καθαρὰν ληστῶν ἀπεδείξε τὴν θάλασσαν, ὡστε μὴ μόνον κατὰ τὴν βασιλείαν, ἄλλα καὶ κατὰ πᾶσαν σχεδὸν τὴν οἰκουμένην, διαγγέλλοντων τῶν ἐμπόρων τὴν μεγα-

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1 perioikounton Fischer in apparatus: oikoumene.
2 Ψηφακατηκυκὴν Madvig, approved by Fischer in apparatus: Ψόαν καὶ τὴν.

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1 In 313 B.C. Lysimachus had begun a siege of Callantia

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the Scythians. Since the citizens were angry at the slaughter of their kinsmen, Eumelus summoned the 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 Sinopē 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, 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 Psoancaëticē. 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.
λοφικάνων, ἀπολαμβάνειν τῆς ἐνεργεσίας καρπὸν
3 καλλιστόν τὸν ἑπαυνοῦ. προσεκτήσατο δὲ καὶ τῆς
συνορίζουσας βαρβάρου πολλή καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν
ἐπιφανεστέραν ἐπὶ πολὺ κατεσκεύασε. καθόλου
δ’ ἐπεχείρησε πάντα τὰ περὶ τὸν Πόντον ἔθνη
cαταστρέφεσθαι καὶ τάχα ἀν ἔκρατησε τῆς ἐπι-
βολῆς εἰ μὴ σύντομον ἔσχε τὴν τοῦ βίου τελευτήν.
πέντε γὰρ ἔτη καὶ τοὺς ἰσούς μήνας βασιλεύσας
κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον, παραδόξω συμπτώματι χρη-
σάμενος. ἐκ γὰρ τῆς Σωδικῆς εἰς τὴν
οἰκείαν καὶ σπουδών πρὸς τινὰ δυσίαν ἥλανε μὲν
ἐπὶ τινὸς τεθρίππου πρὸς τὰ βασίλεια, τοῦ δὲ
ἀρματος ὅτι ἐπεκύκλος καὶ σκηνὴν ἔχοντος
συνέβη τοὺς ἔποιος διαταραχθέντας ἐξενεγκεῖν αὐ-
tὸν. τοῦ γὰρ ἡμῶν μὴ δυναμένου κρατήσαι τῶν
ἡμῶν, φοβηθείς μὴ κατανεχθῇ πρὸς τὰς παραγγαγας,
ἐπεχείρησεν ἀφάλλεσθαι ἐμπλακέντος δὲ τοῦ ἔσοφοι
εἰς τὸν τροχόν συνεφελκύσθη τῇ φορᾷ καὶ παρα-
χρῆμα ἐτελεύτησεν.
26. Περὶ δὲ τῆς τῶν ἀδελφῶν τελευτῆς Εὐμηήκου
τε καὶ Σατύρου παραδέδοντοι χρήσιμοι, μικρὸν μὲν
ἡλιθιώτεροι πιστεύομενοι δὲ παρὰ τοὺς ἐγχωρίους.
tῶ μὲν γὰρ Σατύρῳ λέγουσι χρῆσαι τὸν θεὸν φυ-
lάζεσθαι τὸν μῦν μήποτε αὐτὸν ἀνέλη. διὸ ἀπὸ
οὔτε δοῦλον οὔτ’ ἐλεύθερον τῶν τεταγμένων ὑπ’
ἐαυτῶν εἰς τοῦτ’ ἔχειν τούνομα ἐπειτα δὲ τοὺς ἐν
tαῖς οἰκίαις καὶ ταῖς ἀρούραις ἐφοβεῖτο μὲν καὶ
tοὺς παις ἀπὶ συνετάτε τοῦτοις ἀποκτείνειν καὶ
tὰς κοίτας ἐμπλάττειν. πάντα δ’ ἐνδεχομένως
αὐτοῦ ποιοῦντοι αἰς ἕστο κατασχύσατε τὸ πεπρω-
mένον, κατέστρεψε τὸν βίον πληγείς τοῦ βραχίονος
1 Σωδικῆς Wesseling: Ἰνδικῆς RX, Σκυδικῆς F.
received that highest reward of well-doing—praise. 310 a.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 possibly 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 Sindicē 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 everything 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," ep. chap. 26. 2.
2 εἰς τὸν μὲν. τῷ δ' Εὐμήλω χρησίμου ἢν τὴν
φερομένην οὐκίαν φυλάξασθαι. ο姮εν πάλιν οὕτως
eἰς οὐκίαν οὐκ εἰσῆςι προχείρως μὴ προδιερευνη-
σάντων τῶν ποίησων τὴν ὄροφὴν καὶ τὰ θεμέλια.
tελευτήσατο δὲ αὐτοῦ διὰ τὴν ὁχουμένην ἐπὶ τοῦ
tεθρίππου σκηνὴν ἔκαστος ὑπελάμβανε τετελέσθαι
tὸν χρησίμων.
3 Καὶ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἐν τῷ Βοσσόρῳ πραξθέντων
ἀλις ἢμῶν ἔχετω.
Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλιᾶν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπάτοι
μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβαλόντες εἰς τὴν πολεμίαν ἐνε-
kησαν μάχη Σαμυτῶν περὶ τὸ καλοῦμενον Τάλιον.
tῶν δ' ἡττηθέντων καταλαμβανομένων τῶν Ἰερών
λόφων ὄνομαζόμενον τότε μὲν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλα-
βοῦσας οἱ Ῥωμαίοι πρὸς τὴν ἰδίαν στρατοπεδεῖαν
ἀπεχώρησαν, τῇ δ' ὑστεραιά πάλιν μάχης γενο-
mένης πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνηρέθησαν τῶν Σαμυτῶν,
αἰχμάλωτοι δ' ἐλήφθησαν ὑπὲρ τοὺς δυσχιλίους
4 καὶ διακοσίους. τουούτων δὲ προτερημάτων γενο-
mένων τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἀδεῶς ἦδη τῶν ὑπάθρον
συνέβανε κυριεύειν τοὺς ὑπάτους καὶ τὰς ἀπευθού-
sας τῶν πόλεων χειροῦθαι. Καταράκτων μὲν οὖν
καὶ Κεραυνιῶν ἐκπολιορκήσαστε φρουροὺς ἐπέθη-
καν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων τινὰς πείσαντες προσηγάγοντο.
27. Ἔπ' ἀρχοντος δ' Ἀθήνησι Δημητρίου τοῦ
Φαληρέως τῇ ὑπατον ἄρχῃν ἐν Ῥώμῃ παρέλαβον
Κόντος Φάβιος τὸ δεύτερον καὶ Γάιος Μάρκιος.

1 πολεμίαν Burger, Ἰπουλλίαν Kaerst, Καμπανίαν Binne-
boessel: Ἰταλίαν.

1 The word μός is found in medical writers with the mean-
"mouse." 1 In the case of Eumelus the warning was in 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 Bosporus, let this suffice us.

In Italy the Roman consuls with an army invaded the hostile territory 3 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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Πτολεμαῖος ὁ τῆς Αλγόπου ταυτεύουσας πυθόμενος τοὺς ἰδίους στρατηγοὺς ἀποβεβληκέναι τὰς ἐν Καλκίδα πόλεις, πλεύσας μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Θασύλλιδα ταύτην μὲν ἐξεπολιδρήκησεν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Λυκίαν παρακομισθεὶς Σάου οὐρουροῦ μὲν ὑπ’ Ἀντιγόνου κατὰ κράτος εἶλεν. εἰτά τῇ Καυνῷ προσπλεύσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν παρέλαβε, τὰς δὲ ἀκροπόλεις οὐρουρομένας τῇ βίᾳ κατισχύσας τὸ μὲν Ἡράκλειον ἐξείλε, τὸ δὲ Περσικὸν παραδόντων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὑποχειροῦ ἐποιήσατο.

3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς τὴν Κων πλεύσας μετεπέμψατο Πτολεμαίον, οὐ δὲν ἀδελφοῦς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ δύναμιν πεπιστευμένος τούτων μὲν κατέλιπε πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαίον κοινοπραγίαν ἐτίθετο. πλεύσαντος δὲ ἐκ τῆς Χαλκίδος αὐτοῦ καὶ κομμαθέντος εἰς Κών τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὁ Πτολεμαῖος φιλανθρώπως αὐτὸν προσεδέξατο· εἰτὰ ὅρῳν πεφρονηματισμένον καὶ τοὺς ἧγεμόνας ὅμιλιας καὶ δωρεαῖς εξιδιοποιούμενον, φοβηθεὶς μὴ τίνα ἐπιθύμηλη μηχανήσηται, φθάσας αὐτὸν συνέλαβε καὶ πιεῖν κάτων συνηγάγασε. τοὺς δὲ συνηκολουθηκότας στρατιώτας ἐπαγγελίας δημαγωγήσας κατέμιξε τοῖς μὲθ’ ἑαυτοῦ στρατευμένοις.

28. "Αμα δὲ τούτως πραττομένοις Πολυπέρχων μὲν ἡθροικῶς ἄδραν δύναμιν κατήγαγεν ἐπὶ τὴν πατρίμων βασιλείαν Ἡρακλέα τὸν Ἀλεξάνδρου καὶ Βαρσίνης, Κάσανδρος δὲ καταστράτοποδεύζαντος αὐτοῦ περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Στυμφαλίαν ἤκεν μετὰ

1 Στυμφαλίαν 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. While these were in office, Ptolemy, the king 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 Caunus and won the city; and violently attacking the citadels, which were held by garrisons, he stormed the Heracleum, but he gained possession of the Persicium 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 cooperation to Ptolemy. When Ptolemaeus had sailed from Chaleis 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 Polyperechon, who had collected a strong army, brought back to his father's kingdom Heracles, the son of Alexander and Barsinê; but when he was in camp at the place called Stymphaeum, 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.

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τῆς δυνάμεως. οὐ μακρὰν δὲ τῶν παρεμβολῶν ἀπεχουσῶν ἄλληλων καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων οὐκ ἄθιδως ὀρῶντων τὴν κάθοδον τοῦ βασιλέως, δεύσας ὁ Κάσανδρος μήποτε φύσει πρὸς μεταβολὴν ὄντες ὅξεις οἱ Μακεδόνες αὐτομολήσουσι πρὸς τὸν Ἡρα-2 κλέα, διεπρεσβεύσατο πρὸς Πολυπέρχοντα. καὶ περὶ μὲν τοῦ βασιλέως ἐπειρᾶτο διδάσκειν αὐτοῖς ὅτι γινομένης τῆς καθόδου ποιῆσε τὸ προστατη-μενον ὑφ’ ἑτέρων, συναγωγισάμενος δὲ αὐτῷ καὶ τὸν νεανίσκου ἄνελών παραχρῆμα μὲν ἀπολύσεται τὰς προγεγενημένας κατὰ Μακεδόνιαν δωρεὰς, εἰτε καὶ δύναμιν ἀναλαβόν στρατηγὸς ἀποδειχθῆσεται περὶ Πελοπόννησον καὶ πάντων τῶν ἐν τῇ δυνα-στείᾳ τῇ Κασάνδρου κοινωνίας ἐσταί, τιμῶμεν διαφόρως. πέρας δὲ πολλαῖς καὶ μεγάλαις ἑπαγ-γελίαις πείσας τὸν Πολυπέρχοντα καὶ συνθήκας ἐν ἀπορρήτους συνθέμενος προετρέψατο δολοφονήσαι 3 τὸν βασιλέα. οὐ δὲ Πολυπέρχων ἄνελὼν τὸν νεα-νίσκον καὶ φανερῶς κοινοπραγῶν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Κάσανδρον τὰς τ’ ἐν τῇ Μακεδονίᾳ δωρεὰς ἐκομί-σατο καὶ κατὰ τὰς ὁμολογίας παρέλαβε στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν Μακεδόνας τετρακισχίλιους, ἵππεις δὲ 4 Θεσσαλοὺς πεντακισίους. προαλαβόμενος δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τοὺς βουλομένους ἐπεχείρησε μὲν διὰ τῆς Βοιωτίας προάγειν εἰς Πελοπόννησον, ὑπὸ δὲ Βοιωτῶν καὶ Πελοποννησίων κωλυθεὶς ἀνέστρεψε καὶ προελθὼν εἰς Λοκρὸς ἐνταῦθα τὴν παραχε-μασίαν ἐποιεῖτο.

29. Ἀμα δὲ τούτου πραττόμενοι Λυσίμαχος

1 For further details of the murder cp. Plutarch, De falsa
Cassander arrived with his army. As the camps were 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. 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.

29. While these events were taking place, Lysi-

1 According to Justin, 15. 2. 3, 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 B.C. he is mentioned as a supporter of Cassander (chap. 103. 6-7).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

μὲν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πόλιν ἔκτυσεν ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ Λυσιμαχίαν καλέσας. Κλεομένης δ' ὁ τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς ἐτελεύτησεν ἄρξας ἐτη ἐξήκοντα καὶ μῆνας δέκα, τὴν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος ὁ Ὁρέως . . . υἱὸς ἦρξεν ἐτη τέσσαρα πρὸς τοὺς τεσσαράκοντα.

2 Ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς αὐτούς καυροὺς Ἀμίλκας ὁ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ δυνάμεων στρατηγὸς τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν χωρίων χειρωσάμενος προῆχεν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὰς Σιυρακούσσας, ὡς καὶ ταῦτας αἰρήσων κατὰ κράτους.

3 τὴν μὲν οὖν σιτοπομπείαν διεκόλυνε πολὺν ἡδὴ χρóνον χαλασοκράτων, τοὺς δ' ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας καρποὺς καταφθείρας ἐπεβάλετο καταλαβέσθαι τοὺς περὶ τὸ Ὀλυμπιεῖον τόπους, κεμένους μὲν πρὸ τῆς πόλεως εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ προσβάλλειν εξ ἐφόδου τοὺς τείχεσι διεγνώκει, τοῦ μάντεως εἰρηκότος αὐτῷ κατὰ τὴν ἐπίσκεψιν τῶν ἱερῶν ὅτι τῇ μετὰ ταύτην ἡμέρα

4 πάντως ἐν Σιυρακούσσας δευτηρήσει. οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως αἰσθάμενοι τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τῶν πολεμίων εξ- ἐπεμψαν τῶν μὲν πεξῶν νυκτὸς περὶ τρισχιλίων καὶ τῶν ἑπτάν περὶ τετρακοσίων, προστάζουσας τὸ καταλαβέσθαι τὸν Εὐρώπηλον. ταχὺ δὲ τούτων τὸ παραγγελθὲν πραξάντων οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι νυκτὸς οὐσῆς προσήγουν, νομίζοντες λῆσθαι τοὺς πολε-

1 Ὁ Ὁρέως υἱός RX, Ὁ Ὁρέως υἱός F. Post suggests the loss of a line, e.g., Ὅ Ὁρέως ξυνόντος ὁν Κλεομένος, Ἀκροτάτου δὲ υἱός, cp. Plutarch, Λαγία, 3.

2 Ὅ Ολυμπιεῖον Post, cp. Book 16. 68. 1, 83. 2 : Ὅ Ολυμπιεῖον.

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machtus founded a city in the Chersonesus, calling it Lysimachea after himself.\(^1\) Cleomenes, the king of the Lacedaemonians, died after having ruled sixty years and ten months; and Areus, grandson of Cleomenes and son of Aerotatus,\(^2\) 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 Olympicum,\(^5\) 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

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\(^1\) 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.
μίους. ἤγείτο μὲν οὖν Ἄμιλκας πάντων, ἔχων τὸν δὲ περὶ ἑαυτὸν τεταγμένου, ἐπηκολούθει δὲ Δευνοκράτης, τῶν ἵππεων εἰληφὼς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν.

6 τὸ δὲ τῶν πεζῶν στρατόπεδον εἰς δύο φάλαγγας διήρητο, τὴν τε τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ τὴν τῶν συμμαχοῦντων Ἑλλήνων. παρηκολούθει δὲ καὶ πλῆθος ὅχλου παντοδαπὸν ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως ὑφελείας ἑνεκα, χρείαν μὲν στρατιωτικὴν αὐθεμίαν παρεχόμενον, θορύβου δὲ καὶ ταραχῆς ἁλόγου γνώμενον αἵτιν, ἐξ ὧν πολλάκις ὀλοσχερότεροι συμβαίνοντοι κλίδωνοι. καὶ τότε δὲ τῶν ὁδῶν στενῶν οὐσῶν καὶ τραχεῶν οἱ μὲν τὰ σκευοφόρα κομίζοντες καὶ τῶν ἐκτὸς τῆς τάξεως συνακολουθοῦντων τινὲς εβάδιζον πρὸς ἅλληλους φιλοτιμούμενοι περὶ τῆς ὀδοιπορίας: στενοχωρουμένου δὲ τοῦ πλῆθους καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τισιν ἐγγενομένης ἀψημαχίας καὶ πολλῶν ἑκατέρου παραβοηθοῦντων κραυγῆ καὶ πολὺς θόρυβος κατεῖχε τὸ στρατόπεδον.

7 Καθ’ ὄν δὲ χρόνον οἱ κατεληφότες τὸν Εὐρύμηλον Συρακοσίου μετὰ θορύβου προσούντας τοὺς πολεμίους αἰσθόμενοι καὶ τόπους ἑχοντες ὑπερδεξίους ὁμορραγεῖαν ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. καὶ τινὲς μὲν ἐπὶ τοὺς ψηλοῖς ἐστώτες ἐβαλλον τοὺς ἑπίοντας, τινὲς δὲ τοὺς εὐκαίρους τῶν τόπων καταλαβόντες ἀπεκλειον τῆς ὀδοὺ τοὺς βαρβάρους, ἅλλοι δὲ κατὰ τῶν κρημνῶν τοὺς φεύγοντας ρίπτειν ἑαυτοὺς ἰμάγκαζον. διὰ γὰρ τὸ σκάτος καὶ τὴν ἄγνωσιν ὑπελήφθησαν μεγάλη δυνάμει παραγεγονέναι πρὸς τὴν 218
not be seen by the enemy. Now Hamilcar was in the 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 phalanxes, 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 Euryclus, 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 advantageous positions blocked the barbarians from the passage, and others forced the fleeing soldiers to cast themselves 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

² In spite of the picturesque details that follow, the fighting probably took place in the Anapus Valley, west and south of Euryclus and Epipolae (Beloch, *Griechische Geschichte*, 4. 2. 192).
10 ἐπίθεσιν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τὰ μὲν διὰ τὴν τῶν ἱδίων ταραχὴν, τὰ δὲ διὰ τὴν τῶν πολεμίων ἐπι- φάνειαν ἐλαττοῦμενοι, μάλιστα δὲ διὰ τὴν ἀπειρίαν τῶν τόπων καὶ στενοχωρίαν ἀπορούμενοι πρὸς φυγὴν ἔτραπησαν. οὐκ ἔχοντων δὲ τῶν τόπων εὐρυχωρὴ διέξοδον οἱ μὲν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱδίων ἰππέων συνεπατοῦντο πολλῶν ὄντων, οἱ δὲ πρὸς ἀλλήλους ὡς πολέμιοι διεμάχοντο, τῆς ἀγνοίας ἐπισκούσης διὰ τὴν νόκτα. Ἄμιλκας δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὑπέστη τοὺς πολεμίους εὐρώστως καὶ τοὺς περὶ αὐτοῦ τεταγμένους ἥξιον συγκινδυνεύειν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα διὰ τὴν ταραχὴν καὶ τὸν φόβον ἐγκαταλύπτων· αὐτὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν μονωθεῖς1 ύπὸ τῶν Συρα- κοσίων συνηρτάγη.

30. Εἰκότως δ' ἂν τις παρασημήνατο τὴν ἀνω- μαλίαν τῆς τύχης καὶ τὸ παράλογον τῶν παρὰ τὰς ὑπολήψεις συντελομένων παρ' ἀνθρώποις. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν γὰρ ἀνδρεία διαφέρων καὶ πολλῆς δύναμις ἕσχηκες τὴν συναγωνισμένην περὶ τὸν Ἰμέραν οὐ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἠττήθη κατὰ κράτος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὴν κρατίστην καὶ πλείστην ἀπέβαλεν· οἱ δὲ τειχίζοντες ἀποληφθέντες ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις μικρῷ μέρει τῶν προηγούμενων όμοίως τῆς ἐν πολιορκημένης δύναμις ἐχειρώσαντο τῶν Καρχηδονίων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν Ἀμιλκαν, ἐπιφανεστάτον διὰ τῶν πολιτῶν, ἐξωγρησάν· καὶ τὸ θαυμαστότατον, δῶδεκα μυριάδας πεζῶν καὶ πεντακισχίλιους ἰππεῖς ὀλίγος ἀριθμὸς 990.
attack. The Carthaginians, being at a disadvantage 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 position, 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 darkness. 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 Syracusans.

30. One might with reason note the inconsistency of Fortune and the strange manner in which human events turn out contrary to expectation. For Agathocles, 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 army; 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 μονωθεὶς Sintenis: μόνης σωθεὶς.
πολεμίων, προσλαβόμενος ἀπάτην καὶ τόπον, κατὰ κράτος ἤττησεν, ὥστε ἄλλης εἶναι τὸ λεγόμενον ὅτι πολλὰ τὰ κενὰ τοῦ πολέμου.

2 Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τροπήν οἱ μὲν Καρχηδόνιοι ἄλλοι κατ' ἄλλους τόπους διασπαρέντες μόνης εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν ἡβροὶ ὦστεναι, οἱ δὲ Συρακοσίοι μετὰ πολλῶν λαβύρων ἐπανελθόντες εἰς τὴν πόλιν τῶν Ἀμιλκαρ παρέδωσαν τοὺς βουλομένους λαμβάνειν παρ' αὐτῶν τιμωρίαν ἀνεμισμήσακοι δὲ καὶ τῆς τοῦ μάρτυρος φωνῆς, ὡς ἔφησεν αὐτῶν εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν εἰς Συρακοσίους δεισπήσεις, τοῦ διαμονήν 3 παραγαγόντος τάληθες. τῶν δ' οὖν Ἀμιλκάρ οἱ τῶν ἀπολωλότων συγγενεῖς δεδεμένοι ἀγαγόντες διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ δεινῶν αἰκίας κατ' αὐτῶν χρησάμενοι μετὰ τῆς ἐσχάτης ὑβρεως ἀνέβαινον. εἰς' οἱ μὲν τῆς πόλεως προεστηκότες ἀποκόπαντες αὐτοὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ἀπέστειλαν τοὺς καμιῶντας εἰς τὴν Λιβύην πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα καὶ περὶ τῶν γεγονότων εὐτυχισμάτων ἀπαγγελοῦντας.

31. Ἡ δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατιὰ μετὰ τὴν γενομένην συμφορὰν μαθοῦσα τὴν αἰτίαν τῶν ἀτυχισμάτων μόνης ἀπηλλαγῆ τῶν φόβων. ἀναρχίας δ' οὖσας διεστησαν οἱ βάρβαροι πρὸς τοὺς Ἑλλήνας. 2 οἱ μὲν οὖν φυγάδες μετὰ τῶν λοιπῶν Ἑλλήνων Δευνοκράτην στρατηγὸν ἀπεδείξαν, οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι τοῖς δευτερεύοντι 2 μετὰ τὸν στρατηγὸν τιμή αὐτῶν ἡγεμονίαν ἐνεχείρισαν.

Καθ' οὖν δὴ χρόνον Ἀκραγαντών ἰδωροῦντες τὴν ἐν Σικελίᾳ κατάστασιν εὐφυεστάτην οὕσαν πρὸς ἐπίθεσιν ἡμιφυισβήτησαν τῆς κατὰ τὴν ὑψὸν ἤγε-

1 ἄλλος HerleIn : ἄλλος.
2 τῇ after δευτερεύοντι 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 *kevá* (empty) and *kavá* (strange); and Tyrrell and Purser on the last passage suggest *kavá* (common to all).
3 μονίας· ἕπελάμβανον γὰρ Καρχηδονίους μὲν ἰόγιος ἀνθέξειν τῷ πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα πολέμῳ, Δεινοκράτην δὲ εὐκαταγώνιστον εἶναι συνηθροικότα φυγαδικὴν στρατιῶν, τοὺς δὲ ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις θλιβομένους τῇ συνδείᾳ μηδὲ ἐγχειρήσειν ἁμφισβητεῖν τῶν πρωτεύων, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, τὴν στρατείαν ἐαυτῶν ποιουμένων ἐπὶ ἑλευθερώσει τῶν πόλεων ἀσμένως ἄπαντας ὑπακούοσθαι διὰ τὸ πρὸς τοὺς βαρβάρους μέσος καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐμφυτον πάσην ἐπιθυμίαν τῆς αὐτονομίας. οὔτε μὲν οὖν ἑλόμενοι στρατηγὸν Ξενόδικον καὶ τὴν ἀρμόζουσαν δόντες δύναμιν ἔξεπεμψαν ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον· ὁ δὲ παραχρῆμα ἐπὶ τὴν Γέλαν ὄρμησαν καὶ διὰ τῶν ἱδιωτῶν νυκτὸς εἰσαχθεῖς ἐκυρίευσε τῆς πόλεως ἀμικαὶ δυνάμεως ἀδράς καὶ χρημάτων. ἑλευθερώθεντες οὖν οἱ Γελαῖοι προθυμότατα πανδημεῖ συν- στρατεύοντες ἑλευθέρους τὰς πόλεις. διαβοηθείσης δὲ τῆς τῶν Ἀκραγαντῶν ἐπιβολῆς κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν νήσου ἐνέπεσεν ὁμὴρα ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς τὴν ἑλευθερίαν· καὶ πρῶτοι μὲν Ἔνναίοι πέμψαντες τὴν πόλιν τοῖς Ἀκραγαντίουσι παρέδωκαν· οἱ δὲ ταύτην ἑλευθερώσαντες παρῆλθον ἐπὶ τὸν Ἐρβησ- σῶν, φιευρᾶς ἐν αὐτῷ παραφυλαττοῦσης τὴν πόλιν. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἱσχυρᾶς καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν συνεργησάντων συνέβη τὴν φρουρὰν ἀλῶναι καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν πεσεῖν τῶν βαρβάρων, εἰς πεντακοσίους δὲ θεμένους τὰ ὀπλα παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς.

32. Περὶ ταύτα δ᾽ ὄντων τῶν Ἀκραγαντῶν τῶν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις καταλελειμμένων στρα-
for they believed that the Carthaginians would 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 Xenodicus 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.
τιωτών ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους καταλαβόμενοι τινες τὴν Ἐχέτλαν ἐπόρθουν τὴν τε Λεοντίνην καὶ Καμαρίναιαν. κακῶς οὖν πασχουσῶν τῶν πόλεων διὰ τὸ τῆν χώραν δημοσθαί καὶ τοὺς καρποὺς ἀπαντάς διαφθείρεσθαι ἐμβαλῶν εἰς τοὺς τόπους ὁ Ἐσνώδικος Λεοντίνους μὲν καὶ Καμαρίναλούς ἀπῆλλαξε τοῦ πολέμου, τὴν δ' Ἐχέτλαν χωρίον ὁχύρων ἐκπολιορκήσας τοῖς μὲν πολίταις τὴν δημοκρατίαν ἀποκατέστησε, τοὺς δὲ Συρακοσίους κατεπλήξατο καθόλου δ' ἐπιπορεύομενος τὰ τε φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἠλευθέρους τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιστασίας. 3. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομέοις Συρακοσίωι πιέζομενοι τῇ συνοδείᾳ καὶ πυνθανόμενοι συνήγα πλοῖα μέλλοντα ποιεῖσθαι πλοῦν ἐπὶ Συρακοσίαν ἐπλήρωσεν τριήρεις ἔκκοσι, τηρώσαντες δὲ τοὺς ἐφορμεῖν εἰσώντας βαρβάρους ἀφυλάκτους οὕτως ἐλαθὼν ἐκπλεύσαντες καὶ παρακομισθέντες εἰς τοὺς Μεγαρέως ἐπετήρουν τὸν τῶν ἐμπόρων κατάπλουν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα ναυσὶν ἐκπλευσάντων ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεβάλοντο ναυμαχεῖν, ταύτ' ὑπὸ πρὸς τὴν γῆν ἐκδιωκθέντες 5 ἐξεκολομήσαν πρὸς των ναών Ἡρας. γενομένης οὖν μάχης περὶ τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐπιβαλλόντων σιδήρας χειρας καὶ βιαιότερον ἀποστόλων ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς δέκα μὲν τριήρεις ἐώσθωσαν, τάς δ' ἀλλὰς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐπιβοσπῆσαν τινὲς διέσωσαν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

33. Περὶ δὲ τὴν Λιβύην Ἀγαθοκλῆς, ἐπείδὴ κατέπλευσαν οἱ τὴν Ἀμίλικα κεφαλῆς κομίζοντες, ἀναλαβὼν ταύτην καὶ παρισπεύοντας πλησίον τῆςς

1 This town is not definitely identified. Polybius, 1. 15. 10, 226
Agathocles, after seizing Echetla, plundered Leontini and Camarina. Since the cities were suffering from the plundering of their fields and the destruction of all their crops, Xenodicus 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 ten 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.
παρεμβολής τῶν πολέμιων εἰς φωνῆς ἄκοην ἔδειξε
τοῖς πολέμιοις καὶ τὴν τῶν στρατοπέδων ἦτταν
διεσάφησεν. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι περιαλγείς γενό-
μενοι καὶ βαρβαρικῶς προσκυνήσαντες συμφορὰν
ἐκατῶν ἐποιοῦντο τὸν τοῦ βασιλέως θάνατον καὶ
πρὸς τὸν ὅλον πόλεμον ἄθυμοι καθεστήκεισαν.
οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα τοὺς περὶ Διμήν προ-
τερήμασιν ἐπαρθέντες τηλυκοῦτων εὐτυχημάτων
προσγεμνομένων μετέωροι ταῖς ἐξπλαίνεις ἐγενήθησαν,
αὖ ἄπηλλαγμένοι τῶν δεινῶν. οὐ μὴν ἡ τύχη γε
ἐίσαι τὴν εὐροίαν μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς τάξεως, ἀλλ' ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων στρατιωτῶν τῷ δυνάμῃ τοὺς με-
γίστους ἐπήγγεικε κυδώνιος. Ἀυκίσκος γὰρ τῶν
tῶν ἐφ' ἡγεμονίᾳ τεταγμένων, παραληφθεὶς ὑπ' Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐπὶ τὸ δείπνον, οὐκοθεὶς ἐβλασφήμει
tῶν δυνάμεων. οὐ μὲν ὁ 'Ἀγαθοκλῆς διὰ τὰς ἐν
τῷ πολέμῳ χρείας ἀποδεχόμενος τὸν ἄνδρα τῇ
παιδίᾳ τὰ πρὸς πικριάν λεγόμενα διέσυρεν οὔ δ' ὑπὸ Ἀρχάγαθος χαλεπῶς φέρων ἐπετίμα τε καὶ
dιηπειλεῖτο. διαλυθέντος δὲ τοῦ πάτος καὶ πρὸς
tὴν σκηνὴν ἀπότομον ἐλοιδόρησεν ὁ Λυκίσκος τῶν
'Ἀρχάγαθον εἰς τὴν τῆς μητρικῆς μοιχείαν ἔδοκεν
γὰρ ἐχειν λάθρα τοῦ πατρὸς τὴν Ἀλκιάν. τοῦτο
γὰρ ἦν ὅνομα τῇ γυναικὶ. οὐ δ' Ἀρχάγαθος εἰς
ὀργήν ὑπερβάλλουσαν προαχθεῖς καὶ παρὰ τῶν
tῶν ὑπασπιστῶν ἀρπάσας συβίων διήλαθε διὰ τῶν
πλευρῶν. τούτων μὲν οὖν παραχρήμα τελευτάσαντα
πρὸς τὴν ἴδιαν ἀπήγγεικαν σκηνὴν οἰς ἥν ἐπιμελεῖ-
άμα δ' ἥμερα συνελθόντες οἱ τοῦ φονευθέντος φίλοι
καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν συνδραμόντες
ἦγανάκτου ἐπὶ τοῖς προάχθεοι καὶ θρούβου τὴν
παρεμβολὴν ἐπλήρωσαν. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐφ'
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, 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.
díóðodòs ouf sicily

ηγεμονίας τεταγμένων, ἐν ἐγκλήμασιν ὄντες καὶ
φοβοῦμενοι περὶ σφῶν αὐτῶν, συνεπιθέμενοι τῷ
καιρῷ στάσιν οὐ τὴν τυχοῦσαν ἐξέκασαν. παντὸς
δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος μισοπονήροιντο ἐκαστοὶ τὰς
πανοπλίας ἀνελάμβανον ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ φονεύσαντος
τιμωρίαν καὶ πέρας τὸ πλῆθος ὤμετο δεῖν Ἀρχάγα-
θου ἀναιρεῖσθαι, μὴ ἐκδιδόντος δὲ τὸν ὦν Ἀγα-
θοκλέους αὐτὸν ἀτρὶ ἐκεῖνον τὴν τιμωρίαν ὑπέχειν.

8 ἀπῆτον δὲ καὶ τοὺς μισθούς τοὺς ὀφειλομένους
καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἠροῦντο τοὺς ἀφηγησομένους τοῦ
στρατοπέδου καὶ τὸ τελευταῖο τὰ τείχη κατελαμ-
βάνοντο τινὲς τοῦ Γιύνητος καὶ πανταχόθεν φυλα-
καῖς περιέλαβον τοὺς δυνάστας.

34. Οἰ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι γυνόντες τὴν παρὰ τοὺς
πολεμίους στάσιν ἐπεμάθαν τινὰς ἄξιοντες μετα-
βάλλεσθαι καὶ τοὺς τε μισθοὺς μεῖξον καὶ δουρεὰς
ἀξιόλογους δώσειν ἐπηγγέλλοντο. πολλοὶ μὲν οὖν
τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἀπαξεῖν πρὸς αὐτοῦς τὴν στρατιὰν
2 ἐπηγγείλαντο· ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλής ὅρῳν τὴν σωτηρίαν
ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς κεμένην καὶ φοβοῦμενος μὴ τοὺς πο-
λεμίους παραδοθεῖν μεθ’ ὦβρεως καταστρέψῃ τὸν
βίον, ὑπέλαβε κρείττον εἰναι, καὶ δέῃ τι πάσχειν,
3 ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἁποθανεῖν. διάπερ ἀποθέ-
μενος τὴν πορφύραν καὶ μεταλαβῶν ἰδιωτικὴν καὶ
ταπεινὴν ἔσθήτα παρῆλθεν εἰς τὸ μέσον. σιωπῆς
οὖν γεγομένης διὰ τὸ παράδοξον καὶ πολλῶν γενο-
μένων τῶν συνδραμόντων διεξῆλθε λόγους οἰκείους
τῆς περιστάσεως καὶ τῶν προκατεργασθεῖσῶν1 αὐτῷ
prung evón ἀναμνήσας ἐφησεν ἐτοιμὸς εἰναι τελευτάν
εἰ τούτῳ δόξει συμφέρειν τοῖς συστρατευομένοις.
4 οὐδέποτε γὰρ αὐτὸν δελία συνεχημένον ὑπομεῖναι

1 προκατεργασθείσων Dindorf: προκατεργασθέντων.
had been placed in command, as they also were subject to accusation and feared for themselves, turned the crisis to their own advantage and kindled no inconsiderable 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.
Diodorus of Sicily

ti poutein atopoulos eneka ton philosophewn. kai tou-
tou marturias ekeinoun uparxein apofainomenos
egymiasse to eipsos ws sophous eiswton. mellontos
δ' epiferein plithyn anebathse to stratopedon dia-
kalhov kai pantaxathen egynontos phwai twn egkly-
ou matin apolouthsai. prosstatontos de tou plhous
analabein twn basilikin esbhma diakrynov kai tois
oklous eucharistovn enedveto ton proskhontasi koi-
mon, tou plhovs twn apokastastasi kryptos paramv-
thetaamenv. twon de Karxhdonivwn karadokouvntov
ws autika malia twn Eilhmnov pros autois meta-
thseomenv, "Agathoklhs ou parieis ton kairov eixi-
gene ev autous twn dunamwn. oi men oin varvuroi
nomizontes tous enantious apokwrein pros autous,
oddemian twn pros alltheian pepragmenon einoian
elambaban. o δ' Agathoklhs ws ephigiasse tois
polemioy, afwv to polemikov prosisteixe ssthmayen
kai prospestov polhn epoiei phonw. oj de Karxh-
donov paraadoxw sympitomati periquestentes kai
polous twn stratistwv apobalontes xynofugov
7 eis twn parapboliw. "Agathoklhs mev oin dia twn
uvon eis tous eschatous elhovn kuidynous dia tis
idias aerthi ou monon lwsen ebre twn kakwv, allh
kai tous polemiovs elaptwsein. oj de tis stasew
malist' auti o geonmenoi kai twn allwn osoi pros
tou dynasthnh allotrias diekentos, upher tous
diakosios ointes, etolymwv pros tous Karxh-
donivn automolhsean.

Hmeis de tais peri Libyn kai Sikeliian diele-
luvotes mneshymotheva kai twn en 'Italia prax-
thentov.

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cowardice, consented to endure any indignity through 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 oppo- nents 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: μεταταθησομένων RX, μεταβαθομένων F.
35. Τῶν γὰρ Τυρρηνῶν στρατευσάντων ἐπὶ πόλιν Σωτριουν ἀποικουν 'Ρωμαίων οἱ μὲν ὑπατοὶ δυνάμεως ἀδραίς ἐκβοηθήσαντες ἐνίκησαν μάχῃ τοὺς ἰδίους καὶ συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν, οἱ δὲ Σαυνίται κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον μακρὰν ἀπηρτημένης τῆς 'Ρωμαίων δυνάμεως ἀδεῶς ἐπορθοῦν τῶν Ἰαπύγων τοὺς τὰ 'Ρωμαίων φρονοῦτας. διὸπερ ἴσως παρθέναι καὶ ὑπατοὶ διαμεῖν τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ Φάβιος μὲν ἐν τῇ Τυρρηνίᾳ κατέμενεν, Μάρκιος δὲ ἐπὶ τοὺς Σαυνίτας ἀναζεύξας 'Ἀλλάφας μὲν πόλιν εἶλεν κατὰ κράτος, τοὺς δὲ πολιωρκουμένους τῶν συμμάχων ἐκ τῶν κινδύνων ἑρρύσατο. 3 ὁ δὲ Φάβιος Τυρρηνῶν πολλοῖς πλήθεσιν ἐπὶ τὸ Σωτριουν συνδραμότων ἔλαβε τοὺς πολεμίους διὰ τῆς τῶν ὀμόρρων1 χώρας ἐμβαλὼν2 εἰς τὴν ἀνωτέρω Τυρρηνίαν, ἀπόρθητον γενομένην πολλῶν χρόνων. 4 ἐπιτεσσεύμεν δὲ ἀνελπίζω τῆς τε χώρας πολλῆς ἐδήσω καὶ τοὺς ἑπελθόντας τῶν ἐγχωρίων νυκτίσας πολλοὺς μὲν ἀνείλεν, οὓς ὁλίγους δὲ καὶ ξώντας υποχειρίους ἔλαβεν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα περὶ τὴν καλουμένην Περσικὴν δευτέρα μάχη τῶν Τυρρηνῶν κρατήσας, πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν κατεπλήξατο τὸ ἔθνος, πρῶτος 'Ρωμαίων μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβεβληκὼς εἰς τὸς τόπους τούτους. καὶ πρὸς μὲν 'Αρρητινοὺς καὶ Κροτωνιάτας, ἔτι δὲ Περσικοὺς ἀνοχὰς ἐποίησατο: πολλῶν δὲ τῆς ὀνομαζομένην Καστόλαν ἐκ-

1 'Ομβρικῶν Dindorf.
35. When the Etruscans\(^1\) had taken the field\(^{309}\) n.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 Alliae 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 neighbours\(^2\) 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 Perusia 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 Crotona,\(^3\) likewise with those of Perusia; and, taking by siege the city called

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

\(^2\) Or, reading 'Ομβρικῶν: "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 Κυρτώνων.

\(^2\) ἐμβαλὼν Dindorf: συνεμβαλὼν.
36. Ἕν δὲ τῇ 'Ρώμῃ κατὰ τούτον τὸν ἐναυτὸν τιμήτας εἴλαντο καὶ τούτων ὁ ἐτέρω "Ἀππίος Κλαύδιος ὑπῆκουν ἔχων τὸν συνάρχοντα Λεύκιον Πλαύτιον" πολλὰ τῶν πατρῴων νομίμων ἐκάστης τῷ δήμῳ γὰρ τὸ κεχαριμένον ποιῶν οὐδέποτε λόγον ἐποιεῖτο τῆς συγκλήτου. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὸ καλούμενον "Ἀππίον ὕδωρ ἀπὸ σταδίων ὦγιούκοντα κατηγαγεν εἰς τὴν 'Ῥώμην καὶ πολλὰ τῶν δημοσίων χρημάτων εἰς ταύτην τὴν κατασκευήν ἀνήλωσεν 2 ἀνευ δόγματος τῆς συγκλήτου· μετὰ δὲ ταύτα τῆς ἄφ᾿ ἐαυτοῦ κληθείσης Ἀππίας ὅδοι τὸ πλεῖον μέρος λίθους στερεοῖς κατέστρωσεν ἀπὸ Ἱ'Ρώμης μέχρι Καπνῆς, ὅντος τοῦ διαστήματος σταδίων πλεῖον ἤ χιλίων, καὶ τῶν τόπων τοὺς μὲν ὑπερέχοντας διασκάψας, τοὺς δὲ φαραγγώδεις ἢ κοίλους ἀναλήμμασιν ἁξιολόγους ἑξισώσας κατηγάλωσεν ἀπάσας τὰς δημοσίας προσόδους, αὐτοῦ δὲ μινιμεῖον ἀθάνατον κατέλιπεν, εἰς κοινὴν εὐχρηστίαν φιλοτεχνεῖς. κατέμιξε δὲ καὶ τὴν σύγκλητον, οὐ τοὺς εὐγενεῖς καὶ προέχοντας τοὺς ἀξιώμασι προσγράφων μόνον, ὡς τὶν ἔθος, ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων υἱόν ἀνέμιζεν· ἐφ᾿ οἷς βαρέως ἐφερον οἱ 3 καυχώμενοι ταῖς εὐγενείαις. ἐδωκε δὲ τοῖς πολίταις καὶ τὴν ἐξουσίαν ἐν ὁποίας τὴν βουλευταί φυλή

1 Πλάτων Ρηθομανᾶς: Κλαύδιον.
2 υἱὸς Ουδενδορᾶς: εὐώδους. πολλοὺς τῶν δισεγενῶτας καὶ τῶν ἀπελευθέρων εὐώδους Wesseling. Reiske would add τῶν πολλῶν ορ τῶν πλῆθους.
Castola, he forced the Etruscans to raise the siege of Sutrium.

36. In Rome in this year censors were elected, 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 stades 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. 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. 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 πλῆθους after πολλῶν: “adding many of the plebeians and sons of freedmen.” Cp. Livy, 9. 46. 10-11.
Diodorus of Sicily

tάπτεσθαι καὶ ὅποι προαιροῖτο τιμήσασθαι. 1 τὸ δὲ ὕλον, ὀρῶν τεθησαυρισμένον κατ’ αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις τῶν φθόνοι, ἐξέκλινε τὸ προσκόπτειν τισὶ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν, ἀντίταγμα κατα- σκευᾶσθων τῇ τῶν εὐγενῶν ἀλλοτριότητι τὴν παρὰ 5 τῶν πολλῶν εὖνοιαν. καὶ κατὰ μὲν τὴν τῶν ἐπεύθεων δοκιμασίαν ὀδενῶς ἀφεῖλε τὸν ἰππο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν συνεδρον καταγραφῆς ὀδένα τῶν ἀδοξούντων συγκλητικῶν ἐξεβάλεν, ὡσπερ ἦν ἔθος ποιεῖν τοὺς τιμηταῖς. εἰδ’ οἱ μὲν ὑπάτων διὰ τὸν φθόνον καὶ διὰ τὸ βουλεύοντα τοῖς ἐπιφανεστά- τοις χαρίζειν τοὺς συμήχιοι τῇ σύγκλητον καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τούτοις καταλεγέσθαι, ἀλλὰ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν προ- 6 γεγενημένων τιμητῶν καταγραφεῖσαν. ὁ δὲ δήμος τούτοις μὲν ἀντιπράπτων τῷ δὲ Ἀππίῳ συμφιλο- τμιοῦμενος καὶ τὴν τῶν συγγενῶν προαγωγῆς βεβαιῶσαι βουλῆμενος ἀγορανόμοι οἰλεῖτο τῆς ἐπι- φανεστέρας ἀγορανομίας ὑπὸ ἀπελευθέρου Γναῦνιον Φλάμιον, ὁς πρῶτος Ἡρωμένων ἔτυχε ταύτης τῆς ἀρχῆς πατρός ὦν δεδουλευκότος. ὁ δὲ Ἀππίως τῆς ἀρχῆς ἀπολυθεὶς καὶ τοῖς ἅπαντες συγκλήτων φθόνον εὐλαβηθεὶς προσεποιήθη τυφλὸς εἶναι καὶ κατ’ οἰκίαν ἔμενεν.

37. Ἐπ’ ἐρχοντος δ’ Ἀθήνης Χαρίνου Ἡρω- μαῖοι μὲν τὴν ὑπάτου ἄρχην παρέδοσαν Ποπλίωι

1 ἐδωκε δὲ ... τιμήσασθαι Fischl., ἐδωκε δὲ καὶ τοῖς πολίταις τὴν ἐξουσίαν ὅποι προαιροῖτο τιμήσασθαι Mündorf; ἐδωκε δὲ τοῖς πολίταις ἐξουσίαν ἐν ὁποίᾳ τις βουλεύεται μυθῇ τάπτεσθαι καὶ
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.

\[\text{τὴν ἔξουσίαν ὅπου προαιροῖτο τιμήσασθαι RX ; ἐδωκε δὲ καὶ τοῖς πολίταις ἔξουσιαν ὅπου προαιροῖτο τιμήσασθαι καὶ ἐν ὁποῖα τις βουλευτικὴ φυλὴ τάπτεσθαι Γ.}\]
Diodorus of Sicily

Δεκάω καὶ Κοῦντω Φαβίων, παρὰ δὲ τοὺς Ἡλεῖους ὀλυμπιάδος ἕχθη ὑγδόν πρὸς ταῖς ἐκατὸν δέκα, καθὼ ἦν ἐνίκα στάδιον Ἀπολλωνίδης Τεγεάτης. κατὰ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ἐκ τῆς Μύδου πλεύσας ἄδρῳ στόλῳ διὰ νῆσων ἐν παρά-
πλω τὴν Ἀνδρον ἴλευθέρωσε καὶ τὴν φρουρὰν ἔξηγαγε. κομισθεὶς δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἱσθμὸν Σικυῶνα καὶ Κόρινθον παρέλαβεν παρὰ Κρατησιόπλεως. τὰς δὲ αὐτὰς δὲ ἀεὶ ἐκυρίευσε πόλεων ἐπιφανῶν προ-
δεδηλωκότες ἐν ταῖς πρὸ ταύτης βίβλου τὰ διλο-
γεῖν ὑπὲρ τῶν αὐτῶν παρίσσομεν. ἐπεβάλετο μὲν
οὖν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις Πτολεμαίων ἐλευθεροῦν, μεγάλην προσβήκην ἤγοςμεν ἐσεθαίν
τοῖς ἴδιοις πράγμασι τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων εὐνοιαν.
ἐπεὶ δὲ ὦ Πελοποννήσους συνταξάμενοι χορηγήσεων
σύτων καὶ χρῆματα τῶν ὁμολογημένων οὐδὲν συν-
ετέλουν, ἀγανακτήσας ὁ δυνάστης πρὸς μὲν Κάσ-
ανδρον εἰρήνην ἔποιησατο, καθὼ ἦν ἐκατέρως ἐδει
κυριεύειν τῶν πόλεων ὅν εἶχον, τὴν δὲ Σικυῶνα καὶ
Κόρινθου ἀσφαλισάμενος φρουρᾶ διηρένεις τὴν
Ἀγαμπτον.

3 Ἀμα δὲ τούτως πραττομένοις Κλεοπάτρα τῷ
μὲν Ἀντιγόνῳ προσκόπτουσα, τῇ δὲ αἰρέσει πρὸς
tὸν Πτολεμαῖον ἀποκλύνουσα προῆγεν ἐκ Σάρδεων,
ὡς διακομμεθήσομεν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖνοι. ἦν δὲ ἀδελφὴ
mὲν Ἀλεξάνδρου τοῦ Πέρσας καταπολεμήσαντος,
θυγάτηρ δὲ Φιλίππου τοῦ Ἀμύντου, γυνὴ δὲ γε-
γενήμενή τοῦ εἰς Ἱταλίαν στρατεύσαντος Ἀλεξ-

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 Bubuleus Brutus as his master-of-
horse. No consuls are given. For these dictator years,
Quintus Fabius; and in Elis the Olympian Games were celebrated for the one hundred and eighteenth time, at which celebration Apollonides of Tegea won the foot race. At this time, 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 Sicily and Corinth from Cratesipolis. Since the causes that explain her becoming ruler of famous cities were made clear in the preceding Book, 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 Sicily and Corinth with a garrison, Ptolemy departed for Egypt.

Meanwhile Cleopatra quarrelled with Antigonus 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.
4 ἀνδροῦ. διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν οὖν τοῦ γένους οἱ περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Λυσίμαχον, ἐτι δὲ Ἀρτέγονον καὶ Πτολεμαῖον καὶ καθόλου πάντες οἱ μετὰ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρου τελευτήν ἀξιολογῶτατοι τῶν ἱγμονῶν ταύτην ἐμνήστευον ἐκαστὸς γὰρ τούτῳ τῷ γὰμῳ συνακολουθήσεων Μακεδόνας ἐλπίζων ἀντείχετο τῆς βασιλικῆς οἰκίας, ὡς τὴν τῶν ἁλων ἀρχὴν 5 περιστῆσαι εἰς ἑαυτόν. ὁ δὲ ἐπιμελητής τῶν Σάρδεων ἔχων παράγγελμα παρ' Ἀρτέγονον τηρεῖν τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, διεκώλυεν αὐτὴς τὴν ἔξοδον· ὑστερον δὲ προστάξαντος τοῦ δυνάστου διὰ τινῶν γυναικῶν 6 ἔδολοφόνησεν. ὁ δὲ Ἀρτέγονος οὐ βουλόμενος λέγεσθαι κατ' αὐτοῦ περὶ τῆς ἀναφέρεσις, τῶν γυναικῶν τινας ἐκόλασεν ὡς ἐπιβεβουλευκώνας καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν ἐκφορὰν βασιλικῶς ἐφιλοκάλησεν. Κλεοπάτρα μὲν οὖν περιμάχητος γενομένη παρὰ τοῖς ἐπιφανεστάτοις ἑγεμόνι πρὸ τοῦ συντελεσθῆναι τὸν γάμον τοιαύτης ἑτυχε καταστροφῆς.

7 Ἡμεῖς δὲ διεληλυθότες τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἴησαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα μεταβιβάσομεν τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ τὰ ἄλλα μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης.

38. Κατὰ γὰρ τὴν Λιβύην Καρχηδονίων ἐκπεμβάντων δύναμιν τὴν προσαξομένην τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας Νομάδας Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ Τύνητος ἀπέλυσεν Ἀρχάγαθον τὸν νῦν μετὰ μέρους τῆς στρατιᾶς, αὐτὸς δὲ ἀναλάβων τοὺς κρατίστους, πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχίους, ὑπείς δὲ ὀκτακοσίους, ξεύγη δὲ Λιβύων πεντήκοντα, κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπη- 2 κολούθει τοῖς πολεμίοις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδονίοι παρα-

1 προσαξομένην Dindorf: προσδεξομένην.

1 For the marriage of Cleopatra and Alexander, at which
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, \textit{Eumenes}, 3. 5), and on his death in 322 B.C., she took as her third husband Perdiccas (Arrian, \textit{FGriII}, 156. 9. 26), who died in 321 B.C.\(^2\) Continued in chap. 45. 1.

\(^3\) Continued from chap. 34. 7.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

gενηθέντες εἰς τοὺς Νομάδας τοὺς καλομένους Ζουφώνας, πολλοὺς τῶν ἐγχειρίων προσηγάγοντο καὶ τῶν ἀφεστηκότων ἔνιοι εἰς τὴν προὔπαρχουσαν ἀποκατέστησαν συμμαχίαν· ἔτει δ’ ἦκουσαν πλη- σίον εἶναι τοὺς πολεμίους, κατεστράτοπεδεύον ἐπὶ τινος γεωλόφου περιεχομένου ἰδίθρους βαθέσι καὶ 3 δυσπεράτως. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τὸς ἀπροσδοκήτους ἐπιθέσεις τῶν ἐναντίων ταῦτα προεβάλοντο, τῶν δὲ Νομάδων τοὺς μάλιστ’ εὐθέτους προσέταξαν ἐπακολουθεῖν τοῖς Ἕλληνις καὶ παρενεχλούντας κολύειν αὐτῶν τὴν εἰς τούτους πορεῖν. οὐν ποιησάντων τὸ προσταχθὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπὶ μὲν τούτους ἀπέστειλε τοὺς τε σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας, αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ τῆς ἀλλῆς δυνάμεως ἀρμάσας ἐπὶ 4 τὴν στρατοπεδεύειν τῶν πολεμίων. οὐ δὲ Καρχη- δόνοι τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐτοὶ κατανόησαντες ἐξῆγαγον τὴν στρατιὰν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς καὶ παρατάξαντες ἐτοιμαὶ πρὸς μάχην καθεστήκεισαν. ἔτει δ’ ἑώρων τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διαβαϊώντας ἔδη τῶν ποταμῶν, συντεταγμένοι ἐνέβαλον καὶ περὶ τὸ ἰδίθρον δυσπέρατον ὑπάρχον πολλοὶ τῶν ἐναντίων 5 ἀνήρουν. προσβιαζόμενοι δὲ τῶν μετ’ Ἀγαθο- κλέους οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ταῖς ἀρεταῖς ὑπερεῖχον, οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι τοῖς πλῆθεις περιεγώντο. ἔνθα δὴ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον φιλοτίμως ἀγωνιζόμενοι οἱ παρ’ ἀμφοτέρους Νομάδες τῆς μὲν μάχης ἀφειστήκεισαν, ἐπετήρουν δὲ τὸ τέλος τοῦ καυδόνου, διεγνωκότες τῶν ἠττημένων τᾶς 6 ἀποσκευασίας διαρρήσατο. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τοὺς ἄρι- στους ἐξέκοιτο περὶ αὐτῶν πρῶτος ἐβιάσατο τοὺς ἀνθρεστηκότας καὶ τῇ τούτων τροπῇ τοὺς λοιποὺς βαρβάρους φυγεῖν ἐποίησεν· μόνοι δὲ τῶν ἦπειρων
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come to the tribe of Nomads called the Zuphones, 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

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1 ἄλλην before στρατοπεδεῖαν omitted by Dindorf.
οἱ συναγωνιζόμενοι τοὺς Καρχηδονίως Ἕλληνες, ὃν Κλίνων ἦγείτο, τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἄγαθοκλέα βαρεῖς ἐπικεφαλεῖς ὑπέστησαν. ἂγωνισμένων δὲ αὐτῶν λαμπρῶς οἱ πλείστοι μὲν ἀνήρρεθησαν μαχόμενοι γεναιῶς, οἱ δὲ περιλειψάντες τύχῃ τινὶ διεσώθησαν.

39. Ὅ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀφεῖς τὸ διώκειν τούτους ἠρμησεν ἐπὶ τοὺς καταφυγόντας βαρβάρους εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν καὶ προσβιαζόμενοι τόπους προσάντεσι καὶ δυσπροσίτους οὐχ ἦττον ἔπαισαν ἢ διετίθει τοὺς Καρχηδονίως. οὐ μὴν ἔληγε τῆς τόλμης, ἀλλὰ τῇ νύκῃ μετεωριζόμενος ἐνέκειτο, διαλαμβάνων κατὰ κράτος αἱρήσεως τὴν στρατοπεδείαν. ἐν τοσούτῳ δὲ τὸ τέλος τῆς μάχης καρυδοκοῦντες οἱ Νομάδες ταῖς μὲν τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἀποσκέυαις οὐχ οἷον τε ἦσαν ἐπιθέσθαι διὰ τὸ τὰς δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρας πλησίον τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἀγωνίζοντες, ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἕλληνων στρατοπεδείαν ἠρμησαν, εἰδότες τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μακρὰν ἀπεσπαμένον. ἔρχομαι δὲ αὐτῆς οὔτης τῶν δυναμένων ἀμύνασθαι βαδίως ἐπιπεσόντες τοὺς μὲν ἀντιστάντας ὀλίγους ὄντας ἀπέκτειναν, αἰχμαλώτων δὲ 3 πλῆθος καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ωφελείας ἐκυρίευσαν. ὅ δὲ πυθόμενος ὁ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἦγε κατὰ τάχος τὴν δύναμιν καὶ τινὰ μὲν τῶν ἀφηρπασμένων ἄνεσωσε, τῶν δὲ πλείστων οἱ Νομάδες ἐκυρίευοι καὶ νυκτὸς 4 ἐπιγενομένης μακρὰν ἐαυτούς ἐξετόπισαν. ὃ δὲ δυνάστης στῆσας τρόπαιον τὰ μὲν λάφυρα διείλετο τοῖς στρατιώταις, ὅπως μηδεὶς ἀγανακτήσῃ περὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων, τοὺς δὲ αἰχμαλώτους Ἕλληνας τοὺς συντρατευσάμενος τοῖς Καρχηδονίως εἰς τὶ 5 φρούριον ἀπέθετο. οὕτως μὲν οὖν εὐλαβοῦμενοι 246
the Greeks who, led by Clinon, were assisting the 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

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1 ἔληγε γέ Reiske.  
2 εἰς τι Wesseling: εἰς τὸ,  
3 οὕτω Dindorf: οὕτω,
Diodorus of Sicily

τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ δυνάστου τιμωρίαν νυκτὸς ἐπέθεντο τοὺς ἐν τῷ φορουρίῳ καὶ τῇ μάχῃ κρατούμενοι κατελάβοντο τόπον ἐρυμών, δύνας οὐκ ἐλάττουσ τῶν χιλίων, ὃν ἦσαν Συρακοσίων ἑπείοις τῶν πεντακόσιων. Ἑγαθοκλῆς δὲ πυθόμενος τὸ πεπραγμένον ἦκε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ καταβιβάσας ὑποστόδους τοὺς ἐπιθεμένους ἀπαντασ ἀπέσφαξεν.

40. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς μάχης ταύτης γενόμενοι καὶ πάντα τῇ διανοίᾳ σκοπούμενοι πρὸς τὸ λαβεῖν τοὺς Καρχηδόνιους ὑποχειρίαν ἐξεπέμψε πρεσβευτὴν 'Ὅρθωνα τὸν Συρακοσίον πρὸς Ὀφέλλαν εἰς Κυρῆνην. οὗτος δὲ ἦν μὲν τῶν φίλων τῶν συνεστατευμένων Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, κυριεύων δὲ τῶν περὶ Κυρῆνην πόλεων καὶ δυνάμεως ἀδράς περιεβίαλετο 2 ταῖς ἑλπίσαι μείζονα δυναστείαν. τοιαύτῃ οὖν αὐτοῦ διάνοιαν ἔχοντος ἦκεν ὁ παρ' Ἑγαθοκλέους πρεσβευτὴς, αἰτῶν συγκαταπολεμήσαι Καρχηδόνιοις, ἀντὶ δὲ ταύτης τῆς κρείας ἐπηγγέλλετο τὸν Ἑγαθοκλέα συγχωρῆσιν αὐτῷ τῶν ἐν Λιβύῃ 3 πραγμάτων κυριεύειν. εἶναι γὰρ ἱκανήν αὐτῷ τὴν Σικελίαν, ἐν ἐξή τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς Καρχηδόνος κυνῆ- νων ἀπαλλαχθέντα μετ' ἀδείας κρατεῖν ἀπόσης τῆς νῆσου παρακεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν αὐτῶ πρὸς ἐπαύξησιν τῆς ἀρχῆς, εὰν κρίνῃ μειζόνων ὀρέγεσθαι. 4 τὴν μὲν γὰρ Λιβύην διεξευγμένην μεγάλῳ καὶ χαλεπῶ πελάγει μηδαμῶς ἀρμοῦζειν αὐτῷ, εἰς ἦν καὶ νῦν οὐ κατ' ἐπιθυμίαν, ἀλλὰ κατ' ἀνάγκην 5 ἀφίχθαι. ὁ δὲ Ὀφέλλας τῇ πάλαι βεβουλευμένη

1 In 322 B.C. Ophiellas as general of Ptolemy restored the oligarchy in Cyrene, 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 Cyrene as Ptolemy's
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 Cyrenâ to Ophellas. The latter was one of the companions who had made the campaign with Alexander; now, master of the cities of Cyrenâ 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. 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 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 Ἀθηναίοις περὶ συμμαχίας διεπέμπετο, γεγαμηκὸς Εὐθυδίκην τὴν Μιλτιάδου θυγατέρα τοῦ τὴν προσηγορίαν φέροντος εἰς τὸν ἐστρατηγήσαντά τῶν ἐν Μαραθῶνι νικησάντων. Διὰ δὴ ταύτην τὴν ἐπιγαμίαν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην σπουδήν, ἦν ὑπήρχεν ἀποδεδειγμένος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προθύμως ὑπήκουσαν εἰς τὴν στρατείαν. οὐκ ὅλοι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἐλλήνων ἔσπευδον κοινωνήσαι τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, ἐλπίζοντες τὴν τε κρατίστην τῆς Λεβύης κατακληρονομῆσιν καὶ τὸν ἐν Καρχηδόνι διαρράσσειν πλοῦτον.

ἐν μὲν γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἐλλάδα διὰ τοὺς συνεχεῖς πολέμους καὶ τὰς τῶν δυναστῶν πρὸς ἄλληλους φιλοτιμίας ἁσθενῆ καὶ ταπεινὰ καθεστήκει. ὡσθ' ὑπελάμβανον μὴ μόνον ἐγκρατεῖς ἔσεθαι πολλῶν ἁγαθῶν, ἄλλα καὶ τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπαλλαγήσεται.

41. Ὅ δ' οὖν Ὁφέλλας, ἐπειδὴ πάντ' αὐτῶ πρὸς τὴν στρατείαν κατεσκεύαστο λαμπρῶς, ἐξώρισε μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν μυρίων, ἐπείς δὲ ἐξακοσίους, ἀρματα δὲ ἐκατόν, ἦνόχους δὲ καὶ παραβάτας πλείους τῶν τριακιχίων. ἡκολούθουν δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐξω τάξεως λεγομένων οὐκ ἐλάττους μυρίων· πολλοὶ δὲ τούτων τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας καὶ τὴν ἄλλην παρασκευὴν ἦγον, ὡστε ἐμφερῆ τὴν στρατιάν ὑπάρχειν ἀποκλία. ὁκτωκαί-δεκα μὲν οὖν ἡμέρας ὀδοιπορήσαντες καὶ διελθόντες σταδίους τρισεκλίους κατεσκήνωσαν περὶ Αὐτό-

1 ἦν added by Dindorf.
was added this actual hope, gladly consented and sent to the Athenians an envoy to confer about an alliance, for Ophellas had married Euthydice,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 Automala ³; 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 Cyrenæ, at the most southern point of the Greater Syrtis (Strabo, 9. 5. 20).
μαλα1· ἐντεῦθεν δὲ πορευομένους ὑπήρχεν ὁρὸς εἰς ἀμφοτέρων τῶν μερῶν ἀπόκρημνον, ἐν μέσῳ δὲ ἔχον φάραγγα βαθεῖαν, εἰς ὥς ανέτεινε λισθή πέτρα 3 πρὸς ὅρθον ἀνατείνουσα σκόπελον· περὶ δὲ τὴν ρίζαν αὐτῆς ἄντρον ἦν εὐμεγέθες, κιττῳ καὶ σμίλακα συνηρεθές, εἰς ὃ ἐμπεύουσι γεγονέναι βασίλισσαν Λάμιαν τῷ κάλλει διαφέρουσαν· διὰ δὲ τὴν τῆς ψυχῆς ἀγριότητα διατυπώσατε2 φασι τὴν ὅλαυ αὐτῆς τὸν μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνον θηριώδη. τῶν γὰρ γυναικῶν αὐτή παίδων ἀπάντων τελευτώντων βαρυθυμοῦσαν ἐπὶ τῷ πάθει καὶ φθονοῦσαν ταῖς τῶν ἄλλων γυναικῶν εὐτεκνίαις κελεύειν ἐκ τῶν ἀγκαλῶν ἐξαρπάζεσθαι τὰ βρέφη καὶ παραχρήσα τοῖς ἀπο-4 κτένεσιν. διὸ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς μέχρι τοῦ νῦν βίον παρὰ τοῖς νηπίοις διαμένειν τὴν περὶ τῆς γυναικῶς ταύτης φήμην καὶ φοβερωτάτην αὐτῶς εὑνα τὴν 5 ταύτης προσηγορίαν. ὅτε δὲ μεθύσκοιτο, τὴν ἄδειαν διδόναι πᾶσιν ἃ βούλοιτο ποιεῖν ἀπαραγτήτως. μὴ πολυπραγμονοῦσης ὃν τῆς αὐτῆς κατ' ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον τὰ γυνόμενα τοὺς3 κατὰ τὴν χώραν ὑπολαμβάνειν μὴ βλέπειν αὐτὴν· καὶ διὰ τούτῳ ἐμμυθολόγησάν τινες ὃς εἰς ἄρσενον ἐμβάλοι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς, τὴν ἔν ὁπλῃ συντελομένην ὀλυγωρίαν εἰς τὸ προειρημένον μέτρον μεταφέροντες, ὥς τούτου παρηρµήµενον τὴν ὀρασίαν. ὅτι δὲ κατὰ

1 Λυτόµαλα Wesseling: Λυτόµαλας.
2 διατυπώσατε Madvig, Fischer.
3 τοὺς added by Wesseling.

1 The myth is also preserved in the scholia on Aristophanes, Peace, 758, and Wasps, 1035. In the latter place credit is
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they advanced there was a mountain, precipitous on 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 Laimia, a queen of surpassing beauty. 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, 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. Therefore 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. 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, 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.
DIDORUS OF SICILY

τὴν Λιβύην γέγονεν αὐτὴ καὶ τὸν Εὐριπίδην δείξαι τις ἂν μαρτυροῦντα· λέγει γὰρ

τὸς τούνομα τὸ ἑπονείδιστον βροτοῖς
οὐκ οἶδε Λαμίας τῆς Λιβυστικῆς γένος;

42. Ὅ δ' οὖν Ὅφελλας ἀναλαβὼν τὴν δύναμιν προῆγεν διὰ τῆς ἀνύδρου καὶ θηριώδους ἐπιπόνως· ὁμόν θάρσος ἔδατος ἑσπάνιζεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς ἕγχρας τροφῆς ἀπολυπούσης ἐκκυδύνευσεν ἅπαν ἄπιθοι τὸ στρατόπεδον. διακέτων δὲ θηρίων παντοτῶν ἐπεχόντων τὰ περὶ τὰς Σάρτεις ἔργα καὶ τῶν πλείστων ὀλέθριον ἔχοντων τὸ δήμῳ πολλῇ τῇ συμφορᾷ περιέπιπτον, ἀβαθήσθητον ἐχοντες τὴν ἐκ τῶν ἱπτρῶν καὶ φίλων ἔπικουρίαν. καὶ γὰρ ἐνοι τῶν ὀφειν ὀμοίως ἐχοντες τὴν χρόνων τῇ κατ' αὐτοὺς οὐσὶν χώρα τὴν ἰδίαιν φύσιν ἀπροοράτων ἐποίουν· οίς πολλοί διὰ τὴν ἁγνοίαν ἐπιβαίνοντες δήμασι θανατηφόρους περιέπιπτον. τέλος δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὀδοπορίαν πλεῖον ἢ δύο μῆνις κακοπαθήσαντες μόνος διήνυσαν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Ἀγαθοκλῆα καὶ βραχὺ διαχωρισάντες ἀπ' ἀλλήλων τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσαν.

3 Εἴθ' οἱ μὲν Καρχηδονιοὶ πυθόμενοι τὴν τοῦτων παροσίαν κατεπλάγησαν, ὀρῶντες τηλικαύτην δύναμιν κατ' αὐτῶν ἥκουσαν· οὔτε Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἀπαντήσας τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὅφελλαν καὶ φιλοφρόνους ἀπαντα χορηγήσας τούτους μὲν ἥξιον τὴν στρατιὰν ἀναλαμβάνειν ἐκ τῆς κακοπαθείας, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπιμελέως ἡμέρας ἄλγεας καὶ κατασκεφάλμενος ἐκαστα τῶν πραττομένων ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ τῶν παρόντων.

1 None of the attempts to heal this limping verse is convincing.

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as a witness that she was born in Libya, for he says: *308 n.c.*

“Who does not know the name of Lamia, Libyan in race, a name of greatest reproach among mortals?”

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. Fangged 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 supplies, 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


² According to Justin, 29. 7. 5, Agathocles went so far in showing his friendship as to have Ophellas adopt one of his sons.

² δ’ οὖ οὖν Dindorf: γού οὖ R, γ’ οὖν XF.
The whole account, with its emphasis on the treachery
new arrivals. When the larger part of the soldiers 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.
2 ἐκείνου· ἐξέπεμψε μὲν γὰρ τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Νομάδας στρατεύειν, ἵνα μηδένα τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἔχῃ τὸν ἀντιστησόμενον, οὐκ ἐτόλμη δὲ ἀποκαλύψασθαι πρὸς τὴν τυραννίδα, 3 μετακαλούμενος ὑπὸ τῆς εὐλαβείας. καθ’ ὅν δὲ καίρον Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἔπεθετο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ὁφέλλαν, ὀρμήσας καὶ τοῦτον συνέβη πρὸς τὴν δυναστείαν, ἀγνοούμενων ἀμφότερων τὰ παρὰ τοὺς πολεμίους 4 πράττομενα. οὕτε γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐγγυν τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος καὶ τὴν ἐν τῇ πόλει ταραχῆ, ἐπεὶ ῥαδίως ἐν ἐκράτησε τῆς Καρχηδόνος· εἰλετο γὰρ ἃν Βορμίλκας ἐπ’ αὐτοφαύρῳ γενόμενος συνεργεῖν Ἀγαθοκλῆι μᾶλλον ἡ τοῖς πολῖταις δοῦναι τὴν ἐκ τοῦ σώματος τιμιρίαν· οὕτε πάλιν οἱ Καρχηδόνοι τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους ἐπύθοντο· ῥαδίως γὰρ ἂν αὐτὸν ἐχειρώσαντο προσλαβόμενοι 5 τὴν μετ’ Ὁφέλλα δύναμιν. ἀλλ’, οἶμαι, παρ’ ἀμφότεροις οὐκ ἀλογίστως συνέβη γενέσθαι ταύτην τὴν ἄγνοιαν, καίπερ μεγάλων μὲν οὐσίων τῶν πράξεων, ἐγγὺς δ’ ἄλληλων τῶν ἐπικεχειρηκότων 6 τοῖς τηλικοῦτοις τολμήμασιν· ὁ τε γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἄνδρα φίλον μέλλων ἀναιρεῖν πρὸς οὐδὲν ἐπέβαλλε τὴν διάνοιαν τῶν παρὰ τοῖς πολεμίοις συντελοῦμένων, ὁ τε Βορμίλκας τὴν τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθερίαν ἀφαιρούμενος οὐδὲν ἐπολυπραγμόνει τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἀντιστρατοπεδεύσαντων, ὡς ἂν ἔχων προκείμενον ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ τῷ μὴ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος, ἀλλὰ τοὺς πολίτας καταπολεμῆσαι. 7 Ταύτῃ δ’ ἂν τις καὶ τὴν ἱστορίαν καταμέμφατο, ἰθεωρῶν ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ βίου πολλὰς καὶ διαφόρους πράξεις συντελομένας κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν καίρον, τοῖς δ’ ἀναγράφουσιν ἀναγκαῖον ὑπάρχον τὸ μεσολαβεῖν
for he sent out the most distinguished of the citizens 308 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 overpowered him with the aid of the army of Ophellas. But I suppose that not without reason did such ignorance 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 fatherland 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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

τὴν διήγησιν καὶ τοῖς ἀμα συντελουμένοις μερίζειν τοὺς χρόνους παρὰ φύσιν, ὡστε τὴν μὲν ἀλήθειαν τῶν πεπραγμένων τὸ πάθος ἔχειν, τὴν δ’ ἀναγραφὴν ἐστερημένην τῆς ὁμολαγίας ἔξουσίας μιμεῖσθαι μὲν τὰ γεγενημένα, πολὺ δὲ λείπεσθαι τῆς ἀληθοῦς διαθέσεως.

44. Ὅ δ’ οὖν Βορμῖλκας ἐξετασμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ποιησάμενος ἐν τῇ καλομενῇ Νέας πόλει, μικρὸν ἔξω τῆς ἀρχαίας Καρχηδόνος οὕση, τοὺς μὲν ἄλλους διαφῆκε, τοὺς δὲ συνειδότας περὶ τῆς ἐπιθέσεως, ὄντας πολίτας μὲν πεντακοσίους, μισθοφόρους δὲ περὶ χιλίους ἀναλαβόν, ἀνέδειξεν ἐκεῖνων τῶν τύραννον. εἰς πέντε δὲ μέρη τοὺς στρατιώτας διελόμενος ἐπήει πάντας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδεῖς ἀπαντώντας ἀποσφάττων. γενομένης δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ταραχῆς ἐξαισίου τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τούς πολεμίους ὑπέλαβον παρεισπεπτωκέναι πρὸ- διδομένης τῆς πόλεως· ὡς δ’ ἐπεγνώσθη τάληθες, συνέτρεχον οἱ νέοι καὶ εἰς τὰξεις καταστάντες 3 ὄρμησαν ἐπὶ τῶν τύραννον. ὃ δὲ Βορμῖλκας τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς ἀναφέρων ὄρμησεν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν πολιτῶν ἀνόπλους καταλαβόν ἀπ’ 4 ἐκεῖνε, τῶν δὲ Καρχηδονίων καταλαβομένων τὰς περὶ τὴν ἀγοράν οἰκίας ὑψηλὰς οὕσας καὶ τοῖς βέλεσι πυκνοὶς χρωμένως οἱ μετέχοντες τῆς ἐπιθέσεως κατετραμματίζοντο, τοὺς τόπου παντὸς ἐμ- 5 βελοὺς ὄντος. διὸ περὶ κακοπαθοῦντες συνέθραξαν ἐαυτοὺς καὶ διὰ τῶν στενωπῶν συνεξέπεσαν εἰς τὴν Νέαν πόλιν, βαλλόμενοι συνεχῶς ἀπὸ τῶν 260.
narrative and to parcel out different times to simul-
taneous 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.

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 ἀναλαβών added by Rhodoman, who also suggests παρακλεισάμενος, παρακελευσάμενος, and συναγαγών; παρακατασχῶν Reiske.
οικιών καθ’ ἃς τυγχάνοιεν αἰεὶ γινόμενοι. καταλαβομένων δ’ αὐτῶν ὑπερδέξιοι τινα τόπον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῶν πολιτῶν πάντων συνιδραμόντων ἐν τοῖς δπλοῖς ἀντεστρατοπάθεισαν τοὺς ἀφεστηκόσι. τέλος δὲ πρέσβεις πέμψαντες τῶν πρεσβυτάτων τοὺς εὐθέτους καὶ τῶν ἐγκλημάτων δόντες ἀφεσιν διελύθησαν καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις οὐδὲν ἐμησικάκησαν διὰ τοὺς περιεστώτας τὴν πόλιν κυνδύνους, αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Βορμίλκαν αἰκισάμενοι δεινῶς τοῦ ξῆν ἑστῆρησαν, οὐδὲν φροντίζαντες τῶν δεδομένων ὁρκῶν. Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν κυνδυνεύσαντες τοῖς ὀλοίς σφαλήν τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐκομίσαντο τὴν πατρίδαν πολιτείαν.

7 Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ πλοία φορτηγὰ γεμίσας τῶν λαφύρων καὶ τοὺς ἀχρήστους εἰς πόλεμον τῶν ἐκ Κυρῆνης παραγενομένων ἐμβιβάσας ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Συρακούσας. χειμώνων δὲ ἐπιγενομένων ἄ μὲν διεφθάρη τῶν πλοίων, ἃ δ’ ἔξεπες πρὸς τὰς κατ’ Ἰταλίαν Πιθηκούσας νῆσους, ὅλγα δ’ εἰς τὰς Συρακούσας διεσώθη.

8 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν οἱ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπατοί, Μαρσάοις πολεμοουμένοι ὑπὸ Σαμυτῶν βοηθήσαντες, τῇ τε μάχῃ προετέρησαν καὶ συνήν τῶν πολεμίων ἄνειλον. εἰτα διὰ τῆς Ὁμβρίκων χώρας διελθόντες ἐνέβαλον εἰς τὴν Τυρρηνίαν πολεμίαν οὐσαν καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Καλρίνον φρούριον ἑξεπολιόρκησαν. διαπρεσβευμένων δὲ τῶν ἑγχωρίων ὑπὲρ ἄνοχῶν πρὸς μὲν Ταρκυνήτας εἰς ἔτη τεσσάρακοντα, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους Τυρρηνοὺς ἀπαντας εἰς ἐναυτῶν ἄνοχο τον ἐποιήσατο.
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 Bormilear 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 Cyrenë 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' ἐναυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηναίων μὲν ἦρχεν Ἀναξικράτης, ἐν Ῥώμη δὲ ὑπάτων κατέστησαν "Ἀππιος Κλαύδιος καὶ Λεύκιος Οὐσιόμνιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦτων Δημήτριος μὲν ὁ 'Αντιγόνου παραλαβών παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς δύναμιν ἄδραν πεζικην τε καὶ ναυτικήν, ἐτί δὲ βελῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν εἰς πολιορκίαν χρησίμων τὴν ἀρμοδίως κυρίων παρασκευὴν ἐξεπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς 'Εφέσου παράγγελμα δ' εἶχεν ἐλευθεροῦν πᾶσας μὲν τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεις, πρῶτην δὲ τὴν Ἀθη-ναίων, φοινορυμμένην ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου. καταπλεύ-σαντος δ' αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὸν Πειραιὰ καὶ πανταχόθεν προσβαλόντος εξ ἐφόδου καὶ κυριευματικοῦ,1 Διονύσιος ὁ καθεσταμένος ἐπὶ τῆς Μονυχίας φρούραρχος καὶ Δημήτριος ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἐπιμελητής τῆς πόλεως γεγενημένος ὑπὸ Κασάνδρου, πολλοὺς ἔχοντες στρατιώτας, ἀπὸ τῶν 3 τειχῶν ἡμῶν ὑποτέλεσαν. τῶν δ' 'Αντιγόνου στρατιωτῶν τινὲς βιασάμενους καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἄκτην ὑπερβάλλοντες ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους παρεδέξαντο πλείους τῶν συναγωγομένων. τὸν μὲν οὖν Πειραιά τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἀλώνια συνέβη, τῶν δ' ἐνδο Πειραιά τοῦ οὔτω προσβαλόντας εἰς τὴν Μονυχίαν συνέφυγε, Δημή-4 τριος δ' ὁ Φαληρεὺς ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς ἄστυ. τῆς δ' ὑπεραία πεμφθεὶς μεθ' ἐτέρων πρεσβευτῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου πρὸς Δημήτριον καὶ περὶ τῆς αὐτονομίας διαλεχθείς καὶ τῆς ἴδιας ἀσφαλείας ἐτυχε παρα-

1 After ποιησαμένου Fischer in apparatus suggests the addition of δι τῆς Δημήτριος τὰς 'Αθηνα ἐλευθεροῖ, cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 8.

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45. When that year had come to an end, Anaxi-
crates was archon in Athens and in Rome Appius
Claudius and Lucius Volumnius became consuls.\(^1\) While these held office, Demetrius, the son of Anti-
gonus, 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 Peiraecus with his forces, he at once
made an attack on all sides and issued a proclama-
tion.\(^3\) Dionysius, who had been placed in command
of the garrison on Munychia, and Demetrius of
Phalerum, who had been made military governor
of the city \(^4\) by Cassander, resisted him from the
walls with many soldiers. Some of Antigonus’ 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 Peiraecus 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

\(^1\) Anaxiocrates was archon in 307 B.C. In the Fasti the
consuls for 307 B.C. are Ap. Claudius Caecus and L. Volumni-
us 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 Ἀθηναὶς ἀπογυνώσκων ἠφυγεν εἰς τὰς Ῥήβας, ὕστερον δὲ πρὸς Πτολεμαῖον 5 εἰς Ἀγυμπτον. οὕτως μὲν οὖν ἦν δέκα τῆς πόλεως ἐπιστατήσας ἐξέπεσεν ἐκ τῆς πατρίδος τὸν εἰρή-
μένον τρόπον. ὁ δὲ δήμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων κομματι-
μένος τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἐψηφίσατο τιμᾶς τοῖς αὐτούς τῆς ἀυτονομίας.

Δημήτριος δ’ ἐπιστήσας τοὺς πετροβόλους καὶ
tὰς ἄλλας μηχανὰς καὶ τὰ βέλη προσέβαλλε τῇ
6 Μουνυχίᾳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. ἀμυ-
νομένων δὲ τῶν ένδον ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν εὐρώστως
συνέβαινε τοὺς μὲν πρὸς Διονύσιον προέχειν ταῖς
δυσχωρίαις καὶ ταῖς τῶν τόπων ὑπεροχαῖς, οὕτως
tῆς Μουνυχίας δύχρας οὐ μόνον ἐκ φύσεως ἀλλὰ
καὶ ταῖς τῶν τειχῶν κατασκευαῖς, τοὺς δὲ περὶ τὸν
Δημήτριον τῷ τε πλήθει τῶν στρατιωτῶν πολλα-
πλασίους εἶναι καὶ ταῖς παρασκευαῖς πολλὰ πλεον-
7 εκτεῖν. τέλος δ’ ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας συνεχῶς τῆς
πολιορκίας γνωμένης οἱ μὲν φρουροὶ τοῖς κατα-
pέλταις καὶ πετροβόλοις συντρωσκόμενοι καὶ
dιαδόχους οὐκ ἔχοντες ἠλαττοῦντο, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν
Δημήτριον ἐκ διαδοχῆς κινδυνεύοντες καὶ νεαλίζο
αἰ γινόμενοι, διὰ τῶν πετροβόλων ἐρημωθέντος
tοῦ τείχους, ἐνέπεσον εἰς τὴν Μουνυχίαν καὶ τοὺς
μὲν φρουροὺς ἥναγκασαν θέσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, τὸν δὲ
φρούραρχον Διονύσιον ἐξώγρησαν.

46. Τούτων δὲ ὁλίγως ἡμέρας κατευναχθέντων
6 μὲν Δημήτριος κατασκάψας τὴν Μουνυχίαν ὀλό-
κληρον τῷ δήμῳ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκατέστησεν καὶ
2 φιλίαν καὶ συμμαχίαν πρὸς αὐτούς συνέθετο, οἱ δὲ
Ἀθηναίοι γράφαντος ψήφισμα Στρατοκλέους ἐψή-
up the direction of Athens, fled to Thebes and later into Egypt to Ptolemy. 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 liberation.

Demetrius, however, bringing up ballistae and the other engines of war and missiles, assaulted Munychia both by land and by sea. When those within defended 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 Munychia, forced the garrison to lay down its arms, and took the commander Dionysius alive.

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

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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.
Diodorus of Sicily

φίλανθος χρυσᾶς μὲν εἰκόνας ἐφ’ ἀρματος στηθαι τοῦ τε Ἀντιγόνον καὶ Δημητρίων πλησίον Ἀρμοδίῳ καὶ Ἀριστογείτονος, στεφανωθαὶ δὲ ἀμφοτέρους Ἀρθροῦ ταλάντων διακοσίων καὶ βωμὸν ἰδρυσαμένους προσαγορεύσαι Σωτῆρῶν, πρὸς δὲ τὰς δέκα φυλὰς προσβεβαίαν δύο, Δημητρίαδα καὶ Ἀντιγονίδα, καὶ συντελεῖν αὐτοῖς κατ’ ἐναντίον ἀγώνας καὶ πομπῆν καὶ θυσίαν, ἐνυφαίνειν τε αὐτοὺς εἰς τὸν τῆς

3 Ἀθηνᾶς πέπλον. 2 ο μὲν ὁ δὴ δῆμος ἐν τῷ Λαμακῷ πολέμῳ καταλυθεὶς ὑπὸ Ἀντιπάτρου μετ’ ἐτη πεντεκαίδεκα παραδόξως ἐκομίσατο τὴν πάτριου πολιτείαν ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος, φροινουμένης τῆς Μεγαρέων πόλεως, ἐκπολιορκήσας αὐτήν ἀπέδωκεν τὴν αὐτονομίαν τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τιμῶν ἀξιολόγων ἐτυχεν ὑπὸ τῶν εὗ παθόντων.

4 Ἀντίγονος δὲ, παραγενομένων πρὸς αὐτὸν Ἀθηνανθρεῖν προσβέβευτοι καὶ τὸ τε περὶ τῶν τιμῶν ἀναδόντων ψήφισμα καὶ περὶ σίτου καὶ ξύλων εἰς ναυπηγίαν διαλεχθέντων, ἐδωκεν αὐτοῖς πυρὸν μὲν μεδίμνων πεντεκαίδεκα μυρίδας, ὑπὸ τὴν ἴκανην ναυσίν ἔκατον· εἰς Ἰμβρου δὲ τὴν φρουρὰν ὁ ἐξαγαγὼν ἀπέδωκεν αὐτοῖς τὴν πόλιν. πρὸς δὲ τὸν υἱὸν Δημητρίου ἔγραψε κελεύων τῶν μὲν συμμαχίων πόλεως συνεδρίους συστήσασθαι τοὺς βουλευσομένους κοινῇ περὶ τῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος συμφερόντων, αὐτοῦ δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Κύπρον πλεῦσαι καὶ διαπολεμήσαι τὴν ταχύτητι πρὸς τοὺς

1 ἐνυφαίνειν τε Dindorf: ἐνυφασώντων.
2 κατ’ ἐναντίον after πέπλον omitted by Wesseling.

1 For the honours conferred on Demetrius and Antigonus ep. Plutarch, Demetrius, 10-12. For Stratocles, an old political ally of Hypereides, who had acted as an accuser in 268
writing the decree,\(^1\) voted to set up golden statues 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 medimni\(^4\) 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. M7, 9, 240, 247.

\(^1\) Cp. Book 18, 18.
\(^2\) But cp. the note on chap. 43, 7.
\(^3\) About 230,000 bushels.
6 Πτολεμαίου στρατηγοῦς. οὗτος μὲν οὖν συντόμως πάντα πράξας κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ πατρὸς καὶ κομισθεῖς ἐπὶ Καρίας παρεκάλει τοὺς Ἰοδίους πρὸς τὸν κατὰ Πτολεμαίου πόλεμον. οὐ προσεχόντων δ’ αὐτῶν, ἀλλὰ κοινὴν εἰρήνην αἰρουμένων ἀγεών πρὸς ἀπαντας ταύτην ἀρχήν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῷ δήμῳ τῆς πρὸς ’Αντίγονον ἀλλοτριώτητος.

47. Ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος παραπλεύσας εἰς Κιλικίαν κάκευθεν νάυς καὶ στρατιώτας προσπλαβόμενος δι’ ἐπελευσεν εἰς τὴν Κύπρον ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν μυρίων πεντακισχιλίων, ἐπειδὴ δὲ τετρακοσίων, νάυς δὲ ταχυναυτούσας μὲν τρυόρεις 1 πλείους τῶν ἐκατόν δέκα, τῶν δὲ βαρυτέρων στρατιωτίδων πεντήκοντα καὶ τρεῖς καὶ πόρια τῶν παντοδαπῶν ἴκανα τῶν 2 πληθεὶς τῶν ἐπιπέδων τε καὶ πεζῶν. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν τῇ παραλίᾳ τῆς Καρπασίας καὶ νεωλκήσας τὰ σκάφη χάρακι καὶ τάφρῳ βαθείᾳ τὴν παρεμβολὴν ὑψώσεν· ἐπειτα τοῦς πλησιοχώροις προσβολὰς ποιησάμενος εἰς κατὰ κράτος Οὐρανίαν καὶ Καρπασίαν, τῶν δὲ νεών τὴν ἴκανην φυλακήν ἀπολιπῆς ἀνέξευσε μετὰ 3 τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα. ὃ δὲ τεταγμένοις ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου τῆς νήσου στρατηγὸς Μενέλαος συναγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκ τῶν φρουρῶν διέτριβεν ἐν Σαλαμίνι, ἀπεχόντων δὲ τεσσαράκοντα

1 τρυόρεις omitted by Hertlein. Cp. note on translation.

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 270
the generals of Ptolemy as soon as possible.¹ Demetrius, 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 Urania ⁴ 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 βαρύτεραι στρατιώταις 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 ταξιωτόβοις ναύς are the quadriremes mentioned in the battle (chap. 50. 3), the τραγείας of the text being an error either of the copyists or of Diodorus himself. For this whole passage cp. Beloch, Griechische Geschichte², 4. 1. 154, note 1.

¹ On the north coast of Cyprus, near the end of the cape that projects to the north-east.

² The exact situation of this city is unknown.

³ Cp. chap. 91. 1.
σταδίους τῶν πολεμίων ἔξηλθεν ἓχον πεζούς μὲν μυρίον καὶ δισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ περὶ ὀκτακοσίων. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἐπὶ ὀλίγον χρόνον οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον ἐκβιασθέντες ἐτράπησαν, ὦ δὲ Δη-μήτριος συνδιώκας τῶν πολεμίων εἰς τὴν πόλιν αἰχμαλώτους μὲν ἔλαβεν οὐ πολὺ ἔλαττονς τρισχι-4 λίων, ἀνείλε δὲ περὶ χιλίων. τοὺς δ᾽ ἀλώντας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπολύσας τῶν ἐγκλημάτων καταδείκτης εἰς τὰς τῶν ιδίων στρατιωτῶν τάξεις· ἀποδιδρα-σκόντων δ᾽ αὐτῶν πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Μενέλαον διὰ τὸ τὰς ἀποσκευὰς ἐν Αγάμπτῳ καταλειπέτεναι παρὰ Πτολεμαίῳ, γνοὺς ἀμεταβέτους ὄντας ἐνεβίβασεν εἰς τὰς ναῦς καὶ πρὸς Ἀντίγονον εἰς Συρίαν ἀπέστειλεν.

5 Ὡς τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον διέτριβε περὶ τὴν ἀνω Συρίαν, πόλιν κτίζαν περὶ τὸν Ὄρον τὴν ποτα-μὸν τὴν ὀνομασμένην Ἀντιγονίαν ἀφ᾽ ἐκαυτοῦ. κατεσκεύαζε δὲ πολυτελῶς, τὴν περὶμετρον ὑπο-στηρίζοντος σταδίων ἐβδομήκοντα, ἑυφυῆς γὰρ ἦν ὁ τόπος ἐφεδρεύσας τῇ τῇ Βασιλεῆ καὶ ταῖς ἀνω σατραπείαις καὶ πόλιν τῇ κάτω Συρίᾳ καὶ ταῖς ἀπὶ Αγάμπτου σατραπείαις.1 οὐ μὴν πολύν γε χρό-νον συνέβη μεῖναι τὴν πόλιν, Σελεύκου καθελόν-τος αὐτὴν καὶ μεταγαγόντος ἐπὶ τὴν κτισθεῖσαν μὲν ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ, ἀπ᾽ εἰκείνου δὲ κληθεῖσαν Σελεύ-κειαν.2 ἀλλὰ περὶ μὲν τούτων ἀκριβῶς ἔκαστα δηλώσομεν ἐπὶ τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους παραγενη-

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1 ταῖς ἀπὶ Αγάμπτου σατραπείαις Reiske, ταῖς ἀπ᾽ Αἰ. στρα-πείαις Madvig, ταῖς ἀπὶ Αἰ. πράγμασι Fischer in apparatus, ep. chap. 104. 4: ταῖς ἀπ᾽ Αἰ. σατραπείαις.

2 ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ πατρὸς ἑκείνου κληθεῖσαν Ἀντιόχειαν Dindorf.
distance of forty stades, he came out with twelve 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 Antigonia after himself. He laid it out on a lavish scale, making its perimeter seventy stades; 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. 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 Seleucia after himself. But we shall make these matters clear in detail when we

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1 About 4½ miles.
2 About 8 miles.
3 Or, reading ταῖς ἄντ' Ἀλγὺπτου στρατείαις, “and expeditions from Egypt”; or again, reading τοῖς περὶ Ἀλγὺπτου πράγμασι, “and affairs in Egypt.”
4 So the text; but the city was actually called Antiocheia after Seleucus' father. The error is probably Diodorus' rather than the copyist's. Antigonia 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)).
7 εὐντες· τῶν δὲ κατὰ τὴν Κύπρον οἴ περὶ τῶν Μενέλαον ἡττημένου τῇ μάχῃ τὰ μὲν βέλη καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς παρεκόμισαν ἐπὶ τὰ τείχη καὶ τῶν στρατιώτων διαλαβόντες τὰς ἐπάλξεις παρεσκευάζοντο πρὸς τὸν κύνδυνον, ὁρῶντες καὶ τὸν Δημήτριον πρὸς πολιορκίαν ἐτοιμαζόμενον, πρὸς δὲ Πτολεμαίου ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λέγυστον τοὺς δηλώσοντας περὶ τῶν ἐλαττωμάτων καὶ ἀξιώσοντας βοηθεῖν, ὡς κινδυνεύοντων αὐτῶ τῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πραγμάτων.

48. Δημήτριος δὲ τὴν τε τῶν Σαλαμωνίων ὅρῳ πόλιν οὐκ ἐυκαταφρόνητον οὕσαν καὶ στρατιωτῶν πλῆθος ὑπάρχον ἐν αὐτῇ τῶν ἀμυνομένων ἔκρυνε μηχανάς τε τοῖς μεγέθεσιν ὑπεραιροῦσας κατασκευάζει καὶ καταπελτᾶσα ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ λιθοβόλους παντοίους καὶ τὴν ἁλήν κατασκευήν καταπληκτικήν. μετεπέμψατο δὲ καὶ τεχνῖτας ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας καὶ σύδηρον, ἔτι δ' ἔληθπος πλῆθος καὶ τῆς ἁλῆς χορήγια τῆς τὴν ἐπιτηθείου κατασκευὴν. ταχύ δὲ πάντων εὐτρεπῶν αὐτῶ γενομένων συνεπιτε τῇ ὄνομαζομένῃ ἐλέπολω, τὸ πλάτος ἔχουσαν ἐκάστην πλευράν τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε πῆχεις, τὸ δ' ὠξος τηχῶν ἐννεύκοντα, διεικνυμέναν στέγαις ἐννέα, ὑπὸ τροχοῦν δὲ πᾶσαν τροχοῖς στερεοῖς τέσσαρας ὀκταπήχεις τὸ ὠξος. κατασκεύασε δὲ καὶ κριοὺς ὑπερμεγέθεις καὶ χελώνας δύο κριοφόρους. τῆς δ' ἐλεπόλεως εἰς μὲν τὰς κάτω στέγας εἰσήγεικεν πετροβόλους παντοίους, ὡς ἦσαν οἱ μέγιστοι τριτάλαντοι, εἰς δὲ τὰς μέσας καταπελτὰς ὀξυβελεῖς

1 No further reference to this is found in the extant portions of the history.
2 For this campaign cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 15-17.
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come to the proper time. As to affairs in Cyprus, 307 B.C., Menelaüs, 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 messengers 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 Salaminians 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 equipment that would strike terror. 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," 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 talents; on the middle levels he placed the largest

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3 Literally, "city-taker." Cp. chap. 91. If the cubit used is the standard Attic measure of about 1 1/4 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, Hellenistic Military and Naval Developments, 15-16).

4 About 180 lbs.
μεγίστους, εἰς δὲ τὰς ἀνωτάτας ὀξυβελεῖς τε τοὺς ἐλαχίστους καὶ πετροβόλων πλῆθος, ἀνδρὰς τε τοὺς χρησμένους τούτους κατὰ τρόπον πλείους τῶν διακοσίων.

4. Προσαγαγών δὲ τὰς μηχανὰς τῇ πόλει καὶ πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι τοῖς βέλεσι τῇ μὲν τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρε τοῖς πετροβόλοις, τῇ δὲ τὰ τείχη διέσειε τοῖς κριώσι. ἀμοιραμένων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐνδον εὐρώστως καὶ τοῖς μηχανήμασις ἑτέρας μηχανάς ἀντιταττόντων ἐβ’ ἡμέρας μὲν τινάς ἀμφίδοξος ἦν ὁ κάδυνος, ἀμφιτέρων κακοπαθοῦντων καὶ κατατραμματιζομένων: τὸ δὲ τελευταίον τοῦ τείχους πίπτοντος καὶ τῆς πόλεως κυδυνευούσης ἀλώναι κατὰ κράτος νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης ἔληξε τὰ τῆς τείχων περί τῶν Μενελαίων ἀκριβῶς εἰδότες ἀλωσομένην τὴν πόλιν, εἰ μὴ τι κατοικοῦσιν ἐπιχειρήσεις, ήθορίαν ὑλῆς ἡπάρ πλῆθος, τευτηρεῖ δὲ περὶ τὸ μεσονύκτιον ἐμβαλόντες ταῦτα τῶν πολεμίων μηχανὰς καὶ ἀμα πάντες οἰστοὺς πυροσφόρους ἀπὸ τῶν τείχων ἀφέντες ἀνήματα τὰ μέγιστα τῶν ἔργων. ἠφίων δὲ τῆς φλογὸς εἰς ὅψοις ἀρθείσης οἱ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐπεχείρησαν μὲν βοηθεῖν, τοῦ δὲ πυρός καταταχθέντος συνεβη τᾶς μηχανὰς κατακαυθήμεναι καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν ἐν αὐταῖς ὄντων διαφθαρήσαι. ὃ δὲ Δημήτριος ἀποσφαλεὶς τῆς ἐλπίδος οὐδ’ ὡς ἔληγεν, ἀλλ’ προσεκατερεὶ τῇ πολιορκίᾳ καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ ἀλατταν, νομίζων τῷ χρόνῳ καταπολεμήσει τοὺς πολεμίων.

8. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ πυθόμενος τῆς τῶν ἑδρῶν ἦτταν ἐξέπλευσεν ἐκ τῆς Αλγόπτου δύναμιν ἔχον άξιολογοῦν πεζικήν τε καὶ ναυτικήν. κατενεχθεῖς δὲ τῆς Κύπρου πρὸς τὴν Πάφου ἐκ τε τῶν πόλεων
catapults, and on the highest his lightest catapults 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. Menelaus, 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, he sailed from Egypt with considerable land and sea forces. Reaching Cyprus at Paphos, he received

1 The defeat described in chap. 47. 3.

1 Fischer suggests the addition of ἐλαττόνων before πετροβόλων.
2 πάντες οἰστοῦς Fischer, cp. Arrian, 2. 21. 3; πάντας τοὺς.
παρεδέξατο τὰ σκάφη καὶ παρέπλευσεν εἰς Κίτιον,
2 τῆς Σαλαμώνος ἀπέχουσαν στάδιον διακοσίος. εἶχε
dὲ τὰς πάσας ναύς μακρὰς ἐκιόν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα τούτων δ’ ἦν ἡ μεγίστη πεντήρης, ἡ δ’ ἐλαχίστη τετρήρης: στρατιωτικὰ δὲ πόρια ταῦτας ἐπηκολούθει πλεῖο τῶν διακοσίων, ἁγοντα πεζοὺς
3 οὐκ ἔλαττος τῶν μυρίων. οὕτως μὲν οὖν πρὸς
tὸν Μενέλαον κατὰ γῆν ἐπεμβῆς τωσ, διακελεο-
μενος τὰς ναύς, ἂν ἦν δυνατόν, κατὰ τάχος ἐκ τῆς
Σαλαμώνος πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀποστείλαι, οὕτως ἐξήκοντα:
ηλπίζε γάρ, εἰ προσλάβω ταῦτας, ῥαδὼς κρατήσεων
τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, διακοσίοις σκάφεσιν ἀγωνιζόμενος.
4 ο’ δὲ Δημήτριος νοήσας αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπιβολήν ἐπὶ
μὲν τῆς πολιορκίας ἀπέλυσε μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως,
tὰς δὲ ναύς ἀπάσας πληρώσας καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν
tους κρατίστους ἐμβιάσας βέλη καὶ πετροβόλους
ἐνέθετο καὶ τῶν τρισπιθάμων ἐξεβελὼν τοὺς ἰκα-
νοὺς ταῖς πρώταις ἐπέστησε. κασμήσας δὲ πολυ-
tελῶς πρὸς ναυμαχίαν τὸν στόλον περιέπλευσε τὴν
πόλιν καὶ κατὰ τὰ στόμα τοῦ λυμένος μικρὸν ἔξω
βελῶν ἀφεὶς τὰς ἀγκύρας διενυκτέρευσεν, ἀμα μὲν
τὰς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ναύς κολύων συμμέχαι ταῖς
ἀλλαῖς, ἀμα δὲ καραδοκῶν τὸν ἐπίπλουν τῶν πο-
6 λεμίων καὶ πρὸς ναυμαχίαν ὁν ἔτοιμος. τοῦ δὲ
Πτολεμαίου πλέοντος ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα καὶ τῶν
ὑπηρετικῶν πλοίων συνεπομένων πόρρωθεν κατα-
πληκτικὸν ὀράσθαι συνέβαινε τὸν στόλον διὰ τὸ
πλῆθος.
50. ὁ δὲ Δημήτριος κατανοήσας τὸν ἐπίπλουν
’Ἀντισθένην μὲν τὸν ναύαρχον ἔχοντα ναύς δέκα

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1 About 23 miles, which is approximately correct for the
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ships from the cities and coasted along to Citium, which was distant from Salamis two hundred stades. He had in all one hundred and forty 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 Menelaus 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 spans 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.

2 Plutarch, Demetrius, 16. 1, gives the number as 150.

3 About 21 inches. For this battle cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 16; Polyaeus, 4. 7. 7.
τῶν πεντηρικῶν ἀπέλυσε κωλύσοντα ταῦτα ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ναῦς ἐπεξερέαν πρὸς τὴν ναυμαχίαν, ἔχοντος τοῦ λιμένος στενῶν τὸν ἔκπλουν, τοὺς δ' ὑπεδοσὶ προσέταξε παράγειν παρὰ τὸν αἰγαλόν, ἵν' ἔαν τι γένηται πταῖσμα, διασώσειαν τοὺς πρὸς τὴν γῆν διανηξομένους. αὐτῶς δ' ἐκτάξας τὰς ναῦς ἀπήντητα τοῖς πολεμίοις, ἔχων τὰς ἀπάσας ὀκτὼ πλείους τῶν ἑκατὸν, σὺν ταῖς πληρωθείσαις ἐκ τῶν χωρίων τῶν ληφθέντων τούτων δ' ἦσαν αἱ μέγισται μὲν ἐπτήρεις, αἱ πλείσται δὲ πεντήρεις. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐόνυμον κέρας ἐπείχον ἐπτήρεις ἐπτὰ Φοινίκων, τετρήρεις δὲ τριάκοντα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Μηδίων τοῦ ναυάρχου τήν ἡγεμονίαν ἑχοντος· ἐπίπλους δὲ τούτων ἑτάεις ἐξήρεις δέκα καὶ πεντήρεις ἄλλας τοσούτας, διεγνωσάμενος ἵσχυρὸν κατασκευάζατο τούτο τὸ κέρας ἐφ' οὐ καὶ αὐτὸς ἡμελεῖ διαγωνίζεσθαι.  

κατὰ μέσην δὲ τὴν τάξιν τὰ ἐλάχιστα τῶν σκαφῶν ἐστησεν, δὶν ἤγοιντο Θεμίσων τε ὁ Σάμιος καὶ Μαρσύας ὁ τὰς Μακεδονικὰς πράξεις συνταξάμενος. τὸ δὲ δεξιόν εἶχε κέρας Ἡγήστριτός τε ὁ Ἀλικαρνασσεύς καὶ Πλειονίας ὁ Κώος, ἀρχικυβερνήτης ὁν τὸ σύμπαντος στόλου.

Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐτί νυκτὸς ἐπέπλει κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Σαλαμίνα, νομίζων φθάσειν τοὺς πολεμίους τὸν ἐσπλοῦν ποιησάμενος· ὡς δ' ἡμέρας ἐπιγενομένης οὐ μακρῶν ὁ τῶν ἐναντίων

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1 διασώσειαν Dindorf, διασώσανεν Fischer, P, διασώση μὲν RX.  
2 See note on translation.  
3 ἵσχυς after διεγνωσάμενος omitted by Dindorf.  
4 φθάσειν Dindorf: φθάσανεν Fischer, following the MSS.

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1 The number is probably corrupt; Plutarch (Demetrius, 280
BOOK XX. 50. 1–5

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, 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. 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, 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 Antigonus. He wrote a history of Macedonia in 10 books, one of Attica in 12 books, and a work on the education of Alexander.
στόλος ἐκτεταγμένος ἐωράτο, καὶ αὐτὸς τὰ πρὸς 6 τὴν ναυμαχίαν παρεσκευάζετο. τὰ μὲν οὖν πόρια πόρρῳ δυναμεῖν ἐπακολουθεῖν παρῆγγελεν, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων νεῶν τὴν ἀρμάξουσι τὰξιν ποιησάμενοι αὐτὸς τὸ λαιόν κέρας διακατέχει, συναγωγούμενών αὐτῶν τῶν μεγίστων σκαφῶν. τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς διατάξεως γενομένης εὐχαὶ ἐκάτεροι τοῖς θεοῖς ἐποιεύτο, καθάπερ ἦν ἔθος, διὰ τῶν κελευστῶν, συνεπιλαβομένου καὶ τοῦ πλῆθους τῆς φωνῆ.

51. Οἱ δὲ δυνάσται, ὡς ἄν περὶ τοῦ βίου καὶ τῶν ὄλων μελλοντές διακυβερνεῖν, ἐν ἀγωγίᾳ πολλῇ καθευντήκεισαν. Δημήτριος μὲν οὖν τῶν ἐναντίων ἀποσχιῶν ὡς ἄν τρεῖς σταδίους ἦρεν τὸ συγκεκριμένον πρὸς μάχην σύσσημον, ἀσπίδα κεχρυσωμένην, φα- 2 νερῶν πάσιν ἐκ διαδοχῆς τὸ παραπλήσιον δὲ καὶ τῶν περί Πτολεμαίων ποιησάμεν ταχὺ τὸ διείργον διάστημα συνηρέθη. ὡς δὲ αἱ τε σάλπιγγες τὸ πολεμικὸν ἐσθήμανον καὶ συνηλάβαξαν 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 κατετραμμένοι τοὺς ὑποπόττοντας εἴτε συνεγισάμεντοι τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ μελλούσης γίνεσθαι τῆς ἐμβολῆς βιαίαν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τῶν κατα- στρωμάτων συγκαθήκαν, οἱ δὲ ἐρέται παρακληθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν κελευστῶν ἐκθυμότερον ἐνέκειντο. 3 ἀπὸ κράτοις δὲ καὶ βίας ἐλαθείσων τῶν νεῶν αἱ μὲν παρέσυρον ἄλληλων τοὺς ταρσοὺς, ὅστε πρὸς φυγῆν καὶ διωγμὸν ἀχρώστους γίνεσθαι καὶ τοὺς ἐπιβεβηκότας ἄνδρας ὀρμηκότας πρὸς ἄλκην κα- λύσαν τῆς πρὸς τὸν κύδνυν ὀρμῆς· αἱ δὲ κατὰ πρῶραν τοῖς ἐμβόλοις συρράττουσαι πρύμναν ἀνε- 282
visible at no great distance, and Ptolemy also prepared 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 signalmen 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 stades 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 between 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 encounter 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 oarsmen, spurred on by the signalmen, bent more desperately 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 \( \frac{1}{3} \) mile.
κρούοντο πρὸς ἀλλήν ἐμβολὴν καὶ κατετραυματίζον ἀλλήλους οἱ ταῦτας ἐφεστῶτες, ἀτε τοῦ σκοποῦ σύνεγγυς ἐκάστοις κειμένου. τινὲς δὲ τῶν τρητο- αρχῶν ἐκ πλαγίας τυπτόντων καὶ τῶν ἐμβόλων δυσαποσπάστως ἐχόντων ἐπετίθησαν ἐπὶ τὰς τῶν πολεμίων ναῦς, πολλὰ καὶ πάσχοντες δενὰ καὶ 4 διατιθέντες οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἔγγυτῶν τοῖχων ἐφαυλίμενοι καὶ σφαλέντες τῆς βάσεως περιέπητον εἰς θάλασσαν καὶ παραχρῆμα τοῖς δόρασιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐφεστώτων ἐφονεύοντο, οἱ δὲ κρατήσαντες τῆς ἐπι- βολῆς τοὺς μὲν ἀνήρουν, τοὺς δὲ κατὰ τὴν στενο- χωρίαν ἐκβιαζόμενοι περιέτρησαν εἰς τὸ πέλαγος. ὅλως δὲ ποικίλαι καὶ παράλογαι συνίσταντο μάχαι, πολλάκις τῶν μὲν ἡττών ἐπικρατοῦντων διὰ τὴν τῶν σκαφῶν ὑπεροχὴν, τῶν δὲ κρειττόνων ὅλυβο- μένων διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν στάσιν ἔλαττωμα καὶ τὴν ἀναμαλίαν τῶν συμβασιόντων ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις 5 κυνήγοις. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἀγώνων διάδηλος ἡ ἀρετὴ γίνεται, δυναμένη τυχήνου τῶν πρωτείων μηδενὸς ἐξωθεὶν αὐτομάτου παρενοχλοῦν- τος· κατὰ δὲ τὰς ναυμαχίας πολλὰς καὶ ποικίλας αὐτίας συμβαίνει παραλόγος ἔλαττον τοὺς δὲ ἀνδρείαν δικαιῶς ἂν τυχόντας τῆς νίκης.

52. Λαμπρότατα δὲ πάντων Δημήτριος ἤγωνί- σατο τῆς ἐπτήρους ἐπιβεβηκὼς ἐπὶ τῇ πρύμνῃ. ἀθρόων γὰρ αὐτῶν περικυθεόντων οὓς μὲν ταῖς λόγ- χαις ἀκοντίζων, οὗς δὲ ἐκ χειρὸς τῶν δόρατι τυπτῶν ἀνηρεί· πολλῶν δὲ καὶ παντοῖων βελῶν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν φερομένων ὁ μὲν προορώμενος ἐξέκλινεν, ὁ δὲ τοῖς 284
prow with their rams, they drew back for another 367 a 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

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1 τυπτότων Geer, ὑτυπτον.  
2 Reiske adds ἐαυτοῦ or μιναρχίδος before ἐπτήρους. Fischer suggests τῆς ἰδίας ἐπτήρους.
2 οκεπαστηρίοις ὑπολοίς ἐδέχετο. τριῶν δ' ὑπερασπιζόντων αὐτὸν εἰς μὲν λόγχη πληγεὶς ἐπέσεν, οἱ δὲ δύο κατετραυμασθησαν. τέλος δὲ τοὺς ἀντιστάντας ὁ Δημήτριος ἐκβιασάμενος καὶ τροπὴ τοῦ δεξιοῦ κέρατος ποιήσας εὐθὺ καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς 3 φυγεῖν ἡνάγκασεν. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ τὰ μέγιστα τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ τοὺς κρατίστους ἀνδρας ἔχων μὲθ' αὐτοῦ ῥαδίως ἐτρέφατο τοὺς καὶ αὐτὸν τεταγμένους καὶ τῶν νεῶν ως μὲν κατέδυσεν, ὡς δὲ αὐτοῖς ἀνδροὺς ἔλεγεν. ὑποστρέψων δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ νικήματος ἠλπίζει καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ῥαδίως χειρώσασθαι. θεωρήσας δὲ τὸ τε δεξιὸν κέρας τῶν ἰδίων συνιτετριμμένον καὶ τὰς συνεχεῖς ἀπάσας πρὸς φυγήν ὁρμημένας, ἔτι δὲ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον μετὰ βάρους ἐπιφερομένους ἀπέπλευσεν εἰς Κέτιον.

4 Δημήτριος δὲ νικήσας τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ τῷ μὲν Νέων καὶ Βουρίχῳ παρέδωκε τὰ στρατιωτικὰ τῶν πλοίων, προστάξας διόκειν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ βαλάττῃ διανηχομένους ἀναλαμβάνειν. αὐτὸς δὲ τὰς ἰδίας ναύς κοσμήσας τοῖς ἀκροστολίοις καὶ τὰς ἀλούσας ἐφελκόμενοι τὸν πλοῖον ἐποιεῖτο πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον 5 καὶ τὸν οἰκεῖον λιμένα. κατὰ δὲ τὸν τῆς ναυμαχίας καιρὸν Μενελαοὶ ὁ ἐν τῇ Σαλαμῖνι στρατηγὸς πληρώσας τὰς ἐξῆκοντα ναύς ἐξαπέστειλε πρὸς βοήθειαν τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ, ναύαρχον ἐπιτήσας Μενοίτιον. γενομένου δ' ἀγῶνος περὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ λιμένος πρὸς τὰς ἐφορμοῦσας ναύς καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως βιασμένων αἱ μὲν τοῦ Δημήτριοῦ δέκα ναύς ἐφυγον πρὸς τὸ πεζὸν στρατόπεδον, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Μενοίτιον ἀναπλεύσαντες καὶ τῶν καιρῶν μικρῶν υπερηφαντεῖσαντες ἀνέστρεφαν πάλιν εἰς τὴν Σαλαμίνα.

6 Τῆς δὲ ναυμαχίας τοιοῦτον τέλος λαβοῦσας τῶν 286
BOOK XX. 52. 1–6

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 confronting him, created a rout in the right wing, and forthwith 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, decked 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 reinforcement to Ptolemy, placing Menoetius in command. 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 Menoetius, after sailing out and arriving a little too late, returned to Salamis.

In the naval battle, whose outcome was as stated,

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1 δεξιόν Geer, cp. chaps. 50. 6 ; 52. 2 : εὐδοκεῖον.
μὲν πορίων ἦλθ· πλείω τῶν ἐκατόν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν
σχεδον στρατιώται ὀκτακισχίλιοι· τῶν δὲ μακρῶν
αὐτανδροὶ μὲν ἐλήφθησαν τεσσαράκοντα, διεφθάρη-
σαν δὲ περὶ ὑγιός κατήγαγον οἱ κρατήςαντες εἰς τὴν πρὸς τῇ πόλει
στρατοπεδείαν. διεφθάρη δὲ καὶ τῶν Δημητρίου
σκαλῶν εἰκοσι· πάντα δὲ τῆς προσηκούσης ἐπι-
μελείας τυχόντα παρεῖχετο τὰς ἁρμοζούσας χρείας.
53. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Πτολεμαῖος ἀπογνωσὶ τὰ
catὰ τὴν Κύπρον ἀπήρεν εἰς Λίγυπτον. Δημητρίους
dὲ πάσας τὰς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ πόλεις παραλαβὼν καὶ
tous φρουροῦντας στρατιώτας, τούτους μὲν εἰς
tάξεις κατεχώρισεν, ὅντα πεζοὺς μὲν μιράρισι
εξακισχίλιοι συντεταγμένους, ἵππους δὲ περὶ ἐξι-
κοσίους, πρὸς δὲ τὸν πατέρα ταχέως ἐμβιβάσας εἰς
tὴν μεγίστην ναῦν τοὺς δηλώσαντας περὶ τῶν κατ-
2 ὀρθωθέντων ἐξαπέστειλεν. ὁ δὲ Ἀντίγονος πυθό-
μενος τὴν γεγενημένην νίκην καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς ἐπὶ
tῷ μεγέθει τοῦ προτερήματος διάδημα περεύθετο
cαὶ τὸ λυπὸν ἐχρημάτιζε βασιλεύς, συγχωρήσας
cαὶ τῷ Δημητρίῳ τῆς αὐτῆς τυχάνεως προσηγορίας
3 καὶ τιμῆς. ὁ δὲ Πτολεμαῖος οὐδὲν τῇ ψυχῇ τα-
πευνωθείς διὰ τὴν ἡτταν καὶ αὐτὸς ὀμοίως ἄνελαβε
tὸ διάδημα καὶ πρὸς ἀπαντάς ἀνέγραφεν ἑαυτὸν
4 βασιλεᾶ. παραπλησίως δὲ τούτους καὶ οἱ λυποὶ
dυνάσται ζηλοτυπῆσαντες ἀνηγόρευσαν ἑαυτούς βασι-
λεῖς, Σέλευκος μὲν προσφάτως τὰς ἄνω σατραπείς
προσκεκτημένος, Λυσίμαχος δὲ καὶ Κάρσανδρος τὰς
ἐξ ἄρχῆς δοθείως μερίδας διατηροῦντες.
Ὑπείς δὲ περὶ τούτων ἱκανῶς εἰρηκότες ἐν μέρει
διεξήμεν περὶ τῶν κατὰ Λιβύην καὶ Σικελίαν πρα-
χθέντων.
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more than a hundred of the supply ships were taken, 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 Antigonus 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 προειρημένους δυνάστας ἀνηρμένους τὸ διάδημα καὶ νομίζων μὴ δυνάμει μὴ τε χώρα μὴ τοῖς πρα-χθείσι λείποντας τούτων ἔαυτὸν ἀνηγόρευσε βασιλέα. καὶ διάδημα μὲν οὐκ ἔκρινεν ἔχειν· ἐφορεῖ γὰρ αἰεὶ στέφανον, διὰ κατὰ τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τῆς τυραννίδος ἔκ τινος ἰερωσύνης περικείμενος οὐκ ἀπέθετο περὶ τῆς δυναστείας ἀγωνιζόμενος· ἔναδε γε φασίν αὐτοῦ ἐπιτετηδεύσαν τούτον ἐξ ἄρχης φορεῖν διὰ τὸ μὴ λίαν αὐτὸν εὐχαίρην εἶναι. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τῆς προσ-ηγορίας ταύτης ἀξίων τι σπεύδων πράξαι ἐπὶ μὲν Ἰτυκαίους ἐστράτευσεν ἀφεστηκότας· ἄφων δ' αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει προσπεσόν καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας ἀπειλημμένων πολιτικῶν ἐγκρήσας εἰς τριακοσίους τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διδοὺς ἀφεσιν τῶν ἐγκλημάτων ἥξιον παραδίδοναι τὴν πόλιν· οὐ προσεχόντων δὲ τῶν ἔνδον συνεπήγνυε μηχανή καὶ κρεμάσας ἐπὶ αὐτῇ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους προσήγαγε τοὺς τείχεσιν. οἱ δ' Ἰτυκαίοι τοὺς μὲν ἡτυχηκότας ἥλεον, πλείονα δὲ λόγον τῆς τῶν ἀπάντων ἐλευθερίας ἡ τῆς ἐκείνων σωτηρίας ποιούμενοι διελαβον τὰ τείχῃ τοῖς στρατιώταις καὶ τὴν πολιορκίαν εὐγενῶς ὑπέμενον. εἰσ' ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπιστήσας τῇ μηχανῇ τοὺς τε ἐξεβελεῖς καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ τοξότας ἀπὸ ταύτης ἁγωνιζόμενος ἦρχετο τῇ πολιορκίας καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν ἔνδον ὡσπερ καυτηρά τινα προσ-
BOOK XX. 54. 1–4

54. When Agathocles heard that the princes whom 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 himself 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 priesthood 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. However 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. 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, 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, 1. 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.
5 ἦγεν· οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἔστωτες τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἅκνον τοῖς βέλεσι χρύσασθαι, προκειμένων αὐτοῖς σκοπῶν πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὡς ὢσαν τινὲς καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων ἐπικειμένων δὲ τῶν πολεμίων βαρύτερον ἡγαγκάζοντο τοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς μηχανῆς ὄντας ἀμύνεσθαι. ἦνδα δὴ συνέβαινε γίνεσθαι παράλογα πάθη τοῖς Ἰτυκαίοις καὶ τύχης ἐπηρεασμὸν ἐν ἀνάγκαις κειμένοις ἀνέκφευκτοι· προβεβλημένων γὰρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς ἠλωκότας τῶν ἔξ Ἰτύκης ἀναγκαίον ἢ τοῦ τούτων φειδομένως περιοράν ὑποχείριον τοῖς πολεμίως γινομένην τῆς πατρίδας ἡ τῇ πόλει βοηθούντας ἄνθρεως φονεύσαι πλῆθος πολυτέλεος ἡτυχικότων. ὁπέρ καὶ συνέβη γενέσθαι· ἀμυνόμενοι γὰρ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ παντοτικοὺς βέλεσι χρώμενοι καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἐφεστηκότων τῇ μηχανῇ κατηχόντισαι καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν κρεμαμένων πολιτῶν σώματα κατηχύσαντο, τὰ δὲ τοῖς δεξιολείοις πρὸς τῇ μηχανῇ προσκαβῆλασαν καθ’ οὕς ποτὲ τὸχοι τοῦ σώματος τόπους, ὡστε σταύρῳ παραπλησίων εἶναι τὴν ὑβριν ἀμα καὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν. καὶ ταῦτ’ ἐγγενέτο τισιν ὑπὸ συγγενῶν ἢ φίλων, εἰ τῶν, τῆς ἀνάγκης οὐ πολυπραγμονουσῆς τι τῶν παρ’ ἀνθρώπων ὀσίων.

55. 'Ὁ δὲ 'Αγαθοκλῆς, ὅρων αὐτοὺς ἀπαθῶς ὠρμηκότας πρὸς τὸν κύδυνον, περιστήμας πανταχόθεν τὴν δύναμιν καὶ κατὰ τινὰ τόπουν φαύλως ψυκοδομημένον βιασάμενος εἰσέπεσεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. 2 τῶν δ’ Ἰτυκαίων τῶν μὲν εἰς τὰς οἰκίας, τῶν δ’ εἰς

1 κείμενοι ἀνέκφευκτοι Reiske: κείμενον ἀνέκφευκτον.
2 τινας τῶν ἐφ. τῇ μη. κατηχύτωσαν καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν κρ. πολ. σώματα κατηχύσαντο, τὰ Licev: τὰ τῶν ἐφ. τῇ μη. σώματα κατηχύσαντο καὶ τινὰς μὲν τῶν κρ. πολ. κατηχύτωσαν, τινὰς.
those within the city. Those standing on the walls 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 despiteful 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,
ιερὰ καταφευγόντων δι’ ὄργης αὐτοῦς ἔχων φόνου τὴν πόλιν ἐπιλήμβωσε. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διεύθειε, τοὺς δὲ ἀλώτας ἐκρέμασε, τοὺς δὲ ἐπὶ θεῶν ἱερὰ καὶ βωμοὺς καταφευγόντας διαφευγόντας τῆς ἐλπίδος ἐποίησεν. διαφορήσας δὲ τὰς κτήσεις καὶ φυλακὴν ἀπολυσάρην ἐπὶ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρατοπέδευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰπποῦ καλομένου άκραν, ὁχυρώμενην φυσικῶς τῇ παρακεμένῃ λίμνῃ. πολιορκήσας δὲ αὐτὴν ἐνεργῶς καὶ τῶν ἐγχωρίων ναυμαχία περιγενόμενος κατὰ κράτος εἰλε. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τὰς πόλεις χειροσώμενοι τῶν τε ἐπὶ θαλάσσα τῶν πλείστων ἐκπέμβατο καὶ τῶν τὴν μεσόγειον οἰκονομῶν πλήρω τῶν Νομίδων· ἐν τινὲς μὲν φιλίαι πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐποιήσαντο, τινὲς δὲ ἐκαραδόκων τὴν τῶν ὀλίγων κρίσιν. τέταρα γὰρ τὴν Λιβύην διείληφε γένη, Φοίνικες μὲν αἱ τὴν Καρχηδόνα τὸτε κατοικοῦντες, Λιβυφοίνικες δὲ πολλὰς ἐχοντες πόλεις ἐπιθαλάττους καὶ κοινωνοῦντες τοῖς Καρχηδονίοις ἐπιγαμίας, ὡς ἀπὸ τῆς συμπεπλεγμένης συγγενείας συνέβη τυχεὶν ταύτης τῆς προσηγορίας· οἱ δὲ πολὺς λαὸς τῶν ἐγχωρίων, ἀρχιστάτου ἄν, Λίβυς ὄνομάζετο, μισῶν διαφέροντος τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διὰ τὸ βάρος τῆς ἐπιστασίας· οἱ δὲ τελευταίοι Νομίδες ὑπήρχον, πολλῆν τῆς Λιβύης νεμόμενοι μέχρι τῆς ἐρήμου.

5 Ἁγαθοκλῆς δὲ τοὺς μὲν κατὰ Λιβύην συμμάχους καὶ ταῖς δυνάμεις ὑπερέχων τῶν Καρχηδονίων, περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐν Σικελίᾳ πραγμάτων ἀγωνίων ἀφρακτα καὶ πεντηκοντάρους ναυπηγησάμενος ἐν-

1 Literally, "The citadel of the horse" or "The cape of the horse," identified with Hippos Diarrhytus, the modern 294
Agathocles, enraged as he was against them, filled 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 Aera, 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 pentecoters

56. Ἀμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοι Σενόδοκος ὁ τῶν Ἀκραγαντών στρατηγὸς πολλὰς μὲν τῶν πόλεων ἠλευθερωκώς, ἐπιλίθας δὲ μεγάλας παρεσχηκὼς τοῖς Σικελιώταις τῆς καθ' ὅλην τὴν νῆσον αὐτονομίας ἐξήγαγε τὴν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατηγούς, οὗσαν πεζῶν μὲν πλείονων ἡ μυρίων, 2 ἵππεων δὲ σχεδὸν χιλίων. οἱ δὲ περὶ Λεπτίνην καὶ Δημόφιλον ἐκ τῶν Συρακουσίων καὶ τῶν φρουρίων ἐπιλέξαντες ὀσοὺς ἦδύναντο πλεῖστοις ἀντεστρατοπεδεύσαν πεζοὺς μὲν ὀκτακισχίλιος καὶ ἄνθρωπος, ἵππεις δὲ χιλίως καὶ διάκοσίως. γενομένης οὖν παρατάξεως ἵχυρὰς ἦττηθείς ὁ Σενόδοκος ἐφυγεν εἰς τὸν Ἀκράγαντα καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλεν οὐκ ἐλάττους τῶν χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀκραγαντῶν ταύτῃ τῇ συμφορᾷ περιπεσόντες διέλυσαν ἑαυτῶν μὲν τὴν καλλίστην ἐπιβολήν, τῶν δὲ συμμάχων τὰς τῆς ἠλευθερίας ἐπιλίθας. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ τῆς μάχης ἄρτι γεγενημένης καταπλέεσα τῆς Σικελίας εἰς Σελινοῦντα Ἡρακλεότατα μὲν ἠλευθερωκότας τὴν πόλιν ἡνάγκασε πάλιν ὑποτάττεσθαι, παρελθὼν δὲ ἐπὶ θάτερον μέρος τῆς νῆσου Θερμίτας μὲν προσαγαγόμενος ὑποσπόνδους ἄφηκε τῶν Καρχηδονίων τοὺς φρουροῦντας ταύτῃ τῇ πόλιν, Κεφαλοίδιον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας Λεπτίνην μὲν ταύτης ἐπιμελητην

1 ὁσοὺς ἦδύναντο πλεῖστοις Dindorf: οὖς ἦδύναντο πλεῖον.
and placed upon them two thousand soldiers. Leaving 307 B.C. his son Agatharchus in command of affairs in Libya, he put out with his ships and made the voyage to Sicily.

56. While this was happening, Xenodocus, 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

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1 The fleet was constructed at Hippu Aera, cp. Appian, African Wars, 110.
2 Usually called Archagathus, cp. chap. 11. 1, and note.
3 Cp. chap. 31. 4.

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2 τοὺς φοιουρωντας Reiske, Madvig; approved by Fischer in apparatus: φοιουρωνταν.
Διοδώρος ο Σικίλια.

άπελπισεν, αυτὸς δὲ διὰ τῆς μεσογείου ποιούμενος τῆν πορείαν ἐπεβάλετο μὲν νυκτὸς εἰς τὰ Κεντώρια παρεισπέσειν εἰσδεχομένων αὐτὸν τῶν πολιτικῶν ἀνδρῶν, καταφανοῖς δὲ τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς γενομένης καὶ τῶν φρουρῶν παραβοηθησάντων ἐξέστησεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ἀποβαλὼν τῶν στρατιωτῶν πλείους 4 πεντακοσίων. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν ἐκ τῆς 'Ἀπολλωνίας μεταπεμπομένων αὐτὸν καὶ τὴν πατρίδα προδόσεων ἐπαγγελλομένων ἦκε πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τῶν δὲ προδότων καταφανῶν γενομένων καὶ κολαστέντων κατὰ μὲν πρώτην ἡμέραν πολιορκήσας ἀπρακτος ἐγένετο, τῇ δ’ ὑστεραίᾳ πολλὰ κακοπαθήσας καὶ συγχώς ἀποβαλὼν μόλις εἶλε τὴν πόλιν καὶ τῶν Ἀπολλωνιατῶν τοὺς πλείους ἀποσφαξάς διήρπασε τὰς κτήσεις.

57. Τούτων δὲ περὶ ταῦτ’ ὄντος Δεισοκράτης ὁ τῶν φυγάδων ἡγούμενος ἀναλαβὼν τὴν Ἀκραγαντίων προαίρεσιν καὶ προστάτην αὐτὸν ἀναδείξας τῆς κοινῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐποίησε πολλοὺς ἀπανταχόθεν 2 συνδραμεῖν πρὸς αὐτὸν· οἱ μὲν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐμφυτοῦν πᾶσιν ἐπιθυμέαν τῆς αὐτονομίας, οἱ δὲ διὰ τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους φόβον προβῆμας ὑπῆκοουν τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις. ἡθοποιομένως δ’ αὐτὸς πεζῶν μὲν οὐ πολὺ ἐλάττων δισμυρίων, ἐπείὼν δὲ χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων καὶ πάνω τῶν τούτων ἐν φυγαίς καὶ μελέταις τοῦ πονεῶν συνεχῶς γεγονότων κατεστρατοπέδευσεν ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, προκαλούμενος τῇ μάχῃ 3 τῶν δυνάστην. τού δ’ Ἀγαθοκλέους λειπομένου πολὺ ταῖς δυνάμεις καὶ φυγομαχοῦντος ἐκ ποδὸς ἠκολουθεὶ συνεχῶς, ἀκοννεὶ περιπεποιημένος τὴν νίκην.

Ἀπὸ δὲ τούτων τῶν καρὼν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀγα- 298
through the interior and attempted to slip by night 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 Apolloniates, 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

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1 αὐτῷ Dindorf: αὐτῶν.
Diodorus of Sicily

θοκλέα συνέβαινε πρὸς τὸ χείρον μεταβάλλειν οὐ μόνον τὰ κατὰ Σικελίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ κατὰ Λιβύην
4 πράγματα. Ἀρχάγαθος γὰρ ὁ καταλειφθεὶς ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ στρατηγὸς μετὰ τὴν ἀναγωγὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπίλεοντεκεῖ, πέμψας εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους μέρος τι τῆς δυνάμεως, ἦς ἦν ἡγεμόνι Εὐμαχος. οὕτος γὰρ Τώκας πόλιν εὑμεγέθη χειρωσάμενος πολλοὺς προσηγάγετο τῶν πληθίων κατοικοῦντων
5 Νομάδων. εἰδ’ ἐτέραν ἐκπολιορκήσας, τὴν ὁνομαζομένην Φελλάνθην, ἣνάγκασε πεθαρχεῖν τοὺς τὴν ἔξοδον χώραν νεμομένους, τοὺς καλουμένους 'Ἀσφο- delineis, ὅντας τῷ χρώματι παραπλησίον τοῖς
6 Αἰθίοις. τρίτην δ’ εἶλε Μεσχέλαν, μεγάλην οὖσαν, ὕκισμενην δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐκ 'Γρώσαις ἀνακωμιζομένων 'Ελλήνων, περὶ δὲν ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ βίβλῳ προειρήκαμεν, ἔξοδο δὲ τὴν ὁνομαζομένην ἄκραν Ἰπποῦ τὴν ὁμώνυμου τῇ χειρωθείσῃ κατὰ κράτος ὑπ’ Ἀγαθοκλέους καὶ τελευταίᾳ τῇ προσαγορευμένῃ Ἀκρίδα πόλιν αὐτόνομον, ἢν ἐξαιρεῖτον ὑπ’ ἡσανδροποδισάμενος ἐξεδωκε τοῖς στρατιῶταις διαρράσασα.

58. Ἐμπλήσας δ’ ὁφελείας τὸ στρατόπεδον κατέβη πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον καὶ δόξας ἀγαθός ἄνηγε γεγονέναι πᾶλιν ἐστράτευσεν εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τῆς Λιβύης τόπους. ὑπερβαλὼν δὲ τὰς πόλεις ὅπως πρὸτερον ἐγεγόνει λύρως, παρεισέπεσεν εἰς τὴν καλουμένην Μιλτιάδην πόλιν, ἀπροσδοκήτως ἐπι-
2 φανείς· συστραφέντων δ’ ἐν’ αὐτὸν τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ κρατησάντων ἐν ταῖς ὅδοις ἐξεβλήθη παραλόγως καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀπέβαλεν. ἔντεκθεν

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1 The name means "like the asphodel."
2 There is nothing about this incident in Book 3; and
only in Sicily but also in Libya, suffered a change for 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 Tocae, won over many of the Nomads who dwelt near by. Then, capturing another city called Phellinè, he forced the submission of those who used the adjacent country as pasture, men called the Asphodclodes, 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. Next he took the place called Hippu Aera, which has the same name as that captured by storm by Agathocles, and finally the free city called Acris, which he gave to his soldiers for plundering after he had enslaved the people.

58. After sating 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 Miltinè, 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.

a Cp. chap. 55. 3.

4 None of the cities or peoples mentioned in this paragraph can be identified with certainty.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

δ' ἀναζεύξας προῆγεν δὲ όρους ύψηλον παρηκόντος ἐπὶ σταδίους διακοσίους, πλήρους δὲ ὄντως αἰλουρών, ἐν θυ συνεβαίνει μιθήν ὀλως πτημὶν νεοττευέω μήτε ἐπὶ τοὺς δενδρευτή μήτε ἐν ταῖς φάραγγι διὰ τὴν 3 ἀλλοτριώτητα τῶν προειρημένων ζώων. διελθὼν δὲ τὴν ὀρεινὴν ταύτην ἐνέβαλεν εἰς χώραν ἔχουσαν πλῆθος πιθήκων καὶ πόλεις τρεῖς τὰς ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ζώων ὄνομαζομένας εἰς τὸν Ἕλληνικὸν τρόπον 4 τῆς διαλέκτου μεθερμηνευομένας Πιθηκούσσας. ἐν δὲ ταύτας οὐκ ὀλίγα τῶν νομίμων πολὺ παρήλ-λαττε τῶν παρ’ ἤμων. τὰς τε γὰρ αὐτὰς οὐκιάς οἱ πιθήκοι κατόκιοι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεοὶ παρ’ αὐ- τοῖς νομίζομενοι καθάπερ παρ’ Αἰγυπτίοις οἱ κύνες, ἐκ τε τῶν παρεσκευασμένων ἐν τοῖς ταμεῖοι τὰ 3 ζώα τὰς τροφὰς ἐλάμβανον ἀκωλύτως ὅποτε βου- λοῦντο. καὶ τὰς προσηγορίας δ’ ἐτίθεσαν οἱ γονεῖς τοῖς παισῖ κατὰ τὸ πλείστον ἀπὸ τῶν πιθήκων, 5 ὥσπερ παρ’ ἤμων ἀπὸ τῶν θεῶν. τοῖς δ’ ἀποκτεί- ναι τούτο τὸ ζώον ὡς ἰσεβηκόσι τὰ μέγιστα θάνατος ὀρίστο μπρόστιμον διὸ δὴ καὶ παρὰ ταῦτα ἐνίοχουσιν ἐν παροιμίας μέρει λεγόμενον ἐπὶ τῶν ἀνατελλομένων ὧτι πιθήκου αἱμ’ ἀποτίσειαν. 6 δ’ ὅπως Εὔμαχος μίαν μὲν τούτων τῶν πόλεων ἔλαθεν κατὰ λίτρος διήρπασε, τὰς δὲ δύο προσ-ηγάγετο. πυθανόμενος δὲ τοὺς περιουκοῦντας βαρ- βάρους ἀθροίζειν ἐπὶ αὐτῶν μεγάλας δυνάμεις προῆγε συντονώτερον, διεγνωσκόσι ἐπανέναι πρὸς τοὺς ἐπὶ θαλάττη τόπους.

59. Μέχρι μὲν δὴ τούτων τῶν καυρῶν ἐν τῇ

1 ἐν Reiske: ἐπὶ.
a high mountain range that extended for about two hundred stades and was full of wildcats, in which, accordingly, no birds whatever nested either among the trees or the ratines 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, 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, 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.
Διοδώρου κατὰ νοῦν ἀπαντὰ τὰ πράγματα τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον ἦν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῆς γερουσίας ἐν Καρχηδόνι οὐκ εὐδοκεῖ τοῖς συνεδροῖς τρία στρατόπεδα πο λέμοι καλῶς ἔδωκε τοῖς πολέμωσι στρατάρχαις ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπεμβαίνει, τὸ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰς παραθαλάσσιας πόλεις, τὸ δὲ εἰς τὴν μεσόγειον, τὸ δὲ εἰς τοὺς ἄνω τόπους. ἐνόμιζεν γὰρ τούτῳ πράξαντες πρῶτον μὲν τὴν πόλιν ἀπαλλάξεις τῆς πολιορκίας ἢμα δὲ καὶ τῆς σιτοδείας· πολλῶν γὰρ καὶ παντοδαπῶν ὄχλων συμπεφυγότων εἰς τὴν Καρχηδόνα συνέβαινε πάντων γεγονέναι σπάνων, ἐξανηλιμένων ἢδη τῶν ἐπιτηδείων· ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς πολιορκίας οὐκ ἦν καύσιμος, ἀπροσίτου τῆς πόλεως σύσης διὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν τειχῶν καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης· ὁ χρόνος· ἐπειθ’ ὑπελάμβανον καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους διαμένεις μᾶλλον πλειόνων στρατοπέδων ὀντῶν ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ τῶν παραβοηθούντων· τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἔλπιζον καὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκασθήσεως μερίζειν τὰς δυνάμεις καὶ μακρὰν ἀποστάσιν τῆς Καρχηδόνος. ἀπερ ἀπαντὰ κατὰ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν αὐτῶν συνεπελάβατο· τρισμυρών μὲν γὰρ στρατιωτῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐκπεμβάντων οἱ καταλειπόμενοι ἐμφρουροὶ οὐχ οἶδον ἢκακός πρὸς αὐτάρκειαν ἔχουν, ἀλλ’ ἐκ περιουσίας ἐχρῶν δαφιλέσι πᾶσιν, οἱ τὲ σύμμαχοι τὸ πρὸ τοῦ διὰ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβον ἀναγκαζόμενοι προστίθεσθαι τοῖς πολέμιοις τότε πάλιν θαρρήσαντες ἀνέτρεχον εἰς τὴν προ- υπάρχουσαν φιλίαν.

60. Ὁ δ’ Αρχάγαθος ὁ ὅροις διειλημμένην ἀπασαν τὴν Διοδώρου πολέμιοι στρατόπεδοι καὶ αὐτὸς διει- εἶλε τὴν δύναμιν καὶ μέρος μὲν ἐξέπεμμεν 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
καταλήλττοιν, τῆς δ' ἄλλης στρατιᾶς ἦν μὲν Αἰ-
σχρίωνι παράδους ἐξεπεμψεν, ὡς δ' αὐτὸς ἦγειτο,
καταλήλττοιν τὴν ἰκανὴν φυλακὴν ἐπὶ τοῦ Τύνητος.
2 τοσοῦτον δὲ στρατοπέδων ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας πανταχῇ
πλαζομένων καὶ προσδοκιμένης ἔσεσθαι πραγ-
μάτων ὀλοσχεροὺς¹ μεταβολὴς ἀπαντεῖ ἡγούμενον,
3 καραδοκούντες τὸ τέλος τῶν ἀποβησμάτων. "Αν-
νων μὲν οὖν ἡγούμενος τοῦ κατὰ τήν μεσόγειον
στρατοπέδου θείας ἐνέδραν τοὺς περὶ τοῦ Αἰσχρίωνα
καὶ παραδόξως ἐπιθέμενος ἄνειλε πεζοὺς μὲν
πλείουσι τῶν τετρακυκλίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ δια-
κοσίους, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ στρατηγὸς· τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ μὲν ἠλωσαν οἱ δὲ
dεισώθησαν πρὸς Ἀρχάγαθον, ἀπέχοντα σταδίους πεντακοσίους.
4 Ἦμιλκων δ' ἔπι τούς ἂνω τόπους στρατεύειν ἀπο-
δεικνύει τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφήδρευε ἐν τοῖς πόλεις
προσδεχόμενος ἡμών Εὐμαχον, ἐφελκόμενον βαρύ
τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ τὰς ἐκ τῶν ἄλογους πόλεων
5 ὀφελείας. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκταξά-
των τὴν δύναμιν καὶ προκαλομένων εἰς μάχην
Ἦμιλκων μέρος μὲν τῆς στρατιᾶς κατέλυσε δι-
εσκευασμένον ἐν τῇ πόλει, διακελεύσαμεν, όταν
αὐτὸς ἀναχωρήσῃ προσποιούμενον φεύγειν, ἐπεξελθὼν
τούς ἐπιδιώκοντα, αὐτὸς δὲ προσαγών τούς ἡμί-
σεις τῶν στρατιωτῶν καὶ μικρὸν πρὸ τῆς παρεμ-
βολῆς συνάφας μάχην εὐθὺς ἐφευγεν ὡς καταπε-
6 πληγμένοις. οἱ δὲ περὶ τῶν Εὐμαχον ἐπαρθέντες τῇ
νύκῃ καὶ τῆς τάξεως οὐδὲν φροντίσαντες ἐδίωκον
καὶ τεθωρυθημένως τῶν ὑποχωροῦντων ἐξήπτυστον·

¹ ὀλοσχεροὺς 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, 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. 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.
Diodorus of Sicily

άφων δὲ καθ’ ἐτερον μέρος τής πόλεως ἐκχυθείσης τῆς δυνάμεως κατεσκευασμένης καὶ πλήθους ἰκανοῦ πρὸς ἐν παρακέλευσαι συναλολάξαντος κατεπλά-
7 γησαν. ἐμβαλόντων οὖν τῶν βαρβάρων εἰς ἀσυν-
τάκτους καὶ πεφοβημένους διὰ τὸ παράδοξον, ταχὺ
τροπὴν συνέβη γενέσθαι τῶν Ἑλλήνων. ὑποτεμο-
μένων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων τῇ εἰς τὴν στρατο-
πεδεῖαν ἀποχώρησιν τῶν πολεμίων ἡμαγκάσθησαν
οἱ περὶ τὸν Εὔμαχον καταφυγεῖν ἐπὶ τῶν πλησίον
8 λόφων ὑδατος σπανίζοντα. περιστρατοπεδευσάντων
dὲ τὸν τόπον τῶν Φοινίκων ἀμα μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ δύμων
καταπονθήσετε, ἀμα δ’ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων κρατού-
μενοι σχεδὸν ἀπαντεῖς ἀνηρεθησαν· ἀπὸ μὲν γὰρ
πεζῶν ὀκτακισχίλιων τριάκοντα μόνον διεσώθησαν,
ἀπὸ δ’ ὑπερῶν ὀκτακοσίων τετταράκοντα διέφυγον
τῶν κίνδυνον.

61. Ὁ δ’ Ἀρχάγαθος τηλικαύτη συμφορὰ περι-
pεσῶν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς Τύνητα. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἐκ-
πεμφθέντων στρατιωτῶν τοὺς περιλεπιμένους
μετεπέμπτο πανταχόθεν, εἰς δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν
εξεπερμῆ τοὺς δηλώσωντας τῷ πατρὶ τὰ συμβεβη-
kότα καὶ παρακαλέσωντας βοηθεῖν τὴν ταχύτην.
2 τοῖς δὲ προγεγονοσὶν ἄτυχῆσαν ἐτέρα τοῖς Ἐλ-
lησιν ἑλάττωσιν ἐπεγένετο· ἀπέστησαν μὲν γὰρ
ἀπ’ αὐτῶν πλὴν ολίγων ἀπαντεῖς οἱ σύμμαχοι, συν-
estράφησαν δὲ αἱ τῶν πολεμίων δυνάμεις καὶ
3 πλησίου ποιησάμενοι παρεμβολὰς ἐφήδρευον. Ἰμελ-
kων μὲν γὰρ κατελάβετο τὰ στενὰ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ
τῆς χώρας ἐκβολῶν ἀπέκλεισε τοὺς ἐναντίον,
ἀπέχοντας σταδίους ἐκατόν· ἐκ δὲ θατέρου μέρους
εστρατοπεδεῦσε  Ἀταρβᾶς ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα στα-
4 δῶν τοῦ Τύνητος. διόπερ τῶν πολεμίων οὐ μόνον
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suddenly from another part of the city there poured 307 B.C. 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 stades ² from Tunis. Therefore, since the enemy

¹ About 11½ miles.
² About 4½ miles.

¹ ἐκβολὼν Post: ἐπίβολον.
Diodorus of Sicily

τῆς θαλάττης ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆς χώρας κυριεύοντων, αὐτοδεία τε συνέβαινε συνέχεσθαι τοὺς Ἐλληνας καὶ τῷ φόβῳ πάντοθεν κατείχοντο.

5 Ἐν ἄθυμίᾳ δὲ δευτὴρ πάντων ὄντων Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὁς ἐπόθετο τα κατὰ τὴν Δεμύνην ἐλαττώματα, παρεσκευάσατο ναισὶ μακρὰς ἐπτακάιδεκα, διανουόμενος βοήθειν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀρχάγαθον. καὶ τὰν κατὰ Σωκελίαν δὲ πραγμάτων ἐπὶ τὸ χείρον αὐτῶν μεταβεβληκότων διὰ τὸ τοὺς περὶ Δεινοκράτην φυγάδας ἁγχαίοις ἐπὶ πλεονίαν ὑπερήφανον τὸν μὲν ἐν τῇ νῆσῳ πόλεμον τοῖς περὶ Λεπτύνην στρατηγοὺς ἐνεχειρέσων, αὐτὸς δὲ πληρώσας τὰς ναύς ἐπετήρει τὸν τοῦ πλούτου καιρὸν, ἐφορμοῦσαν τῶν Καρχηδονίων τριάκοντα ναυσί. καθ’ ὅν δὲ ἠχόνιον ἐκ Τυρρηνίας αὐτῶν κατέπλευσαν ὀκτωκάιδεκα ναύς ἐπὶ βοήθειαν, αἱ διὰ νυκτὸς εἰς τὸν Λιμένα εἰσπέσοντο τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐλαθούν. οδ Αγαθοκλῆς ταὐτής τοιχῶν τῆς ἀφορμῆς κατεστρατήγησε τοὺς πολέμους, τοὺς μὲν συμμάχους μένειν παραγγείλας μέχρι ἂν αὐτῶς ἐκπλεύσοις ἐπιστάσηται τοὺς Φοίνικας πρὸς τὸν διωγμὸν, αὐτὸς δὲ, καθάπερ ἦν συντεθειμένος, ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἀνήχθη κατὰ σπουδὴν τοῖς ἐπτακάιδεκα 7 σκάφεσι. ἐθ’ οἱ μὲν ἐφορμούντες ἔδωκαν, οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα κατανόησαν τοὺς Τυρρηνοὺς παραφανομένους ἐκ τοῦ λιμένος ἀφίων τᾶς ναύς ἐπέστρεψαν καὶ καταστάντες εἰς ἐμβολὴν διεναιμάχουν τοῖς βαρβάροις. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι διὰ τὲ τὸ παράδοξον καὶ διὰ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων εἰς μέσον ἀπολαμβάνεσθαι τὰς Ἰδίας τριήρεις κατα- 8 πλαγέντες ἔφυγον. ἐθ’ οἱ μὲν Ἐλληνες πέντε νεῶν αὐτάνδρων ἐκυρίευσαν, ο δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων στρατηγός ἀλισκομένης ἦδη τῆς ναυαρχίδος ἀπ- 310
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 υπὸς omitted by Dindorf.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΥΣ ΟΦ ΣΙΚΗΛΙΑ

ἐσφαξεν ἑαυτόν, προκρίνας τὸν θάνατον τῆς προσδοκηθείσης αἰχμαλωσίας. οὐ μὴν ἐφάνη γε εὐβεβουλευμένος· ἢ γὰρ ναῦς φῶρον πνεύματος ἐπιλαβομένη τοῦ δόλωνος ἄρθρεντος ἐξέφυγε τὸν κόσμον.

62. Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν οὖν οὐδ’ ἐλπίδας ἔχων τοῦ κατὰ θάλασσαν περιέσσαθαί ποτε Καρχηδονῶν ἐνίκησε ναυμαχία παραδόξως καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὥμασσοκρατῶν παρείχετο τοῖς ἐμπόροις τῆν ἀσφάλειαν. διόπερ οἱ Συρακόσιοι, πάντοθεν πρὸς αὐτοὺς κομιζομένης ἀγοράς, ἀντὶ τῆς τῶν ἐπιτηδείων σπάνεως 2 ταχέως πάντων ἔσχον δαμίλειαν. δὲ δὲ δυνάστης μετεωρίσθεις τῷ γεγονότι προτερήματι Λεπτίνην ἐξαπέστειλε λεπιστήσαντα τὴν πολεμίαν καὶ μάλιστα τῆν Ἀκραγαντίην. ὦ γὰρ Ξενόδοκος διὰ τὴν γεγενημένην ἥτταν βλασφημοῦμενος ὑπὸ τῶν 3 ἀντιπολιτευομένων ἐστασίαζε πρὸς αὐτοὺς. παρήγγειλε μὲν οὖν τῷ Λεπτίνῃ πειρᾶσθαι προκαλέσασθαι τὸν ἄνδρα πρὸς μάχην1. Ῥαδίως γὰρ προτερήσεως ὡς στασιαζοῦσης δυνάμεως καὶ προηγμένης. δὲ δὲ καὶ συνετελέσθη· ὦ μὲν γὰρ Λεπτίνης ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν Ἀκραγαντίην τὴν χώραν ἔδησον, ὦ δὲ Ξενόδοκος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχίαν εἰχεν, οὐ νομίζον αὐτὸν ἀξιώμαχον εἶναι, ὀνειδιζόμενος δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰς δελιών προήγαγε τὴν στρατιὰν, τῷ μὲν ἀριθμῷ βραχὺ λειπομένη τῶν ἑναντίων, τῇ δ’ ἀρετῇ πολὺ καταδεικτέραν οὖσαν, ὡς καὶ τῆς μὲν

1 τῆν before μάχην omitted by Hertlein.

1 The δόλων was either a light spar that could be rigged at
himself, preferring death to the anticipated captivity. 

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. 90. 7: Polybius, 16. 15. 2. ² Cp. chap. 56. 2.
πολιτικῆς ἐν ἀνέσει καὶ σκιατροφίᾳ γεγενημένης, τῆς δὲ ἐν ἀγραυλίᾳ καὶ συνεχείς στρατεύσις γε- 
ζ γυμνασμένης. διὸ καὶ μάχης, γενουμένης οἱ περὶ 
tὸν Λεπτάνην ταχὺ τοὺς ᾿Ακραγαντῶν τρεφόμενοι 
συνεδώξαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔπεσον δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς παρα- 
τάξεως τῶν ἠττηθέντων πεζοὶ μὲν περὶ πεντακο- 
sίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ πλεῖον τῶν πεντήκοντα. εἰς γὰ 
μὲν ᾿Ακραγαντῶν δυσφοροῦντες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλαττῶ- 
μασιν ἐν αὐτῶς εἶχον τὸν ᾿Ευνόδοκον, ὡς δὲ ἐκεῖνον 
dῖς ἠττημένον· ὁ δὲ φοβηθεὶς τὰς ἐπιφερομένας 
eυθύνας καὶ κρίσεις ἀπεχώρησεν εἰς τὴν ᾿Ελέαν.

63. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ ἐν ἑμέραις ὀλίγαις καὶ πεζῇ 
kαὶ κατὰ θάλατταν νευκηκώς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐθνὲ 
toῖς θεοῖς καὶ λαμπρὰς ὑποδοχὰς τῶν φίλων ἐποι- 
eῖτο. ἀπετίθετο δὲ ἐν τοῖς πότοις τὸ τῆς τυραννίδος 
ἀξίωμα καὶ τῶν τυχόντων ἰδιωτῶν ταπεινότερον 
έαντον ἀπεδείκνυεν, ἀμα μὲν διὰ τῆς τοιαύτης 
pολιτείας θηρώμενος τὴν παρὰ τῶν πολλῶν εὔνουα 
ἄμα δὲ διδοὺς ἐν τῇ μέθη καθ’ αὐτοῦ παρρησίαν, 
ἀκριβῶς κατενίω οἱ ἔκαστον διάνοιαν, τῆς ἀλη- 
θείας ἐκφερομένης ἀπαρακαλύπτως διὰ τῶν οἴνον.

2 ὡπάρχων δὲ καὶ φύσει γελοτοποιῶς καὶ μέμοι οὔδ’ 
en ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις ἀπείχετο τοῦ σκῶπτεν τοὺς 
kαθημένους καὶ τινὰς αὐτῶν εἰκáζεν, ὡστε τὸ 
πλῆθος πολλάκις εἰς γέλωτα ἐκτρέπεσθαι καθάπερ 
tων ὁθολόγων ἢ βαυματοποιῶν θεωροῦντας.

3 δορυφοροῦμενοι δὲ ὑπὸ πλῆθους εἰς τὰς ἐκκλησίας 
eἰσῆγε μόνος, οὐχ ὀμοίως Διονυσίῳ τῷ τυράννῳ 
οὕτως γὰρ ἐπὶ τοσούτον ἀπίστως διέκειτο πρὸς 
ἀπαντας ὡστε κατὰ μὲν τὸ πλεῖστον κομῖν καὶ 
πιγγυνοτροφεῖν, ὡπως μὴ συναναγκασθῇ τῷ τοῦ 
kουρέως σιδήρῳ παραβαλεῖν τὰ κυριώτατα μέρη.
amid indulgence and a sheltered way of life and the 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 conjurors. 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 ποτὲ χρεία γένοιτο τῇ
κεφαλῇ ἀποκείμεναι, περιέκαε τὰς τρίχας, μὲνι
ἀσφάλειαν τυραννίδος ἀποφαυλύμενος τὴν ἀπιστίαν.
4 ὁ δὲ ὁ Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρὰ τὸν πότον λαβὼν ρύτον
μέγαν χρυσοῦν εἶπεν ὡς οὐ πρότερον ἀπέστη τῆς
κεραμευτικῆς τέχνης ἕως τοιαῦτα ἐκπυμάτων
πλάσματα φιλοτεχνῶν ἐκεραμεύσατο. ὦ γὰρ
ἀπηρευτὸ τὴν ἐπιστήμην, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοιναντίον
ἐκαυχάτο, διὰ τῆς ἱδίας ἀρετῆς ἀποφαυλύμενος ἀυτὶ
tοῦ ταπεινότατον βίου τὸν ἐπιφανεστάτου μετείλη-
5 φενα. καὶ ποτὲ πολυροκοῦντος αὐτοῦ τῶν
ὐὸν ἀδόξων πόλεων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βαύμ-
tων "Κεραμεῦ καὶ καμενεῦ, ποτὲ τοὺς μισθοὺς
ἀποδώσεις τοῖς ορτανισταῖς;" ὑπολαβών εἶπεν
6 "Ὅταν ταύτην ἔξελω." οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ διὰ τὴν ἐν
τοῖς πότοις εὐτραπελίαν κατανοήσας τῶν μεθύοντων
τοὺς ἄλλοτρόις τὰ πρὸς τὴν δυναστείαν ἔχοντας
παρέλαβεν αὐτοὺς ποτὲ κατ᾽ ἱδίαν πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν
έστασιν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Συρακοσίων τοὺς μάλιστα
πεφρονηματισμένους, τῶν ἄριθμον πεντακοσίους
ὀντας· οἷς περιστερᾶς τῶν μυσθοφόρων τοὺς εὑ-
7 θέτους ἁπαντας ἀπέσφαξεν. σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖ-
tο μὴ χωρισθέντος αὐτοῦ εἰς Λιβύην καταλύσατι
τὴν δυναστείαν, ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τοὺς μετὰ Δεινο-
κράτους φυγάδας. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν τρόπον ἀσφα-
λισάμενος τὰ κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔξεπλευσεν ἐκ τῶν
Συρακοσσῶν.

64. Καὶ κομισθεὶς εἰς Λιβύην κατέλαβε τὸ στρα-
tάπεδον ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ καὶ ὀπάνει πολλῇ· διὸπερ κρίνων
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BOOK XX. 63. 3—64. 1

steel of the barber; and if ever it became necessary 307 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’ craft 2 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 con-
trary 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 num-
ber 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 over-
throw 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 Libya 4 he found the army
discouraged and in great want: deciding, therefore,

1 Cp. Cicero, Tusculan Disputations, 5. 20. 58.
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 ἐκτεταμένην προεκαλεῖτο τοὺς βαρβάρους εἰς 2 μάχην. εἰχε δὲ πεζοὺς μὲν τοὺς ἀπανταὶ ὑπολειπομένους Ἑλλήνας ἐξακισχιλίους, Κελτοὺς δὲ καὶ Σαυνίτας καὶ Τυρρηνοὺς τούτων οὐκ ἔλαττοις, Λίβυας δὲ μικρὸν ἀπολείποντας τῶν μυρίων, οὕς ἔφεδροι εἶναι συνεβαίνε, συμμεταβαλλομένους ἀεὶ 3 τοὺς καιροὺς: χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἡκαλουθίαν ἐπείς χίλιων πεντακόσιων, ζεύγη δὲ Λιβύων πλείω τῶν ἐξακισχιλίων. οἱ δὲ Καρχηδόνιοι κατεστρατοπεδευκότες ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπερδεξίων καὶ δυσπροσίτων διαθεσείες μὲν πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ἀπογινώσκοντας τὴν σωτηρίαν οὐκ ἔκρυνον, μένοντες δὲ ἐν τῇ παρεμβολῇ καὶ πάντων εὐφοροῦντες τῇ απάνει καὶ τῷ χρόνῳ καταπολεμήσεις τοὺς ἐναντίων ἔλυσον.

4 ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ δυνάμενος μὲν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰ πεδία προάγεσθαι, τῶν δὲ καιρῶν ἀναγκαζόντων τολμᾶν τι καὶ παραβάλλεσθαι τὴν δύναμιν ἔγαγεν ἐπὶ τὴν τῶν βαρβάρων στρατοπεδείαν. ἐπεξελθόντων οὖν τῶν Καρχηδονίων καὶ πολὺ τῷ πλῆθει καὶ ταῖς δυσχωρίαις ὑπερεχόντων ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν χρόνον οἱ περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα διεκαρτέρουν πάντοθεν ἐκθλιβόμενοι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐνδόντων τῶν μισθοφόρων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἡγακάσθησθαι ἀναχωρῆσαι 5 πρὸς τὴν στρατοπεδείαν. οἱ δὲ βαρβαροὶ βαρέως ἐπικείμενοι τοὺς μὲν Λίβυας παρῆλθαττον ουδὲν ἐνοχλοῦντες, ἀλλὰ τὴν εὔνοιαν αὐτῶν ἐκκαλέσωντα, τοὺς δὲ Ἑλλήνας καὶ μισθοφόρους γνωρίζοντες διὰ τῶν ὁπλῶν ἐφόνευον, μέχρις ὅτου συνεδίωξαν εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν.

Τότε μὲν οὖν ἀνηρέθησαν Ἀγαθοκλέους εἰς τρισ-
that it was best to fight a battle, he encouraged the 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
χιλίους· κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιούσαν νύκτα τὰς δυνάμεις ἀμφοτέρας συνέβη περιπεσεῖν παραλόγῳ τωὶ συμφορᾷ καὶ πᾶσιν ἀνελπίστῳ.

65. Τῶν γὰρ Καρχηδονίων μετὰ τὴν νίκην τοὺς καλλίστους τῶν αἰχμαλώτων θυόντων χαριστήρια νυκτὸς τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ πολλοῦ πυρὸς τοὺς ἵεροκαυ- τουμένους ἀνδρας κατέχοντος ἐξαίφνης πνεύματος ἐπιπεσόντος συνέβη τὴν ἱερὰν σκηνήν ἁναφθῆναι, πλησίων οὖσαν τοῦ βωμοῦ, ἀπὸ δὲ ταύτης τὴν στρατηγικῆς καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς οὖσας τῶν ἑγέμονων, ὥστε πολλὴν ἐκπλήξιν γενέσθαι καὶ φόβον κατὰ πάν τὸ στρατόπεδον. τινὲς μὲν γὰρ τὸ πῦρ ἐπιχειροῦντες σβέσα, τινὲς δὲ τὰς πανοπλίας καὶ τὰ πολυτελέστατα τῶν παρεσκευασμένων ἐκ- κομίζοντες ὑπὸ τῆς φλογὸς ἀπελαμβάνοντο· τῶν γὰρ σκηνῶν ἐκ καλάμου καὶ χόρτου συγκειμένων καὶ τοῦ πυρὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνεύματος βιαστέρον ἐκρι- πισθέντος ἡ παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν βοήθεια κατ- 2 εταχεῖτο. διὸ καὶ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ταχὺ πάσης φλεγομένης πολλοὶ μὲν ἐν στεναῖς ταῖς διδοῖς ἀπο- ληφθέντες ζωντες κατεκαύθησαν καὶ τῆς εἰς τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ὁμότητος παραχρῆμα τῆς κόλασιν ὑπέσχον, αὐτὴς τῆς ἀσεβείας ὅτιν τῆς τιμωρίαν πορισάμενης· τοῖς δὲ ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς ἐκπίπτον- σι μετὰ θορύβου καὶ κραυγῆς ἐτερος μεῖζον ἐπ- ηκολούθησε κύνδυνος.

66. Τῶν μὲν γὰρ Ἀγαθοκλεῖς συντεταγμένων Λι- βύων εἰς πεντακισχιλίους ἀποστάντας τῶν Ἑλλήνων νυκτὸς ἡτομώλου τοῖς τοὺς βαρβάρους. τούτους δὲ οἱ πρὸς τὴν κατασκοπὴν ἐκπεμβιθέντες ὅσ ὑδον ἐπὶ τὴν παρεμβολὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων προσάγον- τας, νομίζοντες τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων δύναμιν ἀπασαν 320
BOOK XX. 64. 5—66. 1

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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

dieskeuasméntn épíenai,1 tachú toíz stratìwtais
2 edhílwsean tìn prosoióusan dúnavm. diadobèntos oûn
pros ápantas toû lógon thóribos énepisthe kai
prosoðokia tìs tòn polemíwv éfðou. ékastou
de tìn oswthrián en tì phiqì thèrmenov, kai mìte
paraggelematos doðèntos upò tòn stratìthnon mìte
táxeis oucìs mèdèmàs oi favóntes énepisth
állois. ón oí ména diá to skótos, oí de diá tìn
èkplhèin ánovondes toûs oikeionous òs polemíwv
3 ìmúnon. polloû de fònonu gevómenov kai tìs
ánvòias épipkratoushìs oî mèn en xeiropòn nómov di-
efðaráshen, oî ð' ekpepethìkotès ánoplai kai tìn
phiqì phiouámenoi diá tòn duoxhíron katekermí-
zon, tìs phiqìs èpoffhìnìs diá tòn áprousðhètov
fobon. te de têlos poleiònous ò ÷neítakìkhlwn
àpolomènov tò loipòn plèðdos dìeuseìh pros tìn
4 Karxhíðhìa. oî ð' en tì polei tòte mèn sune-
aðhàn tìn ìmèn ìpolai kai tìn
èfðaráshen máxì kai tìn dúnamènov to poleiòtov dièfðárhia.
dìsper ànovòntes ànèfìovn tás pùlas kai metà
thoríbou kai propèsew èdèxhònto toûs stratìwtais,
phòbómenoi mú toûs èsçhàtov oî poleìmí ñovèi-
pèòsoi nìmeras de gevòmenhìs mabòntes tàlìthès
mòlios àpelleìthsan tìs tòn deînòn prosoðokiàs.

67. Oî de peri tòn 'Agadòkla toû tòn aú-
tòn xhònov ð' ápånti kai prosoðokiàn qenìn tòis
òmòiàs periépešon sòmforaìs. tòuq yápor àpòstà-
tòn Lèbwn metà tòn èmptiríomòv tìs pármèbolhìs
kai tòn gevòmenov thòribou ou tòlmhíntaìn pro-
àgei, all' eîs toûpìsòv pálìn èpanòntwv, tòn
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was advancing ready for battle, they quickly reported 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;
Ἐλλήνων τινῶν αἰσθόμενοι προσιόντας αὐτοὺς καὶ δοξάντες τὴν τῶν Καρχηδονίων δύναμιν ἦκεν ἀπήγγελαν τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα πλησίον ὑπάρχειν 2 τὸ τῶν πολεμίων στρατόπεδον. τοῦ δυνάστου δὲ παραγγείλαντος εἰς ὅπλα χαρεῖν, ἐξέπιπτον ἐκ τῆς στρατοπεδείας οἱ στρατιῶται μετὰ πολλοῦ θορύβου. ἀμα δὲ τῆς τε κατὰ τὴν παρεμβολὴν φλογὸς εἰς ὕφος ἀρθείσης καὶ τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων κραυγῆς ἐξακούστῳ γινομένῃ ὑπέλαβον πρὸς ἀλήθειαν τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀπάση τῇ δυνάμει προσῆλθεν ἐπὶ αὐτούς. 3 τῆς δὲ ἐκπλήξεως τὸ βουλεύεσθαι παραρμομάνης ἐνέπεσε φόβος εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ πάντες πρὸς φυγὴν ὁρμησαν. εἰτα προσμείζαντων αὐτοὺς τῶν Λιβύων καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς μείζονα τὴν ἀγνοίαν φιλατ- τοῦσης οἱ περιτυχάνοντες ἀλλήλους ὡς πολεμίους 4 ἠμύωντο. ὅλην δὲ τὴν νύκτα πανταχῇ διασπειρο- μένων αὐτῶν καὶ πανικῷ θορύβῳ συνεχομένων συνέβη πλεῖους τῶν τετρακισχιλίων ἀνυπρῆναι. ἐπιγνωσθείσης δὲ μόγις τῆς ἀληθείας οἱ διασωθέντες ἐπανήλθον εἰς τὴν παρεμβολὴν. αἱ μὲν οὖν δυνά- μες ἀμφότεραι τὸν εἰρήμενον τρόπον ἤτυχον, ἐξαπατηθεὶσαι κατὰ τὴν παρομίαν τοὺς κενοῖς τοῦ πολέμου.

68. Ἀγαθοκλῆς δὲ, μετὰ τὴν γενομένην ἀτυχίαν τῶν μὲν Λιβύων ἀπάντων ἀποστάντων ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ, τῆς δὲ ὑπολειπομένης δυνάμεως ἀδυνατούσης δια- πολεμείν πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους διέγνω τὴν Λι- βύν ἐκλιπείν. διακομίσας δὲ τοὺς στρατιῶτας οὐχ ὑπελάμβανεν δυνήσεσθαι διὰ τὸ μὴτε πόρια παρε- σκευάσθαι μὴτε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐπιτρέψαι ποτ’ 2 ἄν θαλασσοκρατοῦντας. διαλύσεις δὲ οὐκ ἐνόμιζε ποιήσεσθαι τοὺς βαρβάρους, πολὺ προεχόντας ταῖς 324
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.
Diodorus of Sicily

δυνάμει καὶ διαβεβαιωμένους ταῖς τῶν πρῶτων διαβάστων ἀπωλείας ἀποτρέψας τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπι-
3 τίθεσθαι τῇ Διβύῃ. ἔκρινεν οὖν μετ' ὀλίγων λάθρα
ποιήσασθαι τὴν ἀναγωγὴν καὶ συνενεβίβασε τὸν
νεώτερον τῶν νῦν Ἱππολίτου τὸν γὰρ Ἀρχ-
άγαθον εὐλαβεῖτο μᾶλποτε συνῶν τῇ μητριᾷ καὶ
φύσει τολμηρὸς ὡν ἐπιβουλήν κατ' αὐτοῦ συντήρησι.
ο δ' Ἀρχάγαθος ὑποπτεύσας αὐτῷ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν
παρετήρει τὸν ἐκπλοῦν, διανοούμενος μηνύσαι τῶν
ἡγεμόνων τοὺς διακωλύσουσι τὴν ἐπιβολήν· ἠγεῖτο
γὰρ δεινὸν εἶναι τὸ τῶν μὲν κινδύνων ἐστάτων προ-
θύμως μετεσχηκέναι, προαγωνιζόμενον τοῦ πατρὸς
καὶ τάδελφος, τῆς δὲ σωτηρίας μοῦν ἀποστε-
ρεῖσθαι, καταλευόμενον ἐκδοτὸν τοῖς πολεμίοις.

1 διὸ δὴ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα μελλοντας λάβρα
τὸν ἀπόπλουν ποιεῖσθαι νυκτὸς ἐμήνυσε ταῖς τῶν
ἡγεμόνων. οἱ δὲ συνδραμόντες οὐ μόνον διεκώ-
λυσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῷ πλήθει τὴν ῥαδιουργίαν ἐξ-
έθηκαν· ἐφ' οἷς οἱ στρατιώται περιαλγεῖσ γενόμενοι
συνελάβοντο τὸν δυνάστην καὶ δήσαντες παρέδωκαν
εἰς φυλακήν.

69. Ἀναρχίας οὖν γενομένης ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ
θόρυβος ἦν καὶ ταραχὴ καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιλαβού-
ςθας διεδόθη λάγος ὡς πλησίον εἰς τὸν πολέμιον.
ἐμπεσοῦσθα; δὲ πτόχης καὶ φόβου πανικοῦ διεσκευ-
ασμένος ἐκαστὸς προῆγεν ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς οὔδε-
2 νὸς παραγγέλλοντος. καθ' ὅν δὴ χρόνον οἱ τῶν
δυνάστην παραφυλάττοντες οὐχ ἤττον τῶν ἄλλων
ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ δόξαντες ὑπὸ τῶν καλεῖσθαι
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far superior in their armies and were determined by 207 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 himself. 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 therefore disclosed to some of the leaders that Agathocles 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 συνεβίβασε Dindorf: συνεβίβασε.
2 ἐπεσοῦσας Rhodoman: ἐκπεσοῦσας.
Diodorus of Sicily

takēs evēnyon tōn 'Agathokleás dieilemēnōn de-
3 σμοίς. to dē plēthos ōs ἴδεν, eis ἐλεον ἑτράτη
kai pántes ἐπεβοῦν ἀφεῖναι. ὥδε λυθεὶς καὶ μετ'
ολίγων ἱμβας eis to porbmeiōn ἐλαθεὶν ἐκπλεύσας
kata tīn δύσιν tῆς Πλειάδος χειμῶνος ἄντως.
οὕτως μὲν οὖν τῆς ἰδίας σωτηρίας φροντίσας ἐγκατ-
έλυτε τοὺς νῦν, οὐς οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν δραμιῶν
ἀκούσαντες εὐθὺς ἀπέσφαξαν, καὶ στρατηγοὺς ἐξ
ἐαυτῶν ἐλόμενοι διελύθησαν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους,
ὡστε τὰς πόλεις ἃς εἶχον παραδοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν
τάλαντα τριακόσια καὶ τοὺς μὲν αἰρουμένους μετὰ
Καρχηδονίων στρατεύειν κομίζοντοι τοὺς ἀεὶ δι-
δομένους μισθούς, τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους εἰς Σικελίαν
4 διακομισθέντας λαβεῖν οἰκητήριον Σολούντα. τῶν
μὲν οὖν στρατιωτῶν οἱ πλείους ἐμμείναντες ταῖς
συνθήκαις ἐτυχον τῶν ὁμολογηθέντων· ὥσπερ δὲ τὰς
πόλεις διακατέχοντες ἀντεἶχον ταῖς παρ’ Ἀγαθο-
5 κλέους ἐλπίσων, ἐξεπολιορκήθησαν κατὰ κράτος.
ὡν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τοὺς μὲν ἠγεμόνας ἀνεσταύρωσαν,
toûs δ’ ἄλλους δῆσαντες πέδαις, ἢν διὰ τὸν πόλε-
μον ἔτηγρώσαν χώραν, ἐξηνάγκαζον τοὺς ἰδίοις
πόνοις πάλιν ἐξημεροῦν.

Καρχηδόνιοι μὲν οὖν ἔτος τέταρτον πολεμούμενοι
tοῦτον τὸν τρόπον ἐκομίσαντο τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ.

70. Τῆς δ’ Ἀγαθοκλέους στρατείας εἰς Διβύνην
ἐπισημήναι ἄν τις τὸ τε παράδοξον καὶ τὴν εἰς
tὰ τέκνα γενομένην τιμωρίαν οἶον τῆς θείας προνοίας.
ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ τῆς Σικελίας ἠττηθείς καὶ τῆν πλείοτην

1 About November 1, 307 B.C.
2 Cp. Polybius, 7.2.4.
brought out Agathocles bound with chains. When 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. This man, then, concerned about his own safety, abandoned his sons, whom the soldiers at once slew when they learned of his escape; 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 transported to Sicily, were to receive Solus 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 children as if by divine providence. For although in Sicily he had been defeated and had lost the largest

3 A Carthaginian city on the north coast of Sicily about 12 miles east of Panormus.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπολέσας ἐπὶ τῆς Λιβύης μικρῷ
2 μέρει τοὺς προνευκηκότας κατεπολέμησεν. καὶ
τὰς μὲν ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πόλεις ἀπάσας ἀποβαλὼν
πρὸς Συρακούσας ἐπολιορκεῖτο, κατὰ δὲ τὴν
Λιβύην πασῶν τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων ἐγκρατῆς γενό-
μενος εἰς πολιορκίαν κατέκλευε τοὺς Καρχηδονίους,
tῆς τύχης ὠσπέρ ἐπίτηδες ἐπιδεικνυμένης τὴν
3 ἑδαν δύναμιν ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπηλπισμένων. εἰς τηλικαύ-
tην δ’ ὑπεροχὴν ἐλθόντος αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸν ’Οφέλλαν
φονεύσαντος, ὤντα φίλον καὶ ξένον, φανερῶς ἐπε-
σημάνατο τὸ δαιμόνιον ὧς διὰ τὴν εἰς τοῦτον παρα-
νομίαν τῶν ὑστερον αὐτῷ γεγενημένων τὸ θείον
ἐπιστήσας. τοὺς γὰρ αὐτοῦ μηνὸς καὶ τῆς αὐτῆς
ἡμέρας ’Οφέλλαν ἀνελὼν παρέλαβε τὴν δύναμιν
καὶ πάλιν τοὺς νῦν ἀπολέσας ἀπέβαλε τὸ στρα-
τόπεδον. καὶ τὸ πάντων ἰδιώτατον, ο θεὸς ὠσπέρ
ἀγαθὸς νομοθέτης διπλῆν ἔλαβε παρ’ αὐτοῦ τὴν
κόλασιν· ἔνα γὰρ φίλον ἄδικως φονεύσας δυεῖν νῦν
ἐστερῆθη, τῶν μετ’ ’Οφέλλα παραγενομένων προσ-
ενεγκάντων τὰς χείρας τοὺς νεανίσκοις. ταῦτα μὲν
οὐν ἡμῖν εἰρήσθω πρὸς τοὺς καταφρονοῦντας τῶν
τοιούτων.

71. Ὁ δ’ Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπειδὴ διεκομίσθη ταχέως
ἐκ τῆς Λιβύης εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν, μεταπεμφάμενος
μέρος τῆς δυνάμεως παρῆλθεν εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἀλγε-
σταίων πόλιν οὕςαν σύμμαχον. ἀπορούμενος δὲ
χρημάτων εἰσφέρειν ἤναγκαζε τοὺς εὐπόρους τὸ
πλεῖον μέρος τῆς ὑπάρξεως, οὕςας τῆς πόλεως τότε
2 μυριάνδρου. πολλῶν δ’ ἐπὶ τούτως ἀγανακτούντων
καὶ συντρεχόντως αὐτισσάμενος, τοὺς Ἀλγεσταίους
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part of his army, in Libya with a small portion of 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 confined 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 Ophellas 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 population of about ten thousand. Since many were angry at this and were holding meetings, he charged the

1 Cp. chap. 42.

1 τὴν θωτὴν Fischer.
Diodorus of Sicily

ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ δειναῖς περέβαλε συμφοραῖς τὴν πόλιν τοὺς μὲν γὰρ ἀπορωτάτους προαγαγὼν ἐκ τῶς τῆς πόλεως παρὰ τὸν Σκάμανδρον ποταμὸν ἀπέσφαξεν, τοὺς δὲ δοκοῦντας οὕσιαν κεκτήσανει μείζονα βασανίζων ἤνάγκαζε λέγειν ὅπόσα ἔχων τις τυγχάνει χρήματα, καὶ τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἔτροχίζε τοὺς δὲ εἰς τοὺς καταπέλτας ἐνδεσμεύσαν κατετόξευεν, ἐνίοτε δὲ ἀστραγάλους προστεθεὶς βιαίοτερον δειναῖς ἀλγηδοὺς περιέβαλλεν. ἔξευρε δὲ καὶ ἐτέραν τυμωρίαν ἐμφερῆ τῷ Φαλάριδος ταύρῳ κατεσκέυασε γὰρ κλάτην χαλκῆν ἀνθρωπίνου σώματος τύπον ἔχουσαν καὶ καθ' ἐκαστὸν μέρος κλεισὶ διελημμένην, εἰς ταῦταν δὲ ἐναρμόζων τοὺς βασανιζομένους ὑπέκαιε ζῶντας, τούτω διαφεροῦσας τῆς κατασκευῆς ταύτης παρὰ τὸν ταύρον, τῷ καὶ ὑστερηθαί τοὺς ἐν ταῖς ἀνάγκαις ἀπολλυμένους. τῶν δὲ γυναικῶν τῶν εὐπόρων τινῶν μὲν καρκίνους σῳδηροὺς τὰ σφυρὰ πλέξον συνετείνε, τινῶν δὲ τοὺς τυφθόν ἀπέτεμεν, ταῖς δὲ ἐγκύους πλυνθοὺς ἐπὶ τῆς ὁσφῶν ἐπιτεθεὶς τὸ ἐμβρυον ἀπὸ τοῦ βάρους ἐξεθλιβεν. τούτω δὲ τῷ τρόπῳ τὰ χρήματα πάντα τοῦ τυράννου ἠττοῦντος καὶ μεγάλου φόβου τῆς πόλεως ἐπέχοντος τινὲς μὲν αὐτοὺς συγκατέκαυσαν ὅ ταῖς οἰκίαις, τινὲς δὲ ἀγχόνη τὸ ζῆν ἐξέλιπον. ἡ μὲν οὖν Ἀγέστα τυχοῦσα μιᾶς ἡμέρας ἀτυχοῦσ ἡβηδὸν ἐθανατώθη. ὁ δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς παρθένους μὲν καὶ παῖδας εἰς τήν Ἰταλίαν διακομίσας ἀπέδωτο τοῖς Βρεττίοις, τῆς δὲ πόλεως οὔδε 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. 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 ἄσπαγαλοι are whips studded with bits of bone. Cp. Lucian, *Ass*, 38; Plutarch, *Moralia*, 1127 c.
ἀπολιπών, ἀλλὰ Δικαιόπολιν μετονομάσας ἐξωκεν οἰκητήριον τοῖς αὐτομόλοις.

72. Ἀκούσας γὰρ τὴν τρίν ψιῶν ἀναίρεσιν καὶ δι' ὄργησ ἐξων ἀπαντας τοὺς ἀπολελειμμένους κατὰ Λιβύην ἐπεμψε τῶν φίλων των ἐκς Συρακούσας πρὸς Ἀρτανδρίον τὸν ἀδελφὸν, διακελευσάμενος τοὺς τῶν συστρατευσάντων ἐπὶ Καρχηδόνα συνγείς ἀπαντας ἀποσφάξας. ταχὺ δὲ τούτον τὸ προσταχθὲν πουήσαντος ποικιλώτατον γενέσθαι συνέβη φόνον τῶν προγεγονότων· οὐ γὰρ μόνον τοὺς ἀκμάζοντας ταῖς ἥλικίαις ἀδελφοὺς ἢ πατέρας ἢ παίδας ἐξῆγεν ἐπὶ τὸν θάνατον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάππους καὶ τούτων, εἰ τύχω, καὶ πατέρας περίτων ἐσχατογήρους καὶ ταῖς ὀλίσθαις αἰσθήσεις διὰ τὸν χρόνον ἡδὴ παραλελυμένους, ἔτι δὲ κυπίου ραίδας ἐν ἄγκαλισι φερομένους καὶ τῆς ἐπιφερομένης αὐτοῖς συμφορᾶς οὐδεμίαν αἰσθήσεων λαμβάνοντας. ἢγοντό 1 δὲ καὶ γνακίκεσ ὡςαι μετείχον οἰκειότητος ἡ συγγενείας καὶ καθόλου πᾶς ὁ μέλλων τῇ καθ' αὐτὸν τιμωρία λύπην ἐμπούσαι τοῖς ἐπὶ τῆς Λιβυᾶς ἀπολειψθείσι. πολλοὶ δὲ πλήθους καὶ παντοίοι πρὸς τὴν βαλατταν ἀχέντως ἐπὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν καὶ τῶν σφαγέων ἐφεστῶτων δάκρυα καὶ δεήσεις καὶ βρήμος ἐγνέτο συμφορητός, ὡς μὲν ἀνθέλωι φονευμένων, ὡς δὲ ἐπὶ ταῖς τῶν πλησίων συμφοραίς ἐκπληττομένων καὶ ἀπὸ τὸ προσδοκώμενον οὐδὲν διαφέροντων ταῖς ψυχαῖς τῶν προσποθυν-1 ἢγοντο Dindorf: ἢγον.

1 The name (lit. “Just City”) is not found elsewhere.
of the city; but he changed the name to Dicacopolis \(307\) 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.
4 σκόντων. τὸ δὲ πάντων χαλεπώτατον, πολλῶν ἀναιρεθέντων καὶ παρὰ τὸν αἰγιαλὸν ἐρρυμένων τῶν σωμάτων οὔτε συγγενής οὐδεὶς οὔτε φίλος ἐτόλμα τινὰ κηδεύειν, φοβούμενος μὴ δόξη προσαγγέλειν ἑαυτὸν μετέχοντα τῆς ἐκείνων οἰκειότητος. 5 διὰ δὲ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν φονευθέντων ἐπὶ τοῦ κύματος συνέβη τὴν θάλασσαν ἑφ᾽ ἰκανὸν τόπον αἰματι κραθεῖσαν πόρρωθεν διαφαίνειν τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς τοῦ πάθους οἰμότητος.

73. Τοῦ δὲ ἐνιαυτοῦ χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθηναίοι μὲν ἦρχε Κόροιβος, ἐν Ῥώμῃ δὲ τὴν ὑπατον ἁρχὴν παρέλαβον Κόντος Μάρκιος καὶ Πόπλιος Κορήλιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Ἀντιγόνος ὁ βασιλεύς, τελευτήσαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ νεκτέρου τῶν ὑδῶν Φοινικῶν, τοῦτον μὲν βασιλικῶς ἔθαψε, τὸν δὲ Δημήτριον ἐκ τῆς Κύπρου μεταπεμφάμενον ἡθοποιεῖ τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἀντιγονίαν. ἔκρινε δὲ στρα-2 τεῦεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀθηναίαν. αὐτὸς μὲν οὖν τοῦ πεζοῦ στρατεύματος ἀφηγούμενος προῆγε διὰ τῆς Κοίλης Συρίας, ἔχων πεζοὺς μὲν πλείους τῶν ὀκτακισ-μυρίων, ἵππεῖς δὲ περὶ ὀκτακισχυλίων, ἑλεφαντας δὲ τρισὶ πλείους τῶν ὀγδοήκοντα τῷ δὲ Δημη-τρίῳ παραδόος τὸν στόλον συνέταξε συμπαραπλεῖν ἀμα πορευμένη τῇ δυνάμει, παρεσκευασμένων νεὼν τῶν ἀπασῶν μακρῶν μὲν ἐκατὸν πεντήκοντα, πο-ρίων δὲ στρατιωτικῶν ἐκατόν, ἐν οἷς ἐκομίζετο 3 βελῶν πλῆθος. τῶν δὲ κυβερνητῶν οἰομένων δεῖν
put to death before them. And what was most cruel of all, when many had been slain and their bodies had been cast out along the shore, neither kinsmen nor friends 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.  

73. When this year had passed, Coroebus became archon in Athens, and in Rome Quintus Marcius and Publius Cornelius succeeded to the consulship. While these held office King Antigonus, the younger of whose sons, Phoenix, had died, buried this son with royal honours; and, after summoning Demetrius from Cyprus, he collected his forces in Antigonia. He had decided to make a campaign against Egypt. So he himself took command of the land army and advanced through Coelē 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. 

3 An error by Diodorus or a copyist for Philip; cp. chap. 19. 5; Plutarch, Demetrius, 2. 1.

4 Continued from chap. 53. For the following campaign cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 19, 1-2; Pausanias, 1. 6. 6.

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ἀπομένειν1 τὴν τῆς Πλειάδος δύσιν δοκοῦσαν ἔσεθαι μεθ’ ἡμέρας ὀκτὼν, τούτως μὲν ἐπετίμησεν ὡς κατορρωδοῦσι τοὺς κωδύγους, αὐτὸς δὲ στρατοπεδεύων περὶ Γάζαν καὶ σπεύδων φθάσαι τὴν τοῦ Πτολεμαίου παρασκευὴν τοῖς μὲν στρατιώταις παρῆγγειλε δέχ’ ἡμερῶν ἔχειν ἐπιστῶσιν, ἐπὶ δὲ ταῖς καμήλοις ταῖς ἀθροισθέσαις ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀράβων ἐπέθηκε σῖτον μυριάδας μεδίμνων τρισκαίδεκα καὶ χόρτου πλῆθος τοῖς τετράποσι· τά τε βέλη καμίζων τοῖς ζεύγοις προῆγε διὰ τῆς ἐρήμου μετὰ κακοπαθείας διὰ τὸ πολλοῦς εἶναι τῶν τόπων τελματώδεις καὶ μάλιστα περὶ τὰ καλοίμενα Βάραθρα.

74. Οὐ δὲ περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον ἐκ τῆς Γάζης ἐκπλεύσαντες περὶ μέσας νύκτας τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εὐθίας οὔσης ἐφ’ ἡμέρας τινὰς ταῖς ταχύναυτούσις ναυῶν ἐρμοῦλκοιν τὰ ἱστορικὰ πόρια· ἐπειτα τῆς Πλειάδος περικαταλαμβανούσης αὐτοῦς καὶ πνεύματος ἐπιγενομένου βορίου συνέβη πολλὰ τῶν τετρημικῶν σκαθῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος κατενεχθῆναι παραβόλως ἐπὶ πόλιν ᾿Ραβίαν, οὗτος δυσ-2 προσόρμηστον καὶ τεναγώδη. τῶν δὲ πλοίων τῶν κομμάτων τὰ βέλη τὰ μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος συγκλυσθέντα διεφθάρη, τὰ δ’ ἐπαλινδρομησεν εἰς τὴν Γάζαν· τοῖς δὲ κρατίστοις τῶν σκαθῶν βιασάμενοι 3 διείσειν μέχρι τοῦ Κασίου. τούτῳ δὲ τοῦ μὲν Νεῖλου διέστηκεν οὐ μακράν, ἀλλὰ δὲ ἔστι καὶ κατὰ τὰς χειμερίους περιοστάσεις ἀπροσόρμηστον. διόπερ ἡμαγκάζοντο τὰς ἀγκύρας ἀφέντες ὡς ἃν ἐν ἰσον

1 ἀπομένειν Fischer: ἀπιδέων.
Pleiades,\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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 over-
took them and a north wind arose, so that many
of the quadriremes were driven dangerously by the
storm to Raphia,\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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 1, 30,
4-9, and 16, 48, 4-5, for accounts of the dangers of this region.
\textsuperscript{3} A day’s march south of Gaza.

\textsuperscript{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).

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σταδίους ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς ἀποσαλεύετιν, ἁμα πολλοὶς
περιεχόμενοι δεινοὶ· τοῦ μὲν γὰρ κλύδωνος ῥήγμω-
μένου τραχύτερον ἐκινδύνευον αὐτάνδρα τὰ σκάφη
συγκλυσθῆναι, τῆς δὲ γῆς οὐσὴς ἀπροσορμίστου
καὶ πολεμίας οὔτε ναῦς ἀκινδύνως ἢ προσπλεῖν
οὔτε τοὺς ἄνδρας προσνήξασθαι, τὸ δὲ μέγατον,
ἐλευθερεῖ τὸ εἰς πότον αὐτοῖς ὕδωρ, εἰς τοιαύτην
τε σπάνιν κατεκλείσθησαν ἢστε εἰ μίαν ἥμεραν ὁ
χειμὼν ἐπέμεινεν, πάντες ἄν τῷ δίεις διεφθάρησαν.

4 ἐν ἀθυμίᾳ δὲ ὄντων ἀπάντων καὶ προσδοκομηνής
ἡδὴ τῆς ἀπολείας τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα κατέπαυσεν, ἢ
δὲ μετ᾽ Ἀντιγόνον δύναμις καταντῆσασα πλησίον
οὐκ ὁ στόλος κατεστρατοπέδευσεν. ἐκβάντες οὖν ἐκ
τῶν σκαφών καὶ προσαναλαβόντες ἐαυτοὺς ἐν τῇ
στρατοπεδείᾳ προσέμενον τῶν νεών τὰς ἀποσπα-
σθείσας. διεφθάρῃ δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ σάλῳ τρία σκάφη
τῶν πεντηκοσίων, ἐξ ὧν ἐνιοῦ τῶν ἄνδρῶν διενήξαντο
πρὸς τὴν γῆν. ἐπείτα Ἀντέγονος μὲν προαγαγὼν
τὴν δύναμιν πλησίον τοῦ Νείλου κατεστρατοπέ-
δευσεν, ἀπέχων δύο σταδίους τοῦ ποταμοῦ.

75. Πτολεμαίος δὲ προκατεληφθὼς τοὺς εὐκα-
ροτάτους τόπους ἀσφαλέστατοι ϕυλακαῖς ἀπέστειλεν
τινας ἐν τοῖς κοντωτοῖς, παρακελευσάμενος προσ-
πλεῖν πλησίον τῆς ἐκβάσεως καὶ κηρύττειν ὃτι
dώσει τοῖς μεταβαλομένοις ἄντ᾽ Ἀντιγόνου, τῶν
μὲν ἴδιωτῶν ἐκάστοις δύο μνᾶς, τοῖς δὲ ἐφ᾽ ἡγε-
μονίας τεταγμένοις τάλαντον. γενομένων οὖν τῶν
κηρυγμάτων τοιούτων ἐνέπεσε τῆς ὁμοὶ πρὸς μετά-
θεσιν τοῖς μετ᾽ Ἀντιγόνου μισθοφόροις, ἐν οἷς καὶ
tῶν ἡγεμόνων πλείους ἰέπευς τοῦ μετὰ

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of about two stades \(^1\) 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 Antigonus 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 Antigonus led his army nearer to the Nile and camped at a distance of two stades \(^1\) 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 Antigonus, 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 Antigonus, 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.
\(^2\) ἑπειδή Capps, <προδύμους> εἶναι Fischer: εἶναι.
3 τῶν εἰς τὸ μεταβολῆς ἐπιθυμεῖν. πολλῶν δὲ πρὸς αὐτῶν αὐτομολούντων ὁ μὲν Ἀντίγονος ἐπιστήμας τῷ χείλει τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοξότας καὶ σφενδονήτας καὶ πολλὰ τῶν ὄξυβελυκῶν τοὺς προσπλέοντας ἐν τοῖς κοντωτοῖς ἀνέστηλε· τῶν δὲ αὐτομολούντων συλλαβῶν τινας δεινῶς ἤκίσατο, βουλόμενος καταπλῆξαι τοὺς τῆς ὁμοίας ὁρμῆς ἀντεχομένους.

4 καὶ προσλαμβάνω τὰ καθυστεροῦντα τῶν σκαφῶν προσέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ καλούμενον Ψευδόστομον, νομίζων ἑνταῦθα δυνῆσεθαι τινὰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἀποβιβάσαι. εὐρῶν δὲ πρὸς αὐτῷ φυλακὴν ἱσχυρὰν καὶ τοῖς τῷ ὀξυβέλεσι καὶ τοῖς ἁλλοις παντολοί βέλεσιν ἀνειργόμενοι ἀπέπλευσεν περικαταλμῆσαι· οὐδὲν μεταφέροντας ἐπὶ τὴν τούτοις κατασκευασμένην τοῦτον τοῦτον νικῶν. ἔπειτα παραγείλα τοῖς κυβερνήταις ἀκολουθεῖν τῇ στρατηγῷ νηπὶ προσέχοντας τῇ λαμπτῆρί προσέπλευσεν ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Νεῖλου τὸ καλούμενον Φατνυτικοῦ. ἡμέρας δὲ γενομένης ἐπειδὴ πολλαὶ τῶν νεών ἀπεπλανήθησαν, ἠναγκάσθη ταύτας περιμένειν καὶ τὰς μάλιστα ταχυναυτούσας τῶν ἱκολουθηκυιῶν ἐξαποστέλλειν ἐπὶ τὴν τούτων ἔρημον.

76. Διότι πρὸς τὸν Πτολεμαῖον πυθόμενον τῶν κατάπλου τῶν πολεμιῶν ἦκον ὀξέως βοηθήσοντες καὶ τὴν δύναμιν διασκευάζοντες ἔστησαν παρὰ τῶν αἰγυπτίων. δὲ δὴ Δημήτριος ἀποτυχὼν καὶ ταύτης τῆς ἐκβάσεως καὶ τῆς συνάπτουσας παραλλὰ ἄκοιν ἔλεσε καὶ λίμνας ὑφανόμεθα φυσικῶς ἐπαλινδρόμει παντί ἐπὶ τῶν στόλων. καὶ ἐπεπούλατον βορέων λαμπροῦ καὶ τοῦ κλίδον εἰς ὕψος αἰρομένου τρία μὲν σκάφη τῶν τετραγωνίων καὶ τῶν στρατιωτικῶν πορίων τινά κατὰ τὸ αὐτὸ βιασύνων ὑπὸ τοῦ κύματος ἐπὶ τὴν 342
to desire a change. But when many were going over 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, 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."
Diodorus of Sicily

γὰρ ἐξεβράσθη καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαίον ὑπο-χείρια κατέστη· αἷ δὲ ἀλλαὶ ἐκβιασμένων τῶν πληρωμάτων διεσώθησαν πρὸς τὴν 'Αντίγονον 3 στρατοπεδείαν. τῶν δὲ περὶ τὸν Πτολεμαίον δι-ειληφότων πᾶσαν τὴν περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐκβασιν φυλακαίς ἱσχυραῖς καὶ πολλῶν μὲν σκαφῶν πο-ταμίων αὐτῶ παρεσκευασμένων, πάντων δὲ τούτων ἐχόντων βέλη παντοία καὶ τοὺς χρησομένους αὐτοῖς ἄνδρας οἰ περὶ τὸν 'Αντίγονον οὐ μετρίως ἠπο-4 ροῦντο· ἢ γὰρ ναυτικὴ δύναμις ἀχρηστὸς ἦν αὐτῶις προκατειλημμένου τοῦ Πηλούσιακοῦ στόματος ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, τὸ τε πεζὸν στράτευμα τὴν ὄρμην ἀπρακτον εἰχε τῷ μεγέθει τοῦ ποταμοῦ διεργό-μενον, τὸ δὲ μέγιστον, ἡμερῶν ἤδη συχνῶν διεληλυ-θυμῶν ὑπολείπειν ἤδη συνέβαινε τὸν τε σιτῶν καὶ 5 τὰ χορτάσματα τοῖς κτήνεσι. διὰ δὴ ταῦτα τῆς δυνάμεως ἀθυμούσης παρακαλῶν τὸ στρατόπεδον καὶ τοὺς ἅγεμόνας 'Αντίγονος προέθηκε βουλήν πότερον συμφέρει μένειν καὶ διαπολεμῶν, ἢ νῦν μὲν ἐπανελθῶν εἰς Συρίαν, ὥστερον δὲ κάλλιον παρασκευασμένους στρατεύσαι καθ' ὁν ἀν χρόνον 6 ἐλάχιστος ὁ Νεῖλος εἶναι δόξῃ. πάντων δὲ κατε-εξεθέντων ἐπὶ τὸ τὴν ταχύστην ἀπιέναι παρήγγειλε τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀναζευγνύειν καὶ ταχὺ πάλιν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Συρίαν, συμπαραπλέοντος αὐτῶ καὶ τοῦ στόλου σπανός. Πτολεμαῖος δὲ μετὰ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν τῶν πολεμίων περιχαρῆς γενόμενος καὶ θύσας τοῖς θεοῖς χαριστήρα τοὺς φίλους εἰστία 7 λαμπρῶς. καὶ πρὸς μὲν τοὺς περὶ Σέλευκον καὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Κάσανδραν ἐγραφῆ περὶ τῶν εὐτυχημάτων καὶ περὶ τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν πρὸς αὐτὸν αὐτο-
violently upon the land by the waves and came into 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 entertained 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 παρακαλών Capps: παραλαβὼν. Fischer in apparatus suggests παραλαβὼν κατὰ τὸ σ. τοὺς ἦ.
μολησάντων, αυτὸς δὲ τὸ δεύτερον ἡγωνισμένος ὑπὲρ τῆς Αἰγύπτου καὶ νομίσας δορίκητον ἐχειν τὴν χώραν ἐπανῆλθεν εἰς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν.

77. Ἀμα δὲ τούτου πραπτομένους Διονύσιος δι τῆς Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ τύραννος ἔτελευτησεν ἄρριξας ἐτη πρισὶκοντα δύο, τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενοι οἱ νῦι Οξάθρας καὶ Κλέαρχος ἦρξαν ἐτη ἐπτακαίδεκα.

Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Σικελίαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς ἐπήκει τὰς ὅπτ’ αὐτὸν πόλεις ἀσφαλιζόμενοι φρουρᾶς καὶ χρῆμα πραπτομενος σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μήποτε διὰ τὰς γεγενημένας περὶ αὐτὸν ἀτυχίας ὀρμήσωσιν 2 οἱ Σικελιώται πρὸς τὴν αὐτονομίαν. καθ’ ὃν δὴ χρόνων Πασίφιλος ὁ στρατηγός, ἀκούσας τὴν τῶν Ἀγαθοκλέους νιῶν ἀναίρεσιν καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Δι- βύνη έλαπτώματα, τοῦ μὲν δυνάστου κατεφρόνησε, πρὸς δὲ Δεινοκράτην ἀποστὰς καὶ φιλίαν αὐτῷ συνθεμένος τὰς τῇ πόλεις ἃς ἦν πεπιστευμένος δια- κατέσχεν καὶ τῆς μετ’ αὐτοῦ δύναμιν ἐλπίζει ψυχ─ 3 Αγαθήσας ἀλλοτρίαν κατεσκέυασε τοῦ τυράννου. δ’ Ἀγαθοκλῆς πανταχόθεν τῶν ἑλπίδων περικοπτο- μένων οὐτως ἐσπειράθη τῇ ψυχῇ ὡστε διαπρε- βεύσασθαι πρὸς Δεινοκράτην καὶ παρακαλεῖν ἐπὶ τοῦτο συνθῆκας ποιῆσασθαι, ἐκχωρήσας μὲν τῆς δυναστείας Ἀγαθοκλέα, παραδοῦναι δὲ τὰς Συρα- κούσας τοῖς πολίταις καὶ μηκέτι εἶναι φυγάδα Δεινοκράτην, ἐξαιρετα δὲ δοθῇ τῶν ἐρυμάτων

1 'Οξάθρας Wesseling (c.p. Book 17. 34. 2 'Οξάθρας): ξαθρασ. 346
him; and he himself, having finished the second struggle for Egypt and convinced that the country was his as a prize of war, returned to Alexandria.

77. While these events were taking place, Dionysius, the tyrant of Heraclea Pontica, died after having ruled for thirty-two years; and his sons, Oxathras and Clearchus, succeeding to his tyranny, ruled for seventeen years.

In Sicily 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

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.
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ Ο ΣΙΚΥΛΟΣ

'Αγαθοκλῆς δύο, Θέρμα καὶ Κεφαλοειδίου καὶ τήν χώραν τήν τούτων.

78. Θαυμάσαι δ' ἂν τις εἰκότως ἐν τούτοις πῶς 'Αγαθοκλῆς, ὑποστατικὸς εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους πάσιν γενόμενος καὶ μηδέποτ' ἔκαστον ἐν ταῖς ἐσχάταις προσδοκίαις ἀπελπίσας, τότε δειλωθεὶς ἀκούντες παρεχώρησε τοῖς πολεμίοις τῆς τυραννίδος, ὑπὲρ ἧς πόλεως καὶ μεγάλου κυνδύνους προηγούντατο, καὶ τὸ πάντων παραλογότατον, Συρακούσων τε κυριεύσας καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων καὶ ναυῶν καὶ χρήματα κεκτημένον καὶ δύναμιν σύμμετρον, ἐξήσθενε τοῖς λογοσμοῖς, οὐδὲν τῶν γενομένων περὶ 2 Διονύσιον τὸν τύραννον μνησθεὶς. τούτων γάρ ποτε συνδιωκθέντος εἰς περίστασιν ὁμολογομένως ἀπεγνωσμένην καὶ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐπηρτημένων κυνδύνων ἀπελπίσαντος μὲν τὰ κατὰ τὴν δυναστείαν, μέλλοντος δ' ἐκ τῶν Συρακούσων ἐξειπεύειν πρὸς ἐκουσίου φυγήν, ὡς ἠκούσατος τῶν φίλων ἐπιλαβόμενος τῆς ὀρμῆς "Διονύσιε," φησίν, "καλῶν 3 ἐντάφιον ἡ τυραννίς." παραπλησίως δε τούτῳ καὶ ὁ κηδεσσὶς Μεγακλῆς ἀπεφήνατο πρὸς αὐτόν, εἰπὼν ὅτι δεὶ τὸν ἐκ τυραννίδος ἐκπίπτοντα τοῦ σκέλους ἐλκόμενον ἀπιέναι καὶ μὴ κατὰ προαίρεσιν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι. ὡπδε τούτων τῶν παρακλήσεων ὁ Διονύσιος μετεωρισθεὶς ἐνεκαρτέρησε πάσι τοῖς δοκοῦσι εἴναι δεινοῖς καὶ τὴν μὲν ἄρχην μείζονα κατεσκεύασεν, αὐτός δὲ ἐν τοῖς ταύτης καλοῖς ἐγγυράσας ἀπέλυτε τοῖς ἐκγόνοις μεγίστην τῶν κατὰ τὴν Ἐπιρώτην δυναστείαν.

79. 'Αγαθοκλῆς δ' ἐπ' οὔδεν τούτων μετεω-

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1 In Book 14. 8. 4-6 the words of Heloris are given as here; 348
Agathocles two designated fortresses, Therma and 306 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, Heloris, 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. Encouraged by these exhortations, Dionysius 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.
μισθείς ούδὲ τὰς ἀνθρωπινὰς ἐλπίδας ἐξελέγχας τῇ πείρᾳ τηλικαύτην ἀρχὴν ἐκδοτον ἐποίει ταύταις τοὺς ὀμολογίας. ταύτας δὲ ἀσυνελέστους συνέβη γενέσθαι τῇ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλέους προαιρέσει κυραβείσας, διὰ δὲ τὴν Δεινοκράτους πλεονεξίαν μὴ προσδεχεθεὶς σωσ. οὕτως γὰρ μοναρχίας ἦν ἐπιθυμητὴς τῆς μὲν ἐν ταῖς Συρακούσαις δημοκρατίας ἀλλότριος ἤν, τῇ δὲ ἴγγεμονίᾳ τῇ τότε ύστη περὶ αὐτοῦ εὐαρεστείτο ἀφηγεῖτο γὰρ πεξὼν μὲν πλειόνων τῇ δισμυρίῳ, ἱππέων δὲ τρισχιλίων, πόλεων δὲ πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων, ὡστε αὐτὸν μὲν καλεῖσθαι τῶν φυγάδων στρατηγὸν, τῇ δὲ ἀληθεία βασιλικὴν ἔχειν ὑπεροχὴν, τῆς ἐξουσίας ύστης περὶ αὐτοῦ αὐτοκράτορος. εἰ κατέλθω τῇ εἰς τὰς Συρακούσαις, πάντως ἀναγκαῖον ἦν ἴδιωτὴν ὑπάρχειν καὶ ἕνα τῶν πολλῶν ἀριθμεῖσθαι, τῆς αὐτονομίας ἀγαπάσης τῇ ἱσότητα, ἐν τῇ δὲ χειροτονίαις ὑπὸ τοῦ τυχόντος δημαγωγοῦ παρενημερείσθαι, τοῦ πλήθους ἀντικειμένου ταῖς ὑπεροχαῖς τῶν ἀνδρῶν τῶν ἀγόντων παρρησίαν. διόπερ Ἀγαθοκλῆς μὲν δικαίως ἦν λέγοντα λειτουρία τῆς τῆς τυράννοις τάξιν, Δεινοκράτης δὲ αὐτοῦ εἶναι νομίζοντο τῶν ὑπεροχῶν τῷ δυνάμει καταρθωθέντων. οὕτως γὰρ, συνεχῶς Ἀγαθοκλέους διαπρεσβευομένου περὶ τῶν ὀμολογίων καὶ δεομένου συνχωρήσαι τὰ δύο φρούρια πρὸς καταβίσωσιν, ἅπερ προφάσεις εὐλόγους κατεσκεύαζε δὲ ἄν διέκοπτε τὰς ἐλπίδας τῶν ὀμολογίων, ποτὲ μὲν ἀποφαινόμενος ἐκ Σικελίας αὐτὸν ἀπαλλάττεσθαι, ποτὲ δὲ τὰ τέκνα πρὸς ὀμηρίαν ἢ αὐτῶν. δὲ Ἀγαθοκλῆς γνών ἀυτοῦ τὴν ἐπίνοιαν πρὸς μὲν τῶν φυγάδων διεπέμπετο κατηγορῶν τοὺς

1 ἐποίει ταύτας Post, ἐποίειτο Dindorf: πεποῖηται.
consideration and failing to test his mortal hopes by 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 elections 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 Deinocrates 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 purpose, he sent to the exiles and accused Deinocrates
Δεσικράτους ώς διακωλύοντος αὐτοῦ τυχεὶν αὐτοῦς τῆς αὐτονομίας, πρὸς δὲ Καρχηδονίους πρεσβευτὰς ἀποστείλας συνέθετο τὴν εἰρήνην ἐφ᾽ ὦς τὰς πόλεις κομίσασθαι τοὺς Φοῖνικας πάσας τὰς πρότερυν ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦς γεγενημένας· ἀντὶ δὲ τούτων ἔλαβε παρὰ Καρχηδονίων χρυσὸν μὲν εἰς ἀργυρίῳ λόγον ἀναγόμενον ἀριστοκράτων ταλάντων, ὡς δὲ Τίμωρος φήσαι, ἐκατὸν πεντήκοντα, σίτου δὲ μεδίμνων εἰκοσι μυριάδας.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Σικελίαν ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

80. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Σαμνίται μὲν Σάρμαν καὶ Καλατίαν πόλεις Ῥωμαίοις συμμαχοῦσις ἐκπολιορκήσαντες ἕξηνδραποδίσαντο· οἱ δ᾽ ὑποτευχόμενοι ἄδραις εἰς τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἐμβαλόντες πληρονομοῦσιν Σιλβίου πόλεως κατεστρατοπέδευσαν. Ἀπὸ τοῦτος γενόμενοι τῇ τῶν Σαμνίτων χώραν ἐπήλθον δενδροτομοῦντες καὶ πάντα τόπον καταφθείροντες· πολλὰ γὰρ ἔτη τῆς Ῥώμης πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ έθνος διαπολεμοῦσις ὑπὲρ τῆς ἤγερμονίας ἠλπιζοῦν τῶν ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας κτήσεων στερήσαντες τοὺς πολεμίους ἀναγκάσεων εἰξαί τοῖς ἀλέεπενοι. διὸ καὶ πέντε μῆνας καταναλώσαν·

1 ἀναγόμενον added by Fischer, cp. Books 16. 56. 6; 17. 71. 1. 352
of hindering them from gaining their independence, 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 inhabitants; and the consuls with strong armies invaded Iapygia and camped near Silvium.² 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.

² καὶ Καλατίαν Wesseling, καὶ Καλατίαν or καὶ Ἀτήναν Mommsen: καὶ Ἀτην RX, καὶ Ἀτην F.
³ γενόμενοι added by Kallenberg.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

tes eis tìn tìs polemías γῆς katafthoràv tás te épaulesc scheidòn ápássas épypolòresan kai tìn χώran éxigérgasen, òfaiôsan tes òan to dynámenvon énegkevn òmerov karptòv. méta ðè taúta tois ðèn 'Anagnítas1 òdikímatas poieúsc polemov kathigiein- lana, Òfouúnwana ðè ekpolioriskíantes ðepedonta tìn χώran.

81. Toù ð' énnavsíon chrónou dielhlythotov 'Athen- ynov mèn ðrhkev Òdýénttos, ðn 'Rómny ð' úppërchn ðpatoi Leukivos Òostómimos kai Tiberíov Mnóiko. ëpi ðè toútow 'Rodíov òenesth polemos ðros 2 'Antígônov dià toiaúta tinas aiðias. ò poleis ðò tòv 'Rodíov òschvousa vautikais dynâmves kai poli-
tevoméne kýllista tòv 'Ellenovn perimáchhtov tôs dynástais kai básileus ón, ékástou opeúdton est òn òutoù2 filian prôslambánei. prour môv ðè pòrrowvèn to sýmféron kai prôs òpantas kat' ðiánav sunvthieméne tìn filiàv tòv prôs álhl-3 lous tôs dynástais polemov ou meteîxen. diòper sunvébaovn òutnh timásthav mèn ûf' ékástou básili-
kaís dòreav, òghousan ðè polûn chrónon elrhíhyn megalhýn épídovou lâbev ðros aúxhav. ëpi tosoú-
tovn gàp prôelhlythei dynâmewos òsòth' úpér mèn tòv 'Ellenovn ðihia tòn prôs tôus peiratás polemov épanaréthai kai katharán paréxeiav tòv kak-
ougyvon tìn thálattan, tòn ðè plèstovn òschúsanta tòvwn mnémonoynêménov 'Aléxandrov prôtymhísanv' au-
tìn máliota tòn polewov kai tìn ðpèr ólhy tòs

1 'Anagnítas Rhodoman, ép. Livy, 9. 43: Aignítas RX, Aignítas F.
2 aútoù Post: aútoù.
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 Anagnitae, who were acting unjustly, and taking Frusino they distributed the land.\footnote{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.}

81. When this year had passed, Euxenippus became archon in Athens, and in Rome Lucius Postumius and Tiberius Minucius were consuls.\footnote{Euxenippus was archon in 305/4 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.} While these held office war arose between the Rhodians and Antigonus for some such reasons as these.\footnote{The narrative is continued from chap. 76. For the Rhodian campaign cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 21-22.} 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
Diodorus of Sicily

basileias diathèkēn èkei thésoi kai tαllα thau-
imáζεiν kai προάγειν εἰς ύπεροχήν. οἱ δ' οὖν ἹΡόδιοι πρὸς πάντας τοὺς δυνάστας συντεθεμένους τὴν φιλίαν διετήρουν μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ἐκτὸς ἐγκλήμα-
tos δικαίων, ταῖς δὲ εὐνοίας ἔρεπον μάλιστα πρὸς ἩΠολεμαίῶν· συνέβαλε γὰρ αὐτοῖς τῶν τε προσόδων τὰς πλείστας εἶναι διὰ τοὺς εἰς Ἀἰγύπτων πλέοντας ἐμπόρους καὶ τὸ σύνολον τρέφεσθαι τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς βασιλείας.

82. Ὅ δ' οὖν συνορῶν ὡς Ἀντίγονος καὶ σπεύδων αὐτοὺς ἀποστάσας τῆς πρὸς ἑκείνον ἐπιπλοκῆς τὸ μὲν πρῶτον πρεσβεύσατας ἀπέστειλε καὶ τὸν καμάρον ὑπὲρ τῆς Κύπρου διεπολέμηκε πρὸς ἩΠολεμαίων, ἀξιῶν αὐτῶν συμμαχεῖν καὶ ναῦς συναποστείλαι τῷ 2 Δημητρίῳ· οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν ἀπέστειλε τινὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν μετὰ νεων, συντάξας τοὺς πλέοντας εἰς Ἀἰγύπτων ἐκ τῆς ἸΡόδου κατάγειν καὶ περιαρείσθαι τὰ φορτία· τούτου δὲ ἐκβληθέντος ὑπὸ τῶν 'Ροδίων φόρος αὐτοὺς ἀδίκου κατηχήθαι πολέμου διπειλήσατο πολιορκήσειν δυνάμεισιν ἀδραίσι τὴν πόλιν. οἱ δ' ἹΡόδιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐψηφίσαντο μεγάλας αὐτῶν τιμὰς καὶ πέμψαντες πρέσβεις ἤξιον μὴ βιάσασθαι τὴν πόλιν προσπεσεῖν1 παρὰ τὰς συνθήκες εἰς τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς ἩΠολεμ-
μαίων. τραχύτερον δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀπαντώντος καὶ τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἐκπέμψαντος μετὰ δυνά-
mεως καὶ πολιορκητικῶν ὄργανων φοβηθέντες τὴν

1  προσπεσεῖν Dindorf: προσπεσεῖν.

1 Alexander entrusted certain memoranda to Craterus (Book 18. 4. 1), but these were not a will, and Diodorus'
testament disposing of his whole realm and in other 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 inclined 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 Antigonus 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 Demetrius; 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, Antigonus, 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 Antigonus 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).
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΣ ΟΥΣΙΚΩΛΟΥ

ὑπεροχήν τοῦ βασιλέως τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπέστειλαν πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον, φήσαντες συμπολεμήσειν Ἀντιγόνων πρὸς Πτολεμαίων· φίλε δὲ ἐκείνος ὄμορφος ἐκατόν ἦτει τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους καὶ τοῖς λυμέσι δέχεσθαι τὸν στόλον προσέταττεν, ὑπολαβόντες ἐπιβουλεύσεις αὐτὸν τῇ πόλει, τὰ πρὸς πόλεμον 4 παρεσκευάζοντο. Δημήτριος δὲ πᾶσαν τὴν δύναμιν ἀθραίσας εἰς τὸν ἐν Λωρώμοις λιμένα στόλον ἐξῆρτυ πρὸς τὸν ἐπίπλουν τὸν ἐπὶ τῆν Ῥώδην. εἰχε δὲ ναῦς μακρὰς μὲν παντοίας μεγέθει διακοινίας, ὑπηρετικὰ δὲ πλεῖστο τῶν ἐκατῶν ἐβδομύκοντα; ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἐκομιζόντο στρατιῶται βραχὺ λειπόμενοι τῶν τετρακισίμων συν ἱππεύσαι καὶ τοὺς συμμαχοῦσιν πειραταῖς. ὑπήρχε δὲ καὶ βελῶν παντοίων πλήθος καὶ πάντων τῶν πρὸς πολιορκίαν χρησίμων 5 μεγάλη παρασκευή. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων ἰδιωτικὰ πόρια συνηκολούθηε τῶν ταῖς ἄγοραις χρωμένων βραχὺ λειπόμενα τῶν χιλίων· πολλὰ γὰρ ἐτη τῆς χώρας τῆς Ῥώδην ἀπορθήτου γεγενεμένης συν- ἔρρει πανταχόθεν πλήθος τῶν εἰσωθότων ὁφελείας ἠδίας ἦγεοθαί τὰ πολεμουμένων ἀτυχήματα.

83. Ὁ μὲν οὖν Δημήτριος ὀσπερ εἰς τινα ναυ- μαχίαν ἐκτάξας τὸν στόλον καταπληκτικῶς προ- ρητεύσας μὲν ἐποίησε τὰς μακρὰς ναῦς, ἠχοῦσας ἐπὶ ταῖς πρώραις τοὺς τρισπιθάμους τῶν δεξιοτέρων, ἐπακολουθεῖν δὲ τὰς στρατιωτικὰς καὶ τὰς ἱππη- γούς ῥυμουλκομένας ὑπὸ τῶν ταῖς εἰρεσίαις χρω- 358
BOOK XX. 82. 3—83. 1

frightened by the superior power of the king that at first they sent to Demetrius, saying that they would join Antigonus 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, 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 unplundered 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 length; 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 Λωρύμως Palmer, cp. Book 17. 83. 7: Ελωρύμως.
μένων, ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν πειρατῶν πόρια καὶ τὰ τῶν ἐμπόρων καὶ ἀγοραίων, ὑπεράγοντα τῷ πλῆθει, καθάπερ προείρηται, ὡστε πάντα τὸν ἀνά μέσον τότον τῆς τε νῆσου καὶ τῆς ἀντικειμένης παραλίας συμπεπληρωμένον φαίνεσθαι τοῖς πλοίοις καὶ πολλῶν φόβοι καὶ κατάπληξιν παρέχεσθαι τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως θεωροῦσιν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ στρατιώται τῶν Ῥώδιων διειληφότες τὰ τείχη τοῦ ἐσόπλου ἐκαραδόκουν τῶν πολεμιῶν, προσβύται δὲ καὶ γυναῖκες ἀπὸ τῶν ὀικίων ἀφεώρων, σοφῆς τῆς πόλεως θεατροειδοὺς, πάντες δὲ τὸ τε μέγεθος τοῦ στόλου καὶ τὴν αὐγήν τῶν ἀποστιλθώντων ὄπλων καταπληττόμενοι περὶ τῶν ὅλων οὐ μετρώς ἡγομένων.

3 εἰδὼς ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος κατέπλευσεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον, ἀποβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν κατεστρατοπέδευσεν πλησίον τῆς πόλεως, ἐκτὸς βέλους πουσάμενος τὴν παρεμβολήν. εὐθὺς δὲ τῶν πειρατῶν καὶ τῶν ἄλων τοὺς εὐθέτους ἐξέπεμψε πορθήσοντας τὴν νῆσον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ βάλατταν. ἐδειδροτομήσε δὲ καὶ τὴν πλησίον χώραν καὶ καθείλε τὰς ἐπάυλεις, ἐξ ὧν αὐχύρωσε τὴν στρατοπεδείαν, περιλαβὼν τριπλῶν χάρακε καὶ σταυρώμασί πυκνοῖς καὶ μεγάλοις, ὡστε τὴν τῶν πολεμιῶν βλάβην χγνεσθαι τῶν ἱδίων ἀσφάλειαν. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα πάση τῇ δυνάμει καὶ τοῖς πληρώμασιν ἔχωσεν ἐν ὅληγοις ἡμέραις τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς πόλεως διαλεύποιν πρὸς τὴν ἐκβασιν καὶ κατεσκεύασε λυμένα ταῖς ναυσίν ἀρκοῦντα.

4. Οἱ δὲ Ῥώδιοι μέχρι μὲν τινος πρέσβεις ἐκ πέμποντες ἥξιον μηδὲν πρᾶξαι κατὰ τῆς πόλεως

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1 δὲ after οὐσὶς omitted by Dindorf.
2 δὲ added by Dindorf.
also the cargo-ships of the pirates and of the mer-
chants 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 theatre ¹; 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
twain, 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

¹ Cp. Book 19. 45. 3.
ἀνήκεστον· ὥς δ' οὖνεις αὐτοῖς προσεῖχεν, ἀπογνών-
τες τὰς διαλύσεις ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς πρὸς
Πτολεμαίον καὶ Ἀντίγκουνθον καὶ Κάσσανδρον, ἀξι-
ούντες βοηθεῖν, ὡς τῆς πόλεως προπολεμοῦσης 1
2 ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν. τῶν δ' ἐν τῇ πόλει κατοικοῦντων
παροίκων καὶ ξένων δόντες ἐξουσίαν τοὺς βουλο-
μένους συναγωνίζεσθαι, τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀξιόστοις
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἐξέπεμψαν, ἁμα μὲν τῆς τῶν ἀναγ-
καίων ἐνδείας προνοηθέντες, ἁμα δὲ καὶ τοῦ μηδένα
τῇ καταστάσει δυσχεραίνοντα γίνεσθαι τῆς πόλεως
προδότην. ἀριθμὸν δὲ ποιησάμενοι τῶν δυναμένων
ἀγωνίζεσθαι πολιτῶν μὲν εὐθὸν περὶ ἕξακισχίλιοι,
3 τῶν δὲ παροίκων καὶ ξένων εἰς χιλίους. ἐξηρά-
ναντο δὲ καὶ τῶν δούλων τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀγαθῶς
γενομένους ἐν τοῖς κυνδύνοις ἀγοράσαντας παρὰ
τῶν δεσποτῶν ἐλευθέρους 3 καὶ πολίτας ἐναὶ· ἔγρα-
ψαν δὲ καὶ τῶν τελευτησάντων ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τὰ
μὲν σῶματα δημοσία ἔπετεσθαί, τοὺς δὲ γονεῖς 3
καὶ παῖδας τρέφεσθαι λαμβάνοντας τὴν χορήγιαν
ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ ταμεῖου, καὶ τὰς μὲν παρθένους
dημοσία προκιζέσθαι, τοὺς δὲ νύσσι ἐν ἑλικίᾳ
gενομένους ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ στεφανῶσαι τοὺς Διονύ-
4 σίους πανοπλία. διὰ δὲ τούτων ἐκκαλεσάμενοι τὰς
ἀπάντων προθυμίας εἰς τὸ τοὺς κυνδύνους ὑπομένειν
eὐψύχως, ἐποιήσαντο καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τὴν ἐνδεχο-
μένην παρασκευὴν. ὅμοιοι οὖν γὰρ τὸ πλῆθος
οἱ μὲν εὐποροὶ χρῆμα 3 εἰσέφερον, οἱ δὲ τεχνίται
τὰς αὐτῶν ἐπιστήμας παρεῖΔχοντο πρὸς τήν τῶν

1 προπολεμοῦσης Wesseling: προπολεμοῦσης.
city; but as no one paid any heed to these, they gave up hope of a truce and sent envoys to Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander, begging them to give aid and saying that the city was fighting the war on their behalf. 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 emancipate 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

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2 ἔλευθερον: Capps: ἐλευθερόν.
2 Fischer suggests the addition of καὶ γυναῖκας after γυνηῖς,
ep. Book 17. 11. 5.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

σπλων κατασκευήν, ἀπας δ' ἦν ἑνεργός, τῇ φιλο-
5 τιμίᾳ τοὺς ἄλλους ύπερθέσθαι σπεύδων. διόπερ οἱ
μὲν ἐγώνοντο περὶ τοὺς ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ πετροβόλους,
οἱ δὲ περὶ τὴν τῶν ἄλλων κατασκευὴν, τινὲς δὲ τὰ
πεπονηκότα τῶν τειχῶν ἐπεσκεύαζον, πλεύστοι δὲ
λίθους πρὸς τὰ τείχη φέροντες ἐσώρευον. ἐξῆ-
πεμφανὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀριστα πλευσοῦν νεὼν τρεῖς
ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς παρακομίζοντας αὐτοῖς
6 ἀγορᾶς ἐμπόρους. αὐταὶ δὲ παραδόξως ἐπιφανείσαι
πολλὰ μὲν πλοῖα τῶν ἐπὶ τὴν προνομὴν τῆς χώρας
ἀφελείας χάριν πλεύστων ἐμπόρων κατεπόντωσαν,
οὐκ οἶγε δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν κατασκοπῶσαν
συνέκαυσαν, καὶ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων τὰ δυνάμενα
δοῦναι λύτρον παρεκόμιζον εἰς τὴν πόλιν· συνέθεντο
γὰρ οἱ 'Ῥόδιοι πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον ὡστε ἀλλήλοις
διδόναι λύτρον ἐλευθέρου μὲν χιλίας δραχμάς, δοῦ-
λον δὲ πεντακοσίας.

85. Πρὸς τὰς θέσεις τῶν ὁργάνων δὲ ὁ Δη-
μήτριος ἄφθονον ἔχων ἀπάντων χωρηγίαν ἥρξατο
κατασκευάζειν δύο χελώνας, τὴν μὲν πρὸς τοὺς πε-
τροβόλους, τὴν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς ὀξυβελεῖς, ἀμφοτέρας
δὲ ταύτας ἐτὶ δύο πλοίων φορτηγῶν διαβεβη-
κυλίας κατεξενυμένων,1 δύο δὲ πύργους τετραστέ-
γους ὑπερέχοντας τοῖς ὑψεῖ τῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος
πύργων, ἐκάτερον δὲ τούτων ἐπὶ δύο πλοίων ἵσων2
βεβηκότα καὶ κατειλημμένον ὡς ἐν τῷ προσ-
ἀγεῖ ἡ στάσις ἐκατέρα τῶν πλευρῶν ἱσόρροπον
2 ἐκτὸς τὸ βάρος. κατασκεύασε δὲ καὶ χάρακα πλωτὸν
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every man was active, each striving in a spirit of 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 everything 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, 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 κατεζευγμένον: "mounted on two cargo vessels and fastened securely."

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1 διαβεβηκών κατεζευγμένων Geer, διαβεβηκών καὶ κατεζευγμένων Fischer: διαβεβηκότων καὶ κατεζευγμένων.
2 ιδιον Madvig, Fischer.
1. Διονίσιος τής Σικυώνης

2. τετραπεδῶν ἐξιλῶν ἐπικαθηλωμένων, ὡς προ-

3. τετράπους κωλύκη τοῦς πολεμίους ἐπιπλέοντας ἐμβολᾶς διδόναι τοῖς φέροντι τὰς μηχανὰς πλοῖοις.

4. ἐν ὃς δὲ ταῦτα τὴν συντέλειαν ἐλάμβανειν, ἀδροίσας τοὺς ἀδροτάτους τῶν λέμβων καὶ τούτους κατα-

5. φράξας σανίς καὶ θυρίδας κλειστὰς κατασκευάζας ἐνέθετο μὲν τῶν τριστήθημιν ὁξυβελῶν τοὺς πορ-

6. ρωτάτω βάλλοντας καὶ τοὺς τοῦτοι κατὰ τρόπον χρησομένους, ἦτο δὲ τὸξότας Κρήτας, τὰς δὲ ναῦς προσαγαγών ἐντὸς βέλους κατετίθρωσε τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ψηλότερα τὰ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα τείχη κατασκευάζοντας.

7. Οἱ δὲ 'Ῥόδιοι θεωροῦντες τοῦ Δημήτριου τήν

8. πᾶσαν ἐπιβολήν οὐδαν ἐπὶ τὸν λιμένα καὶ αὐτοὶ τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἀσφάλειαν τοῦτο παρεσκευάζοντο. δύο μὲν οὖν ἐστησαν μηχανὰς ἐπὶ τῶν χώματος, τρεῖς δὲ ἐπὶ φορτηγῶν πλοίων πλησίον τῶν κλεῖθρων τοῦ μικροῦ λιμένος: ἔν δὲ ταῦτας ἔθηκαν πλῆθος ὁξυβελῶν καὶ πετροβόλων παντοίων τοῖς μεγέθε-

9. σιν, ὡς, εἰκὸς τε ἀποβιβάζονοι οἱ πολέμιοι πρὸς τὸ χώμα στρατιώτας ἄν τε τὰς μηχανὰς προσ-

10. ἀγωσί, διὰ τούτων αὐτοὺς εὑρέσθη τῇς ἐπιβο-

11. λῆς. ἐπέστησαν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ὄρμους τῶν φορτηγῶν πλοίων ἐν τῷ λιμένι βελοστάσεις οἰκείας τοῖς ἐπιτίθεναι μελλοῦσι καταπέλταις. 3

12. Ἀμφιτέρων δὲ τούτων τὸν τρόπον παρ-

13. εσκευασμένων ὁ Δημήτριος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπι-

14. βαλόμενον προσάγειν τὰς μηχανὰς τοῖς λιμέσιν ἐκωλύθη κλύδωνος ἐπιγενομένοι τραχυτέροις μετὰ

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1. ἡ τετραπεδῶν ἐξιλῶν ἐπικαθηλωμένων Geer, ἐπὶ τετρ. εὐ.

2. καθηλωμένων Fischer: ἐπὶ τετρ. εὐ. καθηλωμένων.

3. προπλέων Dindorf: προσπλέων.

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a floating boom of squared logs studded with spikes,\(^1\) 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 properly, 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 machines\(^2\) 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,

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\(1\) Or, reading ἐπὶ τετραπέδου ἔλων καθηλωμένον: "a floating palisade fastened with spikes to squared logs."

\(2\) Probably penthouses or sheds.

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\(3\) ἡ καταπέλτας Rhodoman : καταπέλτας.
Diodorus of Sicily

δὲ ταῦτα νυκτὸς έβδόμας ἠβόμενος ἐλάθε παραπλεύσας καὶ καταλαβόμενος ἀκρον τὸ χῶμα τοῦ μεγάλου λιμένος εὐθὺς περιεχαράκωσε τὸν τόπον καὶ διέφραξε θυρώμασι καὶ πέτροι, ἐξεβίβασε δὲ εἰς αὐτὸν στρατιώτας τετρακοσίον καὶ βελῶν πλῆθος παντοδαπῶν, ἀπέχοντος ἀπὸ τῶν τείχων τοῦ τόπου 2 τούτου πέντε πλέθρα. ἔπειθ’ ἡμέρας γενομένης παρεκόμισε τὰς μηχανὰς εἰς τὸν λιμένα μετὰ σάλπυγγος καὶ κραυγῆς καὶ τοῖς μὲν ἐλάττωσιν οξυβελέσι μακρὰν φερομένοις ἀνείργη τοὺς ἐργαζόμενος τὸ παρά τὸν λιμένα τείχος, τοῖς δὲ πετροβόλοις τὰς μηχανὰς τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὸ διὰ τοῦ χώματος τείχος τῇ μὲν διέσειε, τῇ δὲ κατέβαλεν, ἀσθενεὶς ὑπάρχον καὶ ταπεινῶν ἔκεινοι τοῖς 3 καιροῖς. ἀμφοτέρων δὲ καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως εὐρώστως τότε μὲν ὅλη τὴν ἡμέραν διετέλεσαν ἀμφότεροι πολλὰ κακὰ καὶ δρώντες καὶ πάσχοντες τῆς δὲ νυκτὸς ἦδη καταλαμβανούσης ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος ταῖς ῥυμουλκούσαις ναυσίν ἀπῆγαγε τὰς μηχανὰς πάλιν ἔξω βέλους· οἱ δὲ Ὁρίδεοι ἔηρας ὅλης καὶ δακτός ἢκάτια πληρώσαντες καὶ πῦρ ἐνθέμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπιδιώξαντες προσέπλευσαν ταῖς μηχαναῖς ταῖς τῶν πολεμίων καὶ τὴν ὅλην ύφήμαν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῷ πλωτῷ χάρακι καὶ τοῖς βέλεσιν ἀνειρυθάντες συνηναγκάσθησαν χωρεῖν εἰς τοὺς πόλεις. 4 τῆς δὲ φλογὸς ἐπισχυούσης οἵνοι μὲν κατασβέσαντες ἐπανῆλθον σὺν τοῖς σκάφεσιν, οἱ πλείστοι δὲ καιρομένων τῶν ἁκατίων ἐξεκολύμβησαν. τῇ δ’ ὑστερᾳ κατὰ μὲν θάλατταν ὁ Δημήτριος παραπλησίαν ἐπούσατο τὴν ἐπίθεσιν, κατὰ δὲ τὴν γῆν προσέταξεν ἀμα πανταχόθεν προσβάλλειν μετ’ ἀλαλαγμοῦ καὶ σάλπυγγος, ὅπως εἰς ἄγωνίαν καὶ 368
however, taking advantage of calm weather at night, 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 plethra 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 harbour, 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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

φόβον ἀγάγη τοὺς Ὑρδίους, πολλῶν τῶν ἀντι-σπασμάτων ὄντων.

87. Τοιαύτην δὲ τὴν πολυρκίαν ποιησάμενος ἔφ' ἡμέρας ὡκτώ τὰς μὲν μηχανὰς τὰς ἐπὶ τοῦ χώ-ματος τοὺς ταλανταίοις πετροβόλους συνέτρυμε, τοῦ δὲ διατείχισματος τὸ μεσοπύργιον σὺν αὐτοῖς τοὺς πύργους διέσευσεν. κατελάβοντο δὲ καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τινες μέρος τοῦ παρὰ τὸν λιμένα διατείχισματος· ἔφ' οὖσ' συστραφέντες οἱ Ὑρδίοι μάχην συνήψαν καὶ πολλαπλάσιοι γενόμενοι τοὺς μὲν ἀνείλον, τοὺς δὲ ἐπανελθὲν εἰς τοῦπίσω συν-ηνάγκασαν· συνήργηε δὲ τοῖς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἢ τοῦ παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος τόπου τραχύτης, πολλῶν καὶ με-γάλων πετρῶν κατὰ τὸ συνεχὲς κειμένων παρὰ τὴν 2οἰκοδομὴν ἔξω τοῦ τείχους. τῶν δὲ τοὺς στρα-τιῶτας τούτους κομμασάτων σκαφῶν ὑπὸ ὀλίγων διὰ τὴν ἀγνοιῶν ἐποκειλάντων οἱ Ὑρδίοι ταχέως τὰ μὲν ἄκροστόλια περιέσπασαν, ὠλὴν δὲ ἔτηράν καὶ δίδας ταῖς νασίν ἐνέντες ἐνέπρησαν. τοῦτων δὲ περὶ ταῦτ’ ὄντων οἱ μὲν τοῦ Δημητρίου στρατιῶται πανταχοῦ περιπλέοντες κλίμακας προσέφερον τοῖς τείχεσι καὶ βιοιτέρον ἐνέκειντο, συναγωνιζομένων καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς πανταχόθεν καὶ συναλαλάζον-3τῶν. ἔνθα δὴ πολλῶν παραβόλως κινδυνευσάντων καὶ συχνῶν ἀναβάντων ἐπὶ τὰ τεῖχα συνίστατο καρ-τερὰ μάχη, τῶν μὲν ἔξωθεν βιαζομένων, τῶν δὲ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀθρόων παραποθοῦντων. τέλος δὲ τῶν Ὑρδίων ἐκθύμως ἀγωνιζομένων οἱ μὲν ἐπέσον τῶν προσαναβάντων, οἱ δὲ καταστραμματισθέντες ἐλάλησαν, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν τινες καὶ τῶν ἐπιφανεστά-4των ἡγεμόνων. τοιοῦτοι δὲ γενομένων τοῖς ἔξωθεν

1 ἐφ' οὖς Fischer: ἐφ' οὖ.
in order to throw the Rhodians into an agony of 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 ἐγείροντες Geer: ἐγείροντες.
Δημήτριος δὲ περὶ τὴν ἑπισκεψίαν τῶν ημι-χανῶν καὶ τῶν πλοίων ἡμέρας ἐπτὰ γενόμενος καὶ πάντα τὰ πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν παρασκευασμένος πᾶλιν ἐπέπλευσε τῷ λιμένι· πᾶσα γὰρ ἢ σπουδὴ περὶ τὸ κρατῆσαι τούτον καὶ τῆς αἰτιολογίας ἀποκλείσαι τοὺς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν. γενόμενος δὲ ἐντὸς βέλους τοῖς μὲν πυρφόροις πολλοῖς οὕτως εἰς τὰ διωρμισμένα Πλοία τῶν Ῥωδίων ἐνέβαλε, τοῖς δὲ πετροβόλοις τὰ τείχη διέσευσε, τοῖς δὲ ὀξυ-βελέσι τὰ φαινόμενα τῶν σωμάτων κατεστήσασε.

3 συνεχοῦς οὖν καὶ καταπληκτικῆς γενομένης τῆς προσβολῆς οἱ μὲν παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωδίοις ναύκληροι διαγωνισμένοι περὶ τῶν πλοίων κατέσβησαν τούς πυρφόρους, οἱ δὲ πρώταινες κυνυνεύοντος ἀλώναι τοῦ λιμένος παρεκάλεσαν τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν πολιτῶν τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας ὑπομείναντον. πολλῶν οὖν προθύμως ὑπακούοντος τρεῖς ναῦς τὰς κρατίστας ἐπιθέμασαν ἐπιλέκτων ἀνδρῶν, οἵς παρήγγειλαν πειράσθαι τοῖς ἐμβόλους βυθίσαι τὰ πλοῖα τὰ τὰς μηχανὰς κοιμώμενα τῶν πολεμίων. οὕτως μὲν οὖν, καίπερ πολλῶν ἐπ’ αὐτοῦς φερομένων βελῶν ὑσάμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τὸν σεσιδηρωμένον χάρακα διέστασαν, τοῖς δὲ
fought from the outside, Demetrius withdrew his engines of war to his own harbour \(^1\) 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.

\(^1\) Διωρισμένα Fischer: Διωρισμένα.
πλοίουσ πολλὰς ἐμβολὰς δόντες καὶ θαλάττης αὐτὰ πληρώσαντες δύο μὲν τῶν μηχανῶν κατέβαλον, τῆς δὲ τρίτης ύπὸ τῶν περὶ τῶν Δημήτριον εἰς τουπίσω τοῖς βύμασιν ἐκκομένης οἱ μὲν Ὁδιοὶ θαρρήσαντες τοῖς κατωρθωμένοις βρασύτερον τοῦ καθήκοντος προεπιττον εἰς τὸν κίνδυνον. διὸ πολλῶν αὐτῶν καὶ μεγάλων νεῶν περιχυθεσίων καὶ τοῖς ἐμβόλοις πολλά μέρη τῶν τοίχων ἀναρρηττοῦσῶν

ο μὲν ναύαρχος Ἑλέκκεστος καὶ ο τριήμαρχος καὶ τινες ἄλλοι κατατραμματισθέντες ἦλωσαν, τοῦ δὲ ἄλλου πλήθους ἐκκολομβήσαντο καὶ διανηξαμένου πρὸς τοὺς ἰδίους μία μὲν τῶν νεῶν ὑποχέριος ἐγένετο τοῖς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον, αἰ δὲ ἄλλαι δι᾽ ἑφύγον τὸν κίνδυνον. τοιαύτης οὖν γενομένης τῆς ναυμαχίας ὁ μὲν Δημήτριος ἄλλην μηχανήν κατεσκεύασε τριπλασίαν τῷ ὑπεί καὶ πλάτει τῆς πρότερον, προσάγοντος δὲ αὐτῆς πρὸς τὸν άμβον νότου ἐκκεφάλας ἐπιγενόμενος τὰ μὲν ὀρμοῦντα τῶν πλοίων συνείκλυσε, τὴν δὲ μηχανῆν κατέβαλε. καθ’ δὲν δὲν ἥρων οἱ Ὁδιοὶ τῷ καιρῷ δεξιῶς χρησάμενοι πύλην ἀνοίξαντες ἑπέθεντο τοῖς τὸ χώμα κατελθαί

φόσοι. γενομένης δὲ μάκης ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἵσχυρὰς καὶ τοῦ μὲν Δημήτριον διὰ τὸν χειμὼν μὴ δυναμένου βοηθῆσαι, τῶν δὲ Ὁδίων ἐκ διαδοχῆς ἀγωνιζομένων ἣναγκάσθησαν οἱ τοῦ βασιλέως ἀποθέμενοι τὰ ὁπλα παραδοῦναι σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ὄντες

σχεδὸν τετρακόσιοι. τούτων δὲ τῶν προτερημάτων γενομένων τοῖς Ὁδίων κατέπλευσαν τῇ πόλει σύμμαχοι παρὰ μὲν Κνωσσῶν ἐκατὸν πεντήκοντα, παρὰ δὲ Πτολεμαίου πλείους τῶν πεντακόσιων.  

1 ἀναρρηττοῦσῶν Dindorf: ἀναρρηττόντων RX, ἀνορμττόνων F.
their rams upon the ships and filling them with 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 Excecestus, 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,
Διόδορος της Σικυώνης ερωτεύεται παρ' αυτόν τινας και διαλύεται πρὸς την γνώμη τυχόν νους. Ωστόσο, καὶ οὐδὲν πνευματικὸν ἐν τούτοις ἒν. 

89. Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν ἔννοιαν Ἀγαθοκλῆς οὐ δυνάμενος διαλύεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς πέρι Δευκράτην πυγάδας ἀνέξεσθεν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς μεθ' ἦσε εἰς δυνάμεως, νομίζων ἀναγκαίων ὑπάρχειν αὐτῷ διακοιμήσσει καὶ παραβάλλεσθαι περὶ τῶν ὀλίγων, συνηκολούθουν δ' αὐτῷ πεζοί μὲν οὐ πλείους τῶν 2 πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεις δὲ εἰς ὀκτακοσίους. οἱ δὲ περὶ Δευκράτην πυγάδας δρόμους τὴν τῶν χειροτεχνῶν ὀρῷα ἄσμενοι κατήγγεισαν εἰς τὴν μάχην, ὅρτες πολλαπλάσιοι πεζοί μὲν γὰρ ὑπήρχον πλείους τῶν δισμυρίων καὶ πεντακισχιλίων, ἵππεις δ' οὐκ ἔλαττοις τρισχιλίων. ἀντιστρατοπεδευόμενων δ' αὐτῶν περὶ τὸ καλούμενον Τόργιον¹ καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα παραταξάμενων ἐπ' ὀλίγων μὲν χρόνον συνεστὶ καρτερὰ μάχη διὰ τᾶς ἀμφοτέρων προθυμίας· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν πρὸς τὸν Δευκράτην διαφερομένων τινὲς, ὅρτες πλείους τῶν δισχιλίων, μετεβάλλοντο πρὸς τὸν τύραννον καὶ τοῖς δυνάμεις αὐτοῖς κατ-3 ἐστήσαν τῆς ἑττῆς. οἱ μὲν γὰρ μετ' Ἀγαθοκλέους ὅρτες πολὺ μάλλον ἐθάρρησαν, οἱ δὲ Δευκράτεις συναγωγιζόμενοι κατεπλάγησαν καὶ νομίζοντες πλείους εἶναι τοὺς ἀφισταμένοις πρὸς πυγὴν ὁρμήσαν. εἰδ' δ' ὁ μὲν Ἀγαθοκλῆς διώξας αὐτοὺς μέχρι τινὸς καὶ τοῦ φονεύειν ἀποσχόμενος διεπέμβατο πρὸς τοὺς ἧττημένους, ἀξιών παύσασθαι μὲν τῆς 376
some of whom were Rhodians serving as mercenaries 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 Τὸργιόν Ortelius and Cluverius from Hesychius: Γόργιον RX, Γόργιον F.
διαφορᾶς, καταπορευθήναι δ’ εἰς τὰς πατρίδας·
eἰληφέναι γὰρ αὐτοὺς πείραν τοῦ μηδέποτ’ ἂν δύ-
νασθαι περιγενέσθαι τοὺς φυγάδας ἄγωνυξομένους
πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὅτε καὶ νῦν πόλλαπλασίους ὤντας
4 αὐτοὺς ἢττήσθαι. τῶν δὲ φυγάδων οἱ μὲν ἑπείς
ἀπαντεῖ ἀπὸ τῆς φυγῆς διεσώθησαν εἰς Ἀρμυκας
χωρίον, τῶν δὲ πεζῶν ἔνιοι μὲν νυκτὸς ἐπιγε-
νομένης διεδρασαν, οἱ δὲ πλείους καταλαβόμενοι
λόφον καὶ τὴν μὲν ἐκ τοῦ διαγωνιζέσθαι νίκην
ἀπελπίσαντες, ἑπιθυμοῦντες δὲ συγγενῶν καὶ
φίλων καὶ378patrídos καὶ τῶν ἐν ταύτῃ καλῶν διελύ-
6 σαντο πρὸς Ἀγαθοκλέα. λαβόντων οὖν αὐτῶν πί-
стеις καὶ καταβάντων ἀπὸ τῶν εὐρυμοῦ λόφου τὰ
μὲν ὅπλα παρείλετο, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν περιστήμας
ἀπαντας κατηκόντισεν, ὄντας περὶ ἐπτακισχιλίους,
ὡς Τίμαιος φησίν, ὡς δ’ ἔνιοι γράφοντοι, εἰς τετρα-
κισχιλίους· ἂεὶ γὰρ ὁ τύραννος οὗτος πίστεως μὲν
καὶ τῶν ὄρκων κατεφρόνει, τὴν δ’ ἰδίων ἵκιν ὦν
ἐκ τῆς περὶ αὐτῶν δυνάμεως, ἀλλ’ ἐκ τῆς τῶν ὑπο-
tetagménon ἀσθενείας περιποιεῖτο, πλεῖον δεδοικὼς
τοὺς συμμάχους ἢ τοὺς πολεμίους.
90. Τὴν δὲ ἀντιταγμένην δύναμιν οὖτω δια-
φθείρας προσεδέξατο τοὺς ὑπολειμμένους τῶν φυ-
γάδων καὶ πρὸς Δεινοκράτην διαλυθεῖς στρατηγὸν
αὐτὸν μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως ἀπέδειξε καὶ διετέλεσε
πιστεύων τὰ μέγιστα. θαυμάσσει δ’ ἃν τις ἐν τού-
tοις τὸν Ἀγαθοκλέα, πῶς πρὸς ἀπαντάς ὑπόπτως
ἐχων καὶ μηδέποτε μηδενὶ βεβαίως πιστεύεσα πρὸς
μόνον Δεινοκράτην διετήρησε τὴν φιλίαν μέχρι τε-
2 λευτῆς. δ’ δὲ Δεινοκράτης προδοσὸς τοὺς συμμάχους
τὸν μὲν Πασίφιλον ἐν τῇ Γέλα συναρπάσας ἀπ-
to their native cities; for, he said, they had found by 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 Ambicæ 1; 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 Pasiphus in Gela and handed the

1 Or Ambycaæ. The place is unknown.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

έκτεινεν, τὰ δὲ φρούρια καὶ τὰς πόλεις ἐνεχείρισεν Ἁγαθωκλεῖ, διετή χρόνου ἀναλώσας εἰς τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παράδεισιν.

3 Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ῥωμαίου μὲν Πολιγνώς1 καταπολεμήσαντες τὴν χώραν ἀφείλοντο καὶ τοις τῶν δοξάντων τὰ Ῥωμαίων πεφρονηκέναι μετέδω-καν τῆς πολιτείας. μετὰ δὲ ταύτα Σαμνιτῶν τὴν Φαλερώτων πορθοῦντων ἀνέζευξαν ἐπὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ υπατοὶ καὶ γενομένης παρατάξεως προσέτησαν οἱ

4 Ῥωμαίοι. σημείας μὲν οὐκ οἴλον εἰκοσί, στρατιώ-

tas δ’ ἐξώγρησαν ύπερ τοὺς δισυκλίους. τῶν δ’

ὑπάτων εὐθὺς ἐλόντων πόλιν Βώλαν, Γέλλιος Γάιος

ὁ τῶν Σαμνιτῶν ἔμειρον ἐφάνη μετὰ στρατιωτῶν

ἐξακιςκιλίων. γενομένης δὲ μάχης ἱσχυρᾶς αὐτοῦς

tε ὁ Γέλλιος ἐάλω καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Σαμνιτῶν οἱ

πλείστοι μὲν κατεκόπτησαν, τινὲς δὲ καὶ ξύντες συν-
elήφθησαν. οἱ δ’ υπατοὶ τοιούτους προτερήμασι

χρησάμενοι τῶν συμμαχικῶν πόλεων τὰς ἀλούσας

ἀνεκτήσαντο Σώραν, Ἀρπίναν καὶ Σερενίναν.

91. Τοῦ δ’ ἐναυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἄθη-
nησι μὲν ἤρχεσι Φερεκλῆς, ἐν Ῥώμη δὲ τὴν υπατικῆν

ἀρχὴν διεδέχατο Πόπλιος Σεμπρώνιος καὶ Πόπλιος

Σολπίκιος, ὀλυμπιάς δ’ ἡχθεί παρὰ τοὺς Ἡλεῖοις

ἐνάτη πρὸς ταῖς ἐκατὸν δέκα, καθ’ ἧν ἐνίκα στάδιον

Ἀνδρομένης Κορίνθιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος

1 Πολιγνως Fischer in apparatus (cp. Ptolemaeus, Geography, 3. 1. 16. 55): Πολιγνώς RX, Πολιγνώς F.
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 Gains, 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 Scernia.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 Olympian 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 Gains), 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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

μὲν Ἦρωδον πολυρκῶν, ἐπὶ ταῖς κατὰ θάλατταν προσβολαῖς ἀποτυγχάνων, ἀπὸ τῆς γῆς διέγνω τὰς 2 ἐπιθέσεις πολεῖσθαι. παρασκευασμένοι οἶνον ὑλῆς παντοίας πλῆθος κατεσκεύασε· μηχανή τὴν καλουμένην ἐλέπολιν, ὑπεραιροῦσαν πολὺ τῶν μεγέθεων τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς γενομένων. ἔσχαρίων γὰρ ὄντος τετραγώνου τὴν μὲν πλευρὰν ἐκάστην ὑπεστήσατο πηχῶν σχεδὸν πεντήκοντα, συμπεπηγνυάν ἐκ τετραγώνων ἕξιλων σιδήρων δεδεμένων· τὴν δὲ ἀνὰ μέσον χώραν διέλαβε δοκοῖς ἄλληλων ἀπεχούσας ὄσανε ἀπὶ πηχῶν, ὅπου παράστασις ἢ τοῖς προωθεῖν1 τὴν μηχανήν 3 μέλλουσιν. τὸ δὲ πάν βάρος ἢ ὑπότροχον, στερεοῖς καὶ μεγάλοις ὀκτὼ τροχοῖς ὑπειλημμένοι· τὰ γὰρ πάχη τῶν ἄψιδων ὑπήρχε πηχῶν δυνῶν, συστιθρωμένα λεπίσω ἱσχυρὰς· πρὸς δὲ τὴν ἕκ πλαγίας μετάθεσιν2 ἦσαν ἀντιστρεπτα πεπραγματευμένα, δι’ ὧν ἡ πᾶσα μηχανὴ βαδίως παντοῖαν ὑπελάμβανε 4 κίνησιν. ἐκ δὲ τῶν γωνιῶν ὑπήρχον κίονες ἵσοι τῷ μήκει, βραχὺ λείποντες τῶν ἑκατόν πηχῶν, οὕτως συνενευκότες εἰς ἄλληλους ὡς τοῦ παντὸς κατασκευάσματος ὄντος ἐννεαστέγου τὴν μὲν πρότην στέγην ὑπάρχειν ἀκαίνων3 τεσσαράκοντα τριῶν,

1 προωθεῖν Reiske: προωθεῖν.
2 τὴν ἕκ πλαγίας μετάθεσιν Reiske: ταῖς ἐκ πλαγίας μεταθέσεων RX, ταῖς πλαγίας μεταθέσεως Γ.  
3 ἀκαίνων Fischer: κλίνων.

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 helepolis was built by Epimachus of Athens. Cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 21. 1, and Athenaeus in Wescher, Poliorcétique, pp. 27 ff.
3 About 75 feet. Tarn (Hellenistic Military and Naval
these held office, Demetrius, who was besieging 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 heliopolis, 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, framed together from squared timber and fastened with iron; the space within he divided by bars set about a cubit 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 constructed, 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.
Diodorus of Sicily

5 τὴν δὲ ἀνωτάτω ἐννέα. τὰς δὲ τρεῖς ἐπιφανεῖς¹ πλευρὰς τῆς μηχανῆς ἔξωθεν συνεκάλυψε λεπίσιο σιδηραῖς καθηλωμέναις, ὡς μιθήν ὑπὸ τῶν πυρ-φόρων βλάπτηται. θυρίδας δὲ ἔθει στὸ γεγονός κατὰ πρόσωπον, τοῖς μεγέθεσι καὶ τοῖς σχῆμασι πρὸς τὰς ἵδιότητας τῶν μελλόντων ἀφίεσθαι βελῶν ἀρμο-6 ζοῦσας. αὐτὰ δὲ ἔθει καλύμματα διὰ μηχανῆς ἀναστάμενα, δι’ ὃν ἀσφάλειαν ἐλάμβανον οἱ κατὰ τὰς στέγας περὶ τὴν ἀφεσιν τῶν βελῶν ἀναστρεφό-μενοι· ἦσαν μὲν γὰρ ἐκ βυρσῶν περιερραμμένα, πλήρη δὲ ἕριναν, εἰς τὸ τῇ πληγῇ² ἐνιδιόναι τῶν 7 λυθοβόλων. ἐκάστη δὲ τῶν στεγῶν εἰχὲ δύο κλι-μακας πλατείας, ὡς τῇ μὲν πρὸς τὴν ἀνακομιδὴν τῶν χρησίμων, τῇ δὲ πρὸς τὴν κατάβασιν ἐχρῶντο πρὸς τὸ χωρίς θορύβου πᾶν ὑπηρετεύοιτο. οἱ δὲ μέλλοντες κινῆσαι τῆς μηχανῆς ἐξελέγχθησαν ἐξ ἀπάσης τῆς δυνάμεως οἱ ταῖς ῥώμαις διαφέροντες 8 ἄνδρες τρισχίλιοι καὶ τετρακόσιοι τούτων δι’ οἱ μὲν ἑντὸς ἀποληφθέντες, οἱ δ’ ἐκ τῶν ὀπισθε-ν μερῶν παριστάμενοι προεώθουν,³ πολλὰ τῇς τέχνης συνεργούσης εἰς τὴν κίνησιν. κατεσκεύασε δὲ καὶ χελώνας τὰς μὲν χωστρίδας, τὰς δὲ κριόφορους καὶ στοὰς δι’ ὃν ἔμελλον οἱ τοῖς ἔργοις προσιόντες ἐλέυθεροι καὶ πάλιν ἐπιστρέψεις ἀσφαλῶς. τοῖς δ’ ἐκ τῶν νεὼν πληρώμασιν ἀνεκάθαρε⁴ τὸν τόπον ἐπὶ σταδίους τέτταρας, δι’ ὃν ἔμελλεν προσάξειν

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¹ ἐπιφανεῖς added by Fischer, ep. Pol. 8. 4. 8.
² τῇ πληγῇ Dindorf: τῆν πληγήν.
³ προεώθουν Wesseling: προσώθουν.
⁴ ἀνεκάθαρε Fischer: ἀνεκάθαρε RX, ἀνεκάθηρε F.

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¹ The tower then would be nearly 150 feet high, about 30 feet square at the top and 65½ feet square at the base. If 384
storey of nine hundred. The three exposed sides 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 hundred 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

the platform was 75 feet square, a ledge about 5 feet wide would be left about the base of the tower.

* 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 helopoli.
Diodorus of Sicily

tάς κατασκευασθείσας μηχανάς, ὦστε γίνεσθαι τὸ ἔργον ἐπὶ μῆκος μεσοπυργίων ἐξ καὶ πύργων ἐπτά. τὸ δ' ἡθροισμένων πλῆθος τῶν τεχνιτῶν καὶ τῶν τοὺς ἔργους προσιόντων οὐ πολὺ ἐλείπετο τῶν τρισμυρίων.

92. Διόπερ τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ τάχιν τῆς προσδοκίας ἀπάντων ἐπιτελούμενων φοβερός ἦν ὁ Δημήτριος τοῦ 'Ροδίου. οὐ μόνον γὰρ τὰ μεγέθη τῶν μηχανῶν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῆς ἡθροισμένης δυνάμεως ἐξέπληττεν αὐτούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ τοῦ βασιλέως βίαιον 2 καὶ φιλότεχνον ἐν ταῖς πολυρκίαις. εὐμηχανὸς γὰρ ἄν καθ' ὑπερβολὴν ἐν ταῖς ἐπινοίαις καὶ πολλὰ παρὰ τὴν τῶν ἀρχιτεκτόνων τέχνην παρευρίσκων ὀνομάζῃ μὲν πολυρκητής, τὴν δ' ἐν ταῖς προσβολαῖς ὑπεροχὴν καὶ βίαιο τοιαύτην εἶχεν ὡστε δόξαι μηδὲν οὔτως ὁχυρὸν εἶναι τείχος ὁ δύναμτ' ἀν τὴν ἀπ' ἐκείνου τοὺς πολυρκουμένους ἀσφαλείαν παρέχεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ σώματος καὶ κατὰ τὸ κάλλος ἡρωικὸν ἁποφαινομένων ἀξίωμα, ὡστε καὶ τοὺς ἀφικνομένους τῶν ξένων βεβούντας εὐπρέπειαν κεκοσμημένην ὑπεροχὴ βασιλικῆς θαυμάζειν καὶ παρακολουθεῖν ἐν ταῖς ἐξόδοις 3 λειαν παρέχεσθαι. ἦν δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ σώματος καὶ κατὰ τὸ κάλλος ἡρωικὸν ἁποφαινομένων ἀξίωμα, ὡστε καὶ τοὺς ἀφικνομένους τῶν ξένων βεβούντας εὐπρέπειαν κεκοσμημένην ὑπεροχὴ βασιλικῆς θαυμάζειν καὶ παρακολουθεῖν ἐν ταῖς ἐξόδοις 4 ἔνεκεν τῆς θέας. ἦν δὲ τούτοις ὑπήρχε 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 εὐφήμην ἐν μέθαις διέτριβε καὶ συμποσίους ἔχουσιν ὀρχήσεις καὶ κῶμους καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐξήλθον τὴν μυθολογομενήν ποτὲ γενέσθαι καὶ ἀνθρώπους τοῦ Διονύσου διάθεσιν, κατὰ δὲ τοὺς πολέμους ἐνεργὸς ἦν καὶ νήφων, ὡστε παρὰ πάντως τοὺς ἐργατευμένους ἐναγώνων παρέχεσθαι τὸ σῶμα καὶ 386
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.

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 Poliorcetes; 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 ψυχήν. ἐπὶ γὰρ τούτου βέλη τὰ μέγιστα συνετελέσθη καὶ μηχαναὶ παντοῖα πολὺ τὰς παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους γενομένα ὑπεραίρονσαί καὶ σκάφη δὲ μέγιστα καθείλκυσεν οὐτος μετὰ τὴν πολιορκίαν ταύτην καὶ τὴν τοῦ πατρὸς τελευτήν.

98. Οἱ δὲ Ρόδιοι θεωροῦντες τὴν προκοπὴν τῶν παρὰ τοὺς πολεμίοις ἐργων κατασκεύασαν ἐντὸς ἔτερον τεῖχος παράλληλον τῷ μέλλοντι πονεῖν κατὰ τὰς προσβολὰς. ἔχρωντο δὲ λίθους καθαροῦντες τοῦ θεάτρου τὸν περίβολον καὶ τὰς πλησίον οἰκίας, ἐτὶ δὲ τῶν ἐρών ἐνα, τοῖς θεοῖς εὐξαμένου καὶ λίονα κατασκευάσεων σωθείσης τῆς πόλεως. ἐξ- ἐπεμβαν δὲ καὶ τῶν νεῶν ἐνεά, διακλευσόμενοι τοὺς ἀφηγούμενους πανταχῆ πλεῖν καὶ παραδοξῶς ἐπιφανομένους ἀ μὲν βυθίζειν τῶν ἀλυσκομένων πλοίων, ἀ δὲ κατάγειν εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐκπλευσάντων δὲ τούτων καὶ τριχῆ διαιρεθέντων Δαμόφιλος μὲν ἔχων ναὸς τὰς καλουμένας παρὰ Ροδίων φυλακίδας ἐπλευσεν εἰς Κάρπαθον καὶ πολλὰ μὲν πλοία τῶν Δημητρίου καταλαβὼν, ἀ μὲν τοῖς ἐμβόλως θραύμων κατεπόντιζεν, ἀ δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν αἰγιαλῶν κομιζών ἐνεπύριζεν, ἐκλεγόμενοι τῶν σωμάτων τὰ χρησιμότατα, οὐκ ὁλίγα δὲ τῶν κομιζόντων τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νῆσου καρποὺς κατῆγαγεν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα.

3 Μενέδημος δὲ τριῶν ἀφηγούμενοι τριμμιολιῶν πλεύ- σας τῆς Λυκίας ἐπὶ τὰ Πάταρα καὶ καταλαβῶν ὀρμοῦσαν ναὸν τοῦ πληρώματος ἐπὶ γῆς ὄντος ἐνεπύρισε τὸ σκάφος, πολλὰ δὲ πλοία τῶν κομι- ζόντων τὴν ἁγορὰν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑποχείριμ.
and mind to the task. For it was in his time that the 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 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; 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, 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.
Diodorus of Sicily

4 λαβών ἐξαπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν Ῥόδον. εἶλε δὲ καὶ 
tetρήρῃ πλέουσαν μὲν ἐκ Κιλικίας, ἔχουσαν δὲ ἐσθήτα 
βασιλικὴν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀποσκευὴν ὅν ἡ γυνὴ 
Δημητρίου Φίλα παρασκευασμένη φιλοτιμό-
τερον ἀπεστάλκει τάνδρι. τὸν μὲν οὖν ἰματισμὸν 
ἀπέστειλεν εἰς Ἀἰγυπτον, οὐσῶν τῶν στολῶν ἄλουρ-
γῶν καὶ βασιλείας φορείων πρεποῦσων, τὴν δὲ 
ναύ̳ν ἐνεώλκησεν καὶ τοὺς ναῦτας ἀπέδοτο τοὺς τ' ἐκ 
tῆς τετρήρους καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων πλοίων τῶν 
5 ἄλοντων. τῶν δ' ὑπολοίπων νεῶν τριῶν Ἀμύντα 
ἡγούμενος ἐπελευσεν ἐπὶ νῆσων καὶ πολλοῖς πλοίοις 
περιτυχὼν κομίζουσι τὰ πρὸς τὰς μηχανὰς ἀρμο-
ζοντα τοῖς πολεμίοις ἃ μὲν αὐτῶν κατέδυσεν, ἃ δὲ 
kατήγαγεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἐν οἷς ἐϊλὼσαν καὶ 
tεγύναν τῶν ἄξιοιογον καὶ πρὸς βέλη καὶ κατα-
pέλτας ἐμπειρία διαφέροντες ἐνδέκα.

6 Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἐκκλησίας συναχθείσης συνεβοῦ-
λευόν τινας τὰς εἰκόνας τὰς Ἀντιγόνου καὶ Δημη-
τρίου κατασκάτω, δεινὸν εἶναι λέγοντες ἐν ἱσῶ 
τιμᾶσθαι τοὺς πολιορκούντας τοῖς εὐεργέταις· ἔφῃ 
οἷς οἱ δήμοι ἁγανακτήσας τούτοις μὲν ὡς ἀμαρ-
tάνουσιν ἐπετίμησεν, τῶν δὲ περὶ Ἀντιγόνου τιμῶν 
οὐδεμίᾳ μετεκώμησεν, καλῶς πρὸς τε δόξαν καὶ τὸ 
7 συμφέρον βουλευσάμενος. ἦ τε γὰρ μεγαλοψχία 
καὶ τὸ βέβαιον τῆς ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ κρίσεως παρὰ 
μὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐπαίνων ἐτύγχανε, παρὰ δὲ τοῖς 
πολιορκοῦσι μεταμελείᾳ· τὰς γὰρ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλ-
λάδα πόλεις οὐδεμίαν ἐνεδειγμένας εὑνοῦν εἰς 
tοὺς εὐεργέτας ἐλευθεροῦντες τὴν διὰ τῆς πείρας 
φανεῖσαν βεβαιότατην εἰς ἀμοιβὴν χάριτος ἐφαί-

1 πρὸς τε δόξαν Reiske, πρὸς τὴν δόξαν Wesseling: πρὸς τὸ 
dόξαν.

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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 Antigonus 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 Antigonus, 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 καταδουλουμένοὐ: πρός τε τὸ παράδοξον τῆς τύχης, εἰ συμβαίνη τὴν πόλιν ἀλώνια, κατελείπετ' αὐτοῖς πρὸς παραίτησιν τῆς τηρηθείσης υπ' αὐτῶν φιλίας ἀνάμνησις. ταῦτα μὲν οὖν τοῖς Ῥόδιοι ἔπραξθη συνετῶς.

94. Δημητρίου δὲ διὰ τῶν μεταλλεών ὑπορύξαντος τὸ τείχος τῶν αὐτομόλων τις ἐμήνυσε τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις ὡς οἱ ταῖς ὑπονομαῖς χρώμενοι 2 σχεδὸν ἐντὸς εἰσὶ τοῦ τείχους. διόπερ οἱ Ῥόδιοι τάφρον ὄρυξαντες βαθείαν, παράλληλον τῷ δοκοῦντι πεσεῖσθαι τείχει, ταχύ καὶ αὐτοὶ ταῖς μεταλλείαις χρώμενοι συνῆφαν ὑπὸ γῇ τοῖς ἐναντίοις καὶ δι- 3 εκώλυσαν τῆς εἰς τοῦμπροσθεν πορείας. τῶν δὲ διορυγμάτων παρ' ἀμφοτέρως τηρουμένων ἐπεχειρησάν τινες τῶν παρ' τοῦ Δημητρίου διαφθείρειν χρήμασι τὸν τεταγμένον ὑπὶ τῆς φυλακῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥόδιων Ἀθηναγόραν οὔτος δ' ἦν Μιλήσιος μὲν τὸ γένος, ὑπὸ Πτολεμαίου δ' ἐξαπεσταλμένος ἦγεμῶν 4 τῶν μισθοφόρων. ἐπαγγειλάμενος δὲ προδώσεων συνετάξαθ' ἤμεραν καθ' ἢν ἔδει παρὰ Δημητρίου πεμφθῆναι τινα τῶν ἀξιολόγων ἠγεμόνων τῶν νυκτὸς ἀναβηρισμένον δία τοῦ ὁρύγματος εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ὅπως κατασκέψῃ τόν τόπον τῶν μέλλοντα 5 δέξασθαι τοὺς στρατιωτὰς. εἰς ἐλπίδας δὲ μεγάλας ἀγαγὼν τοὺς περὶ Δημητρίου ἐμήνυσε τῇ βουλῇ καὶ πέμφαντος τοῦ βασιλέως τῶν περὶ αὐτῶν φίλων Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν Μακεδόνα τούτον μὲν ἀναβάντα διὰ τῆς διάρροχος συνέλαβον οἱ Ῥόδιοι, τὸν δ' Ἀθηναγόραν ἐστεφάνωσαν χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ καὶ ὁμοίως ἐδώκαν ἀργυρίου τάλαντα πέντε, σπεύδοντες καὶ τῶν άλλων μισθοφόρων καὶ ξένων ἕκκαλείσθαι τὴν πρὸς τὸν δήμου εὐνοιαν.

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constant in repaying favours; and as protection 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.

96. 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 Miletian 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 αὐτῶ τέλος ἐχουσῶν καὶ τοῦ προς τὸ τείχος τόπου παντὸς ἀνακαθαρθέντος τὴν μὲν ἐλέπολιν μέσην ἐστησε, τὰς δὲ χωστρίδας χελώνας ἐπιδιὼτην, οὕσας ὁκτώ· κατέστησεν δ᾽ εἰς ἐκάτερον μέρος τῆς μηχανῆς τέτταρας καὶ τούτων ἐκάστη συνήψεν στοάν μίαν εἰς τὸ δύνασθαι μετ᾽ ἁσφαλείας ἐσπερεῖν τὸ προστατόμενον τοὺς ἐυσίοντας τε καὶ πάλιν ἐξιόντας, κρυοφόρους δὲ δύο πολλαπλασίας τοῖς μεγέθεσιν· εἰσὶ γὰρ ἐκάτερα δοκοῦν πηχῶν ἐκατόν εὐκοσί, σευδηρωμένην καὶ τὴν ἐμβολὴν ἔχουσαν παραπλησίαν νεῶς ἐμβόλων, καὶ προῳδουμένην μὲν εὐκανήτως, ὑπότροχον δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐναγώνου ἐνέργειαν λαμβάνουσαν δὴ ἀνδρῶν οὐκ ἐλαττώνων ἢ χιλίων.

2 μέλλων δὲ προσάγειν τὰς μηχανὰς τοῖς τείχεσι τοὺς μὲν πετροβόλους καὶ τοὺς δεξιοῖς παρῆγγεικε τῆς ἐλεπόλεως εἰς ἐκάστην στεγὴν τοὺς ἀρμόζοντας,

3 ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τοὺς πλησίον τόπους ἀπέστειλε τὴν ναυτικὴν δύναμιν, πρὸς δὲ τὸ λοιπὸν τείχος τὸ δυνάμενον προσβολὰς δέξασθαι τὸ πεζὸν λεγόμενον ἐπιδιώτην. ἔπειτα δὲ πρὸς ἐν παρακελευσμα καὶ σημείον πάντων συναλαλαξάντων πανταχόθεν τῇ πόλει προσβολᾶς ἐποιεῖτο. διασειόντως δ᾽ αὐτοῦ τοὺς κριοῖς καὶ τοὺς πετροβόλους τὰ τείχη παρεγενήθησαν Κυδῶν πρέσβεις, ἀξιοῦντες ἐπισχεῖν καὶ πείσειν ἐπαγγελλόμενοι τοὺς Ῥοδίους δέχεσθαι τὰ δυνατώτατα τῶν προστατημάτων. ἀνέντος δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ τῶν

1 εἰς after οὕσας omitted by Hertlein.
2 ἐκάτερα δοκοῦν Reiske: ἐκατέραν.
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. 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, 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.
Diodorus of Sicily

πρέσβεων δεύτερο κάκευε σπολλα διαλεχθέντων πέρας
οὐ δυναμένων συμφωνῆσαι πάλιν ἐνηργεῖτο τά τῆς
πολιορκίας. καὶ Δημήτριος μὲν κατέβαλε τὸν
στερεώτατον τῶν πύργων, ᾧ κοσμομημένου ἐκ λιθῶν
tετραπέδων, καὶ μεσοπύργων ὅλον διέσεισεν, ὡστε
μὴ δύνασθαι τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει πάροδον ἔχειν ἐπὶ
tὰς ἐπάλξεις κατὰ τούτον τῶν τόπων.

96. Ἔν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις Πτολεμαίως ὁ
βασιλεὺς ἀπέστησε τοῖς Ῥοδίοις πλοῖων πλήθος
tῶν τὴν ἁγοράν κομιζόντων, ἐν οἷς ἦσαν σύνοι
tριάκοντα μυριάδες ἀρταβῶν σὺν τοῖς ὀσπρίοις.

2 προσφερομένων δὲ αὐτῶν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν ἐπεχείρησε
Δημήτριος ἀποστέλλειν σκάφη τὰ κατάξειτα πρὸς
tὴν αὐτοῦ στρατοπεδείαν. φοροῦ δὲ πνεύματος
αὐτοῖς ἐπιγενομένου ταύτα μὲν πλῆρες τοῖς ἱστοῖς
φερόμενα κατηνέχθη πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους λιμένας, οἱ
δὲ ὑπὸ Δημητρίου περιφθέντες ἑπανήλθον ἀπρακτοῖς.

3 ἔπεμψε δὲ τοῖς Ῥοδίοις καὶ Κάσανδρος κριθῶν
μεδίμνους μυρίους καὶ Λυσίμαχος πυρῶν μεδίμνους
tετρακυκλίους καὶ κριθῶν τοὺς ἴσους. τηλικαύ-
tης ὀὖν ἱοργία τοῖς κατὰ τὴν πόλιν γενομένης
ἡδη κάμμωντες ταῖς ψυχαῖς οἱ πολιορκούμενοι πάλιν
ἀνεβάρρησαν καὶ κρίναντες συμφέρειν ἐπιθέσθαι ταῖς
μηχαναῖς τῶν πολέμιων πυρόφορῶν τε πλῆθος παρ-
εσκευάσαντο καὶ τοὺς πετροδόλους καὶ τοὺς ἄξιο-

4 βελεῖς ἐστησάν ἀπαντασ ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους. νυκτὸς
δὲ ἐπιγενομένης περὶ δευτέραν φυλακήν ἄφνω τοῖς
μὲν πυρόφοροις συνεχῶς τὴν ἑλέσπολιν ἐβάλλον, τοῖς
δὲ ἄλλοις βέλεσι παντοῖοι χρώμενοι τοὺς ἔκει

1 τῆν ἑλέσπολιν ἐβάλλον Reiske: τὴν φυλακὴν ἐβαλον.

1 This Egyptian measure, like the Greek medimnus (the 396
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 measures 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 heliopolis 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.
5 συντρέχοντας κατετίτρωσκον. οί δὲ περὶ τῶν Δημήτριων, ἀνελπίστου τῆς ἐπιθέσεως γενομένης, ἀγωνιᾶσαντες περὶ τῶν κατασκευασθέντων ἔργων 6 συνέτρεχον ἐπὶ τὴν βοήθειαν. ἀσελήνου δὲ τῆς νυκτὸς οἴσης οἱ μὲν πυρφόροι διέλαμμυν φερόμενοι βιαίως, οἱ δὲ ὀξυβελεῖς καὶ πετροβόλοι τὴν φορὰν ἀπροόρατον ἔχοντες πολλοὺς διέφθειρον τῶν μὴ 7 δυναμένων συνιδεῖν τῆς ἐπιφερομένην πληγὴν. ἐτυ- χον δὲ καὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς μηχανῆς λεπίδων τινὲς ἀποπεσοῦσαι, καταψιλωθέντος δὲ τού τόπου προσ- ἐπιπτον οἱ πυρφόροι τῇ ξυλοφανεί τοῦ κατασκευ- ἂσματος. διόπερ ἀγωνιᾶσας ὁ Δημήτριος μὴποτε τοῦ πυρὸς ἐπινεμηθέντος ἀπασαν συμβῆ τὴν μη- χανὴν λυμανθήναι, κατὰ τάχος ἐροθεὶ καὶ τῷ παρασκευασθέντι ὕδατι ἐν ταῖς στέγαις ἐπειράτο σβεννύαν τὴν ἐπιφερομένην φλόγα. τὸ δὲ τελευ- ταῖον ἀθροίσας τῇ σάλπυγγι τοὺς τεταγμένους ἐπὶ τῆς κινήσεως τῶν ἔργων διὰ τούτων ἀπήγαγε τὰς μηχανὰς ἐκτὸς βέλους.

97. Ἡπειτὰ γενομένης ἡμέρας προσέταξε τοῖς ὑπηρέταις ἀθροίσα τα βέλη τὰ πεσόντα παρὰ τῶν Ἰοδίων, ἐκ τούτων βουλόμενος συλλογίσασθαι τῶν 2 ἐν τῇ πόλει τὴν παρασκευήν. ὅταν ταχὺ τὸ προσ- ταχθὲν ποιησάντων ἡριδυμήθησαν πυρφόροι μὲν τοῖς μεγέθεσι παντοῖον πλείους τῶν ὀκτακοσίων, ὀξυ- βελεῖς δὲ ὀφθὲ ἐλάττους τῶν χελών πεντακοσίων. τοσοῦτων δὲ βελῶν ἐνεχθέντων ἐν βραχεὶ χρόνω νυκτὸς ἐθαύμαζε τὴν χορηγίαν τῆς πόλεως καὶ τὴν ἐν τούτως δαμίειαν.

3 Τότε μὲν οὖν ὁ Δημήτριος κατεσκεύασε παπο-

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 platforms 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 τὴν ταφὴν τῶν τελευτησάντων καὶ τὴν θεραπείαν τῶν τραυματιῶν
4 ἐγώνειο. καθ’ δὲν δὴ χρόνον οἶ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ἀνέσαι λαβόντες τῆς ἀπὸ τῶν μηχανῶν βίας ψυκ
doμηθην πρῶτον τείχος μηνοεῖδές, περιλαμβάνοντες τῇ μὲν περιφερείᾳ πάντα τὸν κινδυνεύοντα τόπον
tοῦ τείχους οὐδὲν δ’ ἦττον καὶ τάφροι βαθεία περιθ
elαβοῦν τὸ πεπτωκός τοῦ τείχους, ὅπως μὴ δύνηται
ραδίως ὁ βασιλεὺς εξ ἐφόδου μετὰ βάρους εἰσπεσεῖν
5 εἰς τὴν πόλιν. ἐξεπερμῆναν δὲ καὶ ναῦς τῶν ἀριστα
πλευσσῶν, Ἀμύνταν ἐπιστήσαντες ἱγγεμόνα, δὲ ἐκ
πλεύσας πρὸς τὴν Περαιάν τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπεφάνη
παραδόξως πειραταῖς τοις ἀπεσταλμένοις ὑπὸ Δη
μητρίου. οὕτως δ’ εἶχον ἄφρακτα τρία, κράτιστοι
δοκοῦντες εἶναι τῶν τῷ βασιλεὶ συστατευόντων.
γενομένης δ’ ἐπὶ ὁλίγον χρόνον ναυμαχίας οἱ Ῥόδιοι
βιασάμενοι τῶν νεῶν αὐτάνδρων ἐκυρίευσαν, ἐν ὁς
6 ἦν καὶ Τιμοκλῆς ὁ ἀρχιπειρατής. ἐπέπλευσαν δὲ
καὶ τῶν ἐμπόρων τισὶ καὶ παρελόμενοι κέλητας
οὐκ ὁλίγους γέμοντας σῖτου τούτους τέ καὶ τά τῶν
πειρατῶν ἄφρακτα κατήγαγον εἰς τὴν Ῥόδου νυ
7 κτός, λαθόντες τοὺς πολεμίους. ὁ δὲ Δημη
tρίους ἐπισκευάσας τὰ πεπονηκότα τῶν ἔργων προσέβαλλε
τῷ τείχει ταῖς μηχαναῖς καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς βέλεσι ἀφε
δῶς χρώμενοι τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐπάλλελες ἐφεστῶ
tas ἀνείρξε, τοῖς δὲ κρυοίς τύπτων τὸ συνεχές τοῦ
tόπου δύο μὲν μεσοπύργα κατέβαλε, περὶ δὲ τῶν
πύργων τῶν ἀνὰ μέσον τούτων φιλοτιμομυμένος τοῖς
ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἵσχυοι καὶ συνεχεῖς ἐκ διαδοχῆς
ἀγώνες ἐγένοντο, ὡστε καὶ τὸν στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν
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been damaged, and devoted himself to the burial 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 circuit 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 Peraea 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 Timocrates, 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 undocked 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 continuous 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.
Ἀνανίαν ἐκθύμως ἀγωνισάμενον ἀναιρεθήναι καὶ συχνῶς τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἀποθανεῖν.

98. Ἀμα δὲ τούτους πραττομένους Πτολεμαῖος μὲν ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπέστειλε τοὺς Ῥωδίους σίτου καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἁγορὰν οὐκ ἔλαττον τῆς πρότερον ἐκπεμφθείσης καὶ στρατιώτας χιλίων καὶ πεντακοσίων, ὧν ἦν ἢγεμόνων Ἀντίγονος ὁ Μακεδών.

καθ᾽ ὄν δὴ χρόνον ἦκον πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον πρέσβεις παρὰ τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλληνίδων πόλεων, τοὺς ἄριστους μὲν ὀντες ὑπὲρ τοὺς πεντήκοντα, πάντες δὲ ἀξιόντες διαλύσωσθαι τὸν βασιλέα πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωδίους. γενομένων οὖν ἀνοχῶν καὶ πολλῶν καὶ παντοδαπῶν ῥήθεντων λόγων πρὸς τὸν δήμον καὶ πρὸς τοὺς περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον οὐδεμιῶς ἐδυνάθησαν συμφωνήσαι διόπερ οἱ πρέσβεις ἀπῆλθον ἀπρακτοί.

4 Δημήτριος δὲ διανοηθεῖς νυκτὸς ἐπιθέσθαι τῇ πόλει κατὰ τὸ πεπτωκὸς τοῦ τείχους ἐπέλεξε τῶν τε μαχίμων τοὺς κρατίστους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν εὐθέτους εἰς χιλίους καὶ πεντακοσίους. τούτους μὲν οὖν προσέταξεν ήσυχῇ προσελθεῖν τῷ τείχει περὶ δευτέραν φυλακὴν, αὐτὸς δὲ διασκευάζος παρῆγγειλε τοῖς ἐφ᾽ ἐκάστῳ μέρει τεταγμένοις, ὅταν σημαίην, συναυλαλάζει καὶ προσβολὰς ποιεῖσθαι καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν. πάντων δὲ τὸ παραγγελθὲν ποιοῦντων οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ τὰ πεπτωκότα τῶν τειχῶν ὁμήρουντος τοὺς προφυλάττωντος ἐπὶ τῆς τάφρου κατασφάξαντες παρευσεῖσον εἰς τὴν πόλιν καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸ θέατρον τόπους κατελαμβανόμενοι οἱ δὲ τῶν Ῥωδίων πρυτάνεις1 πυθόμενοι τὸ

11 ὑπόθεσιν 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, and fifteen hundred soldiers, whose leader was Antigonus, 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 Antigonus and Demetrius except in a war with Ptolemy. Cp. chap. 99. 3.
συμβεβηκός καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὁρῶντες ἀπασάν τεθορυβημένην τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ λιμένος καὶ τῶν τείχῶν παρήγγειλαν μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἱδίας τάξεως καὶ τοὺς ἔξωθεν, ἂν προσβάλωσιν, ἀμφισθαί, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἔχοντες τὸ τῶν ἐπιλέκτων σύστημα καὶ τοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς Αλεξανδρείας προσφάτως κατασπελευκότας στρατιώτας ὁμήρουν ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους παρεισπεπτωκότας. περικαταλαθούσης δὲ ἡμέρας καὶ τοῦ Δημητρίου τὸ σύσσωμον ἄραντος οἱ μὲν τῷ λιμένι προσβάλοντες καὶ τὸ τείχος πάντοθεν περιεστρατοπεδευκότες συνηλάλαξαν, εὐθαρσεῖς ποιούντες τοὺς κατειληφότας μέρος τοῦ περὶ τὸ θέατρον τόπου, ὁ δὲ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὄχλος πάλιν καὶ γυναικῶν ἐν φόβοις ἢν καὶ δάκρυσαν, ὡς τῆς πατρίδος κατὰ κράτος ἀληθεμένης. οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ τοῖς παρεισπεούσιν ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους γενομένης μάχης πρὸς τοὺς 'Ροδίους καὶ πολλῶν παρ' ἀμφιτέρους πεσόντων τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὐδέτερον τῆς ἱδίας τάξεως ἐξεχώρουν, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τῶν μὲν Ἱ'Ροδίων ἀεὶ πλειόνων γινομένων καὶ τῶν κίνδυνων ἐτοίμως ὑπομενόντων, ὡς δὲν ὑπὲρ πατρίδος καὶ τῶν μεγάλων ἀγωνιζομένων, τῶν δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως θλιβομένων, Ἀλκιμοσ μὲν καὶ Μαντίας οἱ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντες πολλοῖς περιπεσόντες τραύμασιν ἐτελεύτησαν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων οἱ πλείστοι οἱ μὲν ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διεφθάρθησαν, οἱ δ' ἠλισαν, ὀλλοὶ δὲ πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα φυγόντες διεσώθησαν. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν Ἱ'Ροδίων ἀνηρέθησαν, ἐν οἷς ἦν καὶ ὁ πρῶτος Δαμοτέλης ἐπ' ἀρετῆ γενόμενος περίβλεπτος. 99. Δημήτριος δὲ τὴν τῆς πόλεως ἀλώσαν ὑπολαβὼν ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ τὴν τύχην ἀφηρήθωσιν πάλιν παρεσκευάζετο πρὸς τὴν πολιορκίαν. εἰτα 404
and seeing that the whole city had been thrown into 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 γράψαντος διαλύσασθαι πρὸς Ὄρδιους ὡς ἂν ποτε δύνηται, τὸν κάλλιστον ἐπετήρει καὶρόν, δώσοντα προφάσεως εὐλόγους τῆς 2 συνθήσεως. Πτολεμαῖοι δὲ γράψαντος τοῖς Ὄρδιοις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ὅτι πέμψει σίτου πλήθος αὐτῶς καὶ στρατιῶτας τρισχίλιοι, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα συμβουλεύοντος, ἕαν ἢ δυνατόν, μετρίως διαλύσασθαι πρὸς Ἀντίγονον, ἀπαντεῖ ἔρευν πρὸς τὴν 3 εἰρήνην. καθ' ὃν δὴ χρόνον τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀιτω- λῶν ἀποστείλαντο προσβευτὰς περὶ διαλύσεων οἱ Ὅρδιοι συνέθεντο πρὸς Δημήτριον ἐπὶ τοίσδε, αὐ- τόνομον καὶ ἀφρούρητον εἶναι τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἔχειν τὰς ἱδίας προσόδους, συμμαχεῖν δὲ Ὅρδιοις Ἀντι- γόνῳ πλὴν ἕαν ἐπὶ Πτολεμαῖον στρατεύεται, καὶ δούναι τῶν πολιτῶν ὁμήρους ἐκατὸν οὐς ἂν ἀπο- γράψῃ διὰ Δημήτριος πλὴν τῶν ἀρχαῖα ἕχοντων.

100. Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ὅρδιοι πολιορκηθέντες ἐναύσιον χρόνον τούτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ κατελύσαντο τὸν πόλεμον. τοὺς δὲ ἐν τοῖσ κυνδύνοις ἄνδρας ἀγαθοὺς γενο- μένους ἐτίμησαν ταῖς ἄξιαις δωρεαῖς καὶ τῶν δοῦλων τοὺς ἀνδραγαθήσαντας ἔλευθερίας καὶ πολι- 2 τείας ήξίωσαν. ἔστησαν δὲ καὶ τῶν βασιλέων εἰκόνας Κασάνδρου καὶ Λυσιμάχου τῶν δευτε- ρευόντων μὲν ταῖς δόξαις, συμβεβλημένων δὲ 3 μεγάλα πρὸς τὴν τῆς πόλεως ὑπηρείαν. τὸν δὲ Πτολεμαίον ἐν ἀνταποδόσει μείζονος χάριτος ὑπερ- βάλλεσθαι βουλόμενοι θεωροῦν ἀπέστειλαν εἰς Λυ- βύην τοὺς ἐπερωτήσοντας τὸ παρ᾽ Ἀμμωνι μαντεῖον 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 Antigonus, 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 Antigonus 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.\footnote{Cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 22. 4.}

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

$^{1}$ καὶ after Λουσίμαχος omitted by Wesseling.
Δημήτριος δὲ κατὰ τὰς ἐντολὰς τοῦ πατρὸς διαλυσάμενος πρὸς Ῥοδίους ἔξεπλευσε μετὰ πάσης τῆς δυνάμεως καὶ κομμυθέσει διὰ νῆσων κατέπλευσε τῆς Βουωτίας εἰς Ἀθηναίους. ὅπερ δὲ ἔλευθέρωσαι τοὺς Ἑλλήνας (οἵ γὰρ περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Πολυπέρχοντα τὸν ἐμπροσθὲν χρόνον ἄδειων ἐσχηκότες ἐπόρθουν τὰ πλεῖστα μέρη τῆς Ἑλλάδος) πρῶτον μὲν τὴν Χαλκιδέων πόλιν ἠλευθέρωσε, φρούρουμένην ὑπὸ Βουωτῶν, καὶ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Βουωτίαν καταπληξάμενος ἥμαγκασεν ἀποστῆναι τῆς Κασάνδρου φιλίας, μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πρὸς μὲν Αἰτωλοὺς συμμαχίαν ἐπονήσατο, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς περὶ Πολυπέρχοντα καὶ Κάσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν παρεσκευάζετο.

" Αμα δὲ τούτοις πραττομένοις Ἐὔμηλος μὲν ὁ Βοστόρου βασιλεὺς βασιλεύων ἐκτὸς ἐτελεύτησε, τῆν δὲ βασιλείαν διαδεξάμενος Σπάρτακος ὁ υἱὸς ἤρξεν ἐτη εἰκοσιων.

101. Ἡμεῖς δὲ τὰ περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν διευκρινήκοτες μεταβιβάζομεν τὸν λόγον ἐπὶ θάτερα μέρη τῆς οἰκουμένης.

1 πλευρὰν στοὰν Rhodoman : στοὰν πλευρὰν.

1 600 feet. 2 Continued in chap. 102. 1.

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Ammon if it advised the Rhodians to honour Ptolemy 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 long, and this they called the Ptolemaecum. 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 Bocotia. 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 Chaleidians, 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.²

While these events were taking place, Eumelus, the king of Bosporus, died in the sixth year of his reign,³ and his son Spartaeus 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.

² 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 Λιπαράιων, ἐπιπλεύσας αὐτοῖς ἀπροσδοκήτως εἰσεπράξατο τοὺς μηδ' ὅτιοιν προαδική-2 σαντας ἀργυρίου τάλαντα περτήκοντα. ὡτε δὴ πολλοῖς ἔδοξε θείον εἶναι τὸ ῥήθησόμενον, τῆς παρανομίας τυχούσης ἐπισημασίας παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου. ἀξιούντων γὰρ τῶν Λιπαράιων εἰς τὰ προσελλεύοντα τῶν χρήματῶν δοῦναι χρόνον καὶ λεγόντων μηδέποτε τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἀναθήματι κατακεχρήσαι, ὁ Ἀγαθοκλῆς βιασάμενος αὐτοῖς δοῦναι τὰ κατὰ τὸ πρυτανεῖον, ὅν εἴχον ἐπιγραφὴν τὰ μὲν Αλόλου, τὰ δ' Ἡφαιστου, λαβῶν παραχρῆμα ἐξ-ἐπελεύσεν. πνεύματος δ' ἐπιγενομένου τῶν νεών ἐνδεκα συνετρίβησαν αἱ τὰ χρήματα κομίζουσαν.

3 διόπερ ἔδοξε πολλοῖς ὁ μὲν λεγόμενος περὶ τοὺς τόπους ἐκείνους εἶναι κύριος τῶν ἀνέμων εὐθὺς κατὰ τὸν πρώτον πλοῦν λαβεῖν παρ' αὐτοῦ τιμωρίαν, ὁ δὲ Ἡφαιστος ἐπὶ τῆς τελευτής, οἰκεῖως τῆς ἀσεβείας κολάσατ' τὸν τύραννον ἐν τῇ πατρίδι, συνωνύμως ἐπὶ θερμοῖς τοῖς ἀνθραξίας κατακαύσας ζῶντα: τῆς γὰρ αὐτῆς προαρέσεως ἦν καὶ δικαιοσύνης τὸ τῶν περὶ τὴν Ἁττικὴν σωζόντων τοὺς ἑαυτῶν γονεῖς ἀποσχέσθαι καὶ τὸ τοὺς ἀσεβοῦντας εἰς τὸ θεῖον διὰ τῆς ἴδιας δυνάμεως μετελθεῖν.

4 Οὐ μὴν ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ μὲν τῆς καταστροφῆς Ἀγαθοκλέους, ὅταν πρὸς τοὺς οἰκείους χρόνους ἔλθομεν, αὐτὸν τὸ γενόμενον βεβαιώσει τὸ νῦν εἰρημένον.

1 κολάσατι Mommsen: κολάσας.
2 ἔλθωμεν, αὐτὸ Post: ἔλθωμεν αὐτοῦ.

1 Continued from chap. 90. 2.
In Sicily, although the inhabitants of the Liparaean 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 coals; for it belonged to the same character and the same justice to refrain from touching those who were saving their own parents on Aetna, 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 irruption 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.

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εφεξής δὲ ῥητέον ἥμων τὰ πρακτέντα κατὰ τοὺς συνεχεῖς τῆς 'Ιταλίας τόπους.

5 'Ρωμαίοι μὲν καὶ Σαμυκταί διαπρεβοβισάμενοι πρὸς ἅλληλους εἰρήνην συνέθεντο, πολεμώσαντες ἐτη εἴκοσι δύο καὶ μῆνας ἔξ· τῶν δ᾽ ὑπάτων Πόπλιος Σεμπρόνιος μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐμβαλὼν εἰς τὴν τῶν Λικλῶν χώραν ἐχειρώσατο τετταράκοντα πόλεις ἐν ἡμέρας ταῖς πάσαις πεντήκοντα, ἀναγκάσας δὲ πάν τὸ ἔθνος ὑποτάττεσθαι 'Ρωμαίοις ἑπανήλθε καὶ θρίαμβον κατήγαγεν ἑπαυνοῦμενον. ὁ δὲ δήμος ὁ 'Ρωμαίων πρὸς τε Μαρσύους καὶ Παλιγνοῦς, ἤτι δὲ Μαρρουκίους, συμμαχίαν ἐποιήσατο.

102. Τοῦ δ᾽ ἐνιαυσίου χρόνου διεληλυθότος Ἀθήναι μὲν ἠρχε Λεώστρατος, ἐν 'Ῥώμη δ᾽ ὑπῆρξον ὑπατοὶ Σερούιος Κορνήλιος καὶ Λεόκιος Γενούκιος. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτων Δημήτριος εἶχε πρόθεσιν πρὸς μὲν τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον διαπολεμεῖν, τοὺς δ᾽ ἐ' Ἑλλήνας ἐλευθεροῦν· καὶ πρῶτον τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα διοικεῖν, ἀμα μὲν νομίζων δόξαν ὁδοὺς αὐτῷ μεγάλην τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων αὐτονομίαν, ἀμα δὲ καὶ τοὺς περὶ Πρεπέλαυν ἡγεμόνας τοῦ Κασανδρου πρότερον συντρίβας καὶ τὸτε προσάγειν δεῖν ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ τὴν Μακεδονίαν, εἰ μὴ ἐπ᾽ αὐτὸν πορεύοντο 2 ὁ Κάσανδρος. τῆς δὲ τῶν Σικυωνίων πόλεως

1 Παλιγνοῦς Rhodoman: Παλλίνους R, Παλλίνους X, Πεληνοῦς F.
2 δείν added by Post.
3 Μακεδονίαν Reiske: ἡγεμονίαν.
4 εἰ μὴ ... ὁ Κάσανδρος Post: ἦ ... τῶν Κάσανδρου.
must now tell of events in the adjacent parts of 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 Aequi³ 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, Leostatus 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 Prepelaüs⁶ 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 Aequiruli 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 Leostatus was archon in 303/2. Livy, 10. 1. 4, 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.
φρουρομένης ὑπὸ τῶν Πτολεμαίων τοῦ βασιλέως στρατιωτῶν, ὅν ἦν ἐπιφανέστατος στρατηγὸς Φίλιππος, νυκτὸς ἐπιθέμενος ἀπροσδοκήτως παρευσάμενος ἐντὸς τοῦ τείχους. Εἶτα οἳ μὲν φρουροὶ συνέφυγον ἓς τῆν ἀκρόπολιν, δ' οὗ Δημήτριος τῆς πόλεως κυριεύσας τὸν μεταξὺ τῶν τῶν οἰκών καὶ τῆς ἀκρας κατείχε. μέλλοντος δ' αὐτοῦ μηχανάς προσάγειν καταπλαγέντες τῇ μὲν ἀκρόπολιν δὲ ὄμολογίας παρέδοσαν, αὐτοῖ δ' ἀνέπλευσαν εἰς Αἴγυπτον. δ' οὗ Δημήτριος τοὺς Σικυώνιους εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν μετοικίσας τὸ μὲν τῷ λιμένι συνάπτων μέρος τῆς πόλεως κατέσκαψεν, ἀναχύρου ἀντελὼν ὅντος τοῦ τόπου, τῷ δ' πολιτικῷ πλήθει συνεπλαβόμενος τῆς οἰκοδομίας καὶ τῆς ἔλευθερίας ἀποκαταστήσας τιμῶν ἱσοθέων ἕτυχε παρὰ τοῖς εὖ 3 παθοῦσι: Δημήτριῳ μὲν γὰρ τὴν πόλιν ἐνόμισαν, θυσίας δὲ καὶ πανηγύρεις, ἐτὶ δ' ἁγάνως ἐξηφόσωντο συντελεῖν αὐτῷ κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν καὶ τὰς ἄλλας ἀπονέμειν τιμὰς ὡς κτίστη. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ὁ χρόνος διαληφθέεις πραγμάτων μεταβολῆς ἦκύρωσεν, οἱ δὲ Σικυώνιοι πολλῷ κρείττονα μετάλαβοντες τὸν διετέλεσαν ἐν αὐτῷ μέχρι τῶν καθ' ἡμᾶς χρόνων 4 ἐνοικοῦσι. ὁ γὰρ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως ἐπίπεδος ὁν καὶ μέγας κρήνων δυσπρόσιτος περιέχεται πανταχόθεν, ὡστε μηδαμῇ δύνασθαι μηχανὰς προσάγειν· ἔχει δὲ καὶ πλῆθος ὑδάτων, ἵνα ὁ γῆς πεῖσας δαμαίεις κατεσκεύασαν, ὡστε τὴν ἐπίνοιαν τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ πρὸς ἀπόλαυσιν εἰρηνικῆ καὶ πρὸς Ἀσφάλειαν πολέμου δόξαι καλῶς προερώτασθαι.

103. Ὅ δ' ἐν Δημήτριος διοικήσας τὰ περὶ τοὺς

1 συνέφυγον Bekker: συνεισέπεσον ΡΧ, συνέπεσον Φ.
2 ἀναχύρου Dindorf: ἄχυρον.
the city of Sicyon was garrisoned by King Ptolemy's 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.\footnote{\textit{Cp. Pausanias, 2. 7. 1; Strabo 8. 6. 25.}}

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
ΔΙΟΔΟΡΟΥΣ ΟΣ ΣΙΚΙΛΙΑΣ

Συκωνινος ἀνέξενε μετὰ πᾶσι τῆς δυνάμεως ἐπὶ τὴν Κόρινθον, ἦν ἐφρούρει Πρεπέλαος Κασάνδρου στρατηγός. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον νυκτὸς ὑπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν εἰσαχθεὶς διὰ τῶν πυλῶν ἐκράτησε 2 τῆς πόλεως καὶ τῶν λιμένων. τῶν δὲ φρουρῶν καταφυγόντων τῶν μὲν εἰς τὸ καλοῦμενον Σισύφιον, τῶν δὲ εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, προσαγαγὼν μηχανᾶς τοὺς ὀχυρώμασι καὶ πολλὰ κακοπαθήματα εἶλε τὸ Σισύφιον κατὰ κράτος. εἶτα τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἀνυφρωγόντων πρὸς τοὺς κατειληφότας τῶν Ἀκροκόρινθῶν καὶ τούτους καταπληξίμενον ἥμισυμεν 3 παραδοῦναι τῇ ἄκραν σφόδρα γὰρ ἦν ἀνυπόστατος οὗτος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐν ταῖς προσβολαῖς, εἰρήχαινος ὑπάρχων περὶ τὴν κατασκευὴν τῶν πολυρρικτικῶν ἐργῶν. οὐ μὴν ἄλλα τοὺς Κορίνθιον ἐλευθερώσας παρεισήγαγε φυλακῆν εἰς τὸν Ἀκροκόρινθον, βασιλεύειν τῶν πολιτῶν διὰ τοῦ βασιλείας τηρεῖν τὴν πόλιν μέχρι ἅν ὁ πρὸς Κάσανδρον καταλυθῇ 4 πόλεμος. καὶ Πρεπέλαος μὲν αὐτοχρῶς ἐκπεταίς ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου πρὸς Κάσανδρον ἀπεχώρησεν, Δημή- τριος δὲ παρελθὼν εἰς τὴν Ἀχαϊαν Βοῦραν μὲν κατὰ κράτος ἐκεῖ καὶ τοῖς πολίταις ἀπέδωκε τὴν αὐτονο- μίαν, Σκύρον δὲ ἐν ὅλως ἰμέραις παραλαβὼν 5 ἐξέβαλε τὴν φρουρὰν. μετά δὲ ταῦτα ἐπτ' Ὀρχο- μενον τῆς Ἀρκαδίας στρατεύσας ἐκελεύσας τῷ τῆς φρουρᾶς ἀφηγουμένῳ Στρομβίχῳ παρακατείχε τὴν πόλιν. οὐ προσέχοντος δ' αὐτοῦ τοὺς λόγους ἅλλα καὶ πολλὰ λοιποῦροντος ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους βλασφήμους προσαγαγὼν μηχανᾶς ὁ βασιλεὺς καὶ καταβαλὼν 6 τὰ τείχη κατὰ κράτος ἐκεῖ τὴν πόλιν. τὸν μὲν οὖν Στρομβίχον τῶν ὑπὸ Πολυπέρχοτος καθεσταμένον 1 ἐνταῦθα Hertlein : ἐν ταύρῃ.
people of Sicyon, he set out with his whole army for 303 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 Sceyrus 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 Polyperechon,

¹ Sisyphium is on the slope of Acrocorinth below Peirenê, Strabo, 8. 6. 21.

² Σκίνναν Wesseling.
φρούραρχον καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἄλλοτρίως δια-
tεθέντων πρὸς αὐτὸν εἰς ὁγδοήκοντα πρὸ τῆς πό-
λεως ἀνεστάσασε, τῶν δὲ ἄλλων μισθοφόρων ἔλθον εἰς δισυκλίους κατέμεξε τοὺς ἱδίους στρατιώταις.

7 μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἄλωσιν ταύτης τῆς πόλεως οἱ σύνεγγυς τὰ φρούρια κατέχοντες, ὑπολαμβάνοντες ἀδύνατον ὑπάρχειν τὸ διαφυγεῖν τὴν βίαν τοῦ βασιλέως, παρ-
εδωκαν αὐτῷ τὰ χωρία. ὁμοίως δὲ τούτοις καὶ οἱ τὰς πόλεις φρουροῦντες, τῶν μὲν περὶ Κάσανδρον καὶ Πρεπέλαου καὶ Πολυπέρχοντα μὴ βοηθοῦντων τοῦ δὲ Δημήτριον μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως καὶ μηχανῶν υπεραγοουσῶν προσώπως, ἐκουσίως ἐξεχώ-
ρουν.

Καὶ τὰ μὲν περὶ Δημήτριου ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

104. Κατὰ δὲ τὴν Ἰταλίαν Ταρασσάντωι πόλεμον ἔχοντες πρὸς Λευκανοὺς καὶ Ρωμαίους ἐξέπεμψαν προσβεντάς εἰς τὴν Σπάρτην, αὐτούμενοι βοήθειαν
2 καὶ στρατηγὸν Κλέωνυμον. τῶν δὲ Λακεδαιμονίων προθύμως ἡγεμόνα δόντων τῶν αὐτούμενοι καὶ τῶν Ταρασσάνων χρήματα καὶ ναῦς ἀποστελλόντων ὁ μὲν Κλέωνυμος ἐπὶ Ταυνάρῳ τῆς Δακωνίκης ξενο-
λογήσας στρατιώτας πεντακισχιλίους συντόμως κατέπλευσεν εἰς Τάραντα. ἑνταῦθα δὲ μισθοφόροις ἀθροίσας ἄλλους οὐκ ἐλάττουσι τῶν προτέρων κατ-
έγραψε καὶ τοὺς πολιτικοὺς πεῖσες μὲν πλείους τῶν δυσμυρίων, ὑπείς δὲ δισυκλίους. προσελάβησε
3 δὲ τῶν τε κατ᾽ Ἰταλίαν Ἑλλήνων τοὺς πλείστους καὶ τὸ τῶν Μεσσαπίων ἔθνος. ἄδρας οὖν δυνάμεως

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. 418
and at least eighty of the others who were hostile to 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 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.² 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 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.³ Then, since

Plutarch, Pyrrhus, 26. 8; Pausanias, 3. 6. 2. Originally Tarentum was a colony of Sparta.

¹ For Taenarum as a recruiting ground for mercenaries cp. Book 18. 21. 1-3.

² The Messapians, an Italic tribe occupying the heel of the Italian peninsula, were the closest neighbours of the Tarentines.
Diodorus of Sicily

περὶ αὐτοῦ οὖσα ὑπὸ μὲν Λευκανοὶ καταπλαγέντες φιλίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς τοὺς Ταραντίνους, τῶν δὲ Μεταποιείνων οὐ προσεχόντων αὐτῶ τοὺς Λευκανοὺς ἐπεισεν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν χώραν καὶ τῷ καυρῷ συνεπιθέμενος κατεπλήξατο τοὺς Μεταποιείνους. παρελθὼν δ’ εἰς τὴν πόλιν ὡς φίλος ἐπράξατο μὲν ἀργυρίον τάλαντα πλείω τῶν ἐξακοισίων, διακοσίας δὲ παρθένους τὰς ἐπιφανεστάτας ἔλαβεν εἰς ὀμηρίαν, οὐχ οὐτώ τῆς περὶ τὴν πίστιν ἀσφαλείας 4 χάριν, ὡς τῆς ἴδιας ἐνεκέν λαγνείας. ἀποθέμενος γὰρ τὴν Λακωνικὴν ἁπάθητα διετέλει τρυφῶν καὶ τοὺς πιστεύσαντας αὐτῶ καταδουλούμενος τηλικαῦτας γὰρ ἔχων δυνάμεις καὶ χαρηγίας οὐδὲν τῆς Σπάρτης ἀξίων ἔπραξεν. ἐπεβάλετο μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τὴν Σκυθλίαν στρατεύειν, ὡς τὴν τυραννίδα μὲν καταλύσων τὴν Ἀγαθοκλέους, τὴν δ’ αὐτονομίαν τὸς Σκυθλίωτας ἀποκαταστήσαν, ὑπερβέμενος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ παρόντος ταῦτα τὴν στρατεύειν ἔπλευσεν εἰς Κόρκυραν καὶ κρατήσας τῆς πόλεως χρημάτων τε πλῆθος εἰσεπράξατο καὶ φρουρὰν ἐγκατέστησε, διανοούμενος δρμητηρίῳ τούτῳ τῷ τόπῳ χρησιμοθείαι καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα πράγμισιν ἐφεδρεύειν.

105. Εὐθὺς δὲ καὶ προσβείον πρὸς αὐτὸν παραγενομένων παρὰ τε Δημητρίου τοῦ πολιορκητοῦ καὶ Κασάνδρου περὶ συμμαχίας τοῦτων μὲν οὐδετέρῳ προσέθετο, τοὺς δὲ Ταραντίνους καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τώσον πυθόμενον ἀφεστηκέναι τῆς μὲν Κορκύρας τὴν ίκανὴν φυλακὴν ἀπέλεπεν, μετὰ δὲ τῆς ἄλλης δυνάμεως ἐπλεῖ κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, ὡς κολάσων τοὺς ἀπεφθανούς. προσσχῶν δὲ τῇ χώρᾳ καθ’ ὑπὸ τόπων ἐφύλασσον οἱ βάρβαροι, 420
he had a strong army under his command, the 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. 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 Corecyra, 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 Corecyra, 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; Athenaeus, 13. 84 (p. 605 e).
DIODORUS OF SICILY

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 303 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 Coreyra with his army.\(^3\)

106. When this year had passed, Nicoles 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 Macedonians, on seeing that the power of the Greeks \(^5\) 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.

\(^1\) The exact site is not known.

\(^2\) There is nothing more about Cleonymus in what remains of Diodorus. For his further adventures cp. Livy 10. 2.

\(^3\) Nicoles was archon in 302/1. Livy, 10. 1. 7, gives the consuls of 302 B.C. as M. Livius Denter and Aemilius (without praenomen).

\(^4\) *i.e.* the alliance under Demetrius Poliorcetes. The narrative is continued from chap. 103. 7. Cp. Justin, 15. 2. 15; Orosius, 3. 23. 41.
Diodorus of Sicily

μετεπέμψατο πρὸς τὴν τῶν ὅλων κωνοπραγίαις·

3 δὲ γὰρ εἰσῆλθε τοῦτον κατὰ τοὺς μεγίστους φόβους
eis tīn bothishēn proslambanēs thai diá te tīn
tάνδρος ἀρετήν καὶ διὰ τό τήν βασιλείαν αὐτοῦ
ömoran einai tī Makedonīa. suvnedreusantes ou
oī basileis outhoi peri tōu kouvoi svmpherontos
exēpeμhain presbeutēs prōs te Πτολεμαίων tōn
Aigūptou basilea kai prōs Σέλευκου tōn tōn ān
satrapēiōn kuryeūonta, peri te tīs ὑπερηφανίας
tīs en tais apokrīsewv emphaneiōntes kai tōn eke
toū polēmou kūndon kouvoi einai πάντων didiā-

4 skontes. tīs γὰρ Μακεδονίας κρατήσαντα τὸν
'Antīγονον euvīs ἀφελείσθαι kai tōn allōn tās
basileias' dēdokēnai γὰρ αὐτὸν πείραν πλεονάκις
ὅτι πλεονέκτης ἐστὶ kai pāsan ἀρχὴν ἀκοινωνίτητον
poiei. svmphērein ouv apantas svmphronhetai kai

5 kouhī prōs 'Antīgonon ēpavleūsathai polēmou. ou
mev ouv peri Πτολεμαίων kai Σέλευκου δοξαντε
alēθῆ λέγεων1 prōthumos upēkousan kai svnetat-
exant prōs allēlous2 bothishēn ādraiōs dynamēs.

107. Tōis de peri Kāsandrōn ἐδοξε μὴ peri-
mēnei tīn tōn polēmōn ἔφοδου, allā kai autōs
phαsanta epistratevēν kai proslambanēν tō
χρήσμoν. diōspe δ' Κάσανδρος Λυσιμάχo
men parēdike méros tov otratopeōdou kai otratthgō
Prōpelaiōn3 svneēpeμhien, autōs de anēxeμhxe metā
tīs lautīs dynamēwv elis Θετταλίαν, diapoleμhswv

2 Δημητρίω kai tōis 'Ellhsn. Lυσιμάχo

1 prōs allēlous after légei omitted by Bekker.
2 prōs allēlous added by Bekker.
3 Prōpelaiōn added by Beloch (Griechische Geschichte, 4.
1. 162, note 3).
certed action in regard to their highest interests; for it was his invariable custom when facing the most alarming situations to call on Lysimachus for assistance, 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 advantageous 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 Cassander gave to Lysimachus a part of his army and sent with it Prepelaüs as general, 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.
στρατοπέδου διαβάς ἐκ τῆς Εὐρώπης εἰς τὴν Ἄσιαν Λαμψακηνοὺς μὲν καὶ Παριανοὺς ἐκουσίως προσθέμένους ἀφῆκεν ἔλευθέρους, Σίγειον δὲ ἐκπολιορκήσας φουράν παρεισήγαγε μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Πρεπελάμ μὲν τῷ στρατηγῷ δοὺς πεζοὺς ἐξακυσχιλίους, ἵππεῖς δὲ χιλίους ἐξέπεμψε προσαξόμενον τὰς πόλεις τὰς γε κατὰ τὴν Αἰολίδα καὶ τὴν Ἰωνίαν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐπεχεύρησε πολιορκεῖν τὴν Ἀβυδον καὶ βέλη καὶ μηχανὰς καὶ τάλλα παρ-3 εσκευάζετο· ἐπεὶ δὲ κατὰ θάλατταν ἦλθε τοῖς πολιορκουμένοις στρατιωτῶν πλῆθος παρὰ Δημη-τρίου τὸ δυνάμενον τὴν ἀσφάλειαν παρέχεσθαι τῇ πόλει, ταύτης μὲν τῆς ἐπιβολῆς ἀπέστη, τὴν δ’ ἐφ’ Ἔλλησπόντῳ Φρυγίαν προσαγαγόμενος καὶ Σύν-ναδα¹ πόλιν ἔχουσαν ἀποσκευάσας μεγάλας βασιλικὰς 4 ἐπολιορκῆσεν. ὅτε δὴ καὶ Δόκιμον τὸν Ἀντιγόνου στρατηγὸν πείσας κοινοπραγεῖν τὰ τε Σύνναδα παρέλαβε διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τῶν ὀχυρωμάτων ἐνα ὑπὸ τῶν ἠχόντων τὰ βασιλικὰ χρῆματα. δ’ ἐπὶ τῆς Αἰολίδος καὶ τῆς Ἰωνίας περιβάλες ὑπὸ Λυσιμάχου στρατηγὸς Πρεπελάος Ἀδραμυττίου μὲν ἐκυρίευσεν ἐν παρόδῳ, τὴν δ’ Ἐφέσου πολιορκήσας καὶ κατα-πληξάμενος τοὺς ἐνυδον παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἐγκαταληφθέντας τῶν Ῥοδίων ἐκατόν ὀμήρους ἀπέστειλεν εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, τοὺς δ’ Ἐφε-σίους ἀφῆκε,² τὰς δὲ ναῦς τὰς ἐν τῷ λιμένι πάσας ἐνέπρησε διὰ τὸ θαλασσοκρατεῖν τοὺς πολέμους


426
Lysimachus with his army crossed from Europe to 302 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 Prepelaüs 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, 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. Prepelaüs, 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 hostages 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 Οδυθέρους ἑφήκε Reiske; ὑποστάνδους ἑφήκε Hertlein, Fischer.
καὶ τὴν ὀλην κρίσιν τοῦ πολέμου ἀδήλον ὑπάρχειν. 3 μετὰ δὲ ταύτα Τήσιος μὲν καὶ Κολοφωνίους προσηγάγετο, Ἐρυθραίοις δὲ καὶ Κλαζομενίους ἐλθοῦσις κατὰ θάλατταν βοηθείας τὰς μὲν πόλεις ἔλειν οὐκ ἡδυνῆτη, τὴν δὲ χώραν αὐτῶν πορθήσας ἀνέζευξεν ἐπὶ Σάρδεις. ἐνταῦθα δὴ τὸν Ἀντιγόνον στρατηγὸν Φοίνικα 1 πείσας ἀποστῆναι τοῦ βασιλέως παρέλαβε τὴν πόλιν πλὴν τῆς ἀκρας· ταύτην γὰρ φυλάττων Φίλιππος εἰς τῶν Ἀντιγόνου φίλων βεβαιαν ἐτήρη ἡν εὐνοιαν τὴν πρὸς τὸν πεπιστευκότα.

Τὰ μὲν οὖν περὶ Λυσίμαχον ἐν τούτοις ἦν.

108. Ἀντίγονος δὲ προκεχειρισμένος ἀγῶνα μεγαὶ καὶ πανήγυρις ἐν Ἀντιγόνᾳ συντελεῖν πάντωθεν ἀθλητάς τε καὶ τεχνίτας τοὺς ἐπιφανεστάτους ἐπὶ μεγάλοις ἁθλοῖς καὶ μισθοῖς ἥθροικε. ὡς δ’ ἦκουσε τὴν Λυσιμάχου διάβασιν καὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν τὴν ἀπόστασιν, τὸν μὲν ἀγῶνα διέλυσε, τοὺς δ’ ἀθλητὰς καὶ τοὺς τεχνίτας ἀπέδωκε μισθοὺς οὐκ ἐλάττουσι διακοσίοις ταλάντων. αὐτὸς δὲ τὴν δυνάμειν ἀνάλαβων ὕφικησεν ἐκ τῆς Συρίας σύντομον τὴν πορείαν ποιούμενος ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους. εἰς δὲ Ταρσοῦ τῆς Κυπρίας ἀφικόμενος εἰς ὁς κατεκομμευεί χρημάτων ἐκ τῶν Κινδών 2 τὸ στρατόπεδον εἰς τρεῖς μῆνας ἐμισθοδότησεν. χωρὶς δὲ τούτων τρισχίλια τάλαντα μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως ἐκόμιζεν, ὡς τοιαύτην ἔρχη τὴν χορηγίαν, ὡς τῶν αὐτῶν χρεία γενηται χρημάτων. ἐπειτα τὸν Ταύρον ὑπερβαλὼν

1 καὶ Δόκιμος after Φοίνικα omitted by Wesseling.
and the whole outcome of the war was uncertain. 302 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 persuading Antigonus' general Phoenix to desert the king, he gained control of the city except the aropolis; for Philip,\(^1\) one of the friends of Antigonus, 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. Antigonus, who had made preparations to celebrate great games and a festival in Antigonia, 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

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\(^1\) This is probably the same Philip as the adviser given to Demetrius by Antigonus in 314 B.C., Book 19. 69. 1.

\(^2\) For the treasury of Alexander at Cyinda cp. Book 18. 62. 2; 19. 56. 5.

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\(^2\) Κοῦδων, cp. Books 18. 62. 2; 19. 56. 5; Κοῦδων RF, Κοῦδων X.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

προήγεν ἐπὶ Καππαδοκίας καὶ τοὺς ἀφεστηκότας
περὶ τὴν ἄνω Φρυγίαν καὶ Λυκαονίαν ἐπιπορευό-
μενος πάλιν εἰς τὴν προὔπαρχουσαν συμμαχίαν
1 ἀποκατέστησεν. καθ’ δὲ δὴ χρόνον οἱ περὶ τὸν
Λυσίμαχον πυθόμενοι τὴν τῶν πολεμίων παρουσίαν
συνήδρευον, βουλεύμενοι πῶς χρηστέων εἰς τοῖς
5 ἐπιφερομένοις κινδύνους. ἔδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς εἰς μὲν
μάχην μὴ συγκαταβαίνειν, ἐξὸς ἃν οἱ περὶ Σέλευκον
ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπείων καταβίωσι, τόπους δ’
ὄχυροις καταλαβέσθαι καὶ χάρακι καὶ τάφρῳ τὴν
στρατοπεδείαν ἀσφαλισμένους ὑπομένειν τῶν πο-
λεμίων τὴν ἔφοδον. οὐτοὶ μὲν οὖν τὸ δοξοθέν αὐτοῖς
ἐπετέλουν κατὰ σπουδὴν· ὁ δ’ Ἀντίγονος ἐπεὶ
πλησίον ἐγένετο τῶν πολεμίων, ἕκταξες τὴν δυ-6
νὰν προεκαλεῖτο εἰς μάχην. οὐδένος δ’ ἐπεξεῖναι
τολμῶντος αὐτὸς μὲν κατελάβετο τόπους τινὰς, δι’
ἄν ἀναγκαίον ἦν τὰς τροφὰς τοῖς ἑναντίοις παρα-
κομίζεσθαι· οἱ δὲ περὶ τὸν Λυσίμαχον φοβηθέντες
μὴποτε τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀποκοπείσης ὑποχείρισοι γένων-
ται τοῖς πολεμίοις, νυκτὸς ἀνέζευξαν καὶ διατεῖ-
nαντες στάδιους τετρακοσίους κατεστρατοπέδευσαν
7 περὶ Δορύλαιον· εἶχε γὰρ τὸ χωρίον σίτου τε καὶ
τῆς ἀλλής χορηγίας πλῆθος καὶ ποταμὸν παρα-
ρέωτα δυνάμενον ἀσφαλεῖαν παρέχεσθαι τοῖς παρ’
αυτὸν στρατοπεδεύονσι. βαλόμενοι δὲ στρατο-
πεδείαν ἀχύρωσαν τὴν παρεμβολὴν βαθείᾳ τάφρῳ
καὶ τριπλῶ χάρακι.

109. Ἀντίγονος δὲ πυθόμενος τὴν τῶν πολεμίων
ἀποχώρησεν εὔθυς ἐπεδίωκεν αὐτοῖς καὶ πλησίον
gενόμενος τῆς παρεμβολῆς, ἐπεὶ πρὸς παράταξιν οὐ
συγκατέβαιν, ἥρατο περιταφρεῖν τὴν στρατο-
πεδείαν καὶ καταπέλτας καὶ βέλη μετεπέμψατο,
Cappadocia; and, advancing upon those who had 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

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\(^1\) About 44 miles.

\(^2\) Geer: 56.
δ' ἀκροβολισμῶν περὶ τὴν ταφρείαν καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Λυσίμαχον πευκομένων ἀνέιργεν τοὺς βέλεις τοὺς ἐργαζομένους ἐν πάσιν προσέρουν οἱ περὶ τὸν 2 Ἀντίγονον. Ἐπειτὰ χρόνου γενομένου καὶ τῶν ἑργῶν ἥδη συντελειαν λαμβανόντων, τῆς δὲ τροφῆς ὑπολυπούσης τοὺς πολιορκομένους οἱ περὶ Λυσίμαχον, πηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμέριον, ἀναζεῦζαντες ἐκ τῆς παρεμβολῆς διὰ τῶν ύπερδεξίων τῶν ἀπεγώρησαν εἰς παραχεμασίαν. ὁ δ' Ἀντίγονος ἡμέρας γενομένης ὡς εἶδε τὴν τῶν πολεμιῶν ἀπαλ-3 λαγῆν, ἀντιπαρῆγεν αὐτὸς διὰ τῶν πεδίων. ἐπὶ- γενομένων δὲ ὀμβρών μεγάλων καὶ τῆς χώρας οὔσης βαθυγείου καὶ πηλόδους τῶν τε ὑποζυγίων οὐκ ὀλύγα συνέβη καὶ τῶν σωμάτων τινὰ διαφθα- ῥήσατο καὶ τὸ σύνολον ἐπιπόνως ἠπάσαν τὴν δύναμιν 4 διαστῆθησαί. διὸσπερ ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀμα μὲν ἀναλαβεῖν βουλόμενος ἐκ τῆς κακοπαθίας τούς στρατιώτας, ἀμα δὲ τὴν χειμερινὴν ὄραν ὄρων περιλαμβάνουσαν τοῦ μὲν καταδίκαιων ἀπέστη, πρὸς δὲ τὴν χειμασίαν ἐπιλεξάμενος τοὺς εὐθετωτάτους τῶν διείλε κατα 5 µέρη τὴν δύναμιν. πυθανόμενος δὲ Σέλευκον κατα- βαίνειν ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπεῖων μετὰ μεγάλης δυνάμεως, ἐπεμβεί τωσ τῶν φίλων εἰς τὴν Ἑλλά- δα πρὸς Δημήτριον, παρακελευόμενος ἥκειν πρὸς αὐτὸν μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τὴν ταχιστήν σφόδρα γὰρ εὐλαβεῖτο μὴ πάντων τῶν βασιλέων ἐπ' αὐτὸν συνδραμόντων ἀναγκασθῇ παρατάξει κράνιν τὸν ὅλον πόλεμον πρὶν ἡ συνελθεῖν εἰς ταύτων τὴν ἐκ 6 τῆς Εὐρώπης δύναμιν. παραπλησίως δὲ καὶ Λυσί- μαχος διεῖλε τὴν δύναμιν εἰς χειμασίαν ἐν τῷ καλο- µένῳ Σαλωνίας 1 πεδίῳ. ἀγορὰν δὲ πολλὴν εἰς 432
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 Antigonus 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 Antigonus saw the departure of the enemy, he himself marched parallel with them through the plains. Great rain storms 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) : Σαλμωνίας.
Diodorus of Sicily

'Ἡρακλέας μετεπέμπετο, ποιησάμενος ἐπιγαμίαν ἰ τὸς τοὺς 'Ἡρακλέατας· ἐγιμε γὰρ Ἀμηστριν τὴν Ὠξύναρτον μὲν θυγατέρα, Δαρείου δὲ τοῦ βασιλέως ἄδελφην, Κρατεροῦ δὲ γυναίκα 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 'Ἀθηναίαις ἐσπευδὴ μυηθήναι καὶ παραλαβεῖν τὴν ἐν Ἑλεουσίᾳ τελετήν. ἀπεχούσῃ δὲ χρόνον ἱκανὸν τῆς κατὰ νόμους ἡμέρας, καθ' ἦν εἰσέλθεισαν 'Ἀθηναίοι συντελεῖν τὴν τελετήν, ἔπεισε τὸν δῆμον διὰ τὰς εὐεργεσίας κινήσας τὸ πάτριον ἔθος. παραδόσας σὺν αὐτῶν ἀνοπλόν τοὺς ἱερεῖς καὶ πρὸ τῆς ὁρισμένης ἡμέρας μυχθέις ἀνέζευξεν ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναῖων. καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἰς Χαλκίδα τῆς Εὐβοίας ἠθροισε τὸν στόλον καὶ τὴν πεζὴν δύναμιν· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα πυθόμενος τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον προκατελήφθη τὰς παροδοὺς, πεζῇ μὲν ἀπέγνω τὴν εἰς Θεσσαλίαν ποιεῖσθαι πορείαν, παραπλεύσας δὲ μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς τὸν ἐν λαρίσῃ λιμένα καὶ τὴν δύναμιν ἐκβιβάσας τὴν μὲν πόλιν εἷς ἐφόδου παρέλαβε, τὴν δ' ἄκραν ἐκπολιορκήσας τοὺς μὲν φρουροὺς δῆσας παρέδωκεν εἰς φυλακῆς, τοὺς δὲ λαρίσαιοις 3 τὴν αὐτονομίαν ἀποκατέστησαν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Ἀντρώνας μὲν καὶ Πετελεύπν προσηγάγετο, Δίων δὲ

1 παραλαβεῖν Fischer (in apparatus) : καταλαβεῖν.
2 Ἀντρώνας Unger, Fischer, "Ἀντρώνας Madvig, "Ἀντρώνα Wesseling : Πρώνας.

1 After Cramerus deserted Amestris (or Amastris) in order to marry Phila (Book 18. 18. 7), she married Dionysius, the 484
supplies from Heraclea, having made a marriage 302 B.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.\footnote{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.\footnote{2} Since it was a considerable 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.\footnote{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 Antron and Pteleum,\footnote{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 Lysimachus (Strabo, 12. 3. 10). Lysimachus in his turn soon deserted her to marry Arsinoë.\footnote{2} Cp. Plutarch, Demetrius, 26.\footnote{3} This is Larisa Cremastē in Phthiotis.\footnote{4} Antron (or Antroncs) and Pteleum are also in Phthiotis, a little north-east of Larisa.
καὶ Ὄρχομενον1 μετοικίζοντος εἰς Ὁθῆβας Κασάνδρος διεκώλυσε μετοικισθῆναι τὰς πόλεις. Κάσανδρος δὲ θεωρῶν τὰ πράγματα τῷ Δημήτριῳ κατὰ νοῦν χωροῦντα Φερᾶς μὲν καὶ Ὁθῆβας ἀδροτέρας φρουραῖς παρεφύλαττε, τὴν δὲ δύναμιν πᾶσαν εἰς ἕνα τόπον ἀδροῖσας ἀντεστρατοπέδευσε τοῖς 4 περὶ τὸν Δημήτριον. εἰχε δὲ τοὺς σύμπαντας πεζοὺς μὲν εἰς δισμυρίους ἐννακισχιλίους, ἵππεις δὲ δισχιλίους. τῷ δὲ Δημήτριῳ συνηκολούθουν ἵππεῖς μὲν χίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, πεζοὶ δὲ Μακεδόνες οὐκ ἐλάττουσι τῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων, μυσθηφόροι δὲ εἰς μυρίους καὶ πεντακισχιλίους, ἐκ τῶν ταύτα τὴν Ἑλλάδα πόλεων δισμυρίου καὶ πεντακισχιλίου, ψυλικά δὲ τάγματα καὶ πειρατῶν παντοδαπῶν τῶν συντρεχόντων ἐτὶ τοὺς πολέμους2 καὶ τὰς ἀρπαγας οὐκ ἐλάττουσι τῶν ὀκτακισχιλίων, ὡστε εἶναι τοὺς ἀπαντας πεζοὺς περὶ τοὺς πεντακισμυρίους ἐξακισχιλίους. ἀντικαθημένων δὲ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀλλήλους ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἐκτάζεις μὲν ἑγώνοντο παρ᾽ ἀμφοτέροις, εἰς μάχην δὲ οὐδέτερος συγκατεβαίνει, καραδοκῶν τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐσομένην 6 τῶν ἑλών κρίσιν. Δημήτριος δὲ, τῶν Φεραίων ἐπικαλεσαμένων αὐτὸν, παρευσπεσών εἰς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ μέρους τῆς δυνάμεως τῆς μὲν ἀκραν ἐκπολιορκήσας ὑποστώδους ἀφῆκε τοὺς παρὰ Κασάνδρου στρατιώτας, τοῖς δὲ Φεραίοις τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἀποκατέστησαν.

111. Ἐν τούτοις δ’ ἀντίων τῶν περὶ Θεσσαλίαν ἤκουν πρὸς τὸν Δημήτριον οἱ πεμφθέντες ὑπ’ Ἀντιγόνου, διασαφήνετε τὰς παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐντολὰς

1 Fischer in apparatus suggests Νηλίαν and Ὄρχομενον from Strabo, 9. 5. 15.
ported the people of Dium and Orchomenus \(^1\) 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 who had gathered for the fighting and the 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.
καὶ παρακελευόμενοι τὴν ταχιστην διαβιβάζειν τὰς δυνάμεις εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν. διὸσπερ ἀναγκαῖον ἡγησά
μενος ὑπάρχειν ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸ πείθεσθαι τῷ πατρὶ, πρὸς μὲν Κάσανδρον διαλύσεις ἐπονήσατο, συνθέ
μενος εἶναι κυρίας τὰς συνθήκας, ἐὰν ὅσοι εὐάρεστοι τῷ πατρί, ἀκριβῶς μὲν εἰδῶς οὐ προσδεξόμενον
αὐτὸν διὰ τὸ κεκρικέναι πάντως διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἐμπεθεῖναι τέλος τῷ συμβάντι πολέμῳ, βουλόμενος
dὲ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀποχώρησιν εὔσχημονα
ποιήσασθαι καὶ μὴ φυγῇ παραπλησίαν. ἐγέρατο γὰρ ἐν ταῖς συνθῆκαις πρὸς τοὺς ἄλλους καὶ τὸ τὰς
Ἑλληνίδας πόλεις ἔλευθερας ὑπάρχειν, οὐ τὰς κατὰ
tὴν Ἑλλάδα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν.
3 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Δημήτριος παρασκευασάμενος
πόρια πρὸς τὴν παρακομιδὴν τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν
cαὶ τῆς ἀποσκευῆς ἀνήκθη παντὶ τῷ στόλῳ καὶ
κομπιθεὶς διὰ νήσου κατέπλευσεν εἰς Ἐφεσον.
ἐκβιβάσας δὲ τὴν δύναμιν καὶ στρατοπεδεύσας
πληθυντῶν τῶν τειχῶν ἡνάγκασε τὴν πόλιν εἰς τὴν
προὐπάρχουσαν ἀποκαταστήσας τάξειν καὶ τὴν μὲν
ὑπὸ Πρεπελάου τοῦ Λυσιμάχου στρατηγοῦ παρεισ-
αχθείσαιν φρουρᾶν ἀφήκειν ὑπόσπονδον, ὕδαν δὲ
φυλακῇν εἰς τὴν ἄκραν καταστήσας παρῆλθεν εἰς
Ἑλλήσποντον. καὶ Λαμψακηνοὺς μὲν καὶ Παρια-
νοὺς, ἔτι δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν μεταβεβλημένων
πόλεων των ἀνεκτήσατο, ἐπὶ δὲ τὸ στόμα τοῦ.
Πόντου παραγενόμενος πρὸς τῷ Χαλκηδονίων ἔρω
στρατοπεδείαν περιεβάλετο καὶ τοὺς φυλάξοντας
τὸν τόπον ἀπελιπε στρατιώτας πεζοὺς μὲν τρισ-
χλίους, ναῦς δὲ μακρὰς τριάκοντα· τὴν δὲ ἄλλην
438
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 acceptable 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. Disembarking 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 Prepelaüs, 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 Chalcedonians 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; cp. Books 18. 72. 4; 19. 60. 3): Καλχηδονίων RX, Καρχηδονίων F.
δύναμιν διελόμενος κατὰ πόλεις διέδωκεν εἰς χειμασίαν.

4. Περὶ δὲ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους καὶ Μιθριδάτης, ὑπήκοος ὃν Ἀντιγόνως καὶ δόξας ἀφίστασθαι πρὸς τοὺς περὶ Κάσανδρον, ἀνηρέθη περὶ Κίων τῆς Μυσίας, ἀρξάς αὐτῆς καὶ Μυρλείας¹ ἐτη τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε· τὴν δὲ δυναστείαν διαδεξάμενος Μιθρι-
δάτης πολλοὺς προσεκτήσατο, τῆς δὲ Καππαδοκίας καὶ Παθαλαγιᾶς ἤρξεν ἐτη τριάκοντα ἕξ.

112. Ἔν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις Κάσανδρος μετὰ τὴν ἀπαλλαγὴν τὴν Δημητρίου τὰς μὲν κατὰ τὴν Ἡθεταλίαν πόλεις ἀνεκτήσατο, Πλείσταρχιον δὲ μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐξέπεμψεν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν βοη-
θήσοντα τοῖς περὶ Λυσίμαχον. οἱ δὲ συναποστα-
λέντες ἤσαν πεζοὶ μὲν μύριοι δισχίλιοι, ὑπείς δὲ
2 πεντακόσιοι. ὁ δὲ Πλείσταρχος ἐπειδῆ παραγενό-
μενος ἐπὶ τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου κατέλαβε τοὺς
tόπους προκατεχομένους ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ἀπο-
γνώστη ἡν διάβασιν παρῆλθεν εἰς Ὀδησσόν, ἓ ἐκεῖ
μεταξὺ μὲν τῆς τε Απολλωνίας καὶ Καλλαντίας,²
cat' ἀντικρὺ δὲ τῆς ἐν τῷ πέραν Ἡρακλείας,
3 ἔχοντος τοῖς μέροι τῆς Λυσιμάχου δυνάμεως. οὐκ
ἐχὼν δὲ ἦκανά πόρια πρὸς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν διά-
βασιν τριχῆ διεμίσετε τὴν δύναμιν. τὴν μὲν οὖν
πρώτην ἀποστολὴν συνέβη διασωθῆναι πρὸς τὴν
Ἡράκλειαν, τὴν δὲ δευτέραν ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸ στόμα
τοῦ Πόντου φυλακίδων νεὼν ἄλωνα. κατὰ τὴν

¹ Μυρλείας Post: Ἀρρήνης R.X., Μαρώνης F.
² Καλλαντίας Palmer: Παλατίας.
army into winter quarters, dividing it among the cities.

At about this time Mithridates, 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 Myrlea for thirty-five years; and Mithridates, 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

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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.
DIODORUS OF SICILY

τρίτην δὲ αὐτοῦ συνδιαβαινόντος τοῦ Πλευστάρχου χειμῶν ἐπεγενήθη τηλικοῦτος ὡστε τὰ πλείστα τῶν σκαφῶν καὶ τῶν σωμάτων διαφθαρήναι· καὶ γὰρ ἡ κομίζουσα ναῦς ἐξήρης τὸν στρατηγὸν συνεκλώθη καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ πλεόντων οὐκ ἔλαττόνων ἡ πεντακοσίων τρεῖς πρὸς τοὺς τριάκοντα μόνων διεσώθησαν. ἐν δὲ τούτοις ἦν καὶ ὁ Πλευστάρχος, ναυαγιόν μὲν ἐπειλημμένος, εἰς δὲ τὴν γῆν ἐμβανήσε ἐκβεβραμένος. οὕτος μὲν οὖν ἄποκομισθεῖς εἰς Ἡράκλειαν καὶ προσαναλαβὼν ἐκ τῆς ἀνυχίας τὸ σῶμα πρὸς Λυσίμαχον εἰς τὴν χειμασίαν ἀνεξευξε, ἀποβεβηληκός τὸ πλέον τῆς δυνάμεως.

113. Ἔν δὲ ταῖς αὐταῖς ἡμέραις καὶ Πτολεμαίος ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀναζεύξεσι ἐξ Ἀιγύπτου μετὰ δυνάμεως ἀξιολόγου ταῖς μὲν ἐν τῇ Κοίλῃ Συρία πόλεις ἀπάσως ὑποχειρίους ἐποιήσατο· Σιδώνια δὲ πολυροκοῦτος αὐτοῦ τινες παρῆσαν ἀπαγγέλλοντες ἕυθώς ὑπὸ παρατάξεως γενομένης τοῖς βασιλεῖσιν οἱ μὲν περὶ Λυσίμαχον καὶ Σέλευκον ἠττηθέντες ἀποκεχωρηκασιν εἰς τὴν Ἡράκλειαν, Ἀντίγονος δὲ νευκηκὼς προσάγει μετὰ δυνάμεως ἐπὶ Συρίας. παραλογισθεῖς οὖν ὑπὸ τούτων καὶ πεισθεὶς ἀληθῆ τῇ προσαγγελίᾳ εἶναι, πρὸς μὲν τοὺς Σιδωνίους εἰς τέταρτα μῆνας ἀνοχὰς ἐποιήσατο, ταῖς δὲ χειρωθείσαι πόλεις φρούραις ἀσφαλίσαμεν ἐπονήθησε 3 μετὰ τῆς δυνάμεως εἰς Ἀιγύπτου. ἂμα δὲ τούτους πραττομένους ἐνοικοὶ τῶν παρὰ Λυσίμαχῳ στρατιωτῶν αὐτομολύσαντες ἤλθον ἐκ τῆς χειμασίας παρ᾽ Ἀντίγονον, Ἀνταριάται μὲν διοχύλιοι, Λύκιοι δὲ καὶ Παμφύλιοι περὶ ὀκτακοσίους. τούτοις μὲν οὖν Ἀντίγονος φιλανθρώπως προσενεχθεῖς τοὺς τε μὴ

1 ἐνοι Carps: oi.
set sail with the third group, so great a tempest rose \(302\) B.C. that most of the vessels and the men on them were lost; and indeed the large warship \(^1\) 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 Coele-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 Antigonus, 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 Antigonus, namely two thousand Aetoriatiae and about eight hundred Lycians and Pamphylians. Now Antigonus, 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, 192-141.

\(^2\) ἔμθων added by Rhodoman.
σθοὺς ἔδωκεν, οὕς ἔφασαν ὁφείλεσθαι παρὰ Λυσί-
4 μάχοι, καὶ διωρεῖσ γέτίμησε. καθ’ δὲν δὴ χρόνον
ήλθε καὶ Σέλευκος ἐκ τῶν ἄνω σατραπεῖων δια-
βεβηκὼς εἰς Κατσαδικίαν μετὰ πολλῆς δυνάμεως
καὶ κατασκευάσας στεγνὰ τοῖς στρατιώταισι παρ-
εχεῖμασεν.1 εἰχε δὲ πεζους μὲν εἰς δυσμυρίους,
ἵππεις δὲ σὺν τοῖς ἵπποτοξόταις περὶ μυρίων
διόχιλιους, ἐλέφαντας δὲ ὅγκοῦκοντα πρὸς τοῖς
τετρακοσίοις, ἀρματα δὲ δρεπανηφόρα πλείω τῶν
ἐκατόν.
5 Αἱ μὲν οὖν τῶν βασιλέων δυνάμεις τούτων τῶν
τρόπων ἠθροίζοντο, κεκρικότων ἀπάντων κατὰ τὴν
ἐπιούσαν θερίαν διὰ τῶν ὀπλῶν κρίναι τὸν πόλεμον.
ἡμεῖς δὲ, καθάπερ ἐν ἀρχῇ προεθέμεθα, τὸν γενό-
μενον τούτως τοὺς βασιλεὺς πρὸς ἀλλήλους πό-
λεμον περὶ τῶν ὄλων πράξεων ἀρχήν πουρασύμεθα
τῆς ἐπομένης βιβλίου.

1 παρεχεῖμασεν Dindorf: παραχειμάζειν.
in kindly fashion, not only gave them the pay which 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 hundred 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.
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