

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XI

43 "Οτι αἰτίαι ἐγένοντο τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους διαφορᾶς τοῖς μὲν Ῥωμαίοις ὅτι Καρχηδόνιοι τοῖς

Zonaras 8, 8.

8. Ἐντεῦθεν ἤρξαντο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι διαποντίων ἀγώνων· ναυτικῶν γὰρ οὐτι πᾶνυ πεπέειραντο· θαλαττουργοὶ δὲ γενόμενοι καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς νήσους τὰς τε ἄλλας ἠπεύρωσαν. Καρχηδονίους δὲ πρώτοις ἐπολέμησαν, οὐδὲν αὐτῶν οὐσίω ἤττοσιν οὔτε πλούτῳ οὔτε ἀρετῇ χώρας, καὶ ἠσκημένοις τὰ ναυτικὰ πρὸς ἀκρίβειαν, καὶ παρεσκευασμένοις ἰππικαῖς τε δυνάμεσι καὶ πεζαῖς καὶ ἐλέφασιν, καὶ ἄρχουσι Λιβύων, τὴν τε Σαρδῶν καὶ τῆς Σικελίας τὰ πλείω κατέχουσιν· ὅθεν καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν χειρώσασθαι δι' ἐλπίδων πεποίητο. τὰ τε γὰρ ἄλλα σφᾶς φρονηματίζεσθαι ἐπειθον, καὶ τῷ αὐτονόμῳ λίαν ἐτύγχανον ἐπαιρόμενοι (τὸν γὰρ βασιλέα ἑαυτοῖς κλήσιν ἐτησίῳ ἀρχῆς, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπὶ χρονίῳ δυναστείᾳ προυβάλλοντο), καὶ ὡς αὐτοῖς πονούμενοι προθυμώτατα ὄργων.

Σκήψεις δὲ τοῦ πολέμου ἐγένοντο Ῥωμαίοις μὲν ὅτι Καρχηδόνιοι τοῖς Ταραντίνοις ἐβοήθησαν,

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XI

THE causes responsible for the dispute between the two were—on the side of the Romans, that the

Zonaras 8, 8.

8. At this time the Romans began their struggles oversea; previously they had had no experience at all in naval matters. They now became seamen and crossed over to the islands and to other divisions of the mainland. The first people with whom they warred were the Carthaginians. These were no whit inferior to them in wealth or in the excellence of their land; they were trained in naval science to a high degree of efficiency, were equipped with cavalry forces, infantry, and elephants, ruled the Africans, and held possession both of Sardinia and the greater part of Sicily; as a result they had conceived hopes of subjugating Italy. Various factors contributed to increase their self-confidence, but they were especially proud by reason of their position of independence, since they elected their king under the title of a yearly office and not for permanent rule; and feeling that their efforts were expended in their own behalf, they were brimful of enthusiasm.

The reasons alleged for the war were—on the side of the Romans, that the Carthaginians had assisted

Ταραντίνους ἐβοήθησαν, τοῖς δὲ Καρχηδουίοις ὅτι Ῥωμαῖοι φίλιαν τῷ Ἰέρωνι συνέθεντο. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν, οἷά που πεφύκασιν οἱ τῷ μὲν ἔργῳ πλεονεκτεῖν<sup>1</sup> βουλόμενοι τὴν δὲ δόξαν αὐτοῦ αἰσχυρόμενοι, σκήψεις ἐποιούντο· ἢ δὲ ἀλήθεια  
<sup>2</sup> ἄλλως ἔχει. δυνάμενοι μὲν<sup>2</sup> γὰρ ἐκ πολλοῦ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, αὐξανόμενοι δὲ ἤδη οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἀλλήλους τε ὑφεωρῶντο, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐπιθυμία τοῦ ἀεὶ πλείονος κατὰ τὸ τοῖς<sup>3</sup> πολλοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅταν εὖ πράττωσιν, ἔμφυτον, τὰ δὲ καὶ φόβῳ προήχθησαν ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, μίαν<sup>4</sup> καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἐκάτεροι τῶν οἰκείων σωτηρίαν ἀσφαλῆ τὸ τὰ τῶν ἐτέρων  
<sup>3</sup> προσκτήσασθαι νομίζοντες εἶναι· τὰ τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ χαλεπώτατον ἀδύνατόν τε ἦν δύο δήμους ἐν τε ἐλευθερία καὶ ἐν δυνάμει φρονήματί τε ὄντας, καὶ βραχύτατον ὡς<sup>5</sup> εἰπεῖν ταῖς τῆς ναυτιλίας ὀξύτησι διεστηκότας, ἄλλων μὲν τινῶν ἄρχειν, ἀλλήλων δὲ ἀπέχεσθαι ἐβελῆσαι. τοιοῦτον κατὰ

Zonaras 8, 8.

Καρχηδουίοις δὲ ὅτι φίλιαν Ῥωμαῖοι συνέθεντο τῷ Ἰέρωνι· τὸ δ' ἀληθές, ὅτι ἀλλήλους ὑφεωρῶντο, καὶ μίαν σωτηρίαν τῶν οἰκείων ἐκάτεροι ᾤοντο εἶ ταῦ τῶν ἄλλων προσκτήσαιντο. οὕτω διανοου-

<sup>1</sup> πλεονεκτεῖν Bs., πλείον ἐκείνου Ms. <sup>2</sup> μὲν supplied by Bk. <sup>3</sup> τοῖς supplied by v. Herw. <sup>4</sup> μίαν supplied by Bk. from Zon. <sup>5</sup> ὡς supplied by Bk.

Carthaginians had assisted the Tarentines, on the side of the Carthaginians, that the Romans had made a treaty of friendship with Hiero. But these they merely put forward as excuses, as those are inclined to do who in reality are seeking their own advantage but are ashamed to be thought to be doing so. The truth is otherwise. As a matter of fact, the Carthaginians, who had long been powerful, and the Romans, who were now growing rapidly stronger, kept viewing each other with jealousy; and they were led into war partly by the desire of continually acquiring more—in accordance with the instinct of the majority of mankind, most active when they are most successful—and partly also by fear. Both sides alike thought that the one sure salvation for their own possessions lay in obtaining also those of the others. If there had been no other reason, it was most difficult, nay, impossible, for two peoples which were free, powerful, and proud, and separated from each other by a very short distance, so to speak, considering the quickness of the voyage, to rule alien tribes and yet be willing to keep their hands off each

Zonaras 8, 8.

the Tarentines, on the side of the Carthaginians, that the Romans had made a treaty of friendship with Hiero. The truth was, however, that they were viewing each other with jealousy and thought that the only salvation for their own possessions lay in the possibility of obtaining also those of the others.

τύχην συμπεσόν τὰς τε σπονδάς σφῶν διέλυσε καὶ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοὺς συνέρρηξεν.—M. 111 (p. 178).

4 "Ὅτι τὸ ἀγώνισμα λόγῳ μὲν περὶ Μεσσήνης καὶ Σικελίας, ἔργῳ δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς οἰκείας ἑκάτεροι ἐκείθεν ἤδη κινούμενον ἤσθάνοντο, καὶ τὴν νῆσον, ἅτε ἐν μέσῳ σφῶν κειμένην, ἐπίβασιν τοῖς κρατήσασιν αὐτῆς ἐπὶ τοὺς ἑτέρους ἀσφαλῆ παρέξιν ἐνόμιζον.—M. 112 (p. 179).

Zonaras 8, 8.

μένοις αὐτοῖς συμπεσόν τι τὰς σπονδάς τε διέλυσε καὶ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοὺς ἐξηρέθισε· τὸ δ' ἦν τοιοῦτον.

Οἱ Μαμερτῖνοι ἐκ Καμπανίας ποτὲ πρὸς Μεσσήνην ἀποικίαν στείλαμενοι, τότε δ' ὑπὸ Ἱέρωνος πολιορκούμενοι, ἐπεκαλέσαντο τοὺς Ῥωμαίους οἷα σφίσι προσήκοντας. κακείνοι ἐτοίμως ἐπικουρῆσαι αὐτοῖς ἐψηφίσαντο, εἰδότες ὅτι, ἂν τῆς συμμαχίας αὐτῶν οἱ Μαμερτῖνοι μὴ τεύξωνται, πρὸς τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τραπήσονται, κακείνοι τῆς τε Σικελίας ὅλης κρατήσουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐξ αὐτῆς διαβήσονται. ἡ γὰρ νῆσος αὕτη βραχὺ τῆς ἠπείρου διέχει, ὡς μυθεύεσθαι ὅτι ποτὲ καὶ αὕτη ἠπείρωτο. ἡ τε οὖν νῆσος, οὕτω τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ ἐπικειμένη, ἐδόκει τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐκκαλέσασθαι καὶ τῶν ἀντιπέραν ἀντιποιήσασθαι, ἂν γε ταύτην κατὰσχῶσι, καὶ ἡ Μεσσήνη παρείχε τοῖς κρατοῦσιν αὐτῆς καὶ τοῦ πορθμοῦ κυριεύειν.

Ψηφισάμενοι δὲ βοήθειαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοῖς Μαμερτῖνοις, οὐ ταχέως αὐτοῖς ἐπεκούρησαν διὰ τινὰς ἐπισυμβάσας αἰτίας. ὅθεν ἀνάγκη πιεζό-

other. But a chance incident of the following nature broke their truce and plunged them into war.

The conflict nominally concerned Messana and Sicily, but in reality both sides perceived that from this beginning the struggle would involve their own country as well; and they thought that the island, lying, as it did, between them, would furnish to the side that conquered it a safe base for operations against the other party.

Zonaras 8, 8.

While they were thus disposed, a certain incident broke the truce and provoked them to war. It was of the following nature.

The Mamertines, who had once conducted a colony from Campania to Messana, were now being besieged by Hiero, and they called upon the Romans as a nation of kindred blood. The latter readily voted to aid them, knowing that in case the Mamertines should not secure an alliance with them, they would have recourse to the Carthaginians; and then the Carthaginians would master all Sicily, and from there cross over into Italy. For this island is such a short distance away from the mainland that the story goes that it was itself once a part of the mainland. So the island, thus lying off Italy, seemed to invite the Carthaginians to lay claim also to the land over opposite, could they but occupy Sicily first; and the possession of Messana assured to its masters the control of the strait also.

Though the Romans voted to assist the Mamertines, they did not promptly come to their aid because of various hindrances that occurred. Hence the

5 "Ὅτι Γάιος Κλαύδιος ἔλθων ἐς ἐκκλησίαν ἄλλα τε ἐπαγωγὰ εἶπε καὶ ὅτι ἐπ' ἐλευθερώσει τῆς πόλεως ἡκει, οὐ γὰρ δεῖσθαι γε Ῥωμαίους Μεσσήνης οὐδέν· καὶ ὅτι εὐθύς, ἐπειδὴν τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν καταστήσῃ, ἀποπλευσεῖται.<sup>1</sup> καὶ τούτου καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἤτοι καὶ ἀποχωρῆσαι ἐκέλευσεν, ἢ, εἰ δὴ τι δίκαιον εἰπεῖν ἔχουσιν, ἐς

Zonaras 8, 8.

μενοι οἱ Μαμερτῖνοι Καρχηδονίους ἐπεκαλέσαντο. οἱ δὲ καὶ ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἐπικαλεσαμένοις εἰρήνην κατεπράξαντο πρὸς Ἱέρωνα, ἵνα μὴ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐς τὴν νῆσον περαιωθῶσι, καὶ τὸν πορθμὸν δὲ καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐφύλασσον, Ἄννωνος σφῶν ἡγουμένου. καὶ τούτῳ Γάιος Κλαύδιος χιλιαρχῶν, ναυσὶν ὀλίγαις ὑπὸ Ἀππίου Κλαυδίου προπεμφθεὶς, εἰς τὸ Ῥήγιον ἀφίκετο. διαπλευσαι δὲ οὐκ ἐθάρρησε, πολὺ πλεῖον τὸ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ὄρων ναυτικόν. ἀκατίῳ δ' ἐμβὰς προσέσχε τῇ Μεσσήνῃ καὶ διειλέχθη αὐτοῖς ὅσα ὁ καιρὸς ἐδίδου. ἀντειπόντων δὲ τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τότε μὲν μηδὲν πράξας ἀνεκομίσθη, μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ γνοὺς τοὺς Μαμερτίνους ἐν στάσει ὄντας (οὔτε γὰρ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὑπέκειν ἐβούλουντο καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἐβαρύνοντο), ἐπλευσεν αὐθις, καὶ ἄλλα τε εἶπεν ἐπαγωγὰ καὶ ὡς ἐπ' ἐλευθερώσει τῆς πόλεως ἡκει, καὶ ἐπειδὴν κατασταίεν τὰ πράγματα, ἀποπλεύσει· καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους ἢ ἀποχωρῆσαι ἐκέλευσεν ἢ, εἴ τι δίκαιον ἔχοιεν, τοῦτο εἰπεῖν. ὡς δ' οὔτε

Gaius Claudius came to the meeting, and among other remarks which he made to tempt them declared that the object of his presence was to free the city, since the Romans had no need of Messana; and that he would immediately sail away, as soon as he had set their affairs in order. Next he commanded the Carthaginians also either to withdraw, or, if they had any just plea to offer, to submit to arbitration.

Zonaras 8, 8.

Mamertines, under the spur of necessity, called upon the Carthaginians. These effected peace with Hiero both for themselves and for those who had invoked their aid, so as to prevent the Romans from crossing into the island; and under the leadership of Hanno they kept guard over the strait and the city. Meantime Gaius Claudius, a military tribune, sent ahead with a few ships by Appius Claudius, had arrived at Rhegium. But to sail across was more than he dared, for he saw that the Carthaginian fleet was far larger. So he embarked in a skiff and landed at Messana, where he talked to the Mamertines as long as the time permitted. When the Carthaginians spoke in opposition, he returned without accomplishing anything at the time; but later, ascertaining that the Mamertines were at odds,—they did not wish to submit to the Romans, and yet were weary of the Carthaginians,—he sailed over again. Among other remarks which he made to tempt them he declared that the object of his presence was to free the city, and that as soon as their affairs could be set in order, he would sail away. He also commanded the Carthaginians either to withdraw, or, if they had any just plea, to offer it.

6 κρίσιν καταστήναι. ὡς δ' οὔτε τῶν Μαμερτίνων τις ὑπὸ δέους ἐφθέγγετο καὶ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι ἄτε καὶ βία τὴν πόλιν κατέχοντες βραχὺ αὐτοῦ ἐφρόντιζον, αὐταρκες ἔφη μαρτύριον τὴν σιωπὴν παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἔχειν,<sup>1</sup> τῶν μὲν ὅτι ἀδικοῖεν, δεδικαιολογήσθαι γὰρ ἂν εἴπερ τι ὑγιᾶς ἐφρόνου, τῶν δὲ ὅτι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐπιθυμοῖεν· παρρησία γὰρ ἂν, εἴπερ τὰ τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἠροῦντο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἰσχύος αὐτῶν παρουσίας κεχρηῆσθαι. καὶ προσυπέσχετό σφισι βοηθήσειν καὶ διὰ τὸ γένος αὐτῶν τῆς Ἰταλίας ὄν καὶ διὰ τὴν αἵτησιν τῆς ἐπικουρίας ἦν ἐπεποιήητο.—M. 113 (p. 179).

Zonaras 8, 8.

τῶν Μαμερτίνων τις ὑπὸ δέους ἐφθέγγετο, καὶ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, βία τὴν πόλιν κατέχοντες, οὐδὲν αὐτοῦ ἐφρόντιζον, “αὐταρκες,” ἔφη, “μαρτύριον παρ' ἀμφοτέρων ἢ σιωπῆ, τῶν μὲν ὅτι ἀδικοῦσιν, εἰ γὰρ τι ὑγιᾶς ἐφρόνου, ἐδικαιολογήσαντο ἂν, τῶν δὲ ὅτι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἐφίενται· ἐπαρρησιάσαντο γὰρ ἂν, εἰ τὰ τῶν Καρχηδονίων προήρηντο.” καὶ ἐπηγγέλλετο βοηθήσειν αὐτοῖς. θορύβου δὲ καὶ ἐπαίνου παρὰ τῶν Μαμερτίνων ἐπὶ τούτοις γενομένου εὐθύς ἀνέπλευσε πρὸς τὸ Ῥήγιον, καὶ μετ' ὀλίγον παντὶ τῷ ναυτικῷ βιασάμενος τὸν διάπλουν, τὸ μὲν τι ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ τῆς

<sup>1</sup> τὴν σιωπὴν . . . ἔχειν Bk., ἢ σιωπῆ . . . ἔχει Ms.

Now when not one of the Mamertines, by reason of fear, opened his lips, and the Carthaginians, since they were occupying the city by force, paid little heed to him, he stated that in the silence of both sides he had sufficient evidence. On the part of the invaders it showed that they were in the wrong, since they would have justified themselves if their purposes were at all honest; and on the part of the Mamertines, that they desired freedom, since they would have been quite free to speak, had they chosen the side of the Carthaginians, especially as there was a force of the latter present. Furthermore he promised that he would aid them, both on account of their Italian origin and on account of the request for assistance which they had made.

Zonaras 8, 8.

Now when not one of the Mamertines, by reason of fear, opened his lips, and the Carthaginians, who were occupying the city by force, paid no heed to him, he said: “The silence on both sides affords sufficient evidence. On the part of the invaders it shows that they are in the wrong, since they would have justified themselves if their purposes were at all honest; and on the part of the Mamertines, that they covet freedom, since they would have spoken freely if they had espoused the cause of the Carthaginians.” And he promised to aid them. At this a tumult of applause arose from the Mamertines. He then sailed back to Rhegium, and a little later forced a passage across with his entire fleet. However, partly because of the numbers and skill of the Carthagin-

7 "Ὅτι Γάιος Κλαύδιος τῶν τε τριήρων τινὰς ἀπέβαλε καὶ χαλεπῶς ἀπεσώθη· οὐ μέντοι παρὰ τοῦθ' ἦττον οὔτε ἐκεῖνος οὔτε οἱ ἐν τῷ ἄστει Ῥωμαῖοι ἀντελάβοντο τῆς θαλάσσης, ὅτι πρῶτον πειρασάμενοι<sup>1</sup> αὐτῆς ἠττήθησαν, ὅπερ πού φιλοῦσιν οἱ πρῶτόν τι ἐγχειρισάμενοι καὶ σφαλέντες ποιεῖν, πρὸς οἰωνοῦ τὸ πρόσθεν τιθέμενοι καὶ μηδ' αὐθὶς ποτε κατορθώσειν νομίζοντες· ἀλλὰ καὶ προθυμότερον αὐτῆς διὰ τε τὰλλα καὶ διὰ φιλοτιμίαν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς ἀποτετράφθαι δόξωσι, μετεποιήσαντο.—M. 114 (p. 180).

8 "Ὅτι ὁ Ἄννων οὔτ' ἄλλως ἐν<sup>2</sup> ἐλαφρῷ τὸν πόλεμον ποιούμενος, εἴ τε καὶ δέοι αὐτὸν γενέσθαι, τὴν γοῦν αἰτίαν τῆς διαλύσεως τῶν σπονδῶν ἐς ἐκεῖνον τρέψαι, μὴ κατάρχειν αὐτὸς<sup>3</sup> νομισθεῖν, θέλων, ἀπέπεμψε<sup>4</sup> αὐτῷ τὰς ναῦς καὶ

Zonaras 8, 8.

τέχνης τῶν Καρχηδονίων, τὸ δὲ πλείστον διὰ τὴν τοῦ ῥοῦ χαλεπότητα καὶ χειμῶνα ἐξαίφνης γενόμενον, τινὰς τε τῶν τριήρων ἀπέβαλε καὶ ταῖς λοιπαῖς μόλις εἰς τὸ Ῥήγιον ἀπεσώθη.

Zonaras 8, 9.

9. Οὐ μέντοι τῆς θαλάσσης οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι διὰ τὴν ἦτταν ἀπέσχοντο, ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Κλαύδιος τὰς ναῦς ἐπεσκεύαζεν, Ἄννων δὲ τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς τῶν σπονδῶν διαλύσεως εἰς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους τρέψαι βουλόμενος, καὶ τὰς ἀλούσας τριήρεις τῷ Κλαυδίῳ

<sup>1</sup> πειρασάμενοι v. Herw., . . . μνοι Ms.    <sup>2</sup> ἐν Bs., ἐπ' Ms.  
<sup>3</sup> αὐτὸς v. Herw., αὐτῆς Ms.    <sup>4</sup> ἀπέπεμψε Bk., προσέπεμψε Ms.

Gaius Claudius lost some of his triremes and with difficulty got back to safety. Neither he nor the Romans in the City, however, relaxed their attempts to master the sea because they had been worsted when first making trial of it, although this is the ordinary course that people pursue who fail in their first undertaking and think that they can never again succeed, viewing the past in the light of an omen. On the contrary, they applied themselves to the sea with even greater zeal, chiefly because they were ambitious and did not wish to appear to have been diverted from their purpose by the disaster.

Hanno was in no wise disposed to make light of the war, and wished, in case it were bound to occur, to throw the responsibility at least for breaking the truce upon the other man, for fear it might be thought that he himself was taking the initiative. Accordingly, he sent back to him the

Zonaras 8, 8.

ians, but chiefly owing to the violence of the current and to a storm that suddenly came up, he lost some of his triremes and barely succeeded in getting back safely to Rhegium with the remainder.

Zonaras 8, 9.

9. However, the Romans did not avoid the sea because of their defeat. Claudius proceeded to repair his ships, while Hanno, wishing to throw the responsibility for breaking the truce upon the Romans, sent to Claudius the captured triremes and was restoring

τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, πρὸς τε τὴν εἰρήνην προ-  
καλεῖτο, καὶ προσπαρῆνει οἱ μὴ πολυπραγμονεῖν  
τὴν θάλατταν.—M. 115 (p. 180).

9 "Ὅτι ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν ἐδέξατο, ἀπειλὴν ὑπέρφρονα  
καὶ νεμεσητὴν ἠπέιλησεν· ἔφη τε γὰρ μὴδ'  
ἀπονίφασθαί ποτε τὰς χεῖρας ἐν τῇ θαλάσση  
τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιτρέψειν, καὶ μετὰ ταύτης  
ἀπέβαλε καὶ τὴν Μεσσήνην οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον.  
—M. 116 (p. 180).

10 "Ὅτι ὁ Κλαύδιος καταλαβὼν τοὺς Μαμερτίνους  
ἐν τῷ λιμένι συνεστραμμένους, ἐκκλησίαν τε  
αὐτῶν ἐποίησε καὶ εἰπὼν<sup>1</sup> ὅτι "οὐδὲν δέομαι τῶν  
ὄπλων, ἀλλ' αὐτοῖς ὑμῖν διαγνῶναι πάντα ἐπι-  
τρέπω," ἔπεισέ σφας μεταπέμψασθαι τὸν Ἄν-  
ωνα· μὴ βουληθέντος τε αὐτοῦ καταβῆναι πολὺς  
ἐνέκειτο κατατρέχων καὶ λέγων ὅτι, εἰ δὴ τι καὶ

Zonaras 8, 9.

ἔπεμψε καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἀπεδίδου καὶ πρὸς  
τὴν εἰρήνην προεκαλεῖτο αὐτόν. ἐπεὶ δ' οὐδὲν  
ἐδέξατο, ἠπέιλησε μὴδ' ἀπονίφασθαί ποτε τὰς  
χεῖρας ἐν τῇ θαλάσση τοὺς Ῥωμαίους εἶσαι. ὁ  
Κλαύδιος δὲ τὴν τοῦ πορθμοῦ φύσιν κατανοήσας,  
ἐτήρησε τὸν ῥόυν καὶ τὸν ἄνεμον ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας  
εἰς τὴν Σικελίαν ἅμα φέροντας, καὶ οὕτω διέ-  
πλευσεν εἰς τὴν νῆσον, μηδεὶς ἐναντιωθέντος.  
εὐρῶν οὖν ἐν τῷ λιμένι τοὺς Μαμερτίνους (ὁ γὰρ  
Ἄνων προῦποπτεύσας αὐτοὺς ἐν τῇ ἀκροπόλει  
καθῆστο φυλάττων αὐτήν), ἐκκλησίαν συνήγαγε,  
καὶ διαλεχθεὶς αὐτοῖς ἔπεισε μεταπέμψασθαι τὸν  
Ἄωνα. ὁ δὲ καταβῆναι οὐκ ἤθελε· φοβηθεὶς δὲ

ships and the captives, and urged him to agree to  
peace; moreover he advised him not to meddle  
with the sea.

When Claudius would listen to nothing, he  
uttered an arrogant and outrageous threat. For  
he declared that he would never allow the Romans  
even to wash their hands in the sea; yet he lost  
not only the sea but also Messana not much later.

Claudius, finding the Mamertines gathered at the  
harbour, called an assembly of their number and  
made the announcement: "I have no need of  
arms, but leave it with yourselves to decide every-  
thing." By this means he persuaded them to send  
for Hanno; and when Hanno was unwilling to come  
down, he denounced him vigorously, inveighing

Zonaras 8, 9.

the captives; and he urged him to agree to peace.  
When the other would listen to nothing, he threatened  
that he would never permit the Romans even to wash  
their hands in the sea. But Claudius, now that he  
had become acquainted with the strait, watched for  
a time when the current and the wind both bore  
from Italy toward Sicily, and then sailed to the  
island, encountering no opposition. So, discovering  
the Mamertines at the harbour, he convened an  
assembly and talked to them, finally persuading them  
to send for Hanno; for the latter had already become  
suspicious of their movements and had established  
himself on the citadel, which he was guarding. Now  
Hanno was unwilling to come down, but fearing that

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



The Complete Text can be found on our CD:  
**Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature**  
which can be purchased on our Website :  
[www.Brainfly.net](http://www.Brainfly.net)

or

by sending **\$64.95** in check or money order to :  
**Brainfly Inc.**  
**5100 Garfield Ave. #46**  
**Sacramento CA 95841-3839**

## **TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:**

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website ([www.Brainfly.net](http://www.Brainfly.net)) or **Send us \$55.95** and we will send you a full copy of *Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature* **AND** our *5000 Classics CD (a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt))* plus our *Wholesale price list*.

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to:

[webcomments@brainfly.net](mailto:webcomments@brainfly.net)