

# DIODORUS OF SICILY

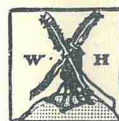
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY  
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IN TWELVE VOLUMES

XI

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXI-XXXII



LONDON  
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS  
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS  
MCMLVII

τῆς πόλεως ἀπωλεία τοὺς πρὸς νεωτερισμὸν ὀρμωμένους Ἀθηναίους καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους τῆς ἀποστάσεως ἀπέτρεψεν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πολέμοις ἐπιεικέστατα χρώμενος τοῖς αἰχμαλώτοις οὐ μόνον ἀνδρεία ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμερότητι περιβοήτῳ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Ἀσίαν οἰκούντας ἐπιθυμητὰς ἔσχε τῆς ἰδίας ἀρχῆς.

4 Ἐν δὲ τοῖς νεωτέροις χρόνοις Ῥωμαῖοι τῆς τῶν ὄλων ἡγεμονίας ὀρεχθέντες συνεστήσαντο μὲν αὐτὴν διὰ τῆς τῶν ὄπλων ἀνδρείας, πρὸς αὐξήσιν δὲ μεγίστην ἤγαγον ἐπιεικέστατα χρώμενοι τοῖς καταπολεμηθείσιν. τοσοῦτον γὰρ ἀπέσχον τῆς κατὰ τῶν ὑποπεπτωκότων ὠμότητος καὶ τιμωρίας ὥστε δοκεῖν μὴ ὡς πολεμίους ἀλλ' ὡς εὐεργέταις καὶ φίλοις<sup>1</sup> προσφέρεσθαι. οἱ μὲν γὰρ κρατηθέντες προσεδόκων τῆς ἐσχάτης τεύξεσθαι<sup>2</sup> τιμωρίας ὡς πολέμοι γεγονότες, οἱ δὲ κρατοῦντες ὑπερβολὴν ἐπιεικείας ἑτέροις οὐ κατέλειπον. οἷς μὲν γὰρ πολιτείας μετέδωσαν, οἷς δὲ ἐπιγαμίας<sup>3</sup> συνεχώρησαν, τισὶ δὲ τὴν αὐτονομίαν ἀπέδωσαν, οὐδενὶ<sup>5</sup> μνησικακήσαντες πικρότερον τοῦ δέοντος. τοιγαροῦν διὰ τὴν ὑπερβολὴν τῆς ἡμερότητος οἱ τε βασιλεῖς καὶ αἱ πόλεις καὶ συλλήβδην τὰ ἔθνη πρὸς τὴν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμονίαν ἠτομόλησαν. οὗτοι δὲ σχεδὸν τὴν ἀρχὴν πάσης τῆς οἰκουμένης ἔχοντες ταύτην ἠσφαλίσαντο φόβῳ καὶ τῇ τῶν ἐπιφανεστάτων πόλεων ἀπωλείᾳ. Κόρινθον γὰρ κατέσκαψαν καὶ τοὺς κατὰ τὴν Μακεδονίαν ἐρριζοτόμησαν, οἶον τὸν Περσέα, καὶ Καρχηδόνα κατέσκαψαν καὶ ἐν

struction of this city deterred from rebellion the Athenians and Lacedaemonians, who were starting to revolt; yet in his Persian campaigns, by treating prisoners of war with the greatest kindness, he made the renown of his clemency as well as his courage contribute to his success in making the Asiatics eager to be ruled by him.

In more recent times the Romans, when they went in pursuit of world empire, brought it into being by the valour of their arms, then extended its influence far and wide by the kindest possible treatment of the vanquished. So far, indeed, did they abstain from cruelty and revenge on those subjected to them that they appeared to treat them not as enemies, but as if they were benefactors and friends. Whereas the conquered, as former foes, expected to be visited with fearful reprisals, the conquerors left no room for anyone to surpass them in clemency. Some they enrolled as fellow citizens, to some they granted rights of intermarriage, to others they restored their independence, and in no case did they nurse a resentment that was unduly severe. Because of their surpassing humanity, therefore, kings, cities, and whole nations went over to the Roman standard. But once they held sway over virtually the whole inhabited world, they confirmed their power by terrorism and by the destruction of the most eminent cities. Corinth they razed to the ground, the Macedonians (Perseus for example) they rooted out, they razed

<sup>1</sup> πολέμοις . . . εὐεργέταις . . . φίλοις] Nock suggests πολέμοι . . . εὐεργέται . . . φίλοι. P has πολεμίους, corrected by Valesius, and εὐεργετὰς (s. acc.).

<sup>2</sup> So Valesius: ἔχεσθαι P.

<sup>3</sup> So Salmasius, Valesius: ἐπιγαμίας P.



Κελτιβηρία τὴν Νομαντίαν, καὶ πολλοὺς κατεπλήξαντο.

5. Ὅτι σφόδρα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι φιλοτιμοῦνται δικαίους ἐνίστασθαι τοὺς πολέμους καὶ μηδὲν εἰκῆ καὶ προπετῶς περὶ τῶν τοιούτων ψηφίζεσθαι.

(*Const. Exc.* 2 (1), pp. 291-292.)

6. Ὅτι τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατευσάντων πρὸς Καρχηδονίους, οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι πυθόμενοι τὸν εἰς τὸ Λιλύβαιον κατάπλουν καὶ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον οὐδαμῶς καταβαίνοντες πρεσβευτὰς ἐξέπεμψαν εἰς Ῥώμην, οἱ ἐνεχείρισαν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἑαυτοὺς τε καὶ τῆς πατρίδος τὰ πράγματα. ἡ δὲ σύγκλητος δεξαμένη τὴν παράδοσιν τῆς χώρας ἔδωκεν ἀπόκρισιν, ἐπεὶ καλῶς βουλευόνται Καρχηδόνιοι, δίδωσιν αὐτοῖς ἡ σύγκλητος νόμους, χώραν, ἱερά, τάφους, ἐλευθερίαν, ὑπαρξιν, οὐδαμοῦ προστιθείσα πόλιν τὴν Καρχηδόνα, παρακρύπτουσα δὲ τὴν ταύτης ἀναίρεσιν. τεύξεσθαι δὲ τούτων τῶν φιλανθρωπιῶν, ἐὰν ὀμήρους δῶσι τριακοσίους υἱοὺς τῶν συγκλητικῶν καὶ πείθωνται τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων παραγγελλομένοις. οἱ δὲ νομίσαντες ἀπολελῦσθαι τοῦ πολέμου τοὺς ὀμήρους ἐξέπεμψαν μετὰ πολλῆς οἰμωγῆς. εἶτα ἦλθον εἰς Ἰτύκην.<sup>1</sup> οἱ δὲ πάλιν πρεσβευτὰς ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς πεισομένους εἴ τι ἕτερον αὐτοῖς οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ποιεῖν κελεύουσι. τῶν δὲ ὑπάτων εἰπόντων παραδοῦναι τὰ ὄπλα ἀδόλως καὶ τοὺς καταπέλτας, οἱ δὲ τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τὸν πρὸς Ἀσδρούβαν πόλεμον βαρέως ἔφερον· παρέλαβον δὲ

Carthage and the Celtiberian city of Numantia, and there were many whom they cowed by terror.

5. The Romans make it a point to embark only upon wars that are just, and to make no casual or precipitate decisions about such matters.<sup>1</sup>

6. When the Romans sent out an expeditionary force against the Carthaginians and news reached Carthage that the fleet was already at Lilybaeum, the Carthaginians, abstaining from all acts of hostility, sent legates to Rome,<sup>2</sup> who placed themselves and their country at the disposal of the Romans. The senate, accepting their surrender, made answer that inasmuch as the Carthaginians were well advised, the senate granted them their laws, territory, sanctuaries, tombs, freedom, and property (the city of Carthage, however, was nowhere mentioned, their intention to destroy it being suppressed): these mercies the Carthaginians were to obtain provided they gave three hundred hostages, senators' sons, and obeyed the orders of the consuls. The Carthaginians, thinking that they were quit of the war, sent the hostages, not without great lamentation. Then the Romans arrived in Utica.<sup>3</sup> Carthage again sent envoys to learn if the Romans had further demands to make upon them. When the consuls told them to surrender, without fraud, their arms and artillery, they were at first cast down, inasmuch as they were at war with Hasdrubal<sup>4</sup>; none the less

<sup>1</sup> For the sentiment cp. Polybius, 36. 2 and frag. 99.

<sup>2</sup> For the narrative cp. Polybius, 36. 2-6, and, more fully, Appian, *Pun.* 75 ff.

<sup>3</sup> Utica had already surrendered to Rome.

<sup>4</sup> Now in exile, Hasdrubal had taken up arms against the state.

<sup>1</sup> So Ursinus: Ἰτύην Ο.