

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ ΙΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ Α

1. Ἐπειδὴ οἱ Γαλάται εἰς τὴν τῶν Σελευκιδῶν χώραν ἐνέβαλον, ὁ βασιλεὺς τοῦ στρατεύματος συλληχθέντος πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους εὐθὺς πορευόμενος τόπον ἐπιτήδειον πρὸς μὲν τὸ μάχεσθαι, μάλιστα δὲ ὡς ἰππάσιμον ὄντ' ἐξείλεν. ἐκεῖ ἀφικόμενος ὁ μὲν βασιλεὺς τὴν στρατιὰν οὕτως παρετάξατο· αἰσθόμενος γὰρ ὅτι οἱ Γαλάται ἰπποκρατοῦντες τὸ μέρος μείζον τῆς ἵππου ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ ἐτάχθησαν, ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ κέρατι τὸ μέρος μείζον τοῦ ἰπποτικοῦ ἑαυτοῦ, χιλίους ἰππέας ψιλούς καὶ τρισχιλίους καταφράκτους τε τοὺς δ' ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἔταξεν, ἐν δὲ τῇ μέσῃ τῆς τάξεως τὴν φάλαγγα, ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἧς παρέταξεν χιλίους ἀργυράσπιδας, πρὸ μὲν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐκδρόμους, ἐν δ' ἀριστερᾷ αὐτῶν ἑξακισχιλίους θωρακίτας Θρᾶκᾶς τε καὶ δισχιλίους τοξότας Σκύθας· ἐν δὲ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ κέρατι τὴν λοιπὴν τῆς ἵππου, ἧς ἦσαν χίλιοι κατάφρακτοι καὶ χίλιοι ἰπποτοξόται Σκύθαι. ἐναντίοι δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κατέστησαν οἱ τῶν Γαλατῶν ὀπλίται εἰς τοὺς ὀκτακισχιλίους, πρὸ μὲν ὧν παρετάχθησαν πολλοὶ ἀκοντισταί, ἐν δὲ τοῖς κέρασιν ἢ ἰππεία, καὶ ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ μεταξύ τῶν πεζῶν τῶν θ' ἰππέων καθέστην τὰ τῶν Γαλατῶν δρεπανηφόρα ἄρματα. εἶτα τοῖν δυοῖν στρατοῖν τεταγμένον ὁ βασιλεὺς τὴν μάχην συνήψε τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ ἰππέας ἐπὶ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἰππικὸν εὐθὺς ἐφείς, τοὺς δ' ἐν τῷ ἀριστερᾷ ἰππεῖς κατέχων· οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ὑπὸ πάντος τοῦ ἰππικοῦ τοῖν ἀμφοτέρωθεν κεράτων τῶν τε ἰππείων δρεπανοφόρων τῇ ἵππῳ τῇ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπέθεντο, ἀλλ' οἱ κατάφρακτοι ῥύμη ἀνυποστάτω τοῖς ἐν τῷ

DIONYSIUS OF RHODES THE HISTORIES BOOK I

1. When the Galatians invaded Seleucid territory, once the army was assembled, the King, having set out at once against the enemy, selected a position suitable for battle and especially for the cavalry. Having arrived there, the King drew up his army as follows: perceiving that the Galatians, who were superior in horse, had stationed the greater part of their cavalry on the right, he positioned the greater part of his own cavalry (1000 light horse, 3000 cataphracts, and his scythed chariots) on the right; in the center of his line he placed the phalanx, on either side of which he placed 1000 argyraspids, in front of them the skirmish troops, and on the left of the phalanx 6000 thoracitae and Thracians and 2000 Scythian archers; on the left wing he placed the remainder of the horse, of which there were 1000 cataphracts and 1000 Scythian horse archers. Opposite the Greeks were positioned the Galatian heavy infantry to the number of about 8000, in front of which were stationed a large number of javelinmen, with the cavalry on the flanks, and on the right, between the foot and the horse were positioned the Galatians' scythed chariots. When the two armies were deployed, the King began the battle by at once sending his right-wing cavalry against the enemy's horse, while holding back his left-wing mounted troops. The enemy attacked the Greeks with the whole of his cavalry of both wings plus the scythed chariots, but the cataphracts having fallen upon the right-wing cavalry with irresistible force and fighting bitterly, put them to rout. While this was occurring, the chariots charged

δεξιῶ ἰππέισιν ἐμπεσόντες, πικρῶς μαχόμενοι, τροπὰς ἐποίησαν αὐτῶν. ἕως τοῦτο ἐγίγνετο, τὰ ἄρματα τοῖς μὲν τῶν πολεμίων ἀκοντισταῖς προσέβαλε καὶ εἰς φυγὴν κατέστησαν, ὑπὸ δὲ τῶν πεζῶν τάχα διεφθάρησαν. ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐτέρῳ κέρατι, οὗ οἱ ὀλίγοι κατάφρακτοι καὶ ἵπποτοξόται τοὺς πολλοὺς τῶν πολεμίων ἰππέας ἠμύνετο, οἱ Γαλάται καὶ ἠττήθησαν· τὸ γὰρ ἱππικὸν τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ μόνον τὴν πρώτην ἔφοδον ἐδέξετο, ἀλλ' ἀπέωσαν αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ ἵπποτοξόται καὶ ἰσαριθμοὺς ἰππέας μόνον τοξεύοντες ἔτρεψαν. ἕως δὲ τὸ πᾶν τῶν πολεμίων ἵπποτικὸν ἢ εἰς τροπὴν καθιστατο ἢ ἀπέθνήσκειν, οἱ ἐν τῇ μέσῃ πεζοὶ βραδέως ἐπεχώρουν ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων πεζοῖς ἅμα ἐπιχωροῦσιν. ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ἤδη ἅμα τὴν μάχην συνήξε τοὺς Θρᾶκας καὶ τοὺς θωρακίτας εἰς φυτευτήριόν τι πρὸ τῆς τάξεως προπεπομφῶς νῦν τοὺς ἄλλους κατὰ στοίχον μετ' αὐτῶν προήγαγεν. ἔπειτα, ὡς εἶρηκα, τῶν πάντων ἰππέων φευγόντων, οἱ μὲν τῶν Γαλατῶν πεζοὶ τέλος εἰς χεῖρας ἦλθον, οἱ δὲ Θρᾶκες ἐν τῷ φυτευτηρίῳ κεκρυμμένοι κατὰ τὸ τῶν πολεμίων δεξιὸν κέραν ἐξαίφνης ἐπιπεσόντες αὐτοὺς ἔτρεψαν, καὶ οἱ ὀπλίται οὐ μόνον τοὺς ἐπιόντας ῥαδίως ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλὰ πολλοὺς ἀποκτείναντες τοὺς ἄλλους ἐτάραξαν. πάντας μὲν οὖν τοὺς ἰππέας καὶ μέγαν μέρος τῶν πεζῶν φεύγοντας ὤρουσιν καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα ἤδη παρερρήγνυτο, οἱ δὲ Ἕλληνες εὐθὺς ἐδίωξαν πολλοὺς σφάζοντες.

the enemy's javelinmen and routed them, but were soon destroyed by the infantry. On the other flank, where the few cataphracts and horse-archers were defending themselves against the numerous enemy horse, the Galatians were also defeated; for the Greek cavalry not only withstood their initial charge, but repulsed them. The horse-archers even routed the cavalry, who were equal in numbers to them, with their arrows alone. While the whole of the enemy's cavalry was being either routed or killed, the infantry in the center was slowly advancing on the Greek foot, which was also advancing. The King having already, at the same time that he had opened the battle, sent the Thracians and the thoracitae forward to a plantation in front of the line of battle, now sent the others forward in line with them. When, as I said, all their horse having fled, the Galatians' foot at last charged, the Thracians hidden in the plantation falling suddenly upon the enemy's flank routed them, while the phalangites not only easily withstood the enemy's assault, but, slaying many, disordered the rest. Seeing all of their horse and a great part of their infantry fleeing, the remainder of the army also broke, and the Greeks at once pursued, slaughtering many.