5. During the winter both sides were making their preparations. And when spring was now at hand, Pyrrhus invaded Apulia and gained many places by force, many also by capitulation. Finally the Romans came upon him near a city called Asculum, and pitched camp opposite. For several days they delayed, rather avoiding each other. The Romans were not feeling confident against men who had once beaten them, and the others feared the Romans as men animated by desperation. Meanwhile some were talking to the effect that Decius was getting ready to devote himself after the fashion of his father and grandfather, and by so doing they terribly alarmed the followers of Pyrrhus, who believed that through his death they should certainly be ruined. Pyrrhus then assembled his soldiers and discussed this matter, advising them not to be disheartened or terrified by such talk. One human being, he said, could not by dying prevail over many, nor could any incantation or magic prove superior to arms and men. By talking to this effect and confirming his words by arguments Pyrrhus encouraged his army. He also inquired into the details of the costume which the Decii had used in devoting themselves, and gave orders to his men, if they should see anybody so arrayed, not to kill him, but to seize him alive. And he sent to
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Pyrrhus sent to Decius, telling him that he would not meet with any success in case he had made up his mind to do this deed, and threatening besides that if he were taken alive he should perish miserably. To this the consuls answered that they were in no need of resorting to such a deed, since they were sure to conquer him in other ways.

Decius and told him that he should not meet with success in case he had made up his mind to do this deed, and threatened that if he were taken alive, he should perish miserably. To this the consuls answered that they were in no need of resorting to such a deed, since they were sure to conquer him in other ways. There was a river not easy to ford flowing between the two camps; and they inquired whether he chose to cross unmolested himself, while they retired, or whether he would allow them to cross, in order that the forces might encounter each other intact and so from a battle with conditions equal the test of valour might be made an accurate one. The Romans delivered this speech to overawe him, butPyrrhus granted them permission to cross the river, since he placed great reliance upon his elephants. The Romans, among other preparations, made ready, as a measure against the elephants, iron-pointed beams, mounted on waggons, and bristling in all directions. From these they intended to shoot fire and various missiles, in order to check the beasts. When the conflict began, the Romans forced the Greeks back, slowly but surely, until Pyrrhus,
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Zonaras 8, 5.

Pýrrhos toí̂s ἑλέφασιν οὐ κατὰ τὰς ἀμάξας, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ βάτερα προσβοσθῆσας αὐτοῖς τὴν ὑπ' οὐπον σφῶν καὶ πρὶν προσμῆξαι φόβῳ τῶν ὑθρίων ἐτρέψατο. τῶν μέντοι πεζῶν οὖν μέγα ἐλευθέρα εἰς τὸν Ἱππεῖαν ὑμνήματος ὁμορράκτως στρατόπεδου τῆς νύχης αἵτων τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἔγινυντο. τινὰς γὰρ τῶν μαχομένων ἐπὶ αὐτοῖς τὸν Πύρρον πέμψαντως πάντες οἱ λοιποὶ ἑταράχθησαν, καὶ τἀς τε σκιρᾶς ἐλακτάκεναι καὶ ἐκείνης φεύγειν ὑποτετήσαντες ἐνέδοσαν καὶ συχνοὶ αὐτῶν ἔπεσον, ὁ τε Πύρρος καὶ ἀλλοὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει πολλοὶ ἑτρώθησαν, καὶ μετὰ ταύτα διὰ τε τὴν τής τροφῆς καὶ τὴν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων πρὸς ἀκειν ἀποριὰν σφόδρα ἐκακώθησαν. ἤδειν ἄπηρεν εἰς Τάραντα πρὶν τοὺς Ῥωμαίους αἰσθέσθαι. οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ διέβησαν μὲν τὸν ποταμὸν ἐπὶ μάχη, ὡς δ' πάντας ἐκεδόθαι ἐπίθυμον, εἰς τὰς οἰκείας ἀνεχόρθησαν πόλεις· ἐπιτίθεντο γὰρ διὰ τῶν σφετέρων ἐπεμβασισσαντις ἤδονήθησαν. εἰτα οἱ μὲν εἰς τὴν Ἀπολλιάν ἐχεῖ- μασαν, ὁ δ' Πύρρος τὰλλα τε ἦτοιμαι κατα τοῖς ἁρκουθος στρατιώτας καὶ χρήματα μετεπέμψατο. μαθὼν δὲ τὸν Φαβρίκιον καὶ τὸν Πάττουν ὑπάτων ἤρθημενοι καὶ εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφεγεμένων, οὕτω ἐπὶ τῆς αὕτης μεμενήκη κράματος.

"Ἡδὲ δὲ τῶν ῥηθέντων ὑπάτων ἐν τῷ στρα- τεύματι ὑπὸ τῶν, Νικαίας τε τῶν Πύρρου πιστῶν δοκοὺσιν ἢλθε πρὸς τὸν Φαβρίκιον καὶ ὑπέσχετο αὐτῷ τὸν Πύρρον διαλογίζεσθαι. δυσχεραίας οὐν ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐκείνοις (ἀρετὴ γὰρ καὶ ταῖς δύναμεσι ἂν οὗ τῶν πολεμιῶν κρατεῖν ὡς ὁ Ἐκάμβλος),

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Zonaras 8, 5.

bringing his elephants to bear, not opposite their waggons, but at the other end of the line, routed their cavalry through fear of the beasts even before they had come close. Upon their infantry, however, he inflicted no great damage. Meanwhile some of the Apulians had set out against the camp of the Epirots, and by so doing brought about victory for the Romans. For when Pyrrhus sent some of his warriors against them, all the rest became disquieted, and, suspecting that their tents had been captured and that their companions were in flight, they gave way. Numbers of them fell, Pyrrhus and many officers besides were wounded, and later, because of the lack of food and of medical supplies, they incurred great loss. Hence he retreated to Tarentum before the Romans were aware of what he was doing. The consuls crossed the river for battle, but when they ascertained that all had scattered, they withdrew to their own cities, being unable to pursue after the foe on account of their wounded. Then the Romans went into winter quarters in Apulia, while Pyrrhus sent for soldiers and money from home and went on with his other preparations. But when he learned that Fabricius and Papus had been chosen consuls and had arrived in camp, he no longer adhered to the same purpose.

The aforesaid consuls were now in the midst of their army, when a certain Nicias, one of those believed to be loyal to Pyrrhus, came to Fabricius and offered to assassinate the king. Fabricius, indignant at this, since he wished to overcome the enemy by valour and by main force, as Camillus had done,
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* Οὖν ὅπως τὸν ἑτέρον αὐτῶν πρῶτον οὐθεν ὅτως ἀμφοτέρους ἀμα ἀμύνατο ἔσχεν, καὶ ἐν ἀμηχανίᾳ ἦν τὸ τε γὰρ διελθὲν τὸ στρατευμα ἐλαττον ὧν τῶν ἑναντίων ἐδείξει, καὶ τὸ τῷ ἑτέρῳ τὴν χώραν ἄδεως κακοῦν ἀφεῖναι δεινὸν ἐπουείτο. —Μ. 108 (p. 177).

*Ετεὶ μέντοι ἄλλος τε δι’ ἀκριβείας αὐτῶν ἐποιείτο, μείζον μέρος ἐς ἀσφάλειαν τοῦ μηδὲν ἀν Ἰουναρᾶς 8, 5.

κατεμῆνωσε τῷ Πύρρῳ τῷ ἐπιβούλευσα: καὶ οὕτως αὐτῶν ἐκ τούτου κατεπλήξεν ὅπε ἐς καὶ τοὺς ἐκαλοκάτας τῶν Ῥωμαίων προίκα ἀνθίζει καὶ πρέβεις πάλιν ὑπὲρ εἰρήνης ἀποστείλα. Ετεὶ δὲ οἱ Ῥωμαίοι περὶ τῆς εἰρήνης οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίναν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τότε ἀπερίτο ἡ Ἰταλία ἐκέλευσι καὶ οὕτως αὐτών διακρίνεισθαι καὶ τᾶς συμμαχίας αὐτῶς πόλεις κατετρεύχεν τε καὶ ἱροῦν, ἐν ἀμηχανίᾳ ἐγένετο, πρὸς δὴ Συρακοσίων τινές (ἐτυγχανον δὲ ἐς τῷ Ἁγαθοκλῆς ἐπελύθησε στανδαίζετε), ἐπεκάλεσαν αὐτῶν, παραδόδοντες οἱ καὶ ἐκαλοκάτω καὶ τῇ πόλει, ἀναπτεύσας γὰρ ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ προσεπίθεσα πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν καταστρέφασθαι, τὸν μὲν Μίλωνα ἐν Ἰταλία κατέλεπεν, ἐν φυλακῇ τὸν τε Τάραντα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ποιημένον, αὐτῶς δὲ ώς διά βραχεῖς ἐπανήξει ἐπέτελεσε. καὶ τῶν Συρακοσίων δεχαμένων αὐτῶν καὶ πάντα αὐτῶν ἀναθεμένων μέγας ἐν βραχεῖ αὐθεντε ἐγένετο, ὡστε τῶν Καρχηδόνων φοβηθέντως μεθοδόφους ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας προσλαβεῖν. ἀλλὰ ταχὺ πρὸς τούναντιν αὐτῷ

1 ἀν supplied by Bk.

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**BOOK X**

He did not know how he was to repel either one of them [the consuls] first, nor how to repel them both, and was in perplexity. For he feared to divide his army, which was smaller than that of his opponents, and yet to allow one of them to ravage the country with impunity seemed to him a great calamity.

However, he behaved in general toward them with great circumspection, attaching greater credit for his safety to the fact that no one, even if he wished, informed Pyrrhus of the plot. This action of his so amazed the king that he again released the Roman captives without price and sent envoys once more in regard to peace. But when the Romans made no reply about peace, but as before bade him depart from Italy, and only in that event make propositions to them, and when they kept overrunning and capturing the cities in alliance with him, he fell into perplexity; until at length some Syracusans called on him for aid—they had been quarrelling, as it chanced, ever since the death of Agathocles—and offered to surrender to him both themselves and their city. Hereupon he again breathed freely, hoping to subjugate all Sicily. Leaving Milo behind in Italy to keep guard over Tarentum and the other positions, he himself sailed away, after letting it be understood that he would soon return. The Syracusans welcomed him and laid everything at his feet, so that in a brief time he again became great, and the Carthaginians in fright secured additional mercenaries from Italy. But presently his fortunes met with
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could harm him than to the probability that no one would desire to do so. For this reason he banished and put to death many who held office and many who had called him in to help in their disputes, partly because he was displeased with them, on account of remarks to the effect that he had become master of the state through their influence, and partly because he was suspicious of them and believed that just as they had come over to his side so they might go over to some one else.

BOOK X

6. The Romans on learning of his absence recovered courage and turned their attention to punishing those who had summoned him. Postponing till another time the case of the Tarentines, they invaded Samnium with their consuls, Rufinus and Junius, devastated the country as they went along, and took several deserted forts. The Samnites had conveyed their dearest and most valuable treasures into the hills called Cranita, since they bear a large growth of cornel-wood [krania]: The Romans, feeling con-

Zonaras 8, 5.

6. Οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ τὴν ἀπονατίαν αὐτοῦ πυθό-

mενοι ἀνεβάρασθησαν καὶ πρὸς ἁμναν τὸν ἐπικα-

λεσαμένον αὐτὸν ἐτράπησαν. καὶ τοὺς Ταραν-

τίνους εἰς ἄλλον καιρὸν ὑπερθέμενοι εἰσέβαλον εἰς τὸ Σαύμιον μετὰ ὑπάτων τοῦ Ῥοῦφίνου καὶ τοῦ Ἰουνίου, καὶ τὴν τε χώραν ἐπώρθουν καὶ τείχη τινὰ ἐκλεισθέντα ἔλαβον. οἱ γὰρ Σαυνίται εἰς τὰ ὄρη τὰ Κρανίτα λεγόμενα, ὅτι κρανίαν πολλὴν ἔχουσι, τὰ τε φύλτα καὶ τὰ τιμωτάτα ἀνεκό-

358  τὸ Βκ., τὸ Μς.

Zonaras 8, 5.

6. Of Rome the same day the soldiers went into the town, and, finding none of the Cicilians had taken flight, on the contrary proceeding with the utmost boldness, they found the gates open and forced their way in. As they were looking through the ruins for any signs of resistance, they found a little boy sitting in one of the houses, who was the son of Demetrius, the former master of the town.

1 τὸ Βκ., τὸ Μς.

2 δύνασθαι supplied by Gros.

3 σφίσων Βκ., σφὶν Μς.

4 τὸ Kuiper, τῷ τε Μς.
BOOK X

Zonaras 8, 6.

tempt for them, undertook to ascend these same hills; but since the region was overgrown with shrubbery and difficult of access many were killed and many, too, were taken prisoners.

The consuls now no longer carried on the war together, since each blamed the other for the disaster; but Junius went on ravaging a portion of Samnium, while Rufinus inflicted injuries upon the Lucanians and Bruttians. He then set out against Croton, which had revolted from Rome. His friends had sent for him, but the other party forestalled them by bringing in a garrison from Milo, of which Nicomachus was commander. Ignorant of this fact, he approached the walls carelessly, supposing that he was coming among friends, and suffered defeat when a sudden sortie was made against him. Then, bethinking himself of a ruse, he captured the city. He sent two captives as pretended deserters into Croton—one immediately, who declared that Rufinus had despaired of capturing the place and was about to depart for Locris, which was being betrayed to him, and the other later, corroborating this statement with the report that the consul was already on his way. For, in order that the story might gain credence, he actually packed up the baggage, and affected to be in haste. Nicomachus, accordingly, believed the story, inasmuch as scouts made the same report, and leaving Croton, he set out hastily for Locri by a shorter road. And when he had now arrived in Locris, Rufinus turned back to Croton, and escaping observation because he was not expected and because of a mist that then prevailed, he captured the city. Nicomachus, when he learned of this, went back to Tarentum, and encountering
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When the allies were unwilling to contribute anything for the support of Pyrrhus, he betook himself to the treasuries of Proserpina, which were widely famed for their wealth, plundered them and sent the spoils by ship to Tarentum. And the men nearly all perished in a storm, while the money and offerings were cast up on shore.

Zonaras 8, 6.

Rufinus on the way, lost many men. And the Locrians came over to the Roman side.

The next year the Romans made expeditions into Samnium and into Lucania, and fought with the Bruttians. Pyrrhus, who had been driven out of Sicily and had now returned, was troubling them grievously. He got back the Locrians, after they had killed the Roman garrison and changed their allegiance; but in a campaign against Rhegium he was repulsed, was himself wounded, and lost great numbers. He then retired into Locris, and after putting to death a few who had opposed his cause, secured food and money from the rest and made his way back to Tarentum. But the Samnites, being hard pressed by the Romans, caused him to set forth again; and on coming to their assistance he was put to flight. For a young elephant had been wounded, and shaking off its riders, wandered about in search of its mother, whereupon the latter became excited and the other elephants grew turbulent, so that everything was thrown into dire confusion. Finally the Romans won the day, killing many men and capturing eight elephants, and they occupied the enemy's entrenchments. Pyrrhus, accompanied

1 τρωθέντος γὰρ πόλον Dind., πάλον τρωθέντος γὰρ Mss.
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