22. Philip, king of Macedonia, had put to death his son Demetrius and was about to slay his other son Perseus, when death overtook him. For Demetrius had gained the affection of the Roman people through his sojourn as hostage and hoped, along with the rest of the Macedonian people, that he should secure the kingdom after Philip's death. Perseus, who was his elder, had become jealous of him and falsely reported him to be plotting against his father. Thus Demetrius was forced to drink poison and died. Philip not long afterward ascertained the truth, and desired to take vengeance upon Perseus; but he did not possess sufficient strength, and not only did he die himself, but Perseus succeeded to the kingdom. The Romans confirmed his claims to it and renewed the compact of friendship made with his father.

In the period following this some events took place, to be sure, yet they were not of such great importance as to seem worthy of record. Still later Perses became hostile to the Romans, and in order to delay actual warfare until he should have made his preparations, he sent envoys to Rome nominally to present his answer to the charges which were being brought against him. These messengers the Romans would not receive within the wall; and
although they gave them a hearing in the space before the city, they returned no other answer than that they would send a consul with whom he might confer on whatever topics he pleased. They also caused them to depart the same day, after giving them guides to prevent their associating with anybody. And Perseus was forbidden for the future to set foot on the soil of Italy.

The Romans later sent out Gnaeus Sicinius, a praetor, with a small force, as they had not yet made ready their greater armament; and Perseus made an invasion of Thessaly, in which he won over the greater part of that country. When spring opened, they sent Licinius Crassus against him, as well as a praetor, Gaius Lucretius, in charge of the fleet. Crassus first encountered Perseus near Larissa and was worsted in a cavalry skirmish; later, however, he got the best of him, and Perseus accordingly retreated into Macedonia. Crassus meanwhile assaulted the Greek cities which were held in subjection by Philip and was repulsed by the majority of them, although he got possession of a few and razed some of them to the ground, selling the captives. When the people in Rome learned of this, they became indignant, and later they imposed a fine on Crassus, liberated the captured cities, and bought back the purchasers such of their inhabitants as had been sold and were then found in Italy.

Thus the Romans fared in these undertakings; but in the war against Perseus they suffered many severe reverses and their fortunes at many points were at a low ebb. Perseus occupied the greater
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Perseus hoped to eject the Romans from Greece. 

Romans 9, 22.

part of Epirus and Thessaly, having gathered a large body of troops. As a special measure of defence against the Romans' elephants he had a trained phalanx of heavy-armed warriors whose shields and helmets he had had studded with sharp iron nails. Also, in order to make sure that the beasts should not prove a source of terror to the horses, he constructed images of elephants and smeared them with some kind of ointment to give them a dreadful odour. They were terrible both to see and to hear, since they were skillfully arranged to emit a roar resembling thunder; and he would repeatedly lead the horses up to these figures until they gained courage. Perseus, then, as a result of all this had acquired great confidence and even hoped to meet Alexander in glory and in the size of his domain; and the people of Rome, when they learned this, speedily sent out Marcus Philippus, who was consul. He, on reaching the camp in Thessaly, went to drilling the Romans and the allies, so that Perseus became afraid, and remained quiet at Diana in Macedonia, near Tempe, and kept watch of the pass. Philippus, encouraged by this behaviour of his, crossed over the middle of the mountain range and occupied some possessions of Perseus. But as he was advancing toward Pydna he fell short of provisions and turned back to Thessaly. Perseus now gained courage anew, recovered the places that Philippus had occupied, and with his fleet caused the Romans numerous injuries. He also secured allies and hoped to eject the Romans from Greece ato-
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completely, but through his excessive and inopportune parsimony and the consequent contempt of his allies he became weak once more. For when the Roman influence was declining and his own was increasing, he became filled with scorn and thought he had no further need of his allies, but believed that either they would assist him free of cost or he could prevail by himself. Hence he paid neither Romans nor Graecians the money that he had promised, thinking that they had reasons of their own for enmity toward the Romans. These princes, therefore, and the Thracians, who also were not receiving their full pay, became indifferent; and Perseus fell into such depths of despair again that he even sued for peace.

Persons sued for peace at the hands of the Romans, and would have obtained it but for the presence in

Zeus 9, 22.
gather, but through his excessive and inopportune parsimony and the consequent contempt of his allies he became weak once more. For as soon as the Roman influence was declining and his own was increasing, he became filled with scorn and thought he had no further need of his allies, and would not give them the money which he had offered. The zeal of some, accordingly, became dampened and others abandoned him entirely, whereupon he was so overwhelmed by despair that he even sued for peace. And he would have obtained it through Romans but for the presence of Rhodians also in the embassy.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

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his embassy of the Rhodians, who joined it through fear that the Romans' rival might be destroyed. Their language had none of the moderation which it was fitting for petitioners to employ, and they talked as if they were not so much asking peace for Perseus as bestowing it, and adopted a very arrogant tone generally; finally they threatened those who should be responsible for their failure to come to an agreement, declaring that they would fight with the others against them. Even before this time they had not been free from suspicion on the part of the Romans, and by their present conduct they made themselves more hated than ever; thus they prevented Perseus from obtaining peace.

Zoecharis 9,22-23.

These, by adopting an arrogant tone with the Romans, prevented him from obtaining peace.

23. At this point the war against him was entrusted to Aemilius Paulus, now for the second time consul. He quickly reached Thessaly, and having first restored discipline among the soldiers, forced his way through Tempe, which was being guarded by only a few men, and marched against Perseus. The latter had erected breastworks along the river Elpeus, which lay between the armies, had occupied and rendered impassable by means of stone walls and palisades and buildings all the ground between Olympus and the sea, and was encouraged by the lack of water in the place. Yet even so the consul attempted to effect a passage, and he found a means of remedying
the lack of water; for by piercing the sand bed at the foot of Olympus he found an abundant supply suitable for drinking. Meanwhile envoys of the Rhodians came to him, animated by the same boldness which they had displayed on their former embassy to Rome. But he made no statement to them beyond saying that he would return an answer in a few days, and dismissed them. Now when he could accomplish nothing by direct assault, but learned that the mountains were passable in places, he sent a portion of his army toward that pass across them which was the most difficult of approach, to seize opportune points along the route,—for on account of the difficulty of access it had an extremely small garrison,—while he himself with the remainder of his army attacked Perses, so that the latter might not become suspicious and guard the mountains with greater care. After- wards, when the heights had been occupied, he set out by night for the mountains, and by passing un- noticed at some points and employing force at others he got across. Perses on learning of this became afraid that the enemy might assail him from the rear, or even seize Pydna, since the Roman fleet was at the same time sailing along the coast; and he accordingly abandoned his fortification near the river, and hastening to Pydna, encamped in front of the town. Paulus, too, came there, but instead of begin- ning an engagement immediately they delayed for a good many days, Paulus had learned beforehand that the moon was going to be eclipsed, and so, assembling his army on the evening when the eclipse was due to occur, he gave the men notice of what would happen and warned them not to let it disturb
ΔΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΙΟΙ

Greek:

οἱ μὲν οὖν Ρωμαιοὶ τὴν ἐκλαθόν θεασάμενοι αὐτής ὑποτεθήκαν, οἱ δὲ τὸν Μακεδόναν έτερον ἐγγενῶς ἐκ τούτων καὶ εἰς τὸν Περσάτα τὸ τέρας τείχος ἔσωσαν. οὖτοι δὲ ἑκατέρων ἤχοι τῶν συμβάλλων τι κατὰ τύχῃ τῇ υἱότερῳ συνήρθησαν αὐτοὶ εἰς μέγαν ἐκμέταλλον καὶ τὸν τοῦ πολέμου ἐπιθύμησαν, ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐπιζητοῦσαν τοῦ Ρωμαίων εἰς τὸ δῶρον εἰσέπεσεν εἰς ὑπὲρ τὸν Πιλᾶτον, καὶ οἱ τὴν Μακεδόναν αὐτοῦ ἐπελεύσαντο καὶ οἱ διορθότα ἄντεχοντο, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον αὐτοὶ καὶ τῶν ταῖστοι εὐχέλαται, ἔπεμα καὶ οἱ λαοίτεροι ἑπιμισθιότα τοὺς ὑπελοίους κατ᾽ ἄλγος ἐκ τῶν στρατηγοῦντα ἔβρεμαν, καὶ πάντες αὐτοὺς ἄμφοτεροι μὲν, ἀμφότεροι δὲ γεγόνεσαν, οἱ Ρωμαῖοι ἐκφέρσαντο, καὶ καταδειχθέντες τοὺς Μακεδόνας μέχρι τῆς βαλασ- σης πολλοί μὲν αὐτοὶ ἐφόρεσαν, πολλοὶ δὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν προπλεύσασθαι ὑποκείμενοι παρέδουσαν. oὐδὲ τὸν ὑπελαύθη αὐτοῖς, οἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐξαφθηκένεις περὶ διάλειας γὰρ ὅτι οὐκ ἦν ἕγερον.

Διαφοράν ποιεῖν ἵνα ἐν Λυβίτις ὁ Περσαῖς ὡς τοὺς τὴν περιπλήσθην ἀναπήλαφος καὶ συνετέτοις αὐτοῖς τὰ πρόγραμμα, ἐτέλει αὐτῷ ἃδικον τινος πρὸς αὐτῶν πλὴρος μετοχόφωρος κρίματος καὶ τὸν Πιλᾶτον ἄλλοι τοὺς πόλιοι τῶν Ρωμαίων ἡγήσθη ἐμφανεια, ἐκείνους μετετήρεται καὶ εἰς πλατὰ τὸ χρυσάμα διὰ ἐπέγραμμα ὑμένων νυκτὸς ἐς Σαμοθράκην ἐπέτελεν. καὶ πυθόμενοι αὐτὸ πολλῷ ἐστάτων τῶν Ὀκταυλοῦ, ὑπὸ τὸ μακρύτερον πρόβατον, προπλεύσαντες, καὶ τὸν Παῦλον ἐν Ἀρματολῶν παρέτελεν αὐτῷ συμβήκωμεν δέομεν. 344

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Greek:

them at all. Accordingly the Romans on beholding the eclipse looked for no evil to come from it; but the Macedonians were in fear because of it and thought that the prodigy referred to Perses. While each side was in this frame of mind an accidental occurrence the next day forced them into an unpremeditated battle and put an end to the war. One of the Romans' pack-animals fell into the water from which they were getting their supply, whereupon the Macedonians laid hold of him and the water-carriers offered resistance. At first they fought by themselves; then the other troops also gradually issued from their respective camps to the assistance of their own men, and everybody on both sides became engaged. A disordered but sharp conflict ensued, in which the Romans were victorious; and pursuing the Macedonians as far as the sea, they slaughtered numbers of them themselves and allowed the fleet, which was drawing inshore, to slay many more. Indeed, not one of them would have been left alive had not night come to their aid; for the battle occurred during the late afternoon.

Perses consequently made his escape to Amphipolis, where he intended to rally the survivors and reorganize the campaign; but as nobody came to him but Cretan mercenaries and he learned that Paphian and other cities had chosen the Roman side, he moved on from there also, and after putting aboard some vessels all the money that he was carrying he sailed away by night to Samothrace. Before long he ascertained that Octavius was approaching at the head of his fleet and that Paulus had arrived at Amphipolis; so he sent him a letter expressing a
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