

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XX

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22. Φίλιππος δὲ ὁ Μακεδόνων βασιλεύς, τὸν υἱὸν Δημήτριον ἀποκτείνας καὶ τὸν ἕτερον υἱὸν τὸν Περσέα μελλήσας φονεύσειν, ἀπέθανεν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ προσφιλὴς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐκ τῆς ὀμηρείας ἐγένετο ὁ Δημήτριος, καὶ αὐτὸς τε καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων ἠλπίζον ὅτι μετὰ τὸν Φίλιππον τὴν βασιλείαν λήψεται, ἐφθόνησεν αὐτῷ ὁ Περσεύς, ἅτε καὶ πρεσβύτερος αὐτοῦ ὢν, καὶ διέβαλεν αὐτὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύοντα τῷ πατρί. καὶ ὁ μὲν φάρμακον πιεῖν ἀναγκασθεὶς ἐτέλευτησεν, ὁ δὲ Φίλιππος οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον τὸ ἀληθὲς γινὸς ἀμύνασθαι τὸν Περσέα ἠθέλησεν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἰσχυσεν, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς τε ἀπέθανε καὶ τὴν βασιλείαν ὁ Περσεύς διεδέξατο. καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ταύτην τε αὐτῷ ἐβεβαίωσαν καὶ τὴν πατρῴαν φιλίαν ἀνενεώσαντο.

Ἐν δὲ τοῖς μετὰ ταῦτα χρόνοις συνηέχθησαν μὲν τινα, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἀναγκαῖα πάνυ ὥστε καὶ συγγραφῆς νομίζεσθαι ἄξια. ὕστερον δὲ ὁ Περσεύς πολέμιον ἑαυτὸν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐποίησεν. ἵνα δὲ ἀναβολὴν τοῦ πολέμου σχοίη μέχρις ἂν παρασκευάσῃται, πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμψεν ἀπολογησομένους τάχα περὶ ὧν ἐνεκαλείτο. οὐδ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι οὐτ' εἴσω τοῦ τείχους

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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 because 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.

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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 Perseus 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

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ἔδέξαντο, καὶ πρὸ τοῦ ἄστεος αὐτοῖς χρηματίσαντες οὐδὲν ἀπεκρίναντο ἕτερον ἢ ὅτι ὕπατον πεμφουσι πρὸς ὃν ὅσα βούλεται διαλεχθήσεται. καὶ αὐθημερὸν αὐτοὺς ἀπίνειαι ἐποίησαν, δόντες σφίσι καὶ ἀγωγούς ὥστε μὴ τιμι συγγένωνται καὶ τῷ Περσεῖ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπιβαίνειν τοῦ λοιποῦ ἀπειρήκασιν.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν Ῥωμαῖοι μετὰ ταῦτα Γναῖον Σικίννιον στρατηγὸν μετὰ δυνάμεως ὀλίγης ἐξέπεμφαν (οὐ γάρ πω τὴν μείζω παρεσκευάσαντο), καὶ ὁ Περσεὺς εἰς Θεσσαλίαν παρεμβάλλων τὰ γε πλείστα αὐτῆς ᾠκειώσατο· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ ἔαρ ἐπέστη, πέμπουσιν ἐπ' αὐτὸν Λικίννιον Κράσσον, καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ Γάιον Λουκρήτιον. συμμίξας οὖν πρῶτον περὶ Λάρισαν τῷ Περσεῖ ἐν ἵππομαχίᾳ ἔπταισεν ὕστερον μέντοι περιεγένετο, ὥστε καὶ ἀναχωρήσαι τὸν Περσεῖα εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν. ὁ Κράσσος δὲ ταῖς πόλεσι ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς ταῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Φιλίππου κατεχομέναις προσέβαλε, καὶ τῶν μὲν πλείονων ἀπεκρούσθη, ἔστι δ' ἄς ἐχειρώσατο καὶ τινὰς κατασκάψας τοὺς ἀλόντας ἀπέδοτο. ἄπερ οἱ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ πυθόμενοι ἠγανάκτησαν, καὶ τὸν τε Κράσσον ὕστερον ἐξημίωσαν χρήμασι καὶ τὰς ἑαλωκυίας πόλεις ἠλευθέρωσαν καὶ τοὺς πραθέντας ἐξ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐν τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ εὐρεθέντας τότε παρὰ τῶν ἐωνημένων αὐτοὺς ἐξεπρίναντο.

Ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἔπραξαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἐν δὲ τῷ πρὸς τὸν Περσεῖα πολέμῳ πολλὰ καὶ μεγάλα ἠτύχησαν, καὶ πολλαχόθι ἐπόνησε τὰ αὐτῶν, καὶ ὁ Περσεὺς τῆς Ἠπείρου καὶ τῆς

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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 B.C. 171 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 assailed the Greek cities which were held in subjection by Philip and was repulsed from 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 from 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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Θεσσαλίας κατέσχε τὰ πλείονα. τὴν τε γὰρ ἄλλην συνεκρότησε, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἐλέφαντας τῶν Ῥωμαίων φάλαγγα ὀπλιτῶν ἡσκήκει, ὀξέσει ἤλοις τὰς ἀσπίδας καὶ τὰ κράνη σιδηρώσας αὐτῶν. ὅπως δὲ μήτε τοῖς ἵπποις φοβεροὶ εἶεν, εἶδωλα ἐλεφάντων σκευάσας δεινῆν μὲν ὑπὸ χρίσματός τιως ὁσμὴν ἔχοντα, φοβερὰ δὲ καὶ ὀφθῆναι καὶ ἀκουσθῆναι ὄντα (βροντάδῃ γὰρ ἠφίει ἡχὴν τινα ἐξ ἐπιτηδεύσεως), πρὸς ἐκεῖνα προσῆγεν αὐτοὺς συνεχῶς, μέχρις οὐ καὶ ἐθάρσησαν. ὁ μὲν οὖν Περσεὺς μέγα ἐκ τούτων ἐκέκτητο φρόνημα καὶ τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον τῇ δόξῃ καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῆς ἀρχῆς ὑπεροίσειν ἐπήλπισεν, οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ταῦτα μαθόντες τὸν Μάρκιον Φίλιππον ὑπατεύοντα σπουδῇ ἐξέπεμψαν. καὶ ὃς εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλίαν πρὸς τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφικόμενος τοὺς τε Ῥωμαίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους ἐξήσκει, ὥστε δείσαντα τὸν Περσέα ἐν τῷ Δίῳ<sup>1</sup> τῷ Μακεδονικῷ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς Τέμπεσιν ἡσυχίαν ἀγειν καὶ τὰ στενὰ τηρεῖν. θαρσύνσας δὲ διὰ ταῦτα ὁ Φίλιππος διὰ μέσων ὄρων ὑπερέβαλε καὶ τινα τοῦ Περσέως κατέσχε. προῖων δ' ἐπὶ τῆς Πύδνης τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐσπάνισε, καὶ ἐς τὴν Θεσσαλίαν ἀνέστρεψε. καὶ αὐθις ὁ Περσεὺς ἀνεθάρσησε καὶ ἂ κατέσχευεν ὁ Φίλιππος ἀνεκτήσατο καὶ τῷ ναυτικῷ συχρὰ τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐλίπει, συμμάχους τε προσηγάγετο καὶ πάντη τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἤλπισεν ἐκβαλεῖν.

<sup>1</sup> Δίῳ Wolf, ἰδίῳ Mss.

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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 skilfully 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 surpass Alexander in glory and in the size of his domain; and the people of Rome, when they learned this, speedily sent out Marcius 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 Dium 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 alto-

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τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἐκβαλεῖν ἤλπισεν, τῇ δὲ πολλῇ καὶ ἀκαίρῳ φειδωλίᾳ καὶ τῇ δι' αὐτὴν τῶν συμμάχων ὀλιγορῖα ἀσθενῆς αἰθις ἐγένετο. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ τὰ τε τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπεδίδου καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου<sup>1</sup> ἐπηύξετο, κατεφρόνησεν ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι τῶν συμμαχικῶν δεόμενος, ἀλλ' ἦτοι καὶ προικὰ οἱ αὐτῶν βοηθησόντων, ἢ καὶ καθ' ἑαυτὸν κρατήσων, καὶ οὔτε τῷ Εὐμενεῖ οὔτε τῷ Γεντίῳ τὰ χρήματα ἂ ὑπέσχητο<sup>2</sup> ἀπέδωκε, νομίσας οἰκείαν αὐτοὺς αἰτίαν ἔχθρας πρὸς Ῥωμαίους ἔχειν. τούτων τε οὖν καὶ τῶν Θρακῶν (οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ἐκείνοι ἐντελή τὸν μισθὸν ἐλάμβανον) ἀπροθύμων γενομένων ἐς τοσοῦτο αἰθις ἀπογνώσεως ἀφίκετο ὥστε καὶ σπονδῶν δεηθῆναι.—V. 57 (p. 610).

2 Ὅτι ὁ Περσεὺς σπονδῶν ἐδεήθη παρὰ Ῥωμαίους, κἂν ἔτυχεν αὐτῶν, εἰ μὴ οἱ Ῥόδιοι συνε-

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τῇ δὲ πολλῇ καὶ ἀκαίρῳ φειδωλίᾳ καὶ τῇ δι' αὐτὴν τῶν συμμάχων ὀλιγορῖα ἀσθενῆς αἰθις ἐγένετο. ὡς γὰρ τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπεδίδου, τὰ δ' ἐκείνου ἐπηύξετο, κατεφρόνησεν ὡς οὐδὲν ἔτι τῶν συμμάχων δεόμενος, καὶ οὐκ ἐδίδου χρήματα σφίσιν ἂ ἐπηγγείλατο. τῶν μὲν οὖν ἀμβλυθέντων τὸ πρόθυμον, τῶν δὲ καὶ τέλει αὐτὸν ἐκλιπόντων, τοσοῦτον ἀπέγνω ὥστε καὶ σπονδῶν δεηθῆναι. καὶ κἂν ἔτυχε τούτων διὰ τοῦ Εὐμενοῦς, εἰ μὴ καὶ Ῥόδιοι συνεπρέσβευσαν ὑπερηφάνως γὰρ

<sup>1</sup> ἐκείνου Reim., ἐκείνων Ms.

<sup>2</sup> ὑπέσχητο Bk., ὑπέσχετο Ms.

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 Eumenes nor Gentius 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.

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

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gether, 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 damped 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 Eumenes but for the presence of Rhodians also in the embassy.

πρέσβευσαν αὐτῷ δέει τοῦ μὴ Ῥωμαίοις τὸν ἀντίπαλον ὑπεξαιρεθῆναι. μέτριον μὲν γὰρ οὐδέν, οἷα δεομένους εἰκὸς ἦν εἰπεῖν, ἔλεξαν· καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης οὐκ αἰτῆται μᾶλλον τῷ Περσεῖ ἢ δόται ὄντες, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ὑπερήφανα διελέχθησαν, καὶ τέλος ἠπέιλησαν τοῖς αἰτίοις τοῦ μὴ συμβῆναί σφας γενομένοις μετὰ τῶν ἐτέρων πολεμήσειν. κακ' οὗτου οὐδὲ τὸ πρὶν ἀνύποπτοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὄντες μᾶλλον διεβλήθησαν, καὶ τὸν Περσέα τῶν σπονδῶν τυχεῖν ἐκώλυσαν.—  
U<sup>o</sup> 13 (p. 382). Cf. Suid. *s.v.* αἰτῆται.

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οὔτοι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις διαλεχθέντες τυχεῖν αὐτὸν ἐκώλυσαν τῶν σπονδῶν.

23. Ἐντεῦθεν ὁ κατ' αὐτοῦ πόλεμος Παῦλῳ ἀνετέθη τῷ Αἰμιλίῳ τὸ δεύτερον ὑπατεύοντι. ὃς σπουδῆ κομισθεὶς εἰς τὴν Θεσσαλίαν καὶ τὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν προκαταστησάμενος, βιασάμενος διὰ τῶν Τεμπῶν (ὀλίγοι γὰρ ἐφρούρουν αὐτά), ἐπὶ τὸν Περσέα ὄρμησεν. ἐπεὶ δ' ἐκεῖνος τὸν Ἐλπιον ποταμὸν προσαπέφραξεν ὄντα ἐν μέσῳ, προκαταλαβὼν δὲ καὶ πᾶν τὸ μεταξὺ τοῦ τε Ὀλύμπου καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης αἰμασιαῖς καὶ σταυρώμασι καὶ οἰκοδομήμασιν ἄπορον ἀπειργάσατο, ἐθάρρει δὲ καὶ τῇ ἀνδρίᾳ τοῦ τόπου, ἐπέρασε μὲν καὶ οὕτως ὁ ὑπατος διελθεῖν, καὶ

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 failing 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.

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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

τῆς ἀνδρίας ἐπορίσατο ἐπικούρημα. διαμησάμενος γὰρ τὴν ἐν τῇ ὑπωρείᾳ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου ἄμμον ὕδωρ εὔρε δαφυλῆς τε καὶ πότιμον. κὰν τούτῳ τῶν Ῥοδίων πρέσβεις ἀφίκοντο πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τῆς αὐτῆς θρασύτητος ἀφ' ἧς καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην πρὶν ἐπρεσβεύσαντο. ὁ δὲ οὐδὲν εἰπὼν πλέον αὐτοῖς ἢ ὅτι μετ' ὀλίγας ἡμέρας ἀπόκρισιν δώσει, ἀπέπεμψεν αὐτούς. ὡς δὲ προσβάλλων οὐδὲν ἐπέβαινε, ἔμαθε δὲ τὰ ὄρη ὄντα που πορεύσιμα, μέρος τι τοῦ στρατοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν δυσπροσδοτέραν αὐτῶν ὑπερβολὴν ἐπέμψε, καταληφόμενον τὰ ταύτη ἐπίκαιρα (διὰ γὰρ τὸ δυσπρόσιτον καὶ ἐλαχίστην εἶχε φρουράν), αὐτὸς δὲ τῷ λοιπῷ τοῦ στρατεύματος προσέμιξε τῷ Περσεῖ, ἵνα μὴ τι ὑποτοπήσας φυλακῆν τῶν ὄρων ἀκριβεστέραν ποιήσαιο. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καταληφθέντων τῶν ἀκρων νυκτὸς πρὸς τὰ ὄρη ὤρμησε, καὶ πῆ μὲν λαθῶν, πῆ δὲ βιασάμενος ὑπερέβαλεν αὐτά. ὁ μαθὼν ὁ Περσεύς, καὶ δείσας μὴ κατὰ νότου αὐτῷ προσπέση ἢ καὶ τὴν Πύδναν προκατάσχη (καὶ γὰρ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἅμα τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων παρέπλει), τό τε ἔρυμα τὸ πρὸς τῷ ποταμῷ ἐξέλιπε, καὶ πρὸς τὴν Πύδναν ἐπειχθεὶς πρὸ τῆς πόλεως ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο. καὶ ἦλθε μὲν καὶ ὁ Παῦλος ἐκεῖ, οὐ μέντοι καὶ παραχρήμα προσέμιξαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ διέτριψαν οὐκ ὀλίγας ἡμέρας. προμαθὼν δὲ ὁ Παῦλος ὡς ἡ σελήνη ἐκλείψει μέλλει, συνηθροίκει πρὸς ἑσπέραν τὸ στράτευμα, ὅτε τὴν ἐκλείψιν γενέσθαι ἐχρήν, καὶ προεῖπε τὸ συμβησόμενον, καὶ μὴ τι διὰ τοῦτο παραχθῆναι παρή-

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 guard,—while he himself with the remainder of his army attacked Perseus, so that the latter might not become suspicious and guard the mountains with greater care. Afterwards, when the heights had been occupied, he set out by night for the mountains, and by passing unnoticed at some points and employing force at others he got across. Perseus 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 beginning 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

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νεσεν. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ῥωμαῖοι τὴν ἔκλειψιν θεασάμενοι οὐδὲν κακὸν ἐξ αὐτῆς ὑπετόπησαν, οἱ δέ γε Μακεδόνες δέος ἔσχον ἐκ τούτου καὶ ἐς τὸν Περσεά τὸ τέρας τείνειν ἐνόμισαν. οὕτω δ' ἑκατέρων ἐχόντων συμβάν τι κατὰ τύχην τῇ ὑστεραία συνέρρηξεν αὐτοὺς εἰς μάχην ἀκήρυκτον καὶ τέλος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐπέθηκεν. ἐπεὶ γὰρ ὑποζύγιόν τι τῶν Ῥωμαίων εἰς τὸ ὕδωρ εἰσέπεσεν ἐξ οὐπερ ὑδρεύοντο, καὶ οἱ τε Μακεδόνες αὐτοῦ ἐπελάβοντο καὶ οἱ ὑδροφόροι ἀντείχοντο, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον οὗτοι καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἐμαχέσαντο, ἔπειτα καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ ἐπικουροῦντες τοῖς οἰκείοις κατ' ὀλίγους ἐκ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἐξήεσαν, καὶ πάντες συνέμιξαν ἀπ' ἀμφοῖν. καὶ μάχης ἀσυντάκτου μὲν, ὀξείας δὲ γενομένης, οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐκράτησαν, καὶ καταδιώξαντες τοὺς Μακεδόνας μέχρι τῆς θαλάσσης πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτοὶ ἐφόνευσαν, πολλοὺς δὲ τῷ ναυτικῷ προσπλεύσαντι ἀποκτείνειν παρέδωσαν. οὐδ' ἂν τις ὑπελείφθη αὐτῶν, εἰ μὴ νύξ αὐτοῖς ἐβοήθησε· περὶ δείλην γὰρ ὄψιαν ἡ μάχη ἐγένετο.

Διαφυγῶν οὖν εἰς Ἀμφίπολιν ὁ Περσεὺς ὡς τοὺς τε περιλιπεῖς ἀναληφόμενος καὶ συστήσων αὐθις τὰ πράγματα, ἐπεὶ οὐτ' ἦλθόν τινες πρὸς αὐτὸν πλὴν μισθοφόρων Κρητῶν καὶ τὴν Πύδναν ἄλλας τε πόλεις τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡρῆσθαι ἔμαθε, κἀκεῖθεν μετέστη καὶ εἰς πλοῖα τὰ χρήματα ὅσα ἐπήγετο θέμενος νυκτὸς ἐς Σαμοθράκην ἀπέπλευσε. καὶ πυθόμενος οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον τὸν Ὀκταούσιον, ὃς τοῦ ναυτικοῦ προῖστατο, προσπλέοντα, καὶ τὸν Παῦλλον ἐς Ἀμφίπολιν παρόντα, ἐπέστειλεν αὐτῷ συμβῆναι δεόμενος,

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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 Perseus. 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.

Perseus 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 Pydna 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

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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