

From:

The Roman Eastern Frontier And The Persian Wars: AD 226-363 Michael H. Dodgeon
and Samuel N. C. Lieu eds. New York: Routledge, 1994.

Transcribed by James R. Harrington

Dio Cassius:

Anonymous continuator of Dio Cassius, *frag.* 1, **FHG IV**, p. 192:

When the king of the Persians came before Antioch with Mariadnes (i.e. Mariades), he encamped some twenty stadia (from the city). The respectable classes fled the city but the majority of the populace remained: partly because they were glad of any revolution; such as is customary with ignorant people.

Anonymous continuator of Dio Cassius, *frag.* 3, **FHG IV**, p. 193:

Macrinus (*sic*) then was Count of the (Sacred) Largesse and (Prefect) of the *annona* (i.e. in charge of supplies) and because he was disabled in one foot, he took no part in the battle but was expecting the troops at Samosata and received them. Shapur then sent Cleodnius, who was the *ab admissionibus* (i.e. the person who introduced the judges to the emperor) of Valerian, to urge him (i.e. Macrianus) to come to his emperor. However, he declined to go, saying: 'Is anyone so insane that he would willingly become a slave and prisoner of war instead of being a free man? Furthermore, those who are ordering me to go from here are not my masters since one of them is an enemy and the other who is not master of himself (i.e. a prisoner) can in no way be our master.' He also urged

Cledonius to remain and not to return. However, he said that he would not betray the trust of one who was his sovereign. On his return he was incarcerated with the prisoners of war.

Anonymous continuator of Dio Cassius 7, ed. Boissevian, iii, p. 744 (= *FHG IV*, p. 194):

As Rufinus had executed the elder Odaenathus for fomenting revolt, the younger Odaenathus accused him of having murdered his father. The Emperor (*sc.* Gallienus) asked Rufinus why he did this. He replied that he was justified in so doing. ‘Would that you had entrusted me to kill this Odaenathus, his son, and that I did it immediately.’ Rufinus was suffering from gout in his hands and feet and was unable to move at all. The Emperor said to him, ‘By what strength and by what person do you have confidence in what you are saying?’ But he replied, ‘Not even if I was healthy, more so than in my youth, was I able to do anything against him. But by giving orders and making dispositions by your authority, I managed all the affairs well. And you, your Majesty, do not personally carry out what you undertake but give orders to your soldiers.’ Gallienus praised him for this reply.

Anonymous continuator of Dio Cassius 8, 2 (= *FHG IV*, p. 195):

Kyrinus (Quirinus?) was greatly pleased when Odaenathus took over the war of the Romans (against the Persians). When Odaenathus got wind of this, he ordered him to be executed but he lavished upon him many gifts from his own belongings for his funeral and showed then to him while he was still alive. Kyrinus laughed and said that the man was suffused with ignorance and silliness – ignorance, because he did not know whether

to class him as friend or foe; silliness, because he wished to afflict and kill him while he was alive and feeling, but to honor him with gifts once he was dead and unfeeling. Such good fortune (as had befallen him) underwent a rapid change.

Anonymous continuator of Dio Cassius, 10, 4, ed. Boissevain, iii, p. 746 (= *FHG*, IV, p. 197):

In the course of the siege of Tyana, Aurelian said to his troops: 'If we should enter the city, no dog should be left alive.' However, after the city had been captured, he forbade his soldiers to kill or plunder. The enraged soldiers said to him: 'You should now permit us to do what you have promised.' But he replied to them saying: 'You have correctly repeated what I have said. Go now, therefore, and kill all the dogs, so that none of them may be found alive in the city.' Thereupon he dispatched the tribunes and the soldiers and exterminated the dogs, so that the anger of the army dissolved into jest. Afterwards he called the soldiers together and addressed them as follows: 'We are fighting to liberate the cities and if we prefer to pillage them, they will have no more faith in us. Let us rather seek plunder from the barbarians and we will spare those whom (we regard) as our own.'

Anonymous contributor to Dio Cassius 10, 5, ed. Boissevain, iii, pp. 746-7 (*FHG* IV, p. 197):

Aurelian sent envoys to Zenobia urging her finally to surrender to him. She replied, saying: 'I have hardly sustained any serious losses. For of those who had fallen, the majority were Romans.'

Dio Cassius (Reliq.) LXXX, 3, 1-2:

Many uprisings were made by many persons, some of which caused serious alarm, but they were all checked. But affairs in Mesopotamia were still more terrifying, and provoked in the hearts of all, not merely the men of Rome but the rest of mankind, a fear that had a truer foundation. 2. Atraxerxes (i.e. Ardashir), a Persian, having conquered the Parthians in three battles and killed their king Artabanus...

Dio Cassius (Reliq.) LXXX, 3, 2:

(After killing Artabanus, Artaxerxes) made a campaign against Hatra which he endeavored to take as a base for attacking the Romans. He did make a breach in the wall but he lost a number of soldiers through an ambushade; he transferred his position to Media.

Dio Cassius (Reliq.) LXXX, 4, 1-2:

He accordingly became a source of fear to us; for he was encamped with a large army over against not Mesopotamia only but Syria also and boasted that he would win back everything that the ancient Persians had once held as far as the Grecian Sea. It was, he said, his rightful inheritance from his forefathers. He was of no particular account himself, but our military affairs are in such a condition that some joined his cause and others refused to defend themselves. 2. The troops are so distinguished by wantonness, and arrogance, and freedom from reproof, that those in Mesopotamia dared to kill their commander, Flavius Heracleo...

