

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XIV

57 "Ὅτι ἀπὸ τοιαύτης φησὶν ὁ Δίων ἐκεῖθεν ἤδη προσδοκίας Ῥωμαίους καὶ Καρχηδονίους καθίστασθαι μέγιστον τῇ γνώμῃ τὸ διάφορον ἐς τὴν τοῦ πολέμου διαχείρισιν εἰληφότας. τό τε γὰρ εὐελπι πρὸς εὐθυμίαν πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἄγον προθυμοτέρους τε αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐχεγγνωτέρους πρὸς πίστιν τοῦ κρατήσεων παρέχεται, καὶ τὸ εὐσελπι ἐς τε ἀθυμίαν καὶ ἐς ἀπόγνωσιν ἐμβαλὸν καὶ τὴν βώμην τῆς εὐψυχίας ἀφαιρεῖται.—M. 144 (p. 191).

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23. Ταῦτα τῷ μὲν Ἀννίβα χρηστὴν ἐλπίδα, τοῖς δὲ Ῥωμαίοις δεινὴν ἐνεποίει ἐκφόβησιν. διχῆ δὲ τὰς δυνάμεις οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι διελόντες καὶ τοὺς ὑπάτους, Σεμπρόνιον μὲν Λόγγον ἐς Σικελίαν ἐπέμψαν, ἐς δὲ τὴν Ἰβηρίαν Σκιπίωνα Πούπλιον. ὁ δὲ Ἀννίβας εἰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὡς τάχιστα ἐπιθυμῶν εἰσβαλεῖν, σπουδῆ ἐχώρει, καὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Γαλατίαν τὴν μεταξὺ τοῦ Πυρρηναίου καὶ τοῦ Ῥοδανοῦ οὖσαν ἀμαχεὶ διήλθε. καὶ μέχρι μὲν τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοῦ Ῥοδανοῦ οὐδεὶς εἰς χεῖρας ἤκεν αὐτῷ, ἐκεῖ δ' ὁ Σκιπίων ἐπεφάνη, καίπερ μὴ παρούσης

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WITH these expectations and for these reasons, Dio says, the Romans and Carthaginians had come to hold the most divergent opinions regarding the conduct of the war. For hopefulness, in that it leads all men to cheerfulness, makes them also more zealous and confident in the belief that they will be victorious; whereas hopelessness casts them into dejection and despair, and robs even courage of its strength.

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23. These things inspired Hannibal with good hope, but threw the Romans into a state of profound terror; they divided their forces into two parts and sent out the consuls, Sempronius Longus to Sicily and Publius Scipio to Spain. Hannibal, desiring to invade Italy with all possible speed, marched on hurriedly, and traversed without a conflict the whole of Gaul lying between the Pyrenees and the Rhone. As far as the Rhone river no one came to oppose him, but at that point Scipio showed himself, although

2 Οἷά που¹ οὖν φιλεῖ τά τε διὰ πλείστον καὶ τὰ ἐν ἀγνωσίᾳ ὄντα πολλοὺς ἐκταράσσειν, δέος τοῖς Ἰβηρσιν οὐκ ἐλάχιστον ἐνεποιεῖ. τὸ γάρ τοι πολλὸ τοῦ ὀμίλου, τὸ μὴ ἀπ' οἰκείας τιμῆς αἰτίας ἀλλ' ἐν συμμαχίας λόγῳ στρατευόμενον, ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἔρρωται ἐφ' ὅσον ἀν ὠφελήσεσθαι² τι ἀκινδύνως ἐλπίσωσιν ὅταν δὲ δὴ ἐγγὺς τῶν ἀγώνων γένωνται, τὰς τε ἐλπίδας τῶν κερδῶν ἐξίστανται καὶ τὰς πίστεις τῶν ὑποσχέσεων ἐγκαταλείπουσι. καὶ τὸ μὲν πλείστον ταῖς γνώμας, ὡς καὶ πάντῃ πάντως κατορθώσοντας, λαβεῖν· εἰ δ' οὖν τι καὶ σφαλεῖν, ἐλάχιστον αὐτὸ πρὸς ἃ ἀντήλπιζον νομίζειν.—M. 145 (p. 191).

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αὐτῷ τῆς δυνάμεως. ὅμως μετὰ τῶν ἐπιχωρίων καὶ τῶν αὐτοῖς προσοίκων τά τε πλοῖα τὰ ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ προδιέφθειρε καὶ τὸ ρεῦμα αὐτοῦ διὰ φυλακῆς ἐποιήσατο. ὁ οὖν Ἀννίβας ἔτριψε μὲν τινα χρόνον καὶ σχεδιάς καὶ σκάφη ἄλλα τε καὶ μονόξυλα κατασκευάζων, ἔφθη δ' οὖν ὑπὸ πολυχειρίας τὰ πρὸς περαιοῖσιν ἀναγκαῖα πάντα, πρὶν τῷ Σκιπίωνι τὸ οἰκεῖον ἀφικέσθαι στρατεύμα, προετοιμασάμενος. καὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Μάγωνα σὺν τοῖς ἰππεῦσι καὶ ψιλοῖς τισιν, ἧ σκεδάννυται ὁ ποταμὸς ἐπὶ πολὺ καὶ νήσοις διαλαμβάνεται, διαβησόμενον ἐπεμφεν, αὐτὸς δὲ κατὰ τὸν ἐμφανῆ πόρον ἐχώρει δῆθεν, ἵ' οἱ Γαλάται ἀπατηθῆεν,

¹ που Mai, ποτ' Ms.

88 ² ὠφελήσεσθαι v. Herw., ὠφελήθησεσθαι Ms.

Even as matters at a great distance and unknown are wont to disturb a great many, so now they struck no little fear to the hearts of the Spaniards. For the majority of a multitude making a campaign not for any reason of its own but in the capacity of allies is a strong force just so long as the men have hopes of obtaining some benefit without danger; but when they have come close to the conflict, they abandon their hopes of gain and lose their faith in promises. And for the most part they get it into their heads that they are by all means going to be successful in every case; consequently, even if they should meet with some reverse, they regard it lightly in comparison with the hopes which have been offsetting it.¹

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his troops were not with him. Nevertheless, with the help of the natives and their nearest neighbours, he had already destroyed the boats in the river and had posted guards over the stream. Hannibal, therefore, consumed some time in building rafts and skiffs, some out of single logs; but still, with the help of numerous workers, he had everything ready that was needful for crossing before Scipio's army arrived. He sent his brother Mago, accompanied by the horsemen and a few light troops, to cross at a point where the river spreads out to a considerable width, its course being interrupted by islands; but he himself made a show of crossing by the visible ford, his object being that the Gauls should

¹ The excerptor has apparently abridged Dio very carelessly here.

3 "Ὅτι ἐπεὶ τῷ πλήθει τοῦ στρατοῦ τοῦ Ἀννίβου οὐδὲν τῶν παρασκευαζομένων ἐξήρκει . . . ¹ καὶ τινος αὐτῷ. διὰ τοῦτο γνώμην δόντος ταῖς τῶν ἐναντιῶν σαρκὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας σιτίζειν, τὸ μὲν πρᾶγμα οὐκ ἐδυσχέρανε, φοβεῖσθαι δὲ ἔφη μήποτε τοιούτων σωμάτων ἀπορήσαντες ἐπ' ἀλληλοφαγίαν τράπωνται.—M. 146 (p. 191).

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πρὸς αὐτὸν ἀντιταπτόμενοι, καὶ ἀμελέστερον ἐν ἄλλοις τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὴν φυλακὴν θῶνται· ὃ καὶ γέγονε. καὶ ὁ Μάγων διέβη τὸν ποταμόν, ὁ δὲ Ἀννίβας καὶ οἱ περὶ αὐτὸν κατὰ τὸν πόρον ἐπεραιούντο. καὶ γενόμενοι κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἠλάλαξαν, καὶ οἱ σαλπυγκταὶ δὲ συνήχησαν· καὶ ὁ Μάγων κατὰ νότου τοῖς ἀνθεστηκόσι προσέειπε· καὶ οὕτως οἳ τε ἄλλοι καὶ οἱ ἐλέφαντες ἀκινδύνως ἐπεραιώθησαν. ἄρτι δὲ περαιωθέντων αὐτῶν καὶ τῷ Σικιπίωνι ἢ οἰκείᾳ ἀφίκετο δύναμις. πέμφσαντες οὖν εἰς προσκοπὴν ἰππέας ἀμφότεροι τοιοῦτω τέλει τῆς ἵππομαχίας ἐχρήσαντο ὅποιον ὁ σύμπας ἔσχηκε πόλεμος· οἱ γὰρ Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ ἔλαττον τὴν πρῶτην ἐνεγκάμενοι καὶ συχνοὺς ἀποβαλόντες ἐνίκησαν.

Ἐντεῦθεν Ἀννίβας ἀπιέναι πρὸς Ἰταλίαν σπεύδων, ὑποπτεύων δὲ τὰς ἐπιτομωτέρας τῶν ὁδῶν, ἐκεῖνας μὲν παρεξήλθεν, ἑτέραν δὲ πορευθεὶς

¹ Lacuna recognized by Bk.

When the preparations that had been made proved to be in no wise commensurate with the size of Hannibal's army, and some one on this account suggested to him that the soldiers be fed on the flesh of their opponents, he did not take the idea amiss, but said he feared that some day through lack of bodies of that kind they might turn to eating one another.

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be deceived and array themselves against him only, while stationing their guards with less care at other points along the river. And this is exactly what occurred. Mago had already got across the river when Hannibal and his followers were crossing by the ford. On reaching the middle of the stream they raised the war cry and the trumpeters joined with the blare of their instruments; and Mago fell upon their opponents from the rear. In this way the elephants and all the rest crossed in safety. They had just finished crossing when Scipio's force arrived. Both sides, accordingly, sent horsemen to reconnoitre, and a cavalry battle ensued, with the same result as attended the war as a whole: the Romans, that is, after first getting the worst of it and losing a number of men, were in the end victorious.

Then Hannibal, in haste to set out for Italy, but suspicious of the more direct roads, turned aside from them and followed another, on which he met

4 "Οτι Ἀννίβας¹ πρὶν ἔργου ἔχεσθαι συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατιώτας παρήγαγε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους οὓς κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν εἰλήφει, καὶ ἐπύθετο αὐτῶν πότερα δεδέσθαι τε ἐν πέδαις καὶ δουλεύειν

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ἰσχυρῶς ἐπόνησε. τὰ τε γὰρ ὄρη ἐκεῖνα ἀποτομώτατά ἐστι καὶ ἡ χιῶν πολλὴ γενομένη καὶ τὰς φάραγγας ὑπ' ἀνέμων πληρώσασα καὶ ὁ κρύσταλλος ἰσχυρότατα παγεῖς δεινῶς σφᾶς ἐταλαιπώρησε· καὶ πολλοὶ τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὑπὸ σιτοδείας ἀπώλοντο, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ οἴκαδε ἀνεχώρησαν. ἔχει δὲ λόγος ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς ἀνέστρεψεν ἄν, εἰ μὴ πλείων καὶ ἀπορώτερα ἢ προδιηनुσμένη ὁδὸς τῆς λειπομένης ἐτύγχανε. διὰ μὲν δὴ τοῦτο οὐκ ἀπετράπετο, ἔξαπίνης δὲ ἐκτὸς τῶν Ἀλπεων ἐκφανεῖς θαῦμα καὶ δέος τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐνέβαλε.

Καὶ ὁ μὲν προεχώρει τὰ ἐν ποσὶ προσποιούμενος, Σκιπίων δὲ τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν Γάιον Σκιπίωνα ὑποστρατηγοῦντα αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν ἐπεμφεν ὡς καταληψόμενον αὐτὴν ἢ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἐπανάξοντα. αὐτὸς δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀννίβαν ἤλασε. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν τινὰς ἐπέσχον, ἔπειτα ἀμφω πρὸς τὴν μάχην ὤρμησαν. πρὶν δὲ δὴ ἔργου ἔχεσθαι, συγκαλέσας τοὺς στρατιώτας ὁ Ἀννίβας παρήγαγε τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, οὓς κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν εἰλήφει, καὶ ἤρετο αὐτοὺς πότερον δεδέσθαι καὶ δουλεύειν

¹ Ἀννίβας Mai, ἀννίβαλ Ms. (and so in a few other places).

Hannibal before beginning the struggle called together the soldiers and brought in the captives whom he had taken by the way; then he asked the latter whether they wished to undergo imprisonment in fetters and to endure a grievous slavery or

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with grievous hardships. For the mountains there are exceedingly precipitous, and the snow, which had fallen in great quantities, was driven by the winds and filled the chasms, and the ice was frozen very hard. These circumstances combined to cause his soldiers fearful suffering, and many of them perished by reason of the cold and lack of food; many also returned home. There is a story to the effect that he himself would also have turned back but for the fact that the road already traversed was longer and more difficult than the portion remaining before him. For this reason, then, he did not turn back, but suddenly appearing from out the Alps, spread astonishment and fear among the Romans.

So he advanced, taking possession of whatever lay before him. Scipio sent his brother Gaius¹ Scipio, who was serving as lieutenant under him, into Spain, either to seize and hold it or else to draw Hannibal back. He himself marched against Hannibal; and after waiting a few days they both advanced to the contest. But before beginning the struggle, Hannibal called together the soldiers and brought in the captives whom he had taken by the way; he asked the latter whether they preferred to undergo imprisonment and to endure a grievous

¹ Gnaeus Scipio is meant wherever Zonaras writes this form.

κακῶς ἢ μονομαχῆσαι ἀλλήλοις, ὥστ' ἀφεθῆναι προῖκα τοὺς νικῆσαντας, ἐθέλοιεν. ἐπειδὴ τε τοῦθ' εἶλοντο, συνέβαλεν αὐτούς, καὶ μαχεσαμένων σφῶν εἶπεν "εἴτ' οὐκ αἰσχρὸν, ὃ ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, τούτους μὲν τοὺς ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐαλωκότας οὕτω πρὸς τὴν ἀνδρείαν ἔχειν ὥστε καὶ ἀποθανεῖν ἀντὶ τοῦ δουλεῦσαι ἐπιθυμῆσαι, ἡμᾶς δ' ὀκνήσαι πόνου τινὰ καὶ κίνδυνον ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ ἀκούειν ἐτέρων καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἄρχειν ἄλλων ὑποστήναι;"—M. 147 (p. 192).

5 "Ὅσα ἐλαττωθέντες ποτὲ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐπάθομεν, ταῦτα νικῆσαντες αὐτοὺς ἀντιδράσομεν· εὐ γὰρ ἴστε ὅτι¹ κρατήσαντες μὲν πάντων ὧν λέγω τευξόμεθα, κρατηθέντες δὲ οὐδὲ τὴν διαφυγὴν ἀσφαλῆ στήσομεν· τοῦ τε γὰρ κρατήσαντος τὸ πᾶν παραχρήμα φίλιόν ἐστι, κἂν μισοῦν αὐτὸ τυγχάνῃ, καὶ τὸ νικηθὲν οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ τῶν οἰκείων ἔτι θεραπεύει.—Max. Conf. Flor. f. 157^r (M. p. 543) and M. 148 (p. 192) (ὅτι τοῦ κρατήσαντος—θεραπεύει).

6^a "Ὅτι τὸ ἅπαξ προσπταῖσαν πρὸς τινὰς αἰεὶ τε δυσωπεῖται σφας καὶ θαρρεῖν οὐκέτι τολμᾷ.—M. 149 (p. 192).

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κακῶς βούλονται ἢ μονομαχῆσαι ἀλλήλοις, ὥστ' ἀφεθῆναι προῖκα τοὺς νικῆσαντας, καὶ ὡς τὸ δεύτερον εἶλοντο, συνέβαλεν αὐτούς, καὶ μαχεσαμένων ἐδημηγόρησε, τοὺς οἰκείους στρατιώτας ἐπιρρωννύς καὶ παραθήγων εἰς πόλεμον· τοῦτο δ'

to fight in single combat with one another on condition that the victors should be released without ransom. When they chose the second alternative, he set them to fighting. And at the end of the contest he said: "Now is it not shameful, soldiers, when these men who have been captured by us are so brave as to be eager to die in place of becoming slaves, that we on the other hand, shrink from incurring a little toil and danger for the sake of not being subservient to others—yes, and of ruling them besides?"

All the sufferings that we have ever endured when defeated by the enemy we will inflict upon them if we are victorious. For be well assured that by conquering we shall obtain all the benefits that I mention, but if conquered we shall not even have a safe means of escape. The victor straightway finds everything friendly, even if possibly it hates him, whereas to the vanquished no one any longer pays heed—not even those of his own household.

Those who have once failed in an enterprise against their foes are forever abashed before them and no longer venture to assume a bold front.

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slavery or to fight in single combat with one another on condition that the victors should be released without ransom. When they chose the second alternative, he set them to fighting. And at the end of the contest he addressed his soldiers, encouraging them and whetting their eagerness for

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ἐτέρωθεν καὶ ὁ Σκιπίων ἐποίησεν. εἶτα συνήλθον μὲν ὡς ὅλοις τοῖς στρατοπέδοις μαχοῦμενοι, ὁ Σκιπίων δέ, προσυμμίξας τῷ ἰππικῷ καὶ ἡττηθεὶς συχνοῦς τε ἀποβαλὼν καὶ αὐτὸς τρωθείς, ἀποθανὼν τ' ἂν, εἰ μὴ περ' αὐτῷ Σκιπίων ὁ υἱὸς καίπερ ὢν ἑπτακαίδεκαέτης ἐπήμυνε, κατέδεισε μὴ καὶ τῷ πέζῳ σφαλῆ, καὶ αὐτίκα τε ἐπανήγαγε καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ὑπεχώρησεν.

24. Ἀνίβας δὲ μεθ' ἡμέραν τὴν ἀποχώρησιν αὐτοῦ μαθὼν πρὸς τὸν Ἡριδανὸν ἦλθε, καὶ μήτε σχεδίας ἢ πλοῖα εὐρών (ἐνεπέρηστο γὰρ παρὰ τοῦ Σκιπίωνος), τὸν μὲν ἀδελφὸν Μάγονα σὺν τοῖς ἰππεύσι διανήξασθαι καὶ ἐπιδιῶξαι τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐκέλευσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἄνω πρὸς τὰς πηγὰς χωρήσας τοῦ ποταμοῦ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας κατὰ τὸν ἐπίρρουον διαβῆναι προσέταξε. καὶ οὕτω τοῦ ὕδατος περὶ τοῖς ὄγκοις τῶν ζώων ἐμποδιζομένων καὶ σκεδαννυμένων, ῥᾶον κάτω σφῶν διεπεραιώθη. καταληφθεὶς οὖν ὁ Σκιπίων κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινε, καὶ ἐμαχέσατ' ἂν, εἰ μὴ νυκτὸς οἱ Γαλάται οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἠντομόλησαν. ὁ δ' οὖν Σκιπίων ἐπὶ τούτῳ παραχθεὶς καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ τραύματος ταλαιπωρήσας ὑπὸ νύκτα αὐθις ἐξάνεστη καὶ ἐπὶ μετεώρου τὸ τάφρευμα ἐποίησατο· δίωξις δὲ αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐγένετο. μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο ἀφίκοντο καὶ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, καὶ τὸν ποταμὸν διὰ μέσου ποιησάμενοι ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο.

Ὁ μὲν οὖν Σκιπίων διὰ τε τὸ τραῦμα καὶ διὰ τὰ συμβεβηκότα ἀνείχε καὶ δύναμιν μετεπέμπετο, Ἀνίβας δὲ πολλὰ πειράσας παρακινήσει πρὸς μάχην αὐτόν, ἐπεὶ οὔτε τοῦτ' ἠδυνήθη καὶ τροφῆς

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war. Scipio also did the same on the Roman side. Then they began the contest in the intention of fighting with their entire armies; but Scipio in a preliminary cavalry skirmish was defeated, lost many men, was wounded, and would have been killed, had not his son Scipio, though only seven or eight years old, come to his aid; he was consequently alarmed lest his infantry should meet with a similar reverse, and he at once fell back and that night withdrew from the field.

24. Hannibal learning at daybreak of his withdrawal proceeded to the Po, and when he found there neither rafts nor boats—for they had been burned by Scipio—he ordered his brother Mago to swim across with the cavalry and pursue the Romans, whereas he himself marched up toward the sources of the river, and then ordered that the elephants should cross down stream. In this manner, while the water was temporarily dammed and spread out by the animals' bulk, he effected a crossing more easily below them. Scipio, overtaken, stood his ground and would have offered battle but for the fact that by night the Gauls in his army deserted. Embarrassed by this occurrence and still suffering from his wound, he once more broke camp at nightfall and located his entrenchments on high ground. He was not pursued; but later the Carthaginians came up and encamped with the river between the two forces.

Scipio, on account of his wound and because of what had taken place, was inclined to wait and send for reinforcements; and Hannibal, after many attempts to provoke him to battle, finding that he

ἐσπάνισε, φρουρίῳ προσέβαλεν ἐν ᾧ σίτος πολὺς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἔκειτο. καὶ μηδὲν περαίνων, τὸν φρούραρχον διέφθειρε χρήμασι, κακείνῳ τε προσδοθὲν ἔλαβε καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σχεῖν τὰ μὲν ὄπλοις, τὰ δὲ χρυσίῳ ἐπήλπισε. κὰν τούτῳ ὁ Λόγγος τὴν Σικελίαν τῷ ὑποστρατήγῳ πιστεύσας πρὸς τὸν Σικιπῖωνα κεκλημένος ἀφίκετο. καὶ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ὑπὸ φιλοτιμίας, καὶ ὅτι τινὰς κατατρέχοντας τὴν χώραν ἐκράτησεν, εἰς παράταξιν ὤρμησεν. καὶ ἐσφάλῃ ἐνέδραις περιπεσῶν καὶ τοῦ Ἀννίβου ἐπεξεκθόντος μετὰ τῶν πεζῶν καὶ τῶν ἐλεφάντων, οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐτράπησαν εἰς φυγὴν, καὶ πολλοὶ διεφθάρησαν φόνῳ, πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἀπερισκέπτως ἐμπεσόντες ἐπνίγησαν, ὡς ὀλίγους μετὰ τοῦ Λόγγου περισωθῆναι. νικήσας μέντοι ὁ Ἀννίβας οὐκ ἔχαιρεν, ὅτι στρατιώτας τε πολλοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας πλὴν ἑνὸς ὑπὸ τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ τῶν τραυμάτων ἀπέβαλεν.

Ἀνοχὴν οὖν ἄσπουδον ποιησάμενοι πρὸς τὴν συμμαχίδα σφῶν ἑκάτεροι ἐχώρησαν, κὰν ταῖς πόλεσιν αὐτῶν ἔχειμαζον. καὶ τοῖς μὲν Ῥωμαίοις ἀφθονα ἐφοῖτα τὰ ἐπιτηδεῖα, ὁ δ' Ἀννίβας οὐκ ἀρκούμενος τοῖς παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων διδομένοις ταῖς τε κώμαις καὶ ταῖς πόλεσι τῶν Ῥωμαίων προσπίπτων τὰ μὲν ἐκράτει, τῶν¹ δ' ἀπεκρούετο. καὶ ποτε τῷ ἰππικῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ Λόγγου νικηθεὶς ἐτρώθη. θαρσύναντες οὖν ἐκ τούτου τινὲς τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς προσβάλλοντι αὐτοῖς ἐπέβηλον. κακείνους τε ἐφθειρε καὶ τοῦ χωρίου

could not do this and that he was short of provisions, attacked a fort where a large supply of food was stored for the Romans. As he made no headway, he used money to bribe the commander of the garrison, and thus got possession of the place by betrayal. He hoped also to capture the other points, partly by arms and partly by gold. Meanwhile Longus had entrusted Sicily to his lieutenant and had come in response to Scipio's call. Not much later, influenced by ambition, on the one hand, and also by the fact of a victory over some marauders, he presented himself in battle array. But he lost the day by falling into an ambuscade; and when Hannibal attacked him with his infantry and elephants, the followers of Longus turned to flight and many were put to the sword, while many others, heedless of the river, fell in and were drowned, so that only a few were saved with Longus. And yet Hannibal, though victorious, was not happy, because he had lost many soldiers and all his elephants except one by reason of the cold and their wounds.

Accordingly, they arranged an armistice without any formal pledges, and both sides retired to the territory of their allies and passed the winter in the cities there. Abundant provisions kept coming to the Romans; but Hannibal, not satisfied with the contributions of the allies, made frequent raids upon the Roman villages and cities, sometimes conquering, sometimes being repulsed. Once he was beaten by Longus and his cavalry and received a wound. Some of the Romans, encouraged by this, came out by themselves to oppose him when he assailed them. These he destroyed and received the capitulation of

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