

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XV

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Ἐν μὲν οὖν τούτοις εὐτύχουν, συμφορᾷ δ' αὖ περιέπεσον ἧς οὔτε πρόσθεν οὔθ' ὕστερον δεινότερα οὐδεμιᾶ. προηγήσατο δὲ ταύτης καὶ τινα τέρατα καὶ τὰ τῆς Σιβύλλης λόγια, ἧτις πρὸ τοσοῦτων ἐτῶν τὴν συμφορὰν αὐτοῖς ἐμαντεύσατο. θαυμαστὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ τοῦ Μάρκου προμάντευμα. χρησμολόγος γάρ τις καὶ οὗτος γενόμενος, ἐν τῷ Διομηδεῖῳ πεδίῳ πταίσειν αὐτοὺς, ἅτε καὶ Τρῶας τὸ ἀρχαίον ὄντας, ἐφοίβασε. τοῦτο δ' ἐν Ἀπουλίᾳ τῇ Δαυνίων ἐστὶ, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἀπὸ τῆς τοῦ Διομήδους κατοικήσεως, ἣν ἐκεῖ ἀλητεύσας ἐποίησατο, ἐσχηκεν. ἐν γὰρ τῷ πεδίῳ ἐκείνῳ καὶ αἱ Κάνναι, ἐνθα τότε ἐδυστύχησαν, παρά τε τῷ Ἰονίῳ κόλπῳ

Tzetzes in Lycophr. Alex. 602.

Οἱ γὰρ Ἰάπυγες καὶ Ἀπουλοὶ περὶ τὸν Ἰόνιον κόλπον οἰκοῦσιν. Ἀπούλων δὲ ἔθνη κατὰ τὸν Δίωνα Πευκέτιοι Πεδίκουλοι καὶ Δαύνιοι καὶ Ταραντῖνοι. καὶ Κάνναι Διομήδους πεδίου ἐστὶ

Tzetzes, Chil. 1, 757-59.

Ἐπίστερον ἀντετάξατο Ῥωμαίοις ἐν ταῖς Κάνναις, | Ῥωμαίων ὄντων στρατηγῶν Παύλου καὶ Τερεντίου. | αἱ Κάνναι πεδιάδες δὲ εἰσι τῆς Ἀρ-

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ALTHOUGH in these matters they were fortunate, n.c. 216 they encountered elsewhere a disaster as terrible as any which they ever suffered either before or afterwards. It was preceded by certain portents and the oracles of the Sibyl, who had prophesied the disaster to them so many years before. Remarkable also was the prediction of Marcus.¹ He was a certain soothsayer who foretold that, inasmuch as they were Trojans of old, they should be overthrown in the Plain of Diomed. This is in Daunian Apulia and has taken its name from the settlement of Diomed, which he made there in the course of his wanderings. In that plain is also Cannae, where the present misfortune occurred, close to the Ionian Gulf and near

Tzetzes in Lycophr. Alex. 602.

The Iapygians and Apulians dwell along the Ionian Gulf. The tribes of the Apulians, according to Dio, are the Peucetii, Pediculi, Daunii, and Tarentines. There is also Cannae, the Plain of Diomed,

Tzetzes, Chil. 1, 757-59.

Later he arrayed himself against the Romans at Cannae, when the Roman generals were Paulus and Terentius. Cannae is a plain of Argyrippa,

¹ Probably an error for Marcius; cf. Livy, 25, 12.

57,22 "Οτι περὶ μαντικῆς καὶ ἀστρονομίας φησὶν ὁ Δίων
 "ἐγὼ μέντοι οὔτε περὶ τούτων οὔτε περὶ τῶν ἄλλων
 τῶν ἐκ μαντικῆς προλεγομένων τισὶ συμβαλεῖν
 ἔχω· τί γάρ που καὶ βούλεται τὸ¹ προσημαίνειν,
 εἴ γε πάντως τέ τι ἔσται καὶ μηδεμία ἂν αὐτοῦ
 ἀποτροπὴ μήτ' ἀνθρωπίνῃ περιτεχνήσει μήτ' αὐ
 θείᾳ προνοίᾳ γένοιτο; ταῦτα μὲν οὖν ὅπη ποτὲ
 ἐκάστω δοκεῖ νομιζέσθω."—M. 158 (p. 195).

23 "Οτι ἤρχον Παῦλος καὶ Τερέντιος ἄνδρες οὐχ

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καὶ περὶ τὰς τοῦ Αὐφιδίου ἐκβολὰς εἰσιν. ἡ δὲ
 Σίβυλλα φυλάττεσθαι μὲν τὸ χωρίον παρήνευσεν,
 οὐ μέντοι καὶ πλείον τι γενήσεσθαι ἔφη οὐδ' εἰ διὰ
 πείρας αὐτὸ ποιήσαιτο φυλακῆς.

Τοιαῦτα μὲν οὖν ἦσαν τὰ χρησμοφώδηματα, τὰ
 δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις συμβάντα οὕτως ἐγένετο. ἤρχον
 μὲν Παῦλος Αἰμίλιος καὶ Τερέντιος Οὐάρρων,

Tzetzes in Lycophr. Alex. 602.

περὶ τὴν Ἀπουλίαν τῶν Δαυνίων. ἡ δὲ Μεσσαπία²
 καὶ Ἰαπυγία ὕστερον Σαλεντία, εἶτα Καλαβρία
 ἐκλήθη. ἡ δὲ Ἀργύριππα πόλις τοῦ Διομήδους
 μετεκλήθη Ἀπούλοις Ἀρπιοι.³

Tzetzes, Chil. 1, 760-64.

γυρίππας, | οὗ Διομήδης ἔκτισε τὴν πόλιν Ἀργύ-
 ριππας, | τουτέστιν Ἀργος Ἰππειον τῇ γλώσσῃ
 τῶν Ἑλλήνων. | αἱ πεδιάδες αὐταὶ δὲ τυγγάνουσι
 Δαυνίων | τῶν Ἰαπύγων ὕστερον, ἔπειτα Σαλαν-
 τίων, | τὰ νῦν δὲ πᾶσι Καλαυρῶν τὴν κλήσιν
 λεγομένων.

¹ τὸ inserted by Bk. ² Μεσσαπία Val., μεσσαπυγία Mss.

³ Ἀπούλοις Ἀρπιο Cluverius, om. A, ἄπουλις ἔρπου B.

WITH regard to divination and astrology Dio says:
 "I, however, cannot form any opinion either about
 these events or about others that are foretold by
 divination. For what does prophesying mean, if a
 thing is going to occur in any case, and if there can
 be no averting of it either by human skill or by
 divine providence? Let each man, then, look at
 these matters in whatsoever way he pleases."

The commanders were Paulus and Terentius, men

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the mouths of the Aufidus. The Sibyl had admon-
 ished them to beware of the spot, yet said it would
 avail them naught, even if they should keep it under
 the strictest guard.

Such were the oracular utterances; now what
 befell the Romans was this. The commanders were
 Aemilius Paulus and Terentius Varro, men not of

Tzetzes in Lycophr. Alex. 602.

near Daunian Apulia. Messapia and Iapygia were
 later called Salentia, and then Calabria. Argyrippa,
 the city of Diomed, was renamed Arpi by the
 Apulians.

Tzetzes, Chil. 1, 760-64.

where Diomed founded the city Argyrippa, that is
 to say, "Argos, the Horse City," in the tongue of
 the Greeks. And this plain came to belong later
 to the Iapygian Daunii, then to the Salentini, and
 now to those whom all call by the name Calauri
 [Calabrians].

ὁμοίотροποι, ἀλλ' ἐξ ἴσου τῷ διαφόρῳ τοῦ γένους καὶ τὰ ἤθη διαλλάττοντες. ὁ μὲν γὰρ¹ εὐπατρίδης τε ἦν καὶ παιδεία ἐκεκόσμητο, τό τε ἀσφαλές πρὸ τοῦ προπετοῦς προετίμα, καὶ πη καὶ ἐκ τῆς αἰτίας, ἦν ἐπὶ τῇ προτέρᾳ ἀρχῇ εἰλήφει, κεκο-
 λουσμένος οὐκ ἐθρασύνετο, ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ καὶ
 24 σας τι κατορθώσῃ ἐσκόπει,² Τερέντιος δὲ ἔν τε τῷ ὁμίλῳ ἐτέθραπτο καὶ ἐν θρασύτητι βαναυσικῇ ἤσκητο, καὶ διὰ ταῦτ' ἐς τε τὰλλ' ἐξεφρόνει καὶ τὸ κράτος ἑαυτῷ τοῦ πολέμου προυπισχνεῖτο.³ τοῖς τε εὐπατρίδαις πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο, καὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν μόνος πρὸς τὴν τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἐπιείκειαν ἔχειν ἠγεῖτο.—M. 159 (p. 196).

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ἄνδρες οὐχ ὁμοίотροποι· ὁ μὲν γὰρ εὐπατρίδης ἦν καὶ παιδεία κεκόσμητο καὶ τὸ ἀσφαλές προετίμα τοῦ προπετοῦς, Τερέντιος δὲ ἐν τῷ ὁμίλῳ ἐτέθραπτο καὶ ἐν βαναυσικῇ θρασύτητι ἤσκητο καὶ τὰλλα τε ἐξεφρόνει καὶ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν μόνος ἔχειν ἠγεῖτο διὰ τὴν τοῦ συνάρχοντος ἐπιείκειαν. ἦλθον οὖν ἄμφω εἰς τὸ στρατόπεδον εὐκαιρότατα· οὔτε γὰρ τροφή ἔτι ἦν τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ, καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἰβήρων κεκίνητο, τά τε τῶν συμμάχων αὐτοῦ ἠλλοτρι-
 οὔτο· καὶ εἴ γε καὶ τὸ βραχύτατον ἐπεσχίκεσαν,

¹ γὰρ added by v. Herw. ² ἐσκόπει supplied by v. Herw.
³ προυπισχνεῖτο v. Herw., προσυπισχνεῖτο Ms.

not of similar temperament, but differing alike in family and in character. The former was a patrician, possessed of the graces of education, and esteemed safety before haste; he was somewhat chastened, moreover, as a result of the censure he had received for his former conduct in office. Hence he was not inclined to boldness, but was considering how he might keep from getting into trouble again rather than how he might achieve success by some desperate venture. Terentius, however, had been brought up among the rabble, was practised in vulgar bravado, and so everywhere displayed a lack of prudence; for instance, he was already promising himself the control of the war, was inveighing much against the patricians, and thought that he alone held the command in view of the amiability of his colleague.

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similar temperament. The former was a patrician, possessed of the graces of education, and esteemed safety before haste; but Terentius had been brought up among the rabble, was practised in vulgar bravado, and everywhere displayed a lack of prudence: for instance, he thought that he alone held the command, by reason of the amiability of his colleague. Now they both reached the camp at a most opportune time; for Hannibal had no longer any provisions, Spain was in turmoil, and the allies were being alienated from him; and if they had waited for even the very shortest time, they would have con-

25 Ὅτι τὸ τοῦ Τερεντίου ἀπερίσκεπτον καὶ τὸ τοῦ Παύλου ἐπιεικὲς, βουλομένου μὲν αἰεὶ τὰ προσήκοντα, συγχωροῦντος δὲ τὰ πολλὰ τῷ συνάρχοντι (δεινὴ γάρ ἐστιν ἐλαττωθῆναι θράσους πραότης), ἤττησεν αὐτούς.—M. 160 (p. 196).

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ἀπόνως ἐκράτησαν ἄν. νῦν δέ γε τοῦ Τερεντίου τὸ ἀπερίοπτον καὶ τὸ τοῦ Παύλου ἐπιεικὲς ἤττησεν αὐτούς. ὁ γὰρ Ἀννίβας ἐπεχείρησε μὲν καὶ παραχρῆμα πρὸς μάχην αὐτοὺς ὑπαγαγέσθαι, καὶ σὺν ὀλίγοις προσπελάσας αὐτῶν τῷ ἐρύματι, ἐπεὶ ἐκδρομὴ ἐγένετο, ἐκὼν ὑπεχώρησεν, ὅπως δεδιέναι νομισθεὶς ἐπισπάσαιτο μᾶλλον αὐτοὺς εἰς παράταξιν· τοῦ δὲ Παύλου τοῖς οἰκείοις στρατιώταις ἐπισχόντος τὴν δίωξιν ὁ Ἀννίβας προσεποιήσατο φοβεῖσθαι, καὶ τῆς νυκτὸς ἀνασκευασάμενος ὡς ἀπιὼν σκευὴ τε συχνὰ κατέλιπεν ἐν τῷ χαρακώματι καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ ἀμελέστερον κομίζεσθαι ἐνετείλατο, ἵνα τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐφ' ἀρπαγὴν αὐτῶν τραπομένων ἐπιθήται σφίσι. καὶ εἰς ἔργον ἂν τὸ βούλευμα ἤγαγεν, εἰ μὴ ὁ Παῦλος καὶ ἄκοντας κατεσχῆκει τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ τὸν Τερέντιον.

Ὁ οὖν Ἀννίβας καὶ τούτου διαμαρτῶν νυκτὸς πρὸς τὰς Κάννας ἀφίκετο. καὶ γνοὺς τὸ χωρίον καὶ πρὸς ἐνέδρας καὶ πρὸς παράταξιν ἐπιτήδειον, ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο. καὶ προήρσεν πάντα τὸν τόπον ὑπόψαμμον ὄντα, ἵνα κοινορτὸς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἀρθῇ· τὸν γὰρ ἄνεμον, ὃς ἐν θέρει ἐκείσε περὶ τὴν μεσημβρίαν

The heedlessness of Terentius and the amiability of Paulus, who always desired the proper course but assented to his colleague in most points (so apt is gentleness to yield to boldness), compassed their defeat.

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quered without any trouble. As matters went, however, the recklessness of Terentius and the amiability of Paulus compassed their defeat. Hannibal attempted to lead them into a conflict at once: with a few followers he drew near their stronghold, and then, when a sortie was made, purposely fell back to create the impression of being afraid and so draw them the more surely into a pitched battle. But when Paulus restrained his own soldiers from pursuit, Hannibal simulated terror and at night packed up as if to depart; he left behind him numerous articles lying within the palisade and ordered the rest of the baggage to be escorted with a considerable show of carelessness, so that the Romans might turn to plundering it and thus give him a chance to attack them. Indeed, he would have translated his wish into fact, if Paulus had not restrained his soldiers and Terentius quite against their will.

So Hannibal, having failed in this attempt also, came by night to Cannae, and since he knew the place as one fit for ambuscades as well as for a pitched battle, he encamped there. And first he plowed up the whole site, which had a sandy subsoil, in order that a cloud of dust might be raised in the conflict, since the wind generally springs up

εἰώθει γίνεσθαι, κατὰ νύκτου ἔχειν ἐμηχανήσατο. οἱ δ' ὑπατοὶ ἔωθεν κενὸν ἀνδρῶν ἰδόντες αὐτοῦ τὸ χαράκωμα, πρῶτον μὲν ἐπέσχον, ἐνεδρεύεσθαι δόξαντες, εἶτα μεθ' ἡμέρας πρὸς τὰς Κάννας ἀφίκοιτο. καὶ παρὰ τῷ ποταμῷ ἑκάτερος ἰδίᾳ ἠύλισατο· οὐκ ὄντες γὰρ ὁμοίηθεις τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους συνουσίαν ἐξέκλινον. καὶ ὁ μὲν Παῦλος ἠσύχαζεν, ὁ δέ γε Τερέντιος ἤθελε συμβαλεῖν ἀμβλυτέρους δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ὁρῶν ἀνεκόπτετο. ὁ δὲ Ἄννιβας καὶ ἄκοιτας αὐτοὺς εἰς μάχην παρακινῶν τῆς τε ὑδρείας εἶργε καὶ ἀποσκεδάυνυσθαι σφᾶς ἐκώλυε καὶ τὰ σώματα τῶν φονεομένων ἄνω πρὸ τῶν ταφρευμάτων ἐνέβαλλεν, ὅπως σφίσι τὸ ποτὸν δυσχεραίνηται. κἀντεῦθεν καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς παράταξιν ὤρμησαν. τοῦτο δὲ προγνοὺς ὁ Ἄννιβας λόχους μὲν ὑπὸ τοὺς ὄχθους ἐκάθισε, τὴν δὲ λοιπὴν στρατιὰν συνέταξε, καὶ τινὰς ψευδαυτομολῆσαι ὅταν σημήνη ἐκέλευσε, τὰς μὲν ἀσπίδας καὶ τὰ δόρατα καὶ τὰ μείζω τῶν ξιφῶν ἀπορρίψαντας, τὰ δ' ἐγχειρίδια κρύφα φέροντας, ἵνα δεξαμένων αὐτοὺς τῶν ἀντικαθεστηκότων ὡς ἀόπλους ἐπιθῶνται αὐτοῖς ἀπροσδοκῆτως.

Οἱ δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαῖοι ἰδόντες πρῶθιν τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ἄννιβαν παρατεταγμένους ὠπλίζοντό τε καὶ παρετάσσοντο. καὶ οἱ σαλπυγκταὶ ἀμφοτέρους ἐξώτρυναν, καὶ τὰ σημεῖα ἤρθη, καὶ συμπεσόντες πολυτρόπως ἠγωνίσαντο. καὶ μέχρι τῆς μεσημβρίας οὐδετέρους τὸ κράτος ἀπονευμένῃτο· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ

there in summer about noon; and he contrived to have it behind his own back. The consuls, seeing at dawn that his stockade was empty of men, at first waited, suspecting an ambush, but later came by daylight to Cannae and encamped beside the river, each by himself; for since they were not congenial they avoided association together. Paulus remained quiet, but Terentius was anxious to force the issue; when he saw, however, that the soldiers were rather listless, he had to give up the plan. But Hannibal, who was determined to goad them into battle even against their will, shut them off from their water supply, prevented their scattering in small parties, and threw the bodies of the slain into the stream higher up in front of their intrenchments, in order to disgust them with the drinking supply. Then the Romans, on their side, hastened to array themselves for battle. Hannibal, anticipating this movement, had planted ambuscades at the foot of the hills but had the remainder of his army drawn up in line. He also ordered some men at a given signal to simulate desertion: they were to throw away their shields and spears and larger swords, but secretly to retain their daggers, so that after their antagonists had received them as unarmed men, they might attack them unexpectedly.

The Romans, accordingly, after having had in view since early morning the troops arrayed with Hannibal, were now arming themselves and forming in battle line. The trumpets roused the men on both sides, the signals were raised, and then ensued the clash of battle and a many-sided contest. Until noon the advantage had not fallen to either army. Then

26 "Ὅτι ἐν τῇ συμπλοκῇ τοῦ πολέμου οὐδ' οἱ πάνυ θαρσοῦντες ἐλαφροτέραν τὴν ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου πρὸς τὸ ἄδηλον αὐτῆς εἶχον, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅσῳ μᾶλλον ἠγοῦντο νικῆσειν, τόσῳ μᾶλλον ἐδέδισαν¹

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πνεῦμα ἐπήλθε, καὶ οἱ ψευδαυτόμολοι δεχθέντες ὡς ὄπλων γυμνοὶ ὀπισθεν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐγένοντο, ἵνα μὴ σφίσιν ἐπιτεθῶσι δῆθεν οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, τότε καὶ οἱ λόχοι ἐκατέρωθεν ἐπανέστησαν, καὶ ὁ Ἄννιβας κατὰ πρόσωπον σὺν τοῖς ἰππεύσι προσέμιξε, καὶ οἱ τε πολέμοι τοὺς Ῥωμαίους πανταχόθεν ἐθορύβουν, καὶ ὁ ἄνεμος ὃ τε κοινορτὸς ἐς τὰς ὄψεις αὐτῶν βιαίως ἐμπίπτων ἐτάραττε, καὶ τὸ ἄσθμα γινόμενον συνεχῆς ἐκ τοῦ καμάτου ἀπέφραττεν, ὥστ' ἀπεστερημένοι μὲν τῆς ὄψεως, ἀπεστερημένοι δὲ καὶ φωνῆς, φύρδην καὶ ἐν οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ ἐφθείροντο. καὶ τοσοῦτον ἔπεσε πλῆθος ὥστε τὸν Ἄννιβαν τῶν μὲν ἐκ τοῦ ὀμίλου μὴδὲ πειραθῆναι ἐξευρεῖν ἀριθμόν, περὶ δὲ τῶν ἰππέων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς βουλῆς ἀριθμόν μὲν μὴ γράψαι τοῖς οἴκοι Καρχηδονίοις, διὰ δὲ τῶν δακτυλίων ἐνδείξασθαι τοῦτον χοίνιξι γὰρ σφᾶς ἀπομετρήσας ἀπέστειλε. μόνοι γὰρ οἱ βουλευταὶ καὶ οἱ ἰππεῖς δακτυλίοις ἐκέχρηντο. συχροί

Tzetzes, Chil. 1, 771-74.

Τέλος τοσοῦτο πέπτωκε πλῆθος ἀνδρῶν Ῥωμαίων | ὡς τὸν Ἄννιβαν στρατηγὸν πέμψαι τῇ Σικελίᾳ | τοὺς δακτυλίους στρατηγῶν καὶ τῶν λοιπῶν ἐνδόξων | μεδίμνοις τε καὶ χοίνιξι πολλοῖς ἐμμετρηθέντας.

In the shock of the battle not even the boldest possessed a hope so buoyant as to rise above the fear inspired by its uncertainty, but the surer they felt of conquering the more did they fear that they might

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the wind came up and the pretended deserters were received, apparently destitute of arms, and got in the Romans' rear, in order, as they claimed, that the Carthaginians might not attack them. At this point the men rose from ambush on both sides, while Hannibal with his cavalry charged the Roman front; and not only did the enemy cause them confusion on every hand, but the wind and the dust blew violently into their faces, embarrassing them, and interfering with their breathing, which was already becoming laboured from their exertion, so that, deprived at once of sight and voice, they perished amid utter confusion, preserving no semblance of order. So great a multitude fell that Hannibal did not even try to find out the number of the common soldiers, and in regard to the number of the knights and members of the senate he did not write to the Carthaginians at home, but indicated it by the finger-rings, which he measured off by the quart and sent home; for only the senators and the knights wore finger-rings.

Tzetzes, Chil. 1, 771-74.

At last so great a multitude of Romans fell that Hannibal, the general, filled many bushel and quart measures with the finger-rings of the generals and the other prominent men and sent them to Sicily.

μή πη σφαλῶσι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ ἀγνοοῦσί τι οὐδὲν ἔστι φοβερόν ἐκ τῆς ἀπονοίας ὑπομένειν, τὸ δὲ ἐκ λογισμοῦ θαρσοῦν . . .—M. 161 (p. 196).¹

- 28 "Ὅτι ὁ Σκιπίων πυθόμενός τινας παρασκευάζεσθαι τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν τε Ῥώμην ἐγκαταλιπεῖν καὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὄλην, ὡς τῶν Καρχηδονίων ἐσομένην, ἐπέσχευεν αὐτοὺς ξιφῆρης ἐς τὴν κατάλυσιν ἐν ἧ' ἐκοινολογοῦντο ἐξαίφνης ἐσπηδήσας,

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δ' οὖν ὁμῶς καὶ τότε διέφυγον καὶ ὁ Τερέντιος· ὁ γὰρ Παῦλος ἀπέθανεν. ὁ δ' Ἀννίβας οὐκ ἐπέδιωξεν οὐδ' εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἠπέιχθη. δυνάμενος γὰρ ἢ παντὶ τῷ στρατεύματι ἢ καὶ μέρει τούτου πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην παραντίκα ὀρμῆσαι καὶ ταχέως διαπολεμῆσαι, οὐκ ἐποίησε τοῦτο, καίτοι τοῦ Μαάρβου συναινοῦντος τοῦτο ποιῆσαι. διὸ καὶ αἰτίαν ἔσχευ ὡς νικᾶν μὲν δυνάμενος, χρῆσθαι δὲ ταῖς νίκαις οὐκ ἐπιστάμενος. ἐπεὶ δὲ τότε ἐμέλλησαν, οὐκέτι οὐδ' αὐθις ἠπέιχθησαν. διὸ καὶ ὁ Ἀννίβας ὡς ἀμαρτῶν μετεμέλετο, συνεχῶς ἀναβοῶν "ὦ Κάνναι Κάνναι."

2. Οἱ δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαῖοι παρὰ βραχὺ κινδυνεύσαντες ἀπολέσθαι ἀντεπεκράτησαν διὰ τοῦ Σκιπίωνος· ὃς υἱὸς μὲν ἦν τοῦ Πουπλίου τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρίᾳ, καὶ τὸν πατέρα ὅτε ἐτρώθη περιέσωσεν, τότε δὲ στρατευόμενος εἰς τὸ Κανύσιον ἔφυγε,

¹ Cf. Preface to Vol. I., p. xix.

in some way meet with disaster. For those who are ignorant of a matter do not, in their blind folly, look for anything terrible, but the boldness derived from calculation . . .

Scipio, on learning that some of the Romans were preparing to abandon Rome, and indeed all Italy, because they felt it was destined to belong to the Carthaginians, nevertheless found a way to restrain them. Sword in hand he sprang suddenly into the room where they were conferring, and after

Zonaras 9, 1-2.

Nevertheless a number made good their escape even as it was, among them Terentius; but Paulus was killed. Hannibal did not pursue, nor did he hasten to Rome. He might have set out at once for Rome with either his entire army or at least a portion of it, and quickly ended the war; yet he did not do so, although Maharbal urged him to this course. Hence the criticism was made of him that although able to win victories, he did not understand how to use them. And having delayed this time, they never again made haste. Therefore Hannibal himself used to regret it, feeling that he had committed a blunder, and was ever crying out: "O Cannae, Cannae!"

2. The Romans, who had been in such imminent danger of being destroyed, regained their supremacy through Scipio. He was a son of the Publius Scipio in Spain, and had saved the life of his father when the latter was wounded; at present he was serving in the army and had fled to Canusium, and later he

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