FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XV

Zeuxis 9, 1.

'Εν μὲν οὖν τούτοις εὐτυχίας, συμφορὰ δ' ε' αὖ περιπέτειας ης οἵτινες πρόστεθεν οἷοθεν ἄστερεν ἐκεντρόφια σεβασμός. προφητήσατο δὲ ταύτης καὶ τινά τέρατα καὶ τό τῆς Συβίλης λόγοι, ὁτις πρὸ τοποθέτησιν ἐναντίων τῆς συμφορᾶς αὐτῶς ἐμπεσότατο. θαυμαστόν ἦν καὶ τὸ τῶν Μάρσεω προμάντευμα. χρυσομαλλόφως γάρ τε καὶ οὕτως γενόμενος, ἐν τῷ Διομήδει πέδων πταῖσαν αὐτῶν, οἷο τε καὶ Τράκας τῷ ἀρχαιῷ θυτεῖ τε έφοβίζθησαν, ταύτης δ' ἐν 'Ασκολίῳ τῇ Δαυίδι κατείχεται, τε καὶ ἄριστα ἡ τῆς τοῦ Διο-

Τεκτόνες in Lycurgus. Alex. 902.

Οἱ γὰρ Ἰάττηκεν καὶ Ἀσπολυος περὶ τῶν Ἰόνιων κόλπων ἰάομεθα. Ἀσπολὺς δὲ έφοβίζθη κατὰ τῶν Δίσων. Πεντέκτων Πεδίονοι καὶ Δαυίδι καὶ Ταραντίου. καὶ Κάννας Διομήδει πέδων ἔστι

Τεκτόνες, Chil. 1, 737-38.

"Τοτέρων ἀντετάξατο Ἀσπολυος ἐν ταῖς Κάν-

καις, ὧν Ἰάττηκεν καὶ Ἀσπολύων στρατηγοῦ Πεδίῳ καὶ Ταραντίῳ. καὶ Κάνναι πέδων ἐστιν τῆς Λα-

132

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XV

Zeuxis 9, 1.

Although in these matters they were fortunate, as c. 315
ty 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. He was a certain soothsayer who foretold that, inasmuch as they were Trojans of old, they should be overthrown in the Plain of Dioneum. This is in Dianian Apulia and has taken its name from the settlement of Dioneum, 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

T新生 in Lycurgus. Alex. 602.

The Iapygians and Apulians dwell along the Ionian Gulf. The tribes of the Apulians, according to Uso, are the Peucetti, Pediculi, Dauini, and Tarentines. There is also Cannae, the Plain of Dioneum,

T新生, Chil. 1, 737-38.

Later he armed 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 Marcus; cf. Livy, 25, 12.

133
"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 whatever way he pleases."

The commanders were Paulus and Terentius, men near Daunian Apulia. Messapia and Iapygia were later called Salentia, and then Calabria. Argyrrippa, the city of Dion, was renamed Arpi by the Apuliens.

Where Dion had founded the city Argyrrippa, 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 Calabrisi [Calabrians]."
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 care 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.

Zonaras 9.1.

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-
BOOK XV

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.

Zosimus 9, 1.

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 pursuing, Hannibal simulated terror and at night picked 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
 Dio's Roman History

BOOK XV

Zonaras 9, 1.

there in summer about noon; and he contrived to have it behind his own back. The consuls, seeing at down that his stockade was empty of men, at first waited, suspecting an ambush, but later came by daylight to Cannaec 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 good 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, hardened 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 raised 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
"Ὅτι ἐν τῷ συμπληκτῷ τοῦ πολέμου οὖδ' οἱ πάνεν θαρσούντες ἐθαρρυτεῖσαν τὴν ἐπίθεσιν τοῦ φόβου πρὸς τὸ ἄφθονον αὐτὴς εἶχον, ὥσπερ καὶ ὅσ' ἄλλα ἄλλοιν ἄφθονον εἰσήκεις, τοσοῦτον ἁδύτατον ἔδειμαν."

Ταῦτας 9, 1.

πιεύμα ἐπιθύλε, καὶ οἱ φευγαντικοὶ δεχθέντες ὡς ὅπλον γνοὺς ἦπιεσαν τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐγένετο, ὥστε μὴ σφυσίν ἐπιτεθέναι δίτην οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, τότε καὶ οἱ λόγοι ἐκατέργασαν ἐπανάκτησιν, καὶ ὁ Ἀρμέδων κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν τούτων ἐπιτεθείσαν καὶ οἱ τε πολέμων τῶν Ῥωμαίων πανταχόθεν ἠσθενόμενοι, καὶ ὁ ἄμεσος δ' ἐς κοντότος ἐς τῶν ὅψεως αὐτῶν βιαίως ἐμπτέεσθ᾿ ἐπάρθη, καὶ τὸ διαθρα κρέμαναν συνεχές ἐς τοῦ κομάτου ἀπορρόφησιν, διότι ἐπιστεφθέντων μὲν τὴν ὅψεως, ἀποτεστρεμένους δὲ καὶ φύσιν, ὧδε δὲ καὶ ἐν οὐδενὶ κάμψῃ ἐφθαρμάσαν. καὶ τοσοῦτον ἔτηρεν πλήθος ἵππων τῶν Ἀρμέδων τῶν μὲ ὕπο τοῦ ὀμίλου μηδὲ περαθθήναι ἐξαιρέατης ἀρμίων, περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐπίπτων καὶ τῶν ἐς τῆς βουλῆς ἀριθμῶν μὲν μὴ ὑπάγαν τοῖς οἷς Καρχηδόνιοι, ἐδ' ἐς τῶν ἑαυτῶν ἐνδείξανεν τοῦτον χρώμη τὴς ὕπο τοῦ ἀποτεστρεμένου ἑπτάακτος, μᾶλλον γὰρ ὁ βοο- λεὐκτει καὶ ὁ ἐπίπτων ἑαυτῶν ἐκέραμος. αὐχέρα

Ταῦτας, Χιλ. 1, 771-74.

Τότε τοσοῦτο πλήθος ἀθλῶν Ῥω- μάων ὡς τῶν Ἀρμέδων στρατηγῶν πέμφας τῇ Συκείᾳ τοῖς ἑαυτῶν στρατηγοῖς καὶ τῶν λαοῦ ἀνεῖφον μετέρασιν τε καὶ χρῶς τολλοῖν ἐμφατηρῆσθαι.

1 ἔθνες Βα., following St., ἔθνες Μα.
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

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 Cannus, and later be

1 Of Preface to Vol. I., p. xix.

144
The Complete Text can be found on our CD: Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature which can be purchased on our Website: www.Brainfly.net
or
by sending $64.95 in check or money order to: Brainfly Inc.
5100 Garfield Ave. #46
Sacramento CA 95841-3839

TEACHER’S DISCOUNT:
If you are a TEACHER you can take advantage of our teacher’s discount. Click on Teachers Discount on our website (www.Brainfly.net) or Send us $55.95 and we will send you a full copy of Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature AND our 5000 Classics CD (a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt)) plus our Wholesale price list.

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to:
webcomments@brainfly.net