

b Oros. 4.13.6-7

Therefore, perturbed, the consuls mustered the forces of the whole of Italy for the defence of the empire. Once this had been done, there are said to have been eight hundred thousand armed men in the army of the two consuls; so writes Fabius the historian, who took part in that war. (7) Of these, three hundred and forty-eight thousand two hundred were foot soldiers of the Romans and Campanians, and twenty-six thousand six hundred were cavalry; the rest of this large number was made up of allies.

c Livy *per.* 20

The Transalpine Gauls who had burst into Italy were cut to pieces. In that war <Fabius> says that the Roman people had eight hundred thousand armed men of their own and of the Latin name.

F22 (=Peter F25, Jacoby F21, Chassignet F31) cf. T6
Pol. 3.8.1-8

218 BC

1

Fabius the Roman historian says that, as well as the wrong done to the Saguntines, the greed and lust for power of Hasdrubal were also a cause of the war with Hannibal. (2) For the former, having got his hands on great power in the territories in Iberia, subsequently arriving in Libya attempted to annul the laws and to convert the government of the Carthaginians to a monarchy. (3) The first men in the state, however, foreseeing his attempt, formed a united front and stood against him. (4) Hasdrubal, being suspected, withdrew from Libya and thereafter now controlled the territories in Iberia according to his own inclinations, without paying any heed to the senate of the Carthaginians. (5) Hannibal from boyhood had been a partner and emulator of Hasdrubal's policy, and when at that time he succeeded him in the territories in Iberia, he conducted affairs in the same way as Hasdrubal. (6) Consequently, now too he had brought about this war against the Romans acting on his own policy and contrary to the wishes of the Carthaginians. (7) For not one of the important men in Carthage approved the things which had been done by Hannibal in relation to the city of the Saguntines. (8) Having related these things, Fabius says that after the capture of the aforementioned city, the Romans arrived, expressing the view that the Carthaginians must either give up Hannibal or accept war. [T6]

F5 (Peter F6, Herrmann F7, Chassignet F7)
Prisc. *GL* 2.510

Coelius in book 1: *you who concluded a treaty with them in such a way.*

F6 (=Peter F9, Herrmann F10, Chassignet F9)
Non. 280M=431L

Coelius in the *Annals*, book 1: *the ambassadors arrive whither they were sent, they announce their instructions.*

F7 (=Peter F10, Herrmann F11, Chassignet F10) 219–218 BC
Charis. 181

Coelius says *Saguntinorum* ['of the Saguntines'], but Sallust *Saguntium*, as Paulus notes on book 1 of Coelius' *Histories*.

*F8 (=Peter F11, Herrmann F12, Chassignet F11)=Silenus *FGrHist* 219 BC
175 F2.
Cic. *diu.* 1.49

The following dream, moreover, occurs in the Greek history of Silenus, whom Coelius follows (Silenus indeed narrated the deeds of Hannibal with the greatest of care). After Hannibal had captured Saguntum, he dreamt that he was summoned to a council of the gods by Jupiter; when he arrived there, Jupiter ordered him to wage war on Italy, and one member of the council was given to him as a guide, using whom he began to advance with his army. Then the guide ordered him not to look back; but Hannibal could not obey any longer, and carried away by curiosity he looked back. Then he saw a huge and hideous beast, with snakes entwined around it, which, wherever it went, overturned trees, bushes, and buildings. And Hannibal was amazed and asked the god what on earth was a monstrosity like that. And the god replied that it was the devastation of Italy, and told him to proceed without delay, not worrying about what was happening in his rear.

*F9–13

218 BC

*F32 (=Peter F34, Herrmann F40, Chassignet F41)
Cic. *diu.* 1.48

Coelius writes that Hannibal, when he wanted to carry off the golden column in the temple of Juno Lacinia, and was uncertain whether it was solid gold or gilded on the outside, bored a hole through it; finding it was solid gold, he decided to remove it. After he had fallen asleep, he dreamt that Juno warned him not to do so, and threatened that if he did, she would ensure that he lost the one eye with which he could see properly. Hannibal, being an intelligent man, did not ignore this warning, and therefore saw to the making of the statue of a heifer from the gold which had been bored out, and placed it on the top of the column.

F33 (=Peter F35, Herrmann F41, Chassignet F42)
breu. expos. Virg. georg. 2.197, *schol. Bern.* *ibid.*

(V) Make for the glades and the far distant parts of rich Tarentum . . .

(*breu. expos., schol. Bern.*) Saturi: it is an area of Tarentum, which Coelius in book 5 of the *Histories* says got its name from a girl named Satura, to whom Neptune made love.

F34 (=Peter F36, Herrmann F42, Chassignet F43)
Prisc. *GL* 2.432

?205 BC

Coelius in book 5: *he became ill, so that what ought to have been done was not done.*

F35 (=Peter F37, Herrmann F43, Chassignet F44)
Prisc. *GL* 2.226-7 (=2.266, 303, 3.8)

Coelius in book 5: *because of nothing else apart from their friendship.*

*F66 (=Peter F64A, Chassignet F65, Laconi F66)=T2; Acilius 7 F4

193 BC

Livy 35.14.5-12

Claudius, following the books of Acilius written in Greek, records that Publius Africanus was a member of that embassy, and that he held discussions with Hannibal at Ephesus, and he also relates one conversation. (6) When Africanus asked whom Hannibal believed to have been the greatest general, he replied that it was Alexander, the king of the Macedonians, (7) because with a small force he had routed armies whose size could not be counted, and because he had traversed the furthest shores, which a human being could not hope even to see. (8) When Scipio asked whom Hannibal placed second, he said it was Pyrrhus: (9) he had been the first to teach the art of measuring out a camp, and in addition no one had chosen his positions or arranged his forces with greater finesse; he had, moreover, such an ability to win people's support that the nations of Italy preferred control to belong to a foreign king rather than to the Roman people, for so long the leading power in that land. (10) When Scipio proceeded to ask whom he regarded as third, Hannibal said that without doubt it was himself. Then Scipio began to laugh and added, (11) 'And what would you say if you had beaten me?' 'Then indeed,' replied Hannibal, 'I would say that I surpassed Alexander and Pyrrhus and all other generals.' Scipio was moved by both the involved reply, delivered with Punic guile, and by the unexpected type of flattery, because Hannibal had separated him from the herd of generals as if beyond judgement.

*F67 (=Peter F66, Chassignet F67, Laconi F68)=T3; cf. Antias

25 F48

Livy 38.23.8

189 BC

Claudius, who writes that two battles took place on Mount Olympus, claims that about forty thousand men were killed, while Valerius Antias, who is usually more unrestrained in exaggerating numbers, puts the figure not above ten thousand.