

**BOOK VII**

**THE HANNIBALIC WAR**

Η'

ANNIBAIKH

I

ΣΑΡ.  
<sup>I</sup> 1. Ὅσα δὲ Ἀννίβας ὁ Καρχηδόνιος ἐξ Ἰβηρίας ἐς Ἰταλίαν ἐσβαλὼν, ἐκκαίδεκα ἔτεσιν οἷς ἐπέμεινε πολεμῶν, ἔδρασέ τε καὶ ἔπαθεν ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίων, ἕως αὐτὸν Καρχηδόνιοί τε κινδυνεύοντες περὶ τῆ πόλει ἐπὶ τὰ σφέτερα μετεπέμψαντο καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐξήλασαν, ἥδε ἡ γραφὴ δηλοῖ. ἢ τις δὲ τῷ Ἀννίβᾳ γέγονε τῆς ἐσβολῆς αἰτία τε ἀληθῆς καὶ πρόφασις ἐς τὸ φανερόν, ἀκριβέστατα μὲν ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρικῇ συγγραφῇ δεδήλωται, συγγράψω δὲ καὶ νῦν ὅσον ἐς ἀνάμνησιν.

2. Ἀμίλχαρ ὃ Βάρκας ἐπὶ κλησις ἦν, Ἀννίβου τοῦδε πατήρ, ἐστρατήγει Καρχηδονίων ἐν Σικελίᾳ, ὅτε Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ Καρχηδόνιοι περὶ αὐτῆς ἀλλήλοις ἐπολέμουν. δόξας δὲ πράξαι κακῶς ὑπὸ τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐδιώκετο, καὶ δεδιὼς ἔπραξεν ἐς τοὺς Νομάδας αἰρεθῆναι στρατηγὸς πρὸ τῶν εὐθυνῶν. γενόμενος δὲ χρήσιμος ἐν τῷδε, καὶ τὴν στρατιὰν θεραπεύσας ἀρπαγαῖς καὶ δωρεαῖς, ἤγαγεν ἄνευ τοῦ κοινοῦ Καρχηδονίων ἐπὶ Γάδειρα, καὶ ἐπέρασε τὸν πορθμὸν ἐς Ἰβηρίαν, ὅθεν λάφυρα πολλὰ

## BOOK VII

### THE HANNIBALIC WAR

#### I

1. WHAT Hannibal the Carthaginian did to, and CHAP.  
suffered from, the Romans during the sixteen years I  
that he persisted in war against them, from his first  
march from Spain to Italy until he was recalled by  
the Carthaginians (their own city being in danger),  
and driven out by the Romans, this book will show.  
What Hannibal's real reasons for that invasion were,  
as well as his public pretext, have been very clearly  
set forth in my Spanish history, yet I shall mention  
them here by way of reminder.

2. Hamilcar, surnamed Barca, the father of this Hamilcar  
Barca  
Hannibal, was the commander of the Carthaginian  
forces in Sicily when they contended with the  
Romans for the possession of that island. Being pro-  
secuted by his enemies on a charge of maladminis-  
tration, and fearing a conviction, he managed to get  
himself chosen general against the Numidians before  
the time of rendering his accounts. Having proved  
useful in this war and having secured the favour of  
the army by plunder and largesses, he passed over the  
straits into Spain and made an expedition against  
Gades without the authority of Carthage. From

## APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY, BOOK VII

CAP. <sup>I</sup> διέπεμπεν ἐς Καρχηδόνα, θεραπεύων τὸ πλῆθος, εἰ δύναίτο μὴ χαλεπαίνειν αὐτῷ τῆς στρατηγίας τῆς ἐν Σικελίᾳ, χώραν δ' αὐτοῦ κατακτωμένου πολλὴν κλέος τε μέγα ἦν, καὶ Καρχηδονίοις ἐπιθυμία πάσης Ἰβηρίας ὡς εὐμαροῦς ἔργου. Ζακανθαῖοι δέ, καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, καταφεύγουσιν ἐπὶ Ῥωμαίους, καὶ γίγνεται Καρχηδονίοις ὄρος Ἰβηρίας, μὴ διαβαίνειν τὸν Ἰβηραποταμόν· καὶ τότε ταῖς Ῥωμαίων καὶ Καρχηδονίων σπονδαῖς ἐνεγράφη. ἐπὶ δὲ τούτῳ Βάρκας μὲν τὴν ὑπὸ Καρχηδονίοις Ἰβηρίαν καθιστάμενος ἐν τινι μάχῃ πεσὼν ἀποθνήσκει, καὶ στρατηγὸς Ἀσδρούβας ἐπ' αὐτῷ γίγνεται, ὃς ἐκήδευε τῷ Βάρκα. καὶ τότε μὲν κτείνει θεράπων ἐν κυνηγεσίῳ, οὗ τὸν δεσπότην ἀνηρῆκει.

3. Τρίτος δὲ ἐπὶ τοῖσδε στρατηγὸς Ἰβήρων ὑπὸ τῆς στρατιᾶς ἀποδείκνυται, φιλοπόλεμος καὶ συνετὸς εἶναι δοκῶν, Ἀννίβας ὃδε, Βάρκα μὲν υἱὸς ὢν, Ἀσδρούβου δὲ τῆς γυναικὸς ἀδελφός, νέος δὲ κομιδῇ, καὶ ὡς μεράκιον ἔτι τῷ πατρὶ καὶ τῷ κηδεστῇ συνών. καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁ Καρχηδονίων αὐτῷ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἐπεψήφισεν. οὕτω μὲν Ἀννίβας, περὶ οὗ τάδε συγγράφω, γίγνεται στρατηγὸς Καρχηδονίων ἐπ' Ἰβηρσι· τῶν δ' ἐχθρῶν τῶν Βάρκα τε καὶ Ἀσδρούβου τοὺς φίλους τοὺς ἐκείνων διωκόντων, καὶ Ἀννίβου τοῦδε καταφρονούντων ὡς ἔτι νέου, ἀρχὴν εἶναι τοῦθ' ὁ Ἀννίβας ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἠγούμενος, καὶ νομίζων οἱ τὸ ἀσφαλὲς ἐκ τῶν τῆς πατρίδος φόβων περιέσεσθαι, ἐς πόλεμον αὐτοὺς

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thence he sent much booty to Carthage in order to win the favour of the multitude, so that if possible he might ward off censure on account of his command in Sicily. Having gained much territory he acquired a great reputation, and the Carthaginians were filled with a desire to possess the whole of Spain, thinking that it would be an easy task. Thereupon the Saguntines and other Greeks who were settled in Spain had recourse to the Romans, and a boundary was fixed to the Carthaginian possessions in that country, namely, that they should not cross the river Ebro, and a clause to this effect was inserted in the treaty between the Romans and the Carthaginians. After this, Hamilcar, while settling the affairs of Carthaginian Spain, was killed in battle, and Hasdrubal, his son-in-law, succeeded him as general. The latter while hunting was killed by a slave whose master he had put to death.

3. After them this Hannibal was chosen by the army as the third commander in Spain because he seemed to have great aptitude and fondness for war. He was the son of Hamilcar and the brother of Hasdrubal's wife, a very young man whose early years had naturally been passed in the company of his father and his brother-in-law. The people of Carthage confirmed his election as general. In this way Hannibal, whose history I am about to write, became the commander of the Carthaginians against the Spaniards. But the enemies of Hamilcar and Hasdrubal in Carthage persecuted the friends of those men, despising Hannibal on account of his youth, and he, believing that this persecution was originally directed against himself and that he might secure his own safety by means of his country's fears, began

CHAP.  
I

B.C. 220  
Hannibal  
in Spain

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CAP.  
I μέγαν ἐμβαλεῖν ἐπενόει. ὑπολαβὼν δ', ὡσπερ ἦν, τὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιχειρῆσαι χρόνιον τε Καρχηδονίοις ἔσεσθαι, καὶ μεγάλην αὐτῷ δόξαν, εἰ καὶ τύχοι πταίσας, τό γε ἐγχείρημα οἴσειν, λεγόμενος δὲ καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς ἐπὶ βωμῶν ἔτι παῖς ὀρκωθῆναι Ῥωμαίοις ἐπιβουλεύων οὐ ποτ' ἐκλείψειν, ἐπενόει παρὰ τὰς σπονδὰς τὸν Ἰβηρα διαβῆναι, καὶ παρεσκεύαζε τινὰς ἐς πρόφασιν κατηγορεῖν Ζακανθαίων. γράφων τε ταῦτα συνεχῶς ἐς Καρχηδόνα, καὶ προστιθεὶς ὅτι Ῥωμαῖοι κρύφα τὴν Ἰβηρίαν αὐτῶν ἀφιστάσιν, ἔτυχε παρὰ Καρχηδονίων πράσσειν ὅ τι δοκιμάσειεν. ὁ μὲν δὴ τὸν Ἰβηρα διαβὰς τὴν Ζακανθαίων πόλιν ἠβηδὸν διέφθειρε, Ῥωμαίοις δὲ καὶ Καρχηδονίοις ἐπὶ τῷδε ἐλέλυντο αἱ σπονδαὶ αἱ γινόμεναι αὐτοῖς μετὰ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν ἐν Σικελίᾳ.

4. Ἀντίβας δὲ ὅσα μὲν αὐτὸς καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτὸν ἄλλοι Καρχηδονίων τε καὶ Ῥωμαίων στρατηγοὶ περὶ Ἰβηρίαν ἔπραξαν, ἢ Ἰβηρικὴ γραφὴ δηλοῖ· ἐπιλεξάμενος δὲ Κελτιβήρων τε καὶ Λιβύων καὶ ἑτέρων ἔθνων ὅτι πλείστους, καὶ τὰ ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ παραδοὺς Ἀσδρούβα τῷ ἀδελφῷ, τὰ Πυρρηναῖα ὄρη διέβαινεν ἐς τὴν Κελτικὴν τὴν νῦν λεγομένην Γαλατίαν, ἄγων πεζοὺς ἑνακισμυρίους καὶ ἰππέας ἐς δισχιλίους ἐπὶ μυρίοις καὶ ἐλέφαντας ἑπτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα. Γαλατῶν δὲ τοὺς μὲν ὠνούμενος, τοὺς δὲ πείθων, τοὺς δὲ καὶ βιαζόμενος, διώδευε τὴν χώραν. ἐλθὼν δὲ ἐπὶ τὰ Ἄλπεια ὄρη, καὶ μηδεμίαν μῆτε δίοδον μῆτε ἄνοδον εὐρῶν (ἀπόκρημνα γὰρ ἔστιν ἰσχυρῶς), ἐπέβαινε κακείοις ὑπὸ τὸλ-

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to think about involving it in a great war. Believing, CHAP. I  
as was the fact, that a war between the Romans and  
Carthaginians, once begun, would last a long time,  
and that the undertaking in itself would bring great  
glory to himself, even if he should fail (it was said,  
also, that he had been sworn on the altar by his  
father, while yet a boy, that he would be an eternal  
enemy of Rome), he resolved to cross the Ebro in  
defiance of the treaty. For a pretext, he procured B.C. 219  
certain persons to make accusations against the  
Saguntines. By continually forwarding these accusa-  
tions to Carthage, and by also accusing the Romans of  
secretly inciting the Spaniards to revolt, he obtained  
permission from Carthage to take such steps as he  
should think fit. Thereupon he crossed the Ebro  
and destroyed the city of Saguntum with all the  
inhabitants of military age. Thus the treaty, made  
between the Romans and the Carthaginians after  
the war in Sicily, was broken.

4. What Hannibal himself and what the other B.C. 218  
Carthaginian and Roman generals after him did in  
Spain, I have related in the Spanish history. Hav-  
ing collected a large army of Celtiberians, Africans,  
and other nationalities, and put the command of  
Spain in the hands of his brother Hasdrubal, he  
crossed over the Pyrenees into the country of the  
Celts, which is now called Gaul, with 90,000 foot,  
about 12,000 horse, and 37 elephants. He passed  
through the country of the Gauls, conciliating  
some with money and some by persuasion, and  
overcoming others by force. When he came to Hannibal  
marches  
over the  
Alps  
the Alps and found no road through or over them  
(for they are exceedingly precipitous), he never-  
theless boldly began to climb them, suffering greatly

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