

**BOOK VIII—PART I**

**THE PUNIC WARS**



## ΛΙΒΥΚΗ

### I

CAP. I. 1. Καρχηδόνα τὴν ἐν Λιβύῃ Φοίνικες ᾤκισαν ἔτεσι πεντήκοντα πρὸ ἀλώσεως Ἰλίου, οἰκισταὶ δ' αὐτῆς ἐγένοντο Ζῶρός τε καὶ Καρχηδών, ὡς δὲ Ῥωμαῖοι καὶ αὐτοὶ Καρχηδόνιοι νομίζουσι, Διδῶ γυνὴ Τυρία, ἧς τὸν ἄνδρα κατακαίνει Πυγμαλίῳν Τύρου τυραννεύων, καὶ τὸ ἔργον ἐπέκρυπτεν. ἡ δὲ ἐξ ἐνυπνίου τὸν φόνον ἐπέγνω, καὶ μετὰ χρημάτων πολλῶν καὶ ἀνδρῶν, ὅσοι Πυγμαλίῳνος τυραννίδα ἔφευγον, ἀφικνεῖται πλέουσα Λιβύης ἔνθα νῦν ἔστι Καρχηδών. ἐξωθούμενοι δ' ὑπὸ τῶν Λιβύων ἐδέοντο χωρίον ἐς συνοικισμὸν λαβεῖν, ὅσον ἂν βύρσα ταύρου περιλάβοι. τοῖς δὲ ἐνέπιπτε μὲν τι καὶ γέλωτος ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν Φοινίκων μικρολογία, καὶ ἠδοῦντο ἀντειπεῖν περὶ οὕτω βραχυτάτου· μάλιστα δ' ἠπόρουν ὅπως ἂν πόλις ἐν τηλικούτῳ διαστήματι γένοιτο, καὶ ποθοῦντες ἰδεῖν ὅ τι ἔστιν αὐτοῖς τοῦτο τὸ σοφόν, συνέθεντο δώσειν καὶ ἐπώμοσαν. οἱ δὲ τὸ δέρμα περιτεμόντες ἐς ἰμάντα ἕνα στενώτατον, περιέθηκαν ἔνθα νῦν ἔστιν ἡ Καρχηδονίων ἀκρόπολις· καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦδε Βύρσα ὀνομάζεται.

## BOOK VIII—PART I

### THE PUNIC WARS

#### I

1. THE Phoenicians founded Carthage, in Africa, fifty years before the capture of Troy. Its founders were either Zorus and Carchedon, or, as the Romans and the Carthaginians themselves think, Dido, a Tyrian woman, whose husband had been slain clandestinely by Pygmalion, the ruler of Tyre. The murder being revealed to her in a dream, she embarked for Africa with her property and a number of men who desired to escape from the tyranny of Pygmalion, and arrived at that part of Africa where Carthage now stands. Being repelled by the inhabitants, they asked for as much land for a dwelling-place as an ox-hide would encompass. The Africans laughed at the paltriness of the Phoenicians' request, and were ashamed to deny so small a favour. Besides, they could not imagine how a town could be built in so narrow a space, and wishing to unravel the subtlety they agreed to give it, and confirmed the promise by an oath. The Phoenicians, cutting the hide round and round into one very narrow strip, enclosed the place where the citadel of Carthage now stands, which from this affair was called Byrsa (a hide).

CHAP.  
I  
First  
Phoenician  
settlement

## APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY, BOOK VIII

CAP.  
I
 2. Χρόνῳ δ', ἐντεῦθεν ὀρμώμενοι καὶ τῶν περι-  
 οίκων ἀμείνους ὄντες ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν, ναυσί τε  
 χρώμενοι καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν οἷα Φοίνικες ἐργαζό-  
 μενοι, τὴν πόλιν τὴν ἔξω τῇ Βύρσῃ περιέθηκαν.  
 καὶ δυναστεύοντες ἤδη Λιβύης ἐκράτουν καὶ  
 πολλῆς θαλάσσης, ἐκδήμους τε πολέμους ἐστρά-  
 τευον ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ Σαρδῶ καὶ νήσους ἄλλας  
 ὅσαι τῆσδε τῆς θαλάσσης εἰσί, καὶ ἐς Ἰβηρίαν.  
 πολλαχῆ δὲ καὶ ἀποικίας ἐξέπεμπον. ἢ τε ἀρχῇ  
 αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο δυνάμει μὲν ἀξιόμαχος τῇ Ἑλλη-  
 νικῇ, περιουσία δὲ μετὰ τὴν Περσικὴν. ἐπτα-  
 κοσίους δ' αὐτοὺς ἔτεσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ συνοικισμοῦ  
 Ῥωμαῖοι Σικελίαν ἀφείλοντο, καὶ Σαρδῶ μετὰ  
 Σικελίαν, δευτέρῳ δὲ πολέμῳ καὶ Ἰβηρίαν. ἐς τε  
 τὴν ἀλλήλων ἐμβαλόντες μεγάλοις στρατοῖς,  
 οἱ μὲν Ἀννίβου σφῶν ἡγουμένου τὴν Ἰταλίαν  
 ἐπόρθουν ἐκκαίδεκα ἔτεσιν ἐξῆς, οἱ δὲ Λιβύην  
 Κορνηλίου Σκιπίωνος τοῦ πρεσβυτέρου σφῶν  
 στρατηγούντος, μέχρι τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Καρχηδονίους  
 ἀφείλοντο καὶ ναῦς καὶ ἐλέφαντας, καὶ χρήματα  
 σφίσι ἐπέταξαν ἐσενεγκεῖν ἐν χρόνῳ. δευτεραί  
 τε σπονδαὶ Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις αἶδε  
 διέμειναν ἐς ἔτη πεντήκοντα, μέχρι λύσαντες  
 αὐτὰς τρίτον πόλεμον καὶ τελευταῖον ἀλλήλοις  
 ἐπολέμησαν, ἐν ᾧ Καρχηδόνα Ῥωμαῖοι κατέσκα-  
 ψαν Σκιπίωνος τοῦ νεωτέρου σφῶν στρατηγούντος,  
 καὶ ἐπάρατον ἔγνωσαν. αὐθις δ' ᾤκισαν ἰδίους  
 ἀνδράσιν, ἀγχοτάτω μάλιστα τῆς προτέρας, ὡς  
 εὔκαιρον ἐπὶ Λιβύῃ χωρίου. τούτων τὰ μὲν ἀμφὶ  
 Σικελίαν ἢ Σικελικὴ γραφὴ δηλοῖ, τὰ δ' ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ  
 γενόμενα ἢ Ἰβηρικὴ, καὶ ὅσα Ἀννίβας ἐς Ἰταλίαν

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2. Later on, using this as a base and getting the <sup>CHAP.</sup><sub>I</sub> upper hand of their neighbours in war, and engaging in traffic by sea, like all Phoenicians, they built the outer city round Byrsa. Gradually acquiring strength they mastered Africa and a great part of the Mediterranean, carried war abroad into Sicily and Sardinia and the other islands of that sea, and also into Spain, while they sent out numerous colonies. They <sup>Punic wars</sup> became a match for the Greeks in power, and next to the Persians in wealth. But about 700 years after the foundation of the city the Romans took Sicily and Sardinia away from them, and in a second war Spain also. Then, each invading the other's territory with immense armies, the Carthaginians, under Hannibal, ravaged Italy for sixteen years in succession, while the Romans, under the leadership of Cornelius Scipio the elder, carried the war into Africa until they deprived the Carthaginians of their hegemony, their navy and their elephants, and required them to pay an indemnity within a certain time. This second treaty between the Romans and the Carthaginians lasted fifty years, until, upon an infraction of it, the third and last war broke out between them, in which the Romans under Scipio the younger razed Carthage to the ground and decreed that it should be accursed. But they subsequently occupied a spot very near the former one with colonists of their own, because the position is a convenient one for governing Africa. Of these matters the Sicilian part is shown in my Sicilian history, the Spanish in the Spanish history, and what

APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY, BOOK VIII

CAP. I. ἔσβαλὼν ἔπραξεν, ἢ Ἀννιβαϊκῆ· τὰ δ' ἐν Λιβύῃ  
 γενόμενα ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἤδε συνάγει.

3. Ἦρξαντο δ' αὐτῶν ἀμφὶ τὸν Σικελικὸν πόλεμον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ναυσὶ πεντήκοντα καὶ τριακοσίαις ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐς Λιβύην, καὶ πόλεις τινὰς ἐλόντες, καὶ στρατηγὸν ἐπὶ τῇ δυνάμει καταλιπόντες Ἀτίλιον Ῥῆγλον, ὃς ἄλλας τε πόλεις διακοσίας προσέλαβεν, αἱ Καρχηδονίων ἔχθει πρὸς αὐτὸν μετετίθεντο, καὶ τὴν χώραν ἐπιὼν ἐπόρθει. Καρχηδόνιοι δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους στρατηγὸν ἤτουν, οἴομενοι δι' ἀναρχίαν κακοπραγεῖν. οἱ μὲν δὴ Ξάνθιππον αὐτοῖς ἔπεμπον, ὁ δὲ Ἀτίλιος ἀμφὶ λίμνην στρατοπεδεύων ὥρα καύματος περιώδευε τὴν λίμνην ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους, ὕπλων τε βάρει καὶ πνίγει καὶ δίψει καὶ ὄδοιπορία κακοπαθῶν, καὶ βαλλόμενος ἀπὸ κρημνῶν ἄνωθεν. ὡς δ' ἐπλησίασε περὶ ἑσπέραν καὶ ποταμὸς αὐτοὺς διεῖργεν, ὁ μὲν εὐθύς ἐπέρα τὸν ποταμὸν ὡς καὶ τῷδε τὸν Ξάνθιππον ἐκπλήξων, ὁ δὲ συντεταγμένην τὴν στρατιὰν ἐπαφίησι διὰ τῶν πυλῶν, ἐλπίσας κεκμηκότος καὶ κακοπαθοῦντος περιέσεσθαι, καὶ τὴν νύκτα πρὸς τῶν νικῶντων ἔσεσθαι. τῆσδε μὲν οὖν τῆς ἐλπίδος ὁ Ξάνθιππος οὐκ ἀπέτυχεν· ἀπὸ γὰρ τρισμυρίων ἀνδρῶν οὓς ὁ Ἀτίλιος ἤγευ, ὀλίγοι μόλις αὐτῶν ἐς Ἀσπίδα πόλιν διέδρασαν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ πάντες οἱ μὲν ἀπώλοντο οἱ δ' ἐζωγρήθησαν. καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν ὁ στρατηγὸς Ἀτίλιος, ὕπατος γεγονώς, αἰχμάλωτος ἦν.

4. Τόνδε μὲν δὴ μετ' οὐ πολὺ κάμνοντες οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι σὺν οἰκείοις πρέσβεσιν ἔπεμφαν ἐς Ῥώμην, ἐργασόμενον σφίσι διαλλαγὰς ἢ ἐπανή-

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Hannibal did in his Italian campaigns in the Hannibalic history. This book comprises the operations in Africa from the earliest period. CHAP  
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3. The events begin with the Sicilian war, when the Romans sent 350 ships to Africa, captured a number of towns, and left in command of the army Atilius Regulus, who took some 200 more towns, which gave themselves up to him on account of their hatred of the Carthaginians; and continually advancing he ravaged the territory. Thereupon the Carthaginians, considering that their misfortunes were due to the lack of a leader, asked the Lacedemonians to send them a commander. The Lacedemonians sent them Xanthippus. Regulus, being encamped in the hot season alongside a lake, marched around it to engage the enemy, his soldiers suffering greatly from the weight of their arms, from heat, thirst, and fatigue, and exposed to missiles from the neighbouring heights. Toward evening he came to a river which separated the two armies. This he crossed at once, thinking in this way too to terrify Xanthippus, but the latter, anticipating an easy victory over an enemy thus harassed and exhausted, and thinking that night would be on the side of the conquerors, drew up his forces and made a sudden sally from his camp. The expectations of Xanthippus were not disappointed. Of the 30,000 men led by Regulus, only a few escaped with difficulty to the city of Aspis. All the rest were either killed or taken prisoners, and among the latter was the consul Regulus himself. B.C. 256

4. Not long afterward the Carthaginians, weary of fighting, sent him, in company with their own ambassadors, to Rome to obtain peace or to return if it B.C. 250  
Fate of  
Regulus

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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