

BOOK VI
THE WARS IN SPAIN

Ζ'

ΙΒΗΡΙΚΗ

Ι

CAΡ.
I 1. Ορος ἐστὶ Πυρήνη διήκον ἀπὸ τῆς Τυρ-
ρηρικῆς θαλάσσης ἐπὶ τὸν βόρειον ὠκεανόν,
οἰκοῦσι δ' αὐτοῦ πρὸς μὲν ἕω Κελτοί, ὅσοι Γαλάται
τε καὶ Γάλλοι νῦν προσαγορεύονται, πρὸς δὲ
δύσεων Ἰβηρές τε καὶ Κελτίβηρες, ἀρχόμενοι μὲν
ἀπὸ τοῦ Τυρρηνικοῦ πελάγους, περιιόντες δ' ἐν
κύκλῳ διὰ τῶν Ἡρακλείων στηλῶν ἐπὶ τὸν βόρειον
ὠκεανόν. οὕτως ἐστὶν ἡ Ἰβηρία περίκλυστος,
ὅτι μὴ τῇ Πυρήνῃ μόνῃ, μεγίστῳ τῶν Εὐρωπαϊῶν
ὄρων καὶ ἰθυτάτῳ σχεδὸν ἀπάντων· τοῦ δὲ
περίπλου τοῦδε τὸ μὲν Τυρρηνικὸν πέλαγος δια-
πλέουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς στήλας τὰς Ἡρακλείους, τὸν δ'
ἐσπέριον καὶ τὸν βόρειον ὠκεανὸν οὐ περῶσιν, ὅτι
μὴ πορθμεύεσθαι μόνον ἐπὶ Βρεττανούς, καὶ τοῦτο
ταῖς ἀμπώτεσι τοῦ πελάγους συμφερόμενοι· ἐστὶ
δ' αὐτοῖς ὁ διάπλους ἡμισυ ἡμέρας, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ
οὔτε Ῥωμαῖοι οὔτε τὰ ἔθνη τὰ ὑπὸ Ῥωμαίοις
πειρῶνται τοῦδε τοῦ ὠκεανοῦ. μέγεθος δὲ τῆς
Ἰβηρίας, τῆς Ἰσπανίας νῦν ὑπὸ τινῶν ἀντὶ
Ἰβηρίας λεγομένης, ἐστὶ πολὺ καὶ ἄπιστον ὡς ἐν
χώρῳ μιᾷ, ὅπου τὸ πλάτος μυρίους σταδίους

BOOK VI

THE WARS IN SPAIN

I

1. THE Pyrenees mountains extend from the Tyrrhenian sea to the Northern ocean. The eastern part is inhabited by Celts, who are now called Galatians or Gauls, the western part by the Iberians and Celtiberians, beginning at the Tyrrhenian sea and extending in a circle by way of the Pillars of Hercules to the Northern ocean. Thus the whole of Iberia is sea-girt, except the part bordered by the Pyrenees, the largest and perhaps the most precipitous mountains in Europe. Of this circuit they use for sailing the Tyrrhenian sea as far as the Pillars of Hercules. They do not traverse the Western and Northern ocean, except in crossing over to Britain, and this they accomplish by availing themselves of the tides, as it is only half a day's journey.¹ For the rest, neither the Romans nor any of the subject peoples navigate that ocean. The size of Iberia (now called Hispania by some) is almost incredible for a single country. Its breadth is reckoned at ten thousand stades, and its length

CHAP.
I
Boundaries
of Spain

¹ The time is incredibly short. The error may be accounted for by the mistaken ideas of the ancients as to the relative positions of Spain and the British Isles. See Tacitus, *Agr. 24.*

APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY, BOOK VI

CAP. ¹ ἀριθμοῦσι, καὶ ἔστιν αὐτῇ τὸ πλάτος ἀντὶ μήκους.
ἔθνη τε πολλὰ καὶ πολυώνυμα αὐτὴν οἰκεῖ, καὶ
ποταμοὶ πολλοὶ ῥέουσι ναυσίποροι.

2. Οἷ τινες δ' αὐτὴν οἰκῆσαι πρῶτοι νομίζονται,
καὶ οὐ μετ' ἐκείνους κατέσχον, οὐ πάνυ μοι ταῦτα
φροντίζειν ἀρέσκει, μόνα τὰ Ῥωμαίων συγγράφοντι,
πλὴν ὅτι Κελτοὶ μοι δοκοῦσί ποτε, τὴν Πυρρήνην
ὑπερβάντες, αὐτοῖς συνοικῆσαι, ὅθεν ἄρα καὶ τὸ
Κελτιβήρων ὄνομα ἐρρύη. δοκοῦσι δέ μοι καὶ
Φοίνικες, ἐς Ἰβηρίαν ἐκ πολλοῦ θαμινὰ ἐπ'
ἐμπορίᾳ διαπλέοντες, οἰκῆσαί τινα τῆς Ἰβηρίας,
Ἑλληνές τε ὁμοίως, ἐς Ταρτησσὸν καὶ Ἀργανθῶ-
νιον Ταρτησσοῦ βασιλέα πλέοντες, ἐμμεῖναι καὶ
τῶνδ' εἰς Ἰβηρίαν. ἢ γὰρ Ἀργανθωνίου
βασιλεία ἐν Ἰβηρσίον ἦν. καὶ Ταρτησσός μοι δοκεῖ
τότε εἶναι πόλις ἐπὶ θαλάσσης, ἢ νῦν Καρπησσός
ὀνομάζεται. τό τε τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἱερὸν τὸ ἐν
στήλαις Φοινικῆς μοι δοκοῦσιν ἰδρῦσασθαι. καὶ
θρησκευέται νῦν ἔτι φοινικικῶς, ὅ τε θεὸς αὐτοῖς
οὐχ ὁ Θηβαῖός ἐστιν ἀλλ' ὁ Τυρίων. ταῦτα μὲν
δὴ τοῖς παλαιολογοῦσι μεθείσθω.

3. Τὴν δὲ γῆν τήνδε εὐδαίμονα οὖσαν καὶ μεγά-
λων ἀγαθῶν γέμουσαν Καρχηδόνιοι πρὸ Ῥωμαίων
ἤρξαντο πολυπραγμονεῖν, καὶ μέρος αὐτῆς τὸ μὲν
εἶχον ἤδη, τὸ δ' ἐπόρθουν, μέχρι Ῥωμαῖοι σφᾶς
ἐκβαλόντες, ἃ μὲν εἶχον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι τῆς
Ἰβηρίας, ἔσχον αὐτίκα, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ σὺν χρόνῳ
πολλῶ καὶ πόνῳ λαμβανόμενά τε ὑπὸ σφῶν καὶ
πολλάκις ἀφιστάμενα χειρωσάμενοι διεῖλον ἐς
τρία, καὶ στρατηγούς ἐς αὐτὰ πέμπουσι τρεῖς.
ὅπως δ' εἶλον ἕκαστα, καὶ ὅπως Καρχηδονίοις
τε περὶ αὐτῶν καὶ μετὰ Καρχηδονίους Ἰβηρσίον

THE WARS IN SPAIN

is equal to its breadth. Many nations of various names inhabit it, and many navigable rivers flow through it. CHAP.
I

2. What nations occupied it first, and who came after them, it is not my purpose to enquire closely, as I am writing only Roman history. However, I think that the Celts, passing over the Pyrenees at some former time, mingled with the natives, and that the name Celtiberia originated in that way. I think also that from an early time the Phoenicians frequented Spain for purposes of trade, and occupied certain places there. In like manner the Greeks visited Tartessus and its king Arganthonius, and some of them settled in Spain; for the kingdom of Arganthonius was in Spain. King
Argan-
thonius It is my opinion that Tartessus was then the city on the seashore which is now called Carpressus. I think also that the Phoenicians built the temple of Hercules which stands at the straits. The religious rites performed there are still of Phoenician type, and their god is the Tyrian, not the Theban, Hercules. But I will leave these matters to the antiquarians.

3. This favoured land, abounding in all good things, the Carthaginians began to exploit before the Romans. A part of it they already occupied and another part they plundered, until the Romans expelled them from the part they held, and immediately occupied it themselves. Early
Cartha-
ginian oc-
cupation The remainder the Romans acquired with much toil, extending over a long period of time, and in spite of frequent revolts they eventually subdued it and divided it into three parts and appointed a praetor over each. How they subdued each one, and how they contended with the Carthaginians for the possession of them, and after-

APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY, BOOK VI

CAP. I καὶ Κελτίβηρσιν ἐπολέμησαν, δηλώσει τόδε τὸ βιβλίον, μοῖραν μὲν ἐς Καρχηδονίους τὴν πρώτην ἔχον· ὅτι δὲ καὶ τοῦτο περὶ Ἰβηρίας ἦν, ἀνάγκη μοι συνενεγκεῖν ἐς τὴν Ἰβηρικὴν συγγραφὴν ἐγένετο, ᾧ λόγῳ καὶ τὰ περὶ Σικελίας Ῥωμαίοις καὶ Καρχηδονίοις ἐς ἀλλήλους γενόμενα, ἀρξάμενα Ῥωμαίοις τῆς ἐς Σικελίαν παρόδου τε καὶ ἀρχῆς ἐς τὴν Σικελικὴν συνενήνεκται γραφὴν.

4. Πρὸς γὰρ δὴ Καρχηδονίους Ῥωμαίοις πρῶτος ἐγένετο πόλεμος ἕκδημος περὶ Σικελίας ἐν αὐτῇ Σικελίᾳ, καὶ δεύτερος ὅδε περὶ Ἰβηρίας ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ, ἐν ᾧ καὶ ἐς τὴν ἀλλήλων μεγάλοις στρατοῖς διαπλέοντες οἱ μὲν τὴν Ἰταλίαν, οἱ δὲ τὴν Λιβύην ἐπόρθουν. ἤρξαντο δὲ αὐτοῦ μεθ' ἑκατὸν καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ὀλυμπιάδας μάλιστα, ὅτε τὰς σπονδὰς ἔλυσαν αἱ ἐπὶ τῷ Σικελικῷ πολέμῳ σφίσιν ἦσαν γενόμεναι. ἔλυσαν δ' ἐκ τοιαῦσδε προφάσεως.

Ἀμίλχαρ ὁ Βάρκας ἐπὶ κλησιν, ὅτε περ ἐν Σικελίᾳ Καρχηδονίων ἐστρατήγει, Κελτοῖς τότε μισθοφοροῦσιν οἱ καὶ Λιβύων τοῖς συμμαχοῦσι πολλὰς δωρεὰς ὑπέσχητο δώσειν, ἅς, ἐπειδὴ ἐπανῆλθεν ἐς Λιβύην, ἀπαιτούντων ἐκείνων ὁ Λιβυκὸς Καρχηδονίοις ἐξῆπτο πόλεμος, ἐν ᾧ πολλὰ μὲν πρὸς αὐτῶν Λιβύων ἔπαθον οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, Σαρδόνα δὲ Ῥωμαίοις ἔδοσαν ποινὴν ὧν ἐς τοὺς ἐμπόρους αὐτῶν ἡμαρτήκεσαν ἐν τῷδε τῷ Λιβυκῷ πολέμῳ. ὑπαγόντων οὖν ἐπὶ τοῖσδε τὸν Βάρκαν τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐς κρίσιν ὡς αἴτιον τῆ πατρίδι τοσῶνδε συμφορῶν γενόμενον, θεραπεύσας ὁ Βάρκας τοὺς πολιτευομένους, ὧν ἦν δημοκοπικώτατος Ἀσδρούβας ὁ τὴν αὐτοῦ Βάρκα θυγατέρα

THE WARS IN SPAIN

wards with the Iberians and Celtiberians, this book ^{CHAP.}
will show, the first part containing matters relating ¹
to the Carthaginians, since it was necessary for me
to introduce their relations with Spain in my Spanish
history. For the same reason the relations between
the Romans and Carthaginians in respect to Sicily
from the beginning of the Roman invasion and rule
of that island are embraced in the Sicilian history.

4. The first war which the Romans waged against
the Carthaginians was a foreign war for the possession
of Sicily, and was fought in Sicily itself. In like
manner this second war concerning Spain was waged
in Spain, although in the course of it the combatants
invaded and devastated both Italy and Africa with ^{B.C. 218}
large armies. This war began about the 140th
Olympiad by the infraction of the treaty which had
been made at the end of the Sicilian war. The
grounds for the infraction were as follows.

Hamilcar, surnamed Barca, while commanding <sup>Hamilcar
Barca</sup>
the Carthaginian forces in Sicily, had promised large
rewards to his Celtic mercenaries and African allies,
which they demanded after he returned to Africa;
and thereupon the African war was kindled. In this
war the Carthaginians suffered severely at the hands
of the Africans, and also ceded Sardinia to the
Romans as compensation for injuries they had in-
flicted upon Roman merchants during this African
war. When Hamilcar was brought to trial for these
things by his enemies, who charged him with being
the author of all the calamities of his country, he
secured the favour of the chief men in the state (of
whom the most popular was Hasdrubal, who had
married Barca's daughter), by which means he both
managed to evade punishment and also, when a

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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