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The controversy over the route taken by Hannibal, the Carthaginian army and his famous elephants in their crossing of the Alps to attack Rome in 218 BCE began within fifty years of the event and has continued for many centuries. A particular scholarly dispute emerged in the 1850s between Robert Ellis (1819/20–85) and William John Law (1786–1869), and was fought in the pages of the *Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology* and in books. Ellis, a classical scholar, had surveyed the Alpine passes in 1852 and again in 1853, when he published this work, claiming that the Little Mount Cenis route was the one used. Law responded immediately in the *Journal*, and later published his own theory, to which Ellis riposted in 1867 with *An Enquiry into the Ancient Routes between Italy and Gaul*, also reissued in this series. Modern scholarship doubts, however, that either man was right.



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A Treatise on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps

In which his Route Is Traced over the Little Mont Cenis

ROBERT ELLIS





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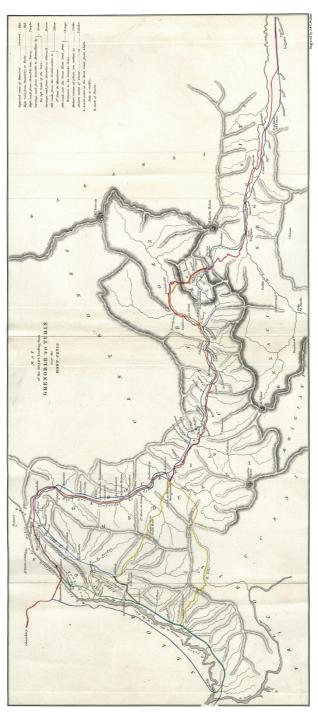
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A

TREATISE

ON

HANNIBAL'S PASSAGE OF THE ALPS

IN WHICH HIS ROUTE IS TRACED OVER THE

LITTLE MONT CENIS,

BY

ROBERT ELLIS, B.D.,

FELLOW OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE: J. DEIGHTON. LONDON: JOHN W. PARKER AND SON.

1853.





PREFACE.

IN the course of a series of excursions in the Alps, the attention of the Author had naturally been drawn to the subject of Hannibal's passage of those mountains. On a subsequent examination of Polybius' account of that expedition, it appeared almost certain that the prominent and distinguishing characteristics of the pass which Hannibal crossed could only be found on the pass of the Mont A general acquaintance with the passes, by which it had been conjectured that Hannibal entered Italy, led at first to this conclusion. The close proximity to the plains of Piedmont of the summit of the pass which Hannibal crossed, the precipitous nature of the descent into Italy, and the immense losses which the Carthaginians incurred in consequence, all tended to identify this pass with that of the Mont Cenis. It was also beyond a doubt, that from neither the Great nor the Little St Bernard, nor from the Mont Genevre, was it possible to see the Italian None of the roads over these passes, nor any accessible point in their neighbourhood, could command the view which the Carthaginian army saw from the crest of the Alps. The situation of the Mont Cenis, as might be judged from the map, rendered it, however, not improbable, that such a view might be obtained from the immediate neighbourhood of the road over its summit. this route, then, had a considerable amount of a priori probability in its favour, a probability shared by no other pass, it seemed likely that an examination of it in detail might lead to its complete identification with the line of Hannibal's march into Italy. Accordingly, in the month of July, 1852, and in the months of April and May, 1853,



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the requisite examination was made. A period of nearly six weeks was, altogether, spent upon the investigation, some days being lost in consequence of unfavourable weather. A great quantity of snow was found upon the ground during the spring months, and rendered the character of the pass more in accordance with what it would have been at the time of Hannibal's passage of the Alps.

It is now, it may be said, universally admitted, that the great test, by which the claims of every pass must be tried, is the narrative of Polybius. The following investigation has, accordingly, been conducted on this principle. In the translation of Polybius, which accompanies it, the exact meaning of the historian, and his peculiarities of narration, have been preserved as far as possible. To gain this end, of the utmost importance in the present case, nothing beyond a merely literal version of the Greek has been attempted.

Less attention has been paid to Livy's narrative; but his evidence has not been neglected. An examination of the objections brought against the Mont Cenis, and an enquiry into the antiquity of that pass, conclude the investigation. The testimony of Polybius, and that of Livy, have been kept, almost entirely, distinct from one another; and the question of the old roads across the Alps has also been considered by itself, and a third and independent body of evidence deduced from its discussion.

The thanks of the Author are due to the Syndics of the Pitt Press for the liberality with which they have undertaken the printing of the present work.

St John's College, *Dec.* 23, 1853.



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