SIEGE WARFARE IN THE ROMAN WORLD 146 BC-AD 378
PAGE 3
INTRODUCTION
In the decades following the defeat of Hannibal in 202 BC, various conflicts took Roman armies far and wide around the Mediterranean. The siege warfare that they practiced largely took the form of the storming assault. But Rome's acquaintance with Macedon, as both adversary and ally, perhaps opened the eyes of her generals to the possibilities of more sophisticated tactics. P. Sulpicius Galba, attempting to raise Philip 'V's siege of Echinus in 210 BC, could not have failed to have been impressed by the Macedonian siege train.[1] Twenty years later, M'. Acilius Glabrio deployed substantially the same kind of machinery outside the Greek town of Heraclea. For 24 days, his men persevered with 'siege towers, battering rams, and all the other equipment for besieging a town' (Livy 36.22.9), before they were finally unleashed in a terrifying escalade.
西元前 146 年至西元 378 年，羅馬世界的攻城戰
簡介
西元前 202 年羅馬軍隊把漢尼拔打敗後的幾十年間，在面對各種衝突下把羅馬軍隊發散到又遠又廣的地中海周圍。羅馬軍隊的攻城戰，主要採取風暴形式的襲擊。但是對於既是對手又是盟友的馬其頓，令羅馬的將領開了眼界，或許他需要採取更先進的戰術。西元前 210 年，蘇爾皮基烏斯·加爾巴試圖救援腓力五世想攻佔破城的埃吉努斯市，不得不對馬其頓使用的攻城車留下深刻印象。[1] 二十年後，阿奇利烏斯·加拉布裡奧在希臘的赫剌克勒斯城鎮外部署大致相同的機械。 在 24 天內，起初他的人堅持以「攻城塔、衝撞車、和所有其他的設備圍攻此鎮。（李維 36.22.9）」，直到他們最後發動了可怕的攻城雲梯。
Circumstances had not changed by the time of the fall of Carthage, half a century later. The surest tactic for capturing fortified positions remained the storming assault, which Roman armies appear to have conducted with particular ferocity. The increasingly common employment of machinery did not guarantee success, a fact that perhaps indicates a general absence of artillery to provide covering fire. In148 BC, for example, at Hippagreta near Carthage, L.Calpurnius Piso is said to have spent all summer attempting to break into the town, but the defenders persisted in burning his siege machines (Apps., Pun. 110). Wooden machinery was always susceptible to burning; this is a theme that all siegecraft writers return to, again and again. However, in later ages, artillery and missile troops were deployed to provide the continuous bombardment which discouraged such incendiary attacks. At Hippagreta, Piso gave up, where a better general would perhaps have persevered.
迦太基墮落的半個世紀以後，情況並沒有什麼改變。要取得攻堅最可靠的策略仍然是風暴形式的襲擊，而羅馬軍隊似乎還兇猛的進行著。使用機械攻打越來越普遍卻不保證成功，或許這表示著一個事實，那就是軍隊普遍缺乏火砲來提供火力掩護。 例如在西元前 148 年，在靠近迦太基的希帕格雷塔，據說卡爾普爾尼烏斯·皮索花了整個夏天試圖闖入該鎮，鎮上的防衛人士堅持燒掉了他的攻城機械(Apps., Pun. 110)。 木製機械非常容易被火燒掉，攻城工藝作者總是一次又一次重複提起這議題。然而，在後期，羅馬軍隊開始採用火砲和導彈部隊，連續轟炸作戰才能避免這種被火燒機械的反擊。在希帕格雷塔的攻城戰，一般來說，好的上將或許會堅持繼續攻打，皮索卻放棄了。
Events at Carthage nearly encapsulate Roman siegecraft of the period. The consuls of 149 BC, ignorant of the fact that the demilitarized city was actively re-arming, rashly assumed that she would easily fall to escalade. When several attempts failed, they settled down to construct siege machinery. Appian records the construction of 'two enormous ram-carrying machines' (App., Pun. 98), allegedly crewed by 6,000 men; their deployment required the consolidation of a pathway along the edge of the stagnant Lake of Tunis, which implies that they were targeted at the city's south wall. The attempt was frustrated, however, when the defenders not only repaired any wall breaches that the Romans managed to make, but also crept out by night and set the machines ablaze. Nothing was achieved in this first year of the siege, and in the second the Romans concentrated on

Carthage's allies in the north African hinterland. In the third year, 147 BC, a mishandled escalade resulted in several thousnad Romans being pinned down in an area just inside the city; they were extricated only by the timely arrival of Scipio Aemilianus, who was due to take up the command in 146.

在迦太基的事件中，幾乎濃縮了當時羅馬攻城的工藝。西元前 149 年的領事，對於當下非軍事化的迦太基正積極重新武裝的事實十分無知，貿然以為迦太基只要使用雲梯的攻擊就可以輕鬆攻下。然而在多次嘗試失敗後，羅馬軍才安定下來建造攻城機器。阿皮安羅馬史書上記載著羅馬軍建造了據稱可載乘 6000 人的「兩個巨大的撞錘機」(App., Pun. 98); 羅馬人派軍部署，要鞏固一條沿著靜水的突尼斯湖邊緣的通路，意味著他們的目標是要攻打迦太基的南牆。這次的嘗試卻還是挫敗，而且，迦太基的防衛人士不僅修復了羅馬人破壞的所有城牆，半夜也偷跑出城外，並放火燒掉羅馬人的機械。這第一年的攻城戰沒有任何成就，第二年羅馬軍隊專注於攻打迦太基在北非腹地的盟友。第三年，西元前 147 年，雲梯的使用不當下，導致數千位羅馬人被牽制在迦太基市區的一個區域內; 西皮奧.艾米裡安尼斯於西元前 146 年擔任指揮，及時趕到迦太基才救出這數千位羅馬人。

Scipio restored the men's flagging morale by mounting a raid on leafy Megara district of Carthage. Then, reviving a strategy from past generations, he proceeded to isolate the city by imposing a blockade. None of the great sieges within recent memory had utilized such a strategy. But as the adopted grandson of the great Scipio Africanus, he must have heard the story of Orongis, besieged by Africanus' brother in 207 BC; here, the town had been ringed with a double ditch and rampart, before being subjected to full-scale assault (Livy 28.3.2-16). Scipio had something similar in mind for Carthage.

西皮奧在迦太基樹葉茂盛的麥格拉區裝配突擊，重振了男人們的萎靡士氣。然後，從新採用過去幾代人的策略，他進行封鎖，孤立城市。在大部分人的記憶裡已經很久，沒有一個重大的攻城戰是採用這種戰略。但是身為偉大的西庇阿•阿非利加納斯的領養孫，他一定聽過阿非利加納斯的弟弟在西元前 207 年對西班牙歐隆吉斯鎮圍攻的故事; 在這裡，這個鎮被雙溝渠與城牆包圍後，羅馬軍再全面襲擊（李維 28.3.2-16）。西皮奧在心裡對迦太基也有類似的打算。

First, he cut the city's land communications, with a huge earthwork that simultanenously scaled the 4 1/2km-wide isthmus and provided shelter for the Roman siege troops.[2] Then, he blocked the great harbour, Carthage's lifeline to the Mediterranean, by constructing a mole across the entrance. With the city isolated, the assault could commence,

首先，他動用了巨大的土方切斷了該市的陸上交通 ，同時封閉了 4.5 公里寬的地峽口，並提供羅馬攻城部隊遮蔽的地方.[2] 然後，他在整個大港口入口處設置防波堤封港，封鎖了迦太基到地中海的生命線。隨著城市被孤立，便開始攻擊，

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The 18th-century Chevalier de Folard's engraving of Numantia displays no geographical knowledge of the site and little consideration of Appian's description, but demonstrates how de Folard's contemporaries imagined a typical Roman siege. The mistaken belief that Roman armies invariably attempted to blockade their enemies was still common into the 20th century. (Author's collection)

(page. 3 第三頁，圖片解說)

這是 18 世紀謝瓦利埃·杜·富拉爾對紐曼細啊的刻畫，畫上並無標示任何地理位置，或參考阿皮安羅馬史書上的描述，但是這幅畫顯示出富拉爾當代對典型羅馬的攻城戰的想像 。就算已進入 20 世紀，仍然還是很多人普遍地誤解，認為羅馬軍隊總是企圖封鎖他們的敵人。（作者的收藏）

Herod the Great built a fortified palace at Herodium (near Bethlehem, Israel), crowning a conical hill. The place was equipped to withstand siege. Prominent among its defensive arsenal were dozens of large worked boulders, designed to be rolled down the hillside onto any attackers. (© Author)

(page. 4 第四頁，圖片解說)

大希律王在希倫底恩建造堡壘宮殿（靠近以色列的伯利恆），為一個圓錐形的山加冕。這個

堡壘有能力承受被攻圍的設計。其中防守最出色的設計是幾十個巨型的大圓石，在遭受任何攻擊時可以滾打山坡下的攻擊者。（©作者）

1. See Elite 121: Ancient Siege Warfare: Persians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans 546-146 BC, plate F and p.63
   1。見(Elite)精英 121：古代攻城戰：波斯人，希臘人，迦太基，羅馬西元前 546 年-146 年，F 版和第 63 頁
2. See Elite 122; Ancient Siege Warfare: Persians, Greeks, Carthaginians and Romans 546-146 BC, plate G and p.63
   2。見(Elite)精英 122：古代攻城戰：波斯人，希臘人，迦太基，羅馬西元前 546 年-146 年，G 版和第 63 頁