

BOOK V

Ε

I

CAP. 1. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Κασσίου καὶ Βρούτου θάνατον
¹ ὁ μὲν Καίσαρ ἐπὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἦει, ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος
 ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν, ἔνθα αὐτῷ συμβάλλει Κλεοπάτρα
 βασιλὶς Αἰγύπτου, καὶ εὐθὺς ὀφθεῖσα ἐκράτει.
 ὁ δὲ ἔρωσ ὅδε αὐτοῖς τε ἐκείνοις ἐς ἔσχατον
 ἔληξε κακοῦ καὶ ἐς ὅλην Αἴγυπτον ἐπ' ἐκεί-
 νοις. ὅθεν ἂν τι καὶ Αἰγύπτιον εἴη τῆσδε τῆς
 βίβλου μέρος, ὀλίγον τε καὶ οὐκ ἄξιον ἐπιγραφῆς
 πω, διὸ δὴ καὶ τοῖς ἐμφυλίοις πολὺ πλείοσιν
 οὖσιν ἐπίμικτον. ἐγίνετο γὰρ δὴ καὶ μετὰ
 Κάσσιόν τε καὶ Βρούτον ἕτερα ἐμφύλια ὅμοια,
 στρατηγοῦ μὲν οὐδενὸς ὄντος ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ὥσπερ
 ἐκείνοις, κατὰ μέρος δὲ ἐτέρων, μέχρι Πομπηΐος
 τε Σέξστος, ὁ νεώτερος παῖς Πομπηΐου Μάγνου,
 λοιπὸς ὧν ἔτι τῆσδε τῆς στάσεως, τοῖς ἀμφὶ τὸν
 Βρούτον ἐπανηρέθη, καὶ Λέπιδος ἐξέπεσε τοῦ
 μέρους τῆς ἡγεμονίας καὶ ἡ Ῥωμαίων ἀρχὴ πᾶσα
 περιῆλθεν ἐς δύο μόνον, Ἀντωνιόν τε καὶ Καί-
 σαρα. ἐγίνετο δὲ αὐτῶν ἕκαστα οὕτως.

2. Κάσσιος ὁ Παρμήσιος ἐπὶ κλην ὑπελέλειπτο
 μὲν ὑπὸ Κασσίου καὶ Βρούτου περὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν
 ἐπὶ νεῶν καὶ στρατοῦ, χρήματα ἐκλέγειν. Κασ-
 σίου δὲ ἀποθανόντος οὐδὲν ἐλπίζων ὅμοιον ἐν

BOOK V

I

1. AFTER the death of Cassius and Brutus, Octavian returned to Italy, but Antony proceeded to Asia, where he met Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, and succumbed to her charms at first sight. This passion brought ruin upon them and upon all Egypt besides. For this reason a part of this book will treat of Egypt—a small part, however, not worth mentioning in the title, since it is incidental to the narrative of the civil wars, which constitutes much the larger portion. Other similar civil wars took place after Cassius and Brutus, but there was no one in command of all the forces as they had been. The latter wars were sporadic, till finally Sextus Pompeius, the younger son of Pompey the Great, the last remaining leader of that faction, was slain, as Brutus and Cassius had been, Lepidus was deprived of his share of the triumvirate, and the whole government of the Romans was centred in two only, Antony and Octavian. These events came about in the following manner.

2. Cassius, surnamed Parmesius, had been left by Cassius and Brutus in Asia with a fleet and an army to collect money. After the death of Cassius, not anticipating the like fate of Brutus,

CHAP.
I
The
scattered
Republican
forces

How they
were
reassembled

APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY

CAP. I Βρούτῳ, Ῥοδίων ἐπελέξατο νῆας τριάκοντα, ὅσας ἐνόμιζε πληρώσειν, καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς διέπρησε χωρὶς τῆς ἱερᾶς, ἵνα μὴ δύναιντο νεωτερίσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν τάδε πράξας ἀνήγετο ταῖς τε ἰδίαις καὶ ταῖς τριάκοντα, Κλώδιος δὲ ἐκ Βρούτου πεμφθεὶς ἐς Ῥόδον ἐπὶ νεῶν τρισκαίδεκα, τοὺς Ῥοδίους νεωτερίζοντας εὐρών (ἐτεθνήκει γὰρ ἤδη καὶ ὁ Βρούτος), ἐξήγαγε τὴν φρουράν, οὖσαν ὀπλιτῶν τρισχιλίων, καὶ ἐς τὸν Παρμήσιον ἐχώρει. ἀφίκετο δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Τουρούλιος, ἑτέρας ναῦς ἔχων πολλὰς καὶ χρήματα, ὅσα προεξείλεκτο ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥόδου. ἐς δὴ τὸ ναυτικὸν τοῦτο ὡς ἐς ἤδη τινὰ ἰσχὺν συνέθεον, ὅσοι ἦσαν κατὰ μέρη τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπὶ τῶν ὑπηρεσιῶν, καὶ αὐτὸ ὀπλίταις τε ἐξ ὧν ἐδύναντο ἀνεπλήρουν καὶ ἐρέταις ἐκ θεραπόντων ἢ δεσμωτῶν, ἐπιπλέοντες δὲ ταῖς νήσοις καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν νησιωτῶν. ἦλθον δ' εἰς αὐτοὺς καὶ Κικέρων ὁ Κικέρωνος καὶ ὅσοι ἄλλοι τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἐκ τῆς Θάσου διεπεφεύγεσαν. καὶ ταχὺ πλῆθος ἦν καὶ σύνταξις ἀξιόχρεως ἡγεμόνων τε καὶ στρατοῦ καὶ νεῶν. προσλαβόντες δὲ καὶ Λέπιδον μεθ' ἑτέρας δυνάμεως, ἡ Βρούτῳ καθίστατο Κρήτην, πρὸς Μούρκον καὶ Δομίτιον Ἀηνόβαρβον ἐπὶ μεγάλης δυνάμεως ὄντας ἐς τὸν Ἰόνιον διέπλεον. καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν ἅμα τῷ Μούρκῳ διέπλευσαν ἐς Σικελίαν καὶ τὴν ἰσχὺν Πομπηίῳ Σέξστῳ συνῆψαν, οἱ δὲ κατέμειναν παρὰ Ἀηνοβάρβῳ καὶ τιν' αἵρεσιν ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν καθίσταντο.

Τοιαύδε μὲν ἐκ τῶν λειψάνων τῆς παρασκευῆς Κασσίου τε καὶ Βρούτου πρῶτα συνίστατο, 3. ὁ δὲ Καῖσαρ καὶ ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ τῇ περὶ

THE CIVIL WARS, BOOK V

he selected thirty ships belonging to the Rhodians, ^{CHAP.}
which he intended to man, and burned the rest, ^I
except the sacred one, so that they might not be
able to revolt. Having done this he took his
departure with his own ships and the thirty.
Clodius, who had been sent by Brutus to Rhodes
with thirteen ships, found the Rhodians in revolt
(for Brutus also was now dead). Clodius took
away the garrison, consisting of 3000 soldiers, and
joined Parmesius. They were joined by Turulius,
who had another numerous fleet and a large sum of
money which he had previously extorted from
Rhodes. To this fleet, which was now quite
powerful, flocked those who were rendering service
in various parts of Asia, and they manned the ships
with soldiers as well as they could, and with slaves,
prisoners, and inhabitants of the islands where
they touched, as rowers. The son of Cicero joined
them, and others of the nobility who had escaped
from Thasos. Thus in a short time there was a
considerable gathering and organization of officers,
soldiers, and ships. Having received additional forces
under Lepidus,¹ with which he had brought Crete
under subjection to Brutus, they made sail to the
Adriatic and united with Murcus and Domitius
Ahenobarbus, who had a large force under their
command. Some of these sailed with Murcus to
Sicily to join Sextus Pompeius. The rest remained
with Ahenobarbus and formed a faction by them-
selves.

Such was the first reassembling of what remained
of the war preparations of Cassius and Brutus.
3. After the victory of Philippi Octavian and Antony

¹ *Brother of the triumvir.*

APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY

CAP. ^I Φιλίππους ἔθνον τε λαμπρῶς καὶ τὸν στρατὸν ἐπήνου. καὶ ἐς τὴν δόσιν τῶν ἐπινικίων ὁ μὲν ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐχώρει, τὴν τε γῆν αὐτοῖς διανεμήσων καὶ ἐς τὰς ἀποικίας καταλέξων (ὧδε γὰρ αὐτὸς εἴλετο διὰ τὴν ἀρρωστίαν), ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος ἐς τὰ πέραν ἔθνη, συλλέξων τὰ χρήματα, ὅσα αὐτοῖς ὑπέσχητο. διενείμαντο δὲ αὐθις ὅσα καὶ πρότερον ἔθνη καὶ ἐπελάμβανον τὰ Λεπίδου· τὴν τε γὰρ Κελτικὴν τὴν ἐντὸς Ἄλπεων ἐδόκει Καίσαρος ἀξιοῦντος αὐτόνομον ἀφίεναι γνώμη τοῦ προτέρου Καίσαρος, ὃ τε Λέπιδος διεβάλλετο τὰ πρῶγματα Πομπηίῳ προδιδόναι· καὶ ὄριστο, εἰ Καίσαρι ψευδῆς ἢ διαβολὴ φανείη, ἕτερα ἀντιδοῦναι τῷ Λεπίδῳ. ἀφίεσαν δὲ καὶ τῆς στρατείας τοὺς ἐντελῆ χρόνον ἐστρατευμένους χωρὶς ὀκτακισχιλίων, οὓς δεηθέντας ἔτι στρατεύεσθαι σφίσιν ἀποδεξάμενοι διείλοντο καὶ συνελόχισαν ἐς στρατηγίδας τάξεις. ὁ δὲ λοιπὸς αὐτοῖς στρατὸς ἐγένετο, σὺν τοῖς μεταθεμένοις ἀπὸ Βρούτου, τέλη πεζῶν ἑνδεκα καὶ ἵππῆες μύριοι καὶ τετρακισχίλιοι. καὶ ἔσχευ αὐτῶν ὁ μὲν Ἀντώνιος διὰ τὴν ἀποδημίαν ἕξ τέλη καὶ ἵππῆας μυρίους, ὁ δὲ Καίσαρ ἵππῆας τετρακισχιλίους καὶ τέλη πέντε· καὶ τῶνδε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀντωνίῳ δύο ἔδωκεν, ἀντιληψόμενος ἐκ τῶν ὑπὸ Καληνῶ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὑπολελειμμένων.

4. Ὁ μὲν δὴ Καίσαρ ἐπὶ τὸν Ἰόνιον ἦει, ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος ἐν Ἐφέσῳ γενόμενος τῇ θεῷ μεγαλοπρεπῶς ἔθνε καὶ τοὺς καταφυγόντας ἐκ τῆς Βρούτου καὶ Κασσίου συμφορᾶς ἐς τὸ ἱερὸν ἰκέτας ἀπέλυε, χωρὶς Πετρωνίου, συνεγνωκότος

THE CIVIL WARS, BOOK V

offered a magnificent sacrifice and awarded praise to their army. In order to provide the rewards of victory Octavian went to Italy to divide the land among the soldiers and to settle the colonies. He chose this himself on account of his illness. Antony went to the nations beyond the Aegean to collect the money that had been promised to the soldiers. They divided the provinces among themselves as before and took those of Lepidus besides. For it was decided, at the instance of Octavian to make Cisalpine Gaul independent, as the elder Caesar had intended. Lepidus had been accused of betraying the affairs of the triumvirate to Pompeius and it was decided that if Octavian should find that this accusation was false other provinces should be given to Lepidus. They dismissed from the military service the soldiers who had served their full time except 8000 who had asked to remain. These they took back and divided between themselves and formed them in praetorian cohorts. There remained to them, including those who had come over from Brutus, eleven legions of infantry and 14,000 horse. Of these Antony took, for his foreign expedition, six legions and 10,000 horse. Octavian had five legions and 4000 horse, but of these he gave two legions to Antony in exchange for others that Antony had left in Italy under the command of Calenus.

4. Octavian then proceeded toward the Adriatic; but when Antony arrived at Ephesus he offered a splendid sacrifice to the city's goddess and pardoned those who, after the disaster to Brutus and Cassius, had fled to the temple as suppliants, except Petronius, who had been privy to the murder of

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