

BOOK XLIII

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ τρίτῳ τῶν Δίωτος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Σκιπίωνα καὶ Ἰόβαν ἐνίκησεν.
 β. Ὡς Νουμιδίαν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἔσχον.
 γ. Ὡς Κάτων ἑαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν.
 δ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Ῥώμην ἐπανήλθε καὶ τὰ ἐπιβίβια ἔπεμψε καὶ
 τᾶλλα κατεστήσατο.
 ε. Ὡς ἢ τε ἀγορὰ Καίσαρος καὶ ὁ ναὸς ὁ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης
 καθιερώθη.
 ζ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν ἐς τὸν νῦν τρόπον κατεστήσατο.
 η. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Γναῖον Πομπήιον τὸν τοῦ Πομπηίου υἱὸν ἐν Ἰβηρίᾳ
 ἐνίκησεν.
 θ. Ὡς πρῶτον ὕπατοι ἐς οὐχ ὕλον τὸ ἔτος ἀπεδείχθησαν.
 ι. Ὡς Καρχηδῶν καὶ Κόρινθος ἀπικίσθη.
 ια. Ὡς οἱ Κερεάλιοι ἀγορανόμοι κατεστάθησαν.

Χρόνου πλῆθος ἔτη τρία, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οὕδε
 ἐγένοντο

Γ. Ἰούλιος Γ. υἱ. Καῖσαρ δικτάτωρ τὸ γ' ¹
 μετὰ Αἰμιλίου Λεπίδου ἱππάρχου
 καὶ ὕπατος τὸ γ' μετὰ Αἰμιλίου Λεπίδου ²
 Γ. ³ Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ δικτάτωρ τὸ δ'
 μετὰ Αἰμιλίου Λεπίδου ⁴ ἱππάρχου
 καὶ ὕπατος τὸ δ' ἴσους
 Γ. ⁵ Ἰούλιος Καῖσαρ δικτάτωρ τὸ ε'
 μετὰ Αἰμιλίου Λεπίδου ἱππάρχου
 καὶ ὕπατος τὸ ε' μετὰ Μ. ⁶ Ἀντωνίου.

Τότε μὲν ταυτ' ἔπραξε, τῷ δὲ ἐχομένῳ ἔτει καὶ
 ἐδικτατοῦρευσεν ἅμα καὶ ὑπάτευσεν, τρίτον ἐκά-
 τερον, τοῦ Λεπίδου οἱ ἀμφοτέρωθι ⁷ συνάρξαντος.

¹ τὸ γ' St., τοῦ L.

² L. adds ὑπ. after Λεπίδου and Ἀντωνίου. Deleted by Bs.

³ Γ. Bs., γάιος L.

⁴ Λεπίδου supplied by Bs.

BOOK XLIII

The following is contained in the Forty-third of Dio's
 Rome :—

- How Caesar conquered Scipio and Juba (chaps. 1-8).
 How the Romans got possession of Numidia (chap. 9).
 How Cato slew himself (chaps. 10-13).
 How Caesar returned to Rome and celebrated his triumph
 and settled other matters (chaps. 14-21).
 How the Forum of Caesar and the Temple of Venus were
 consecrated (chaps. 22-24).
 How Caesar arranged the year in its present fashion
 (chap. 26).
 How Caesar conquered Gnaeus Pompey, the son of Pompey,
 in Spain (chaps. 28-41).
 How for the first time consuls were appointed for less than
 an entire year (chap. 46).
 How Carthage and Corinth received colonies (chap. 50).
 How the [Aediles] Cereales were appointed (chap. 51).

Duration of time, three years, in which there were the
 magistrates here enumerated :—

- ^{B.C.}
 46 C. Iulius C. F. Caesar, dictator (III), with Aemilius
 Lepidus, master of horse, and consul (III) with
 Aemilius Lepidus.
 45 C. Iulius Caesar, dictator (IV), with Aemilius Lepidus,
 master of horse, and consul (IV) alone.
 44 C. Iulius Caesar, dictator (V), with Aemilius Lepidus,
 master of horse, and consul (V) with M. Antonius.

Such were Caesar's experiences at that time. The
 following year he became both dictator and consul ^{B.C. 46}
 at once, holding each of the offices for the third
 time, and with Lepidus as his colleague in both

⁵ Γ. supplied by Bs.

⁶ M. supplied by Bs.

⁷ ἀμφοτέρωθι v. Herw., ἀμφοτέροις L.

- ἐπειδὴ γὰρ δικτάτωρ ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ πρῶτον ἐλέχθη, παραχρῆμά τε αὐτὸν μετὰ τὴν στρατηγίαν ἐς τὴν Ἰβηρίαν τὴν πλησιαιτέραν ἔστειλε,
- 2 καὶ ἐπανελθόντα ἐπινικίους, μήτε τινας νικήσαντα μήτ' ἀρχὴν μαχεσάμεϊόν τισιν, ἐτίμησε, πρόφασιν ὅτι τοῖς ὑπὸ τε τοῦ Λογγίνου καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ
- 3 Μαρκέλλου πραχθεῖσι παρεγένετο. οὐκ οὐδὲ ἐπεμφέ τι ἐπ' ἀληθείας, πλὴν τῶν χρημάτων ἃ τοὺς συμμάχους ἐσεσυλήκει. τούτοις τε οὖν αὐτὸν ἤγγηλε,¹ καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ συνάρχοντα ἐκατέρωθι προσέειλετο.
- 2 Καὶ αὐτῶν ἀρχόντων ἤδη οἱ τε ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐταράχθησαν ὑπὸ σημείων· λύκος τε γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ ὤφθη, καὶ χοῖρος ἐλέφαντι πλὴν τῶν ποδῶν ὅμοιος ἐγεννήθη· κὰν τῇ Ἀφρικῇ ὁ τε Πετρεῖος καὶ ὁ Λαβιῆνος τηρήσαντες τὸν Καίσαρα πρὸς
- 2 κώμας ἐπὶ σίτον ἐξεληλυθότα, τὴν τε ἵππον αὐτοῦ μηδέπω καλῶς ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐρρωμένην ἐς τοὺς πεζοὺς τοῖς Νομάσι κατήραξαν,² καὶ συνταραχθείσης πρὸς τοῦτο τῆς ἀσπίδος πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἐν χερσὶν ἀπέκτειναν, πάντας δ' ἂν καὶ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀνειληθέντας ἐπὶ μετέωρόν
- 3 τι ἐξέκοψαν, εἰ μὴ ἰσχυρῶς ἐτρώθησαν. ἐπὶ πλείον δ' οὖν καὶ ὡς, τούτου συμβεβηκότος, τὸν Καίσαρα κατέπληξαν. λογιζόμενος μὲν γὰρ ὡς ὑπὸ ὀλίγων ἐπταίσει, προσδεχόμενος δὲ καὶ τὸν Σκιπίωνα τὸν τε Ἴόβαν πάσαις, ὡσπερ ἠγγέλλοντο, ταῖς δυνάμεσιν εὐθὺς ἀφίξεσθαι, διηπόρει
- 4 καὶ οὐκ εἶχεν ὁ τι πράξῃ· τὸν τε γὰρ πόλεμον μηδέπω καλῶς διενεγκεῖν δυνάμενος, καὶ τὴν ἐν

¹ ἤγγηλε Xyl., ἤγγειλε L.

² κατήραξαν Turneb., κατήρξαν L.

instances. For when he had been named dictator by Lepidus the first time, he had sent him immediately B.C. 46 after his praetorship into Hither Spain; and upon his return he had honoured him with a triumph, although Lepidus had conquered no foes nor so much as fought with any, the pretext being that he had been present at the exploits of Longinus and of Marcellus. Accordingly, he sent home nothing, as a matter of fact, except the money he had plundered from the allies. Caesar besides exalting Lepidus with these honours chose him later as his colleague in both the positions mentioned.

When now they were in office, the people of Rome were disturbed by prodigies; for a wolf was seen in the city, and a pig was born resembling an elephant save for its feet. In Africa, Petreius and Labienus, after waiting until Caesar had gone out to villages after grain, drove his cavalry, which had not yet thoroughly recovered its strength after the sea-voyage, back upon the infantry with the aid of the Numidians; and while the latter as a result was in great confusion, they killed many of the soldiers in hand-to-hand fighting. Indeed, they would also have cut down all the others, who had crowded together on some high ground, had they not received grievous wounds themselves. Even so, they alarmed Caesar not a little by this deed. For considering how he had been checked by a few, and expecting, too, that Scipio and Juba would arrive directly with all their forces, as it was reported they would, he was greatly embarrassed and did not know what course to adopt. For he was not yet able to carry through the war to a satisfactory conclusion; and he saw that to

ταύτῳ μὴν χαλεπὴν, κὰν οἱ πολέμοι σφῶν ἀπέχωνται, διὰ τὴν τῆς τροφῆς ἀπορίαν, τὴν τε ἀνάστασιν ἀδύνατον τῶν πολεμίων καὶ ἐκ τῆς ἠπείρου καὶ ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης ἐπικειμένων οἱ ὄρων οὖσαν, ἠθύμει.

- 3 Ἐνταῦθ' οὖν αὐτῷ ὄντι Πούπλιός τις Σίττιος, εἶγε ἐκείνον ἀλλὰ μὴ τὸ δαιμόνιον δεῖ λέγειν, τὴν τε σωτηρίαν ἅμα καὶ τὴν ἐπικράτησιν ἔδωκεν. οὗτος γὰρ ἐξέπεσε μὲν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας, παραλαβὼν δὲ συμφυγάδας τινὰς καὶ περαιωθείς ἐς
- 2 Μαιριτανίαν χεῖρά τε ἤθροισε,¹ καὶ παρὰ τῷ Βόκκῳ στρατηγήσας ἐπεχείρησε τῷ Καίσαρι, μήτε τινὰ εὐεργεσίαν αὐτοῦ προέχων μήτ' ἄλλως ἐν γνώσει οἱ ὄν, τοῦ τε πολέμου συναείρασθαι καὶ
- 3 τὰ παρόντα συγκατεργάσασθαι. κὰκ τούτου αὐτῷ μὲν ἐκείνῳ οὐκ ἐπήμυνε· πόρρω τε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἤκουεν ὄντα, καὶ βραχὺ τι ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ (οὐ γὰρ πῶ μεγάλην ἰσχὺν εἶχεν) ὠφελήσεσθαι ἐνόμιζε· τὸν δὲ δὴ Ἰόβαν ἐκστρατεύσαντα τη-
- 4 ρησας ἐς τε τὴν Νομιδίαν ἐνέβαλε, καὶ ταύτην τε² καὶ τὴν Γαιτουλίαν μέρος τῆς ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ οὖσαν ἐλυμήνατο, ὥστε τὸν βασιλέα τῶν τε ἐν χερσὶν ἀφέσθαι καὶ ἐκ μέσης τῆς ὁδοῦ μετὰ τοῦ πλείουσι στρατοῦ ἀναστρέψαι· ἔστι γὰρ ὅ τι καὶ
- 5 τῷ Σκιπίωνι ἀπ' αὐτοῦ συνέπεμψεν. ἐξ οὐπερ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα διεφάνη ὅτι εἰ καὶ ἐκείνος ἐλλήλυθει, οὐκ ἂν ποτε αὐτοῖς ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀντέσχευ. οὐκουν οὐδὲ μόνῳ τῷ Σκιπίωνι συμβαλεῖν³ εὐθὺς ἐτόλμησε· τὰ τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας, τὸ μὲν τι καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ μάχῃ, τὸ δὲ δὴ πλείον ὅτι τὸ

¹ ἤθροισε Bk., ἠῖτῃσε L.

² τε Bk., γε L.

³ συμβαλεῖν Bk., συμβάλλειν L.

stay in the same place was difficult because of the lack of subsistence, even if the foe should leave his troops alone, and that to retire was impossible, with the enemy pressing upon him both by land and by sea. Consequently he was dispirited.

He was still in this position when one Publius Sittius (if, indeed, we ought to say it was he, and not rather Providence) brought to him at one stroke salvation and victory. This man had been exiled from Italy, and taking with him some fellow-exiles and crossing over into Mauretania, he had collected a force and served as general under Bocchus; and although he had previously received no benefit from Caesar, and was not known to him at all, in fact, he undertook to assist him in the war and help him overcome his present difficulties. In pursuance of this plan he did not go to the aid of Caesar himself, for he heard that he was at a distance and thought that his own assistance would prove of small value to him, since he had as yet no large body of troops, but waited, instead, until Juba set out on his expedition, and then he invaded Numidia, harrying it and Gaetulia (a part of Juba's dominion) so completely that the king gave up the matter in hand and turned back in the midst of his march with most of his army; for he also sent a part of it to Scipio at the same time. This fact made it very clear that if Juba had also come up, Caesar could never have withstood the two. Indeed, he did not so much as venture to join issue with Scipio alone at first, because he stood in great dread of the elephants, among other things, partly on account of their fighting abilities, but still more because they

4 ἵππικὸν αὐτοῦ ἐτάρασσον, δεινῶς ἐδεδίει. ἐν φυλακῇ οὖν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐς ὅσον ἐδύνατο ποιῶν ὁ Καῖσαρ στρατιώτας τε ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ ἐλέφαντας μετεπέμπετο, οὐχ ὡς καὶ ἀξιόμαχόν τι δι' αὐτῶν δράσων (οὐδὲ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἦσαν), ἀλλ' ἵνα οἱ ἵπποι πρὸς τε τὴν ὄψιν καὶ πρὸς τὴν φωνὴν αὐτῶν ἐκμελετήσωσιν οὐδὲν ἔτι τοὺς τῶν πολεμίων φοβείσθαι.

2 Κὰν τούτῳ οἱ τε Γαίτουλοι προσεχώρησαν αὐτῷ καὶ ἕτεροὶ τινες τῶν πλησιοχώρων, τὰ μὲν δι' ἐκείνους, ἐπειδὴ σφας μεγάλως τιμηθέντας ἤκουσαν, τὰ δὲ καὶ τῇ τοῦ Μαρίου μνήμῃ, ὅτι
3 προσήκων αὐτοῦ ἦν. ὡς δὲ ταῦτά τε ἐγένετο, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας βραδέως μὲν καὶ ἐπικιδύνως ὑπὸ τε τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων περαιωθέντες, ὅμως δ' οὖν ἤλθόν ποτε, οὐκέθ' ἠσύχασεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸναντίον ἠπείχθη πρὸς τὴν μάχην, ὅπως πρὶν τὸν Ἰόβαν ἐπελθεῖν
4 φθάσῃ τὸν Σκιπίωνα προκατεργασάμενος. καὶ προχωρήσας ἐπ' αὐτὸν πρὸς πόλιν Οὐζζίττα ἐπὶ λόφου τινός, ὑπὲρ τε ἐκείνης καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ στρατοπέδου ἅμα αὐτῶν ὄντος, ἰδρύθη, προεκκρούσας¹ τοὺς κατέχοντας αὐτόν, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο προσπεσόντα οἱ τὸν Σκιπίωνα ὑπὸ τε τοῦ μετεώρου ἀπεδίωξε καὶ τοῖς ἵππεῦσιν ἐπικαταδραμῶν
5 ἐκάκωσε. τούτῳ τε οὖν τὸ χωρίον κατέσχε καὶ ἐνετειχίσατο, καὶ ἕτερον ἐπὶ θάτερα τῆς πόλεως, τὸν Λαβίηνον ἐπ' αὐτοῦ² κρατήσας, ἔλαβε· καὶ τούτου καὶ πᾶσαν αὐτὴν ἀπετείχισεν. ὁ γὰρ Σκιπίων δείσας μὴ προαναλωθῆ, ἐς μάχην μὲν

¹ προεκκρούσας R. Steph., προσεκρούσας L.

² ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Reim., ἀπ' αὐτοῦ L.

kept throwing his cavalry into confusion. There-
fore, while keeping as strict guard over the camp
as he could, he sent to Italy for soldiers and ele-
phants. He did not count on the latter, to be sure,
for any considerable military achievement, since
there were not many of them, but desired that the
horses, by becoming accustomed to the sight and
sound of them, should learn to have no further fear
of those belonging to the enemy. B.C. 46

Meanwhile the Gaetulians came over to his side,
and also some of their neighbours, partly on account
of the Gaetulians, since they heard these had been
highly honoured, and partly through remembrance
of Marius, since Caesar was a relative of his. When
this had occurred, and his reinforcements from Italy,
in spite of delay and danger due to the winter
and the enemy, had at length crossed over, he
no longer remained quiet, but, on the contrary,
hastened forward to battle, in order to overpower
Scipio before Juba's arrival. He moved forward
against him in the direction of a city called Uzitta,
where he took up his quarters on a crest overlooking
both the city and the enemy's camp, having first
dislodged those who were holding it. Later, when
Scipio attacked him, he drove him away also from
the higher ground, and by charging down after
him with his cavalry did him some injury. So he
held this position and fortified it; and he also took
another hill on the other side of the city by defeat-
ing Labienus on it, after which he walled off the
entire place. For Scipio, fearing his own power
might be spent too soon, would no longer risk a

- 6 οὐκέτ' αὐτῷ ἦει, τὸν δὲ Ἰόβαν μετεπέμπετο, καὶ αὐτῷ, ἐπειδὴ μὴ ὑπήκουέν οἱ, πάντα τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀφρικῇ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ὄντα χαρίσασθαι ὑπέσχετο. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐκ τούτου τῷ μὲν Σιτιτίῳ ἄλλους ἀντέταξεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τὸν Καῖσαρα αὐθις ὤρμησεν.
- 5 Ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτ' ἐγίνετο, ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπέειρασε μὲν πάντα τὸν τρόπον ἐς χεῖρας τὸν Σκιπίωνα ὑπαγαγέσθαι, μὴ δυνηθεὶς δὲ λόγους τε φίλους ἐς τοὺς στρατιώτας αὐτοῦ καθήκε καὶ βιβλία
- 2 βραχέα διέρριψεν, ὑπισχνούμενος δι' αὐτῶν τῷ μὲν ἐπιχωρίῳ τὰ τε οἰκεία ἀκέραια τηρήσειν καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐλευθέρους ἀφήσειν, τῷ δὲ Ῥωμαίῳ τὴν τε ἄδειαν καὶ τὰ γέρα ἃ καὶ τοῖς συνουσίν οἱ ὄφειλε δώσειν· καὶ συχνούς γε ἐκ τούτου
- 3 προσεποιήσατο. Σκιπίων δὲ ἐπεχείρησε μὲν καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ βιβλία καὶ λόγους ἐς τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐσβαλεῖν ὡς καὶ σφετερισόμενός τις, οὐ μέντοι καὶ μεταστήσαι αὐτοὺς ἠδυνήθη, οὐχ ὅτι οὐκ ἂν καὶ τὰ ἐκείνου τινὲς ἀνθείλοντο,¹ εἴπερ
- 4 τι τῶν ὁμοίων ἐπηγγέλλετο, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἄθλον μὲν σφισιν οὐδὲν ὑπισχνεῖτο, τὸν δὲ δὴ δῆμον τὸν τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν τε γερουσίαν ἄλλως ἐλευθερώσαι αὐτοὺς παρεκάλει. καὶ οὕτως, ἐν ᾧ δὴ τὰ εὐπρεπέστερα τῷ λόγῳ μᾶλλον ἢ τὰ χρησιμώτερα τοῖς παροῦσιν ἤρειτο, οὐδένα αὐτῶν ὀκείωσατο.
- 6 Μέχρι μὲν οὖν μόνος ὁ Σκιπίων ἐν τῷ στρατοπέδῳ ἦν, ταῦθ' οὕτως ἐγίνετο, ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ἰόβας ἐπήλθεν, ἠλλοιώθη. ἐκείνοι μὲν γὰρ καὶ προεκαλοῦντο τοὺς ἐναντίους ἐς μάχην, καὶ μὴ

¹ ἀνθείλοντο Melber, ἀνείλοντο L.

battle with Caesar, but kept sending for Juba; and when the latter would not obey his summons, Scipio promised to make him a present of all the territory that the Romans had in Africa. Juba then appointed others to take charge of the operations against Sittius and in person once more set out against Caesar. B.C. 46

While this was going on Caesar tried in every way to draw Scipio into conflict. Baffled in this, he made friendly overtures to the latter's soldiers, and distributed among them pamphlets, in which he promised to the native that he would preserve his possessions unharmed and leave the people themselves free, and to the Roman that he would grant him pardon and the same prizes he had offered to his followers. In this way he gained over a goodly number. Scipio in like manner undertook to circulate both pamphlets and verbal offers among his opponents, with a view to winning some to himself; but he was unable to induce them to change sides. This was not because some of them would not have chosen his cause by preference, if any offers similar to Caesar's had been made; it was due rather to the fact that he did not promise them any prize, but merely urged them to liberate the Roman people and the senate. And so, inasmuch as he chose the course that was more becoming to acknowledge rather than the one that was more expedient for the situation in which he found himself, he failed to gain over any of them.

So long, then, as Scipio alone was in the camp, matters went on thus, but when Juba also came up, the situation was changed. For they both tried to provoke their opponents to battle and harassed them

- 2 βουλομένους συμβαλεῖν ἐλύπουν, τῷ τε ἰππικῷ τοὺς ἀποσκεδαννυμένους σφῶν ἰσχυρῶς ἔβλαπτον· ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ οὔτε¹ ἐς χεῖρας αὐτοῖς ἐκὼν ἦει, καὶ τὴν περιτείχισιν ἐπέσχε, καὶ τὴν τροφήν ἀγαπητῶς ἤρπαζε, καὶ δυνάμεις ἄλλας
- 3 οἴκοθεν προσμετεπέμπετο. καὶ ὄψῃ μὲν καὶ χαλεπῶς ἐλθούσας αὐτάς (οὔτε γὰρ ἀθροαὶ ἦσαν ἀλλὰ κατὰ βραχὺ συνελέγοντο, καὶ πλοίων ὥσθ' ἅμα περαιωθῆναι ἠπόρουν)—ἐλθούσας δ' οὐν ποτε προσλαβὼν ἀνεθάρσησεν αἰθῆς, καὶ ἐπεξα-
- 4 γαγὼν παρετάξατο πρὸ τῆς ταφρείας. ἰδόντες δὲ τοῦτο οἱ ἐναντίοι ἀντιπαρατάξαντο μὲν, οὐ μὴν καὶ συνέβαλον² σφίσι. καὶ τοῦτο ἐπὶ πλείους ἡμέρας ἐγένετο· πλὴν γὰρ ὅτι τοῖς ἰππεύουσιν ἐπὶ βραχὺ συμμιγνύντες ἀνεχώρουν, οὐδὲν οὐδέτεροι μέγα παρέβαλον.
- 7 Ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ ἐννοήσας ὅτι οὐκ ἂν δύναίτο ἄκοντας αὐτοὺς ὑπὸ τῶν χωρίων ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν ἀναγκάσαι, πρὸς Θάψου ἄρμησεν, ἵν' ἢ προσβοηθησάντων αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει συμβάλῃ³ σφίσι, 2 ἢ περιδόντων ἐκείνῃ γε ἔλῃ. ἢ δὲ δὴ Θάψος κείται μὲν ἐν χερρονήσῳ τρόπον τινα, ἔνθεν μὲν τῆς θαλάσσης ἔνθεν δὲ λίμνης παρηκούσης, στενὴν δὲ δὴ τὸν ἰσθμὸν καὶ ἐλώδη διὰ μέσον οὕτως ἔχει ὥστε διχῆ μὲν δι' ἐλαχίστου δὲ ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τοῦ ἔλους παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ῥαχίαν⁴
- 3 ἀμφοτέρωθεν παρῆναι. πρὸς ταύτην οὖν τὴν πόλιν ὁ Καῖσαρ εἴσω τῶν στενῶν χωρήσας ἐτάφρευε

¹ οὔτε Pflugk, οὐδὲ L.² συνέβαλον R. Steph., συνέβαλλον L.³ συμβάλῃ R. Steph., συμβάλλῃ L.⁴ ραχίαν R. Steph., ράχην L.

when they were unwilling to contend; moreover B.C. 46 with their cavalry they inflicted serious injuries upon any of them who were scattered to a distance. But Caesar was not disposed to come to close quarters with them if he could help it. He prevented their walling him in, secured a bare subsistence for his troops, and kept sending for other forces from home. These reached him only after much delay and difficulty, for they had not all been together, but were collected gradually and lacked boats in which to cross in a body. When at length they did reach him and he had added them to his army, he took courage once more and leading out his forces against the foe, arrayed them in front of the intrenchments. Seeing this, his opponents marshalled themselves in turn, but did not join issue with them. This continued for several days. For apart from brief cavalry skirmishes, after which they would retire, neither side risked any movement worth speaking of.

Accordingly, when Caesar perceived that because of the nature of the land he could not force them to engage in conflict unless they chose, he set out for Thapsus, in order that he might either engage them, if they came to the help of the city, or might at least capture the place, if they left it to its fate. Now Thapsus is situated on a kind of peninsula, with the sea stretching along on one side and a lake on the other; the isthmus between them is so narrow and marshy that one reaches the town by two roads, only a little way apart, running along either side of the marsh close to the shore. On his way toward this city Caesar, when he had got inside the narrowest point, proceeded to dig

καὶ ἐσταύρου. καὶ ἐκεῖνοι μὲν οὐδὲν πρᾶγμα αὐτῷ παρέιχον (οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἀξιόμαχοι), ὁ δὲ δὴ Σκιπίων καὶ ὁ Ἰόβας ἐπεχείρησαν τὸ στόμα τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ, καθ' ὃ πρὸς τὴν ἠπειρον τελευτᾶ, σταυρώμασι καὶ ταφρεύμασι διχῆ διαλαβόντες
 8 ἀνταποτειχίσαι. ἐν ἔργῳ δὲ αὐτῶν ὄντων καὶ πολὺ καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν ἀνόντων (ὅπως γάρ τοι θᾶσσον διατειχίσωσι, τοὺς τε ἐλέφαντας καθ' ὃ μηδέπω διετετάφρευτο¹ ἀλλ' εὐέφοδόν τι τοῖς πολεμίοις ἦν προσέταξαν, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ πάντες
 2 εἰργάζοντο) ἐπέθετο ὁ Καῖσαρ αἰφνιδιον τοῖς ἐτέροις τοῖς² περὶ τὸν Σκιπίωνα, καὶ τοὺς ἐλέφαντας πόρρωθεν σφενδόνας καὶ τοξεύμασι ἐκταράξας ἐφέσπετό τε αὐτοῖς ἀναχωρήσασαι, καὶ παρὰ δόξαν τοῖς ἐργαζομένοις προσμίξας καὶ ἐκείνους ἐτρέψατο, καὶ σφισι φυγοῦσιν ἐς
 3 τὸ ἔρυμα συνεσπεσῶν αὐτοβοεῖ αὐτὸ εἶλεν. ἰδὼν δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Ἰόβας οὕτως ἐξεπλάγη καὶ ἔδεισεν ὡς μήτε ἐς χεῖράς τιμι ὑπομεῖναι ἐλθεῖν μήτε
 4 τὸ στρατόπεδον διὰ φυλακῆς ποιήσασθαι. ἐκεῖνος μὲν οὖν φυγῶν καὶ οἴκαδε ἐπειχθεῖς, ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ μηδεὶς αὐτόν, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ Σιπτιίου τοὺς ἀντικαταστάντας οἱ προνεικηκότος, ἐδέξατο, ἀπέγνω τε τὴν σωτηρίαν, καὶ τῷ Πετρεῖῳ μηδεμίαν μηδ' αὐτῷ ἐλπίδα ἀδείας ἔχοντι ἔμονομά-
 9 χησε καὶ συναπέθανε. Καῖσαρ δὲ τό τε σταύρωμα εὐθύς μετὰ τὴν φυγὴν αὐτοῦ ἔλαβε, καὶ φόνον πλείστον τῶν προστυχόντων ὑπάντων σφίσι ἐποίησεν οὐδὲ γὰρ τῶν μεταστάντων ἐφέισατο. κάκ τούτου τὰς τε ἄλλας πόλεις

¹ διετετάφρευτο Reim., διετάφρευτο L.

² τοῖς supplied by Reim.

a ditch and to erect a palisade. The townspeople B.C. 46 caused him no trouble, as they were no match for him; but Scipio and Juba undertook in their turn to wall off the neck of the isthmus, where it comes to an end at the mainland, by running palisades and ditches across from both sides. They were engaged in this work and were making great progress every day (for in order that they might build the walls across more quickly they had stationed the elephants along the portion not yet protected by a ditch and hence easy for the enemy to attack, while on the remaining portions all were working), when Caesar suddenly attacked the men who were with Scipio, and by using slings and arrows from a distance threw the elephants into great confusion. Then as they retreated he not only followed them up, but fell upon the workers unexpectedly and routed them, too; and when they fled into their camp, he dashed in with them and captured it without a blow. Juba, upon seeing this, was so startled and terrified that he ventured neither to come to close quarters with any one nor even to keep the camp under guard; so he fled and hastened homeward. And then, when no one received him, especially since Sittius had already overpowered all opposition, Juba, despairing of safety, fought in single combat with Petreius, who likewise had no hope of pardon, and together they died. Caesar, immediately after Juba's flight, captured the palisade and caused great slaughter among all who came in the way of his troops, sparing not even those who came over to his side. Next he brought the rest of

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