

## BOOK XLII

Τάδε ἔρεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ δευτέρῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Πομπήιος ἠττηθεὶς ἐν Θεσσαλίᾳ ἔφυγεν εἰς Αἴγυπτον καὶ ἀπέθανεν.
- β. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Πομπήιον ἐπιδιώκων εἰς Αἴγυπτον ἦλθεν.
- γ. Ὡς ἡγγέλθη τὰ κατὰ Καίσαρα καὶ Πομπήιον εἰς Ῥώμην καὶ ἃ<sup>1</sup> ἐψηφίσαντο τῷ Καίσαρι.
- δ. Ὡς ἐστασίασαν οἱ ἐν Ῥώμῃ παρὰ τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀποδημίαν.
- ε. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Αἴγυπτίοις πολεμήσας κατεστρέψατο αὐτοὺς καὶ τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ ἐχαρίσατο.
- ζ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Φαρνάκην ἐνίκησεν.
- η. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Ῥώμην ἐπαγήλαθε καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ κατεστήσατο.
- θ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Ἀφρικὴν ἐστράτευσεν.

Χρόνον πλήθος τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Γ.<sup>2</sup> Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος τὸ β' καὶ Πουπλίου Σερουιλίου Ἰσαυρικοῦ ὑπατείας καὶ ἄλλο ἔτος ἐν, ἐν ᾧ ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οὕδε ἐγένοντο

- Γ. Ἰούλιος Γ. υἱ. Καῖσαρ δικτάτωρ τὸ β'<sup>3</sup>  
 Μ. Ἀντώνιος Μ. υἱ. Ἰππαρχος  
 ὑπάτω δὲ  
 Κ. Φούφιος Κ. υἱ. Καλῆνος  
 Π. Οὐατίνιος<sup>4</sup> Π. υἱ.

Ἡ μὲν οὖν μάχη τοιαύτη δὴ τις ἐγένετο, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῆς ὁ Πομπήιος πάντων τῶν ἑαυτοῦ πραγμάτων παραχρήμα ἀπέγνω, καὶ οὐκέτ' οὔτε<sup>5</sup> τῆς ἰδίας ἀρετῆς οὔτε τοῦ τῶν λοιπῶν στρατιωτῶν

<sup>1</sup> ἃ supplied by Xyl. (in transl.).  
<sup>2</sup> τῆς Γ. Bs., τῆς Reim., ἔτη γ' L.  
<sup>3</sup> L. has ὑπ' after β'; Xyl. deleted.

## BOOK XLII

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

- How Pompey, defeated in Thessaly, fled to Egypt and perished (chaps. 1-5).  
 How Caesar, pursuing Pompey, came into Egypt (chaps. 6-9).  
 How the news about Caesar and Pompey was announced at Rome, and what decrees were passed in honour of Caesar (chaps. 17-20).  
 How the people in Rome fell into strife during Caesar's absence (chaps. 21-33).  
 How Caesar fought and subdued the Egyptians and made a present of them to Cleopatra (chaps. 34-44).  
 How Caesar conquered Pharnaces (chaps. 45-48).  
 How Caesar returned to Rome and settled matters there (chaps. 49-55).  
 How Caesar led an expedition into Africa (chaps. 56-58).

Duration of time, the remainder of the consulship of C. Julius Caesar (II) and Publius Servilius Isauricus, together with one additional year, in which there were the magistrates here enumerated :—

- B.C.  
 47 C. Iulius C. F. Caesar, dictator (II), M. Antonius M. F., master of horse, and the two consuls Q. Fufius Q. F. Calenus and P. Vatinius P. F.

Such was the general character of the battle. As a result of it Pompey straightway despaired of all his projects and no longer took any account of his own valour or of the multitude of troops remaining

<sup>4</sup> Οὐατίνιος R. Steph., οὐαττινος L.  
<sup>5</sup> οὔτε Pflugk, οὐδε L.

πλήθους οὐθ' ὅτι πολλάκις ἡ τύχη δι' ἐλαχίστου τοὺς πταίσαντας ἀναλαμβάνει λογισμόν τινα ἐποιήσατο, καίπερ ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ πλείστον μὲν τὸ εὐθυμον πλείστον δὲ τὸ εὐέλπι παρα πάντα ὅσα ἐσφάλῃ αἰεὶ ποτε σχῶν.

2 αἴτιον δὲ ὅτι ἐν μὲν ἐκείνοις ἀντίπαλος ὡς πλήθει τοῖς ἐναντίοις ὧν οὐ προελάμβανε τῇ γνώμῃ τὴν νίκην, ἀλλ' ἐπ' ἀμφότερα τὴν ἔκβασιν τῶν πραγμάτων, ἐν τε τῷ θαρσοῦντι καὶ πρὶν ἐς κατάπληξίν τινα ἀφικέσθαι, προσκοπῶν οὐκ ἡμέλει τῆς τοῦ χείρονος θεραπείας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' οὐθ' ὑπέκειν ταῖς συμφοραῖς ἠναγκάζετο καὶ ἀναμάχεσθαι ῥαδίως ἐδύνατο, τότε δὲ πολλῶ τοῦ Καίσαρος περισχῆσειν ἐλπίσας οὐδὲν προείδετο.

3 οὐκουν<sup>1</sup> οὐδὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἐν ἐπιτηδείῳ παρεσκεύασε· τρίψαι τε δυνηθεὶς ἂν τὰ πράγματα, κακὸν τούτου ἀμαχεῖ κρατῆσαι (στρατός τε γὰρ καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν αὐτῷ προσεγίγνετο, καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀφθονα ἄτε ἐν τε φιλία τῇ πλείστη χωρὰ ὧν καὶ ναυκρατῶν εἶχεν), ὅμως, εἴτε ἐθελουτῆς ὡς καὶ πάντως νικῆσων, εἴτε καὶ ὑπὸ

4 τῶν συνόντων ἐκβιασθεὶς, συνέβαλε. καὶ διὰ ταῦτ', ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἐνικήθη, δεινῶς ἐξεπλάγη καὶ οὔτε τι<sup>2</sup> βούλευμα καίριον οὔτ' ἐλπίδα βεβαίαν ἐς τὸ ἀνακινδυνεύσαι ἔσχευ. ὅταν γάρ τι ἀπροσδοκῆτως τέ τιμι καὶ μετὰ πλείστου παραλόγου προσπέση, τό τε φρόνημα αὐτοῦ ταπεινοὶ καὶ τὸ λογιζόμενον ἐκπλήσσει, ὥστ' αὐτὸν κάκιστόν τε καὶ ἀσθενέστατον τῶν

5 πρακτέων κριτὴν γενέσθαι· οὐ γὰρ ἐθέλουσιν οἱ

<sup>1</sup> οὐκουν Bk., οὐκούν L.      <sup>2</sup> οὔτε τι Xiph., οὔτι εἶτι L.

to him or of the fact that Fortune often restores the fallen in a moment of time; yet previously he had always possessed the greatest cheerfulness and the greatest hopefulness on all occasions of failure. The reason for this was that on those occasions he had usually been evenly matched with his foe and hence had not taken his victory for granted; but by reflecting beforehand on the two possible issues of events while he was still cool-headed and was not yet involved in any alarm he had not neglected to prepare for the worst. In this way he had not been compelled to yield to disasters and had always been able easily to renew the conflict; but this time, as he had expected to prove greatly superior to Caesar, he had taken no precautions. For instance, he had not placed his camp in a suitable position, nor had he provided a refuge for himself in case of defeat. And whereas he might have delayed action and so have prevailed without a battle,—since his army kept increasing every day and he had abundant provisions, being in a country for the most part friendly and being also master of the sea,—nevertheless, whether of his own accord, because he expected to conquer in any event, or because his hand was forced by his associates, he joined issue. Consequently, as soon as he was defeated, he became greatly terrified and had no opportune plan or sure hope to enable him to face the danger anew. Thus it is that whenever an event befalls a man unexpectedly and contrary to all calculation, it humbles his spirit and strikes his reason with panic, so that he becomes the poorest and weakest judge of what must be done. For reason cannot dwell

λογισμοὶ τοῖς φόβοις συνείναι, ἀλλὰ ἂν μὲν προκατάσχωσί τινα, καὶ μάλα γενναίως αὐτοὺς ἀπωθοῦνται, ἂν δ' ὑστερήσωσιν, ἠττώνται.

2 Διὰ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα καὶ ὁ Πομπήϊος, ὡς οὐδὲν αὐτῶν προενόησε, καὶ γυμνὸς καὶ ἄφρακτος εὐρέθη, τάχ' ἂν μὴ χαλεπῶς, εἴπερ τι προεώρατο,<sup>1</sup> πάντα διὰ ταχέων ἀνακτησάμενος. τῶν τε γὰρ μεμαχημένων συχνοὶ περιγεγόνεσαν, καὶ ἐτέρας δυνάμεις οὐ σμικρὰς εἶχε· τό τε μέγιστον καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἐκέκτητο καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης ἀπάσης ἐκράτει, αἱ τε πόλεις καὶ αἱ αὐτοῦ καὶ αἱ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ καὶ δυστυχήσαντα αὐτῶν  
2 ἠγάπων. νῦν δ' ἐπειδήπερ ἐφ' ᾧ μάλιστα ἐθάρσει κακῶς ἀπῆλλαξεν, οὐδὲ ἐκείνων οὐδενὶ ὑπὸ τῆς αὐτίκα τοῦ φόβου προσβολῆς ἐχρήσατο, ἀλλὰ τό τε ἔρυμα εὐθὺς ἐξέλιπε καὶ πρὸς Λάρισσαν μετ' ὀλίγων ἔφυγε. καὶ ἐς μὲν τὴν πόλιν οὐκ  
3 ἐσῆλθε καίτοι τῶν Λαρισσαίων ἐσκαλούντων, φοβηθεὶς μὴ τινα αἰτίαν ἐκ τούτου ὄφλωσιν· ἀλλ' ἐκείνους μὲν τῷ κρατοῦντι προσχωρήσαι ἐκέλευσεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὰ τε ἐπιτήδεια λαβὼν καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καταβάς ἐς Λέσβον ὀλκάδι<sup>2</sup> πρὸς τε τὴν γυναικὰ τὴν Κορνηλίαν καὶ πρὸς τὸν υἱὸν  
4 τὸν Σέξτον<sup>3</sup> ἐπλευσε. καὶ αὐτοὺς παραλαβὼν καὶ μηδὲ ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην<sup>4</sup> ἐσελθὼν ἐς Αἴγυπτον ἀπήρε, συμμαχίαν παρὰ τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ βασιλευντος αὐτῆς σχήσειν ἐλπίσας· τοῦ τε γὰρ Πτολεμαίου τοῦ διὰ τοῦ Γαβινίου τὴν

<sup>1</sup> προεώρατο Bk., προεωράτο L.

<sup>2</sup> ὀλκάδι R. Steph., ὀλκάδα L.

<sup>3</sup> Here and in the majority of instances elsewhere the Mss. read *σέξτον*, but Xiph. and Zon. usually have *σέξτον*.

<sup>4</sup> Μυτιλήνην Dind., μιτυλήνην L.

with fear; if it occupies the ground first, it boldly thrusts the other out, but if it be last on the field, it gets the worst of the encounter. B.C. 48

Hence Pompey, also, having considered none of the chances beforehand, was found naked and defenceless, whereas, if he had taken any precautions, he might, perhaps, without trouble have quickly recovered everything. For large numbers of the combatants on his side had survived and he had other forces of no small importance. Above all, he possessed large sums of money and was master of the whole sea, and the cities both there and in Asia were devoted to him even in his misfortune. But, as it was, since he had fared ill where he felt most confident, through the fear that seized him at the moment he made no use of any one of these resources, but left the camp at once and fled with a few companions toward Larissa. He did not enter the city, although the inhabitants invited him to do so, because he feared that they might incur some blame in consequence; but bidding them go over to the victor, he himself took provisions, went down to the sea, and sailed away on a merchantman to Lesbos, to his wife Cornelia and his son Sextus. After taking them on board, he did not enter Mitylene either, but departed for Egypt, hoping to secure an auxiliary force from Ptolemy, the king of that country. This was the son of that Ptolemy who had received back the kingdom at his hands,

βασιλείαν παρ' αὐτοῦ ἀπολαβόντος υἱὸς ἦν, καὶ  
 διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἐς ἐπικουρίαν οἱ ἐπε-  
 5 πόμφει. ἤκουσα μὲν γὰρ ὅτι καὶ ἐς Πάρθους  
 φυγεῖν ἐβουλεύσατο, οὐ μέντοι καὶ πιστεύειν  
 ἔχω. ἐκεῖνοί τε γὰρ τοὺς τε Ῥωμαίους πάντας,  
 ἀφ' οὗ σφισιν ὁ Κράσσος ἐπεστράτευσεν, καὶ  
 τὸν Πομπηῖον μάλιστα ἄτε καὶ προσήκοντα αὐτῷ,  
 οὕτως ἐμίσησαν ὥστε καὶ τὸν πρεσβευτὴν αὐτοῦ  
 6 κἀπερ βουλευτὴν ὄντα· καὶ ὁ Πομπήσιος οὐκ ἂν  
 ποτε τοῦ πολεμωτάτου, οὐ γὰρ<sup>1</sup> εὐ πράττων οὐκ  
 ἐτετυχήκει, ἰκέτης ὑπέμεινε δυστυχήσας γενέσθαι.  
 3 Ἄλλ' ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον δι' ἅπερ εἶπον ὄρμησε,  
 καὶ παρὰ τὴν ἠπειρον μέχρι Κιλικίας κομισθεὶς  
 ἐκείθεν πρὸς τὸ Πηλοῦσιον ἐπεναιώθη, ὅπου ὁ  
 Πτολεμαῖος Κλεοπάτρα τῇ<sup>2</sup> ἀδελφῇ πολεμῶν  
 2 ἐστρατοπεδεύετο. τὰς τε ναῦς ἀνοκωχέουσας<sup>3</sup>  
 ἐπεμψέ τινας, τῆς τε πατρώας αὐτὸν εὐεργεσίας  
 ἀναμνησκῶν καὶ δεόμενος ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς τέ τισι  
 καὶ βεβαίοις καταχθῆναι· ἐκβῆναι γὰρ πρὶν  
 3 ἀσφάλειάν τινα λαβεῖν οὐκ ἐθάρσησε. καὶ αὐτῷ  
 ὁ μὲν Πτολεμαῖος οὐδέν (παῖς γὰρ ἔτι κομιδῇ ἦν)  
 ἀπεκρίνατο, τῶν δὲ δὴ Αἰγυπτίων τινὲς καὶ Λού-  
 κιος Σεπτίμιος ἀνὴρ Ῥωμαῖος, συνεστρατευκῶς μὲν  
 ποτε τῷ Πομπηίῳ, συγγεγονῶς δὲ τῷ Γαβινίῳ  
 καὶ πρὸς ἐκείνου τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ μετὰ στρατιωτῶν  
 4 ἐς φυλακὴν αὐτοῦ καταλελειμμένος, ἦλθον μὲν  
 ὡς φίλοι, ἐπεβούλευσαν δὲ ἀνοσίως, καὶ ἐκ τούτου  
 προστρώπαιον καὶ ἑαυτοῖς καὶ τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ πάσῃ  
 προσέθεντο· αὐτοὶ τε γὰρ οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν ἀπόλοντο,

<sup>1</sup> οὐ γὰρ Rk., οὐτε L.    <sup>2</sup> τῇ supplied by R. Steph.

<sup>3</sup> ἀνοκωχέουσας Dind., ἀνοκωχέουσας L.

through the agency of Gabinius, and in return for B.C. 48  
 that service he had sent a fleet to Pompey's assist-  
 ance. I have heard, indeed, that Pompey even  
 thought of fleeing to the Parthians, but I cannot  
 credit the report. For that race so hated the Romans  
 as a people ever since Crassus had made his expe-  
 dition against them, and Pompey especially, because  
 he was related to Crassus, that they had even im-  
 prisoned his envoy who came with a request for aid,  
 though he was a senator. And Pompey would never  
 have endured in his misfortune to become a suppliant  
 of his bitterest foe for what he had failed to obtain  
 while enjoying success.

He set out, then, for Egypt, for the reasons  
 mentioned, and after coasting along the shore as  
 far as Cilicia crossed from there to Pelusium, where  
 Ptolemy was encamped while making war upon his  
 sister Cleopatra. Bringing the ships to anchor, he  
 sent some men to remind the prince of the favour  
 shown his father and to ask that he be permitted  
 to land under certain definite guarantees; for he  
 did not venture to disembark before obtaining some  
 guarantee of safety. Ptolemy gave him no answer,  
 for he was still a mere boy, but some of the Egyp-  
 tians and Lucius Septimius, a Roman who had  
 once served with Pompey and after becoming asso-  
 ciated with Gabinius had been left behind by him  
 with some troops to guard Ptolemy, came in the  
 guise of friends; but they impiously plotted against  
 him and by their act brought a curse upon themselves  
 and all Egypt. For not only did they themselves

καὶ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ δουλεύειν, ὅπερ ἤκιστα ἐβούλοντο,<sup>1</sup> παρεδόθησαν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἐς τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ὑπήκοον ἐσ-  
 4 εγράφησαν. ἐν δ' οὖν τῷ τότε Σεπτίμιος καὶ Ἀχιλλᾶς ὁ στρατιάρχος, ἄλλοι τε μετ' αὐτῶν ὄντες, ἐτοίμως ἔφασαν ἐσδέξεσθαι<sup>2</sup> τὸν Πομπήιον, ὅπως ὡς ῥᾶστα ἀπατηθεὶς ἀλοίη<sup>3</sup> καὶ τοὺς τε ἐλθόντας παρ' αὐτοῦ προέπεμψαν, θαρσεῖν σφας ἔνοιοι κελεύσαντες, καὶ αὐτοὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀκατίων ἐπιβάντες προσέπλευσαν αὐτῷ,  
 2 καὶ τὰ τε ἄλλα ἐφιλοφρονήσαντο αὐτὸν καὶ ἠξίωσαν πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς μετεκβῆναι, λέγοντες μήτε τιὰ ναῦν<sup>4</sup> δύνασθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ μεγέθους διὰ τὰ βράχη πρὸς τὴν γῆν προσσχέιν,<sup>5</sup> καὶ τὸν Πτολεμαίων ἐν πολλῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ εἶναι θᾶσσον αὐτὸν  
 3 ἰδεῖν. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτω, καίτοι πάντων οἱ τῶν σύμπλων ἀπαγορευόντων, πιστεύσας αὐτοῖς . . .<sup>6</sup> τοσοῦτον μόνον εἰπών,

“ὅστις γὰρ ὡς τύραννον ἐμπορεύεται,  
 κείνου ἴστί δοῦλος, κἂν ἐλεύθερος μόλῃ.”

4 οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἐγγὺς τῆς γῆς ἐγένοντο, φοβηθέντες μὴ καὶ ἐντυχὼν τῷ Πτολεμαίῳ σωθῆ ἔϊτε ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου ἢ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τῶν συνόντων αὐτῷ ἢ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων (καὶ γὰρ εὖνοιαν αὐτοῦ<sup>7</sup> μεγάλην εἶχον), ἀπέκτειναν αὐτὸν πρὶν καταπλεῦσαι, μηδὲν μήτ' εἰπόντα μήτ'

<sup>1</sup> ἐβούλοντο R. Steph., ἠβούλοντο L.

<sup>2</sup> ἐσδέξεσθαι Dind., ἐσδέξασθαι L. <sup>3</sup> ἀλοίη Dind., ἀλώη L.

<sup>4</sup> ναῦν supplied by Jacoby. <sup>5</sup> προσσχέιν Bk., προσχεῖν L.

<sup>6</sup> At least one word is wanting here, though no lacuna is indicated in L. The scribe of L' conjectured ἐξήλθε.

<sup>7</sup> αὐτοῦ supplied by Rein.

perish not long afterward, but the Egyptians for  
 their part were first delivered to be slaves of Cleo- B.C. 48  
 patra, which they particularly disliked, and later  
 were enrolled among the subjects of Rome. At this  
 time, then, Septimius and Achilles, the commander-  
 in-chief, and others who were with them declared  
 they would readily receive Pompey, their purpose  
 being that he might be the more easily deceived  
 and ensnared. So they sent his messengers on  
 ahead, after some had bidden them be of good  
 cheer, and afterwards the conspirators themselves  
 embarked on some small boats and sailed out to  
 him. After many friendly greetings they begged  
 him to come over to their boats, declaring that by  
 reason of its size and the shallow water a ship could  
 not come close to land and that Ptolemy was very  
 eager to see him promptly. Accordingly, though all  
 his fellow-voyagers urged him not to do so, [he  
 changed boats], trusting in his hosts and saying  
 merely:

“Whoever to a tyrant wends his way,  
 His slave is he, e'en though his steps be free.”

Now when they drew near the land, fearing that  
 if he met Ptolemy he might be saved, either by  
 the king himself or by the Romans who were with  
 him or by the Egyptians, who regarded him with  
 very kindly feelings, they killed him before sailing  
 into the harbour. He uttered not a word and made

Sophocles  
*Incert. Fab.*  
 789 (Nauck)

- 5 ὀδύραμενον. ὡς γὰρ τάχιστα τῆς τε ἐπιβουλῆς ἦσθετο, καὶ ἔγνω ὅτι οὐτ' ἀμύνασθαί σφας οὔτε διαφυγεῖν δυνήσεται, συγκαλύψατο.
- 5 Τοιοῦτον μὲν τὸ τέλος τῷ Πομπηίῳ ἐκείνῳ τῷ μεγάλῳ ἐγένετο, ὥστε καὶ διὰ τούτου τὴν τε ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν ἀτοπίαν τοῦ ἀνθρωπίου<sup>1</sup> γένους
- 2 ἐλεγχθῆναι. προμηθείας τε γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐλλείπων, ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸ κακουργῆσαι τε δυνάμενον ἀσφαλίστατος<sup>2</sup> αἰεὶ ποτε γενόμενος ἠπατήθη, καὶ νίκας πολλὰς μὲν<sup>3</sup> ἐν τῇ Ἀφρικῇ πολλὰς δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ<sup>4</sup> Ἀσίᾳ τῇ τε Εὐρώπῃ παραδόξως καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐκ μεираκίου ἀνελόμενος ἠττήθη παραλόγως ὀκτώ τε καὶ
- 3 πεντηκοντούτης ὧν, τὴν τε θάλασσαν τὴν τῶν Ῥωμαίων πάσαν ἡμερώσας ἐν αὐτῇ ἐκείνῃ διώλετο, καὶ χελίων ποτὲ νεῶν, ὡς ὁ λόγος ἔχει, ἄρξας ἐν πλοιαρίῳ τινί, πρὸς τε τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ καὶ πρὸς τοῦ Πτολεμαίου τρόπον τινὰ οὐ ποτε τὸν πατέρα ἐς τε ἐκείνην ἅμα καὶ ἐς τὴν βασιλείαν κατήγαγε,
- 4 διεφθάρη· ὃν γὰρ τοι καὶ τότε ἔτι στρατιώται Ῥωμαῖοι διὰ τὴν τοῦ Πομπηίου χάριν ὑπὸ τοῦ Γαβινίου, διὰ τὸ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἐς τὸν πατέρα αὐτοῦ μίσος, καταλειφθέντες ἐφρούρου, οὗτος αὐτὸν δι' αὐτῶν ἐκείνων ἐκατέρων ἀπεκτονέει
- 5 ἔδοξε. Πομπήιος μὲν δὴ κράτιστος πρότερον Ῥωμαίων νομισθεὶς, ὥστε καὶ Ἀγαμέμνονα αὐτὸν ἐπικαλεῖσθαι, τότε καθάπερ τις καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν

<sup>1</sup> ἀνθρωπίου R. Steph., ἀνθρωπίου L.

<sup>2</sup> ἀσφαλέστατος Dindl., ἀσφαλέστατα L.

<sup>3</sup> νίκας πολλὰς μὲν R. Steph., νικήσας μὲν πολέμων πολλὰς L.

<sup>4</sup> τῇ supplied by R. Steph.

no complaint, but as soon as he perceived their plot and recognized that he would not be able to ward them off or escape, he veiled his face. B.C. 48

Such was the end of Pompey the Great, whereby was proved once more the weakness and the strange fortune of the human race. For, although he was not at all deficient in foresight, but had always been absolutely secure against any force able to do him harm, yet he was deceived; and although he had won many unexpected victories in Africa, and many, too, in Asia and Europe, both by land and by sea, ever since boyhood, yet now in his fifty-eighth year he was defeated without apparent reason. Although he had subdued the entire Roman sea, he perished on it; and although he had once been, as the saying is, "master of a thousand ships,"<sup>1</sup> he was destroyed in a tiny boat near Egypt and in a sense by Ptolemy, whose father he had once restored from exile to that land and to his kingdom. The man whom Roman soldiers were then still guarding,—soldiers left behind by Gabinius as a favour from Pompey and on account of the hatred felt by the Egyptians for the young prince's father,—this very man seemed to have put him to death by the hands of both Egyptians and Romans. Thus Pompey, who previously had been considered the most powerful of the Romans, so that he even received the nickname of Agamemnon,<sup>2</sup> was now butchered like one of the lowest of

<sup>1</sup> A reference to the Trojan expedition. The actual number of ships under Pompey's command was 270 at the outset of the war with the pirates.

<sup>2</sup> Plutarch (*Pomp.* 67, 3; *Caes.* 41, 1) says that Domitius Ahenobarbus styled him Agamemnon and King of Kings in order to bring him into disfavour.

Αἰγυπτίων ἔσχατος, πρὸς τε τῷ Κασίῳ<sup>1</sup> ὄρει καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐν ἣ ποτε τὰ τε τοῦ Μιθριδάτου καὶ τὰ τῶν καταποντιστῶν ἐπινίκια ἤγαγεν, ἐσφάγη, 6 ὥστε μηδὲν μηδὲ ἐν τούτῳ ὁμολογηθῆναι· ἐν τε γὰρ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐκείνῃ τὰ λαμπρότατα πρὶν πράξας τότε τὰ ἀλγεινότερα ἔπαθε, καὶ ἐς πάντας τοὺς πολίτας τοὺς Κασσίους ἐκ χρησμοῦ τινος ὑποπτεύων πρὸς μὲν ἀνδρὸς<sup>2</sup> Κασσίου οὐδενὸς ἐπεβουλεύθη, παρὰ δὲ δὴ τῷ ὄρει τῷ τῆν ἐπίκλησιν ταύτην ἔχοντι καὶ ἀπέθανε καὶ ἐτάφη. 7 τῶν δὲ δὴ συμπλεόντων αὐτῷ οἱ μὲν αὐτίκα ἐάλωσαν οἱ δὲ καὶ ἔφυγον, ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ παῖς ἢ τε γυνὴ αὐτοῦ. καὶ ἡ μὲν καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ ταῦτα ἀδείας τυχοῦσα ἀνεσώθη, ὁ δὲ δὴ Σέξτος ἐς τὴν Ἀφρικὴν πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν τὸν Γναίον ἐκομίσθη· τούτοις γὰρ δὴ τοῖς ὀνόμασι διακεκρίδεται, ἐπειδὴ τὴν τοῦ Πομπηίου πρόσρησιν ἀμφότεροι εἶχον.

6 Καίσαρ δὲ ὡς τότε μετὰ τὴν μάχην τὰ κατεπείγοντα διεκῆσατο, τὴν μὲν Ἑλλάδα τὰ τε λοιπὰ τὰ ταύτη ἄλλοις τισὶ καὶ προσποιεῖσθαι καὶ καθίστασθαι προσέταξεν, αὐτὸς δὲ τὸν Πομπηίου ἐπεδίωξε. καὶ μέχρι μὲν τῆς Ἀσίας κατὰ πίστιν αὐτοῦ προῖων<sup>3</sup> ἠπείχθη, ἐνταῦθα δέ, ἐπειδὴ μηδεὶς 2 ὄπη πεπλευκῶς ἦν ἠπίστατο, ἐνδιέτριψεν. οὕτω δ' οὖν ἐν τύχῃ πάντα αὐτῷ προεχώρει ὥστε καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐν πορθμείῳ τιλὶ περαιούμενος ἐνέτυχε μὲν τῷ τοῦ Πομπηίου ναυτικῷ μετὰ τοῦ Κασσίου τοῦ Λουκίου πλέοντι, οὐ μόνον δὲ οὐδὲν δεινὸν ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἔπαθεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ προσκατα-

<sup>1</sup> Κασίῳ v. Herw., κασσίῳ L.    <sup>2</sup> ἀνδρὸς Xiph., ἀνδρῶν L.  
<sup>3</sup> προῖων Leuncl., προσῖων L.

the Egyptians themselves, not only near Mount B.C. 48 Casius but on the anniversary of the day on which he had once celebrated a triumph over Mithridates and the pirates. So even in this respect the two parts of his career were utterly contradictory: on that day of yore he had gained the most brilliant success, whereas he now suffered the most grievous fate; again, following a certain oracle, he had been suspicious of all the citizens named Cassius, but instead of being the object of a plot by any man called Cassius he died and was buried beside the mountain that had this name. Of his fellow-voyagers some were captured at once, while others escaped, among them his wife and son. His wife later obtained pardon and came back safely to Rome, while Sextus proceeded to Africa to his brother Gnaeus; these are the names by which they were distinguished, since they both bore the name of Pompey.

Caesar, when he had attended to pressing demands after the battle and had assigned Greece and the rest of that region to certain others to win over and reduce, set out himself in pursuit of Pompey. He hurried forward as far as Asia following information received about him, and there waited for a time, since no one knew which way he had sailed. Everything turned out favourably for him; for instance, while crossing the Hellespont in a kind of ferry-boat, he met Pompey's fleet sailing with Lucius Cassius in command, but so far from suffering any harm at their hands, he terrified them and won them over to his

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