

## BOOK III

## Γ

### I

CAP. 1. Οὕτω μὲν δὴ Γάιος Καῖσαρ πλείστου  
<sup>1</sup> Ῥωμαίοις ἄξιός ἐς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν γενόμενος ὑπὸ  
τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀνήρητο καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τέθαπτο·  
ἀπάντων δὲ αὐτοῦ τῶν σφαγέων δίκην δόντων,  
ὅπως οἱ περιφανέστατοι μάλιστα ἔδοσαν, ἥδε ἡ  
βίβλος καὶ ἡ μετὰ τήνδε ἐπιδείξουσιν, ἐπιλαμ-  
βάνουσαι καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα Ῥωμαίοις ἐμφύλια ἐς  
ἀλλήλους ἐγίγνετο ὁμοῦ.

2. Ἀντώνιον μὲν ἡ βουλή δι' αἰτίας εἶχεν ἐπὶ  
τοῖς ἐπιταφίοις τοῦ Καίσαρος, ὑφ' ὧν δὴ μάλιστα  
ὁ δῆμος ἐρεθισθεὶς ὑπερεΐδε τῆς ἄρτι ἐπεψηφισ-  
μένης ἀμνηστίας καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς οἰκίας τῶν σφαγέων  
σὺν πυρὶ ἔδραμον· ὁ δὲ αὐτὴν χαλεπαίνουσαν ἐνὶ  
τοιῶνδε πολιτεύματι ἐς εὖνοιαν ἑαυτοῦ μετέβαλεν.  
Ἀμάτιος ἦν ὁ Ψευδομάριος· Μαρίου γὰρ ὑπεκρί-  
νετο υἱωνὸς εἶναι καὶ διὰ Μάριον ὑπερήρεσκε τῷ  
δήμῳ· γιγνόμενος οὖν κατὰ τήνδε τὴν ὑπόκρισιν  
συγγενῆς τῷ Καίσαρι, ὑπερήλγει μάλιστα αὐτοῦ  
τεθνεῶτος καὶ βωμὸν ἐπωκοδόμει τῇ πυρᾷ καὶ  
χεῖρα θρασυτέρων ἀνδρῶν εἶχε καὶ φοβερὸς ἦν  
ἀεὶ τοῖς σφαγεῦσιν· ὧν οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι διεπεφεύ-  
γισαν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ὅσοι παρ' αὐτοῦ

## BOOK III

### I

1. Thus was Gaius Caesar, who had been foremost in extending the Roman sway, slain by his enemies and buried by the people. All of his murderers were brought to punishment. How the most distinguished of them were punished this book and the next one will show, and the other civil wars waged by the Romans will likewise be included in them.

2. The Senate blamed Antony for his funeral oration over Caesar, by which, chiefly, the people were incited to disregard the decree of amnesty lately passed, and to scour the city in order to fire the houses of the murderers. But he changed it from bad to good feeling toward himself by one capital stroke of policy. There was a certain pseudo-Marius in Rome named Amatius. He pretended to be a grandson of Marius, and for this reason was very popular with the masses. Being, according to this pretence, a relative of Caesar, he was pained beyond measure by the latter's death, and erected an altar on the site of his funeral pyre. He collected a band of reckless men and make himself a perpetual terror to the murderers. Some of these had fled from the city, and those who had accepted the command of

CHAP.  
I  
B.C. 44

The city  
after  
Caesar's  
funeral

## APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY

CAP. I. Καίσαρος εἰλήφεσαν ἡγεμονίας ἔθνων, ἀπεληλύθησαν ἐπὶ τὰς ἡγεμονίας, Βρούτος μὲν ὁ Δέκμος ἐς τὴν ὄμορον τῆς Ἰταλίας Κελτικὴν, Τρεβώνιος δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν τὴν περὶ Ἰωνίαν, Τίλλιος δὲ Κίμβερ ἐς Βιβυνίαν· Κάσσιος δὲ καὶ Βρούτος ὁ Μάρκος, ὧν δὴ καὶ μάλιστα τῇ βουλῇ διέφερεν, ἤρηντο μὲν καὶ οἶδε ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος ἐς τὸ μέλλον ἔτος ἡγεμονεύειν, Συρίας μὲν ὁ Κάσσιος καὶ Μακεδονίας ὁ Βρούτος, ἔτι δὲ ὄντες ἀστικοὶ στρατηγοὶ . . . ὑπ' ἀνάγκης καὶ διατάγμασιν οἷα στρατηγοὶ τοὺς κληρούχους ἐθεράπευον, ὅσοις τε ἄλλοις ἐπενόουν, καὶ τὰ κληρουχῆματα συγχωροῦντες αὐτοῖς πιπράσκειν, τοῦ νόμου κωλύοντος ἐντὸς εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν ἀποδίδοσθαι.

3. Τούτοις δὲ αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἀμάτιος, ὅτε συντύχοι, καὶ ἐνεδρεύσειν ἐλέγετο. τῷδε οὖν τῷ λόγῳ τῆς ἐνέδρας ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐπιβαίνων οἷα ὑπατος συλλαμβάνει καὶ κτείνει τὸν Ἀμάτιον χωρὶς δίκης, μάλα θρασέως· καὶ ἡ βουλή τὸ μὲν ἔργον ἐθαύμαζεν ὡς μέγα καὶ παράνομον, τὴν δὲ χρεῖαν αὐτοῦ προσεποιούντο ἡδιστα· οὐ γὰρ αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει ποτὲ χωρὶς τοιαύτου τόλμης ἀσφαλῆ τὰ κατὰ Βρούτον καὶ Κάσσιον ἔσεσθαι. οἱ δὲ τοῦ Ἀματίου στασιῶται καὶ ὁ ἄλλος δῆμος ἐπ' ἐκείνοις πόθῳ τε τοῦ Ἀματίου καὶ ἀγανακτήσει τοῦ γεγονότος, ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτὸ ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἐπεπράχει ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου τιμώμενος, οὐκ ἠξίου σφῶν καταφρονεῖν· τὴν ἀγορὰν οὖν καταλαβόντες ἐβόων καὶ τὸν Ἀντώνιον ἐβλασφήμουν καὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐκέλευον ἀντὶ Ἀματίου τὸν βωμὸν ἐκθεοῦν καὶ θύειν ἐπ' αὐτοῦ Καίσαρι πρώτους. ἐξελαυνό-

## THE CIVIL WARS, BOOK III

provinces from Caesar himself had gone away to take CHAP.  
charge of the same, Decimus Brutus to Cisalpine <sup>1</sup>  
Gaul, Trebonius to Western Asia Minor, and Tillius  
Cimber to Bithynia. Cassius and Marcus Brutus, who  
were the special favourites of the Senate, had also  
been chosen by Caesar as governors for the following  
year, the former of Syria, and the latter of Macedonia.  
But being still city praetors, they [remained at Rome]<sup>1</sup>  
necessarily, and in their official capacity they con-  
ciliated the colonists by various decrees, and among  
others by one enabling them to sell their allotments,  
the law hitherto forbidding the alienation of the land  
till the end of twenty years.

3. It was said that Amatius was only waiting an Antony  
opportunity to entrap Brutus and Cassius. On this puts  
rumour, Antony, making capital out of the plot, and Amatius  
using his consular authority, arrested Amatius and to death  
boldly put him to death without a trial. The senators  
were astonished at this deed as an act of violence  
and contrary to law, but they readily condoned its  
expediency, because they thought that the situation  
of Brutus and Cassius would never be safe without  
such boldness. The followers of Amatius, and the  
plebeians generally, missing Amatius and feeling  
indignation at the deed, and especially because it had  
been done by Antony, whom the people had honoured,  
determined that they would not be scorned in that  
way. With shouts they took possession of the forum,  
exclaiming violently against Antony, and called on the  
magistrates to dedicate the altar in place of Amatius,  
and to offer the first sacrifices on it to Caesar. Having

<sup>1</sup> The verb is missing.

## APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY

**CAΡ.** <sup>1</sup> μνοι δ' ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ὑπὸ στρατιωτῶν ἐπιπεμφ-  
 θέντων ὑπὸ Ἀντωνίου μᾶλλον τε ἠγανάκτου καὶ  
 ἐκεκράγεσαν καὶ ἔδρας ἔνιοι τῶν Καίσαρος  
 ἀνδριάντων ἐπεδείκνυον ἀνηρημένων. ὡς δέ τις  
 αὐτοῖς ἔφη καὶ τὸ ἐργαστήριον, ἔνθα οἱ ἀνδριάντες  
 ἀνεσκευάζοντο, δείξειν, εὐθύς εἶποντο καὶ ἰδόντες  
 ἐνεπίμπρασαν, ἕως ἑτέρων ἐπιπεμφθέντων ἐξ  
 Ἀντωνίου ἀμνύομενοί τε ἀνηρέθησαν ἔνιοι καὶ  
 συλληφθέντες ἕτεροι ἐκρεμάσθησαν, ὅσοι θερά-  
 ποντες ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ ἐλεύθεροι κατὰ τοῦ κρημνοῦ  
 κατερρίφησαν.

4. Καὶ ὁ μὲν τάραχος ἐπέπαυτο, μῖσος δὲ  
 ἄρρητον ἐξ ἄρρητου εὐνοίας τοῦ δήμου πρὸς τὸν  
 Ἀντώνιον ἐγήγερτο. ἡ βουλὴ δ' ἔχαιρον ὡς οὐκ ἂν  
 ἑτέρως ἐν ἀδειῇ περὶ τῶν ἀμφὶ τὸν Βρούτον  
 γενόμενοι. ὡς δὲ καὶ Σέξστον Πομπήιον ὁ  
 Ἀντώνιος, τὸν Πομπηίου Μάγνου περιποθήτου  
 παῖσιν ἔτι ὄντος, εἰσηγήσατο καλεῖν ἐξ Ἰβηρίας,  
 πολεμούμενον ἔτι πρὸς τῶν Καίσαρος στρατη-  
 γῶν, ἀντί τε τῆς πατρῴας οὐσίας δεδημευμένης  
 ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν αὐτῷ δοθῆναι μυριάδας Ἀπτικῶν  
 δραχμῶν πεντακισχιλίας, εἶναι δὲ καὶ στρατηγὸν  
 ἤδη τῆς θαλάσσης, καθὼς ἦν καὶ ὁ πατήρ αὐτοῦ,  
 καὶ ταῖς Ῥωμαίων ναυσὶν αὐτίκα ταῖς πανταχοῦ  
 χρῆσθαι εἰς τὰ ἐπείγοντα, θαυμάζουσα ἕκαστα ἡ  
 βουλὴ μετὰ προθυμίας ἐξεδέχετο καὶ τὸν  
 Ἀντώνιον ἐπὶ ὄλην εὐφήμον ἡμέραν· οὐ γάρ τις  
 αὐτοῖς ἐδόκει Μάγνου γενέσθαι δημοκρατικώτερος,  
 ὅθεν οὐδὲ περιποθητότερος ἦν. ὁ τε Κάσσιος καὶ  
 ὁ Βρούτος, ἐκ τῆς στάσεως ὄντε τῆς Μάγνου καὶ  
 παῖσι τότε τιμιωτάτω, τὴν σωτηρίαν ἐδόκουν ἕξειν  
 ἀσφαλῆ καὶ τὴν γνώμην ὧν ἐπεπράχεσαν ἐγκρατῆ,

## THE CIVIL WARS, BOOK III

been driven out of the forum by soldiers sent by CHAP.  
Antony, they became still more indignant, and <sup>I</sup>  
vociferated more loudly, and some of them showed  
places where Caesar's statues had been torn from  
their pedestals. One man told them that he could  
show the shop where the statues were being broken up.  
The others followed, and having witnessed the fact,  
they set fire to the place. Finally, Antony sent  
more soldiers and some of those who resisted were  
killed, others were captured, and of these the slaves  
were crucified and the freemen thrown over the  
Tarpeian rock.

4. So this tumult was quieted; but the extreme Antony  
deceives  
the Senate  
fondness of the plebeians for Antony was turned into  
extreme hatred. The Senate was delighted, because  
it believed that it could not rest secure otherwise  
about Brutus and his associates. Antony also moved  
that Sextus Pompeius (the son of Pompey the Great,  
who was still much beloved by all) should be recalled  
from Spain, where he was still attacked by Caesar's  
lieutenants, and that he should be paid 50 millions  
of Attic drachmas out of the public treasury for his  
father's confiscated property and be appointed com-  
mander of the sea, as his father had been, with  
charge of all the Roman ships, wherever situated,  
which were needed for immediate service. The  
astonished Senate accepted each of these decrees  
with alacrity and applauded Antony the whole day;  
for nobody, in their estimation, was more devoted  
to the republic than the elder Pompey, and  
hence nobody was more regretted. Cassius and  
Brutus, who were of Pompey's faction, and most  
honoured by all at that time, thought that they  
would be entirely safe. They thought that what

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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