BOOK XLIII

The following is contained in the Forty-third of Dio’s "Bzeros"—

How Caesar conquered Scipio and Juba (chaps. 1-8).

How the Romans got possession of Numidia (chap. 9).

How Dio 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. 25).

How Caesar conquered Cossus Pompey, the son of Pompey, in Spain (chap. 26-41).

How for the first time consuls were appointed for less than an entire year (chap. 42).

How Carthage and Corinth received colonies (chap. 50).

How the "Achaeis" Cretanis were appointed (chap. 51).

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

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 at once, holding each of the offices for the third time, and with Lepidus as his colleague in both offices.

1 G. supplied by Bu. 2 M. supplied by Bu.

210

3 G. Bu., g dados L. 4 Lepidus supplied by Bu.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XLIII

instances. For when he had been named dictator by
Lepidus the first time, he had sent him immediately
after his praetorship into His 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 exiling Lepidus
with these honors 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

1 θυλα ΥХε, θυγατέρα Ι., θυγατέρα Ι.
2 σπείρας "παρελθείτο., καλέσθαι Ἰ."
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XLIII

stay in the same place was difficult because of the lack of subsistence, even if the Sei 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 Maurétania, 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
kept throwing his cavalry into confusion. Therefore, while keeping as strict guard over the camp as he could, he sent to Italy for soldiers and elephants. 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.

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, fastened forward to battle, in order to overpower Scipio before Julia'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 defeating 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
Ο Ευρύνομος τεσσάρες τότε ορέσχασε, καὶ αὐτῷ ἐπείδη μὴ ὑπήκοον αὐτῷ, πώς τὸ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἱλορείᾳ τοῦ Ρωμαίου ὡστά χαρίσασθαι ἐπεξεργασθεῖτο, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐκ τούτου τὸ μὲν Σκιπίων Ἀλκιβιάδος ἀσθέναξεν, αὐτὸς δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ Παλαισαριά αὖθεν ὀρμησεν.

6. Ἡμείς δὲ τοῦτο εὑρέσκομεν, ὅτι Καλλιπαρ ἐπείρασε μὲν πῶς τοῦτο τρόπον ἐν χείρι τῶν Σκιπίων ἐπαγγέλθησθαι, μὴ ἐπηρέαζον δὲ λόγους τῆς ἐκλογῆς ἐν τούτῳ στρατιώταις ἀπότομα καθισέως καὶ βιβλία τρείς ἔδειρεν, ἐπαγγέλθησθαι δὲ αὐτοῖς τῷ μὲν ἐπιχείρησεν δὲ τῷ αὐτοῖς ἕπεξεραν ταῖς φρασίσεις καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐλευθέρους ἀφήσας, τῷ δὲ Ἰωμαίῳ τῇ τῶν ἄδειας καὶ τὰ κήρα τῇ τοῖς συνόδοις οἱ οὕδε τι διότι καὶ συνοχῇ οἱ ἐν τούτῳ ἐδοκιμασθησαν. Σκιπίων δὲ ἐπεξεράνει μὲν καὶ αὐτοῖς καὶ βιβλία καὶ λόγους ἐν τούτοις ἑπισκέφθη, καὶ μετατρέψας αὐτοῖς ἑνιαύθησε, ὥστε ὁ δὲ, ἂν καὶ τῇ ἐκείνῳ τοῖς ἰσθάνοντος, εἶπεν 4 τοῖς ὁμοίοις ἐπιχείρησαν, ἀλλ' ὁ δὴ θεός μὲν σφαίρας οὐδὲν ὑπαγόντως, τῶν δὲ θεῶν τῶν Ῥωμαίων τῇ τῷ γεγονόσι τῶν οἰκείων οὕδε τοῖς ἐλευθεροῖς αὐτοῖς παρεσκέει. καὶ οὕτως, ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐπιχείρησι τῷ λόγῳ μάλλον ἢ τῇ χρησιμοτητῇ τοῦ παράδοτος ἦν καθότι οὐδὲν ἄτοις ὕπεκατερατον ημεῖς, ἡμεῖς δὲ τοὺς μὲν μᾶς ἐπιτάξαμεν τῇ ἠλευθερωτικὸς ἔμενοι, καὶ μὲν δὲν ἤκουσαν καὶ προεκολογοῦσαν τοὺς ἔναντι τοῖς ἀντικώτις ἐμεῖς καὶ μὲν ἠκολούθητοι Μάλλων, ἠκολούθησεν Λ. 218

BOOK XLIII

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 get out against Caesar.

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 219
when they were unwilling to contend; moreover s.c. 66 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 wailing 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 peninsulas, 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 ἐνταύρῳ. καὶ ἐκείνοι μὲν οὖν πράγμα αὐτῷ παρέκοψαν (οὗ γὰρ ἦσαν ἡμῶν μέμηχαι), οὐ δὲ ἐν Σεπτίων καὶ οὐ λύθηκεν ὁ τότε πρὸ τοῦ χάλκου, καὶ τῷ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου τελευτᾷ, ταυτάρακτος καὶ τὸ κύριον χαλάσατο
8 ἀνταποτεθέναι, ἐν ὅρρη ἐν αὐτῶν ἄτομο καὶ τοῦτο καθ’ ἑκάστην ἡμέραν ἀνύπαντα (ὅπως γὰρ τοῦ πᾶσον διαιώνυον, τοῦ τε ἐξέλαβαν καὶ ὁ μεθένοις διεστηγμένος) ἀλλὰ διενεφθοῦ τι τοιοῦ περὶ τοῦ πολεμοῦ δὲ προετοιμαζόμενοι τὸ λαιμὸ πάντως
2 αὐτὸν ὑπάρχοντα ἐπετευχθεῖ οὔτε ἆφθασεν διὸ Ἅλκις αὐτῶν τῶν οἰκοδομοῦντο τοῖς ἀντίθετοι τοῖς περὶ τοῦ Σηπτίονα, καὶ τοὺς ἐξελάβασιν πόρρωθεν σφεθέντας καὶ τοξόσμα-
8 εἰς ταράζοντα ἐφεπέτρεπτο τοῦ αὐτοῦς ἀναγκασθούν, καὶ παρὰ δίκαιων τῶν ἐργαζομένων προσμαχητό
καὶ ηὐκίνων ἐπέτρεπτο, καὶ ὁμαλά βεβαίωσεν ἐτε
3 τὸ ἐρώτεσθαι συνοπτεῖον αὐτοῖς, ἵππες δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Ἰούλιας ὁμοίως ἐξεπτείνετο καὶ ἔκλεισεν ἐπὶ χειλέως τῶν ὑπομεῖαν ἐκθάνει μὲρι
4 τὸ στρατευτικῶν διὰ φθόλης τοῦ πόλεμου ἔκλείσασιν. ἐκείνων μὲν οὖν φύγων καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐπιστείπει, ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ μὴ διδόθη αὐτῶν, ἄλλος τε καὶ τοῦ Σηπτίων τῶν αὐτοκαταστάτω τοῦ ποιονευρεῖου, ἐδέξατο, ἀνέγαγε τὸν τόν τοσοῦτον, καὶ τῷ Πετρέιου μονή-
9 μᾶς μὲν αὐτῷ ἐπέτρεπεν ἔκλεισεν ἐκχώρει οὐκετίσιν.
χρεία καὶ συναπάθειαι. Καίσαρ δὲ τά τε σταῤῥῶμα εὐθὺς μετὰ τῆς φόβος αὐτῶν θαλαβεῖ, καὶ εἶχον πλεῖον τῶν προστυγνώμων ὑπάτων φόβων ἔποιησεν οὗτοι γὰρ τὸν μεταπτώσαν ἐφείσατο. καὶ τὸν αὐτὸ τῆς ἄλλας πόλεως
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