

# 26<sup>TH</sup> LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL

13<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 2020

Eastern Avenue Building, University of Sydney

## LEVEL 3A i

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Dear all,

In this class we are going to read Julius Caesar's own account of his exploits in Egyptian Alexandria in November 48 BCE. Caesar is a great stylist, and a wonderful author to read both for his Latin and for the subject matter. I've added notes and maps at the end. You'll need to use a Latin dictionary to look up any words you don't know. The following recent translations may also be helpful (but is not essential: just if you get stuck):

- K. A. Raaflaub and R. B. Strassler (eds), *The Landmark Caesar* (New York 2017)
- Carter, J. M. *Caesar, The Civil War* (Oxford 2008)
- Damon, C. *Caesar, Civil War* (Harvard 2016)

I hope you enjoy reading Caesar and I look forward to hearing what you think of him. See you in January!

Paul

# Caesar in Alexandria: *De Bello Civili* 3.106-12

## DE BELLO CIVILI LIB. III

Monday

Caesar paucos dies in Asia moratus, cum audisset Pompeium Cypri visum, coniectans eum Aegyptum iter habere propter necessitudines regni reliquasque eius loci opportunitates cum legione una, quam se ex Thessalia sequi iusserat, **106**  
**10** et altera, quam ex Achaia a Q. Fufio legato evocaverat, equiti usque **DCCC** et navibus longis Rhodiis **X** et Asiaticis paucis Alexandriam pervenit. In his erant legionibus hominum milia **III CC**; reliqui vulneribus ex proeliis et labore ac magnitudine itineris confecti consequi non potuerant. Sed **3**  
**15** Caesar confisus fama rerum gestarum infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat aequae omnem sibi locum tutum fore existimans. Alexandriae de Pompei morte cognoscit atque ibi **4**  
primum e navi egrediens clamorem militum audit, quos rex in oppido praesidi causa reliquerat, et concursum ad se fieri **20**  
videt, quod fasces anteferrentur. In hoc omnis multitudo maiestatem regiam minui praedicabat. Hoc sedato tumultu **5**  
crebrae continuis diebus ex concursu multitudinis concitationes fiebant compluresque milites huius urbis omnibus partibus interficiebantur.  
**25** Quibus rebus animadversis legiones sibi alias ex Asia **107**  
adduci iussit, quas ex Pompeianis militibus confecerat. Ipse enim necessario etesiis tenebatur, qui navigantibus Alexandria fiunt adversissimi venti. Interim controversias regum **2**  
ad populum Romanum et ad se, quod esset consul, pertinere **30**  
existimans atque eo magis officio suo convenire quod superiore consulatu cum patre Ptolomaeo et lege et senatus

**1** templis] templi *Lambinus*      **2** adyta] adita *X*: *ἄδύρα Aldus*  
*Trallibus Beroaldus*: *trailibus X*      **4** in tecto *X*: *intacta Hoffmann*  
**16** aequae *Nipperdey*: atque *D3*: *om. E*      **17** existimans]  
*existimabat L'*      **23** huius] in viis *Madvig*      **28** fiunt] flant *Paul*

## C. IVLI CAESARIS

consulto societas erat facta, ostendit sibi placere regem Ptolomaeum atque eius sororem Cleopatram exercitus quos haberent dimittere et de controversiis iure apud se potius quam inter se armis disceptare.

- 108** Erat in procuratione regni propter aetatem pueri nutricius 5 eius, eunuchus nomine Pothinus. Is primum inter suos queri atque indignari coepit regem ad causam dicendam 2 evocari; deinde adiutores quosdam consili sui nactus ex regis amicis exercitum a Pelusio clam Alexandriam evocavit atque eundem Achillam cuius supra meminimus omnibus 10 3 copiis praefecit. Hunc incitatum suis et regis inflatum pollicitationibus quae fieri vellet litteris nuntiisque edocuit. 4 In testamento Ptolomaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis maior et ex duabus filiabus ea quae aetate 5 antecedeat. Haec uti fierent, per omnes deos perque 15 foedera quae Romae fecisset eodem testamento Ptolomaeus 6 populum Romanum obtestabatur. Tabulae testamenti unae per legatos eius Romam erant allatae, ut in aerario ponerentur—hae cum propter publicas occupationes poni non potuissent, apud Pompeium sunt depositae—alterae eodem 20 exemplo relictae atque obsignatae Alexandriae proferebantur.

- 109** De his rebus cum ageretur apud Caesarem isque maxime vellet pro communi amico atque arbitro controversias regum componere, subito exercitus regius equitatusque omnis venire 25 2 Alexandriam nuntiatur. Caesaris copiae nequaquam erant tantae ut eis, extra oppidum si esset dimicandum, confideret. Relinquebatur ut se suis locis oppido teneret consiliumque 3 Achillae cognosceret. Milites tamen omnes in armis esse iussit regemque hortatus est ut ex suis necessariis quos 30 haberet maximae auctoritatis legatos ad Achillam mitteret

8 consili sui *Stephanus*: consilii suis *T'*: consocios sui *L'*: consociis suis *D'* 14 ex duabus] *om. L* filiabus *λ*: *om. X*  
18 Romam *r*: Romae *X*

DE BELLO CIVILI LIB. III

et quid esset suae voluntatis ostenderet. A quo missi 4  
 Dioscorides et Serapion, qui ambo legati Romae fuerant  
 magnamque apud patrem Ptolomaeum auctoritatem habue-  
 rant, ad Achillam pervenerunt. Quos ille, cum in conspe- 5  
 5 ctum eius venissent, prius quam audiret aut cuius rei causa  
 missi essent cognosceret, corripere atque interficere iussit;  
 quorum alter accepto vulnere occupatus per suos pro occiso  
 sublatus, alter interfectus est. Quo facto, regem ut in sua 6  
 potestate haberet Caesar efficit, magnamque regium nomen  
 10 apud suos auctoritatem habere existimans et ut potius  
 privato paucorum et latronum quam regio consilio susce-  
 ptum bellum videretur.

Erant cum Achilla *cae* copiae ut neque numero neque 110  
 genere hominum neque usu rei militaris contemnendae  
 15 viderentur. Milia enim xx in armis habebat. Haec con- 2  
 stabant ex Gabinianis militibus, qui iam in consuetudinem  
 Alexandrinae vitae ac licentiae venerant et nomen discipli-  
 namque populi Romani dedidicerant uxoresque duxerant,  
 ex quibus plerique liberos habebant. Huc accedebant 3  
 20 collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae Ciliciaeque  
 provinciae finitimarumque regionum; multi praeterea capitis  
 damnati exsulesque convenerant. Fugitivis omnibus nostris 4  
 certus erat Alexandriae receptus certaue vitae condicio,  
 ut dato nomine militum essent numero; quorum si quis  
 25 a domino prehenderetur, consensu militum eripiebatur qui  
 vim suorum, quod in simili culpa versabantur, ipsi pro suo  
 periculo defendebant. Hi regum amicos ad mortem depo- 5  
 scere, hi bona locupletum diripere, stipendi augendi causa  
 regis domum obsidere, regno expellere alios, alios arcessere  
 30 vetere quodam Alexandrini exercitus instituto consueverant.  
 Erant praeterea equitum milia duo. Inveteraverant hi 6

5 audiret *D'*: adiret *LUT'*: *om. F* 13 Achilla *cae Paul'*:  
 Achillae *DUT'*: Achilla *cei.* 18 dedidicerant *L<sup>2</sup>*: didicerant *X*  
 24 essent *r*: esset (esse *U'*) *X* 27 regum *L<sup>2</sup>*: rerum *X* 28  
 stipendii *T'*: stipendia *D'L'* 29 alios alios *E*: alios *Dβ*

C. IVLI CAESARIS

omnes compluribus Alexandriae bellis, Ptolomaeum patrem in regnum reduxerant, Bibuli filios duos interfecerant, bella cum Aegyptiis gesserant. Hunc usum rei militaris habebant.

**III** His copiis fidens Achilles paucitatemque militum Caesaris despiciens occupabat Alexandriam praeter eam oppidi par- 5  
tem quam Caesar cum militibus tenebat, primo impetu domum eius irrumpere conatus; sed Caesar dispositis per 2  
vias cohortibus impetum eius sustinuit. Eodemque tempore pugnatum est ad portum, ac longe maximam ea res 3  
attulit dimicationem. Simul enim diductis copiis pluribus 10  
viis pugnabatur et magna multitudine navis occupare hostes conabantur; quarum erant L auxilio missae ad Pompeium proelioque in Thessalia facto domum redierant, IIII-remes omnes et quinqueremes aptae instructaeque omnibus rebus ad navigandum; praeter has XXI, quae praesidi 15  
4 causa Alexandriae esse consuerant, constratae omnes; quas si occupavissent, classe Caesari erepta portum ac mare totum in sua potestate haberent, commeatu auxiliisque 5  
Caesarem prohiberent. Itaque tanta est contentione actum quanta agi debuit, cum illi celerem in ea re victoriam, hi 20  
6 salutem suam consistere viderent. Sed rem obtinuit Caesar omnisque eas navis et reliquas quae erant in navalibus incendit, quod tam late tueri parva manu non poterat, confestimque ad Pharum navibus milites exposuit.

**III2** Pharus est in insula turris magna altitudine, mirificis 25  
2 operibus exstructa; quae nomen ab insula cepit. Haec insula obiecta Alexandriae portum efficit; sed a superioribus regionibus in longitudinem passuum DCCCC in mare iactis molibus angusto itinere et ponte cum oppido coniungitur. 3  
3 In hac sunt insula domicilia Aegyptiorum et vicus oppidi 30  
magnitudine; quaeque ubique naves imprudentia aut tem-

3 Hunc] Hinc *E corr.* 5 praeter eam *Clarke*: praeterea *X*  
13 IIIIremes *Paul*: ille; e *DLFT* triremes *X* 17 Caesari *Lipsius*:  
Caesaris *X* 20 agi *β*: accidere *D* 28 regionibus *X*:  
regibus *L corr.*

## DE BELLO CIVILI LIB. III

pestate paulum suo cursu decesserunt, has more praedonum  
 diripere consuerunt. Eis autem invitis a quibus Pharus 4  
 tenetur non potest esse propter angustias navibus introitus  
 in portum. Hoc tum veritus Caesar hostibus in pugna 5  
 5 occupatis militibus[que] expositis Pharumprehendit atque  
 ibi praesidium posuit. Quibus est rebus effectum uti tuto 6  
 frumentum auxiliaque navibus ad eum supportari possent.  
 †Deauxit† enim circum omnis propinquas provincias atque  
 inde auxilia evocavit. Reliquis oppidi partibus sic est 7  
 10 pugnatum ut aequo proelio discederetur et neutri pellerentur  
 —id efficiebant angustiae loci—paucisque utrimque inter-  
 fectis Caesar loca maxime necessaria complexus noctu  
 praemunit. In eo tractu oppidi pars erat regiae exigua, in 8  
 quam ipse habitandi causa initio erat inductus, et theatrum  
 15 coniunctum domui, quod arcis tenebat locum aditusque  
 habebat ad portum et ad reliqua navalia. Has munitiones 9  
 insequentibus auxit diebus, ut pro muro obiectas haberet  
 neu dimicare invitus cogeretur. Interim filia minor Pto- 10  
 maei regis vacuum possessionem regni sperans ad Achillam  
 20 sese ex regia traiecit unaque bellum administrare coepit.  
 Sed celeriter est inter eos de principatu controversia orta, 11  
 quae res apud milites largitiones auxit; magnis enim iacturis  
 sibi quisque eorum animos conciliabat. Haec dum apud 12  
 hostis geruntur, Pothinus, nutricius pueri et procurator  
 25 regni, in parte Caesaris, cum ad Achillam nuntios mitteret  
 hortareturque ne negotio desisteret neve animo deficeret,  
 indicatis deprehensisque internuntiis a Caesare est inter-  
 factus. Haec initia belli Alexandrini fuerunt.

2 Pharus *ELT'*: Pharos *DU'* 5 militibus *T*: militibusque *crit.*  
 Pharum *T'*: Pharon *D'U'* 8 Deauxit *X*: Dimisit *Scaliger* 13  
 praemunit. In eo tractu *Hoffmann* praemunit *L'*: praemuniti  
*DT*: muniti *V* neo tratu *D*: nec tractu *β* 23 Haec...  
 fuerunt *om. L*

From Kennedy, E. C. (ed.) *Caesar Civil War 3*  
 (London 1965) 228-37 [with maps from  
 wikipedia and Grant, M. *Ancient History Atlas*  
 (London 1971)]

**CHAPTER 106**

Line 1. *cum audisset (=audivisset) . . .*, 'when he heard that Pompey had been seen at Cyprus'. Cyprus, being a small island, has a locative case.

1. 2. *eum Aegyptum . . .*, 'that he was travelling to Egypt (note this omission of *in*, rare in classical prose, though common in poetry and in later prose) because of his ties of friendship with that kingdom and the other opportunities afforded by the country'.

1. 5. *altera = alia*, 'another'.

1. 7. *navibus longis* are 'war ships'. The Rhodians who fought for Pompey in Ch. 26 but refused to admit the fleeing Pompeians in Ch. 102, ll. 28–end, have now actively joined Caesar.

1. 9. *vulneribus ex proeliis . . .*, 'disabled by wounds received in (*ex*) the battles'. Two legions would normally be about 8000 men.

1. 11. *confisus fama . . .*, 'trusting in the report of his exploits (the dative could also have been used), had not hesitated to set out with a weak force'.

1. 12. *aeque* goes with *tutum*.

1. 14. *primum . . . egrediens*, 'as soon as he landed', *lit.* while first landing.

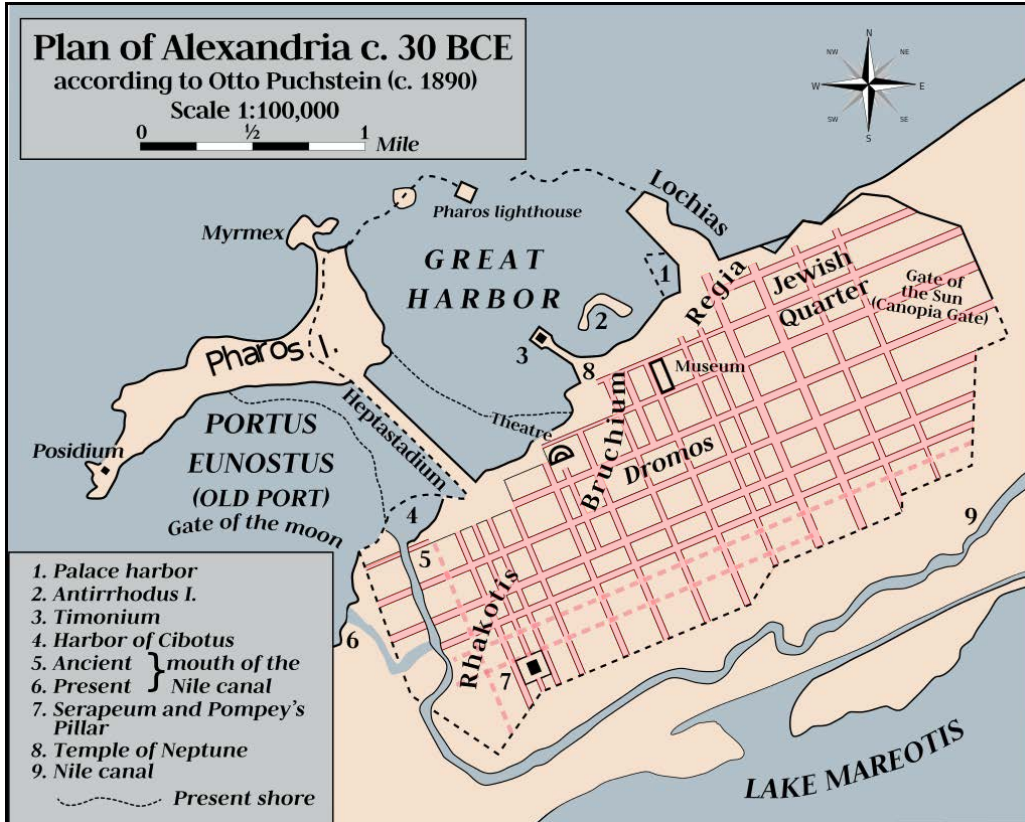
1. 16. *praesidi causa*, 'to act as a garrison'.

1. 16. *concursum ad se . . .*, 'he saw a rush being made towards him, because the fasces were being carried in front of him'.

1. 17. *anteferrentur* is subjunctive in a causal clause depending on *videt*. Note the historic present tenses followed by a pluperfect and an imperfect. The fasces were bundles of rods and axes, the symbol of office of high Roman officials. Caesar was consul that year, and so was entitled to have them.

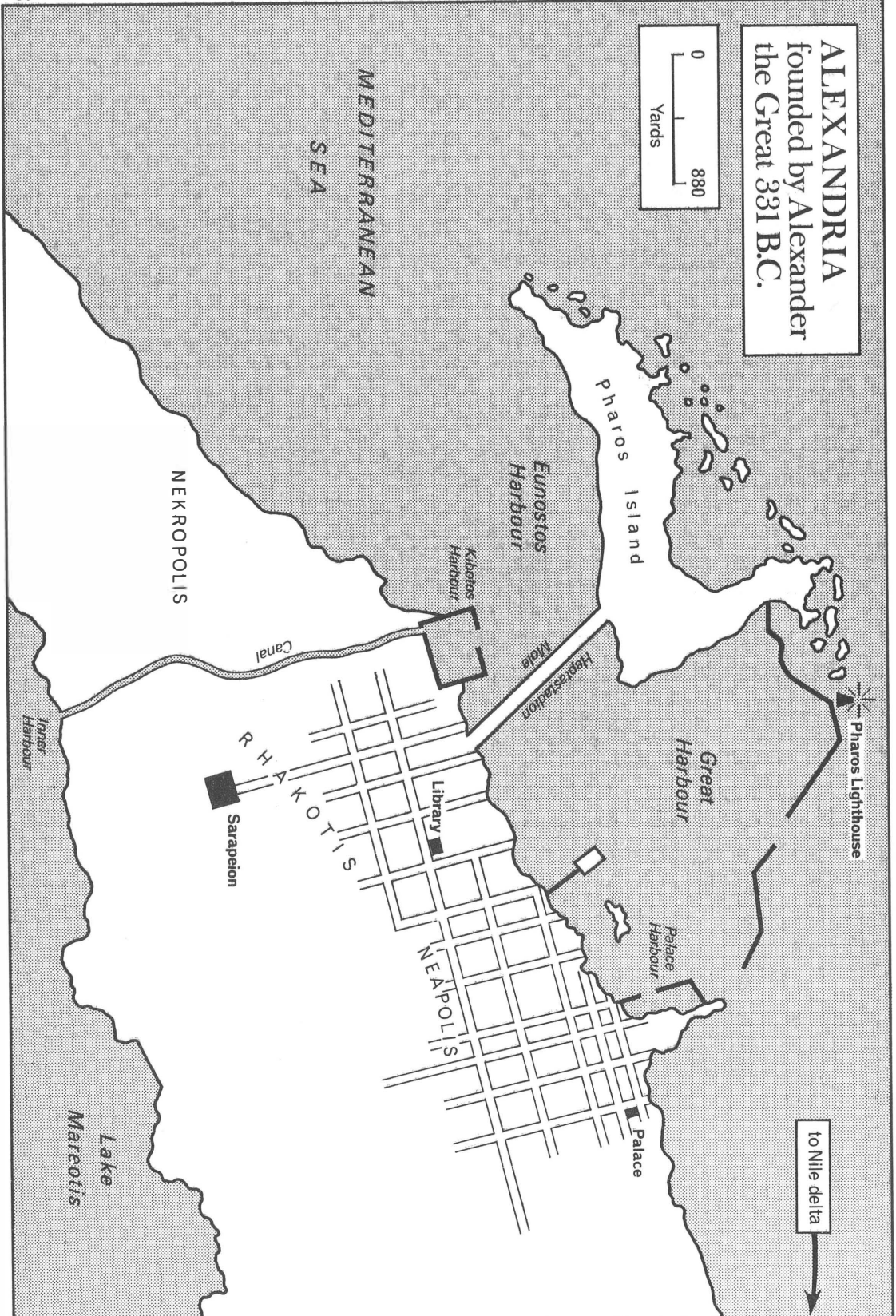
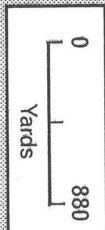
1. 17. *In hoc*, 'in this matter', i.e. his having the fasces carried before him in a foreign city.

1. 19. *crebrae . . .*, 'frequent disturbances were caused on successive days by the disorderly meetings (*concursum*) of the mob'.





**ALEXANDRIA**  
founded by Alexander  
the Great 331 B.C.



to Nile delta

## CHAPTER 107

Line 1. *Quibus rebus animadversis*, 'realizing this'.

1. 2. *quas . . . confecerat*, 'which he had made up from the Pompeian troops', who now and on previous occasions seemed quite content to change sides.

1. 3. *etesis tenebatur, qui . . .*, 'was held back by the etesian (i.e. annual north winds) winds, which are (funny) very unfavourable winds to ships (or perhaps it is masculine, "to people") sailing from Alexandria'.

1. 5. *controversias regum . . .*, 'thinking that the quarrels between the king and queen (*regum*) concerned (*pertinere ad*) both the Roman people and himself. . . . and that they came within his sphere of duty all the more (*eo magis*) because in his previous consulship (in 59 B.C., when the elder Ptolemy was declared "ally and friend of the Roman people") . . . both by law and by a decree of the senate . . .'

1. 6. *quod esset consul* is subjunctive as being part of Caesar's thoughts at the time. *quod . . . erat facta* is indicative as being a note added by him as historian.

1. 9. *ostendit sibi placere . . .*, 'he declared that his will was (*ibi* it pleased him, an impersonal verb) that . . . should disband the armies which they had, and decide their differences legally under his jurisdiction (*apud se*) instead of (*ibi* rather than) by taking up arms against each other'.

## CHAPTER 108

Line 1. *Erat in procuratione . . .*, 'a eunuch . . . his tutor, was in charge of the kingdom, on account of the youth of the boy-king'.

From Ch. 104, 1. 2, it seems that there were other regents besides Pothinus.

1. 3. *inter suos*, 'among his friends'.

## NOTES

1. 3. *regem . . . evocari*, 'that the king was being summoned to plead his cause'.

1. 5. *nactus . . .*, 'finding certain men to assist him in his scheme (objective genitive) among (*ex*) the king's friends'.

1. 5. *a Pelusio . . .*, 'from the neighbourhood of Pelusium to Alexandria'.

1. 7. *cuius . . . meminimus*, 'whom I have mentioned above', in Ch. 104, 1. 9. Note this meaning of *memini*, which usually means 'remember'.

1. 7. *omnibus copiis* is dative governed by *praefecit*.

1. 8. *Hunc inctatum . . .*, 'since this man had been urged on and puffed up by his own (i.e. Pothinus) promises and by those of the king, he informed him by means of letters and messengers what he wanted done'.

1. 10. *Ptolemaei patris*, 'of the elder Ptolemy'; i.e. the father of Cleopatra and of her brother.

1. 10. *heredes erant scripti*, 'there had been named as heirs the elder (maior) of the . . .'

1. 12. *ea quae aetate antecesserat* seems to be merely an alternative expression for *maior*.

1. 12. *Haec uti (= ut) ferent* depends on *obtestabatur*, 'in the same will he entreated . . . by (per) all the gods and by the treaties . . . that these provisions should be carried out'.

1. 13. *fecisset* is subjunctive in a relative clause in 'virtual oratio obliqua' depending on *obtestabatur*, 'which (as he said) he had made'.

1. 15. *Tabulae unae*, 'one copy'. Important documents were deposited in the treasury, which was in the temple of Saturn, but it is not clear what 'public engagements' could prevent so simple a matter as the depositing of a will.

1. 18. *apud Pompeium* is 'at Pompey's house'.

1. 18. *alterae eodem exemplo . . .*, 'the other, an exact copy (*ibi* with the same purport), which had been left and sealed at Alexandria was now produced'.

## CHAPTER 109

Line 1. *De his rebus* . . . , 'when these matters were being discussed before Caesar'; *ibi*. it was being treated about these things.

1. 1. *is maxime vellet*, 'he was very anxious to settle . . .'
1. 2. *pro communi amico* . . . , 'as a common friend and arbitrator'.
1. 3. *regnum* again means 'of the king and queen'. It was now that Caesar fell in love with Cleopatra.
1. 5. *nequamquam erant tantae* . . . , 'were by no means large enough for him to trust to them, if he had to fight . . .'
1. 6. *dimicandum* is impersonal passive, and *esset* is subjunctive in a conditional clause depending on a consecutive clause.

1. 7. *Reinquerebatur ut* . . . , 'the only course left was that he should remain where he was in the town'; *ibi*. hold himself in his position in the town; both are local ablatives without in.

1. 9. *in armis esse*, 'to remain under arms'.

1. 9. *ut ex suis* . . . , 'that he should send as envoys those of his friends who had the greatest influence and explain what his wishes were (partitive genitive)'; *ibi*. send from his friends (those) whom he had of the greatest influence, genitive of quality.

1. 12. *A quo missi*, 'being sent by him'.

1. 13. *apud patrem*, 'with' or 'over the elder Ptolemy'.

1. 16. *prisuquam audiret* . . . , 'without waiting to hear them or to find out why they had been sent'. The subjunctive is used with *prisuquam* when something is done to prevent or anticipate another action; *ibi*. 'before he could

1. 16. *cuius rei causa*, *ibi*. for the sake of what thing, i.e. 'for what purpose' or 'why'.

## NOTES

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1. 18. *occupatus per suos* . . . , 'was seized by his friends and carried off for dead'. The *pro* here is like *pro communi amico* in 1. 2.

1. 20. *regem ut* . . . *efficit*, 'took steps to get the king into his power'; note the imperfect subjunctive following a historic present.

1. 21. *magnamque regnum nomen* . . . , 'both (-que) thinking that the king's name carried great weight with (apud) his subjects, and in order that the war should appear to have been begun (susceptum) by the private schemes of a small party and of a crowd of bandits rather than by the decision of the king'. Note that *apud suos* does not refer to the subject of *efficit*, but to *regis* understood in *nomen regium* (= *nomen regis*), which is the subject of *habere*.

## CHAPTER 110

Line 1. *Erant cum Achilla* . . . , 'there were with Achilles forces of such a kind (eae) that they did not appear despicable (contemendae) either in numbers or the character of the men or their experience in warfare'.

1. 4. *Haec* (neuter agreeing with *milia*) . . . , 'these were made up of the soldiers of Gabinius (see note on Ch. 103, 1. 8), who had by now become accustomed to . . .'

1. 8. *Huc accedebant* . . . , 'to these (*ibi*. hither) were added (men) collected from the pirates . . . of the provinces of Syria and Cilicia and of the neighbouring districts'.

1. 10. *capitis damnati*, 'who had been condemned to death'; *ibi*. at the price of their heads; this is genitive of price.

1. 11. *Fugitivis omnibus* . . . , 'all our (i.e. Roman) runaway slaves had a sure refuge at Alexandria, and the certainty of their lives on condition that (ut) they gave in their names and joined the army', *ibi*. and a sure condition of life, that . . . they should be in the number of soldiers.

1. 14. *quorum si quis* . . . , 'if any of them was arrested by his master, he was rescued by the concerted action of his fellow-soldiers'.

1. 14. *prehenderetur* is subjunctive in an 'indefinite' clause ('if ever' or 'whenever'), which is usually indicative, though in later Latin the subjunctive is used, as here.

1. 15. *qui vim suorum* . . . , 'who used to defend violence done to their companions (objective genitive) as though it were (pro) a danger to themselves, since they were involved (*versabantur*) . . . '

1. 17. *deposcere* and the other infinitives depend on *consuerant* (= *consueverant*).

1. 17. *ad mortem deposcere* . . . , 'demand the execution of . . . '

1. 18. *bona*, 'the property'.

1. 18. *stipendi* . . . , 'to blockade the king's palace in order to increase their pay'.

1. 20. *vetere* . . . *instituto*, 'by some old-standing custom of the army of Alexandria'.

1. 25. *Hunc usum* . . . , 'such was the experience of warfare which they had'. For the restoration of the elder Ptolemy, see note on Ch. 103, l. 8. Nothing is known of these two sons of Bibulus (Caesar's old enemy and colleague in the consulship of 59 B.C.), nor of any internal wars 'with the Egyptians'.

#### CHAPTER 111

1. 6. *pugnatum est* . . . , 'there was fighting at the harbour, and that fact caused by far the fiercest struggle'.

1. 8. *diducis copijs* . . . , 'since the troops were divided up, there was fighting in several streets . . . '

1. 10. *quarum erant l. missae* . . . , 'of these 50 had been sent to help (dative of purpose) Pompey, and after the battle . . . , i.e. after Pharsalus'.

1. 12. *III-remes = quadriremes*, 'all being quadriremes . . . fitted and equipped with everything necessary for (ad) a voyage'.

1. 14. *praeter has* . . . 'besides these, there were 22 vessels, all of them decked, which were usually (*consuerant* = *consueverant*) at Alexandria to guard the town'.

1. 15. *quas si* . . . , 'if they had seized them, they would have had (*ibi*. would have) the harbour in their power, having deprived Caesar of his fleet (Caesari is dative of disadvantage, *ibi*. the fleet being taken away from him), and would have prevented him from getting provisions . . . '

1. 18. *tanta est contentione* . . . , 'fighting took place (*actum est*, impersonal passive) with as much eagerness as (*quanta*) was to be expected (*ibi*. as it ought to have been done) when one party (*illi*) saw that swift victory depended on the result, and the other party (*hi*) saw that their safety depended on it'.

1. 21. *rem obtinuit*, 'attained his object'.

1. 22. *reliquas*, i.e. 'the other ships'.

1. 23. *tam late tueri*, 'defend so large an area (*ibi*. so widely, *tueri* has no object) with so small a force'.

1. 24. *navibus exposuit*, 'landed some troops at Pharos from the ships'.

#### CHAPTER 112

Line 1. *Pharus est* . . . , 'Pharos is a tower of great height (ablative of quality) built on an island, a remarkable feat of engineering', *ibi*. built with marvellous works. It was built as a lighthouse, with a beacon on the top, at the N.E. end of the island, in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus, 285-247 B.C., and was connected with the mainland by a causeway. It was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient world, said to be 650 feet high.

1. 3. *Haec insula* . . . , 'this island, lying just off Alexandria, forms a harbour; but piers (*moliae*) were built

out into the sea to a length of 900 paces (1500 yards) from the higher ground (a superioribus regionibus; this was nearest the mainland), and it is connected to the town by a narrow road and a bridge'. passus=a double pace, 5 feet.

1. 7. vicus oppidi magnitudine, 'a district as large as a town'.

1. 8. quaeque = et quae, the antecedent being *has*. 'Whatever ships anywhere went a little off their course through carelessness . . . , these they were accustomed (= consueverunt) to plunder like (*ut* in the manner of) pirates'.

1. 10. Eis invitit, *ut*, those being unwilling, 'against the will of those by whom Pharos is occupied . . . ships cannot enter the harbour'.

1. 13. Note the different meanings of the ablative abscutes, 'while the enemy were engaged in fighting he landed his troops and . . . '.

1. 15. Quibus est rebus effectum uti (= ut) . . . , 'whereby it was ensured that . . . , *ut*, it was brought about that . . . '.

1. 16. Dimisit, 'he sent (messengers)'. inde, 'from them'.

1. 18. Reliquis . . . partibus, local ablative without in, 'in the other parts of the town the fighting went on in such a way (sic) that they separated on equal terms', *ut*, with an equal battle. Note the impersonal verbs.

1. 20. id efficiebant . . . , 'the enclosed space (*ut* narrowness of the place) was responsible for that'.

1. 22. complexus . . . , 'enclosed and barricaded the most important positions'.

1. 23. in quam ipse . . . , 'into which Caesar himself had been conducted at the beginning to live there'.

1. 25. quod . . . locum, 'which served as a citadel', *ut*, had the place of a citadel. aditus is accusative plural.

1. 27. ut pro muro . . . , 'to have them in front of him (obiectas) as a wall'.

1. 29. minor, 'younger'; her name was Arsinoe.

1. 29. vacuum possessionem . . . , 'hoping for the possession of the throne which was now vacant (because Ptolemy and Cleopatra were both being blockaded with Caesar), made her way (sese traiecit) . . . una is an adverb, 'together with him'.

1. 31. est goes with orta, 'a dispute for supreme control sprung up . . . , which (res can be omitted in translation) increased the bounties given to (apud) the troops, for each of them tried to win over their support (animos) by large sacrifices of money'.

1. 36. in parte Caesaris, 'in Caesar's part of the town'.

1. 37. ne negotio . . . , 'not to abandon his purpose or lose heart' (*ut*, fail in spirit).

1. 39. a Caesare goes with interfectus est, not with the ablative absolute, 'when his messengers were betrayed and arrested'.

The history of the Alexandrine War was written by someone else, perhaps by Asinius Pollio, or more probably by Aulus Hirtius, one of Caesar's officers, who wrote the last book (Book VIII) of the Gallic War.