

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES FOR CAESAR'S WARS (58–45 BCE)\*

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*Abstract:* This chronological outline of Julius Caesar's campaigns in Gaul and during the civil wars is the first of its kind in coverage and depth. Never before have the years 58–50 BCE been parsed in such detail. For an account of how the dates in that period were determined, the reader is referred to *Histos* 11 (2017) 1–74. The tables covering the years 49–45 expand and refine previously published outlines of this sort, virtually all of which rely to some extent on Colonel Eugène Stoffel's 'Tableau de Dates', first published in vol. 2 of his *Histoire de Jules César: Guerre Civile* (Paris, 1887) 421–38. A fresh analysis, taking advantage of subsequent scholarship and using modern digital maps based on a GIS interface, has made it possible to refine data and arrive at a more securely grounded reconstruction of Caesar's movements and the sequence of events in his wars and campaigns. This improved presentation of chronology gives us a better understanding of the course of history in those years by synchronising events in the field with political developments in Rome and happenings elsewhere in the Roman empire.

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*Keywords:* Caesar, Pompey, Gallic wars, Roman civil wars, Egypt, Africa, Spain, chronology

The timetables presented here significantly revise and expand previously published chronological outlines of the civil wars (49–45 BCE), while the portion treating Caesar's campaigns in Gaul (58–50 BCE) is entirely new and unique in its detail.<sup>1</sup> As explained in an earlier instalment in this journal,<sup>2</sup> owing to a fair abundance of evidence for the years 49–45 and

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<sup>1</sup> Work on drafting these tables began in January 2015 as a parergon of the Landmark edition of Caesar's *commentarii* translated and annotated by K. Raafaub (2017). The two of us felt that the narrative of the wars would greatly benefit from being set in a detailed chronological framework. The task was divided as follows: KR set about devising, from scratch, a chronology of the Gallic War, while JR undertook the task of building upon past scholarship to refine, correct, and expand existing tables for the civil wars (see n. 3). We then worked together to put our separate parts in final form and combine them into one seamless whole. We have elected to publish separately a narrative that analyses the chronology of the *Bellum Gallicum* since it breaks new ground (Raafaub–Ramsey (2017)), whereas supporting evidence for dates in the years 49–45 can, on the whole, be presented within each table.

the efforts of scholars in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century to make use of that data, a reasonably full chronology has long been established for those years.<sup>3</sup> By contrast, because there are many fewer time markers to be gleaned from written sources for the Gallic campaigns, scholars have been content until now to mark off each year and campaign into broad segments, by clusters of months, or by seasons of the year.<sup>4</sup> We, however, believe that a more finely tuned chronology can be devised, if we pay close attention to every available clue, including references within Caesar's narrative to such details as astronomical phenomena, seasons of the year, and tides on his crossings of the English Channel, and combine those indicators with careful measurements of distances and estimates of speed of movement. Thanks to modern mapping software based upon a GIS interface, which takes advantage of the scholarship that produced the *Barrington Atlas* (Talbert (2000)), we are in a better position than earlier scholars to determine distances between places in the Mediterranean world. This makes it possible to construct a calibrated timetable for each of the years of Caesar's proconsulship in Gaul. Dates in our tables printed in boldface are firmly established thanks to being attested by a text or an inscription, or being indicated by a reference to a phase of the moon or a position of the sun along its annual path between solstices, or finally, based upon a calculation taking into account a known sequence of days relative to one of our fixed dates. These dates provide secure points of reference around which to organise what goes before and afterwards. Dates printed in plain typeface, which comprise the vast majority in

A version of our findings, cast in a form designed to be accessible to the general reader, is posted to the Website for the *Landmark Caesar* as Appendix BB, 'The Chronology of Caesar's Campaigns', at [www.landmarkcaesar.com](http://www.landmarkcaesar.com).

<sup>2</sup> Raaflaub–Ramsey (2017) 1–2.

<sup>3</sup> The foundation was laid by Stoffel (1887). Other scholars of note whose work bears on the chronology of the civil wars are Schmidt (1893), Judeich (1885), Postgate (1917), Holmes (1923), and Lord (1938). A good synthesis and critique of modern scholarship may be found in Pelling (2011). Beginning with the 11th edn of Caesar's *De Bello Civili* by Kraner et al. (1906), the Berlin publisher Weidmann included a 'Zeittafel' grounded on Stoffel and covering Jan. 1, 49 to Oct. 4, 48 (367–74). The Weidmann editions of the *BAlex.* (1888) and of the *BAfr.* (1905) by Rudolf Schneider likewise offered such tables based upon Stoffel (vii–viii and 147–50, respectively). In recent years, Nicole Diouron has equipped her 1999 Budé edition of the *BHisp.* with an outline of chronology.

<sup>4</sup> E.g., Will (1992), in his 'Chronologie des Kriegen in Gallien' (105–14), the most detailed outline of the Gallic War published to date, gives under the year 58 only the following dates or rough approximations of time: 2. Märzhälfte; 28. März; nach d. 13. April; ca. Ende Juni; Sommer; vor 25. Sept. Neumond. Holmes (1911), although offering many valuable insights into the chronology of Caesar's Gallic campaigns, does not gather his conclusions into a comprehensive outline of the sort that is found in Will and in greater detail in this publication.

the tables for 58–50, are calculated to suit estimated routes, distances, and speed of movement. They are close approximations, leaving room for a correction of  $\pm$  a few days.

For details of how we arrived at estimated dates, we refer the reader to the discussion in Raaflaub–Ramsey (2017). Listed below are some basic premises that lie behind calculations reflected in our tables.

### Calendar and Julian Dates

All dates are BCE, unless indicated to the contrary. The first column in each table lists dates according to the Roman civil calendar (R), which Caesar's reform in 46 brought into harmony with the tropic (solar) year, beginning on Jan. 1, 45. The second column (unnecessary in 45, after the introduction of the Julian calendar), shows the corresponding 'astronomical' date according to the proleptic Julian calendar.<sup>5</sup> The Julian dates (Jul.) given in our tables are those based on the calculations of Holzapfel (1885), which is the system adopted by Groebe (in D-G III.774–825) and Marinone–Malaspina (2004) 298–461 in giving Julian equivalents for all dates in the years 65–43 and Mar. 70–Feb. 45, respectively.<sup>6</sup> The only significant alterations that we make are

<sup>5</sup> The proleptic Julian calendar (PJC) is a wholly artificial construct, not to be confused with the reformed Julian calendar introduced by Caesar on Jan. 1, 45 (R). The PJC takes as its fixed point of reference the year 4 CE, the year in which the Julian calendar was stabilised thanks to a correction made by the emperor Augustus, when, in 8 BCE, he put a stop to the erroneous insertion of leap days every three years, as opposed to every four (Suet. *Aug.* 31.2, with date supplied by Censorinus, *DN* 22.16). Over the course of thirty-six years, this practice had resulted in an accumulation of twelve intercalary days, instead of the correct number, nine. To correct the error, our literary sources claim that the next twelve years were allowed to pass without the insertion of an intercalary day (Plin. *HN* 18.211; Solinus 1.45–7; Macrob. *Sat.* 1.14.14). In fact, what happened was that intercalation was resumed twelve years after the error was discovered (Bennett (2004a) 165–6). The PJC provides historians with a calendar in harmony with the 'astronomical' year against which to compare dates in the Roman civil calendar. For the period of Caesar's campaigns (58–45), Julian dates are of the greatest relevance for the years 49–46, when the failure to intercalate after 52 until Caesar's reform of the calendar in 46 caused Roman calendar dates and 'astronomical' dates to drift significantly farther and farther apart, with each passing year.

<sup>6</sup> According to Holzapfel's calculations, which are defended by Brind'Amour (1983) 27–123, Jan. 1, 45 BCE (R), the first day of the reformed civil calendar, is equivalent to Jan. 2, 45 in the proleptic Julian calendar (see n. 5). Julian equivalents for Roman dates given by T. Rice Holmes, who regarded Jan. 1, 45 (R) = Jan. 1, 45 (Jul.), will be one day earlier than those offered by our tables, whereas Julian equivalents according to Bennett (2004b), who reckoned Jan. 1, 45 (R) = Dec. 31, 46 (Jul.), will be two days earlier. The calendar-conversion tables devised by the French mathematician Urbain Le Verrier, which were

the following: we regard as intercalary the years 58 and 55, not 59 and 54 as D-G and Marinone–Malaspina do. The case for 58 being intercalary is based on probability<sup>7</sup> and fortunately does not have any serious consequences for the construction of our tables. Not so the year 55. Thanks to inscriptional evidence,<sup>8</sup> we can be absolutely certain that 55 was intercalary, and so in the Roman civil calendar the year 55 was twenty-two days longer, as compared with the tables in D-G and Marinone-Malaspina, whereas 54 was correspondingly twenty-two days shorter. These not insignificant modifications to four years may now be conveniently consulted in a corrected version of Marinone–Malaspina posted on the Internet.<sup>9</sup>

### **Distances and routes of travel**

Caesar very often does not indicate the precise location of a certain event or the route he chose to reach a destination. We have used our best judgment to determine the most likely places and routes; places chosen in this way (and not on the basis of information in the text) are indicated by question marks. Distances have been calculated by means of the measuring tool in the open-source software *Antiquity-À-la-carte*,<sup>10</sup> whose accuracy we have tested by comparing results both with known distances<sup>11</sup> and with distances given by the software *Orbis*.<sup>12</sup> When estimating distances outside Roman territories, such as in free Gaul, we increase measurements taken along later Roman roads by 25 percent to compensate for the likelihood that native tracks and roads available to Caesar were not as direct or as well-paved as they were in later times, after improvements were made by Roman engineers. Since Al-

adopted by Napoleon and Stoffel, and which the *Zeittafeln* in Weidmann editions of Caesar show side by side with Julian dates according to Holzapfel, need no longer be taken into account since Le Verrier committed the error of assuming that Julius Caesar intercalated only sixty-seven days (instead of the correct number, ninety) in the year 46. See Beaujeu (1976) for a demonstration of Le Verrier's error. His omission of the twenty-three days that Caesar added in 46 after February introduces an error of that number of days in Le Verrier's tables. In addition, Le Verrier incorrectly concluded that the years 56 and 54 were intercalary.

<sup>7</sup> Lintott (1968) 192 and Kaster (2006) 394.

<sup>8</sup> *AE* 1992: 177: *Rufio / Vevei // Cn(aeo) Po(mpeio) M(arco) Li(cinio) II // sp(ectavit) Kal(endis) Int(er)calaribus*.

<sup>9</sup> See [www.tulliana.eu/ephemerides/calendario/cal07oagiuliano.htm](http://www.tulliana.eu/ephemerides/calendario/cal07oagiuliano.htm) (accessed Dec. 1, 2017).

<sup>10</sup> <http://awmc.unc.edu/wordpress/alacarte/> (accessed Dec. 1, 2017).

<sup>11</sup> Raaflaub-Ramsey (2017) 4 n. 11.

<sup>12</sup> <http://orbis.stanford.edu> (accessed Dec. 1, 2017).

pine passes between Italy and Gaul were generally not passable from early November until early May, during those seasons, Caesar was forced to travel by the coastal route. In addition, the Great St Bernard (Summus Poeninus) was not available to Caesar and his troops because it was not under Roman control despite an attempt by Caesar to secure it by military action in Sept.–Nov. 57 (*BGall.* 3.1–6).

For maps (including campaign maps and battle diagrams) we refer the reader to the rich collection in Raaflaub (2017).

### **Place names**

In most territories covered by the *Gallic War* (particularly in independent Gaul), Roman towns did not yet exist. We thus use the names given by Caesar, those of modern cities, or those of their (post-Caesarian) Roman predecessors (for example, Lugdunum (Lyon)).

### **Speed**

Drawing upon a large body of evidence, we base our calculations on the following averages.<sup>13</sup>

#### *Marching:*

25 km (16 mi) a day = a standard day's march for legions; in the absence of urgency, a rest day was allowed approximately every five days on unhurried marches.

30–40 km (19–25 mi) a day = a forced march.

50 km (31 mi) a day in exceptional cases of extreme urgency, over a brief period.

20 km (12 mi) a day = a march impeded by obstacles, a heavy baggage train, or interference by the enemy.

#### *Mounted troops:*

60–80 km (37–50 mi) a day for great distances

80–100 km (50–62 mi) a day in grave emergencies, over a short span of a few days

#### *Messengers:*

80–90 km (50–56 mi) in a single day<sup>14</sup>

<sup>13</sup> For a discussion of the evidence on which this table is grounded, see Raaflaub–Ramsey (2017) 5–11.

70–80 km (44–50 mi) over several days  
 60–70 km (37–44 mi) on lengthy trips

*Caesar travelling with a small escort*<sup>15</sup>

50–60 km (31–37 mi) a day at an unhurried pace  
 80–90 km (50–56 mi) a day in haste  
 120 km (75 mi) a day in exceptional cases

### **Time needed to prepare a siege or accept the surrender of a town**

On average, two days may be allowed to prepare a simple siege and two days to accept the surrender of a town, including the handing over of hostages and arms and the resupply of the army before moving on.

### **Abbreviations**

- AUC *Ab urbe condita*, ‘from the founding of the city’ (assumed to be in 753 BCE)
- Cic. (in citing letters of Cicero, the number in parentheses identifies them according to their order in the Loeb edition by Shackleton Bailey: e.g., *Fam.* 1.9(20).9)
- D-G Drumann, W. and P. Groebe (1906) *Geschichte Roms* (see bibliography)
- Jul. Julian (dates according to the proleptic Julian calendar: see n. 5)
- km kilometer
- mi English mile
- MRR Broughton, T. R. S. (1951–86) *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic* (see bibliography)
- Plut. (references to the *Lives* are given by section number in the Loeb ed., not Teubner)
- R Roman (dates according to the Roman civil calendar), e.g., Jan. 1, 45 (R)
- R mi Roman mile (= 1.48 km = .9196 mi)
- RR Raaflaub–Ramsey (2017)

<sup>14</sup> When exigency demanded it, a speed of c. 120 km/75 mi per day could be maintained over a very brief span of days (e.g., travel between Rome and Ravenna (c. 360 km/218 mi) in three days (Caes. *BCiv.* 1.3.6; App. *BCiv.* 2.32; *SHA Max.* 25.2).

<sup>15</sup> Raaflaub–Ramsey (2017) 6–7.

**Bellum Gallicum: Book 1 (61–58 BCE)**

ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR	JULIAN DATE	EVENT
61 BCE		The Helvetii decide to emigrate to southwestern Gaul (1.2).
60–59 BCE		The Helvetii prepare for their trek (1.3–4).
<b>696 AUC</b> <b>58 BCE</b>		
Jan.–mid-Mar.		Caesar assumes his proconsular <i>imperium</i> and remains with a small military force near Rome, outside the <i>pomerium</i> (Cic. <i>Red. Sen.</i> 32; <i>Sest.</i> 40–1; <i>Har. Resp.</i> 47). He delivers speeches in the Senate over the course of 3 days, defending his consular <i>acta</i> , against attacks by two praetors (Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 23.1; <i>ORF</i> 121.VIII). Clodius brings him before a <i>contio</i> to question him about Cicero's role in executing the Catilinarians in 63 (Plut. <i>Cic.</i> 30.4; Dio 38.17.1).
Early spring		The Helvetii burn their towns and villages and make their final preparations to march through the Roman province (1.5). They set Mar. 28 as the date for their people to gather at the Rhone, which formed the boundary of Roman territory (1.6.4).
Mar. 15	Mar. 12	After Clodius drove Cicero into exile (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 14.9) and upon learning of the Helvetians' plans, Caesar hastens from Rome to Genava (mod. Geneva) in Transalpine Gaul (1.7.1). According to Plutarch ( <i>Caes.</i> 17.4), Caesar reached the Rhone on the 8th day. By the coastal route, the distance to the mouth of the Rhone at Arelate (mod. Arles) was c. 878 km/546 mi, so over the course of 7.5 days, Caesar travelled at a daily av. speed of 117 km/73 mi (see RR 6 n. 26). At that rate, Caesar could have covered the remaining c. 360 km/224 mi to Genava in 3 days and arrived c. Mar. 26 after breaking his journey for 1 day to arrange for the levy of troops (1.7.2).
Mar. 27	Mar. 24	Upon hearing of Caesar's arrival, the Helvetii request passage through the Roman province (1.7.3). Caesar stalls by setting Apr. 13 (1.7.6) as the date for his reply to their request. In the meantime he fortifies the banks of the Rhone to prevent the Helvetii from crossing against his will (1.8.1–2).
<b>Mar. 28</b>	<b>Mar. 25</b>	Date set by the Helvetii for their people to gather at the Rhone, near Genava (1.6.4). This is one of only two calendar dates given in all of books 1–7.
<b>Apr. 13</b>	<b>Apr. 10</b>	On this date (1.7.6), Caesar rejects the petition of the Helvetii to enter Roman territory (1.8.3). This is the second and last calendar date given in books 1–7 (cf. preceding entry). In subsequent days Caesar suppresses Helvetian attempts to cross the Rhone (1.8.4).

Apr. 26, 58 BCE	Apr. 23	The Helvetii, having gained permission of the Sequani to migrate through their territory, begin their trek (1.9).
Apr. 26–June 8	Apr. 23–June 4	Caesar dashes to Cisalpine Gaul to lead 5 legions across the Alps to the Transalpine province: 2 newly enrolled and 3 summoned from Aquileia (1.10.3–5). The legions from Aquileia (alerted by a fast messenger departing from Genava on c. Apr. 26 and arriving on May 10 (RR 13)) leave on May 11, pick up the 2 new legions on the way, and reach Ocelum at the entrance to the Mt. Genève Pass on May 21 (covering 510 km/319 mi on good roads, without a baggage train, in 11 days (at 50 km per day including a rest day)). From there to the territory of the Vocontii they need 7 days (1.10.5) and another 7 to the confluence of Rhone and Arar (Saône), covering c. 350 km/218 mi at the same speed. Including 2 more rest days and one more day into the territory of the Segusiavi (1.10.5), the entire march from Aquileia consumes at least 28 days.
June 8	June 4	Caesar crosses into independent Gaul with 6 legions: the 5 brought from south of the Alps (1.10.3–5) + 1 previously operating near Genava (1.8).
June 10	June 6	Caesar massacres the Tigurini (1 of the 4 Helvetian tribes) east of the Arar (Saône: 1.12), then builds a bridge (1.13.1).
June 11	June 7	Caesar crosses the Arar River (1.13.1) and holds an unsuccessful parley with the Helvetian leader Divico (1.13.2–14.7).
June 12–26	June 8–22	The Helvetii continue their march; Caesar follows them, skirmishing intermittently, for 15 days (1.15.1–5).
June 26	June 22	Caesar holds an emergency meeting with Aeduan leaders when supplies run short (1.16.4–1.20).
June 27	June 23	A surprise attack on the camp of the Helvetii fails because of faulty intelligence (1.21–2).
June 28	June 24	A decisive battle with the Helvetii takes place near Bibracte; despite heavy losses, the Romans win (1.24–26.4).
June 29–July 3	June 25–28	The surviving Helvetii march north for 3+ days. Caesar needs 3 days to bury the dead and care for the wounded, which keeps him from pursuing the Helvetii immediately (1.26.5–6).
July 3	June 28	Caesar sets out in pursuit of the fleeing Helvetii (1.26.6).
July 6–16	July 1–11	Caesar accepts the surrender of the Helvetii, sends them back to their country, and deals with the aftermath of his campaign (1.27–9), then spends 3 days returning to Bibracte (?) where, most likely, he has left his wounded soldiers. Gallic leaders arrive to congratulate Caesar and ask permission to hold a meeting (1.30).
July 17	July 12	At Bibracte (?), Gallic leaders appeal to Caesar to curb Ariovistus; Caesar decides that his intervention is needed (1.31–3).



July 19–Aug. 20, 58 BCE	July 14–Aug. 15	Two rounds of diplomatic exchanges ensue between Caesar and Ariovistus (1.34–6), who perhaps is in the area of later Argentorate (mod. Strasbourg), c. 400 km/249 mi (c. 500 km/310 mi, augmented) from Bibracte. Travelling at an average speed of c.70 km/44 mi per day, and spending 1 day for rest and deliberation at the end of each leg, the two embassies consume 33 days.
Aug. 21	Aug. 16	Caesar sets out from Bibracte (?) (1.37.4–5).
Aug. 25	Aug. 20	On the 5th day after setting out (covering the c. 210 km/132 mi in 3 days of accelerated marches (40 km/25 mi each) + 2 more days at even greater speed), Caesar reaches Vesontio (mod. Besançon) (1.38.1, 7).
Aug. 29	Aug. 24	Caesar leaves Vesontio after a stay of c. 4–5 (?) days (1.41.4).
Sept. 6	Aug. 30	After 6+ days of forced marches, Caesar is within 24 R mi of Ariovistus (1.41.5), probably in the area of modern Belfort (RR 16).
Sept. 13	Sept. 6	After further negotiations, and having moved closer, Caesar and Ariovistus meet, but the meeting is broken off (1.43–6).
Sept. 14	Sept. 7	Ariovistus requests a second meeting (1.47) and moves his camp to 6 R mi from Caesar's (1.48.1).
Sept. 15	Sept. 8	Ariovistus establishes his camp 2 R mi W of Caesar's camp (1.48.2).
Sept. 15–19	Sept. 8–12	Caesar offers battle each day, but Ariovistus declines; cavalry skirmishes (1.48.3–7).
Sept. 20	Sept. 13	Caesar establishes a second, smaller camp W of Ariovistus (1.49).
Sept. 21	Sept. 14	Caesar offers battle; Ariovistus declines and attacks the smaller camp (1.50).
Sept. 22	Sept. 15	Caesar decisively defeats Ariovistus (1.51–3). A terminus ante is furnished by the New Moon of Sept. 25/Sept. 18, Jul. (1.50.5); see RR 17.
Sept. 27	Sept. 20	Caesar leads his troops into winter quarters among the Sequani (1.54.2), then leaves for Cisalpine Gaul (1.54.3).

### ***Bellum Gallicum: Book 2 (57 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>697 AUC 57 BCE</b>		
Mid-June	Early June	Caesar arrives at troops' winter quarters near Vesontio (2.2.2) and organises his campaign.

End of June, 57 BCE	Mid-June	Anticipating an attack by the Belgae, Caesar departs for their territory (2.2.6).
Mid-July	Late June	Caesar arrives at the Matrona (Marne) River, after 15 days of marching (2.2.6), accepts the submission of the Remi (2.3), and gathers information about the Belgae and their preparations, perhaps progressing in 2 days to the Remi's capital, Durocortorum (mod. Reims), c. 50 km/31 mi (c. 63 km/39 mi, augmented) distant.
July 21	July 5	After spending c. 2 days at Durocortorum (?) and learning about the approach of the Belgae's army, Caesar hurries to the Axona (mod. Aisne) River, a mere 18 km/11 mi away, crosses it, and establishes his camp (2.5.4).
July 23–24	July 7–8	Bibrax, 8 R mi N of the Axona River, is attacked by the Belgae and relieved by Caesar (2.6–7).
July 26	July 10	The Belgae encamp c. 2 R mi from Caesar (2.7.3, 9.1). Stalemate and skirmishes for several days (2.8.1–9.2)
Aug. 2	July 17	Battle at the Axona River: the Belgae are defeated (2.9.4–10.3).
Aug. 3	July 18	Caesar's troops pursue and massacre the fleeing Belgae (2.11.2–6).
Aug. 4	July 19	Caesar reaches Noviodunum of the Suessiones (near mod. Soissons), covering c. 50 km/31 mi (62.5 km/39 mi, augmented) along the valley of the Axona in one day's forced march, and attacks but fails to capture the town (2.12.1–2).
Aug. 5	July 20	Caesar fortifies a camp, builds siege equipment (2.12.3).
Aug. 8	July 23	Caesar accepts the surrender of the Suessiones at Noviodunum (2.13.1).
Aug. 10	July 25	Caesar marches against the Bellovaci at Bratuspantium (perhaps Caesaromagus (mod. Beauvais)), c. 105 km/65 mi (131 km/82 mi, augmented) distant, reaching it in 5 days (2.13.1).
Aug. 15	July 30	Caesar accepts the surrender of the Bellovaci at Bratuspantium (2.13.2–15.2).
Aug. 17	Aug. 1	Caesar leaves for the territory of the Ambiani (2.15.2), covering the distance of c. 55 km/34 mi (69 km/43 mi, augmented) to their capital, Samarobriva (mod. Amiens) (?) in 3 days.
Aug. 20	Aug. 4	Caesar accepts the surrender of the Ambiani at Samarobriva (?) (2.15.2).

Aug. 22–29, 57 BCE	Aug. 6–13	Caesar leaves Samarobriva (?) for the territory of the Nervii (2.16.1), marching c. 70 km/44 mi in 3 days before reaching Nervian territory (c. 15 km/9 mi before Camaracum (mod. Cambrai)), and 67 km/42 mi in 3 more days (2.16.1) from there through Nervian territory to Bagacum (mod. Bavay), with 1 rest day, before turning south for 10 R mi and reaching his camp site above the Sabis (mod. Sambre) River, somewhere beyond which, he has been told, the Nervii are waiting (2.16.1–2). For the site, see RR 20–1.
Aug. 29	Aug. 13	Battle at the Sabis River, defeat of the Nervii (2.19–27).
Sept. 1–3	Aug. 14–16	Caesar presumably needs 3 days to bury the dead, care for the wounded, and accept the submission of the surviving Nervii (2.28).
Sept. 4	Aug. 17	Caesar sends P. Crassus to secure the submission of maritime (Armorican) nations living along the Atlantic Ocean (2.34), and departs in pursuit of the Atuatuci (2.29).
Sept. 9	Aug. 22	Caesar arrives at the town of the Atuatuci (location still debated but presumably not too far from the confluence of Sabis (mod. Sambre) and Mosa (mod. Meuse), c. 100 km/62 mi (augmented) from Bagacum (Bavay) and thus reached from the battle site in 5–6 days). He begins the siege (2.30).
Late Sept.– early Oct.	Mid-Sept.	Caesar enters the town of the Atuatuci after its failure to honour the terms of its surrender and enslaves the population (2.31–3); Crassus reports the submission of the maritime nations (2.34).
1st half of Oct.	2nd half of Sept.	The troops are brought to their winter quarters (2.35.3).
Mid- to late Oct.	1st half of Oct.	Caesar sends his report to the Senate and departs for Cisalpine Gaul (2.35.3).
Late Nov.	November	The Senate decrees a <i>supplicatio</i> of 15 days in honour of Caesar's victories (2.35.4).

### ***Bellum Gallicum: Book 3 (57–56 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>697 AUC 57 BCE</b>		
Late Sept./ early Oct.	Mid-Sept.	Caesar's legate Ser. Sulpicius Galba departs with the 12th legion from the town of the Atuatuci (3.1.1).
Nov. 6	Oct. 18	Galba and the 12th legion arrive at Octodurus (mod. Martigny) in the upper Rhone valley, allowing 32 days of marching and 5 of rest to cover 650 km/404 mi (810 km/508 mi, augmented) at an av. speed of c. 24 km/15 mi per day.

Nov. 7–13	Oct. 19–24	Galba battles tribes in vicinity of the entrance to the Summus Poeninus (mod. Great St. Bernard Pass) (3.1.4).
Nov. 23	Nov. 3	The enemy attacks Galba's camp and is routed by his legion (3.2–3.6.3).
Late Nov.	Mid-Nov.	Galba withdraws to Transalpine Gaul, to winter in the territory of the Allobroges (3.6.5).
<b>698 AUC 56 BCE</b>		
Winter–spring	Winter–spring	Receiving reports of resistance, even rebellion, among the newly subjected Armorican nations (3.7–8), Caesar orders his legate P. Crassus to prepare a fleet in the Liger (mod. Loire) River (3.9.1).
Apr. 13	Mar. 20	Caesar meets with M. Crassus at Ravenna to renew their political alliance (Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 1.9(20).9).
Apr. 18	Mar. 25	Caesar meets with Pompey at Lucca to renew their political alliance (Cic. loc. cit.).
June 4	May 10	Caesar sets out from Cisalpine Gaul (3.9.2). See RR 24–6.
June 29	June 4	Caesar joins his army, perhaps at the town of the Namnetes (mod. Nantes), allowing 26 days (including at least 3 rest days) for the journey with a cavalry escort from Ravenna via Ocelum and the Mt. Genève Pass to Valentia (mod. Valence), Lugdunum (mod. Lyon), Avaricum (mod. Bourges), Caesarodunum (mod. Tours), covering c. 1,710 km/1,063 mi (augmented for the part outside the Roman provinces; c. 285 km/180 mi through mountains) at an average speed of 80 km/50 mi per day (60 km/37 mi over the Alpine passes).
<b>Three Roughly Simultaneous Campaigns</b>		
<b>1. Caesar's War against the Veneti and their Allies (3.9.3–3.16)</b>		
July 8	June 12	Caesar begins an unsuccessful campaign by land along the south coast of mod. Brittany (3.11.5–14.1).
Late Sept.	Late Aug.	Caesar's fleet arrives and the Veneti are crushed (3.14.2–3.16).
<b>2. Sabinus' War against the Venelli and their Allies (3.17–19)</b>		
July 8	June 12	Caesar's legate Q. Titurius Sabinus sets out, perhaps from the town of the Namnetes (mod. Nantes).
July 22	June 26	Sabinus arrives in the territory of the Venelli in mod. Normandy (3.17.1), having covered c. 265 km/165 mi (330 km/207 mi, augmented) in 2 weeks, including 2 rest days.
Late Sept.	Late Aug.	An enemy attack on Sabinus' camp fails; the enemy are overwhelmed (3.18–19).
<b>3. Crassus' War against the Aquitani (3.20–7)</b>		
July 8	June 12	Caesar's legate P. Licinius Crassus departs, perhaps from the town of the Namnetes (Nantes).

Aug. 7, 56 BCE	July 12	Crassus arrives, probably at Tolosa (mod. Toulouse), on the border of Aquitania, the staging point for his campaign (3.20.1), allowing 31 days (including 4 days of rest) for his journey of 540 km/336 mi (675 km/422 mi, augmented).
Aug. 17	July 22	Crassus crosses the Garumna (mod. Garonne) River and begins the invasion of Aquitania (3.20.2).
Aug. 24	July 29	Crassus' troops are attacked near Sotium (3.20.3–21.2).
Aug. 25	July 30	Crassus tries to take Sotium (mod. Sos) but fails (3.21.2).
Sept. 4	Aug. 7	Sotium surrenders after a siege of c. 1 week (3.21.3–3.22).
Sept. 6	Aug. 9	Crassus moves to the SW, against the Vocates, Tarusates, and a coalition of Aquitanian nations supported by Spanish commanders and troops (3.23.1–6).
Late Sept.	Late Aug.	Crassus attacks the enemy camp and achieves a decisive victory (3.23.7–26.6). Most Aquitani surrender (3.27.1).
<b>Caesar's End-of-Year Campaign</b>		
October	Sept.	Caesar conducts an inconclusive campaign against the Morini (3.28–29.2).
Late Oct.	Late Sept.	P. Crassus rejoins Caesar in the region between the Liger (mod. Loire) and Sequana (mod. Seine) rivers.
Early Nov.	Early Oct.	Caesar places his troops in winter quarters (3.29.3).
Dec. 56– Jan. 55 BCE	Nov.–Dec.	Caesar sends troops on furlough to Rome to ensure the election of Pompey and Crassus to the consulships of 55 (Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 51.4; <i>Crass.</i> 14.6; Dio 39.31.2).

### ***Bellum Gallicum: Book 4 (55 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>699 AUC 55 BCE</b>		
Winter/early spring	Winter/early spring	Caesar is alarmed by the report of a massive invasion of Gaul by the German Usipetes and Tencteri (4.1.1–2, 4.4.1–5.1).
Apr. 19	Apr. 7	Caesar leaves Ravenna, 'earlier than usual' (4.6.1), too early to use any Alpine pass. The distance from Ravenna through the Po Valley to the coast at modern Genua, along the coast to the Rhone and up to the site of Lugdunum (Lyon) is c. 1,120 km/696 mi), from there to Samarobriva (mod. Amiens) c. 575 km/357 mi (720 km/450 mi, augmented), to be covered with a body-guard of cavalry at an average of 80 km/50 mi per day in 25 days, of which 2 were days of rest.
May 15	May 2	Caesar joins his army (4.6.2), perhaps at Samarobriva.

May 18–19, 55 BCE	May 5–6	Caesar meets with the leaders of Gallic nations, perhaps at Samarobriua (4.6.5).
May 29	May 16	Having assembled supplies and cavalry, Caesar starts his march to the Rhine (4.7.1).
June 19	June 6	Having advanced c. 465 km/289 mi (augmented) toward the Rhine (near mod. Cologne) in 21 days (including 3 rest days), Caesar meets German envoys (4.7.2) and refuses their request that he not advance for 3 days (4.7.3–9.3).
June 22	June 9	German envoys meet again with Caesar, who in 3 days has advanced c. 75 km/47 mi along the Rhine toward the south and is now only 12 R mi from the Germans' camp (4.11.1); he grants a one-day truce, but the German cavalry attacks and defeats Caesar's (4.11–12).
June 23	June 10	Caesar detains German envoys, attacks the German camp, defeats and massacres the Germans (4.13–14), and pursues them to the confluence of the Mosella (mod. Moselle) and Rhine, where most of them perish (4.15.1–2). <sup>16</sup> He returns to his camp (4.15.3).
June 24–29	June 11–16	Caesar decides to cross the Rhine, moves to a site nearby, where the bridge is to be built, and has his army prepare the bridge's construction (4.16.1–17.2).
July 1	June 17	The construction of the bridge over the Rhine begins and is completed in 10 days (4.17–18.1).
July 11	June 27	Caesar crosses the Rhine and spends 18 days in German territory (4.18.2–19.4).
July 29	July 15	Having achieved his purpose, Caesar returns to Gaul, dismantles the bridge, and gets ready for the return march (4.19.4).
Aug. 1	July 18	Having decided to undertake an exploratory expedition to Britain, Caesar departs from the Rhine (4.20), covering the longer distance to the Channel coast (c. 110 km/68 mi (140 km/87 mi, augmented) beyond Samarobriua) in 7 more days (including an additional rest day) than on the way out (hence in 32 days). C. Volusenus is sent with a single warship to reconnoiter the coast of Britain (4.21.1–2).
Sept. 3	Aug. 18	Caesar arrives at the port of assembly in the territory of the Morini (probably Portus Itius (mod. Boulogne)).

<sup>16</sup> The MSS of Caesar give the name of the river as Mosa (mod. Meuse), rather than Mosella. For a discussion and justification of the location of this massacre near mod. Koblenz, see RR 31–2.

Sept. 4–7, 55 BCE	Aug. 19–22	Caesar spends a few days in Portus Itius, receives envoys from British nations, accepts the submission of the Morini, prepares the expedition, and sends a large force under Sabinus and Cotta against the Menapii (4.21.3–22.6).
<b>Sept. 8</b>	<b>Aug. 23</b>	Caesar sets sail, crosses the Channel, and lands in Britain, despite fierce native resistance (4.23–6).
<b>Sept. 9</b>	<b>Aug. 24</b>	The Britons submit (4.27).
<b>Sept. 15</b>	<b>Aug. 30</b>	Owing to a storm, Caesar’s cavalry fails to land (4.28). <sup>17</sup>
<b>Night of Sept. 15–16</b>	<b>Night of Aug. 30–31</b>	The storm and a spring tide at full moon combine to inflict severe damage on the fleet (4.29).
<b>Sept. 16</b>	<b>Aug. 31</b>	The Britons resume their resistance (4.30).
Sept. 22	Sept. 6	Caesar’s 7th legion is attacked but saved by Caesar’s intervention (4.32, 34.1–3).
Sept. 28	Sept. 12	Caesar defeats the Britons in a battle, in front of his camp (4.35).
Sept. 29	Sept. 13	The Britons submit again (4.36.1).
Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Shortly before the Fall Equinox ( <b>Oct. 13/Sept. 26, Jul.</b> ), Caesar sails back to his port of embarkation on the Continent (probably Portus Itius (mod. Boulogne)) (4.36.2–3). Troops on 2 transports blown off course are attacked by Morini (4.36.4–37.4).
Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Labienus is sent on a punitive expedition; the Morini surrender soon thereafter (4.38.1–2).
Early Oct.	Mid-Sept.	Sabinus and Cotta return from their expedition against the Menapii (4.38.3).
Mid-Oct.	Late Sept.	Caesar settles his troops in winter quarters among the Belgae (4.38.4).
End of Oct.	Mid-Oct.	The Senate in Rome decrees a <i>supplicatio</i> of 20 days in honour of Caesar’s victories (4.38.5).

<sup>17</sup> Based on tidal evidence (see RR 35–6), we emend ‘iiii’ to ‘viii’ at 4.28.1 so that the text reads *post diem octavum*, i.e. 8 days (by inclusive reckoning) after Caesar’s landing on Sept. 8.

**Bellum Gallicum: Book 5 (54 BCE)**

ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR	JULIAN DATE	EVENT
<b>700 AUC 54 BCE</b>		
Early Jan.	Mid-Dec., 55BCE	Caesar, having ordered his legions to build ships, departs for Cisalpine Gaul (5.1.1).
Early Feb.	Mid-Jan.	Caesar arrives in Cisalpine Gaul and attends to the judicial circuits (5.1.1, 5).
Late Mar.–Apr.	Mar.	Caesar moves to the province of Illyricum, deals with security issues, and holds assizes (5.1.5–2.1).
Mid-May	Mid-Apr.	Caesar returns to Cisalpine Gaul and Ravenna (5.2.1).
May 20 or 21	Apr. 27 or 28	Caesar departs from Ravenna to join his army north of the Alps (5.2.1).
May 24	May 1	Travelling with a light escort at c. 80 km/50 mi per day, Caesar requires 5 days to cover the c. 360 km/224 mi from Ravenna to the locale c. 50 km/31 mi N of Placentia (mod. Piacenza), where he joins his new legate, Q. Cicero (Cic. <i>Q. Fr.</i> 2.14(18).1); for details, see RR 37–8.
June 5	May 13	Having continued at the same speed from that meeting point on the shortest available route through the Alps (probably the Little St. Bernard Pass) to Lugdunum (mod. Lyon), covering c. 450 km/280 mi in 6 days, and from there to the closest winter camp in the territory of the Meldi on the lower Matrona (mod. Marne) River, covering c. 450 km/280 mi (565 km/350 mi, augmented) in another 7 days, Caesar begins an inspection tour of his army and the ships built over the winter (5.2.2–3).
June 13	May 21	Having completed a tour of the winter camps in roughly 8 days, Caesar arrives at the place (perhaps Samarobriua (mod. Amiens)), where 4 legions and 800 cavalry have been ordered to assemble.
June 14	May 22	Caesar leaves Samarobriua (?) for a meeting with leaders of the Treveri (5.2.4), probably just beyond the Mosa (mod. Meuse) River, with lightly equipped troops, covering c. 235 km/146 mi (290 km/180 mi, augmented) in 6 days, at an average of 50 km/31 mi per day, stays there for 3 days to consolidate affairs, and returns via Samarobriua (?) to Portus Itius in 9 days, including a rest day (5.3.1–5.1; for the distance, see entry of Aug. 1, 55).
July 2	June 8	Caesar arrives at Portus Itius (mod. Boulogne) and finds everything ready for the expedition to Britain (5.5.1–3).
July 3–25	June 9–July 1	Adverse winds prevent the fleet's sailing for approx. 25 days (5.7.3); see RR 42.



July 26, 54 BCE	July 2	Caesar embarks his army, but the sudden flight of the Aeduan chieftain Dumnorix further delays departure. Dumnorix is hunted down and killed (5.6.1–7.9).
July 28	July 4	Caesar sets sail from Portus Itius towards sunset (5.8.2).
July 29	July 5	Caesar lands successfully on the coast of Britain at about noon (5.8.5) and builds a camp (5.9.1). <sup>18</sup>
July 30	July 6	Caesar makes a foray into the interior, leaving camp soon after midnight on the night of July 29/30 (5.9).
July 30/31	July 6/7	A storm during the night of the new moon causes heavy damage to the fleet (5.10.2–3).
July 31	July 7	Caesar returns to the coast to inspect the damage (5.11.1).
July 31–Aug. 9	July 7–16	The army works day and night over the course of 10 days to repair the ships (5.11.5–6).
Aug. 2	July 9	Latest date for the dispatch of Q. Cicero's first letter written from Britain to his brother Marcus in Rome in order for it to be received before the end of Aug. (the 29th), after 27 days of travel (Cic. <i>Q. Fr.</i> 2.16(20).4).
<b>Aug. 10</b>	<b>July 17</b>	Letter dispatched by Q. Cicero from Britain (Cic. <i>Q. Fr.</i> 3.1(21).13).
Aug. 10– Sept. 25	July 17– Aug. 30	Caesar campaigns against Cassivellaunus, commander-in-chief of an alliance of Britons, and eventually achieves his submission (5.11.7–9; 5.15–22), then returns to the fleet.
Aug. 11	July 18	Three legions under Trebonius win a decisive victory (5.17).
<b>Sept. 1</b>	<b>Aug. 6</b>	Caesar dispatches a letter to M. Cicero from the British coast, mentioning that Quintus is not present ( <i>Q. Fr.</i> 3.1(21).25). Possibly Caesar returned briefly to his naval camp to ward off an impending enemy attack (5.22.1–3).
<b>Sept. 25</b>	<b>Aug. 30</b>	Letters dispatched by Caesar and Q. Cicero from the British coast, announcing their imminent return to the continent (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 4.18(92).5).
Sept. 29	Sept. 3	After waiting in vain for additional ships, Caesar sails back to Portus Itius, before the fall equinox on <b>Oct. 23 (Sept. 26, Jul.)</b> (5.22.4–23.5).
Oct. 3–4	Sept. 6–7	Caesar meets in Samarobriua with Gallic leaders and organises the distribution of winter camps (5.24.1).
Oct. 7–21	Sept. 10–24	Legions move into the regions of their winter camps (5.24.2–5). The most distant, among the Eburones, c. 250 km/155 mi (315 km/195 mi, augmented) from Samarobriua, would have been reached in c. 2 weeks.

<sup>18</sup> For a detailed justification of this and the subsequent dates, see RR 39–41.

Oct. 15, 54 BCE	Sept. 18	Troubles among the Carnutes cause Caesar to move one legion into their territory (5.25.1–4).
Oct. 22–28	Sept. 25–Oct. 1	Approximately one week devoted to fortifying the camps.
Oct. 31	Oct. 4	Having received success reports from all winter quarters, Caesar intends to leave for Cisalpine Gaul (5.24.8, 25.5). He probably never does so.
Nov. 4–5	Oct. 8–9	Approximately 2 weeks after the legions have reached their winter camps, the Eburones under king Ambiorix attack the camp of Sabinus and Cotta, trick them into leaving the camp, and destroy the entire army of 15 cohorts in an ambush (5.26–37).
Nov. 7	Oct. 11	Ambiorix arrives among the Nervii and stirs them into revolt (5.38).
Nov. 14–Dec. 4	Oct. 18–Nov. 6	The Nervii and their allies attack Q, Cicero's winter camp and begin a siege that lasts for almost 3 weeks (5.39–45).
Nov. 22–24	Oct. 26–28	A messenger sent by Q, Cicero finally slips through the enemy lines and reaches Caesar at Samarobriua (5.45).
Nov. 25–29	Oct. 29–Nov. 2	In forced marches, Caesar reaches the area of Cicero's camp (5.46–48.3), covering c. 180–200 km/112–24 mi (200–220 km/125–38 mi, augmented) from Samarobriua in 4.5 days.
Dec. 2–4	Nov. 4–6	The Nervii abandon the siege and turn against Caesar, who tricks them into fighting on unfavourable ground and gains an overwhelming victory (5.49–51).
Dec. 4–5	Nov. 6–7	Caesar reaches Cicero's camp and praises the legion and its officers (5.52). Indutiomarus and the Treveri call off a planned attack on Labienus' camp (5.53.2).
Mid-Dec.	Mid-Nov.	Caesar returns to Samarobriua with Cicero and his legion; he stations 3 legions in winter quarters around that town (5.53.3).
<b>701 AUC</b> <b>53 BCE                      54/53 BCE</b>		
Jan.–Feb.	Dec.–Jan.	Caesar stays with his army, dealing with the constant threat of new insurrections (5.53.4–54). Labienus thwarts an attack on his camp by the Treveri; in the ensuing battle, the Treveri's leader Indutiomarus is killed (5.55–8).

***Bellum Gallicum: Book 6 (53 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>701 AUC 53 BCE</b>		
Jan.–Mar. 53	Winter 54/53	Caesar levies 2 legions and borrows 1 from Pompey (6.1).
Mar.–Apr.	Late Feb.–Mar.	Caesar conducts a surprise raid into the territory of the Nervii (6.3.1–3).
May 8–9	Apr. 4–5	Caesar convenes a meeting of Gallic leaders, probably at Samarobriua (mod. Amiens) (6.3.4).
May 16	Apr. 12	Caesar reconvenes at Lutetia (mod. Paris) the meeting with Gallic leaders begun roughly a week earlier (6.3.4–6), having travelled the distance of c. 125 km/78 mi (155 km/98 mi, augmented) in 6 days.
May 17–19	Apr. 13–15	Caesar immediately launches a campaign against the Senones, reaching their capital Agedincum (110 km/68 mi away) in 2 days of forced marches, and receives their submission (6.3.6–4.4).
May 22	Apr. 18	Caesar receives the submission of the Carnutes, dismisses the meeting of Gallic leaders, and orders up Gallic cavalry (6.4.5).
June 1	Apr. 28	Caesar sends 2 legions with the army's entire baggage train from Samarobriua (?) to join Labienus (6.5.6) in the territory of the Remi, close to the border of the Treveri (5.24.3). Moving at 20 km/12 mi per day, they require 16 days (including 2 rest days) to cover c. 225 km/140 mi (280 km/175 mi, augmented). Caesar himself departs for the territory of the Menapii (6.5.6), consuming some 16 days of long marches (40 km/25 mi per day, including 2 rest days) to cover c. 435 km/270 mi (545 km/340 mi, augmented).
June 27	May 24	Labienus defeats the Treveri and accepts their submission (6.7–8).
July 1–2	May 27–28	Caesar accepts the surrender of the Menapii (6.6.1–3) and receives news of Labienus' victory over the Treveri (6.8.7–9; see RR 50–1), which obviates his plans to proceed against them. Caesar decides to cross the Rhine again (6.9.1–2).
July 23	June 18	Labienus, receiving Caesar's orders on c. July 4 and setting out c. July 6, marches c. 270 km/168 mi (340 km/210 mi, augmented) in 17 days across the territory of the Treveri to meet Caesar on the Rhine near modern Koblenz. Caesar and his unencumbered legions cover the c. 320 km/199 mi (400 km/250 mi, augmented) from the territory of the Menapii to the designated place for the rendezvous in less time.

Late July– early Sept., 53 BCE	Late June– late July	Caesar again builds a bridge across the Rhine, plans a campaign against the Suebi, but decides against it and returns to Gaul (6.9–10, 29).
Early Sept.	Early Aug.	Caesar begins his campaign of reprisal against Ambiorix. His cavalry surprises Ambiorix in his hiding place but fails to apprehend him. Caesar crosses the Ardennes Forest in search of Ambiorix (6.30–1), a distance of c. 180 km/112 mi (225 km/140 mi, augmented).
Sept. 22	Aug. 16	Caesar leaves the baggage train, with 1 legion, at Atuatuca under Q. Cicero's command and divides the army into 3 task forces (6.32.3–6).
Sept. 24–Oct. 1	Aug. 18–24	The task forces scour areas to the north and west, searching unsuccessfully for Ambiorix (6.33–4).
Oct. 1	Aug. 24	The date set for Caesar's return to the camp at Atuatuca. Raiders from the German Sugambri almost capture the camp and cause the loss of 2 cohorts (6.35–41). Caesar's cavalry returns during the night.
Oct. 2–late Oct.	Aug. 25–mid- Sept.	Caesar returns, holds an assembly with the legion at Atuatuca (6.42), then resumes his campaign, devastating the territory of the Eburones (6.43).
Late Oct.	2nd half of Sept.	Caesar marches his army to Durocortorum (mod. Reims) (6.44.1).
Early Nov.	Late Sept.	Caesar holds a meeting of Gallic leaders and passes judgment on ringleaders of the uprisings in the spring (6.44.1–2).
Late Nov.– mid- Dec.	2nd half of Oct. –early Nov.	The legions are settled in winter quarters; Caesar leaves for Cisalpine Gaul (6.44.3).

### ***Bellum Gallicum: Book 7 (52 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>702 AUC 52 BCE</b>	<b>53 BCE</b>	
Jan. 11	Dec. 1	Caesar arrives in Cisalpine Gaul shortly before the murder of Clodius (7.1.1).
<b>Jan. 18</b>	<b>Dec. 8</b>	Murder of Clodius near Rome (7.1.1; Asc. 31C).
<b>Jan. 19</b>	<b>Dec. 9</b>	Riot at Clodius' funeral; the mob burns the Senate-house (Asc. 33C).
Jan. 21	Dec. 11	Caesar at Ravenna learns of the turmoil in Rome (7.1.1).
Feb. 1	Dec. 20	The Senate passes the <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> (SCU) and authorises Pompey to levy troops to restore order (Asc. 34C).

Feb. 5, 52 BCE	Dec. 24, 53 BCE	Caesar begins levying troops soon after learning of the Senate's emergency decree (7.1.1).
Feb. 9	Dec. 28	News of the turmoil in Rome reaches Gaul and triggers or accelerates plans for an uprising and meetings to launch a revolt (7.1.2–2.2).
<b>52 BCE</b>		
Feb. 21	Jan. 9	Outbreak of the rebellion with a massacre of Romans at Cenabum (7.3), followed by the uprising of Vercingetorix among the Arverni and his attack on the Bituriges (7.4–5).
Intercal. 14	Jan. 26	Cicero meets with Caesar at Ravenna and agrees to win the support of the plebeian tribune M. Caelius for Caesar's future consular candidacy in absence ( <i>Att.</i> 7.1(124).4).
Intercal. 17	Jan. 29	Caesar in Ravenna learns of the massacre of Romans at Cenabum (news delivered by a messenger dispatched approx. 19 days earlier from Agedincum on Feb. 23 = Jan. 11, Jul.).
Intercal. 20	Feb. 1	News reaches Rome of the massacre of Romans at Cenabum.
<b>Intercal. 24</b>	<b>Feb. 5</b>	Pompey elected sole consul ( <i>Asc.</i> 36C).
Intercal. 27	Feb. 8	Caesar learns of Pompey's election.
Mar. 1	Feb. 9	Caesar leaves Ravenna for Narbo Martius (mod. Narbonne) in Transalpine Gaul (7.7.3). Travelling with a light escort and along the coastal road via Arelate (mod. Arles), he covers c. 1,030 km/645 mi in 13 days.
Mar. 13	Feb. 21	Caesar arrives at Narbo Martius and organises the defence of the Province (7.7.3–5, 7.8.1), then marches with available troops to a place suited for launching an invasion of Arvernian territory, perhaps Alba Helviorum (near mod. Alba-la-Romaine), covering c. 235 km/147 mi in 6 days.
Mar. 25	Mar. 5	Caesar crosses the Cevennes mountains in winter conditions and pillages Arvernian territory (7.8.2–3). After only 2 days, he himself returns to Alba and reaches Vienna (mod. Vienne), c. 130 km/81 mi away, in 2 days (7.9.1–3; c. 3 weeks are spent on this expedition).
Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Caesar leaves Vienna with cavalry, travels day and night (7.9.4).
Apr. 18	Mar. 29	Covering in 4 days c. 245 km/153 mi (300 km/186 mi, augmented for the c. 210 km/131 mi lying outside the Province), Caesar arrives in the winter quarters of 2 legions in the territory of the Lingones (7.9.4–5), perhaps around Andematunnum (mod. Langres).

Apr. 29, 52 BCE	Apr. 9	Caesar unites his army at Agedincum (mod. Sens; c. 205 km/127 mi (255 km/160 mi, augmented) from Andematunnum; c. 260 km/162 mi (325 km/203 mi, augmented) from the most distant camp at the borders of the Treveri). He leaves the baggage train at Agedincum, protected by 2 legions (7.9.5, 10.4).
May 2	Apr. 11	Caesar leaves Agedincum, arrives at Vellaunodunum on the next day, and builds a circumvallation over the course of 2 days (7.11.1).
May 6	Apr. 15	Caesar accepts the surrender of Vellaunodunum (7.11.2).
May 9	Apr. 18	Caesar reaches Cenabum in 2 days, captures, and plunders the town on the third (7.11.5–9).
May 14	Apr. 23	Noviodunum of the Bituriges (c. 45 km/28 mi (56 km/35 mi, augmented) away and reached in 2 days) surrenders, resumes resistance when Vercingetorix' cavalry appears, and surrenders again when Caesar's cavalry prevails (7.12.2–13.2).
May 17	Apr. 26	The Roman army, covering c. 90 km/56 mi (112 km/70 mi, augmented) in 3 days, reaches Avaricum (7.13.3) and begins a long and difficult siege (7.17–28).
June 15	May 25	Avaricum is taken (7.27–8). Caesar stays at Avaricum for a few days to let his army recover (7.32.1).
June 22–27	June 1–6	Caesar travels to Decetia (c. 95 km/59 mi (120 km/74 mi, augmented) away), mediates in a conflict among Aeduan leaders (7.32.2–34.1), and returns to Avaricum on the 6th day.
June 28	June 7	Labienus departs for a campaign against the Senones and Parisii, Caesar against Gergovia (7.34.2–3).
July 10	June 18	Caesar, after first reaching the Elaver (mod. Allier) River (c. 55 km/34 mi (70 km/43 mi, augmented) away) in 2 days and crossing it by deception after 4 more days (7.35), covers the remaining distance to Gergovia in 5 days (7.36.1).
Late July–Aug.	Late June–July	Labienus campaigns in the area between Metiosedum (mod. Melun) and Lutetia (mod. Paris) (7.57–9).
July	June	Aeduan leaders conspire to bring their nation into the war (7.37–8).
Aug. 8	July 17	Caesar's failed action against Gergovia causes 700 casualties (7.44–51).
Aug. 11	July 20	Caesar leaves Gergovia (7.53).
Aug. 19 or 20	July 28 or 29	Labienus defeats the enemy in a battle near Lutetia (mod. Paris), then returns to Agedincum (mod. Sens) and picks up the baggage train and guard (7.60–2).
Aug. 27	Aug. 5	Caesar and Labienus meet near Agedincum (7.62.10).
2nd half of Aug. –Sept.	Late July–Aug.	Vercingetorix reasserts his leadership and prepares comprehensively for a new round of the war (7.63–4).

Mid- to late Sept., 52 BCE	Late Aug.	Vercingetorix' cavalry attacks Caesar's marching column but is defeated (7.66.2–67.7). Vercingetorix withdraws into Alesia (7.68). Caesar follows and begins constructing a circumvallation (7.69).
Late Sept.	Early Sept.	Cavalry battle at Alesia; Vercingetorix is again defeated (7.70).
Oct. 5	Sept. 10	Vercingetorix evacuates his cavalry, calls for a general mobilisation of Gaul (7.71).
Oct. to early Nov.	Sept. to early Oct.	Caesar completes a double ring of fortifications and obstacles (7.72–4). The Gauls assemble a huge relief army (7.75–6).
Nov. 6	Oct. 12	The defenders have used up most supplies and eject the Mandubii (the native inhabitants) from Alesia (7.77–8).
Nov. 7	Oct. 13	The relief army arrives (7.79).
Nov. 8	Oct. 14	The Gauls lose a cavalry battle at Alesia (7.80).
Nov. 9–10	Oct. 15–16	A Gallic night attack against Caesar's outer fortifications falters in the obstacle fields (7.81–2).
Nov. 12	Oct. 18	Final battle about Alesia; attacks from the outside and inside bring Caesar's army to the brink of defeat, but in the end it prevails. The Gauls suffer disastrous losses; the survivors of their army flee to their various nations (7.83–8).
Nov. 13	Oct. 19	Vercingetorix hands himself over to Caesar; most defenders of Alesia are distributed to Roman soldiers as war booty (7.89).
Mid-Nov.	Second half of Oct.	Caesar marches into Aeduan territory, accepts the surrender of Aeduans and Arvernians, and returns 20,000 captives to them (7.90.1–3).
Late Nov.	End of Oct.	Roman troops settle into their winter quarters. Caesar decides to spend the winter at Bibracte (7.90.4–7).
Dec.	Nov.	The Senate in Rome decrees a <i>supplicatio</i> of 20 days in recognition of Caesar's victories (7.90.8).

### ***Bellum Gallicum: Book 8 (51–50 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>702 AUC 52 BCE</b>		
<b>Dec. 29</b>	<b>Dec. 3</b>	Caesar launches a surprise campaign of deterrence against the Bituriges (8.2.1–3.5). The date, given at 8.2.1, is the only one specified in book 8.

<b>703 AUC 51 BCE</b>		
<b>Feb. 10</b>	<b>Jan. 11</b>	Caesar returns to Bibracte on the 40th day after setting out (8.4.1).
<b>Feb. 28</b>	<b>Jan. 29</b>	After spending 18 days at Bibracte, Caesar leads another winter campaign against the Carnutes and, at its conclusion, stations 2 legions at Cenabum (8.5.1–6.1).
Mar. 31	Mar. 1	Caesar returns to Bibracte.
Apr. 21	Mar. 22	Caesar assembles 4 legions against the Bellovaci (8.6.3–4).
Late Apr.– early June	Late Mar.– early May	Campaign against the Bellovaci, ending with their defeat and surrender (8.8–23).
June 10	May 10	Caesar leaves for the territory of the Eburones, devastates it (8.24.4–8.25), then sends Labienus into the territory of the Treveri (8.25.1–2). C. Fabius is sent off to campaign along the Atlantic coast (8.24.2) and to support Caninius Rebilus who has been stationed in the south; they both respond to a call for help by Duratius of the Pictones at Lemonum (mod. Poitiers) (8.26–27.1). Covering c. 335 km/208 mi (420 km/260 mi, augmented) in c. 12 days, Caninius arrives first and brings Duratius temporary relief.
Late June	Late May	Fabius, marching c. 330 km/205 mi (415 km/258 mi, augmented) from the area of the war against the Bellovaci to the bridge over the Liger (mod. Loire), probably at Caesarodunum (mod. Tours), defeats Dumnacus of the Andes (8.27–9), relieves Duratius, then accepts the submission of the Carnutes and Armorican nations (8.31).
July 1	May 30	Caninius Rebilus takes up the pursuit of Drappes, Lucterius, and their band of survivors to prevent them from invading the province of Transalpine Gaul (8.30).
Early July	Early June	Drappes and Lucterius occupy Uxellodunum, gain the townspeople's support, and plan to bring in additional supplies (8.32).
July 10	June 8	Having covered 290 km/180 mi (365 km/227 mi, augmented) in 10 days, Rebilus arrives at Uxellodunum and begins construction of a circumvallation (8.33).
2nd half of July	2nd half of June	Rebilus thwarts the enemies' plans to resupply Uxellodunum, destroys their supply base, then completes the circumvallation (8.34–37.2).
Late July– early Aug.	Late June– early July	Fabius joins Rebilus (8.37.3); Caesar follows (8.38–9), after stationing Antonius with 15 cohorts in the territory of the Bellovaci (8.38.1).
August	July	Caesar's army builds a ramp and high tower and digs tunnels to cut off the water supply of Uxellodunum (8.40–3).
End of Aug.	End of July	Uxellodunum capitulates (8.43.5); the defenders are punished severely to deter revolt by others (8.44.1).



August?, 51 BCE	July?	Labienus defeats the Treveri in a cavalry battle and forces their leaders to submit (8.45).
Early Sept.	Early Aug.	Caesar considers Gaul entirely defeated and subdued (8.46.1).
September	August	Caesar enters Aquitania, receives envoys and hostages from all nations (8.46.2).
October	September	The legions march to their winter quarters in five strategically chosen locations (8.46.3–4), while Caesar makes the judicial circuit in Transalpine Gaul, rewards those who have served him faithfully, then returns to the Belgae to spend the winter at Nemetocenna (mod. Arras) (8.46.5–6).
<b>704 AUC 50 BCE</b>		
Jan.–June	late Nov. 51– May 50	Caesar undertakes diplomatic efforts to establish positive relations with the subjected Gallic nations (8.49).
Apr. 15	Mar. 6	A Senate decree orders Pompey and Caesar to send one legion each to Italy for an impending war against the Parthians (8.54.1). <sup>19</sup> Pompey offers the legion he had earlier lent Caesar (6.1.2–4). Caesar sends 2 legions to Italy and stations a third in Cisalpine Gaul (8.54.2–3).
July 16	June 4	Caesar leaves Nemetocenna and hurries to Cisalpine Gaul to support the candidacy of M. Antonius for the augurate (8.50.1).
July 26–27	June 14–15	Before Caesar reaches Cisalpine Gaul, he learns of Antonius' election as augur on c. July 17 (8.50.3).
August	End of June– 1st half of July	Caesar canvasses the townships of Cisalpine Gaul for support for his prospective consular candidacy in 49 (8.50.4–51).
1st half of Sept.	Late July	Caesar returns to Nemetocenna (8.52.1).
Mid-Oct.	Early Sept.	Caesar conducts in the territory of the Treveri a formal review of all legions (8.52.1), then relocates some legionary camps as circumstances dictate (8.52.2).
Late Oct.– early Nov.	Mid-Sept.	Caesar rearranges the distribution of his legions, stationing four under C. Trebonius among the Belgae and four under C. Fabius among the Aedui (8.54.4).
Mid-Nov.– Dec. 8	Early Oct.– Oct. 23	Caesar returns to Ravenna, arriving by c. Dec. 7 at the latest (8.55.1). He is informed that the consul Marcellus had ordered the two Caesarian legions (originally designated for a war against the Parthians) to be handed over to Pompey on c. Dec. 2 (8.55.1). He sends orders on Dec. 8 to 2 legions stationed among the Aedui to join him in Cisalpine Gaul (9.7.8; see entries below on Dec. 8, 50 and Feb. 8 and 17, 49).

<sup>19</sup> For a justification for assigning this date, see RR 65–7.

**Bellum Civile: Book 1 (49 BCE)**

ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR	JULIAN DATE	EVENT
<b>704 AUC 50 BCE</b>		
Dec. 8	Oct. 23	Caesar summons the 8th and 12th legions from their winter quarters among the Aedui (1.7.8–8.1), perhaps at Matisco, allowing 15 days (Dec. 8–22) for a fast messenger to cover c. 1,175 km/730 mi from Ravenna, at an average speed of 80 km/50 mi per day, and assuming the departure of the 12th legion on Dec. 23 (see Feb. 8). Caesar orders C. Fabius to move from Matisco to Narbo (1.37.1) with his 2 remaining legions, to which 1 is added from C. Trebonius' 4, while Trebonius moves from among the Belgae to Matisco with his 3 remaining legions.
<b>Dec. 21</b>	<b>Nov. 5</b>	At a public meeting ( <i>contio</i> ), the tribune M. Antonius viciously attacks Pompey (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 7.8.(131).5, giving the date).
Dec. 24	Nov. 8	Curio visits Caesar at Ravenna, leaving Rome on the day after Antonius' speech on Dec. 21 and taking c. 3 days to travel c. 350 km/218 mi (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.32; cf. Caes. <i>BCiv.</i> 1.3.6).
Dec. 27	Nov. 11	Curio sets out before dawn from Ravenna so as to arrive in Rome in time for the Senate meeting on Jan. 1.
<b>705 AUC 49 BCE</b>		
	<b>50 BCE</b>	
<b>Jan. 1–2</b>	<b>Nov. 14–15</b>	Caesar's dispatch (brought from Ravenna by Curio (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.32; Dio 41.1.1)) is read in the Senate (1.1.1). The consuls refuse to have Caesar's proposals discussed. The plebeian tribunes M. Antonius and Q. Cassius veto the Senate's adoption of Scipio's motion calling for Caesar to dismiss his army by a certain date (1.1.2–2.7).
<b>Jan. 3–4</b>	<b>Nov. 16–17</b>	Days reserved for assembly meetings on which the Senate does not meet (1.5.4); Pompey meets the senators outside the city, urging them to take decisive action against Caesar (1.3.1).
<b>Jan. 5–7</b>	<b>Nov. 18–20</b>	Second period of deliberation by the Senate (1.3.4–5.4).
<b>Jan. 7</b>	<b>Nov. 20</b>	The Senate passes the <i>senatus consultum ultimum</i> (SCU) (1.5.2–4). (This is the first of only 2 precise dates given by Caesar in <i>The Civil War</i> (cf. <i>BCiv.</i> 3.6.1, Jan. 4, 48 BCE)).
<b>Night of Jan. 7/8</b>	<b>Night of Nov. 20/21</b>	Two plebeian tribunes, M. Antonius and Q. Cassius (1.5.5), together with M. Caelius Rufus (Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 8.17(156).1) and C. Curio ( <i>Fam.</i> 16.11(143).2) flee from Rome to Ariminum (mod. Rimini), where they arrive on Jan. 10 or 11 (covering the c. 300 km/186 mi in either 3 or 4 days) and meet with Caesar on Jan. 12.

Jan. 8 and following days, 49 BCE	Nov. 21 and following days, 50 BCE	Third period of deliberation by the Senate, outside the <i>pomerium</i> so that Pompey can attend. Decisions are made concerning the appointment of provincial governors and preparations for war (1.6).
Jan. 10–11	Nov. 23–24	After receiving, on Jan. 10, news of the passing of the emergency decree on the 7th (3 days for a fast courier to cover the c. 350 km/218 mi to Ravenna), Caesar holds an army assembly (1.7), then sets out on Jan. 11 for Ariminum with the 13th legion (1.8.1). He needs 1 day (Jan. 11) to cover the c. 40 km/25 mi from Ravenna to the border of his province and crosses the Rubicon River at night (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 32; Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 31.2–32).
Jan. 12	Nov. 25	Caesar occupies Ariminum, where he meets with the two plebeian tribunes (1.8.1), and Pisaurum (1.11.4).
Jan. 13	Nov. 26	Fanum occupied (1.11.4).
Jan. 14	Nov. 27	Ancona occupied (1.11.4), c. 50 km/31 mi) S of Fanum. News of the occupation of Ariminum arrives in Rome (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 33; cf. App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.36), allowing 3 days for a fast courier to cover c. 300 km/186 mi.
Jan. 15	Nov. 28	Arretium occupied by Antonius with 5 cohorts (1.11.4).
Jan. 16	Nov. 29	L. Caesar and L. Roscius arrive at Ariminum, bringing Caesar a message from Pompey (1.8.2, 4): 4 days needed to cover c. 300 km/186 mi from Rome to Ariminum at an average speed of 75 km/47 mi per day, so departure c. Jan. 13.
<b>Jan. 17</b>	<b>Nov. 30</b>	Pompey leaves Rome to join his legions in Apulia (1.14.3); date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.10(177).2, 4.
<b>Jan. 18</b>	<b>Dec. 1</b>	News of Caesar's advance causes the consuls and many members of the Senate favouring Pompey to flee Rome to Capua (1.14.1–4). Date is given as the day following Pompey's departure (1.14.3), which is known to be the 17th. Cicero is among those leaving Rome (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 7.10(133), 7.11(134).4).
Jan. 20	Dec. 3	Caesar sends Curio to occupy Iguvium with 3 cohorts (1.12.1).
<b>Jan. 23</b>	<b>Dec. 6</b>	L. Caesar and L. Roscius bring Caesar's peace proposals to Pompey and the consuls at Teanum in Campania (according to Caesar (1.10.1), at Capua; date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 7.14(138).1): 6+ days needed to cover c. 475 km/295 mi from Ariminum at an average speed of 75 km/47 mi per day, so departure c. Jan. 17.
<b>Jan. 25</b>	<b>Dec. 8</b>	The consuls submit Caesar's proposals to the senators assembled at Capua (1.10.1; date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 7.15(139).2).

Feb. 3, 49 BCE	Dec. 15, 50 BCE	L. Caesar and L. Roscius bring to Caesar at Ariminum the reply of the consuls and Pompey (1.10.2–11.3): 7 days needed to cover c. 500 km/310 mi from Capua at an average speed of 75 km/47 mi per day, so departure Jan. 26, as soon as the senators' decision on Jan. 25 was reduced to writing. See Cic. <i>Att.</i> 7.15(139).2–3, 7.16(140).1–2, 7.17(141).2. Caesar rejects the counterproposals (1.11.1–3).
Feb. 4	Dec. 16	Caesar sets out from Ariminum for Auximum (1.12.3), c. 110 km/68 mi to SW.
Feb. 6	Dec. 18	Caesar takes possession of Auximum (1.13.5), then sets out from Auximum for Firmum (c. 60 km/37 mi to SW) at speed (1.15.1).
Feb. 8	Dec. 20	Caesar gains possession of Firmum (1.16.1), where he is joined by the 12th legion, while P. Lentulus Spinther evacuates Asculum to the S (1.15.3). The arrival date of the 12th legion makes it possible to estimate c. Dec. 23, 50, as the date of its departure from its winter quarters among the Aedui in Gaul (see entry above for Dec. 8, 50): 37 days of fast march averaging 35 km/22 mi per day + 7 days of rest, to cover c. 1,285 km/798 mi down the Saône and Rhone valleys to Arelate (mod. Arles), along the coastal road to Genua (the mountain passes being unpassable in Dec.) and from there to Ariminum and on to Firmum.
Feb. 9	Dec. 21	Caesar sets out from Firmum for Asculum (1.15.3), c. 65 km/40 mi to the SW. L. Domitius Ahenobarbus is expected to withdraw his forces from Corfinium on this date and join Pompey (date given by Pompey's letter in Cic. <i>Att.</i> 8.11A(161A)).
Feb. 10	Dec. 22	Caesar arrives at Asculum and remains there for 1 day (1.16.1).
Feb. 12	Dec. 24	Caesar hastens from Asculum to Corfinium (1.16.1), c. 140 km/87 mi) to the S, requiring c. 4 days of marching at an average speed of 35 km/22 mi per day.
<b>Feb. 15</b>	<b>Dec. 27</b>	Caesar reaches Corfinium with the 12th and 13th legions (1.16.2), 7 days before he takes possession of the town (1.23.5) on Feb. 21. (For the date, see below under Feb. 21.)
Feb. 16	Dec. 28	Domitius urgently requests Pompey to come to his aid (1.17.1). Sulmo near Corfinium is occupied by Antonius with 5 cohorts of the 13th legion (1.18.2).
<b>Feb. 17</b>	<b>Dec. 29</b>	The 8th legion + 22 cohorts of recruits and 300 cavalry join Caesar at Corfinium on day 3 of his stay (1.18.5). The legion's arrival date makes it possible to estimate c. Dec. 27 (just 4 days later than the 12th legion (see Feb. 8)) as date of its departure from Matisco in the territory of the Aedui in Gaul: 41 days of fast march averaging 35 km/22 mi per day + 8 days of rest, to cover c. 1,425 km/886 mi.

Feb. 19, 49 BCE	Dec. 31, 50 BCE	Pompey's refusal to bring aid reaches Corfinium (1.18.6), allowing 4 days for the round trip to Luceria of c. 400 km/249 mi by a fast messenger setting out on Feb. 16.
<b>Feb. 19</b>	<b>Dec. 31</b>	Pompey at Luceria learns of the impending capitulation of Corfinium and leaves for Canusium (1.24.1). The date of departure is given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 8.9a(160).2.
<b>49 BCE</b>		
<b>Feb. 20</b>	<b>Jan. 1</b>	Pompey is at Canusium (1.24.1). The date is established by the preceding and following entries. The speed of his travel over the c. 80 km/50 mi) from Luceria indicates that Pompey was travelling apart from the 14 cohorts that he had with him at Luceria (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 8.12A(162A).1, 8.12C(162C).2) and now sent on to Brundisium (mod. Brindisi).
<b>Feb. 21</b>	<b>Jan. 2</b>	Caesar occupies Corfinium on the 7th day after his arrival and dismisses the senators and equestrians who fall into his hands (1.23.1–4). He integrates Domitius' troops into his own army (1.23.5) and sends them to Sicily under Asinius Pollio's command (1.25.1; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.40). He departs the same day for Brundisium, completing a march of c. 20 km/12 mi (1.23.5). Pompey sets out at dawn from Canusium for Brundisium. The date for both departures is given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 8.14(164).1; cf. 9.1(167).1.
<b>Feb. 25</b>	<b>Jan. 6</b>	Pompey arrives in Brundisium (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.10(177).8 identifies Mar. 1 as Pompey's fifth day in Brundisium).
<b>Mar. 1</b>	<b>Jan. 10</b>	Caesar spends the night at Arpi, a town lying roughly half way between Corfinium and Brundisium. Date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.3(170).2.
<b>Mar. 4</b>	<b>Jan. 13</b>	The consuls sail from Brundisium for Dyrrachium (1.25.2), with 30 cohorts (Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 62.2); date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.6(172).3.
<b>Mar. 9</b>	<b>Jan. 18</b>	Caesar arrives at Brundisium by midday with 6 legions (1.25.1; date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.13A(181A).1, quoting a dispatch of Caesar). The distance covered from Corfinium (c. 460 km/285 mi) in 16 1/2 days (including 2 days of rest, leaving on afternoon of Feb. 21) translates into an average speed of c. 32 km/20 mi per day. Caesar begins to block the harbour's exit (1.25.2–27.1).
<b>Mar. 17</b>	<b>Jan. 26</b>	Pompey sails from Brundisium at nightfall (1.28.3), with 20 cohorts (1.25.2), on day 9 of Caesar's stay at Brundisium (1.27.1–2). Date given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.15(183).6 = 15a(184) (same day as Battle of Munda in 45, as noted by Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 56.3, cf. Oros. 6.16.8). Caesar becomes master of Italy in 60 days (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 35.2), a rounding of 63 by inclusive reckoning (Jan. 12–Mar. 17).

<b>Mar. 18, 49 BCE</b>	<b>Jan. 27</b>	Caesar enters Brundisium (1.28.3–4). Unable to pursue Pompey because no ships are available, he decides to confront the Pompeian army in Spain first (1.29.1–30.1) and leaves for Rome (1.32.1), with the aim of arriving before Apr. 1; both dates are supplied by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.15(183).6 = 15a(184). To allow his soldiers some rest, he temporarily quarters them in Brundisium and nearby towns (1.32.1): Tarentum and Spoletum (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.15(183).1) and Hydrus (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.40).
<b>Mar. 25–27</b>	<b>Feb. 3–5</b>	Caesar's progress from Brundisium through Beneventum (Mar. 25), Capua (Mar. 26), Sinuessa (Mar. 27) is mentioned with dates by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.15.6/15a(184); Caesar thus covered c. 383 km/239 mi from Brundisium to Sinuessa, leaving in the afternoon of Mar. 19, in 8+ days at an average speed of 45–50 km/28–31 mi per day.
<b>Mar. 28</b>	<b>Feb. 6</b>	Caesar visits Cicero at Formiae (attested by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 9.18(187)), travelling c. 30 km/19 mi in 1 day.
Mar. 31	Feb. 9	Caesar arrives at Rome (1.32.1), covering a distance of c. 130 km/80 mi from Formiae in 3 days at an average speed of 43 km/27 mi per day.
<b>Apr. 1–3</b>	<b>Feb. 10–12</b>	Caesar meets with the Senate (1.32.2), convened by the plebeian tribunes M. Antonius and Q. Cassius (Dio 41.15.2), for 3 days (1.33.3) outside the <i>pomerium</i> . The date of Apr. 1 is given by Cicero ( <i>Att.</i> 9.17(186).1). The plebeian tribune L. Metellus tries to hinder Caesar (1.33.3), blocking access to the treasury (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 35.2–4).
Apr. 6	Feb. 15	Caesar departs from Rome for Spain (1.33.4), after spending c. 6–7 days in Rome (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 10.8(199).6), leaving the praetor M. Lepidus in charge of Rome and the plebeian tribune M. Antonius in charge of Italy (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.41). He issues marching orders for Spain to the 3 veteran legions stationed around Brundisium (see entry of June 21).
Apr. 19	Feb. 23	Caesar arrives at Massilia (mod. Marseille) (1.34.1), covering c. 840 km/522 mi) by the coastal route in c. 14 days at c. 60 km/38 mi per day. (The date was worked out by Schmidt (1893) 176, on the basis of news of resistance at Massilia in Cic. <i>Att.</i> 10.12a(204).3 (May 6)). Caesar was still on route on Apr. 16 ( <i>Att.</i> 10.8B(199B)).
Apr. 21	Mar. 1	Upon learning that Massilia has chosen Pompey's side (1.34–6), Caesar orders 12 warships to be built at Arelate (mod. Arles) and sends orders to Trebonius to move his 3 legions to Massilia (1.36.4–5); see entry of Dec. 8, 50.
Apr. 22	Mar. 2	Curio embarks for Sicily (1.30.5).
<b>Apr. 23</b>	<b>Mar. 3</b>	Cato leaves Sicily (1.30.5) after Asinius Pollio arrives in Sicily as Caesar's representative with troops from Corfinium (see entry of Feb. 21). Cato sails to Corcyra and goes on to join Pompey (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.40). The date of Cato's departure from Syracuse is given by Cic. <i>Att.</i> 10.16(208).3

May 1, 49 BCE	Mar. 10	Caesar orders C. Fabius to advance from Narbo with his 3 legions (see entry of Dec. 8, 50) and seize passes in the Pyrenees (1.37.1). He orders the 3 legions stationed near Brundisium to set out for Spain (1.37.2). Actually this order must have been given much earlier (c. Apr. 6) to allow sufficient time for the legions to reach Spain by June 21 (see entry there).
May 4–20	Mar. 13–29	Fabius departs from Narbo with 3 legions and occupies passes in the Pyrenees, as ordered (see May 1): assuming 3 days for the march of c. 80 km/50 mi to reach the passes and 14 days for clearing passes along a stretch of c. 225 km/140 mi of road.
May 16	Mar. 25	Trebonius arrives at Massilia (mod. Marseille) with 3 legions and begins the siege (1.36.5), having received Caesar's summons at his winter quarters among the Aedui (entry of Apr. 21) on c. Apr. 26 (fast messenger travelling c. 400 km/249 mi from Massilia in 5 days), and leaving on c. Apr. 27, covering the distance in 19 days (17 days of march at 24 km/15 mi per day + 2 days of rest).
May 20	Mar. 29	Q. Valerius occupies Caralis on Sardinia (1.30.3; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.40).
May 21	Mar. 30	Completion of the construction of 12 warships at Arelate (mod. Arles) after 30 days (1.36.5).
May 22	Mar. 31	After clearing the mountain passes, covering the last c. 50 km/31 mi in 2 days (1.37.3), Fabius arrives with 3 legions at Ilerda (mod. Lérida/Lleida), where the Pompeian generals L. Afranius and M. Petreius have anchored their defense (1.38).
June 13	Apr. 22	Caesar leaves Massilia (mod. Marseille) for Ilerda (1.36.5) with a cavalry escort: the presumed date of his arrival (June 23) makes it possible to estimate the date of his departure by allowing 10+ days to cover c. 620 km/385 mi at 60 km/37 mi per day.
June 21	Apr. 30	On this date at the latest, the 3 legions stationed on Mar. 18 near Brundisium arrive at Ilerda (their presence is confirmed by 1.40.3 and 1.40.7), assuming that marching orders were sent from Rome c. Apr. 6, that orders were received 3 days later, and that the legions set out c. Apr. 11, covering c. 2,045 km/1,270 mi at a quick march of c. 35 km/22 mi per day in 71 days (59 of marching + 12 of rest). These 3 legions plus Fabius' 3 (see May 1) form Caesar's complement of 6 (1.39.2). One of Fabius' two bridges over the Sicoris (mod. Segre) River N of Ilerda is shattered by a storm and high water (1.40.3). The date can be established relative to Caesar's arrival (see next entry).

<b>June 23, 49 BCE</b>	<b>May 2</b>	Two days after the collapse of the bridge, Caesar arrives at Ilerda with 900 cavalry (1.41.1). The date is calculated on the basis of the statement at <i>BCiv.</i> 2.32.5 that within 40 days of his arrival Caesar achieved victory, i.e., the surrender of the Pompeian forces on Aug. 2 ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.2.491; <i>ILS</i> 8744). <sup>20</sup>
<b>June 24</b>	<b>May 3</b>	Caesar offers Afranius an opportunity for battle; he begins constructing a new camp closer to Ilerda (1.41.2–6).
<b>June 26</b>	<b>May 5</b>	Caesar completes the camp on the 3rd day (1.42.4).
June 27	May 6	A fight over a hill lying between Ilerda and Afranius' camp (1.43–7) leads to a difficult but indecisive battle on the slope of the hill of Ilerda.
June 29	May 8	Two days after this battle, storms and floodwater destroy both of Caesar's bridges (1.48).
June 30–July 11	May 9–19	Caesar's army, lacking supplies, is in dire straits (1.48–53).
July 5	May 13	First sea battle at Massilia (mod. Marseille) (1.56–8), news of which reaches Caesar at Ilerda c. July 12, allowing c. 8 days for a fast messenger to cover c. 620 km/385 mi from Massilia at c. 80 km/50 mi per day.
July 11/12	May 19/20	Caesar constructs a new bridge over the Sicoris River 22 R mi (c. 32.5 km/20.4 mi) upstream from Ilerda and fortifies a hill on the east bank (1.54).
July 18	May 26	Work begins to construct a ford on the Sicoris near Ilerda (1.61.1).
July 22	May 30	The Pompeian generals, having decided to withdraw to Celtiberia, order construction of a pontoon bridge over the Hiberus (mod. Ebro) River and transfer 2 of their legions across the Sicoris. There they fortify a camp (1.61.6).
<b>July 24–25</b>	<b>June 1–2</b>	Afranius leads his army across the Sicoris into the new camp and sets out after midnight for the bridge near Otogesa (1.63.3), which was 20 R mi (c. 30 km/c. 18.5 mi) south of Ilerda, on the Hiberus River (1.61.5). Caesar crosses the ford and pursues and harasses Afranius' troops (1.64), forcing them to make camp before they reach the narrow passes leading to the Hiberus (1.65). (Caesar's day-by-day account permits this date and those immediately following to be determined with reference to the known date of surrender of the Pompeian forces (see Aug. 2).)

<sup>20</sup> Forty, however, may well be a rounded number, chosen to make Caesar rival the *celeritas* of Pompey, who on as many as 3 separate occasions is credited with having achieved success within 40 days: African campaign in 81 (Plut. *Pomp.* 12.5); army raised in 77 for war against Sertorius in Spain (Sall. *Hist.* 2.86.4 (Loeb)); Tyrrhenian and African seas cleared in pirate war in 67 (Plut. *Pomp.* 26.4). For another rounded number, see entry of March 17 above.



<b>July 26–27, 49 BCE</b>	<b>June 3–4</b>	Caesar prevents Afranius' forces from a breakthrough at night and circumvents them, cutting them off en route to the Hiberus (1.66–70), but then refuses to fight a battle, preferring to win a bloodless victory (1.71–2).
<b>July 28</b>	<b>June 5</b>	A large-scale fraternisation between both armies is brutally suppressed by Petreius (1.73–7).
<b>July 29</b>	<b>June 6</b>	Afranius begins to march back to Ilerda (1.78.3) but is forced to make camp (1.80.3). Moving forward only by building continuous fortifications, his army is essentially immobilised (1.81–3).
<b>Aug. 2</b>	<b>June 10</b>	On the 4th day of being confined to these fortifications (1.84.1), and almost completely blockaded by Caesar (1.84.4), Afranius surrenders (1.84–6); the date is attested by the <i>fasti</i> (see entry of June 23). Caesar lays down the condition that the entire enemy army is to be discharged (1.85.11–12).
Aug. 3–4	June 11–12	Roughly one third of Afranius' forces is released from service over the course of 2 days (1.87.4).
Sept. 16	July 23	The remainder of Afranius' army is discharged at the Varus (mod. Var) River (1.87.5): allowing 40 days (34 of marching at c. 25 km/16 mi per day + 6 days of rest) to cover c. 850 km/528 mi from Ilerda to the river forming the SE boundary of the province of Transalpine Gaul.

### ***Bellum Civile: Book 2 (49 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>705 AUC 49 BCE</b>		
Mid-May– late July	Late Mar.– early June	Siege works with ramp, towers, and siege engines are set up around Massilia (mod. Marseille) (2.1–2).
Late July– mid-Aug., 49 BCE	First half of June	Second sea battle at Massilia (2.4–7), won by Caesar's fleet, as was the 1st battle (see <i>BCiv.</i> 1, entry for July 5). The date can be no later than c. Aug. 20, since the Pompeian admiral L. Nasidius must have arrived at Massilia by c. Aug. 19 at the latest, given that he landed at Messana (mod. Messina) in Sicily before Curio sailed for Africa (2.31) on c. Aug. 8, and the voyage from Messana to Massilia would have taken c. 11 days.
Early Aug.– early Oct.	Mid-June– mid-Aug.	After the battle, the siege continues with Roman successes and setbacks that cannot be dated precisely (2.8–15). After several weeks, Massilia capitulates and is sealed off, awaiting Caesar's arrival and judgement (2.16).

Aug. 3, 49 BCE	June 11	Q. Cassius sets out from Ilerda (mod. Lérida/Lleida) for Gades (mod. Cádiz) in Farther Spain with 2 legions (2.19.1).
Aug. 6	June 14	Caesar departs from Ilerda for Farther Spain (see Aug. 24 below).
Aug. 8	June 16	Curio leaves Sicily for Africa, departing late in the day (2.23.1) from Lilybaeum (Luc. 4.583); the same port of departure was used by Caesar in 46 ( <i>BAfr.</i> 1.1).
Aug. 11	June 19	After a voyage of 2 days and 3 nights, Curio lands at Anquillaria (2.23.1) and sets out for Utica (2.24.1).
Aug. 13	June 21	Curio reaches the Bagradas (mod. Medjerda) River after a march of 3 days (correcting <i>bidui</i> of the codd. to <i>tridui</i> ), <sup>21</sup> and visits the Cornelian Camp (2.24.1–2).
Aug. 14	June 22	Curio encamps before Utica (2.26.1); he receives news of Afranius' surrender to Caesar on Aug. 2 at Ilerda (2.32.5; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.44).
Aug. 17	June 25	Skirmish at Utica (2.33.2–2.35).
Aug. 18	June 26	Curio begins the siege of Utica (2.36.1).
Aug. 19	June 27	Informed of the approach of a Numidian army, Curio withdraws to the Cornelian Camp (2.37.3).
Aug. 22	June 30	Curio falls in battle together with most of his army (2.39–42). The fortification of the camp (2.37.4–38.1) suggests an interval of 2 days after Curio's withdrawal before false rumours arrive, prompting Curio to send off his cavalry in the evening of the 3rd day (2.38.2–4) and rush off to the final battle himself early on the 4th day (2.39.1).
Aug. 23	July 1	Efforts fail to evacuate by sea the survivors and garrison from the Cornelian Camp (2.43).
Aug. 24	July 2	The survivors of Curio's expedition surrender to Attius Varus; most are subsequently executed by King Juba (2.44). Caesar arrives by forced marches at Corduba (mod. Córdoba) with 600 cavalry (2.19.1, 21.1), assuming a departure from Ilerda c. Aug. 6 and 17 days of travel at c. 50 km/31 mi per day + 2 days of rest, to cover c. 845 km/525 mi.
Aug. 25	July 3	The Pompeian governor of Farther Spain, M. Terentius Varro, surrenders his province and meets with Caesar at Corduba (2.20.7–8). Caesar conducts provincial business (2.21.1–3).

<sup>21</sup> The location of Anquillaria is uncertain. According to Holmes' discussion (1923) III.424–7, based on personal, local exploration, the only site that fits Caesar's description lies about 8 miles southwest of modern Cape Bon, the tip of Tunisia's far-eastern peninsula, at about the right distance from Clipea, but it would take Curio three days to reach the Bagradas River from there.

Aug. 26, 49 BCE	July 4	Caesar sets out for Gades (mod. Cádiz), after a stay of 2 days at Corduba (2.21.3).
Sept. 2	July 9	Caesar arrives at Gades (2.21.3), allowing 6 days from his departure on Aug. 26 to cover c. 280 km/175 mi at c. 50 km/31 mi per day.
Sept. 10	July 17	Q. Cassius arrives at Gades with 2 legions, having set out on c. Aug. 3 and covered c. 1,125 km/700 mi) from the vicinity of Ilerda in 37 days (32 of marching at c. 35 km/22 mi per day + 5 days of rest). He is established as governor of Farther Spain with 4 legions (2.21.4)
Sept. 11–17	July 18–24	Caesar sails from Gades and reaches Tarraco in a few days (2.21.4), covering c. 570 naut. mi. (1,055 km/656 mi) in 7 days at an average speed of c. 3.5 knots. He conducts provincial business (2.21.4–5).
Oct. 10	Aug. 15	Domitius escapes from Massilia (mod. Marseille) (2.22.2–4).
Oct. 15	Aug. 20	Caesar arrives at Massilia, having departed from Tarraco (mod. Tarragona) on c. Sept. 21 and having covered c. 600 km/373 mi by land, by way of Narbo (2.21.5), in 24 days (20 of marching at c. 30 km/19 mi per day + 4 days of rest); Massilia surrenders unconditionally (2.22.1, 5–6).
Late Oct.	Early Sept.	Caesar departs for Rome (2.22.6). At Placentia (mod. Piacenza) in Cisalpine Gaul he suppresses the mutiny of the 9th legion (Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 69; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.47; Dio 41.26.1; Luc. 5.246). He probably arrives in Rome c. Dec. 1.

### ***Bellum Civile: Book 3 (49–48 BCE)***

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>705 AUC 49 BCE</b>		
Dec. 1–11	Oct. 5–15	Caesar, in Rome as dictator, is elected consul for 48 (3.1.1–2.1); in the last days of his tribunate (ending on Dec. 9), M. Antonius passes legislation for Caesar (3.1.4; Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 37.1).
Dec. 12	Oct. 16	After 11 days in Rome, Caesar resigns from the dictatorship, sets out for Brundisium (mod. Brindisi) (3.2.1).
Dec. 20	Oct. 24	Caesar arrives at Brundisium (3.2.1), near the time of the winter solstice by the civil calendar and is prevented by stormy weather from sailing until after Jan. 1 (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.48, 54; cf. Dio 41.44.2); he covers c. 540 km/336 mi from Rome in 9 days, at an average speed of c. 60 km/39 mi per day.

<b>706 AUC</b> <b>48 BCE</b>		<b>49 BCE</b>
<b>Jan. 4</b>	<b>Nov. 6</b>	Caesar sets sail from Brundisium with 7 of 12 legions (3.6.1–2): this is the 2nd of only 2 precise dates given in this work (cf. 1.5.3–4, Jan. 7, 49 BCE).
<b>Jan. 5</b>	<b>Nov. 7</b>	Caesar lands at Palaeste on the day after his departure (3.6.3), sends Vibullius (a captive from the Spanish campaign) to Pompey to propose negotiations (3.10–11.1), and sets out for Oricum (3.11.3), c. 22 km/14 mi to the NW as the crow flies.
Jan. 6	Nov. 8	Caesar arrives at Oricum (3.11.3); the Pompeian admiral Bibulus destroys 30 of Caesar's empty ships (3.8.3).
Jan. 7	Nov. 9	While marching from Macedonia to Apollonia on the Via Egnatia, Pompey learns of Caesar's landing (3.11.1–2).
Jan. 8	Nov. 10	Caesar occupies Apollonia (3.12.3), lying c. 55 km/35 mi to the N of Oricum.
Jan. 9–10	Nov. 11–12	Caesar sets out from Apollonia for Dyrrachium, c. 85 km/53 mi to the N, by a forced march (3.13.2), but Pompey arrives at Dyrrachium first (3.13.3).
Jan. 11–12	Nov. 13–14	Caesar pulls back to the Apsus River, c. 17 km/11 mi N of Apollonia and establishes a camp south of the River (3.13.5).
Mid-Jan.–late Mar.	Mid-Nov. 49–late Jan. 48	Caesar and Pompey face off on either side of the Apsus River (3.13.6, 3.19).
Feb. 12	Dec. 13	Scipio at Ephesus (3.33.1–2) receives summons from Pompey to bring to Macedonia his two legions withdrawn from Syria and wintering in Asia (3.31.3–4). (A messenger sent by Pompey c. Jan. 19 would have required c. 23 days to cover c. 1,350 km/845 mi at an av. speed of c. 60 km/37 mi per day.)
Feb.–Mar.	Early Dec. 49–late Jan. 48	Failure of the praetor M. Caelius Rufus' challenge to Caesar's legislation regulating debt; Caelius leaves Rome late in Jan. (Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 8.17(186).2) and summons T. Milo from exile in Massilia (mod. Marseille) to raise a rebellion in Campania and southern Italy; both are killed in fighting (3.20–2).
Feb.–mid-Mar.	Dec. 49–mid-Jan. 48	The Pompeian admiral and Caesar's archenemy M. Bibulus dies from illness (3.18.1–2).
Mar. 27	Jan. 25, 48 BCE	M. Antonius lands at Nymphaeum (3.26.4) with 4 legions and 800 cavalry (3.29.2).
Apr. 3	Feb. 1	Caesar joins forces with M. Antonius (3.30.6).
Apr. 5	Feb. 3	Pompey establishes his camp at Asparagium at the Genusus River (3.30.7).
Apr. 6	Feb. 4	Caesar dispatches troops to Macedonia, Thessaly, and Aetolia (3.34.2–36.1).

Apr. 8–15, 48 BCE	Feb. 6–13	Pompey's son Gnaeus destroys Caesar's ships at Oricum (3.40.3) and 3 days later at Lissus (3.40.5), but fails to take the towns.
Apr. 9	Feb. 7	Caesar also establishes his camp at the Genusus River, across from Pompey's (3.41.1).
Apr. 10	Feb. 8	Scipio arrives in Macedonia with the 2 legions withdrawn from Syria (3.36.1). (Orders sent from Ephesus on c. Feb. 12 would have taken c. 2 days to travel c. 170 km/106 mi to Pergamum, one of the winter quarters (3.31.4). Legions would have needed c. 5 days to assemble. Upon departure on c. Feb. 20 from Pergamum, Scipio's legions would have required c. 50 days to cover the 1,020 km/638 mi to camp on the Haliacmon River (3.36.3): 41 of marching at c. 25 km/16 mi per day + 8 days of rest.)
Apr. 11	Feb. 9	Caesar sets out for Dyrrachium and cuts Pompey off from this town (3.41.3–42.1).
Apr. 12	Feb. 10	Pompey pitches his camp at Petra, Caesar between Petra and Dyrrachium (3.41.5–42.1).
Mid-Apr.– early July	Mid-Feb.– early May	Pompey is gradually hemmed in by Caesar's fortifications (3.42–74).
Late Apr.– early May	Late Feb.– early Mar.	Caesar's legate Domitius Calvinus and Scipio confront each other on the border of Macedonia and Thessaly (3.36–8).
June	Apr.	Failed attempt of Caesar on Dyrrachium (3.53.1); failed attempt of Pompey to break through Caesar's lines (3.51–2); 6 battles take place on a single day (3.53.1).
July 9	May 7	Pompey succeeds in breaking through Caesar's fortifications. Caesar suffers a double defeat (3.62–70) on a single day, with heavy losses (3.71.1).
July 10	May 8	Caesar abandons the siege, pulls his army together, and addresses his troops on the day after the battle (3.73–4).
July 11–15	May 9–13	Caesar outmanoeuvres Pompey, evades his pursuit, and reaches Apollonia (3.75.2–78.1).
July 17	May 15	Caesar sets out for Thessaly (3.78.2).
July 27	May 25	Caesar joins forces with Domitius Calvinus at Aeginium (3.79.7).
July 29–30	May 27–28	Caesar takes Gomphi in Thessaly and sets an example; Metropolis surrenders without a fight (3.80–81.1).
Aug. 1	May 30	Caesar establishes his camp near Pharsalus (3.81.3).
Aug. 2–5	May 31–June 3	Pompey joins forces with Scipio at Larissa and establishes his camp near Pharsalus (3.82–3).

<b>Aug. 9, 48 BCE</b>	<b>June 7</b>	Caesar defeats Pompey at Pharsalus (3.88–97). The date is attested in the <i>fasti</i> ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.2.493; <i>ILS</i> 8744). Pompey flees to Larissa and from there to the coast, at the mouth of the Peneios River (3.96.3–4), c. 95 km/60 mi to the NE.
<b>Aug. 10</b>	<b>June 8</b>	Pompey sets sail for Amphipolis (Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 73.8–74.1). Near Pharsalus, the Pompeian survivors of the battle surrender (3.98.1–2). By evening, starting his pursuit of Pompey, Caesar reaches Larissa (3.98.3).
<b>Aug. 11</b>	<b>June 9</b>	In the morning, Caesar sets out from Larissa for Amphipolis with 800 cavalry and orders the 6th legion to follow (3.102.1).
Aug. 12	June 10	Pompey arrives at Amphipolis and stays one night (3.102.4): his date of arrival must have preceded Caesar's by approximately 24 hours (see Aug. 13).
Aug. 13	June 11	In the morning, at news of Caesar's approach, Pompey sets sail from Amphipolis for Mytilene (3.102.4) to take his wife Cornelia and son Sextus on board (Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 74–6).
Aug. 14	June 12	By midday, Caesar arrives at Amphipolis with 800 cavalry, assuming that he left Larissa in the morning of Aug. 11 and covered the distance of c. 250 km/155 mi at an average speed of 70 km/44 mi per day.
Aug. 16	June 14	Pompey reaches Mytilene on Lesbos 'within a few days' (3.102.4): at an average speed of 2.5 knots, it would have taken c. 4 days to cover the c. 243 naut. mi. (450 km/280 mi).
Aug. 18	June 16	After 2 days at Mytilene, Pompey sets sail for Cilicia and Cyprus (3.102.5), reaching the Pamphylian and Cilician coasts c. Aug. 28 and, after beginning to rebuild his forces, crossing over to Cyprus c. Sept. 20.
Sept. 3	June 30	Caesar arrives with his 6th legion at Sestos on the Hellespont (the legion having joined him at Amphipolis): this allows 22 days (19 of marching at c. 30–5 km/19–22 mi per day + 3 of rest) to cover the c. 625 km/388 mi from Larissa, if the troops set out on Aug. 11, the same day as Caesar with his cavalry.
Sept. 4	July 1	While crossing the Hellespont, Caesar encounters the Pompeian naval commander L. Cassius, who surrenders (Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 63; Dio 42.6.2; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.88).
Sept. 4–24	July 1–21	Caesar arrives in the province of Asia (3.105.1) and stays a 'few days' (3.106.1), spending time at Troy (Luc. 1.961–99; cf. Strabo 13.1.27 (595C)) and Ephesus (3.105.1).
Sept. 24	July 21	Pompey departs from Paphos, Cyprus (Cic. <i>Phil.</i> 2.39) for Egypt: counting back from Pompey's murder on Sept. 28, this allows 4 days of sailing (3 days according to Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 76.7) at c. 2.5 knots to cover c. 230 naut. mi. (430 km/267 mi) to Pelusium.

Sept. 27, 48 BCE	July 24	Caesar sets sail from Rhodes, arriving at Alexandria, Egypt 3 days later (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.89) or, more likely, closer to 4 days (cf. Diod. Sic. 3.34.7); the latter assumes an average speed of 3.5 knots to cover the c. 350 naut. mi. (650 km/404 mi). According to Lucan (9.1001–5), Caesar's journey from the mainland, by way of Rhodes, took 7 days in all, and the wind was favourable.
<b>Sept. 28</b>	<b>July 25</b>	The advisors of King Ptolemy, who is fighting a civil war against his sister and wife Cleopatra (3.103.2), have Pompey murdered at Pelusium in Egypt (3.104.3); the date is supplied by Velleius Paterculus 2.53.3 with Pliny, <i>NH</i> 37.13; slightly different dates (Sept. 29 or Oct. 1) are given by Plut. <i>Cam.</i> 19.11; <i>Mor.</i> 717C; <i>Pomp.</i> 79.5.
<b>Sept. 29</b>	<b>July 26</b>	L. Lentulus Crus (consul 49) arrives at Pelusium from Cyprus on the day after Pompey's murder and is put to death (3.104.3; Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 80.6).
<b>Oct. 2</b>	<b>July 28</b>	On the third day after the murder of Pompey (Liv. <i>Per.</i> 112), Caesar arrives at Alexandria with 2 legions and 800 cavalry (3.106.1–2). He hears of Pompey's murder. (3 days suffice for news of the murder to be brought from Pelusium (c. 300 km/186 mi away).)
Oct. 7	Aug. 3	Caesar is presented with the head and signet ring of Pompey (Plut. <i>Pomp.</i> 80.5; <i>Caes.</i> 48.2). (Six days suffice for news of Caesar's arrival to be brought from Alexandria to Pelusium (c. 300 km/186 mi away), causing tokens of Pompey's death to be sent to Alexandria.) The Etesian winds, which normally blow from NW in late July (solar yr.), prevent Caesar from departing (3.107.1).
Oct. 8	Aug. 3	Caesar requests from Domitius Calvinus in Asia the dispatch of two legions (3.107.1): the 37th arrives by sea c. Dec. 10 ( <i>BAlex.</i> 9.3); the other, sent by land, fails to arrive in time to participate in the campaign ( <i>BAlex.</i> 34.3). Caesar's message was probably conveyed by Caesar's freedman Diochares, who journeyed to Rome with Pompey's ring, by way of Asia (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.6(217).7).
Oct. 9	Aug. 4	Caesar summons Ptolemy and Cleopatra to Alexandria to resolve their conflict by arbitration rather than war (3.107.2).
Oct. 14	Aug. 9	Ptolemy arrives in Alexandria in response to Caesar's summons (3.107.2, cf. 109.3)
Oct. 21	Aug. 16	Cleopatra arrives in Alexandria in response to Caesar's summons (3.107.2), having been smuggled into the palace (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 49.1; Dio 42.34.3–6).
Oct. 23	Aug. 18	Ptolemy's regent Pothinus summons the general Achillas and his army to Alexandria (3.108.2).
Nov. 4	Aug. 30	Achillas orders ambassadors of the king to be put to death (3.109.3–5).
Nov. 6	Sept. 1	Caesar takes custody of the king (3.109.6).

Nov. 7, 48 BCE	Sept. 2	Achillas occupies Alexandria (3.111.1), assuming that Pothinus' message, sent on Oct. 23, took 1–2 days to reach Pelusium by sea (c. 160 naut. mi. or 296 km/184 mi) or 3–4 days by land (c. 300 km/186 mi), and that, departing on Oct. 27, 14 days were needed to march 20,000 soldiers (3.110.2) over this distance at an average speed of 25 km/16 mi per day, with 2 days of rest.
Nov. 8–9	Sept. 3–4	Achillas attacks the royal palace and tries to gain mastery of the fleet; Caesar burns the Egyptian fleet (3.111).
Mid-Nov.	Mid-Sept.	Caesar's freedman Diochares arrives in Rome with Pompey's ring as proof of his death (Dio 42.18.3; Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.6(217).5, 7), having left Alexandria in early Oct. and journeyed by way of the province of Asia. At about this time, Caesar is named dictator II for 12 months ( <i>MRR</i> II.272; III.106–7; for the date, Judeich (1885) 179–80). Cleopatra's younger sister, Arsinoë, escapes from the palace and joins Achillas (3.112.10).
Nov. 17	Sept. 12	Caesar has Pothinus executed (3.112.12).

### ***Bellum Alexandrinum* (48–47 BCE)**

<b>ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR</b>	<b>JULIAN DATE</b>	<b>EVENT</b>
<b>706 AUC 48 BCE</b>		
Summer	May–June	Failed attempt to assassinate Q. Cassius Longinus, Caesar's governor of Farther Spain (52.2–55).
Fall	July–Aug.	Rebellion against Q. Cassius Longinus, Caesar's governor of Farther Spain (57–63).
Nov. 29	Sept. 24	In Anatolia, Cn. Domitius Calvinus sets out with 4 legions from Comana in Pontus (34.3–5) to expel Pharnaces, son of Mithridates VI, from Lesser Armenia (35.3): c. 5.5 days are needed to march c. 135 km/84 mi to Nicopolis, and 1 or 2 days of maneuvering before the battle on c. Dec. 8 (see below).
Dec. 2	Sept. 26	In Egypt, Arsinoë has the general Achillas killed and the troops placed under the command of Ganymede (4.1).
Dec. 3	Sept. 27	Ganymede commences work on corrupting the fresh water supply to the district of Alexandria where Caesar and his forces are quartered (6.1–3).
Dec. 7–8	Oct. 1–2	Caesar gains access to fresh water by digging wells (9.1–2).



Dec. 8, 48 BCE	Oct. 2	In Anatolia, Cn. Domitius Calvinus is defeated by Pharnaces in a battle at Nicopolis (39–40). Dio (42.46.3) puts Domitius' retreat after the battle shortly before the onset of winter. Elsewhere (41.44.2, 42.56.1), Dio reckons this season according to the time of the year as given by the Roman civil calendar. Hence, Judeich (1885) 63 places the battle in early Dec. (vs. Stoffel's date of Dec. 28).
Dec. 10	Oct. 4	In Egypt, the 37th legion (formerly Pompeian), 1 of 2 dispatched from Asia Minor by Domitius (34.3), informs Caesar that it has landed west of Alexandria but cannot proceed owing to adverse winds (9.3–4).
Dec. 11	Oct. 5	Caesar is attacked at sea while trying to join the 37th legion. He defeats the Egyptian fleet and brings the legion safely into harbour (10–11).
Dec. 20	Oct. 14	Caesar fights a successful sea battle for control of the Eunostus Harbour (14–16).
Dec. 29	Oct. 23	In Illyricum, A. Gabinius arrives with a force to support the Caesarian governor (43.1).
<b>707 AUC</b> <b>47 BCE</b>		
Jan. 6	Oct. 29	In Egypt, Caesar gains control of the town on Pharos Island (17–18).
Jan. 7	Oct. 30	Caesar's attempt to occupy the causeway bridge near the city fails: attacks by Alexandrian forces compel Caesar to withdraw from the causeway, with losses, barely saving his life by swimming to ships farther out in the harbour (19–21).
Jan. 17	Nov. 9	Caesar releases king Ptolemy from his custody (23–4).
Jan. 20	Nov. 12	In Illyricum, A. Gabinius is defeated and dies from disease at Salona (43.3).
Feb. 6	Nov. 27	In Egypt, Caesar's fleet under Tiberius Nero wins a sea battle off Canopus but loses the Rhodian commander Euphranor (25.2–6).
Feb. 23	Dec. 14	In Illyricum, P. Vatinius arrives with a fleet (44.3–5).
Late Feb.	Mid-Dec.	In Spain, Q. Cassius Longinus dies in a shipwreck while journeying back to Rome from his province of Farther Spain (64.3).
Mar. 6	Dec. 25	In Egypt, Caesar's ally Mithridates of Pergamum, arriving with reinforcements from Syria and Cilicia, takes Pelusium (26.2).
	<b>47 BCE</b>	
Mar. 15	Jan. 3	Ptolemy's forces fight a battle against Mithridates' troops to prevent him from joining Caesar, but suffer defeat (27.4–7) at a locale known as 'Camp of the Jews' (Joseph. <i>Bj</i> 1.191).

Mar. 16, 47 BCE	Jan. 4	In Illyricum, P. Vatinius wins a sea battle off the island of Tauris in the Adriatic by defeating the fleet of the Pompeian admiral M. Octavius and securing the province for Caesar (46.4–7).
Mar. 24	Jan. 12	In Egypt, in response to news of the battle on Mar. 15, the king and Caesar sail from Alexandria late in the day, or during the night, to rendezvous with their respective forces (28.1).
<b>Mar. 26</b>	<b>Jan. 14</b>	Ptolemy perishes in the Battle of the Nile while trying to escape by ship from his camp that is being sacked by Caesar's forces (31.6).
<b>Mar. 27</b>	<b>Jan. 15</b>	Alexandria surrenders to Caesar on the next day (32.4). The date is attested by the <i>fasti</i> ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.2.432; <i>ILS</i> 8744).
Mar. 31	Jan. 19	Caesar places the younger Ptolemy (XIV Philopator) on the throne as joint-ruler with his sister Cleopatra; Arsinoë is exiled (33.2).
Apr.	Jan. 20–Feb. 17	Caesar and Cleopatra spend time together and cruise the Nile (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.90; Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 52.1).
May 1	Feb. 18	Caesar sets out by land for Syria from Alexandria (33.5) with the 6th legion (33.3), marching perhaps as far as Ake Ptolemais (mod. Akko), where he boards ships (66.1). <sup>22</sup> Approx. 65 days later, by July 5, rumours of his departure from Egypt that had arrived earlier (taking c. 1.5 months to reach Rome (cf. <i>BCiv.</i> 3, entry of mid-Nov. 48)) were confirmed (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.25(231).2). The length of Caesar's stay in Egypt, therefore, was 7 months (from Oct. 1, 48), not 9 months as Appian claims ( <i>BCiv.</i> 2.90).
June 5	Mar. 25	Caesar arrives in Syria (65.1), perhaps at Ake Ptolemais, after covering c. 690 km/429 mi in 28 days of marching (at c. 25 km/16 mi per day) + 5 rest days + perhaps 1 day each at Gaza, Ioppe, and Caesarea. He decides to settle affairs in the eastern provinces and deal with Pharnaces before returning to Rome (65.1–3).
June 13	Apr. 2	Caesar arrives at Seleucia Pieria, having left Ake Ptolemais by ship on c. June 8 after a stay of c. 2 days (June 6–7); he covers the c. 210 naut. mi (390 km/242 mi) in 3.5 days (at 2.5 knots), with perhaps 1 day each in Tyre and Sidon (65.4–66.1).

<sup>22</sup> The statement at *BAlex.* 33.5 that Caesar set out from Alexandria by land (*itinere terrestri*) appears to be contradicted at 66.1, where Caesar is said to depart from Syria for Cilicia 'with the same fleet with which he had arrived' (*eadem classe qua venerat*). Josephus (*AJ* 14.137 ἀποπλεύσας) similarly conveys the impression that Caesar sailed, rather than marched, from Alexandria. However, at the time of his departure (Feb. 18, Jul.), the seas were closed to navigation (Lord (1938) 25).

June 14, 47 BCE	Apr. 3	Caesar arrives at Antioch, which he makes his headquarters (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.20(235).1).
June 27	Apr. 16	Caesar leaves Antioch, after a stay of c. 12 days (June 15–26), for the overland journey of c. 28 km/17 mi to the port of Seleucia Pieria, whence he sails to Tarsus.
July 1	Apr. 19	Caesar arrives at Tarsus (66.1), having sailed from Seleucia Pieria at about noon on June 28, covering in 2 days the c. 80 naut. mi. (140 km/87 mi) to the coast of Cilicia at an average speed of c. 2.5 knots, and the distance from the mouth of the Cydnus River to the town. Possibly during his stay at Tarsus, Caesar wrote a letter to Cicero, which was received by Aug. 12 in Brundisium and announced that his return to Italy was imminent ( <i>Fam.</i> 14.23(171)). ( <i>Att.</i> 11.20(235).1 demonstrates that a journey of 27 days (in good sailing conditions) was possible from the nearby port of Seleucia Pieria to Brundisium.)
July 6	Apr. 24	Caesar leaves Tarsus for Mazaka after a stay of c. 4 days (July 2–5) to settle provincial affairs (66.3).
July 16	May 4	Caesar reaches Mazaka, the capital of Cappadocia, by long marches (66.3) of c. 30 km/19 mi per day, covering the distance from Tarsus (c. 295 km/183 mi by road) in 11 days of marching + 1 of rest.
July 19	May 7	Caesar leaves Mazaka for Pontus, after a stay of 2 days (July 17–18) to settle affairs (66.3). The supposed trip to Cappadocian Comana reported in 66.3 appears to be an error. <sup>23</sup>
July 25	May 13	Caesar arrives at Sebasteia, having covered the c. 200 km/124 mi from Mazaka in 7 days of marching at c. 30 km/19 mi per day, and musters his four legions (69.1), one of which is brought by Deiotarus, king of Galatia (68.2).

<sup>23</sup> Cappadocian Comana, which is situated in the foothills of the Anti-Taurus Mountains, is not to be confused with Pontic Comana (to the north, mentioned at 34–5). Both had famous sanctuaries of Bellona (locally called Ma-Enyo, a war goddess) with powerful priests (Strabo 12.2.3 (535C), Cappadocian; 12.3.32 (557C), Pontic). Our text implies (66.4) that Lycomedes received the priesthood of the Cappadocian sanctuary; secondary manuscripts indicate that Caesar actually went there. This, however, can be ruled out for two reasons. First, this visit would have required a minimum of three days to cover about 70 miles out and back, plus one additional day at the destination, when Caesar clearly was in a great hurry, with no time to spare. Second, Strabo, a native of Pontus, with a family connection to the Pontic shrine, and Appian (*Mith.* 121) both state that Caesar appointed Lycomedes to the priesthood at Pontic Comana. Conceivably Caesar decided the issue while staying at Mazaka, although the appointment could not be implemented until after the battle of Zela (72–6). The author of the *Bellum Alexandrinum* could easily have confused the two shrines because Lycomedes was a Cappadocian (66.4). For discussion, see Holmes (1923) III.510–11.

<b>Aug. 1, 47 BCE</b>	<b>May 20</b>	Caesar arrives at Zela (73.1), having covered the c. 165 km/103 mi from Sebasteia, which he left c. July 27, in 5.5 days of marching. These may be the 5 days that, according to Suetonius ( <i>Iul.</i> 35.2), elapsed between Caesar's arrival (at Sebasteia?) and the battle (on Aug. 2).
<b>Aug. 2</b>	<b>May 21</b>	Battle of Zela, in which Caesar defeats Pharnaces (74–6). The date is attested by the <i>fasti</i> ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.2.491; <i>ILS</i> 8744).
<b>Aug. 3</b>	<b>May 22</b>	Caesar rewards his troops and on the day after the battle sets out from Zela with lightly equipped cavalry (77).
Aug. 9	May 28	Caesar arrives at Blucium (Bloukion) in Galatia, the royal fortress of King Deiotarus of Galatia (Cic. <i>Deiot.</i> 17, 21, 42; Strabo 12.5.2 (567C)), having covered by road a distance of c. 350 km/217 mi in 7 days of travel, at an average speed of c. 50 km/31 mi per day.
Aug. 12	May 31	After a stay of c. 2 days (Aug. 10–11) Caesar leaves Blucium.
Aug. 17	June 5	Caesar arrives in Bithynia (78.1; Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 13.29(282).4), making his headquarters at Nicaea, where M. Brutus, the future tyrannicide, defends King Deiotarus (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 14.1(355).2; cf. <i>Brut.</i> 21; Tac. <i>Dial.</i> 21.6). The distance covered from Blucium is c. 310 km/193 mi), requiring 6 days of travel, at an average speed of c. 50 km/31 mi per day.
Aug. 20	June 8	Caesar's legate P. Sulla is driven off by the 12th legion, which is stationed in Campania and refuses further service until rewards are paid (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.21(236).2).
Aug. 25	June 13	After a stay of perhaps 7 days (c. Aug. 18–24) to settle affairs in Asia (78.1), Caesar leaves Nicaea for the Aegean coast.
Sept. 2	June 19	Caesar arrives on the NW coast of Asia Minor, having travelled overland c. 330 km/205 mi from Nicaea in 7 days, at an average speed of c. 50 km/31 mi per day.
Sept. 3	June 20	Caesar sets sail from the NW coast of Asia Minor (perhaps from Adramyttium) for Athens, by way of Mytilene (Cic. <i>Brut.</i> 250; Sen. <i>Helv.</i> 9.4–6), Samos (Cic. <i>Brut.</i> 156), and possibly Ceos ( <i>IG</i> 12.5.557).
Sept. 4	June 21	Caesar's legates P. Sulla and M. Messalla, after failing to gain control over the legions in mutiny, are expected to sail from Brundisium to join Caesar (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.22(237).2).
Sept. 9	June 26	Caesar arrives at Athens, having covered the 325 nautical mi (600 km/373 mi) from Asia in 7 days, during daylight hours, at an average speed of between 2.5 and 3 knots. (On his expected arrival at Athens, see Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.21(236).2 of Aug. 25.)
Sept. 14	July 1	After a stay of a few days (c. Sept. 10–13), Caesar leaves Athens for Patrae (mod. Patras) by way of Corinth (Diod. Sic. 32.27.1).

Sept. 17, 47 BCE	July 4	Caesar arrives at Patrae (his anticipated point of departure from Greece: Cic. <i>Att.</i> 11.20(235).2, 21(236).2), having travelled the c. 210 km/131 mi from Athens in 4 days, at an average speed of c. 50 km/31 mi per day.
Sept. 18	July 5	Caesar sets sail from Patrae.
Sept. 24	July 11	Caesar lands at Tarentum in Italy (Plut. <i>Cic.</i> 39.3–4), having covered the distance of c. 300 naut. mi. (550 km/342 mi) from Patrae in 7 days, during daylight hours, at an average speed of between 2.5 and 3 knots. This date is calculated in relation to the meeting with Cicero and Cicero's subsequent travels (see following entry).
Sept. 25	July 12	Cicero leaves Brundisium and meets Caesar on the road from Tarentum, presumably travelling back to Brundisium with him (Plut. <i>Cic.</i> 39.3–4). (The date is estimated as follows. On Oct. 1, Cicero was at Venusia and expected to arrive in Tusculum (c. 320 km/199 mi away) on Oct. 7 or 8 (Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 14(173).20). Hence his intended speed of travel was c. 45–50 km/28–31 mi per day. Since Venusia is c. 200 km/124 mi distant from Brundisium, it would have taken Cicero approx. 4–5 days to reach that town by Oct. 1; hence we can place his departure from Brundisium on Sept. 26 (presumably the day after his meeting with Caesar).)
Oct. 5	July 21	Caesar arrives in Rome, assuming Sept. 26 was the date of his departure from Brundisium and allowing 9 days of travel (an unhurried pace (Ov. <i>Pont.</i> 4.5.7–8)) to cover c. 540 km/336 mi at an average speed of c. 60 km/37 mi per day.
Oct. 14	July 30	C. Sallustius/Sallust (pr. 46), the future historian, is driven off by the legions who mutiny in Campania (App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.92; Dio 42.52.2).
Oct. 22	Aug. 7	Caesar faces down the legions on the Campus Martius when they march on Rome to demand their bounties and discharge, having killed along the way two ex-praetors (Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 51.1; cf. Dio 42.52.2). He shames them into re-upping for service in the African war by addressing them as civilians, 'Quirites' (Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 70).

***Bellum Africum* (47–46 BCE)**

ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR	JULIAN DATE	EVENT
<b>707 AUC 47 BCE</b>		
Nov. 29	Sept. 14	Caesar departs from Rome. The date is estimated by allowing c. 18 days to reach Lilybaeum, Sicily, on Dec. 17 (below): the journey by road from Rome to Rhegium (mod. Reggio di Calabria) required 3–4 days more than that to Brundisium (mod. Brindisi) (Strabo 6.3.7 (283C)), for which 9 days was average ( <i>Ov. Pont.</i> 4.5.7–8), so c. 12 days; 6 additional days were needed to cover c. 345 km/214 mi) by road from Messana (mod. Messina) ( <i>App. BCiv.</i> 2.95) to Lilybaeum, at an average speed of c. 60 km/37 mi per day.
<b>Dec. 17</b>	<b>Oct. 1</b>	Caesar arrives at Lilybaeum on Sicily (1.1, giving the date).
<b>Dec. 25</b>	<b>Oct. 9</b>	Caesar embarks with 6 legions and 2,000 cavalry from Lilybaeum, sailing via the island of Aponiana (mod. Isola di Favignana), c. 16 km/10 mi NW of Lilybaeum (2.1–4; date given at 2.4).
<b>Dec. 28</b>	<b>Oct. 12</b>	Caesar reaches the coast of Africa ('on the 4th day' (after his departure, by inclusive reckoning), 2.5), covering c. 150 naut. mi (275 km/171 mi) at an average speed of c. 2 knots; with most of his transports scattered by strong winds (2.5), he lands with only 3,000 infantry and 150 cavalry and makes camp near Hadrumetum (3.1). The date is confirmed by 19.7 (Jan. 4 is the 6th day after Caesar's arrival).
<b>Dec. 29</b>	<b>Oct. 13</b>	Caesar moves camp from outside Hadrumetum after spending '1 night and part of a day' (5.1) and establishes a camp to the south, near Ruspina 'on the same day' (6.7).
<b>708 AUC 46 BCE</b>		
<b>Jan. 1</b>	<b>Oct. 14</b>	Caesar moves camp c. 12 km/8 mi from Ruspina to Leptis (7.1, giving the date) and is joined there by some transports (7.3). By about this date, news of Caesar's landing reaches Scipio in Utica (a fast messenger, traveling c. 80 km/50 mi per day, requires 2+ days for 190 km/118 mi by road).
<b>Jan. 2</b>	<b>Oct. 15</b>	Caesar leaves a garrison at Leptis and marches back to Ruspina (the date is given as Jan. 3 in the MSS at 9.1, but corrected here to Jan. 2 on the basis of 'whence [Ruspina] he had come the day before' (on Jan. 1)). He fortifies his camp and boards ships with 7 veteran cohorts 'towards evening' (10.1), planning to launch a search for the missing ships in the morning (11.4).

<b>Jan. 3 46 BCE</b>	<b>Oct. 16, 47 BCE</b>	At dawn of next day (11.1–2) the missing troop transports sail into the harbour; Caesar reinforces his camp at Ruspina (11.3).
<b>Jan. 4</b>	<b>Oct. 17</b>	Caesar sets out with 30 cohorts on an expedition to collect grain (11.3). He is attacked by a superior enemy force under the command of T. Labienus and M. Petreius. The Battle of Ruspina (12–19) lasts from about the 5th hour (10:15 am) until sunset (5:45 pm) and is finally won by Caesar. The date is given at 19.7 and identified as the 6th day (by inclusive reckoning) after Caesar's arrival in Africa (on Dec. 28).
<b>Jan. 6</b>	<b>Oct. 19</b>	Caesar learns 'on the 3rd day after the Battle of Ruspina' (Jan. 4) that Q. Caecilius Metellus Scipio, the opponents' commander-in-chief, is drawing near, bringing reinforcements comprising 8 legions and 3,000 cavalry (20.2).
Jan. 9	Oct. 22	Scipio arrives at Hadrumetum and joins forces with Labienus and Petreius at Ruspina (24.1). The date is estimated by allowing 6+ days of marching and 1 of rest (Jan. 2–9), covering c. 190 km/118 mi by road from Utica, at an average speed of 30 km/19 mi per day. A stalemate between the two camps ensues (24.2–36).
Jan. 21	Nov. 3	A 2nd convoy carrying the 13th and 14th legions departs from Lilybaeum, Sicily (34.4).
Jan. 23	Nov. 5	On the island of Cercina, the praetor C. Sallustius/Sallust (the future historian) secures for Caesar a good supply of grain (34.3).
Jan. 24–25	Nov. 6–7	The 13th and 14th legions arrive at Ruspina on the 4th day after their departure (34.5). Caesar dispatches the unloaded transports back to Lilybaeum to fetch the remainder of his troops (37.1).
<b>Night of Jan. 25/26</b>	<b>Nov. 7/8</b>	Caesar sets out from Ruspina, occupies and fortifies a range of hills, and establishes his camp near Uzita (37–8; date given at 37.1).
<b>Jan. 26</b>	<b>Nov. 8</b>	Scipio suffers heavy cavalry losses (38.3–40).
<b>Jan. 27</b>	<b>Nov. 9</b>	'On the next day' (41.1), Caesar tries unsuccessfully to draw Scipio into battle on the plain near Uzita (41–2).
Jan. 28	Nov. 10	By about this date, news of Scipio's cavalry losses (on Jan. 26) reaches King Juba of Numidia (48.1) by fast messenger, travelling c. 80 km/50 mi per day, having covered the c. 150 km/93 mi from Uzita to Juba's capital Zama in c. 2 days.
Feb. 8	Nov. 19	Juba joins Scipio with 3 legions, 800 cavalry, 30 elephants and other troops near Uzita (48.2), after c. 8 days, comprising 2 days of preparation (Feb. 1–2) and c. 6 days of march (Feb. 3–8), covering the distance of c. 150 km/93 mi at an average speed of c. 25 km/16 mi per day.

Feb. 13, 46 BCE	Nov. 24, 47 BCE	After several days of skirmishing near Uzita (49–52), a 3rd convoy carrying the 9th and 10th legions comes within sight of Ruspina and Thapsus (53.1). The legions disembark several days later, after spending ‘many days’ (4?) in stormy waters off the coast (53).
Feb. 18	Nov. 29	An uprising of Gaetulians, initiated by Caesar (32.3–4, 35.2–5), compels Juba to send 6 cohorts back to his kingdom (55.2).
Feb. 22	Dec. 3	Scipio’s admiral Varus, learning on c. Feb. 19 of the arrival of the 9th and 10th legions, brings his fleet from Utica to Hadrumentum (after 3 days of preparations and sailing, covering c. 135 naut. mi (250 km/155 mi) at 3.5 knots) and attacks Caesar’s ships anchored at Leptis. He destroys many of the transports and captures 2 warships (62). Caesar daringly pursues the retreating enemy fleet and captures 2 of its ships (63).
Intercal. 7	Dec. 12	After a long stalemate at Uzita, Caesar moves camp to Aggar (67.1), c. 35 km/22 mi distant.
Intercal. 17	Dec. 22	Caesar seizes the town of Zeta lying 10 R mi (15 km/9 mi) northwest of Scipio’s camp, 18 R mi (27 km/17 mi) northwest of his camp at Aggar (68) but pulls back to his camp at Aggar in the early evening (69–70).
<b>46 BCE</b>		
<b>Mar. 21</b>	<b>Jan. 22</b>	Caesar performs a ritual purification ( <i>lustratio</i> ) of his army at Aggar (75.1, giving the date).
<b>Mar. 22</b>	<b>Jan. 23</b>	Caesar offers battle (‘the next day’, 75.1).
<b>Mar. 23</b>	<b>Jan. 24</b>	Caesar breaks camp at Aggar and sets out for Sarsura (‘the next day’, 75.2), c. 30 km/19 mi distant from Aggar.
<b>Mar. 24</b>	<b>Jan. 25</b>	Caesar takes Sarsura and executes Scipio’s garrison (76.1).
<b>Mar. 25</b>	<b>Jan. 26</b>	Caesar arrives at the town of Thysdra (‘the next day’ (after his arrival at Sarsura), 76.1), c. 16 km/10 mi distant from Sarsura. Given the town’s location and the lack of access to water, he decides not to attack it (76.2).
<b>Mar. 26</b>	<b>Jan. 27</b>	Caesar leaves Thysdra before sunrise and returns to his former camp at Aggar (76.2), c. 30 km/19 mi distant.
Mar. 27	Jan. 28	A 4th convoy with Caesarian troops (4,000 legionnaires, 400 horsemen, 1,000 slingers) arrives (‘at about the same time’ (as Caesar’s return to Aggar), 77.3).



<b>Apr. 4, 46 BCE</b>	<b>Feb. 5</b>	Caesar leaves Aggar shortly after midnight and moves camp to Thapsus, covering the distance of 16 R mi (24 km/15 mi) during the night (79.1, giving the date and distance). Along the way, he builds a fort to block the southern entrance of the land corridor leading to Thapsus (80.2). He begins to wall off the town (79.1, 80.2). Scipio follows and builds two camps near the southern entrance (79.2). He fails to break through Caesar's southern barrier (80.1–3).
<b>Apr. 5</b>	<b>Feb. 6</b>	During the next day and night of Apr. 5/6 Scipio marches around the marsh and establishes a camp to the north, rather close to Caesar's (80.3).
<b>Apr. 6</b>	<b>Feb. 7</b>	The Battle of Thapsus results in an overwhelming victory of Caesar and ends with a massacre of enemy survivors (80–5). The date is supplied by <i>Ov. Fast.</i> 4.379–80 and one entry in the <i>fasti</i> ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.2.437).
<b>Apr. 7</b>	<b>Feb. 8</b>	After distributing rewards and prizes in an army assembly ('on the next day', 13.86.2–3), Caesar departs for Utica, sending M. Messalla ahead with cavalry and leaving Caninius Rebilus and Domitius Calvinus behind to besiege Thapsus and Thysdra, respectively (86.3).
<b>Apr. 8</b>	<b>Feb. 9</b>	News of the defeat reaches Cato in Utica ('late in the evening, on the 3rd day' (Plut. <i>Cat. Min.</i> 58.7; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.98)) by a fast messenger covering c. 225 km/140 mi) by road at c. 80 km/50 mi per day.
Apr. 9	Feb. 10	Scipio's cavalry in flight from Thapsus destroys the town of Parada and arrives at Utica (87; Plut. <i>Cat. Min.</i> 62–64.1). Cato tries to organise the defence of Utica but finds no support (88.1–2).
Night of Apr. 10/11	Feb. 11/12	Cato commits suicide (88.3–4; Plut. <i>Cat. Min.</i> 70.2, 4–6).
Apr. 11	Feb. 12	Early in the day, Messalla arrives at Utica with cavalry (88.7), having required c. 4 days (Apr. 7–10) to cover c. 225 km/140 mi from Thapsus, at an average speed of c. 60 km/37 mi per day.
Apr. 13	Feb. 14	King Juba and Petreius, after remaining in hiding near Utica to await word from Cato (Plut. <i>Cat. Min.</i> 60.3) and learning of his suicide, travel in secret at night and arrive at Zama (91), having covered c. 150 km/94 mi at c. 60 km/37 mi per night in 2+ days. The citizens bar them from entering the town.
Apr. 16	Feb. 17	Caesar reaches Utica with his infantry at nightfall (89.5, date estimated by allowing 9 days (8 of marching, 1 of rest) to cover c. 225 km/140 mi by road, at an average speed of c. 25 km/16 mi per day).

Apr. 17, 46 BCE	Feb. 18	Caesar enters Utica ('early the next day') and settles local affairs (90). Envoys from Zama, dispatched c. Apr. 15 (having travelled c. 170 km/105 mi at an average speed of 80 km/50 mi per day) report their action against Juba and request Caesar's help (92.1).
Apr. 18	Feb. 19	Caesar sets out from Utica for Zama ('next day', 92.2).
Apr. 19	Feb. 20	Vergilius surrenders Thapsus after learning of Juba's exclusion from his capital city and of Cato's suicide (93.3; date estimated by allowing 3 days for news to travel from Zama to Utica (see Apr. 17) and 3 from Utica to Thapsus).
Apr. 20	Feb. 21	Caesar arrives at Zama (92.4) after 3 days of riding, covering c. 170 km/105 mi by road (at c. 60 km/37 mi per day). News of Caesar's victory at Thapsus on Apr. 6 arrives in Rome (Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 9.2(177).1–2, 4, written c. Apr. 22). The date is estimated by allowing c. 12 days for a fast messenger, leaving Utica on Apr. 8, to sail to Lilybaeum in 2 days (c. 120 nautical mi at 2.5 knots) and 10 days by land, by way of Messana and the Straits, to cover c. 1,000 km/621 mi) to Rome.
Apr. 22	Feb. 23	Juba and Petreius perish in a suicide pact (94; cf. Liv. <i>Per.</i> 114; Dio 43.8.4; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.100), probably soon after Caesar's arrival at Zama.
Apr. 28	Mar. 1	Afranius and Faustus Sulla, while making their way westward along the coast, are captured by Caesar's ally Sittius and put to death (95).
Apr. 29	Mar. 2	While trying to escape by sea to Spain, Scipio is cut off by the fleet of Sittius near Hippo Regius and perishes (96.2; cf. Liv. <i>Per.</i> 114; Dio 43.9.5; App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.100).
May 23	Mar. 25	Caesar arrives back at Utica, after spending c. 1 month (c. Apr. 20–May 20) at Zama to settle affairs of Numidia, including the creation of a new province (Africa Nova) out of part of Juba's kingdom; c. 3 days (May 21–23) are allowed for the return journey to Utica (97.1).
<b>June 13</b>	<b>Apr. 15</b>	Caesar sets sail from Utica (98.1, giving the date), after taking c. 3 weeks to settle affairs of the African province (97.2–4).
<b>June 15</b>	<b>Apr. 17</b>	Caesar arrives at Caralis (mod. Cagliari), Sardinia, 'on the 3rd day' (after leaving Utica, by inclusive reckoning, 98.1).
<b>June 27</b>	<b>Apr. 29</b>	Caesar sails from Caralis (98.2, giving the date).
<b>July 25</b>	<b>May 26</b>	Caesar reaches Rome ('on the 28th day' (after setting sail from Sardinia), 98.2).

***Bellum Hispaniense* (46–45 BCE)**

ROMAN CIVIL CALENDAR	JULIAN DATE	EVENT
<b>708 AUC 46 BCE</b>		
Early Intercal. II	c. Nov. 5	Caesar leaves Rome for Spain, travelling by the coastal roads.
late Intercal. II	c. Nov. 21	Caesar arrives in Nearer Spain, reaching Saguntum on the 17th day after his departure (Oros. 6.16.6), covering a distance of c. 1,650 km/1,025 mi at an average speed of c. 97 km/60 mi per day. While travelling, he composes a poem entitled <i>Iter</i> (Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 56.5).
late Intercal. II	c. Dec. 2	Caesar arrives in Farther Spain (2.1), at Obulco, after a journey from Rome of 27 days (Strabo 3.4.9 (160C); App. <i>BCiv.</i> 2.103), 24 days according to Suet. <i>Iul.</i> 56.5. The slower pace from Saguntum to Obulco (c. 466 km/290 mi) in 10 days (c. 47 km/29 mi per day) is to be explained perhaps by an ankle injury Caesar suffered at the Sucro River (Sen. <i>Ben.</i> 5.24.1) south of Saguntum, or perhaps by poor health (Dio 43.32.6). The extended stay at Obulco presumably is to be explained by the need to assemble his army (2.2).
Dec.	Dec.	Caesar elected sole consul for 45, at election presided over by his consular colleague M. Lepidus (Dio 43.33.1; cf. Plut. <i>Caes.</i> 56.1 and Eutrop. 6.24.1, both of whom mistakenly put the election before Caesar's departure).
<b>JULIAN CALENDAR</b> <b>709 AUC/45 BCE</b> <sup>24</sup>		
Early Jan.	Uncertain and unverified rumours of military operations begin arriving in Rome (Cic. <i>Fam.</i> 15.17(214).3), presumably c. 30 days after Caesar's arrival in Spain.	
Jan. 8	Caesar sends reinforcements to Ulia (3.3–9), which is under siege by Cn. Pompey the Younger, and sets out from Obulco for Corduba (mod. Córdoba) (4.1).	
Jan. 10	Caesar reaches Corduba, crosses the Baetis (mod. Guadalquivir) River, and camps to the north (5.1–2), covering the c. 52 km/32 mi) from Obulco in 2 days.	
Jan. 12	Pompey lifts the siege of Ulia (c. 26 km/16 mi south of Corduba) and encamps before Corduba, south of the Baetis River (5.2).	
Jan. 13–20	Battles to gain control of the bridge at Corduba (5.3–7).	
Jan. 20–21	During the night, Caesar departs for Ategua (c. 22 km/14 mi SW of his camp near Corduba), where Pompey has a strong garrison (6.1).	

<sup>24</sup> The introduction of the Julian calendar on Jan. 1, 45 eliminates the need to show Julian dates in a separate column.

Jan. 21, 45 BCE	Caesar begins the siege of Ategua (6.3).
Jan. 27	Pompey places his camp between Ategua and Ucubis (7.1), situated c. 7 km/4 mi SW of Ategua.
Feb. 4	Pompey attacks Caesar's fort at Castra Postumiana in the vicinity of Ategua and is routed (9).
Feb. 5	Caesar acquires cavalry reinforcements (10.1–2).
Feb. 5–6	Pompey burns his camp at Ategua and withdraws in the direction of Corduba (10.2).
Feb. 15	Suspecting betrayal, Pompeian defenders of Ategua massacre some of the townspeople (15.6).
Feb. 16	An attempted surrender of Ategua to Caesar fails (17–18.2).
<b>Feb. 19</b>	Ategua surrenders to Caesar, who is hailed <i>imperator</i> by his troops (19.6, giving the date).
Feb. 20	Caesar and Pompey move their camps towards Ucubis (20.1), situated c. 7 km/4 mi SW of Ategua.
Feb. 23	Pompey beheads in his camp 74 citizens of Ucubis suspected to be Caesar's partisans (21.3).
Feb. 25	Murder of Caesar's emissaries sent to the town of Bursao (22.1–3).
Mar. 2	Caesar moves his camp closer to Pompey's (23.1).
<b>Mar. 4</b>	On the day preceding the defeat at Soricaria (24.1), two Caesarian centurions die heroically in repelling an attack on Caesar's forces who are engaged in building defensive works (23.2–8).
<b>Mar. 5</b>	Defeat of Pompeian forces at Soricaria near Ucubis (24; date given at 27.2).
<b>Mar. 6</b>	On the day after the defeat at Soricaria (25.1), further fighting takes place, including a single combat between Antistius Turpio, a Pompeian, and Pompeius Niger, a Caesarian, which is interrupted by cavalry (25).
Mar. 10–14	After burning Ucubis, Pompey moves his camp to Spalis, not far distant, and Caesar follows (27.3–4). Caesar besieges and takes Ventipo (c. 60 km/37 mi SE of Ucubis by road) and moves on to Carruca that is burned by Pompey (27.5–6).
<b>Mar. 16</b>	Pompey encamps next to the town of Munda, faced by Caesar on the plain (27.6).
<b>Mar. 17</b>	Battle of Munda (28–31) on the festival day of the Liberalia (31.8) on Mar. 17 ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.2.425–6). Caesar's troops, fighting uphill, gain a difficult victory. After the battle, the town of Munda is placed under siege. Defeated and wounded, Pompey flees in the direction of Carteia (32.6), c. 155 km/96 mi distant from Munda. Hearing of the defeat, his brother Sex. Pompey flees from Corduba (32.4–5). By coincidence, Pompey sr. had set sail from Brundisium on Mar. 17, 49 (see entry there).
Mar. 21	Caesar encamps before Corduba (33.1); Scapula, ringleader of the rebellion against Caesar's provincial governor, commits suicide (33.3–4).
Mar. 22	Caesar takes Corduba (34.1–5).
Mar. 23	Caesar sets off for Hispalis (35.1); see Mar. 28.

Mar. 24, 45 BCE	Pompey arrives at Carteia (32.8). The date is predicated on allowing 6 days for his journey of c. 155 km/96 mi from Munda, under difficult conditions, at a rate of c. 27 km/17 mi per day, partly by road and partly across country.
Mar. 28	Caesar encamps before Hispalis (35.1). The date is predicated on allowing 5+ days for a journey of c. 130 km/81 mi by road down the Baetis River valley, at c. 25 km/16 mi per day.
Apr. 2	Envoys from Carteia meet with Caesar outside Hispalis, claiming to have Cn. Pompey in their power (36.1). The Pompeians temporarily regain control of Hispalis (35.4).
Apr. 3	Caesar takes Hispalis (36.2–4).
Apr. 4	Pompey flees from Carteia with 20 ships; Didius, commander of Caesar's fleet, pursues him from Gades (mod. Cádiz), while infantry and cavalry detachments pursue him on land (37.2).
Apr. 5	Caesar sets off for Hasta (36.4), covering the c. 85 km/53 mi by road from Hispalis in c. 3+ days.
Apr. 7	On the 4th day after setting sail from Gades, Didius catches up with Pompey and burns his ships, capturing some (37.3). Possibly the site was the mouth of the Salduba River south of Malaca (mod. Málaga), c. 68 naut. mi. (125 km/78 mi) from Carteia. Pompey flees inland (38.1).
Apr. 8	Caesar accepts the surrender of Hasta (36.4).
Apr. 9	Pompey, hunted down by Caesar's cavalry and land forces sent in pursuit, and abandoned by his soldiers, is killed (38–9) near Lauro (= Iluro?), a town in the Salduba valley c. 28 km/17 mi from the coast, at the hands of Caesennius Lento (Flor. 2.13.86; Dio 43.40.2; cf. Cic. <i>Phil.</i> 12.23), later known as a land commissioner under M. Antonius. The date is predicated on an estimate of c. 75 km/47 mi per day for a fast messenger to cover c. 235 km/146 mi to Hispalis (see Apr. 12).
Apr. 10	Caesar arrives at Gades (39.3).
<b>Apr. 12</b>	The head of Pompey is displayed at Hispalis, while Caesar is still at Gades (39.3, giving the date).
Apr. 12/13	Didius is killed while fighting rebels (40.6).
Apr. 15	Munda is captured (41.2). Caesar's legate Fabius Maximus marches against Urso (41.3).
Apr. 18	Caesar leaves Gades for Hispalis (40.7).
<b>Apr. 20</b>	News of Caesar's victory at Munda reaches Rome on the eve of the annual celebration of Rome's foundation, the Parilia festival (Apr. 21): Dio 43.42.3. The siege of Urso continues (41.3–6).
<b>Apr. 21</b>	Games are added to the Parilia in honour of Caesar's victory at Munda (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 14.14(368).1, 14.19(372).3; Dio 45.6.4).
Apr. 22/23	Capture of Urso.
Apr. 23	Caesar arrives at Hispalis (42.1). The date is predicated on a speed of c. 25 km/16 mi per day to cover c. 145 km (90 mi) from Gades (Apr. 18–23).
Apr. 24	On the day after his arrival (42.1), Caesar holds a provincial assembly at Hispalis (42).
<b>Apr. 30</b>	Caesar writes to Cicero from Hispalis (Cic. <i>Att.</i> 13.20(328).1).

First half of May, 45 BCE	Letters in Cicero's corpus reflect the arrival in Rome of news about the flight of Sex. and Cn. Pompey ( <i>Att.</i> 12.37a(277)) and the claim being made by some diehards at Rome that Cn. Pompey is still at large and not cornered at Carteia ( <i>Att.</i> 12.44(285).3).
June	Caesar is still in Spain (the campaign lasted 7 months; <i>Nic. Dam. Vit. Caes.</i> 10.22). Octavian Caesar, the future emperor Augustus, arrives at Calpe (perhaps Carteia or a little town near it) to join Caesar after the major fighting has been completed ( <i>op. cit.</i> 11.23).
<b>Sept. 13</b>	Caesar is back in Italy: he makes a new will on his estate near Labicum, slightly northeast of Tusculum ( <i>Suet. Iul.</i> 83.1).
Late Sept.	Caesar returns to Rome, possibly in time for the <i>ludi Romani</i> (Sept. 4–18) or by the date of the <i>ludi Veneris Genetricis</i> (culminating, or commencing, on Sept. 26). <i>Vell. Pat.</i> 2.56.3 places Caesar's return to Rome in Oct.
Early Oct.	Caesar celebrates a triumph over Spain, a few days before the triumph of Q. Fabius Maximus ( <i>Quint. Inst.</i> 6.3.61), which was held on Oct. 13 ( <i>Inscr. Ital.</i> 13.1.87).

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