BOOK XXXIX

The following is contained in the Thirty-ninth of Dio's Rome:—

How Caesar fought the Belgae (chaps. 1-5).
How Choros came back from exile (chaps. 6-11).
How Pediody, expelled from Egypt, came to Rome (chaps. 12-16).
How Cato settled matters in Cyprus (chaps. 22-23).
How Pompey and Crassus were chosen consuls (chaps. 27-37).
How Pompey's Theatre was dedicated (chap. 38).
How Decimus Brutus, Caesar's lieutenant, conquered the Veneti in a sea-fight (chaps. 40-43).
How Publius Crassus, Caesar's lieutenant, fought the Aquitani (chap. 49).
How Caesar, after warring with some of the Germans, crossed the Rhine; and concerning the Rhine (chaps. 47-49).
How Caesar crossed over into Britain; and concerning the island (chaps. 50-53).
How Pediody was restored to Egypt by Gabinus, and how Gabinus was brought to trial for this (chaps. 55-63).

Duration of time, four years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls), here enumerated:—

C. 27 P. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus Spinther, C. Buccellius C. F. Metellus Nepos.
56 Cn. Pompeius Un. F. Magnus (II), M. Licinius P. F. Crassus (II).

Succus was the end of this war. Later, at the end of the winter in which Cornelius Spinther and Metellus Nepos began their consulship, a third war

1 Μάρκιος Χαλ. ἱάνου Λ.
2 Αὐτοκράτορ Π. Στεφ., Λεγέας Λ.
Διήλθοντος, τρίτος τα πόλεμα αυτών ἔγινε. ο' ἦραν Βελιγκοῦ τή τε Ρέγην πολλοῖς καὶ συμμάχοις τε γένοις προσαφεύγοντες, καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ άκεμνον τῶν κατά Βρετανικόν καθεύοντες, εἰ μὲν τῷ τράν οἱ μὲν ἐννοοῦντο τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἦσαν οἱ δὲ ἑφόρεσις ζων αὐτῶν οὐδέν, τότε δὲ τῶν Καίσαρα εὐ φρα- μενον ἕδοντες, καὶ δίδασκοντες μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σφάς ἀρχή, συνετράφουσαν, καὶ καταρρέουσαν τὰ Ρήματος ὁμοίως χρυσάμενον παρεξεθεούσιον τε ἐπὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ συναιμασάν, Γαλάθαι προστρα- μενοι.

3 Ταῦτα οὖν οἱ Καίσαρ παρὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἔμαθον ἐν φρονήσει τε αὐτῶν ἐπιστημοναῖον, κατατάσσοντες πρῶς τῷ Λέβαδρον πινομάχον αὐτοῖς ἐπιστατοῦσιν θρονίζοντες τε ἐπὶ τῶν στρατευμάτων καὶ κυβέρνοντες. οὐδὲ ἐπικυρώσαν πρόσερεν τοῖς πολέμοις, κατὰ τὴν χαρὰν σφόν καταπράσινα, εἰ χείρας ἐδόθη, ἢ πρῶς ὁ καὶ δεδώτως αὐτῶν καταφρογιάσαντες ἐπειδήρωντα τὴν τέρατον θαλαμίων καὶ τὴν αὐτοκράτοιαν, ὃς ἐν αὐτῇ παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἐνοπίου, άκτελαν. τοῦτο γὰρ εἰς αὐτοῦς προρόμενον ἑπέμεινε, ἐπιμέρφος εἰς αὐτοῖς νυκτὸς τῶν τε ψυχῶν καὶ τῶν ἱππῶν, καὶ οἱ μὲν προστασίοντες τοῖς Βερβάκμαροι ἀπειρόθησαν τοὺς πολ- λοὺς ἀντικάτω, πρὸς τοῖς πολλοῖς ἐκ τῆς ἑωταίας, ἀλλοι τὲ καὶ ἐπεκείν εἰς Λιδίαν προσαρκούσατε ἐκ αὐτῶν ἐγκύκλιον, ἀπακοπήθησαν. Καίσαρ δὲ ἠδυνηθεὶς μὲν τὸ γεγρα- μένον, οἷς ἐπικυρώσαν δὲ σφάς εἰδοὺς, ἀμφοτέρων τῶν

1 Τιμίων Χυλ., βιβλ. ι., συμμέτοχοι ἰδιαῖς Λ.
2 συμμέτοχοι Γαλάθαι Μκ., συμμέτοχοι ἰδιαῖς Λ.

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ancor. The Belgae, who dwell near the Rhine in the 1st cent., had many mixed tribes and extended even to the ocean opposite Britain, though they had previously been at peace with the Romans, or, in the case of some, had paid no heed to them, observing now Caesar's success and fearing that he might advance against them also, came together and by common agreement, except on the part of the Remi, devised plans against the Romans and formed a league, placing Gallia at their head.

Caesar learned this from the Remi and stationed outposts to watch them; later he encamped beside the river Axona, where he concentrated his troops and drilled them. Yet he did not venture to come to close quarters with the enemy, though they were overrunning Roman territory, until in their contempt for him, believing him to be afraid, they undertook to occupy the bridge and to put a stop to the conveyance of grain, which the allies brought across it.

He was apprised beforehand by deserters that this was to be done, and so at night sent against the foe the light-armed troops and the cavalry. These fell upon the barbarians, taking them by surprise, and killed many of them, so that the following night they all withdrew to their own land, especially since the Alcetri were reported to have invaded it.

Caesar perceived what was going on, but through ignorance of the country did not venture to pursue
them immediately. At daybreak, however, taking the cavalry, and bidding the infantry follow on behind, he came up with the fugitives; and when they offered battle, supposing he had come with his cavalry alone, he delayed them until his infantry arrived. In this way, having his whole army, he surrounded them, cut down the larger part, and received the surrender of the remainder. Therupon he won over a number of their towns, some without fighting and some by war.

The Nervii voluntarily retired before him from the level country, as they were no match for his forces, and betook themselves into the most densely wooded mountains; then, when . . . . . they charged down upon them unexpectedly. In the part of the battle where Caesar himself was they soon turned and fled, but with the larger part of their army they proved superior and captured the camp without a blow. When Caesar, who had advanced a little way in pursuit of those he had routed, became aware of this, he turned back and came upon them as they were engaged in pillage within the encampments, where he surrounded and slaughtered them. After this success he found it no great task to subdue the rest of the Nervii.

Meanwhile the Adjutici, near neighbours of theirs, who belonged to the Cimbrici by race and temperament, set out to assist them, but were overpowered before they accomplished anything, whereupon they withdrew, and leaving all their other sites, established themselves in one fortified town, the strongest they had. Caesar assaulted it, but was

1 Cf. Caesar B.G. ii. 19. Editors have filled the lacuna with a variety of readings.
for many days repulsed, until he turned to the construction of engines. Then for a time they gazed at the Romans cutting wood and constructing the machines and in their ignorance of what was taking place, scooted at them. But when the machines were finished and heavy-armed soldiers upon them were advanced from all sides at once, they became panic-stricken, since they never before had seen anything of the kind; so they made overtures, supplied the soldiers with provisions, and threw some of their arms from the wall. When, however, they saw the machines stripped of men again and noticed that the latter had given themselves over to pleasure, as after a victory, they changed their minds, and recovering courage, made a sortie by night, thinking to cut them down unaware. But Caesar was carefully managing everything all the while, and when they fell on the outposts from every side, they were beaten back. Not one of the survivors could any longer obtain pardon, and they were all sold.

When these had been subdued and others, too, some by him and many by his lieutenants, and winter had now set in, he retired to winter-quarters. The Romans at home when they learned of these achievements, were astonished that he had seized so many nations, whose names they had known but imperfectly before, and voted a thanksgiving of fifteen days because of his achievements—a thing that had never before occurred.
During the same period Servius Galba, who was ο.ο. 57 serving as his lieutenant, had, while the season lasted and his army remained a unit, brought to terms the Veneryi, who dwelt along Lake Lemn and beside the Allobroges as far as the Alps; some he had gained by force and others through surrender, and he was even preparing to winter where he was. When, however, the majority of the soldiers had departed, some on furlough because they were not far from Italy, and others elsewhere for reasons of their own, the natives took advantage of this situation and unexpectedly attacked him. Then Galba, driven mad by despair, suddenly dashed out of the winter camp, astounding his besiegers by the incredible boldness of his move, and passing through them, gained the heights. On reaching safety he fought them off and later subjugated them; he did not winter there, however, but transferred his quarters to the territory of the Allobroges. These were the events in Gaul.

Foucault meanwhile had brought about a vote for the recall of Cicero. Thus, the man whom he had expelled through Clodius, he now brought back to help him against that very individual. So quickly does human nature sometimes change, and from the persons by whom he had been helped or injured, as the case may be, they receive the very opposite treatment. Assisting him were Titus Annius Milo and others of the praetors and tribunes, who also brought the measure before the populace.
Spanther, the consul, sided Cicero's cause in the senate partly as a favour to Pompey and partly to avenge himself upon Clodius, by reason of a private enmity which had led him as a juror to vote to condemn Clodius for adultery. Clodius, on the other hand, was supported by various magistrates, including Appius Claudius, his brother, who was praetor, and Nepos, the consul, who had a private grudge against Cicero. These men, accordingly, now that they had the consuls as leaders, made more disturbance than before, and the same was true of the others in the city, as they championed one side or the other. Many disorderly proceedings were the result, chief of which was that during the very taking of the vote on the measure Clodius, knowing that the multitude would be on Cicero's side, took the gladiators that his brother held in readiness for the funeral games in honour of Marcus, his relative, and rushing into the assemblage, wounded many and killed many others. Consequently the measure was not passed, and Clodius, both as the companion of those armed champions and otherwise, was dreaded by all. He then stood for the sedileship, thinking he would escape the penalty of his violence if he were elected. Milo did, indeed, indict him, but did not succeed in bringing him to trial, since the quaestors, by whom the allotment of jurors had to be made, had not been elected, and Nepos forbade the praetor to allow any trial before their allotment. Now it was necessary for the sediles to be chosen before the quaestors, and this proved the principal cause of delay. While contesting this very point Milo caused much dis-

1 Cf. Cicero post red. ad Quin. 5, 11; Dio. 15, 34; Suet. 33.
2 Perhaps Marcus should be read, as E. suggests.
towards the latter, and, as if by a sanguinary blow, to the town of which it was the seat of the city, it was razed to the ground. When this news reached Pompey, he immediately rode to the Capitol, where he found Cicero in consultation with his colleagues. Pompey, with the senate, was then still using a temporary theatre for public games, and after the Capitol where the senators were in session, threatening at first to shun them with their own hands, and later to burn them alive, temples and all. Cicero now persuaded them to erect Pompey as

1 A word of this meaning occurs required in place of "such a theatre as," the reading of L. Dio alludes to the fact that Pompey's theatre had not yet been erected; see chap. 36 below.
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