

BOOK XXXIX

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τριακοστῷ ἐνάτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν.

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Βελγικοῖς¹ ἐπολέμησεν.
 β. Ὡς Κικέρων κατήλθεν.
 γ. Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος ἐκπεσὼν ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἐς Ῥώμην ἀνήλθεν.
 δ. Ὡς Κάτων τὰ ἐν Κύπρῳ κατεστήσατο.
 ε. Ὡς Πομπήιος καὶ Κράσσος ὕπατοι ἡρέθησαν.
 ζ. Ὡς τὸ θέατρον τὸ Πομπηίου καθιερώθη.
 η. Ὡς Δέκιμος² Βρούτος Καίσαρος ὑποστράτηγος Οὐνερετοῖς ναυμαχίᾳ ἐνίκησεν.
 θ. Ὡς Πούπλιος Κράσσος Καίσαρος ὑποστράτηγος Ἀκυϊτανοῖς ἐπολέμησεν.
 ι. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Κελτῶν τισι πολέμησας τὸν Ῥήνον διέβη· καὶ περὶ τοῦ Ῥήνου.
 κ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Βρεττανίαν ἐπεραιώθη· καὶ περὶ τῆς νήσου.
 λ. Ὡς Πτολεμαῖος ὑπὸ Γαβινίου ἐς Αἴγυπτον κατήχθη, καὶ ὡς ὁ Γαβίνιος ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἐκρίθη.

Χρόνον πλήθος ἔτη τέτταρα ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἷδε ἐγένοντο

- Π. Κορνήλιος Π. υἱ. Λεντούλος Σπινθήρ ὕπ.
 Κ. Καϊκίλιος Κ. υἱ. Μέτελλος Νέπωσ
 Γν. Κορνήλιος Π. υἱ. Λεντούλος Μαρκελλίνος ὕπ.
 Α. Μάρκιος³ Α. υἱ. Φίλιππος
 Γν. Πομπήιος Γν. υἱ. Μάγνος τὸ β ὕπ.
 Μ. Λικίνιος Π. υἱ. Κράσσος τὸ β
 Λ. Δομίτιος Γν. υἱ. Ἀγηόβαρβος⁴
 Ἀππ. Κλαύδιος Ἀππ. υἱ. Πούλχρος ὕπ.

Οὕτω μὲν δὴ καὶ ἐκεῖνα διεπολεμήθη· μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, τοῦ χειμῶνος ἐν ᾧ Κορνήλιός τε Σπινθήρ καὶ ὁ Μέτελλος ὁ Νέπωσ ὑπατεύειν ἤρξαντο

¹ Βελγικοῖς Leuncl., βελτικοῖς L., and so just below.

² Δέκιμος R. Steph., δεκιμίος L.

BOOK XXXIX

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

- How Caesar fought the Belgae (chaps. 1-5).
 How Cicero came back from exile (chaps. 6-11).
 How Ptolemy, 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. 46).
 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 Ptolemy was restored to Egypt by Gabinius, and how Gabinius was brought to trial for this (chaps. 55-63).

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

- B.C.
 57 P. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus Spinther, C. Caecilius C. F. Metellus Nepos.
 56 Cn. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus Marcellinus, L. Marcus L. F. Philippus.
 55 Cn. Pompeius Cn. F. Magnus (II), M. Licinius P. F. Crassus (II).
 54 L. Domitius Cn. F. Ahenobarbus, App. Claudius App. F. Pulcher.

Such 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

B.C. 37

³ Μάρκιος Xyl., μάρκος L.

⁴ Ἀγηόβαρβος R. Steph., ἀγηόβαρβος L.

διελθόντος, τρίτος τις πόλεμος αὐτοῖς ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ Βελγικοὶ τῷ τε Ῥήνῳ πολλοὺς καὶ συμμίκτοις 2 γένεσι προσοικοῦντες, καὶ ἐπὶ τὸν ὠκεανὸν τὸν κατὰ Βρεττανίαν καθήκοντες, ἐν μὲν τῷ πρὶν οἱ μὲν ἔνσπονδοὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἦσαν οἱ δὲ ἐφρόντιζον αὐτῶν οὐδέν, τότε δὲ τὸν Καίσαρα εὖ φερόμενον ἰδόντες, καὶ δείσαντες μὴ καὶ ἐπὶ σφᾶς ὀρμήσῃ, συνεστράφησαν, καὶ κοινῶ πλὴν Ῥημῶν¹ λόγῳ χρησάμενοι συνεβουλεύσαντό τε ἐπὶ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ συνώμοσαν, Γάλβαν² προστησάμενοι.

3 Ταῦτ' οὖν ὁ Καίσαρ παρὰ τῶν Ῥημῶν¹ μαθὼν ἐν φρουρᾷ τε αὐτοὺς ἐποίησατο, κἀνταῦθα πρὸς τῷ Αὐξούνῳ ποταμῷ στρατοπεδευσάμενος ἠθροίξεν τε ἅμα τοὺς στρατιώτας καὶ ἐξήσκει. οὐδὲ ἐτόλμησε πρότερον τοῖς πολεμίοις, καίτοι τὴν χῶραν σφῶν κατατρέχουσιν, ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν, 4 πρὶν ὡς καὶ δεδιότος αὐτοῦ καταφρονήσαντες ἐπεχείρησαν τὴν τε γέφυραν καταλαβεῖν καὶ τὴν σιτοπομπίαν, ἣν δι' αὐτῆς παρὰ τῶν συμμάχων ἐποιεῖτο, ἀφελέσθαι. τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ αὐτομόλων προγνούς ἐσόμενον, ἔπεμφεν ἐπ' αὐτοὺς νυκτὸς 2 τοὺς τε ψιλοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἱππέας. καὶ οἱ μὲν προσπεσόντες τοῖς βαρβάρους ἀπροσδόκητοι πολλοὺς ἀπέκτειναν, ὥστε πάντας τῆς ἐπιούσης νυκτὸς ἐς τὴν οἰκίαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ οἱ Αἰδουοὶ ἐσβεβληκότες ἐς αὐτὴν ἠγγέλλοντο, ἀπαναστήναι. Καίσαρ δὲ ἤσθετο μὲν τὸ γιγνόμενον, οὐκ ἐτόλμησε δὲ σφας εὐθύς, ἀγνοίᾳ τῶν

¹ Ῥημῶν Xyl., ῥηνῶν L.

² συνώμοσαν Γάλβαν Bk., συνωμόσαντο ἀδρᾶν L.

arose. The Belgae, who dwelt near the Rhine in B.C. 57 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 Galba 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 Aedui were reported to have invaded it. Caesar perceived what was going on, but through ignorance of the country did not venture to pursue

2 χωρίων, ἐπιδιώξαι. ἀλλ' ἅμα ἔφ¹ τὴν τε ἵππων λαβὼν καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἐπακολουθεῖν κελεύσας κατέλαβεν αὐτούς, καὶ ὑποστάντας ἐς μάχην (ἐνομιζέτο γὰρ σὺν μόνῃ τῇ ἵππῳ εἶναι) διέτριψε μέχρις οὗ καὶ ὁ πεζὸς ἦλθε, καὶ οὕτω παντὶ τῷ στρατῷ περισχῶν τοὺς τε πλείους κατέκοψε καὶ τοὺς περιλοίπους ὁμολογία παρεστήσατο. κακὸν τούτου καὶ τῶν δήμων τοὺς μὲν ἀμαχεῖ προσηγάγετο τοὺς δὲ πολέμῳ.

3 Νέρουιοι οὖν τῆς μὲν πεδιάδος (οὐ γὰρ ἦσαν ἀξιόμαχοι) ἐκόντες αὐτῷ ἐξέστησαν, ἐς δὲ δὴ τὰ ὄρη τὰ ὑλωδέστατα ἀνακομισθέντες, ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκέιθεν² ἐπικατέδραμον ἀνέλπιστοι, καὶ καθ' ὃ μὲν αὐτὸς ὁ Καῖσαρ ἦν ἐτράποντο καὶ ἔφυγον, τῷ δὲ δὴ πλείονι τοῦ στρατοῦ καθυπέτεροι τε ἐγένοντο καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον αὐτοβοεῖ εἶλον. 2 αἰσθόμενος δὲ τοῦτ' ἐκεῖνος (προεκεχωρήκει³ γὰρ⁴ ἐπὶ τι⁵ τοὺς τετραμμένους διώκων) ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ καταλαβὼν αὐτούς ἐν τῷ ἐρύματι ἀρπαγὴν ποιουμένους περιεστοιχίσασατο καὶ κατεφόνευσε. πράξας δὲ ταῦτα, οὐδὲν ἔτι⁶ μέγα ἔργον τοὺς λοιποὺς Νερούιους χειροῦμενος ἔσχε.

4 Κὰν τούτῳ Ἀτουατικοί, πλησιόχωροί τε αὐτοῖς ὄντες καὶ τὸ γένος τὸ τε φρόνημα τὸ τῶν Κίμβρων ἔχοντες, ὤρμησαν μὲν ὡς καὶ βοηθήσοντές σφισιν, ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἔφθησαν προαλόντες, ἀνεχώρησαν, καὶ πάντα τὰλλα χωρία ἐκλιπόντες ἐς ἐν 2 τείχος τὸ κράτιστον ἀνεσκευάσαντο. καὶ αὐτῷ

¹ ἔφ supplied by Bk.

² The text is corrupt here, some words having fallen out.

³ προεκεχωρήκει Oddey, προσεχωρήκει L.

⁴ γὰρ added by Oddey. ⁵ ἐπὶ τι Rk., ἐπὶ τε L.

⁶ ἔτι Xyl., ὅτι L.

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. Thereupon 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.¹ 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 entrenchments, where he surrounded and slaughtered them. After this success he found it no great task to subdue the rest of the Nervii.

Meanwhile the Aduatuci, near neighbours of theirs, who belonged to the Cimabri 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.

τὸν Καίσαρα προσβαλόντα ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας ἀπεκρούσαντο, μέχρις οὐ πρὸς μηχανῶν ποίησιν ἐτράπετο. τότε γάρ, τέως μὲν τὴν τε ὕλην τέμνοντας καὶ τὰ μηχανήματα συμπηγνύοντας τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐώρων, γέλωτα τῇ ἀπειρίᾳ τῶν γυγνο-
 3 μένων¹ ἐποιούντο, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνά τε ἐξεργάσθη καὶ ὀπλίται σφισι πανταχόθεν ἅμα ἐπ' αὐτῶν προσήγοντο, κατεπλάγησαν ἅτε μηπώποτε τοιούτῳ τι ἐορακότες, καὶ διεκρηκεύσαντο, τὰ τε ἐπιτήδεια τοῖς στρατιώταις πέμψαντες καὶ ὄπλα
 4 τιὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους ῥίψαντες. ὡς μέντοι τὰ τε μηχανήματα τῶν ἀνδρῶν γυμνωθέντα αὐθις εἶδον καὶ ἐκείνους πρὸς θυμηδίαν οἶα² ἐπὶ νίκη τετραμμένους ἤσθοντο, μετέγνωσαν, καὶ ἀναθαρσήσαντες τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπέξοδον ὡς καὶ ἀνελπίστους σφῶς κατακόψοντες ἐποίησαντο. περιπεσόντες δὲ τοῖς προφύλαξι (ὁ γὰρ Καίσαρ ἀκριβῶς πάντα αἰεὶ διώκει) ἐσφάλησαν. καὶ οὐδὲ τῶν λοιπῶν οὐδεὶς ἔτι συγγνώμης ἔτυχεν, ἀλλὰ πάντες ἐπράθησαν.³
 5 Ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὗτοι τε κατεστράφατο,⁴ καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ μὲν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ οἱ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν ὑποστρατήγων συχνοὶ ἐκεχειρῶντο, ὃ τε χειμῶν ἐνέστη, ἀνεχώρησεν ἐς τὰ χειμάδια. μαθόντες δὲ ταῦθ' οἱ οἴκοι⁵ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐθαύμασαν ὅτι ἔθνη τοσαῦτα, ὧν οὐδὲ τὰ ὀνόματα πρότερον ἠκρίβουν, ἤρῃκει, καὶ ἐψηφίσαντο πεντεκαίδεκα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ἡμέρας θῦσαι, ὅπερ οὐπω⁶ πρότερον ἐγεγόνει.

¹ γυγνομένων H. Steph., γενομένων L.

² πρὸς θυμηδίαν οἶα Bk., προθυμηδιανοῖαι L.

³ ἐπράθησαν R. Steph., ἐπράχθησαν L.

⁴ οὗτοι κατεστράφατο Leuncl. (τε added by Rk.), οὗτ' ἐστράφατο L.

⁵ οἴκοι supplied by Bk.

⁶ οὐπω R. Steph., οὐν πο L.

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, scoffed 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 unawares. 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 subjugated 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.

- 2 Κὰν τῷ αὐτῷ τούτῳ χρόνῳ Γάλβας ὁ Σέρονιος¹ ὑποστρατηγῶν αὐτῷ, μέχρι μὲν ἢ τε ὥραία ἦν² καὶ τὸ στράτευμα συνεστὸς εἶχε, Οὐαράγρου³ παρά τε τῇ Δεμμάνῳ λίμνῃ καὶ πρὸς τοῖς Ἀλλόβριξι μέχρι τῶν Ἀλπεων οἰκούντας, τοὺς μὲν βία τοὺς δὲ καὶ ὁμολογία παρεστήσατο, ὥστε καὶ
- 3 χειμάσαι κατὰ χώραν παρασκευάσασθαι. ἐπεὶ μέντοι οἱ πλείους τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ μὲν παρέμενοι⁴ οἷα μὴ πόρρω τῆς Ἰταλίας ὄντες, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν ἄλλοσε ἀπεχώρησαν, καὶ αὐτῷ ἀπροσδόκητοι κατὰ τοῦτο οἱ ἐπιχώριοι
- 4 ἐπέθεντο, πρὸς ἀπόνοιαν ὑπ' ἀπογνώσεως προήχθη, καὶ ἐκπηδήσας ἐκ τοῦ χειμαδίου ἄφνω τοὺς τε προσκειμένους οἱ τῷ παραδόξῳ τοῦ τολμήματος ἐξέπληξε, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα διέπεσε. γενόμενος δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ ἡμύνατο μὲν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐδουλώσατο, οὐ μὴν καὶ ἐχείμασεν αὐτόθι, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐς τὴν τῶν Ἀλλοβρίγων μετέστη.
- 6 Ταῦτα μὲν ἐν τῇ Γαλατία⁵ ἐγένετο, Πομπήιος δὲ ἐν τούτῳ τὴν κάθοδον τῷ Κικέρωνι ψηφισθῆναι διεπράξατο. ὃν γὰρ διὰ τοῦ Κλωδίου ἐξεληλάκει, τοῦτον ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐκείνου ἐπανήγαγεν· οὗτο που τὸ ἀνθρώπειον δι' ὀλίγον τε ἔστιν ὅτε μεταβάλλεται, καὶ ἀφ' ὧν ὠφελήσεσθαι τινες ἢ καὶ βλαβήσεσθαι νομίζουσι, τὰ ἐναντιώτατα
- 2 ἀντιλαμβάνουσι. συνέπραττον δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν καὶ τῶν δημάρχων ἄλλοι τε καὶ Τίτος Ἄννιος Μίλων, οἵπερ που καὶ τὴν γνώμην ἐς τὸ

¹ Γάλβας ὁ Σέρονιος R. Steph., γαρβαροσερονιος L.

² ἦν added by Oddey. ³ Οὐαράγρου Rk., ἀαράγρου L.

⁴ παρέμενοι Bs., παρέμενον L. ⁵ Γαλατία R. Steph., ἰταλῖαι L.

During the same period Servius Galba, who was B.C. 57 serving as his lieutenant, had, while the season lasted and his army remained a unit, brought to terms the Veragri, who dwelt along Lake Leman 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.

Pompey 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 people are expecting to be 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,

πλήθος ἐσήνεγκαν· ὁ γὰρ Σπινθήρ ὁ ὑπατος τὸ μὲν τι καὶ τῷ Πομπηίῳ χαριζόμενος, τὸ δὲ καὶ ἐξ ἰδίας ἔχθρας τὸν Κλώδιον ἀμυνόμενος, ὑφ' ἧς καὶ τὴν μοιχείαν αὐτοῦ δικάζων κατεγνώκει, καὶ . . .

3 ἐκείνῳ δὲ ἄλλοι τε τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὄντων ὑπὴρχον καὶ ὁ ἀδελφὸς Ἀππίος Κλαύδιος στρατηγῶν, ὃ τε Νέπως ὁ ὑπατος ἀπ' οἰκείας τιδὸς

7 ἔχθρας τὸν Κικέρωνα μισῶν. οὗτοί τε οὖν ἐπὶ πλεόν ἢ πρὶν, ἅτε καὶ ἡγεμόνας τοὺς ὑπάτους ἔχοντες, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει διαστάντες πρὸς ἑκατέρους ἐθορύβουν. καὶ ἄλλα τε ἐκ

2 τούτου οὐκ ἐν κόσμῳ πολλὰ ἐγίνετο, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ διαψηφίσει ὁ Κλώδιος γνοὺς τὸ πλήθος πρὸς τοῦ Κικέρωνος ἐσόμενον, τοὺς μονομάχους οὓς ὁ ἀδελφὸς αὐτοῦ πρὸς ἀγῶνας ἐπιταφίους ἐπὶ τῷ Μάρκῳ τῷ συγγενεῖ προπαρεσκευάστο λαβὼν ἐσεπήδησεν ἐς τὸν σύλλογον καὶ πολλοὺς μὲν

3 ἔτρωσε πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἔκτεινεν. οὗτ' οὖν ἡ γνώμη ἐκυρώθη, καὶ ἐκείνοις ὡς δορυφόροις συνῶν φοβερὸς καὶ ἐς τὰλλα πᾶσις ἦν, ἀγορανομίαν τε ἤτει ὡς καὶ τὴν δίκην τῆς βίας, ἂν ἀποδειχθῆ,

4 διαφευξόμενος.¹ ἐγράψατο γὰρ αὐτὸν ὁ Μίλων καὶ οὐκ ἐσήγαγε μὲν (οὔτε γὰρ οἱ ταμίαι, δι' ὧν τὴν ἀποκλήρωσιν τῶν δικαστῶν γενέσθαι ἐχρῆν, ἤρηντο, καὶ ὁ Νέπως ἀπέειπε τῷ στρατηγῷ μηδεμίαν πρὸ τῆς κληρώσεως αὐτῶν δίκην προσέσθαι· ἔδει δὲ ἄρα τοὺς ἀγορανόμους πρὸ τῶν ταμιῶν καταστήναι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι μάλιστα

8 ἡ διατριβὴ ἐγένετο), μαχόμενος δὲ καὶ περὶ αὐτοῦ

¹ διαφευξόμενος Dind., διαφευξόμενος L.

Spinther, the consul, [aided Cicero's cause in the senate ¹ (P),] 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,² 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 aedileship, 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 aediles 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 Quir.* 5, 11; *Pis.* 15, 34; *Sest.* 33.

² Perhaps Marcus should be read, as Bs. suggests.

τούτου πολλά ἐτάραττε, καὶ τέλος μονομάχους
 τινὰς καὶ αὐτὸς καὶ ἄλλους τῶν τὰ αὐτὰ οἱ βου-
 λομένων ἀθροίσας ἐς χεῖρας τῷ Κλωδίῳ συνεχῶς
 ἦει, καὶ σφαγαὶ κατὰ πᾶσαν ὡς εἰπεῖν τὴν πόλιν
 2 ἐγίνοντο. ὁ οὖν Νέπωσ φοβηθεὶς πρὸς τε
 τοῦ συνάρχοντος καὶ πρὸς τοῦ Πομπηίου τῶν
 τε ἄλλων τῶν πρώτων μετεβάλετο,¹ καὶ οὕτως
 ἢ τε γερουσία κατελλεῖν τὸν Κικέρωνα τοῦ Σπιν-
 θήρος ἐσηγησαμένου προεβούλευσε, καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 ἀμφοτέρων τῶν ὑπάτων ἐσνευγόντων ἐψηφίσατο.
 3 ἀντέλεγε μὲν γὰρ πρὸς αὐτοὺς Κλώδιος, ἀλλ'
 ἐκείνῳ τε ὁ Μίλων ἀντέκειτο ὥστε μηδὲν βίαιον
 δρᾶσαι, καὶ τῷ νόμῳ ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ Πομπήιος
 σνεῖπον ὥστε πολὺ κρείττους αὐτοὺς γενέσθαι.
 9 Κατήλθε τε οὖν ὁ Κικέρων καὶ χάριν τῇ τε βουλῇ
 καὶ τῷ δήμῳ, παρασχόντων αὐτῷ τῶν ὑπάτων
 καὶ² τὸ συνέδριον καὶ τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, ἔγνω. τῷ
 τε Πομπηίῳ τὴν ἔχθραν τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ μεθεὶς
 συνηλλάγη, καὶ τὴν γε³ εὐεργεσίαν παραχρῆμα
 2 ἀπέδωκε· λιμοῦ γὰρ ἐν τῇ πόλει ἰσχυροῦ γενο-
 μένου, καὶ τοῦ ὀμίλου παντὸς ἐς τε τὸ θέατρον
 (τοῖσ δὲ δὴ καὶ τότε ἔτι θεάτρῳ ἐς τὰς πανηγύρεις
 ἐχρῶντο) καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον
 ἐπὶ τοὺς βουλευτὰς συνεδρῶντας ἐσπηδήσαντος,
 καὶ τοτὲ μὲν ἐν χερσὶν αὐτοὺς ἀποσφάξειν τοτὲ
 3 δὲ καὶ καταπρήσειν αὐτοῖς⁴ τοῖς ναοῖς ἀπειλοῦν-
 τος, ἔπεισέ σφας ἐπιμελητὴν τοῦ σίτου τὸν

¹ μετεβάλετο Bk., μετεβάλλετο L. ² καὶ Bs., καὶ κατὰ L.
³ γε R. Steph., τε L. ⁴ αὐτοῖς Bs., σὺν αὐτοῖς L.

turbance, and at last himself collected some gladi-
 ators and others like-minded with himself and kept
 continually coming to blows with Clodius, so that
 bloodshed occurred throughout practically the whole
 city. Nepos, accordingly, inspired with fear by his
 colleague and by Pompey and by the other lead-
 ing men, changed his attitude; and thus the senate
 decreed, on the motion of Spinther, that Cicero should
 be restored, and the populace, on the motion of
 both consuls, passed the measure. Clodius, to be
 sure, spoke in opposition to the others, but he had
 Milo as an opponent, so that he could commit no
 violence, and Pompey, among others, spoke in favour
 of the enactment, so that that side proved much
 the stronger.

B.C. 57

Cicero accordingly came home from exile and ex-
 pressed his gratitude to both the senate and the
 people, the consuls having given him the oppor-
 tunity of appearing before both bodies. He put aside
 the hatred he bore Pompey on account of his banish-
 ment, became reconciled with him, and immediately
 repaid his kindness. A sore famine had arisen in
 the city and the entire populace rushed into the
 theatre (they were then still using a temporary¹ (?)
 theatre for public games) and afterwards to the
 Capitol where the senators were in session, threat-
 ening at first to slay them with their own hands,
 and later to burn them alive, temples and all.
 Cicero now persuaded them to elect Pompey as

¹ A word of this meaning seems 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. 38
 below.

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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