

BOOK XL

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ τῶν Δίονος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ τὸ δεύτερον ἐς Βρεττανίαν διέπλευσεν.
 β. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ὑποστρέψας ἀπὸ Βρεττανίας τοῖς Γαλάταις ἀδθις ἐπολέμησεν.
 γ. Ὡς Κράσσος Πάρθοις πολεμῆν ἤρξατο.
 δ. Περὶ Πάρθων.
 ε. Ὡς Κράσσος ἠττηθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀπώλετο.
 ζ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ τὴν Γαλατίαν τὴν ὑπὲρ τὰς Ἄλπεις πᾶσαν κατεστρέψατο.
 η. Ὡς Μίλων Κλώδιον ἀποικτεῖνας κατεδικάσθη.
 θ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ καὶ Πομπήιος στασιάζειν ἤρξαντο.

Χρόνου πλῆθος τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Δομιτίου καὶ Ἀππίου Κλαυδίου ὑπατείας καὶ ἄλλα ἔτη τέτταρα, ἐν οἷς ἔρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἷδε ἐγένοντο

- Γν. Δομίτιος Μ. υἱ. Καλουίνος¹
 Μ. Ουαλέριος . . . Μεσσάλας² ὑπ.
 Γν. Πομπήιος³ Γν. υἱ. Μάγνος τὸ γ
 Κ. Καϊκίλιος Μέτελλος Σκιπίων Νασικῶν υἱ. ὑπ.
 Σέρονιος⁴ Σουλπίκιος Κ. υἱ. Ρούφος ὑπ.
 Μ. Κλαύδιος Μ. υἱ. Μάρκελλος
 Α. Αἰμίλιος⁵ Μ. υἱ. Παῦλος
 Γ. Κλαύδιος Γ. υἱ. Μάρκελλος⁶ ὑπ.

Ἐν μὲν δὴ τῇ Ῥώμῃ ταῦτα, τότε ἐπτακόσια ἔτη ἀγούσῃ, ἐγένετο· ἐν δὲ δὴ τῇ Γαλατίᾳ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἐκείνων τοῦ Δομιτίου τοῦ Λουκίου⁷ καὶ τοῦ Κλαυδίου τοῦ Ἀππίου ὑπάτων τά τε

¹ Καλουίνος Xyl., καλουινος L. ² Μεσσάλας added by Xyl.
³ Γν. Πομπήιος added by Xyl. ⁴ Σέρονιος Xyl., σερπος L.

BOOK XL

The following is contained in the Fortieth of Dio's *Rome*:—
 How Caesar for the second time sailed across to Britain (chaps. 1-3).
 How Caesar, returning from Britain, again engaged in war with the Gauls (chaps. 4-11).
 How Crassus began to carry on war with the Parthians (chaps. 12, 13).
 About the Parthians (chaps. 14, 15).
 How Crassus was defeated by them and perished (chaps. 16-30).
 How Caesar subjugated the whole of Transalpine Gaul (chaps. 31-44).
 How Milo killed Clodius and was condemned (chaps. 48 f., 54).
 How Caesar and Pompey began to be at variance (chaps. 59-66).

Duration of time, the remainder of the consulship of Domitius and Appius Claudius, together with four additional years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls) here enumerated:—

- b.c.
 53 Cn. Domitius M. F. Calvinus, M. Valerius . . . Messalla.
 52 Cn. Pompeius Cn. F. Magnus (III), C. Caecilius Metellus Scipio Nasicae F.
 51 Servius Sulpicius Q. F. Rufus, M. Claudius M. F. Marcellus.
 50 L. Aemilius M. F. Paulus, C. Claudius C. F. Marcellus.

THESE were the occurrences in Rome while the city was passing through its seven-hundredth year. In Gaul during the year of these same consuls, Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius, Caesar among other

b.c. 54

⁵ Α. Αἰμίλιος Xyl., δαιμιλίου L. ⁶ Line supplied by Xyl.
⁷ τοῦ Λουκίου Bk., αὐτοῦ λευκίου L.

ἄλλα καὶ ναῦς ἐν μέσῳ τῶν τε σφετέρων τῶν
 ταχειῶν καὶ τῶν αὐτόθεν τῶν φορτίδων, ὅπως ὡς
 μάλιστα καὶ κουφίζουσι καὶ πρὸς τὸ κύμα ἀντ-
 ἔχουσιν, ἐπὶ τε ξηροῦ ἰστάμεναι μὴ λυμαι-
 2 νονται, παρεσκευάσατο. καὶ ἐπειδὴ πλόιμα
 ἐγένετο,¹ ἐς τὴν Βρεττανίαν αὐθις ἐπεραιώθη,
 πρόφασιν μὲν ὅτι μὴ πάντας τοὺς ὀμήρους οὐδ'
 ὑπέσχοντό οἱ ἐπεπόμφεσαν, νομίζοντες αὐτόν, ὅτι
 διὰ κενῆς τότε ἀνεχώρησε, μηκέτ' αὐθις σφῶν
 πειράσειν, ποιησάμενος, ἔργῳ δὲ δεινῶς τῆς νήσου
 ἐφιέμενος, ὥστε εἰ μὴ καὶ τοῦτο ἦν, πάντως ἂν
 3 ἄλλην τινα σκῆψιν εὐρέιν. κατῆρέ τε οὖν ἔνθα
 καὶ πρότερον, μηδενὸς ὑπὸ τε τοῦ πλήθους τῶν
 νεῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ πολλαχόσε ἅμα αὐτὰς κατα-
 σχεῖν τολμήσαντος ἀντιστήναι, καὶ τὸ² ναύστα-
 2 θμον εὐθὺς ἐκρατύνατο. οἱ οὖν βάρβαροι τὸν μὲν
 πρόσπλουν αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἠδυνήθησαν διὰ ταῦτα
 κωλύσαι, δέισαντες δὲ μάλλον ἢ πρότερον, ἅτε
 καὶ στρατῷ πλείονι αὐτοῦ ἐλθόντος, ἐς τὸ
 λασιώτατον καὶ ἐς τὸ λοχμωδέστατον τῶν ἐγγύς
 2 χωρίων πάντα τὰ τιμιώτατα συνεφόρησαν, καὶ
 αὐτὰ ἐν ἀσφαλεῖ ποιησάμενοι (τά τε γὰρ περίξ
 ξύλα ἔκοψαν, καὶ ἕτερα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς στοιχηδὸν ἐπι-
 συνένησαν, ὥστε ἐν χαρακώματι τρόπον τινα
 εἶναι) ἔπειτα τοὺς προνομούοντας τῶν Ῥωμαίων
 ἐλύπου. καὶ δὴ καὶ μάχῃ τινὶ ἐν τῷ ψιλῷ ἠττηθέν-
 τες ὑπήγαγον σφας ἐκέισε κατὰ τὴν δίωξιν, καὶ
 3 συγχουὸς ἀνταπέκτειναν. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο χειμῶνος
 αὐθις τὰς ναῦς αὐτῶν λυμνημένους συμμαχούς τε
 προσμετεπέμψαντο καὶ ἐπ' αὐτὸ τὸ νεώριον σφῶν

¹ ἐγένετο R. Steph., ἐγένοντο L. * τὸ Rk., τὸν L.

undertakings constructed ships of a style half-way B.C. 54
 between his own swift vessels and the native ships of
 burden, endeavouring to make them at once as light
 and as seaworthy as possible and capable of being
 left high and dry without injury. When the weather
 became fit for sailing, he crossed over again to
 Britain, giving as his excuse that the people of that
 country, thinking that he would never make trial of
 them again because he had once retired empty-
 handed, had not sent all the hostages they had
 promised; but the truth of the matter was that he
 mightily coveted the island, so that he would certainly
 have found some other pretext, if this had not offered
 itself. He came to land at the same place as before,
 no one daring to oppose him because of the number
 of his ships and the fact that they approached many
 points on the shore at the same time; and he straight-
 way got possession of the harbour. The barbarians,
 then, for the reason stated were unable to hinder
 his approach, and being more afraid than before,
 because he had come with a larger army, they
 carried away all their most valuable things into the
 most wooded and overgrown portions of the neigh-
 bouring country. After they had put them in safety
 by cutting down the surrounding wood and piling
 mere upon it row after row until their goods were
 in a sort of stockade, they proceeded to annoy the
 Romans' foraging parties. Indeed, after being
 defeated in a certain battle on open ground they
 drew the invaders in pursuit to their retreat, and
 killed many in their turn. Soon after, when a storm
 had once more damaged the Romans' ships, the
 natives sent for allies and set out against their naval

- ὄρμησαν, Κασουελλανὸν¹ τὸν τὰ πρῶτα τῶν² ἐν
 4 τῇ νήσῳ δυναστῶν φερόμενον προστησάμενοι. καὶ
 αὐτοῖς ἀπαντήσαντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον
 ἐταράχθησαν τῇ τῶν ἀρμάτων σφῶν προσμίξει,
 ἔπειτα δὲ διστάμενοι, καὶ ἐκεῖνά τε παρεξιέντες
 καὶ τοὺς παραθέοντας ἐς τὰ πλάγια³ βάλλοντες,
 3 ἀνίσωσαν⁴ τὴν μάχην. καὶ τότε μὲν κατὰ χώραν
 ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἔμειναν· αὐθις δὲ οἱ Βάρβαροι τοῦ μὲν
 πεζοῦ κρείττους γενόμενοι, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς ἵππου
 κακωθέντες, πρὸς τε τὸν Ταμέσαν ἀνεχώρησαν,
 καὶ τὸν πόρον αὐτοῦ σταυροῖς, τοῖς μὲν ἐμφανέσι
 τοῖς δὲ καὶ ὑφύδροις, διαλαβόντες ἠύλισαντο.
 2 ἐπειδὴ δὲ⁵ ἐκείνους τε ὁ Καῖσαρ τό τε σταύρωμα
 προσβολῇ βιαία ἐκλιπεῖν ἠνάγκασε καὶ μετὰ
 τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐρύματος προσεδρεῖα ἐξήλασε,
 καὶ τοὺς προσβάλλοντάς σφῶν τῷ ναυστάθμῳ
 ἕτεροι ἀπέωσαντο, κατέδεισαν καὶ κατελύσαντο
 ὁμήρους τε δόντες καὶ φόρον ἐτήσιον ταξάμενοι.
 4 Καὶ οὕτως ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀπῆρε παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς
 νήσου, καὶ οὐδὲν ἐγκατέλιπε στράτευμα ἐν αὐτῇ·
 ἐκεῖνό τε γὰρ κινδυνεύσειν ἐν ἀλλοτρίᾳ πη χειμά-
 ζον, καὶ αὐτὸς οὐκ ἂν ἐν καλῷ ἐπὶ πλείον ἀπὸ τῆς
 Γαλατίας ἀποδημήσαι νομίζων, ἠγάπησε τοῖς
 παροῦσι, μὴ⁶ καὶ μειζόνων ὀργινώμενος καὶ περὶ
 2 ἐκείνοις σφαλῆ. καὶ ἔδοξε καὶ τοῦτο ὀρθῶς
 πεποιηκέναι, ὥσπερ που καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ διεδείχθη·
 ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ὄρμησεν ὡς καὶ ἐκεῖ
 παραχειμάσων, οἱ Γαλάται, καίτοι φρουροὺς ὡς
 ἕκαστοι πολλοὺς ἔχοντες, ὅμως ἐνεόχμωσαν, καί

¹ Κασουελλανὸν Reim., καὶ σουελλανὸν L.

² τῶν added by Leuncl. ³ πλάγια Rk., πλασία L.

⁴ ἀνίσωσαν Rk., ἀνέσωσαν L. ⁵ δὲ Rk., τε L.

⁶ μὴ added by R. Steph.

arsenal itself, with Cassivellaunus, regarded as the
 foremost of the chiefs in the island, at their head. B.C. 54
 The Romans upon meeting them were at first thrown
 into confusion by the attack of their chariots, but
 later opened ranks, and by letting them pass through
 and then from the side hurling their weapons at the
 men as they rushed past, made the battle equal.
 For the time being both parties remained where they
 were. Later, however, the barbarians, after proving
 victorious over the infantry but being defeated by
 the cavalry, withdrew to the Thames, where they
 encamped after cutting off the ford by means of stakes,
 some visible and some under water. But Caesar by a
 powerful assault forced them to leave the stockade
 and later on by siege drove them from their fortress,
 while others repulsed a party of theirs that attacked
 the ships in the harbour. They then became
 terrified and made terms, giving hostages and
 agreeing to pay a yearly tribute.

Thus Caesar departed entirely from the island and
 left no body of troops behind in it; for he believed
 that such a force would be in danger while passing
 the winter in a foreign land and that it might be
 inadvisable for him to remain away from Gaul for
 any considerable period; hence he was satisfied with
 his present achievements, in the fear that if he
 reached out for more, he might be deprived even of
 these. It seemed that here again he had done right,
 as was, indeed, proved by the event. For when he had
 gone to Italy, intending to winter there, the Gauls,
 though each nation contained many garrisons,
 nevertheless became restless and some of them

τινες αὐτῶν καὶ φανερώς ἐπανεστήσαν. ὅπερ εἶ ἐν τῇ Βρεττανίᾳ καταμείναντος αὐτοῦ παρὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐγεγόνει, πάντα ἂν τὰ τῆδε ἐτετάρακτο.

5 Ἦρξαν δὲ τοῦ πολέμου τούτου Ἐβουρωνοί,¹ ἠγούμενου² σφίσιν Ἀμβιόριγος. καὶ ἔλεγον μὲν τῇ παρουσίᾳ τῶν Ῥωμαίων, ὧν³ ὁ τε Σαβίνος καὶ Λούκιος Κόττας ὑποστράτηγοι ἦρχον, ἀχθόμενοι κεινήσθαι· τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς ἐκείνων τε κατεφρόνησαν ὡς οὐχ ἰκανῶν ἀμῦναι σφᾶς ἐσομένων, καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα οὐκ ἤλπισαν διὰ ταχέων σφίσιν

2 ἐπιστρατεύσειν. ἐπήλθόν τε οὖν αὐτοῖς μὴ προσδεχομένους ὡς καὶ αὐτοβοεῖ τὸ στρατοπέδον αἰρήσοντες, καὶ ἐπειδὴ διήμαρτον αὐτοῦ, πρὸς ἀπάτην ἐτράποντο. τῶν γὰρ χωρίων τὰ ἐπιτηδειότατα ὁ Ἀμβιόριξ προλοχίσας ἦλθεν ἐξ ἐπικληρυκείας πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ὡς οὐχ ἔκων δὴ

3 πολεμήσας, καὶ αὐτὸς μὲν μεταγινώσκειν ἔφη, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους φυλάττεσθαι σφίσι παρήνευσεν· οὔτε γὰρ αὐτῷ πειθαρχεῖν αὐτοὺς καὶ ἐκείνοις⁴ μέλλειν τῆς νυκτὸς ἐπιθήσεσθαι. κάκ τούτου καὶ γνώμην αὐτοῖς ἔδωκε τὴν μὲν Ἐβουρωνίαν, ὡς καὶ κινδυνεύουσιν⁵ ἂν καταμείνωσι, καταλιπεῖν, πρὸς δὲ συστρατιώτας τινὰς πέλας που χειμάζοντας ὡς

6 τάχιστα μεταστήναι. ἀκούσαντες δὲ ταῦτα οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπέισθησαν, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅτι εἰρηγέτητο πολλὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος καὶ χάριν αὐτῷ ταύτην ἀντιδιδόναι⁶ ἔδδοκει. συσκευασάμενοι τε

¹ Ἐβουρωνοί Xyl., ἔβουρων οἱ L.

² ἠγούμενου R. Steph., ἠγούμενοι L.

³ ὧν supplied by Leuncl. ⁴ ἐκείνοις Xyl., ἐκείνους L.

⁵ κινδυνεύουσιν Reim., κινδυνεύουσιν L.

⁶ ταύτην ἀντιδιδόναι v. Herw., ταύτην ἀνταποδιδόναι Naber, τὰ ὑπεραντία δίδοναι L.

openly revolted. Now if this had happened while he was staying in Britain through the winter season, all Gaul would have been in a turmoil. B.C. 54

This war was begun by the Eburones, under Ambiorix as chief. They claimed they had been roused to action because they were annoyed at the presence of the Romans, who were commanded by Sabinus and Lucius Cotta, lieutenants. The truth was, however, that they scorned those officers, thinking they would not prove competent to defend their men and not expecting that Caesar would quickly make an expedition against their tribe. They accordingly came upon the soldiers unawares, expecting to take the camp without striking a blow, and, when they failed of this, had recourse to deceit. For Ambiorix, after planting ambuscades in the most suitable spots, came to the Romans after sending a herald to arrange for a parley, and represented that he had taken part in the war against his will and was himself sorry; but against the others he advised them to be on their guard, for his countrymen would not obey him and were intending to attack the garrison at night. Consequently he made the suggestion to them that they should abandon Eburonia, since they would be in danger if they remained, and should move on as quickly as possible to some of their comrades who were wintering near by. Upon hearing this the Romans believed him, especially as Ambiorix had received many favours from Caesar and seemed to be repaying his kindness in this way. They

σπουδῇ εὐθὺς ἀφ' ἑσπέρας ἀφώρμησαν, καὶ ἔμπεσόντες ἐς τὰ πελοχισμένα δεινῶς ἐσφάλησαν· 2 ὃ τε γὰρ Κόττας παραχρῆμα μετὰ πολλῶν ἀπώλετο, καὶ τὸν Σαβίνον ὁ Ἀμβιόριξ μετεπέμψατο μὲν ὡς καὶ σώσων (οὔτε γὰρ τοῖς γιγνομένοις παρῆν, καὶ πιστὸς αὐτῷ καὶ τότε ἔτ' ἐδόκει εἶναι), συλλαβὼν δὲ δῆ, καὶ ἀποδύσας καὶ τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τὴν ἐσθήτα, κατηκόντισεν, ἐπιλέγων ἄλλα τε καὶ 3 ὄντων ἄρχειν ἐθέλετε; οὗτοι μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἔπαθον· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ διέπεσον μὲν ἐς τὸ τάφρουμα ὅθεν ἀπανεστήκεσαν,¹ ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ τε βάρβαροι καὶ ἐκεῖ προσέμιξαν καὶ οὐτ' ἀμύνασθαι αὐτοὺς οὔτε διαφυγεῖν ἠδυνήθησαν, ἀλλήλους ἀπέκτειναν.

7 Γενομένου δὲ τούτου ἄλλοι τέ τινες τῶν πλησιόχωρων ἀπέστησαν καὶ Νέροιοι, καίτοι Κύντου Κικέρωνος παρ' αὐτοῖς χειμάζοντος· ἀδελφὸς δὲ τοῦ Κικέρωνος τοῦ Μάρκου ἦν, ὑποστρατηγῶν τῷ Καίσαρι. καὶ αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἀμβιόριξ προσλαβὼν 2 συνέβαλε τῷ Κικέρωνι· καὶ ἀγχώμαλα ἀγωνισάμενος, καὶ τινὰς καὶ ζῶντας ἐλὼν, ἀπατήσασθαι μὲν πη καὶ ἐκείνον ἐπεχείρησε, μὴ δυνηθεὶς δὲ ἐς τε πολιορκίαν αὐτὸν κατέστησε, καὶ διὰ ταχέων ὑπὸ τε τῆς πολυχειρίας καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἐμπειρίας, ἦν ἐκ τῆς συστρατείας ἦν μετὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐπεποίητο ἐκέκτητο, καὶ τινὰ καὶ παρὰ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων ἐκάστων² μαθὼν, καὶ ἀπεσταύρωσε καὶ 3 ἀπετάφρευσε· ἐγίγνοντο μὲν γὰρ καὶ μάχαι, οἷα ἐν τῷ τοιοῦτῳ εἰκὸς ἦν, συχναί, καὶ ἀπώλλυντο πολὺ πλείους τῶν βαρβάρων ἅτε καὶ πλείους

hastily packed up their belongings, and setting out just after nightfall, fell into the ambush, where they suffered a terrible reverse. Cotta with many others perished immediately. Sabinus was sent for by Ambiorix under the pretext of saving him, for the Gallic leader was not present at the ambush and at that time was still thought to be trustworthy; on his arrival, however, Ambiorix seized him, stripped him of his arms and clothing, and then struck him down with his javelin, uttering boastful words over him, such as these: "How can such creatures as you wish to rule us who are so great?" This was the fate that these men suffered. The rest managed to break through to the camp from which they had set out, but when the barbarians assailed that, too, and they could neither repel them nor escape, they killed one another.

After this event some others of the neighbouring tribes revolted, among them the Nervii, though Quintus Cicero, a brother of Marcus Cicero and lieutenant of Caesar, was wintering in their territory. Ambiorix added them to his force and engaged in battle with Cicero. The contest was close, and after capturing some prisoners alive the chieftain tried to deceive him also in some manner, but being unable to do so, besieged him. Thanks to his large force and the experience which he had gained from his service with the Romans, together with information that he obtained from the individual captives, he quickly managed to enclose him with a palisade and ditch. There were numerous battles, as was natural in such a situation, and far larger numbers of the barbarians perished, because there were more of

B.C. 54

¹ ἀπανεστήκεσαν Dind., ἀπανεστήκεσαν L.² ἐκάστων St., ἢν ἐκάστων L.

ὄντες· οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ αὐτοὶ μὲν ὑπὸ¹ τῆς περιουσίας τοῦ στρατοῦ οὐδὲ ἐν αἰσθήσει τοῦ φθειρομένου σφῶν ἦσαν, οἱ δὲ δὴ Ῥωμαῖοι μῆτε ἄλλως πολλοὶ ὄντες καὶ ἐλάττους αἰεὶ γιγνόμενοι βραδίως περι-
 8 εστοιχίσθησαν. κινδυνευόντων οὖν αὐτῶν ἀλῶναι (οὔτε γὰρ τὰ τραύματα θεραπεύειν ἀπορία τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐδύνατο, οὔτε τὴν τροφὴν ἀφθόνως, ἅτε ἐν ἀδοκίῳ πολιορκία, εἶχον· οὐδ' ἐπήμυνέ τις αὐτοῖς, καίτοι πολλῶν οὐκ ἄπωθεν χειμαζόντων· οἱ γὰρ βάρβαροι τὰς ὁδοὺς ἀκριβῶς φυλάσσουτες πάντας τοὺς ἐκπεμπομένους σφῶν συναλάμβανον κὰν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς αὐτῶν ἐφόνευον)
 2 Νέρουιός τις εὐνοικῶς σφισιν ἐξ εὐεργεσίας ἔχων, καὶ τότε σὺν τῷ Κικέρωνι πολιορκούμενος, δοῦλόν τινα ἑαυτοῦ διάγγελον αὐτῷ παρέσχε· ἕκ τε γὰρ τῆς σκευῆς καὶ ἐκ τῆς φωνῆς τῆς ἐπιχωρίας ἡδυνήθη λαθεῖν συγγενόμενος τοῖς πολεμίοις ὡς καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν ὦν καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἀποχωρήσας.
 9 Μαθὼν οὖν ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ γιγνόμενον (οὐδέπω δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀπεληλύθει, ἀλλ' ἔτ' ἐν ὁδῷ ἦν) ἀνέστρεψε, καὶ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς χειμαδίοις, δι' ὧν διῆει, στρατιώτας παραλαμβάνων ἠπέειπετο. κὰν τούτῳ φοβηθεὶς μὴ καὶ φθᾶσῃ ὁ Κικέρων ἀπογνώσει τῆς βοήθειας δεινὸν τι παθῶν ἢ καὶ συνθέμενος, προ-
 2 ἐπεμψεν ἱππέα. τῷ μὲν γὰρ οἰκέτῃ τῷ τοῦ² Νερούιου, καίτοι πείραν ἔργῳ τῆς εὐνοίας αὐτοῦ λαβὼν, οὐκ ἐπίστευσε, μὴ καὶ τοὺς πατριώτας ἐλεήσας μέγα τι κακὸν σφας ἐξεργάσῃται· ἐκ δὲ δὴ τῶν συμμάχων ἱππέα τὴν τε διάλεκτον αὐτῶν

¹ ὑπὸ R. Steph., περὶ L. ² τοῦ added by R. Steph.

them. They, however, by reason of the multitude B.C. 54 of their army did not feel their loss at all, whereas the Romans, who were not numerous in the first place, kept continually growing fewer and were hemmed in without difficulty. They were unable to care for their wounds through lack of the necessary appliances, and did not have a large supply of food, because they had been besieged unexpectedly. No one came to their aid, though many were wintering at no great distance; for the barbarians guarded the roads with care and caught all who were sent out and slaughtered them before the eyes of their friends. Now when they were in danger of being captured, a Nervian who was friendly to them as the result of kindness shown him and was at this time besieged with Cicero, furnished a slave of his to send as a messenger through the lines. Because of his dress and his speech, which was that of the natives, he was able to mingle with the enemy as one of their number without attracting notice, and afterwards went his way.

In this way Caesar, who had not yet returned to Italy but was still on the way, learned of what was taking place, and turning back, he took with him the soldiers in the winter establishments through which he passed, and pressed rapidly on. Meanwhile, being afraid that Cicero, in despair of assistance, might suffer disaster or even capitulate, he sent a horseman on ahead. For he did not trust the servant of the Nervian, in spite of having received an actual proof of his good will, fearing that he might pity his countrymen and work the Romans some great evil; so he sent a horseman of the allies who knew the

εἰδότα καὶ τῇ στολῇ τῇ ἐκείνων σκευασθέντα
 3 ἔπεμφε. καὶ ὅπως γε μῆδ' αὐτός τι μῆτ' οὖν ἐβελουτῆς μῆτ' ἄκων ἐξείπη, οὔτε τι αὐτῷ ἐξελάλησε, καὶ τῷ Κικέρωνι πάνθ' ὅσα ἠβουλήθη ἑλληνιστὶ ἐπέστειλεν, ἵνα ἂν καὶ τὰ γράμματα ἄλφῳ, ἀλλ' ἀσύνητά γε καὶ τότε τοῖς βαρβάροις ὄντα μηδὲν σφας ἐκδιδάξῃ. εἰώθει δὲ καὶ ἄλλως, ὅποτε τι δι' ἀπορρήτων τιμὴ ἐπέστειλε, τὸ τέταρτον αἰεὶ στοιχείου ἀντὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος ἀντεγγράφειν, ὅπως ἂν
 4 ἀγνωστα τοῖς πολλοῖς ἦ τὰ γραφόμενα. ὁ δ' οὖν ἵππεὺς ἦλθε μὲν πρὸς τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων στρατόπεδον, μὴ δυνηθεὶς δ' ἐγγύθεν αὐτῷ προσμίξαι συνέησε τὰ γράμματα ἀκοντίῳ, καὶ ὡς ἰεῖς¹ αὐτὸ ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους πρὸς πύργον ἐξεπίτηδες προσέπηξε. καὶ ὁ μὲν Κικέρων οὕτω τὴν πρόσδοτον τοῦ Καίσαρος μαθὼν ἀνεθάρσησε καὶ προθυμότερον
 10 διεκαρτέρησεν· οἱ δὲ δὴ βάρβαροι ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν τὴν ἐπικουρίαν αὐτοῦ ἠγνόησαν (νυκτοπαρῶν γὰρ ἔπειτα τὰς ἡμέρας ἐν ἀφανισταῖσι χωρίοις ἠλλίξετο, ὅπως ἀπροσδοκητοῖς ὅτι μάλιστα αὐτοῖς προσμίξῃ), ὄψῃ δὲ ποτε ἐκ τῆς τῶν πολιορκουμένων περιχαρείας ὑποτοπήσαντες αὐτὴν προσκόπους ἔπεμψαν, καὶ μαθόντες παρ' αὐτῶν πλησιάζοντα ἤδη τὸν Καίσαρα ὄρμησαν ἐπ' αὐτὸν ὡς
 2 καὶ ἀνεπίστῳ οἱ προσπεσοῦμενοι. προμαθὼν οὖν τοῦτ' ἐκείνος τὴν τε νύκτα κατὰ χώραν ἔμεινε, καὶ ὑπὸ τὴν ἕω χωρίον τι ἐρμυδὸν προκαταλαβὼν ἐνταῦθα ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτῳ ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο τοῦ καὶ μετ' ὀλίγων εἶναι δοκεῖν καὶ ἐκ τῆς πορείας πεπονησθαι τὴν τε ἔφοδὸν σφῶν δεδιέναι, κάκ τούτου καὶ ἐς αὐτὸ τὸ μετέωρον αὐτοὺς ὑπαγαγέσθαι.²

¹ ὡς ἰεῖς Polak, ὡς ας L. ² ὑπαγαγέσθαι Reim., ἀπαγαγέσθαι L.

dialect of the Eburones and was dressed in their garb. And in order that even he might not reveal anything, voluntarily or involuntarily, he gave him no verbal message and wrote to Cicero in Greek all that he wished to say, in order that even if the letter were captured, it should even so be meaningless to the barbarians and afford them no information. In fact, it was his usual practice, whenever he was sending a secret message to any one, to substitute in every case for the proper letter of the alphabet the fourth letter beyond, so that the writing might be unintelligible to most persons. Now the horseman reached the camp of the Romans, but not being able to come close up to it, he fastened the letter to a javelin, and acting as if he were hurling it against the enemy, fixed it purposely in a tower. Thus Cicero learned of the approach of Caesar, and so took courage and held out more zealously. But the barbarians for a long time knew nothing of the assistance Caesar was bringing; for he journeyed by night, bivouacking by day in very obscure places, in order that he might fall upon them as unexpectedly as possible. But they finally grew suspicious because of the excessive cheerfulness of the besieged and sent out scouts; and learning from them that Caesar was already drawing near, they set out against him, thinking to attack him while off his guard. He learned of it in time and remained where he was that night, and just before dawn took up a strong position. There he encamped seemingly in the utmost haste, for the purpose of appearing to have only a few followers, to have suffered from the journey, and to fear an attack from them, and so in this manner to draw them to the higher ground.

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