BOOK XL

The following is contained in the Fasti of Dio's Rome:

How Caesar for the second time sailed across to Britain (chaps. 1-3).

How Cæsar, 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 Scipio killed Clodius and was condemned (chaps. 48 f., 54).

How Caesar and Pompey began to be at variance (chaps. 59-68).

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

52 Cn. Pompeius Cn. F. Magnus (III), C. Cassius Metellus Scipio Nasica F.
51 Servius Galpinus Q. F. Rufus, M. Claudius M. F. Marcellus.
50 L. Domitius M. F. Paulus, C. Claudius C. F. Marcellus.

These were the occurrences in Rome which took place during the period of seven-hundredth year. In Gaul during the year of these same consuls, Lucius Domitius and Appius Claudius, Caesar among other

1 A. Aedil Car, L. Aedil L. 
2 Line supplied by Xyl.
3 L. L. 406
undertakings constructed ships of a style half-way 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 straightforwardly 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 neighboring country. After they had put them in safety by cutting down the surrounding wood and piling more upon it now after row until their goods were in a sort of stockade, they proceeded to amoy 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
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aroused itself, with Cassivellaunus, regarded as the foremost of the chiefs in the island, at their head. 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...
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openly revolted. Now if this had happened while B.C. 34 he was staying in Britain through the winter season, all Gaul would have been in a turmoil.

This war was begun by the Eburones, under Ambiorix as chief. They claimed they had beenGraclared to action because they were annoyed at the presence of the Romans, who were commanded by Sabinius 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
basely 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. Sabinius 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 for larger numbers of the barbarians perished, because there were more of
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them. They, however, by reason of the multitude 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

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ΔΙΟΣ ΡΩΜΑΝ ΗΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ

3 ἐπερήμ. καὶ ἂν ἐπιθὲν ᾧ ἡ ἱκανόν περασθήσῃ η γράμματα μήτε ἐξαίρετα, ὡς τοί ἄντον ἐξέλθατε, καὶ τὸ Κιλέρφων παύθη δὴ ἡμικοκότη ἡλικία έπιστάνθη, ὅταν δὲ καὶ τὸ γράμματα ἄλοχ, ὠς καὶ ἂν διαφέραν γε καὶ τὸν τόπον οὗ ἦσαν ἀπεμπλήρωτος, εἰσέδετε δὲ καὶ ἄλλως, ὡς ἂν ἄρτοι ἄνθρωποι τοῦ ἐπιστήλλον γε τοῦ τόπου τοῖσι αὐτοῖς ἀναγκαζόμενοι, ὡς δὲ καὶ 4 ἄνθρωπος τὸς πολιτείας ἦ τὰ γράμματα, δὲ ἂν ἀπεικόσιν ἢ μὲν τῷ πάντες τὸ τῶν ὄντων τροφήσαις, μὴ διενθέεται δὲ ἐγγύθην τἀ προσερμοῦσαι ἐνθάδε τὸ γράμματα ἀσκόττη, καὶ ὡς ἂν ἂν αὐτὸ ἢ τῶν πολιτείας πρὸς τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀποθετοῦνες, καὶ τὸ μὲν Κιλέρφων ἄντον τὴν πάσοκαι τῷ Καλασάριοι μαθητέων ἀνάδοξαι καὶ προσμετεροῦσιν 10 διεκατόρθωσιν δὲ ὅταν μὲν τῷ ἐπικραμαίνων αὐτῶν προέρχοντο (ἐκνεφάρων γὰρ ἐπικραμαίνως τὰ ἂντον ἃς ἡμεῖς ἠφανερώθησαν χρόνων πολλῶν τῶν ἡμείς ἄντον προερχόμενοι ἡμεῖς) ὡς δὲ ποτὲ ἡ τῶν πολιτείας προσεχόμενοι περιμερείας ὑποτεθείμενοι αὐτὴν προσεφε- ρόμενοι ἐκπήριζαν, καὶ ἀνάλογα τὰ σπουδαῖα προσεχόμενοι ἐκπήριζαν ὡς τὸν Καλασάριον ἀρχηγὸν ἄντον ἄντον ὡς καὶ ἀνέπληστοι οἱ προσπερασμένοι, προβαθὼς ὧν τὸν ἐκεῖνον τὴν τούτο κατὰ χώραν ἐκεῖνας, καὶ ὡς τὸν ἄν τοῦ χρόνος τὰ ἐγκαταλείπον ἡμεῖς ὡς ἂν προσέρχετο ἐπικραμάτως τοῦτο καὶ μετ' ἀληθῶν ἐστε ἐκεῖνα καὶ ὡς τῆς περισσότερος εἰρήνης, τὰ τῇ ἐβάλλος σφόν ὁ πληγειται, καὶ ὡς τῶν καὶ ὡς ἂν τὸ μετάφορα αὐτῶν ἐπαγγελθείτων. 1

1 ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν. 2 ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν, ὡς τὸν Πολικάν.

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dialect of the Ebarones 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 in 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 stationed, and no longer was able to charge against him, his men being frightened and fleeing to the tower. 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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