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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

II

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
EARNEST CARY, PH.D.

ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
HERBERT BALDWIN FOSTER, PH.D.

IN NINE VOLUMES

II

Cassius Dio Cocceianus



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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

VOL. II.

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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XII

Zonaras 8, 15.

Τοὺς δ' ὑπάτους ἐς τὴν Λιβύην στρατεύσασθαι ἐψηφίσαντο τὸν τε Γάιον τὸν Ἀτίλιον τὸν τοῦ Ῥηγούλου ἀδελφὸν καὶ τὸν Μάλλιον τὸν Λούκιον. οἱ ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν ἐλθόντες τῷ Λιλυβαίῳ προσέβαλον, καὶ τι μέρος τῆς τάφρου συγχῶσαι εἰς τὴν τῶν μηχανημάτων προσαγωγὴν ἐπεχείρησαν. καὶ οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι ὑπορύσσοντες τὸν χοῦν ὑφείλκον. ἐπεὶ δ' ἤλαττοῦντο τῇ πολυχειρίᾳ, τείχος ἕτερον ἐνδον μηνσοειδὲς ᾠκοδόμησαν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ὑπονόμους ὑπὸ τὸν κύκλον εἰργάζοντο, ὅπως κατὰ τὸ διάκενον αὐτῶν ἰξήσαντος τοῦ τείχους εἰσπέσωσιν. οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι δὲ ἀντορύσσοντες πολλοὺς μὲν ἀγνοῦντας τὸ γινόμενον ἐκδεχόμενοι ἔκτεινον, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ πῦρ ἐν φρυγάνοις εἰς τὰ ὀρύγματα ἐμβάλλοντες ἐφθειρον. ἐπεὶ δὲ τινες τῶν συμμάχων, τῇ τε παρατάσει τῆς πολιορκίας ἀχθόμενοι καὶ τῷ μὴ τὸν μισθὸν αὐτοῖς ἐντελῆ καταβάλλεσθαι, προδοῦναι τὸ χωρίον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις διεκηρυκεύοντο, ἐφώρασεν ὁ Ἀμίλκας τὸ βουλευόμενον, οὐκ ἐξέφηνε δέ, ἵνα μὴ πολεμῶσι αὐτούς. χρήματα δὲ τοῖς ἄρχουσι αὐτῶν παρασχὼν καὶ τῷ πλήθει προσυποσχόμενος ἕτερα, οὕτως αὐτοὺς ᾠκειώσατο ὥστε μὴδ' ἀρνήσασθαι τὴν προδοσίαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς τελευταίους πρέσβεις ἐπανιόντας ἀπώσασθαι. οἱ πρὸς

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FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XII

Zonaras 8, 15.

THEY voted that the consuls, Gaius Atilius, brother of Regulus, and Lucius Manlius, should make an expedition into Africa. These, on coming to Sicily, attacked Lilybaeum and undertook to fill up a portion of the moat to help in bringing up the engines. The Carthaginians tried to dig beneath the mound and undermine it; but when they found this to be a losing game, because of the numbers of the opposing workmen, they built another wall, crescent-shaped, inside. The Romans ran tunnels under this circular wall, in order that when it settled into the mine they might rush inside. The Carthaginians then built counter-tunnels and came upon many workers who were unaware of what the other side was doing; these they killed, and they also destroyed many by hurling blazing fire-wood into the excavations. Some of the allies now, burdened by the protraction of the siege and displeased because their wages were not paid them in full, made propositions to the Romans to betray the place. Hamilcar discovered their plan, but did not disclose it, for fear of driving them into open hostility; instead, he supplied their officials with money, and also promised some to the multitude. In this way he won their favour to such an extent that they did not even deny their treachery, but drove away the last envoys when they returned.

B.C. 250

Zonaras 8, 15.

τοὺς ὑπάτους αὐτομολήσαντες γῆν τε ἐν Σικελίᾳ καὶ ἕτερ' ἅττα ἔλαβον.

Ἀκούσαντες δὲ τὰτα οἱ οἴκοι Καρχηδόνιοι πέμπουσιν Ἀρδέβαν σὺν ναυσὶ πλείσταις εἰς τὸ Λιλύβαιον σῖτον ἀγούσαις καὶ χρήματα. καὶ ὃς χειμῶνα ἐπιτηρήσας εἰσέπλευσε. κακ τούτου καὶ ἄλλοι συχνοὶ καταίρειν ὁμοίως ἐτόλμων· καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐπετύγχανον, οἱ δὲ ἀπόλλυντο.

Ἔως μὲν οὖν ἀμφω παρήσαν οἱ ὑπατοὶ, ἰσοπαλεῖς οἱ ἀγῶνες ἐγίνοντο· νόσου δὲ καὶ λιμοῦ τρυχόντων αὐτοῦς, καὶ τοῦ ἐτέρου οἴκαδε διὰ τὰτα σὺν τοῖς ἀμφ' αὐτὸν στρατιώταις ἀναχωρήσαντος, Ἀμίλκας θαρρήσας ἐπέξῃει καὶ τὰς μηχανὰς ἐνεπίμπρα καὶ τοὺς ἐπαμύνοντας αὐταῖς ἔφθειρε, καὶ ἡ ἵππος αὐτοῦ ἐκ τοῦ Δρεπάνου ὀρμωμένη τά τε ἐπιτήδεια κομίξασθαι τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐκώλυε καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν συμμαχίδα κατέτρεχε, καὶ ὁ Ἀρδέβας ποτὲ μὲν τῆς Σικελίας, ποτὲ δὲ τῆς Ἰταλίας τὰ παράλια ἔκειρεν· ὅθεν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐν ἀπορίᾳ κατέστησαν. τέως μέντοι Δούκιος Ἰούνιος ἠτοίμαζε ναυτικόν, Κλαύδιος δὲ Ποῦλχος εἰς τὸ Λιλύβαιον ἐπειχθεὶς καὶ τριήρεις πληρώσας συνέλαβε δι' αὐτῶν Ἄνωνα τὸν Καρχηδόνιον ἐκπλέοντα πεντήρει· καὶ παράδειγμα τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τῆς κατασκευῆς τῶν νηῶν ἐγένετο.

Πολλάκις δὲ τοῦ ναυτικοῦ κινδυνεύοντος ἐβαρύν-

Ioan. Tzetzes, Exeg. in Hom. II., p. 108.

Τὸ ἕτερον μέρος τῆς οἰωνοσκοπικῆς Δίων Κάσ-

Zonaras 8, 15.

The latter then deserted to the consuls, and received from them land in Sicily and other gifts.

The Carthaginians at home, hearing of this, sent Adherbal with a very large number of ships carrying grain and money to Lilybaeum. And he, after waiting for a storm, sailed in. Thereupon many others likewise attempted a landing, and some succeeded, while others were destroyed.

As long as both consuls were present the conflicts were evenly matched. Pestilence and famine, however, came to harass them, and these caused one of them to return home with the soldiers of his division. Hamilcar then took courage and made sorties, in which he would set fire to the engines and slay the men defending them; and his cavalry, setting out from Drepanum, prevented the Romans from getting provisions and overran the territory of their allies. Adherbal also ravaged the shores now of Sicily, now of Italy, so that the Romans did not know what to do. In the meantime, however, Lucius Junius was preparing a fleet, and Claudius Pulcher hastened to Lilybaeum, where he manned triremes and with them captured Hanno, the Carthaginian, as he was leaving the harbour on a five-banked ship. The prize craft served the Romans as a model in ship-building.¹

The fleet was so frequently endangered that the

Ioan. Tzetzes, Exeg. in Hom. II., p. 108.

The second method of augury is transmitted to us

¹ Polybius places this event at the beginning of the war, where it seems most appropriate. It is hard to say whether the confusion here is due to Zonaras, to Dio, or to the latter's source.

Zonaras 8, 15-16.

νοντο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τῇ συνεχεῖ τῶν νεῶν φθορᾷ· ἄνδρας γὰρ συχυοὺς καὶ χρήματα πλείστα ἐν ταύταις ἀπόλλυσαν· οὐ μέντοι γε καὶ ἐνέδοσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τινα φθεγγάμενον περὶ καταλλαγῶν πρὸς Καρχηδονίους ἐν τῇ βουλῇ διεχρήσαντο, καὶ λεχθῆναι δικτάτορα ἐψηφίσαντο. καὶ δικτάτωρ μὲν ὁ Κολλατῖνος ἐλέχθη, ἱππάρχησε δέ γε ὁ Μέτελλος· οὐδὲν δὲ μνήμης ἔπραξαν ἄξιον. ἐν ᾧ δ' ὁ Κολλατῖνος δικτάτωρ ἐλέγετο, ἐν τούτῳ τὸν Ἐρυκα παρεστήσατο ὁ Ἰούνιος, καὶ ὁ Καρθάλων κατέσχεν Αἰγίθαλλον καὶ ἐζώγησε τὸν Ἰούνιον.

16. Τῷ δ' ἑξῆς ἔτει Αὐρήλιος Γάιος καὶ Σερουλίλιος Πούπλιος τὴν ἀρχὴν λαβόντες τό τε Διλύβαιον καὶ τὸ Δρέπανον ἐλύπουν καὶ τοὺς Καρχηδονίους τῆς γῆς ἀπείργον καὶ τὴν αὐτῶν συμμαχίδα κατέκειρον. ὁ οὖν Καρθάλων πολυτρόπως ἐπιχειρήσας κατ' αὐτῶν, ὡς οὐδὲν ἤνυσεν, εἰς Ἰταλίαν ὄρμησεν, ἵν' οὕτω τοὺς ὑπάτους μεταγάγη ἐκεῖ ἢ τέως τὴν χώραν κακώσῃ καὶ πόλεις αἰρήσῃ. ἀλλ' οὐδ' ἐνταῦθά τι αὐτῷ προεχώρησε· τὸν γὰρ στρατηγὸν τὸν ἀστυνόμον μαθὼν πλησιάζοντα, εἰς Σικελίαν ἀνέπλευσεν. ἐνθα τῶν

Ioan. Tzetztes, Exeg. in Hom. II., p. 108.

σιος Κοκκημανὸς παραδίδωσι, λέγων ὅτι κριθοφάγους ἡμέρους κατέχουσιν ὄρνιθας καὶ τιθέασιν ἐμπροσθεν αὐτῶν κριθάς, ὅτε μαντεύονται. εἰ μὲν οὖν ἐσθίοντες οἱ ὄρνιθες οὐ πλήττουσι τοῖς ῥάμψεσι τὰς κριθὰς καὶ ἀπορρίπτουσι, ἀγαθὸν τὸ σημεῖον, εἰ δὲ οὕτω ποιούσιν, οὐκ ἀγαθόν.

Zonaras 8, 15-16.

Romans were disheartened by the constant destruction of their ships; for in these they lost a good many men and vast sums of money. Yet they would not give up; nay, they even slew a man who uttered a word in the senate about reconciliation with the Carthaginians, and they voted that a dictator should be named. Collatinus [Calatinus] was therefore named dictator, and Metellus became master of the horse; but they accomplished nothing worthy of remembrance. While Collatinus was being chosen dictator, Junius had won over Eryx, and Carthalo had occupied Aegithallus and taken Junius alive.

16. The next year Gaius Aurelius and Publius Servilius took office and spent their time in harrying Lilybaeum and Drepanum, in keeping the Carthaginians off the land, and in devastating the territory of their allies. Carthalo undertook many different kinds of enterprises against them, but, as he accomplished nothing, he set out for Italy, with the object of drawing the consuls back there after him, or of injuring the country meanwhile and capturing cities. Yet he made no headway even there, and on learning that the praetor urbanus was approaching, sailed back to Sicily. His mercenaries now rebelled

B.C. 248

Ioan. Tzetztes, Exeg. in Hom. II., p. 108.

by Dio Cassius Cocceianus,¹ who says that they keep tame birds which eat barley, and put barley grains in front of them when they seek an omen. If, then, in the course of eating the birds do not strike the barley with their beaks and toss it aside, the sign is good; but if they do so strike the grain, it is not good.

¹ Dio may be supposed to have described this method of augury in connection with his account of the disaster of Publius Claudius Pulcher, omitted by Zonaras.

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