

BOOK XXXVIII

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τριακοστῷ ὀγδόῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς ἐστασίασαν Καῖσαρ καὶ Βίβουλος.
 β. Ὡς Κικέρων ἔφυγεν.
 γ. Ὡς Κικέρωνα ἐπὶ τῇ φυγῇ Φιλίσκος παρεμυθήσατο.
 δ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Ἐλουητίους καὶ Ἀριοουίστω ἐπολέμησεν.

Χρόνου πλήθος ἔτη δύο, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε ἐγένοντο

- Γ. Ἰούλιος Γ. υἱ. Καῖσαρ
 Μ. Καλπούρμιος Γ. υἱ.¹ Βίβουλος² ὑπ.
 Δ. Καλπούρμιος² Λ. υἱ. Πίσων ὑπ.
 Αἰλ. Γαβίνιος Αἰλ. υἱ.

Τῷ δὲ ἐξῆς ἔτει ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ σύμπαν θερα-
 πεῦσαι πλήθος ἠθέλησεν, ὅπως σφᾶς ἔτι καὶ
 μᾶλλον σφετερίσῃται. βουλευθεὶς δὲ καὶ τὰ τῶν
 δυνατῶν δοκεῖν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ δι' ἀπεχθείας αὐτῷ
 ὧσι, πράττειν, εἶπε σφίσι πολλάκις ὅτι οὔτε
 2 γράφοι τι ὃ μὴ καὶ ἐκείνοις συνοίσει· καὶ δὴ
 γνώμην τινὰ περὶ τῆς χώρας, ἣν παντὶ τῷ ὀμίλῳ
 κατένειμεν, οὕτω συνέγραψεν ὥστε μηδὲ μικρὸν
 τι αὐτῆς αἰτιαθῆναι· καὶ οὐδὲ ταύτην μέντοι
 ἐσοίσειν, εἰ μὴ βουλομένοις σφίσιν εἴη, ἐπλάτ-
 τετο. τοῦ μὲν δὴ οὖν νόμου ἕνεκα οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ
 οὐδὲν ἐπικαλέσαι ἐδύνατο· τό τε γὰρ πλήθος τῶν
 3 πολιτῶν ὑπέρογκον ὄν, ἀφ' οὐπερ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα

¹ Γ. υἱ. supplied by Bs.

² Βίβουλος and Δ. Καλπούρμιος supplied by Palm.

BOOK XXXVIII

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

1. How Caesar and Bibulus quarrelled (chaps. 1-8).
2. How Cicero was exiled (chaps. 9-17).
3. How Philiscus consoled Cicero in the matter of his exile (chaps. 18-30).
4. How Caesar fought the Helvetii and Ariovistus (chaps. 31-50).

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

- ^{B.C.}
 59 C. Iulius C. F. Caesar, M. Calpurnius C. F. Bibulus.
 58 L. Calpurnius L. F. Piso, A. Gabinius A. F.

THE following year Caesar wished to gain the favour of the whole multitude, that he might make them his own to an even greater degree. But since he was anxious to seem to be advancing the interests also of the optimates, in order to avoid incurring their enmity, he often told them that he would propose no measure which should not also be to their advantage. And, indeed, he so framed a certain measure concerning the land, which he wished to assign to the whole populace, as not to incur the least censure for it; yet he pretended he would not introduce even this measure, unless it should be according to their wishes. So far as this law went, therefore, no one could find any fault with him. The swollen population of the city, which was chiefly responsible for the frequent rioting, would

B.C. 59

ἑστασίαζον, πρὸς τε τὰ ἔργα καὶ πρὸς γεωργίας ἐτρέπετο,¹ καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς Ἰταλίας ἡρημωμένα αὖθις συνφάριζετο, ὥστε μὴ μόνον τοὺς ἐν ταῖς στρατείαις τεταλαιπωρημένους ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἅπαντας διαρκῆ τὴν τροφήν ἔχειν μῆτε τῆς πόλεως οἰκοθὲν τι δαπανωμένης μῆτε τῶν δυνατῶν ζημιουμένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ τιμὴν καὶ ἀρχὴν πολλῶν προσλαμβανόντων. τὴν δὲ χώραν τὴν τε κοινὴν ἅπασαν πλὴν τῆς Καμπανίδος ἔνεμε (ταύτην γὰρ ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ ἐξαίρετον διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν συνεβούλευσεν εἶναι), καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν οὔτε παρὰ ἄκοντός τινος οὔτ' αὖ ὅσου ἂν οἱ γεωνόμοι βουληθῶσιν, ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν παρ' ἐκόντων, ἔπειτα δὲ τοσοῦτου ὅσου ἐν ταῖς ἀπογραφαῖς ἐτετίμητο, ἀγορασθῆναι ἐκέλευσε. χρήματά τε γὰρ πολλὰ ἀπὸ τε τῆς λείας ἢν ὁ Πομπήιος εἰλήφει καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν φόρων τῶν τε τελῶν τῶν προσκαταστάντων περιεῖναι σφισιν ἔλεγε, καὶ χρῆναι αὐτά, ἅτε καὶ τοῖς τῶν πολιτῶν κινδύνοις πεπορισμένα, ἐς αὐτοὺς ἐκείνους ἀναλωθῆναι. καὶ μέντοι καὶ τοὺς γεωνόμους οὔτ'² ὀλίγους, ὥστε καὶ δυναστεία πρὸς εἰκέναι, οὔτ' ἐξ ὑπευθύνων, ὥστε τινὰ δυσχερᾶναι, καθίστη, ἀλλὰ πρῶτον μὲν τοῦ συχνοῦς τῆς τιμῆς μετασχεῖν εἴκοσιν,³ ἔπειτα δὲ τοὺς ἐπιτηδειοτάτους, πλὴν ἑαυτοῦ. πάνυ γὰρ τι τοῦτο προδιωμολογήσατο, ὅπως μὴ δι' ἑαυτὸν τι⁴ γράφειν νομισθεῖη· αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ τῇ τε εὐρήσει

¹ ἐτρέπετο Cobet, ἐτρέπετο L.

² οὔτ' Bk., μῆτ' L.

³ τοῦ συχνοῦς τῆς τιμῆς μετασχεῖν εἴκοσιν Reim., τοῦ συχνοῦς τῆς τιμῆς εἴκοσιν μετασχεῖν L.

⁴ τι Bk., τοι L.

thus be turned toward labour and agriculture; and the greater part of Italy, now desolate, would be colonized afresh, so that not only those who had toiled in the campaigns, but all the rest as well, would have ample subsistence. And this would be accomplished without any expense on the part of the city itself or any loss to the optimates; on the contrary, many of them would gain both rank and office. He not only wished to distribute all the public land except Campania (which he advised them to keep distinct as the property of the state, because of its excellence), but he also bade them purchase the remainder from no one who was unwilling to sell nor yet for whatever price the land commissioners might wish, but, in the first place, from people who were willing to sell, and secondly, for the same price at which it had been assessed in the tax-lists. For they had a great deal of surplus money, he asserted, as a result of the booty which Pompey had captured, as well as from the new tributes and taxes just established, and they ought, inasmuch as it had been provided by the dangers that citizens had incurred, to expend it upon those same persons. Furthermore, he proposed that the land commission should not consist of a few members only, so as to seem like an oligarchy, or of men who were under indictment, lest somebody might be displeased, but that there should be, in the first place, twenty of them, so that many might share the honour, and secondly, that they should be the most suitable men. But he excepted himself from consideration, a point on which he strenuously insisted at the outset, in order that he might not be thought to be proposing a measure in his own interest. As for himself, he

καὶ τῇ ἐσηγήσει τοῦ πράγματος ἠρκείτο, ὡς γε ἔλεγε, τῷ δὲ δὴ Πομπηίῳ καὶ τῷ Κράσσῳ τοῖς τε ἄλλοις φανερώς ἐχαρίζετο.

- 2 "Ἐνεκα μὲν οὖν τῶν γραφέντων ἀναίτιος ἦν, ὥστε μὴδὲ¹ διαῖραι τὸ στόμα ὑπεναντίον οἱ μὴδένα τολμήσαι· καὶ γὰρ προανέγνω αὐτὰ ἐν τῇ βουλῇ, καὶ ὀνομαστὶ ἕνα ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἀνακαλῶν ἐπηρώτησε μή τί τις αἰτιᾶται, μεταγράψειν ἢ καὶ παντελῶς ἀπαλείφειν, εἴ γέ τῳ μὴ ἀρέσειέ τι, 2 ὑποσχόμενος. τὸ δὲ δὴ σύμπαν καὶ πᾶν πάντες οἱ δυνατοὶ οἷ γε ἕξω τῆς συνωμοσίας ὄντες ἐδυσχέριον. καὶ αὐτὸ γε τοῦτο αὐτοῦς ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐλύπει, ὅτι τοιαῦτα συγγεγραφῶς ἦν ὥστε μῆτε τινα² αἰτίαν δύνασθαι λαβεῖν καὶ 3 πᾶντας σφᾶς βαρύνειν· ὑπόπτειον γὰρ αὐτόν, ἐφ' ᾧπέρ που καὶ ἐγίγνετο, τὸ τε πλῆθος ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἀναρτήσεσθαι καὶ ὄνομα καὶ ἰσχὺν καὶ ἐπὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους ἕξειν. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο, εἰ καὶ μὴδεῖς οἱ ἀντέλεγεν, ἀλλ' οὔτι γε καὶ³ συνεπῆνον. τοῖς μὲν δὴ οὖν ἄλλοις ἐξήρκει τοῦτο, καὶ ἐπηγγέλλοντο⁴ μὲν αἰεὶ αὐτῷ προβουλεύσειν, ἐποίουν δὲ οὐδέν, ἀλλὰ διατριβαὶ καὶ ἀναβολαὶ τὴν 3 ἄλλως ἐγίγνοντο· ὁ δὲ δὴ Κάτων ὁ Μάρκος⁵ (ἦν δὲ ἄλλως μὲν ἐπιεικῆς καὶ οὐδενὶ νεοχμῷ ἀρεσκόμενος, οὐ μὴν καὶ ῥώμην τινα οὔτε ἐκ φύσεως οὔτε ἐκ παιδείας ἔχων) τοῖς μὲν γεγραμμένοις οὐδὲν οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἐπεκάλει, τὸ δ' ὄλον ἤξιον τῇ τε παρούσῃ σφᾶς καταστάσει χρῆσθαι καὶ μὴδὲν ἕξω αὐτῆς 2 ποιεῖν. καὶ ἐμέλλησε μὲν ἐπὶ τούτοις ὁ Καῖσαρ

¹ μὴδὲ v. Herw., μὴ L. ² μῆτε τινὰ Bk., μὴδένα L.

³ οὔτι γε καὶ Dind., οὔτοι καὶ L.

⁴ ἐπηγγέλλοντο H. Steph., ἐπηγγέλλετο L.

⁵ Μάρκος Reim., Μάρκος ὁ ὕπατος L.

was satisfied with originating and proposing the matter; at least he said so, but clearly he was doing a favour to Pompey and Crassus and the rest. B.C. 59

So far as his measure went, then, he could not be censured, and, indeed, no one ventured to open his mouth in opposition; for he had read it beforehand in the senate, and calling upon each one of the senators by name, had inquired whether he had any criticism to offer; and he promised to alter or even to strike out entirely any clause which might displease anybody. Nevertheless, practically all the optimates who were outside the league were greatly irritated; and they were grieved especially by the very fact that Caesar had drawn up such a measure as would admit of no censure, even while it embarrassed them all. For they suspected that by this measure he would attach the multitude to him and gain fame and power over all men; and this was, in fact, his very purpose. For this reason, even though no one spoke against him, no one expressed approval either. This sufficed for the majority, and while they kept promising him that they would pass the decree, they did nothing; on the contrary, fruitless delays and postponements kept arising. Marcus Cato, however, even though he had no fault to find with the measure, nevertheless urged them on general principles to abide by the existing system and to take no steps beyond it. He was a thoroughly upright man and disapproved of any innovation; yet he had no influence either as the result of natural gift or training. At this Caesar was

ἐς τὸ δεσμοτήριον τὸν Κάτωνα ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ
 συνεδρίου ἐξελεύσας ἐμβαλεῖν· ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνός τε
 ἐπιμώτατα ἑαυτὸν ἀπάγεσθαι¹ ἐπέδωκε, καὶ τῶν
 ἄλλων οὐκ ὀλίγοι οἱ ἐφέσποντο, καὶ τις αὐτῶν
 Μάρκος Πετρέιος ἐπιτιμηθεὶς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὅτι μη-
 δέπω διαφειμένης τῆς βουλῆς ἀπαλλάττοιο, ἔφη
 ὅτι μετὰ Κάτωνος ἐν τῷ οἰκῆματι μᾶλλον ἢ μετὰ
 3 σου ἐνταῦθα εἶναι βούλομαι, κατηδέσθη, καὶ τὸν
 τε Κάτωνα ἀφήκε καὶ τὴν γερουσίαν ἀπήλλαξε,
 τοσοῦτον μόνον ὑπεῖπων ὅτι ἐγὼ μὲν ὑμᾶς καὶ
 δικαστὰς τοῦ νόμου καὶ κυρίους ἐποιήσαμι,
 ὅπως, εἴ τι μὴ ἀρέσειεν ὑμᾶς, μηδ' ἐς τὸν δῆμον
 ἐσνευχθεῖη· ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐθέλετε προβουλεύσαι,
 ἐκεῖνος αὐτὸς αἰρήσεται.

4 Κάκ τούτου οὐδ' ἄλλο τι τῇ γερουσίᾳ ἐν τῇ
 ἀρχῇ ταύτῃ ἐπεκοινωνήσεν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὸν δῆμον
 2 ἀντικρυς πάνθ' ὅσα ἐβούλετο ἐσέφερεν. ἐθελήσας
 δ' οὖν καὶ ὡς ὁμογνώμονας τῶν πρώτων τινας ἐν
 τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ λαβεῖν (καὶ γὰρ ἠλπίζε μετεγνωκέαι
 τε αὐτοὺς καὶ πη καὶ τὸ πλῆθος φοβηθήσεσθαι)
 ἤρξατο ἀπὸ τοῦ συναρχοντος, καὶ ἐπύθετο αὐτοῦ
 3 εἰ τὰ τοῦ νόμου μέμφοιο. ἐπεὶ τ' ἐκεῖνος οὐδὲν
 ἀπεκρίνατο πλὴν ὅτι οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιτο ἐν τῇ
 ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῇ νεωτερισθῆναι τι, αὐτὸς τε πρὸς
 ἱκετείαν αὐτοῦ ἐτράπετο καὶ τὸν ὁμίλον συνδε-
 θῆναι οἱ ἐπεισεν, εἰπὼν ὅτι ἔχετε τὸν νόμον ἂν
 οὗτος ἐθελήσῃ. ὁ οὖν Βίβουλος μέγα ἀναβοήσας
 “οὐχ ἔχετε,” ἔφη, “τὸν νόμον τούτου ἐν τῷ ἔτει
 τούτῳ, οὐδ' ἂν πάντες ἐθελήσητε.”

4 Καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἀπηλλάγη· ὁ δὲ δὴ
 Καῖσαρ τῶν μὲν ἄλλων τῶν ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ὄντων

¹ ἀπάγεσθαι Reim. and Xiph., ἐπάγεσθαι L.

on the point of dragging Cato out of the very senate-
 house and casting him into prison. But the other B.C. 59
 offered himself with the greatest readiness to be led
 away, and not a few of the rest followed him; and
 one of them, Marcus Petreius, upon being rebuked by
 Caesar because he was taking his departure before
 the senate was yet dismissed, replied: “I prefer to
 be with Cato in prison rather than here with you.”
 Abashed at this reply, Caesar let Cato go and ad-
 journed the senate, merely remarking: “I have
 made you judges and masters of this law, so that
 if anything did not suit you, it should not be brought
 before the people; but since you are not willing
 to pass a preliminary decree, they shall decide for
 themselves.”

After that he communicated nothing further to the
 senate during his year of office, but brought directly
 before the people whatever he desired. However,
 as he wished even under these circumstances to
 secure some of the foremost men as supporters in
 the assembly, hoping that they had now changed
 their minds and would have some fear of the plebs,
 he made a beginning with his colleague and asked
 him if he disapproved of the provisions of the law.
 When the other gave him no answer beyond saying
 that he would tolerate no innovations during his year
 of office, Caesar proceeded to entreat him and per-
 suaded the multitude to join him in his request,
 saying: “You shall have the law, if only he wishes
 it.” Bibulus in a loud voice replied: “You shall
 not have this law this year, not even if you all wish
 it.” And having spoken thus he took his departure.

Caesar did not address his inquiries to any other
 magistrates, fearing that some one of them also

οὐδένα ἔτι διήρετο, δείσας μὴ καὶ ἐκείνων τις ἐναντιωθῆί οἱ, τὸν δὲ δὴ Πομπήιον τὸν τε Κράσσου καίπερ ἰδιωτεύοντας παραγαγὼν ἐκέλευσε γνώμην
 5 περὶ τῶν γεγραμμένων ἀποφήσασθαι, οὐχ ὅτι οὐκ ἠπίστατο τὴν διάνοιαν αὐτῶν (σύμπαντα γὰρ κοινῇ ἔπραττον) ἀλλ' ἵνα αὐτοῖς τε ἐκείνοις τιμῆν, ὅτι καίτοι μηδεμίαν ἀρχὴν ἔχουσιν συμβούλους περὶ τοῦ νόμου χρῆτο, προσθείη, καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους προσκαταπλήξῃ, ὁμογνώμονας τοὺς πρῶτους τε ὁμολογουμένως ἐν τῇ πόλει τότε ὄντας καὶ μέγιστον παρὰ πάντας δυναμένους
 6 λαβῶν, τῷ τε πλήθει καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο χάρισαιτο, τεκμηριῶν ὅτι μήτ' ἀτόπου μήτ' ἀδίκου τινὸς ὀρέγειντο, ἀλλ' ὧν καὶ ἐκείνοι καὶ δοκιμασταὶ καὶ ἐπαινέται γίγνουντο.
 5 "Ὁ τε οὖν Πομπήιος μάλα ἀσμένως "οὐκ ἐγώ," ἔφη, "μόνος, ᾧ Κυριῖται, τὰ γεγραμμένα δοκιμάζω, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη βουλὴ πᾶσα, δι' ὧν οὐχ ὅτι τοῖς μετ' ἐμοῦ ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς μετὰ τοῦ Μετέλλου συστρατευσαμένοις ποτὲ γῆν δοθῆναι ἐψηφίσατο. τότε μὲν οὖν (οὐ γὰρ ἠπόρει τὸ δημόσιον) εἰκότως ἡ δόσις αὐτῆς ἀνεβλήθη. ἐν δὲ δὴ τῷ παρόντι (παμπλοῦσιον γὰρ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ γέγονε) προσήκει καὶ ἐκείνοις τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν ἐπικαρπίαν τῶν κοινῶν πόνων ἀποδοθῆναι."
 2 ταῦτ' εἰπὼν ἐπεξήλθε τε καθ' ἕκαστον τῶν γεγραμμένων, καὶ πάντα αὐτὰ ἐπήνεσεν, ὥστε τὸν ὄμιλον ἰσχυρῶς ἡσθήναι. ὁ οὖν Καῖσαρ ἰδὼν τοῦτο ἐκείνῳ τε ἐπήρετο εἰ βοηθήσοι οἱ προθύμως ἐπὶ τοὺς τὰναντία σφίσι πράττοντας, καὶ τῷ πλήθει παρήνεσε προσδεθῆναι πρὸς τοῦτο
 4 αὐτοῦ. γενομένου δὲ τούτου ἐπαρθεῖς ὁ Πομ-

might oppose him; but he brought forward Pompey and Crassus, though they were private citizens, and bade them express their views concerning the measure. This was not because he was not acquainted with their view, for all their undertakings were in common; but he purposed both to honour these men, by calling them in as advisers about the law although they were holding no office, and also to frighten the others by securing the adherence of men who were admittedly the foremost in the city at that time and had the greatest influence with all. By this very move, also, he would please the populace, by giving proof that they were not striving for any unnatural or unjust end, but for objects which those leaders were willing both to approve and to praise.

Pompey, accordingly, very gladly addressed them as follows: "It is not I alone, Quirites, who approve this measure, but the whole senate as well, inasmuch as it has voted for land to be given not only to my soldiers but to those also who once fought with Metellus. On the former occasion, to be sure, since the treasury had no great means, the granting of the land was naturally postponed; but at present, since it has become exceedingly rich through my efforts, it is but right that the promise made to the soldiers be fulfilled and that the rest also reap the fruit of the common toils." After this preamble he went over in detail every feature of the measure and approved them all, so that the crowd was mightily pleased. Seeing this, Caesar asked him if he would willingly assist him against those who were working in opposition, and he also urged the populace to join in asking his aid for this purpose. When they had done so, Pompey felt

πήμιος, ὅτι τῆς παρ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐπικουρίας, καίπερ
 μηδεμίαν ἡγεμονίαν ἔχοντας, καὶ ὁ ὑπατος καὶ
 ὁ ὄμιλος ἔχρηξεν, ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἀνατιμῶν τε
 καὶ ἀποσεμνύων ἑαυτὸν διελέξατο, καὶ τέλος
 εἶπεν ὅτι, ἂν τις τολμήσῃ ξίφος ἀνελέσθαι,
 5 καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν ἀσπίδα ἀναλήφομαι. ταυθ' οὕτως
 ὑπὸ τοῦ Πομπηίου λεχθέντα καὶ Κράσσος ἐπή-
 ρεσεν. ὥστ' εἰ καὶ τισι τῶν ἄλλων μὴ ἤρεσκεν,
 . . . οἱ ἄλλως τε ἄνδρες ἀγαθοὶ νομιζόμενοι καὶ
 πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα ἐχθρῶς, ὥς γε καὶ ἐδόκουν
 σφίσι, ἔχοντες (οὐ γάρ πω ἢ καταλλαγὴ αὐτῶν
 ἐκδηλος ἦν) συνηνουν οἷς ἐγεγράφει, πρόθυμοι
 πρὸς τὴν τοῦ νόμου κύρωσιν ἐγένοντο.

6 Οὐ μέντοι καὶ ὁ Βίβουλος ἐνεδίδου, ἀλλὰ τρεῖς
 δημάρχους συναγωνιστὰς προσθέμενος ἐκώλυσε
 τὸ νομοθέτημα, καὶ τέλος, ἐπειδὴ μηκέτ' αὐτῷ
 μηδεμία ἄλλη σκῆψις ἀναβολῆς ὑπελείπετο, ἱερο-
 μηνίαν ἐς πάσας ὁμοίως τὰς λοιπὰς τοῦ ἔτους
 ἡμέρας, ἐν αἷς οὐδ' ἐς ἐκκλησίαν ὁ δῆμος ἐκ τῶν
 2 νόμων συνελθεῖν ἐδύνατο, προηγόρευσε. καὶ
 ἐπειδὴ ὁ τε Καίσαρ βραχὺ αὐτοῦ φροντίσας ῥητὴν
 τινα ἡμέραν προεῖπεν ἵν' ἐν αὐτῇ νομοθετήσῃ, καὶ
 τὸ πλῆθος νυκτὸς τὴν ἀγορὰν προκατέλαβεν,
 ἐπήλθε μετὰ τῶν παρεσκευασμένων, καὶ πρὸς
 μὲν τὸ Διοσκόρειον, ἀφ' οὗπερ ἐκεῖνος ἐδημηγόρει,
 διέπεσεν, τὰ μὲν αἰδοῖ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὑπεικόντων
 3 οἱ, τὰ δὲ καὶ νομιζόντων αὐτὸν μὴ καὶ ἐναντιω-
 θήσεσθαι σφίσι, ὥς δὲ ἄνω τε ἐγένετο καὶ ἀντι-
 λέγειν ἐπειράτο, αὐτὸς τε κατὰ τῶν ἀναβασμῶν

elated over the fact that both the consul and the B.C. 59
 multitude had desired his help, although he was
 holding no position of command, and so, with an
 added opinion of his own worth, and assuming
 much dignity, he spoke at some length, finally
 declaring: "If any one dares to raise a sword, I
 also will snatch up my shield." These words of
 Pompey were approved by Crassus too. Con-
 sequently, even if some of the rest were not
 pleased, they nevertheless favoured the passage of
 the law [when these men,] who were not only
 accounted good citizens in general but were also,
 as they supposed, hostile to Caesar, (for their
 reconciliation was not yet manifest,) joined in
 approving his measure.

Bibulus, however, would not yield, but having
 gained the support of three tribunes, hindered the
 enactment of the law. Finally, when no other
 excuse for delay was any longer left him, he pro-
 claimed a sacred period for all the remaining days of
 the year alike, during which the people could not
 legally even meet in their assembly. Caesar paid
 but slight attention to him and appointed a fixed
 day for the passage of the law. And when the
 populace had already occupied the Forum by night,
 Bibulus came up with the following he had got to-
 gether and succeeded in forcing his way through
 to the temple of Castor,¹ from which Caesar
 was delivering his speech. The men fell back
 before him, partly out of respect and partly because
 they thought he would not actually oppose them.
 But when he appeared above and attempted to
 speak in opposition to Caesar he was thrust down

¹ Literally, the temple of the Dioscuri. Officially it was
 called *aedes Castoris*; cf. xxxvii. 8, 2.

ἑώσθη καὶ αἱ¹ ῥάβδοι αὐτοῦ συνετρίβησαν, πληγὰς τε καὶ τραύματα ἄλλοι τε καὶ οἱ δήμαρχοι ἔλαβον.

4 Καὶ ὁ μὲν νόμος οὕτως ἐκυρώθη, Βίβουλος δὲ τότε μὲν ἀγαπητῶς ἐσώθη, τῇ δ' ὑστεραία ἐπέε-
 ρασε μὲν ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ αὐτὸν λύσαι, ἐπέεραν
 δ' οὐδέν· τῇ γὰρ τοῦ πλήθους σπουδῇ δεδουλω-
 5 μένοι πάντες ἠσύχαζον. ἀνεχώρησέ τε οὖν οἴκαδε,
 καὶ οὐκέτι τὸ παράπαν ἐς τὸ κοινὸν μέχρι τῆς
 τελευταίας τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρας παρήλθεν, ἀλλ' ἐν
 τῇ οἰκίᾳ καταμένων αἰεὶ τῷ Καίσαρι, ὁσάκις γε
 ἐνεωτέριζέ τι, ἐνετέλλετο διὰ τῶν ὑπηρετῶν ὅτι
 6 αὐτῇ δύναιτο δράσθαι. ἐπεχείρησε μὲν γὰρ
 αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τούτοις Πούπλιός τις Οὐατίνιος² δή-
 μαρχος ἐς τὸ οἶκημα καταθέσθαι, τῶν δὲ συναρ-
 χόντων οἱ ἐναντιωθέντων οὐκ ἐνέβαλεν, ἀλλ'
 ἐκεῖνός τε οὕτω τῶν πολιτικῶν ἐξέστη καὶ οἱ
 δήμαρχοι οἱ συνεξατασθέντες αὐτῷ οὐκέτ' οὐδὲν
 δημόσιον ἔπραξαν.

7 Ὁ δ' οὖν Μέτελλος ὁ Κέλερ ὃ τε Κάτων, καὶ
 Μάρκος τις δι' αὐτὸν Φαουώνιος, ζηλωτῆς ἐς
 τὰ μάλιστα αὐτοῦ ὢν, τέως μὲν οὐτ' ὤμοσαν³
 περὶ τοῦ νόμου (τοῦτο γὰρ ἀρξάμενόν ποτε,
 ὥσπερ εἶπον, καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἀτόπων
 ἐγίνετο) καὶ ἀπισχυρίζοντο, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὁ Μέ-
 2 τελλος ἐς τὸν Νουμιδικὸν ἀναφέρων, μηδέποτε
 αὐτὸν συνεπαινέσειν ὡς μέντοι . . . ἡμέρα ἢ
 καὶ ἐμελλον τὰ⁴ τεταγμένα ἐπιτίμια ὀφλήσειν,

¹ αἱ supplied by Rk. ² Οὐατίνιος Fabricius, ἀτίνιος L.

³ ὤμοσαν Rk., ὤμοσαν τι L. ⁴ τὰ added by St.

the steps, his fasces were broken to pieces, and the tribunes as well as others received blows and wounds. B.C. 59

Thus the law was passed. Bibulus was for the moment satisfied to escape with his life, but on the next day tried in the senate to annul the act; nevertheless, he accomplished nothing, since all were under the spell of the multitude's enthusiasm and would do nothing. Accordingly he retired to his home and did not appear in public again at all up to the last day of the year. Instead, he remained in his house, and whenever Caesar proposed any innovation, he sent formal notice to him through his attendants that it was a sacred period and that by the laws he could rightfully take no action during it. Publius Vatinius, a tribune, undertook to place Bibulus in prison for this, but was prevented from doing so by the opposition of his colleagues. Bibulus, however, held aloof from all business of state in the manner related, and the tribunes belonging to his party likewise no longer performed any public duty.

Now Metellus Celer and Cato, and through him one Marcus Favonius, who imitated him in everything, for a time did not take the oath of obedience to the law (a custom which began, as I have stated, on an earlier occasion, and was then continued in the case of other preposterous measures) and stoutly refused to approve it, Metellus, for instance, referring to Numidicus as an example.¹ When, however, the day [came] on which they were to incur the

¹ Apparently a reference to the year B.C. 100, and to the refusal of Metellus Numidicus to swear to the *lex Apuleia*.

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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