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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

IV

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
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IN NINE VOLUMES

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
BOOK XLII	2
BOOK XLIII	112
BOOK XLIII	210
BOOK XLIV	308
BOOK XLV	406
INDEX	497

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

VOL. IV.

B

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XLI

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ πρώτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἦλθε καὶ Πομπήσιος ἐκλιπὼν αὐτὴν ἐς Μακεδονίαν διέπλευσεν.
 β. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Ἰβηρίαν παρεστήσατο.
 γ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Μακεδονίαν ἐπὶ Πομπήσιον διέπλευσεν.
 δ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ καὶ Πομπήσιος περὶ Δυρράχιον ἐπολέμησαν.
 ε. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Πομπήσιον περὶ Φάρσαλον ἐνίκησεν.

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

- Α. Κορνήλιος Π. υἱ. Λεντούλος ὕπ.
 Γ. Κλαύδιος Μ.¹ υἱ. Μάρκελλος
 Γ. Ἰούλιος² Γ. υἱ. Καῖσαρ τὸ β' ὕπ.
 Π. Σερούλιος Π. υἱ. Ἰσαυρικός ὕπ.

Τότε μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἔπραξε, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο γράμματα παρὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν λαβὼν ἦλθέ τε ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ νομηνίᾳ ἐν ἣ ὁ τε Λέντουλος ὁ Κορνήλιος καὶ ὁ Κλαύδιος ὁ Γάιος τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐνεστήσαντο, καὶ οὐ πρότερον τοῖς ὑπάτοις αὐτὰ ἀπέδωκε πρὶν ἐς τὸ συνέδριόν σφας ἀφικέσθαι, μὴ καὶ ἔξω πού λαβόντες αὐτὰ ἀποκρύψωνται. ἐπὶ πολὺ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ὡς ἀνέσχον, οὐκ ἐθέλοντες σφας ἀναλέξασθαι. τέλος δὲ ὑπὸ

¹ Κλαύδιος Μ. Bs., following R. Steph., καμ' L.

² Ἰούλιος R. Steph., ὄυλιος L.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XLI

The following is contained in the Forty-first of Dio's *Rome* :—

- How Caesar came into Italy, and how Pompey, leaving it, sailed across to Macedonia (chaps. 1-14).
 How Caesar subjugated Spain (chaps. 18-25).
 How Caesar sailed across to Macedonia to encounter Pompey (chaps. 39, 44-46).
 How Caesar and Pompey fought around Dyrrachium (chaps. 47-51).
 How Caesar conquered Pompey at Pharsalus (chaps. 52-63).

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

- n.c.
 49 L. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus, C. Claudius M. F. Marcellus.
 48 C. Iulius C. F. Caesar (II), P. Servilius P. F. Isauricus.

AFTER taking this course at that time, Curio later came to Rome on the very first day of the month on which Cornelius Lentulus and Gaius Claudius entered upon office, bringing a letter from Caesar to the senate; and he did not give it to the consuls until they reached the senate-house, for fear that if they received it outside they might suppress it. Even as it was, they waited a long time, in their unwillingness to read it, but at last they were compelled

B.C. 49

τε Κύντου Κασσίου Λογγίνου καὶ ὑπὸ Μάρκου
 Ἀντωνίου δημαρχοῦντων ἠναγκάσθησαν αὐτὰ δη-
 3 μοσιεῦσαι. Ἀντώνιος μὲν οὖν ἐν τούτῳ τότε τὸν
 Καίσαρα εὐεργετήσας ἀντιλήψεσθαι τε πολλὰ
 καὶ ἐπὶ μεγάλων καὶ αὐτὸς αἰωρηθήσεσθαι ἐμελλεν.
 ἐν δὲ τῇ ἐπιστολῇ τὰ τε ἄλλα ὅσα ποτὲ καλῶς
 τὸ κοινὸν ὁ Καίσαρ ἐπεποιήκει ἐνεγέγραπτο, καὶ
 4 ἀπολογισμὸς ὑπὲρ ὧν ἠτιάζετο. καταλύσειν τε
 τὰ στρατόπεδα καὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκστήσεσθαι
 ὑπισχνέτο, ἂν καὶ ὁ Πομπήιος τὰ αὐτὰ οἱ
 ποιήσῃ· ἐκείνου γὰρ τὰ ὄπλα ἔχοντας οὐδὲ
 ἑαυτὸν δίκαιον εἶναι ἀναγκασθῆναι αὐτὰ ἀφεί-
 ναι ἔλεγεν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἐκδοθῇ.
 2 διαψηφίσεως δὲ ἐπὶ τούτοις οὐ κατ' ἀνδρα, μὴ
 καὶ δι' αἰδῶ ἢ καὶ φόβον τινα παρὰ τὰ δοκοῦντά
 σφισιν ἀποφώνωνται, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ ἐπὶ τάδε καὶ ἐπ'
 ἐκείνα τοῦ βουλευτηρίου μεταστάσει γενομένης,
 τὸν μὲν Πομπήιον οὐδεὶς ἀπαλλαγῆναι ἐκ τῶν
 ὄπλων ἐψηφίσατο (ἐν γὰρ τῷ προαστείῳ τὰς
 δυνάμεις εἶχε), τὸν δὲ δὴ Καίσαρα πάντες πλὴν
 Μάρκου τέ τινος Καίλιου¹ καὶ τοῦ Κουρίωνος τοῦ
 2 τὰ γράμματα αὐτοῦ κομίσαντος. περὶ γὰρ τῶν
 δημάρχων οὐδὲν λέγω, ὅτι μηδὲ² ἐν ἀνάγκῃ τιμὴ
 μεταστήναι ἐποιήσαντο, ἅτε καὶ ἐξουσίαν ἔχοντες
 εἴτε ἐβούλοντό τινα γνώμην συμβαλέσθαι εἴτε καὶ
 μὴ. ἔδοξε μὲν οὖν ταῦτα, οὐ μὴν καὶ κυρωθῆναι
 τι αὐτῶν οὔτε ἐν ἐκείνῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ οὔτε ἐν τῇ
 3 ὑστεραίᾳ ὅ τε Ἀντώνιος καὶ ὁ Λογγίνος ἐπέ-
 τρεψαν. ἀγανακτῶντων δὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ τῶν
 ἄλλων καὶ ψηφισαμένων τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἀλλάξαι-

¹ Καίλιου Fr. Fabricius (cf. Oros. 6, 15, 2), καικίλιου L (and so just below). ² μηδὲ Bk., μήτε L.

by Quintus Cassius Longinus and Mark Antony, who B.C. 49
 were tribunes, to make it public. Now Antony for
 the service he then rendered Caesar in this matter
 was destined to be well repaid and to be raised him-
 self to great honours. As to the letter, it contained
 a list of all the benefits which Caesar had ever
 conferred upon the state and a defence of the
 charges which were brought against him. He
 promised to disband his legions and give up his
 office if Pompey would also do the same; for while
 the latter bore arms it was not right, he claimed,
 that he should be compelled to give up his and so be
 exposed to his enemies. The vote on this pro-
 position was not taken individually, lest the senators
 through some sense of shame or fear should vote
 contrary to their true opinions; but it was done
 by their taking their stand on this or on that side
 of the senate-chamber. No one voted that Pompey
 should give up his arms, since he had his troops in
 the suburbs; but all, except one Marcus Caelius
 and Curio, who had brought his letter, voted
 that Caesar must do so. Of the tribunes I make
 no mention, since they did not consider it at all
 necessary to take part in the division; for they had
 the privilege of offering an opinion or not, as they
 saw fit. This, then, was the decision reached; but
 Antony and Longinus did not allow any part of it to
 be ratified either on that day or the next. The rest,
 indignant at this, voted to change their apparel, but

σθαι, κύρος μὲν οὐδὲ τοῦθ' ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλαβεν, ἢ μέντοι γνώμη συνεγράφη καὶ τὸ ἔργον τὸ ἀπ' αὐτῆς ἐγένετο· πάντες γὰρ παραχρῆμα ἐξελεθόντες ἐκ τοῦ συνεδρίου καὶ τὴν στολὴν μεταβαλόντες ἐσήλθον αὐθις καὶ περὶ τιμωρίας αὐτῶν ἐβου-
 2 λεύοντο. ἰδόντες δὲ τοῦτ' ἐκείνοι τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἀντέπραπτον, ἔπειτα δὲ φοβηθέντες, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἐπειδὴ ὁ Λέντουλος ὑπεξελθεῖν σφισι πρὶν τὰς ψήφους διενεχθῆναι παρήνευσεν, εἰπόν τε πολλὰ καὶ ἐμαρτύραντο, καὶ τοῦτο μετὰ τοῦ Κουρίωνα καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Καιλίου ἀπήραν πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα, βραχὺ φροντίσαντες ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ δι-
 3 εγράφησαν. τότε μὲν οὖν τοῦτ' ἐγνώσθη, καὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις ταῖς τε ἄλλαις ἀρχαῖς ἢ φυλακῇ τῆς πόλεως, ὥσπερ πού εἴθιμι γίνεσθαι, ἐπετρέπη ὕστερον δὲ ἔξω τοῦ πωμαρίου πρὸς αὐτὸν τὸν Πομπήμιον ἐλθόντες ταραχὴν τε εἶναι ἐγνώσαν,
 4 καὶ ἐκείνῳ μὲν καὶ τὰ χρήματα καὶ στρατιώτας ἔδωκαν, τὸν δὲ δὴ Καίσαρα τὴν τε ἀρχὴν τοῖς διαδόχοις παραδοῦναι καὶ τὰ στρατεύματα ἐντὸς ῥητῆς ἡμέρας ἀφεῖναι, ἢ πολέμιον ὡς καὶ τὰναντία τῇ πατρίδι ποιοῦντα εἶναι ἐψηφίσαντο.
 4 Πυθόμενος οὖν ταῦτα ἐκείνος ἔς τε Ἀρίμινον ἦλθεν, ἔξω τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἀρχῆς τότε πρῶτον προχωρήσας, καὶ συναγαγὼν τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐκέλευσε τὸν τε Κουρίωνα καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐλθόντας σφίσι τὰ πραχθέντα διηγῆσασθαι. γενομένου δὲ τούτου προσπαρώξυνεν
 2 αὐτούς, ἐπειπὼν ὅσα ὁ καιρὸς ἀπῆται. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο ἄρας ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἀντικρυς τὴν Ῥώμην ἦλασε, πάσας τὰς ἐν ποσὶ πόλεις ἀμαχεῖ προστιθέμενος, τῶν φρουρῶν τῶν μὲν ἐκλειπόντων αὐτὰς ἀσθε-

this measure, also, through the opposition of the same B.C. 49 men, failed to be ratified. The senate's decision, however, was recorded and put into effect; for all straightway left the senate-house, and changed their dress, then came in again and proceeded to deliberate about punishing the tribunes. The latter, observing this, at first resisted, but later became afraid, especially when Lentulus advised them to get out of the way before the vote should be taken. They offered many remarks and protestations and then set out with Curio and with Caelius to go to Caesar, little concerned at being expelled from the senate. This, then, was the decision reached at that time; and the care of the city was committed to the consuls and to the other magistrates, as was the custom. Afterward the senators went outside the pomerium to Pompey himself, declared that there was a state of disorder, and delivered to him both the funds and the troops. And they voted that Caesar should surrender his office to his successors and dismiss his legions by a given day, or else be considered an enemy, because acting contrary to the interests of the country.

When Caesar was informed of this, he came to Ariminum, then for the first time overstepping the confines of his own province, and after assembling his soldiers he ordered Curio and the others who had come with him to relate to them what had been done. After this was over he further aroused them by adding such words as the occasion demanded. Next he set out and marched straight upon Rome itself, winning over all the cities on the way without any conflict, since the garrisons either abandoned

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