DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY
The following is contained in the Forty-first of Dio's 
Romana:

How Caesar came into Italy, and how Pompey, leaving it, 
sailed across to Macedonia (chaps. 1-14).

How Caesar subjugated Spain (chaps. 15-25).

How Caesar sailed across to Macedonia to encounter Pompey 
(chaps. 26, 44-46).

How Caesar and Pompey fought second 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:—

L. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus, C. Claudius M. F. Marcellus.
C. Iulius C. F. Caesar (II), P. Servilianus 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 unwilling-
ness to read it, but at last they were compelled
BOOK XLI

by Quintus Cassius Longinus and Mark Antony, who before 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 himself 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 proposition 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 Caecilius 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...
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

σθα, κύριοι μέν οὐδὲ τοῦτο ἐπὶ τῶν αὐτῶν ἔλαβεν, ἢ μόνον γραμμὴ συνεχάρη καὶ τὰ ἔργα τὰ οὖν αὐτὴς ἄκειντο πάντας μὴ παραχρῆψαι ἢ τὰ τις συνεφόροι καὶ τὸν ναὸν μετακινήσαντες ἐσόχθιν τίτες καὶ πρὸς τιμωρίας αὐτῶν ἐβούλοντο.

2 κελοῦτο. Ἰδοὺς δὲ τοῦτο ἔκεινον τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἄντεχοντο, ὡσπερ δὲ φοβηθησάντες, ἀλλὰ τέλειοι οἱ Μακεδόνες ἐπαθεβαίνοντες σήμερον πρὸς τὰς ζήσεις διενεχθῆσαι παρέμειναν, εἰπον τε πολλὰ καὶ ἐμακρύναν, κἀκε οὖσαν μετὰ τοῦ Καυρίους καὶ μετὰ τοῦ Καιλῶν οὕτως πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα, εἰρήσατο φροντίσαντες ὅτι ἐκ τοῦ βυζαντικοῦ ἕκαστοι εἰρήσατο.

3 εὐφράξαντο, τότε μὲν ἄνω τοῦτο εὔφραξθη, καὶ τοῖς ὕπατοις γαῖς τε ἄλλας ἀρχαῖς ἢ φυλακῇ τῆς πόλεως, ὄστρεκα που ἔλαβε ἄργον, ἐπετράπη τάχειον ἐν έν εἰς τοῦ πολέμου πρὸς αὐτῶν τῶν Πρωτόμων ἐκθέτοντες ταραχῇ τε ἔστη εὐφράξατο.

4 καὶ ἐκάνας μὲν καὶ τὰ χρήσματα καὶ στρατιώταις δώσατο, τῶν δὲ δὴ Καίσαρα τῷ τε ἀρχηγῷ τοῖς διαδόχους παραδόθησαν καὶ τὰ στρατευματὰ ἐπανε ἔμεσοι γρηγορῶς ἐν έν τοῦ πολέμου αὐτῶν τῶν ἕχοντο τάχειον ἐκθέτοντες, ἢ πολέμῳ ἄν καὶ τάκτητα τῇ ποιῶν γενέσθαι ἐναὐτοῖς εὐφράξατο. Πολίτομος οὖν ταύτα ἔκεινον εἰς τὰ Ἀρμόνων ἅλεον, ὡς τὴν ἐκατον αἰχμή τοῦ πρῶτον προχρῆσαι, καὶ συναγάγετο τῶν στρατιώτων ἐκλέκειται τὸν τοῦ Καυρίους καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς μετὰ αὐτῶν ἐκθέτοντας σφές τα προχρῆσαι διηγήσατο, γεγομένος δὲ τούτοις προσπαραγόντας ταύτα, ἔπνευσαν δὲ καὶ ἐκεῖσεν αὐτῷ, καὶ μετὰ ταύτα ἔρα ποιήσαι εἰς αὐτῶν κατεργάσατο τὸν Ρώμη ἰδίον, πάντας τοῖς ἐν πολλὲς ἀρχέλα χρονὺς δοῦσθενον, τῶν φροινίων τῶν μὲν ἐκελεύστων αὐτῶν ἄσθε- BOOK XLI

this measure, also, through the opposition of the same 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 Caesius 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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