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The following is contained in the Forty-fifth of Dio's Rome:

About Gaius Otho, who afterward was named Augustus (chaps. 1-9).

About Sextus, the son of Pompey (chap. 10).

How Caesar and Antony began to quarrel (chaps. 11-17).

How Caesar delivered a public speech against Antony (chaps. 18-47).

Duration of time, the remainder of the fifth dictatorship of G. Julius Caesar, with M. Aurelius Lepidus as his master of the horse, and of his fifth consulship with Marcus Antonius.

So much for Antony's conduct. Now Gnaeus Octavius Caesar, as the son of Caesar's niece, Attia, was named, came from Velitrae in the Vulcanian country; after being bereft of his father Octavius he was brought up in the house of his mother and her husband, Lucius Philippus, but on attaining maturity lived with Caesar. For Caesar, being childless and basing great hopes upon him, loved and cherished him, intending to leave him as successor to his name, authority, and sovereignty. He was
influenced largely by Attia's emphatic declaration...
down from the sky by golden chains to the Capitol and had received a whip from Jupiter. He did not know who the boy was, but meeting him the next day on the Capitol itself, he recognized him and told the vision to the bystanders. Catulus, who had likewise never seen Octavius, thought in his sleep that all the noble boys had marched in a solemn procession to Jupiter on the Capitol, and in the course of the ceremony the god had cast what looked like an image of Rome into that boy’s lap. Startled at this, he went up to the Capitol to offer prayers to the god, and finding there Octavius, who had gone up for some reason or other, he compared his appearance with the dream and convinced himself of the truth of the vision. When, later, Octavius had grown up and reached maturity and was putting on man’s dress, his tunic was rent on both sides from his shoulders and fell to his feet. Now this event in itself not only foreboded no good as an omen, but it also distressed those who were present because it had happened on the occasion of his first putting on man’s garb; it occurred, however, to Octavius to say, “I shall have the whole senatorial dignity beneath my feet,” and the outcome proved in accordance with his words. Caesar, accordingly, founded great hopes upon him as a result of all this, enrolled him among the patricons, and trained him for the rule, carefully educating him in all the arts that should be possessed by one who was
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destined to direct well and worthy so great a power. b.c. 41
Thus he was practised in octony, not only in the Latin language but in the Greek as well, was vigorously trained in military service, and thoroughly instructed in politics and the art of government.

Now this Octavian chanced at the time that Caesar was murdered to be in Apollonia on the Ionie Gulf, pursuing his education; for he had been sent ahead thither in view of Caesar's intended campaign against the Parthians. When he learned what had happened, he was of course grieved, but did not dare to begin a revolution at once; for he had not yet heard that he had been made Caesar's son or even his heir, and moreover the first news he received was to the effect that the people were of one mind in the affair. When, however, he had crossed to Brundisium and had been informed about Caesar's will and the people's second thought, he made no delay, particularly as he had large sums of money and numerous soldiers who had been sent ahead under his charge, but immediately assumed the name of Caesar, succeeded to his estate, and began to busy himself with public affairs. At the time he seemed to some to have acted recklessly and daringly in this, but later, thanks to his good fortune and the successes he achieved, he acquired a reputation for bravery for this act. For it has often happened that men who were wrong in undertaking some project have gained a reputation for good judgment, because they had the luck to gain their ends; while others, who made the best possible choice, have been

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1 τῇ Βκ., ἐν ΛΜ Χρῆ.
2 νυσσακῆμα Βκ., προσεπνυμα ΛΜ.
3 Ἱταλία γά Βκ., ἱππατίκα Βκ., ἱππατίνα ΛΜ.

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charged with folly because they were not fortunate enough to attain their objects. He, too, acted in a precarious and hazardous fashion; for he was only just past boyhood, being eighteen years of age, and saw that his succession to the inheritance and the family was sure to provoke jealousy and enmity; yet he set out in pursuit of objects such as had led to Caesar's murder, which had not been avenged, and he feared neither the assassins nor Lepidus and Antony. Nevertheless, he was not thought to have planned badly, because he proved to be successful. Heaven, however, indicated in no obscure manner all the confusion that would result to the Romans from it; for as he was entering Rome a great halo with the colours of the rainbow surrounded the whole sun.

In this way he who was formerly called Octavius, but already by this time Caesar, and subsequently Augustus, took a hand in public affairs; and he managed and dealt with them more vigorously than any man in his prime, more prudently than any graybeard. In the first place, he entered the city as if for the sole purpose of succeeding to the inheritance, coming as a private citizen with only a few attendants, without any display. Again, he did not utter threats against any one nor show that he was displeased at what had occurred and would take vengeance for it. Indeed, so far from demanding of Antony any of the money that he had previously plundered, he actually paid court to him, although he was insulted and wronged by him. For Antony did him many injuries both in word and deed.
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particular when the lex curiata was proposed by
which the transfer of Octavius into Caesar's family
was to take place; Antony himself pretended to be
doing his best to have it passed, but through some
tribunes he kept securing its postponement, in order
that the young man, not being as yet Caesar's son
according to law, might not meddle with the
property and might be weaker in all other ways.
Caesar was vexed at this, but as he was unable to
speak his mind freely, he bore it until he had won
over the multitude, by whom he understood his
father had been raised to honour. For he knew
that they were angry at Caesar's death and hoped
they would be devoted to him as his son, and he
perceived that they hated Antony on account of
his conduct as master of the horse and also for his
failure to punish the assassins. Hence he under-
took to become tribune as a starting point for
popular leadership and to secure the power that
would result from it; and he accordingly became
a candidate for the place of Ciuna, which was vacant.
Though hindered by Antony's followers, he did not
de sist, and after using persuasion upon Tiberius
Cnannius, a tribune, he was by him brought before
the populace; and taking as his pretext the gift be-
queathed to the people by Caesar, he addressed them in
appropriate words, promising that he would discharge
this debt at once and giving them cause to hope for
much besides. After this came the festival appointed
in honour of the completion of the temple of Venus,
which some, while Caesar was still alive, had promised

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Καίσαρος ἐπιτελέσας ἐν ὄλγομι, ὅπερ τοι καὶ τὴν τῶν Πομελίων ἐνεπικρατήσει, ἐπινοοῦντος, αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τὸ τοῦ πλῆθους θέρασιν, ὡς καὶ προφερομένοις διὰ τὸ γέρον, τῶν οἰκίων τέλεσεν ὁ δεξιός, καὶ τὸν μὲν ὀντί τὸν ἄφρον τοῦ τοῦ Καίσαρος τῶν ἐπιχύρων ὅτι τῶν στέφανων τῶν ἀθλίων ἐς τὸ θέατρο ἐπηγαγον ἄστερο ἐφέτο
7 φωτο, φοβηθέντο τοῖς Ἀντώνιοι ἐπεὶ μέσως ἄστρων τε παρὰ πόλεως τὰς ἡμέρας ἔκεισαν εἰ τῆς ἄρκτου πρὸς ἀστέρας ἐξεβολοῦν, καὶ αὐτὸ καυτὰ τὸ τών καλούντο καὶ προηγομένου αὐτά ποιεῖσθαι λεγόμενοι οἱ τολμοῦντα τότε μὲν οὐκ ἐπιστεύοντο, τῇ δὲ Καίσαρι αὐτὸ ὧς καὶ ἀποθεωτικοῦ εἰς τῆς τῶν ἄστρων ἀριθμῶν ἐγκατελειμμένοις ἀπειλήθησαν, θεραπεύας χαλεπόν αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ἱερολόγιον, ἀστερὰ ἐπὶ τὴν τε καθῆλος ἐκούσας, ἐπειδὴ τὸ οὖ de τοῦ ὀμίλου ἐκάλεσε, οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα ταῦτα τὸν εἰς τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος τιμῆν προδιδομένοις ἐγέρτο τὸ τε χρή μήα τῶν Ἡρώων ὑμὼν ἐκάλεσαν, καὶ ἐρημηθάσει τοῖς ἐπινοοις ἔδειν ἡμέραν ἐπὶ τὸν ὑμοίατον αὐτῶν ἐμβαθύναν, καὶ ἐκ ταῦτα καὶ ἐπὶ στρατιῶται ἐπιμεῖος, ὅλου τε καὶ κρίμας δομηθέντων τυχόν, συνόλωσαν πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα.
3 Θεοὺς τε ὁ δὲ ἔγνυσεν, καὶ ἐδόκει τὸν κόσμο ἐκεῖθεν, καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι ὁ Ἀντώνιος αὐτῶν ἐν τῷ διαστήματι ἐπὶ μετοίκου καὶ ἀπὸ συνεστοιχίσας τοῦ τιμῆς, καθίσαι ἐπὶ τῶν πατρὸς ἐδείχθαι ποιεῖσθαι, ἐνυφαίρων τὴν ἐνδήλησαν οὐ προσεξῆσατο, ἄλλα
1 ἡμέρας Μ., ἡμέρας Ι.
2 ὁδὸ Ῥκ., ὁδὸ ΛΜ.
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