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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

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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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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

# DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

## BOOK XLVI

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ ἔκτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καλῆνος ὑπὲρ Ἀντωνίου Κικέρωνι ἀντεῖπεν.  
β. Ὡς Ἀντώνιος ὑπὸ Καίσαρος καὶ τῶν ὑπάτων περὶ Μούτιναν ἤττηθη.  
γ. Ὡς Καίσαρ ἐς Ῥώμην ἦλθε καὶ ὕπατος ἀπεδείχθη.  
δ. Ὡς Καίσαρ καὶ Ἀντώνιος καὶ Λέπιδος συνώμοσαν.

Χρόνου πλῆθος ἔτος ἓν, ἐν ᾧ ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἷδε ἐγένοντο

Γ. Οὐίβιος<sup>1</sup> Γ. νί. Πάνσας Καπρωνιανός 8π.<sup>2</sup>  
Ἀδλ. Ἰρτιος Ἀδλ. νί.

Τοιαῦτα τοῦ Κικέρωνος εἰπόντος ὁ Καλῆνος ὁ Κύντος ὁ<sup>3</sup> Φούφιος ἀνέστη καὶ ἔλεξεν. “ ἄλλως μὲν οὐδὲν οὔθ' ὑπὲρ Ἀντωνίου τι ἀπολογήσασθαι οὔτε Κικέρωνος καθάψασθαι ἐδέομην. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ἠγοῦμαι δεῖν ἐν ταῖς τοιαύταις σκέψεσιν οἷα ἢ παρούσά ἐστιν οὐδέτερον αὐτῶν ποιεῖν, ἀλλ' ἀπλῶς ἅ τις φρονεῖ ἀποφαίνεσθαι ἐκεῖνα μὲν γὰρ δικαστηρίου, ταῦτα δὲ συμβουλίας ἔργα ἐστίν.  
2 ἐπειδὴ δὲ οὗτος τόν τε Ἀντώνιον κακῶς διὰ τὴν ἐχθραν τὴν ὑπάρχουσάν σφισι λέγειν ἐπεχειρήσεν, ὃν ἐχρῆν, εἶπερ τι ἠδικήκει, ἐσηγγελκέναι,

<sup>1</sup> Οὐίβιος Xyl., λίβιος LM. <sup>2</sup> 8π. supplied by Bs.  
<sup>3</sup> ὁ supplied by Bk.

# DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

## BOOK XLVI

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

How Calenus replied to Cicero in defence of Antony (chaps. 1-28).

How Antony was defeated at Mutina by Caesar and the consuls (chaps. 29-38).

How Caesar came to Rome and was elected consul (chaps. 39-49).

How Caesar, Antony, and Lepidus formed an alliance (chaps. 50-56).

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

B.C.

43 C. Vibius C. F. Pansa Capronianus, A. Hirtius A. F.

WHEN Cicero had finished speaking in this vein, B.C. 43 Quintus Fufius Calenus arose and said :—“ Ordinarily I should not care either to say anything in defence of Antony or to assail Cicero; for I do not think it at all necessary in such discussions as the present to do either of these things, but simply to make known one's own opinion; the former method belongs to the court-room, whereas this is a matter for deliberation. Since, however, this man has undertaken to speak ill of Antony on account of the enmity that exists between them, instead of lodging information against him, as he ought, in case Antony were guilty

καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐμοῦ διαβόλως ἐμνημόνευσεν, ὡς οὐκ ἂν ἄλλως τὴν ἑαυτοῦ δεινότητα διαδείξας εἰ μὴ τινας ἀνέδην<sup>1</sup> προσηλακίσειε, 3 προσήκει καὶ ἐμοὶ τὰ μὲν ἀπολύσασθαι τὰ δὲ ἀνταιτιάσασθαι, ἵνα μήτε τοῦτον ἢ τε οἰκεία θρασυτῆς ἀντιλογίας ἁμαρτοῦσα καὶ ἡ ἐμὴ σιωπὴ πονηροῦ συνειδότης ὑποψίαν λαβοῦσα ὠφελήσῃ, μήθ' ὑμεῖς ἀπατηθέντες ὑφ' ὧν εἶπεν χεῖρον βουλευσῆσθε, τὴν ἰδίαν αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸν Ἀντώνιον ὀργὴν ἀντὶ τῶν κοινῇ συμφερόντων ἀντικαταλ- 2 λαξάμενοι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἄλλο γε οὐδὲν διαπρᾶξαι βούλεται ἢ ἵνα ἡμεῖς, τὸ τὰ ἀσφαλέστατα τῷ κοινῷ προῖδεῖν ἀφέντες, στασιάσωμεν αὐθις. τοῦτο γὰρ οὐ νῦν πρῶτον ποιεῖ, ἀλλὰ ἀπ' ἀρχῆς, ἀφ' οὗπερ πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν προσῆλθεν, ἀνω 2 καὶ κάτω ταρατῶν διατετέλεκεν. ἡ γὰρ οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τὸν τε Καίσαρα τῷ Πομπηίῳ συγκρούσας καὶ τὸν Πομπηῖον τῷ Καίσαρι καταλλαγήναι κωλύσας; ὁ πείσας μὲν ὑμᾶς ἐκεῖνα κατὰ Ἀντωνίου ψηφίσασθαι δι' ὧν παρώξυνε τὸν Καίσαρα, πείσας δὲ τὸν Πομπηῖον τὴν τε Ἰταλίαν 3 ἐκλπεῖν καὶ εἰς τὴν Μακεδονίαν μετοικῆσαι; ὅπερ πον αἰτιώτατον πάντων τῶν μετὰ ταῦτα συμβάντων ἡμῖν κακῶν ἐγένετο. οὐχ οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ τὸν τε Κλωδίον διὰ Μίλωνος ἀποκτείνας καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα διὰ Βρούτου φονεύσας; ὁ τὸν τε Κατελίαν ἐκπολεμώσας ἡμῖν καὶ τὸν Λέντουλον 3 ἄκριτον ἀπολέσας; ὅθεν ἔγωγε καὶ πάννυ ἀν' ὑμῶν θαναμάσαιμι, εἰ τότε ἐπ' ἐκείνοις μεταγρόντες καὶ δίκην παρ' αὐτοῦ λαβόντες, εἶτα καὶ νῦν ὅμοια

<sup>1</sup> ἀνέδην Bk., ἀναίδην LM.

of any wrong-doing, and since, furthermore, he has made insulting reference to me, as if he could not have exhibited his own cleverness without indulging in unrestrained abuse of people, it behoves me also both to refute his accusations and to bring counter-charges against him. For, in the first place, I would not have him profit either from his own impudence, if allowed to go unchallenged, or from my silence, which might be suspected of coming from a guilty conscience; nor, again, would I have you be deceived by what he has said and come to an unworthy decision by letting his private grudge against Antony take the place of the public interest. For the purpose he wishes to accomplish is nothing else than that we should give up providing for the greatest safety of the commonwealth and fall into discord once more. Indeed, it is not the first time he has done this, but from the outset, ever since he entered politics, he has been continually turning things topsy-turvy. Is he not the one who embroiled Caesar with Pompey and prevented Pompey from becoming reconciled with Caesar? Or the one, again, who persuaded you to pass that vote against Antony by which he angered Caesar, and persuaded Pompey to leave Italy and transfer his quarters to Macedonia,—a course which proved the chief cause of all the evils that subsequently befell us? Is he not the one who killed Clodius by the hand of Milo and slew Caesar by the hand of Brutus? The one who made Catiline hostile to us and put Lentulus to death without a trial? Hence I should be very much surprised at you if, after changing your mind then about his conduct and making him pay the penalty for it, you should now heed him again, when his

- 2 αὐτῶ καὶ λέγοντι καὶ πράττοντι πεισθήσεσθε. ἢ οὐχ ὁράτε ὅτι καὶ μετὰ τὸν τοῦ Καίσαρος θάνατον, ὅτε μὲν τὰ πράγμαθ' ἡμῶν δι' Ἀντώνιον ὅτι<sup>1</sup> μάλιστα, ὡς οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀρνήσασθαι δύναται, κατέστη, ἀπεδήμησε, καὶ ἀλλότριον καὶ ἐπικίνδυνον ἑαυτῶ τὸν τῆς ὁμοιοῦς ἡμῶν βίον εἶναι νομίζων· ἐπεὶ δὲ τεταραγμένα αὐτὰ αὖθις ἦσθετο, μακρὰ χαίρειν τῷ τε υἱεὶ καὶ ταῖς Ἀθήναις φράσας ἐπανήλθε; καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἀντώνιον, ὃν τέως ἀγαπᾶν ἔλεγεν, ὑβρίζει καὶ λοιδορεῖ, τῷ δὲ δὴ Καίσαρι, οὗ καὶ τὸν πατέρα ἀπέκτεινε, συναίρεται<sup>2</sup>; καὶ οὕτω τύχη, κακείνῳ οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν 4 ἐπιθήσεται· ἀπιστός τε γὰρ φύσει καὶ ταραχώδης ἔστί, καὶ οὔτε τι ἔρμα ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἔχει καὶ πάντα αἰὲ κικᾶ καὶ στρέφει, πλείονας μὲν τροπὰς τρεπόμενος τοῦ πορθμοῦ πρὸς ὃν ἔφυγεν, ἐφ' ᾧπερ καὶ αὐτόμολος ἐπωνομάσθη, πάντας δὲ ὑμᾶς ἀξιῶν καὶ φίλον καὶ ἐχθρὸν νομίζειν ὃν ἂν αὐτὸς κελεύσῃ.
- 4 “ Διὰ μὲν δὴ ταῦτα φυλάττεσθε τὸν ἄνθρωπον. γόης γάρ ἐστι καὶ μάγος, καὶ ἐκ μὲν τῶν κακῶν τῶν ἀλλοτρίων καὶ πλουτεῖ καὶ αὔξει, συκοφαντῶν ἔλκων σπαράττων τοὺς μηδὲν ἀδικούντας ὡσπερ οἱ κύνας, ἐν δὲ δὴ τῇ κοινῇ ὁμοιοῦς ἀπορεῖ καὶ φθίνει· οὔτε γὰρ ἡ φιλία οὔθ' ἡ εὐνοία ἡμῶν ἢ πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοιοῦτον δύνανται τρέφειν ῥή- 2 τора. ἐπεὶ πόθεν ἄλλοθεν πεπλουτηκέναι αὐτὸν οἴεσθε, πόθεν μέγαν γεγονέναι; οὐ γάρ που καὶ ὁ πατήρ αὐτῶ ὁ<sup>3</sup> κναφεύς, ὁ τὰς τε σταφυλὰς καὶ

<sup>1</sup> ἦτι Xyl., ἔτι LM.<sup>2</sup> συναίρεται Rk., συναίρειν L, συναίρει (corrected from συναίρειν) M.<sup>3</sup> ὁ added by Bk.

words and actions are similar. Or do you not B.C. 43 observe how also after Caesar's death, when order had been restored in our state chiefly by Antony, as not even Cicero himself can deny, Cicero went abroad, because he considered our life of harmony alien and dangerous to him? And how, when he perceived that turmoil had again arisen, he bade a long farewell to his son and to Athens, and returned? Or, again, how he insults and abuses Antony, whom he was wont to say he loved, and coöperates with Caesar, whose father he killed? And if chance so favour, he will ere long attack Caesar also. For the fellow is naturally faithless and turbulent, and has no ballast in his soul, but is always stirring up and overturning things, shifting his course oftener than the waters of the strait<sup>1</sup> to which he fled;—whence his nickname of “turn-coat,”<sup>2</sup>—yet demanding of you all that you consider a man as friend or foe according to his bidding.

“For these reasons you must guard against the fellow; for he is a cheat and an impostor and grows rich and powerful from the ills of others, slandering, mauling, and rending the innocent after the manner of dogs, whereas in the midst of public harmony he is embarrassed and withers away, since love and good-will on our part towards one another cannot support this kind of orator. How else, indeed, do you imagine, has he become rich, and how else has he become great? Certainly neither family nor wealth was bequeathed him by his father, the fuller, who

<sup>1</sup> The reference is to the Euripus, the narrow channel between Euboea and the mainland of Greece.<sup>2</sup> Cf. xxxvi. 44, 2; xxxix. 63, 5.

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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