BOOK XLVIII

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

How Caesar contended with Fulvia and Lucius Antonius (chaps. 1-15).

How Sextus Pompey occupied Sicily (chaps. 16-20).

How the Parthians occupied the country up to the Hellespont (chaps. 21-24).

How Caesar and Antony reached an agreement with Sextus (chaps. 25-31, 36-39).

How Publius Ventidius conquered the Parthians and acquired Dacia (chaps. 39-41).

How Caesar began to make war upon Sextus (chaps. 43-49).

About Baise (chaps. 50-51).

Duration of time, five years, in which there were the magistrates (censors) here enumerated;—

41. L. Antonius M. F. Pietus, P. Servilius P. F. Insauricus (II).


Thus Brutus and Cassius perished, slain by the swords with which they had murdered Caesar; and also the others who had shared in the plot against him were all, except a very few, destroyed, some

DIOS ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XLVIII

before this, some at this time, and some subsequently. A.C. 42
For justice and the Divine Will seem to have led to
suffer death themselves men who had killed their
benefactor, one who had attained such eminence in
both virtue and good fortune. As for Caesar and
Antony, on the other hand, they secured an advan-
tage over Lepidus for the moment, because he had
not shared the victory with them; yet they were
destined ere long to turn against each other. For it
is a difficult matter for three men, or even two, who
are equal in rank and as a result of war have gained
control over such vast interests, to be of one accord.
Hence, whatever they for a time had gained while
acting in harmony for the purpose of overthrowing
their adversaries, all this they now began to set up
as prizes to be won by rivalry with each other. Thus,
they immediately redistributed the empire, so that
Spain and Numidia fell to Caesar, Gaul and Africa
to Antony; and they further agreed that, in case
Lepidus showed any vexation at this, they should
give up Africa to him. This was all they allotted
between them, since Sextus was still occupying
Sardinia and Sicily, and the other regions outside of
Italy were still in a state of turmoil. About Italy
itself I need say nothing, of course, as it was always
excluded from such allotments; for they never even
talked as if they were struggling to obtain it, but as
if they were defending it. So they left Italy and the
places held by Sextus to be common property.

1 to supplied by Rk.  

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the war against Sextus, and to assign to those of 93 BC. it
their troops who had passed the age-limit the land
which they had promised them; and these they
forthwith discharged. Furthermore, these they
sent with Antony two legions of his followers, and Antony
promised to give him in return an equal number of
those stationed at the time in Italy. After making
these agreements by themselves, putting them in
writing, and sealing them, they exchanged copies
of the documents, to the end that, if any transgression
were committed, it might be proved by
these records. Thereupon Antony set out for Asia
and Caesar for Italy.

Caesar was so prostrated by his sickness on the
journey and during the voyage as to cause even
the people in Rome to look for his death. They did
not believe, however, that he was lingering so much
by reason of ill health as because he was devising
some mischief, and consequently they expected to
suffer every possible injury. Yet they not only voted
to the conquerors many honours for their victory,
such as would have been given, of course, to the
opponents, had they conquered (for on such occasions
everybody always spurns the loser and honours the
victor), but they also decided, though against their
will, to celebrate a thanksgiving during practically
the entire year; for Caesar ordered them outright to
do this in recognition of the vengeance taken upon
the assassins. During this delay of Caesar’s all sorts of
stories were current and all sorts of feelings
resulted from them. For example, some spread a
report that he was dead and caused pleasure to many
people; others said he was planning some evil and filled numerous persons with fear. Therefore some proceeded to hide their property and to protect themselves, and others considered in what way they might possibly make their escape. Others, and they were the majority, being unable even to devise a plan by reason of their excessive fear, prepared to meet a certain doom. The courageous element was insignificant and exceedingly small; for in the light of the former great and manifold destruction of both lives and property they expected that anything whatever of a like character or worse might happen, insomuch as they now had been utterly vanquished. Therefore Caesar, fearing that they might begin a revolt, especially since Lepidus was there, forwarded a letter to the senate urging its members to be of good cheer, and promising, further, that he would do everything in a mild and humane way, after the manner of his father.

This was what took place then. The following year Publius Servilius and Lucius Antonius nominally became consuls, but in reality it was Antonius and Fulvia. She, the mother-in-law of Caesar and wife of Antony, had no respect for Lepidus because of his skiddishness, and managed affairs herself, so that neither the senate nor the people transacted any business contrary to her pleasure. At any rate, when Lucius urged that he be allowed to celebrate a triumph over certain peoples dwelling in the Alps, on the ground that he had conquered them, Fulvia for a time opposed him and no one was for granting it, but when her favour was courted and she gave permission, they voted for the measure unanimously;
therefore, though it was nominally Antonius who ... and celebrated a triumph over the people whom he claimed to have vanquished (in reality he had done nothing deserving a triumph and had held no command at all in those regions), yet it was actually Fulvia ... 1 At all events, she assumed a far grander bearing over the affair than he did, because she had a truer cause; for to give any one authority to hold a triumph was a greater thing than to celebrate one which had been received at another's hands. Except that Lucius donned the triumphal garb, mounted the chariot, and performed the other rites customary in such cases, it was Fulvia herself who seemed to be giving the spectacle, employing him as her assistant. It took place on the first day of the year, and Lucius plumed himself as much as Marius had done on the circumstance that he held it on the first day of the month in which he began his consulship. Moreover, he exulted even more than Marius, claiming that he had voluntarily hid aside the trappings of the procession and had assembled the senate in his civilian dress, whereas Marius had done so unwillingly. And he added that scarcely a single crown had been given to Marius, whereas he himself had obtained many, and particularly from the people, tribe by tribe, an honour which had been conferred upon no former victor—in his case owing to the influence of Fulvia and to the money which he had secretly lavished upon various persons.

It was in this year that Caesar arrived in Rome; and after he had turned the usual steps to celebrate his victory, he turned his attention to the administration and despatch of the affairs of state. Lepidus,

1 See note on Greek text.
it seems, did not resort to revolutionary measures, partly because he feared Caesar and partly because he was lacking in resolution; and as for Lucius and Fulvia, they kept quiet at first, because they counted upon their kinship with Caesar and upon their being partners in his supremacy. But as time went on, they quarrelled, Lucius and Fulvia, because when the lands were apportioned they did not secure a share in the portion which belonged to Antony, and Caesar, because he did not get back from the others his troops. Hence their kinship by marriage was dissolved and they were brought to open warfare. For Caesar could not endure the difficult temper of his mother-in-law, and choosing to appear to be at odds with her rather than with Antony, he sent back her daughter, with the remark that she was still a virgin,—a statement which he confirmed by an oath,—indifferent whether it should be thought that the woman had remained a virgin in his house so long a time for other reasons, or whether it should seem that he had so planned it long in advance by way of preparing for the future. After this had happened there was no longer any friendship between them, but Lucius together with Fulvia attempted to get control of all, pretending to be doing this on behalf of Antony, and would yield to Caesar on no point (in fact because of his devotion to his brother he took the cognomen Petrus); while Caesar on his part made no open charge against Antony, fearing to make him an enemy while he was in charge of the provinces in Asia, but he accused the other two and took measures to thwart them, on the ground that

1 Petrius. 2 Petrius. 3 Petrius. 4 Quoted by Polybius, Book XX. 5 Quoted by Polybius, Book XVII. 6 Quoted by Polybius, Book XX.
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