

## BOOK L

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ πεντηκοστῷ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ καὶ Ἀντώνιος πολεμῆν ἀλλήλοις ἤρξαντο.  
β. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Ἀντώνιον περὶ Ἄκτιον ἐνίκησεν.

Χρόνου πλήθος ἔτη δύο ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε ἐγένοντο

- Γν. Δομίτιος Λ. υἱ.<sup>1</sup> Γν. ἐγγ.<sup>2</sup> Ἀηνόβαρβος ὕπ.  
Γ. Σόσιος Γ. υἱ. Τ.<sup>3</sup> ἐγγ.  
Καῖσαρ τὸ γ'  
Μ. Οὐαλέριος Μ. υἱ. Μεσσάλας Κορουίνος ὕπ.<sup>4</sup>

Ὁ δὲ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τῆς μὲν δημοκρατίας ἀφήρητο, οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἐς μοναρχίαν ἀκριβῆ ἀπεκέκριτο, ἀλλ' ὃ τε<sup>5</sup> Ἀντώνιος καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐξ ἴσου ἔτι τὰ πράγματα εἶχον, τὰ τε πλείω σφῶν διειληχότες, καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τῷ μὲν λόγῳ κοινὰ νομίζοντες, τῷ δὲ ἔργῳ, ὡς που πλεονεκτῆσαι τι ἑκάτερος αὐτῶν ἐδύνατο, ἰδιού-  
2 μνοι. μετὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦτο, ὡς ὃ τε Σέξτος ἀπωλώλει καὶ ὁ Ἀρμένιος ἐαλώκει τὰ τε προσπολεμίσαντα τῷ Καῖσαρι ἠσύχαζε καὶ ὁ Πάρθος οὐδὲν παρεκίνει, καὶ ἐκείνοι φανερώς ἐπ' ἀλλήλους

<sup>1</sup> Λ. υἱ. Melber, γ' υἱ' LM.

<sup>2</sup> Γν. ἐγγ. (Γν. νεπ.) Palmerius, γιν εγ' γ' LM.

<sup>3</sup> T. Melber, γ' LM.

## BOOK L

The following is contained in the Fiftieth of Dio's *Rome* :—  
How Caesar and Antony began hostilities against each other (chaps. 1-14).

How Caesar conquered Antony at Actium (chaps. 15-35).

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

- b.c.  
32 Cn. Domitius L. F. Cn. N. Ahenobarbus, C. Sossius C. F. T. N.  
31 Caesar (III), M. Valerius M. F. Messalla Corvinus.

THE Roman people had been robbed of their democratic form of government, but had not become a monarchy in the strict sense of the term; Antony and Caesar still controlled affairs on an equal footing, having divided by lot most of the functions of government between them, and though nominally they considered all the rest as belonging to them in common, in reality they were trying to appropriate it to themselves, according as either of them was able to seize any advantage over the other. But afterwards, when Sextus had now perished, the Armenian king had been captured, the forces that had warred upon Caesar were quiet, and the Parthians were stirring up no trouble, these two turned openly against each other

<sup>4</sup> Μ. Οὐαλέριος Μ. υἱ. Μεσσάλας Κορουίνος ὕπ. Dind. (following Xyl. and H. Steph.), μ οὐαλέριος μ' υἱ' μεσσάλ υπ' λαοκορουίνιος LM. <sup>5</sup> τε Bk., γε LM.

ἐτράποντο καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἀκριβῶς ἐδουλώθη. αἰτίαι δὲ τοῦ πολέμου καὶ σκήψεις αἶδε αὐτοῖς ἐγένοντο.

3 Ἀντώνιος μὲν Καίσαρι ἐπεκάλει ὅτι τὸν τε Λέπιδον τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐπεπαύκει καὶ τὴν χώραν τῆν τε δύναμιν τῆν τε ἐκείνου καὶ τὴν τοῦ Σέξτου, κοινῆ σφῶν ὀφείλουσαν εἶναι, ἐσφετέριστο· καὶ τούτων τε τὴν ἡμίσειαν ἀπῆτει, καὶ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οὓς<sup>1</sup> ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας τῆς ἀμφοτέροις σφίσι

4 προσηκούσης κατείλετο. Καῖσαρ δὲ ἐκείνῳ ὅτι ἄλλα τε καὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον μὴ λαχὼν εἶχε, τὸν τε Σέξτον ἀπεκτόνει (αὐτὸς γὰρ ἐκὼν πεφείσθαι αὐτοῦ ἔλεγε), καὶ τὸν Ἀρμένιον ἐξαπατήσας καὶ συλλαβὼν καὶ δῆσας πολλὴν τῷ δήμῳ κακοδοξίαν

5 προσετέτριπτο· τὰ τε ἡμίσεια καὶ αὐτὸς τῶν λαφύρων ἀπῆτει, καὶ παρὰ πάντα<sup>2</sup> ἐπέφερεν αὐτῷ τὴν τε Κλεοπάτραν καὶ τοὺς παῖδας οὓς ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀνήρητο, τὰ τε δωρηθέντα σφίσι, καὶ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα ὅτι τὸν Καισαρίωνα ἐπωνόμαζεν

2 οὕτω καὶ ἐς τὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος γένος ἦγε. ταῦτά τε οὖν ἀλλήλοις ἀντενεκάλουν καὶ πῃ καὶ ἀνταπελογούντο, τὰ μὲν ἰδίᾳ σφίσι ἐπιστέλλοντες, τὰ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ κοινῷ λέγων μὲν ὁ Καῖσαρ γράφων δὲ ὁ Ἀντώνιος· πρέσβεις τε ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτῃ συνεχῶς ἀνταπέστελλον,<sup>3</sup> ὅπως ὅτι μάλιστα τὰ τε ἐγκλήματα δικαιοτάτα ποιέσθαι δόξωσι

2 καὶ τὰ ἀλλήλων ἅμα κατασκοπῶσι· κὰν τούτῳ καὶ χρήματα ὡς καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλο τι ἤθροισον, καὶ τὴν λοιπὴν τοῦ πολέμου παρασκευὴν ὡς καὶ ἐφ'

<sup>1</sup> οὓς Zon., τοὺς LM.

<sup>2</sup> πάντα R. Steph., πάντας LM.

<sup>3</sup> ἀνταπέστελλον St., ἀντεπέστελλον LM.

and the people were actually reduced to slavery. The causes for the war and the pretexts they had for it were as follows. Antony charged Caesar with having removed Lepidus from his office, and with having taken possession of his territory and of the troops of both him and Sextus, which ought to have been their common property; and he demanded the half of these as well as the half of the soldiers that had been levied in the parts of Italy which belonged to both of them. Caesar's charge against Antony was that he was holding Egypt and other countries without having drawn them by lot, had killed Sextus (whom he himself had willingly spared, he said), and by deceiving, arresting, and putting in chains the Armenian king had caused much ill repute to attach to the Roman people. He, too, demanded half of the spoils, and above all he reproached him with Cleopatra and the children of hers which Antony had acknowledged as his own, the gifts bestowed upon them, and particularly because he was calling the boy Caesarion<sup>1</sup> and was bringing him into the family of Caesar. These were the charges they made against each other and were in a way their justification of their conduct, and they communicated them to each other partly by private letters and partly by public speeches on the part of Caesar and public messages on the part of Antony. On this pretext also they were constantly sending envoys back and forth, wishing to appear as far as possible justified in the complaints they made and at the same time to reconnoitre each other's position. Meanwhile they were collecting funds, ostensibly for a different purpose, and were making all other preparations for

B.C. 33

<sup>1</sup> Cf. xlix. 41.

ἐτέρους τινὰς ἐποιούντο, μέχρις οὐδ' ὃ τε Δομίτιος ὁ Γναίος καὶ ὁ Σόσσιος ὁ Γάιος, ἀμφότεροι τῆς τοῦ Ἀντωνίου μερίδος ὄντες, ὑπάτευσαν. τότε γὰρ οὐδὲν ἔτ' ἐπεκρύψαντο, ἀλλ' ἀντικρυς ἐπολεμώθησαν. ἐπράχθη δὲ ὧδε.

- 3 Ὁ μὲν Δομίτιος οὐδὲν φανερώς, ὥς γε καὶ συμφορῶν πολλῶν πεπειραμένος, ἐνεόχμωσεν· ὁ δὲ δὴ Σόσσιος, οἷα κακῶν ἀπειρος ὢν, πολλὰ μὲν τὸν Ἀντώνιον ἐν αὐτῇ εὐθύς τῇ νοσηνίᾳ ἐπῆνεσε, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ τὸν Καίσαρα κατέδραμε. κὰν παραχρήμα ἐπ' αὐτῷ τι ἐχρημάτισεν, εἰ μὴ
- 4 Νώνιος Βάλβος δημαρχῶν ἐκώλυσε. ὁ γὰρ Καίσαρ ὑποτοπήσας τὸ μέλλον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ γενήσεσθαι, καὶ μήτε περιδεῖν αὐτὸ μήτ' αὐ' ἐναντιωθεῖς προκατάρχειν τοῦ πολέμου δόξαι ἐβελήσας, τότε μὲν οὔτε ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον ἐσήλθεν οὔθ' ὄλως ἐν τῇ πόλει διητήθη, ἀλλὰ τινα αἰτίαν πλασάμενος ἐξεδήμησε, διὰ τε ταῦτα καὶ ἵνα κατὰ
- 5 σχολὴν πρὸς τὰ ἀγγελθέντα οἱ βουλευσάμενος τὸ δέον ἐκ πλείονος λογισμοῦ πράξῃ· ὕστερον δὲ ἐπανελθὼν τὴν τε γερουσίαν ἠθροισε φρουρὰν τῶν τε στρατιωτῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων ἐγχειρίδια κρύφα ἐχόντων περιβαλόμενος,<sup>1</sup> καὶ ἐν μέσῳ τῶν ἀπάτων ἐπὶ δίφρου ἀρχικοῦ ἰζήσας, πολλὰ μὲν αὐτόθεν ἐκ τῆς ἕδρας καὶ μέτρια ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ διελέχθη, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ τοῦ Σοσσίου τοῦ τε Ἀν-
- 6 τωνίου κατηγορήσεν. ἐπειδὴ τε οὔτε ἄλλος τις οὔτ' <sup>2</sup> αὐτῶν τῶν ὑπάτων οὐδέτερος φθέγξασθαι τι ἐτόλμησεν, ἐκέλευσέ σφας ἐν ῥητῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐθις συνελθεῖν ὡς καὶ διὰ γραμμάτων τινῶν ἀδικοῦντα

<sup>1</sup> περιβαλόμενος H. Steph., περιβαλλόμενος LM.

<sup>2</sup> οὔτ' Rk., οὐδ' LM.

war as if against other persons, until the time that B.C. 32 Gnaeus Domitius and Gaius Sosius, both belonging to Antony's party, became consuls. Then they made no further concealment, but became openly hostile. It happened in the following way.

Domitius did not openly attempt any revolutionary measures, since he had experienced many disasters. Sosius, however, had had no experience with misfortunes, and so on the very first day of the year he said much in praise of Antony and inveighed much against Caesar. Indeed, he would have introduced measures immediately against the latter, had not Nonius Balbus, a tribune, prevented it. Caesar, it seems, had suspected what he was going to do and wished neither to ignore it nor by offering opposition to appear to be beginning the war; hence he did not enter the senate at this time nor even live in the city at all, but invented some excuse which kept him out of town, not only for the reasons given, but also in order that he might deliberate at his leisure according to the reports brought to him and then act, after mature reflection, as necessity dictated. But afterwards he returned and convened the senate, surrounding himself with a guard of soldiers and friends who carried concealed daggers; and sitting with the consuls upon his chair of state, he spoke from there at length and with moderation in defence of himself, and brought many accusations against Sosius and Antony. And when neither of the consuls themselves nor anyone else ventured to utter a word, he bade the senators come together again on a specified day, giving them to understand that he would prove by certain documents that Antony was in the

τὸν Ἀντώνιον ἐξελέγξων. οἱ οὖν ὑπάτοι μὴτ' ἀντειπεῖν αὐτῷ θαρσοῦντες μήτε σιωπῆσαι ὑπομένοντες τῆς τε πόλεως λάθρα προεξεχώρησαν καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο πρὸς τὸν Ἀντώνιον ἀπήλθον, καὶ σφισι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων βουλευτῶν οὐκ ὀλίγοι 7 συνεφέσποντο. μαθὼν δὲ τοῦτο ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐκῶν τε αὐτοὺς ἐκπεπομφέναι ἔφασκεν, ἵνα μὴ καὶ ὡς ἀδικῶν τι ἐγκαταλελειφθῆαι ὑπ' αὐτῶν δοκῆ, καὶ ἐπιτρέψειν καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τοῖς ἐθέλουσι<sup>1</sup> πρὸς τὸν Ἀντώνιον μετὰ ἀδείας ἀπάραι.

3 Τοῦτο δ' οὖν τοιοῦτον ὑπ' ἐκείνων γενόμενον ἀνεσήκωσαν παρὰ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου αὐ φηγόντες καὶ πρὸς τὸν Καῖσαρα ἐλθόντες ἄλλοι τε καὶ ὁ Τίτιος καὶ ὁ Πλάγκος, καίπερ ἀνὰ πρώτους τε ὑπ' αὐτοῦ τιμώμενοι καὶ τὰ ἀπόρρητα αὐτοῦ 2 πάντα εἰδότες. ἐπειδὴ γὰρ ταῦτά τε οὕτως ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐπέπρακτο, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ἐν τῇ ἀπουσίᾳ αὐτῶν ὁ Καῖσαρ τὴν τε γερουσίαν συνήγαγε καὶ ἀνέγνω καὶ εἶπεν ὅσα ἠθέλησε, καὶ αὐτὰ ὁ Ἀντώνιος ἀκούσας βουλήν τέ τινα ἐκ τῶν παρόντων ἤθροισε καὶ λεχθέντων ἐφ' ἐκάτερα πολλῶν τὸν τε πόλεμον ἀνείλετο καὶ τὴν τῆς Ὀκταουίας συνοίκησιν ἀπέπειε, προσκρούσαντές 3 τι αὐτῷ ἐκείνοι, ἧ καὶ τῇ Κλεοπάτρᾳ τι ἄχθεσθέντες, ἠτομόλησαν. καὶ σφας ὁ Καῖσαρ ἀσμενέστατα δεξάμενος τά τε ἄλλα τὰ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου παρ' αὐτῶν πάντα, καὶ ἃ ἔπραττε καὶ ἃ ἐενόει, καὶ τὰ ἐν ταῖς διαθήκαις αὐτοῦ γεγραμμένα τὸν τε ἔχοντα αὐτὰς ἔμαθε· καὶ γὰρ σεση- 4 μασμένοι σφᾶς ἦσαν. κακ τούτου περιοργῆς ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον γενόμενος οὐκ ὠκνησεν οὐτ' ἀναζητῆ-

<sup>1</sup> ἐθέλουσι R. Steph., ἐθέλουσι LM.

wrong. The consuls, accordingly, as they did not dare B.C. 32 to reply to him and could not endure to be silent, left the city secretly before the day appointed and later made their way to Antony, followed by not a few of the other senators. And when Caesar learned this he declared that he had sent them away voluntarily, hoping thus that it might not be thought that they had abandoned him because of some wrong-doing on his part, and added that he granted the rest who so wished permission to depart unmolested to Antony.

This action of theirs was counterbalanced by the arrival of others who fled from Antony in turn to Caesar, among them being Titius and Plancus, though they had been honoured by Antony among the foremost and knew all his secrets. For after the consuls had taken the step described and Caesar, moreover, in their absence had convened the senate and had read and said all that he wished, and after Antony, hearing of these things, had assembled a kind of senate from among those who were with him, and after considerable talk on both sides of the question had taken up the war and renounced his connection with Octavia as his wife, then it was that Titius and Plancus, because of some friction with him or because of anger against Cleopatra, deserted him. And Caesar was very glad to receive them and learned from them all about Antony's affairs, what he was doing, what he had in mind to do, what was written in his will, and the name of the man who had the will; for these two men had attached their seals to it. Thereupon Caesar became still more violently enraged and did not shrink from searching for the document, seizing

σαι αὐτὰς οὔτε λαβεῖν οὔτε ἐς τε τὸ βουλευτήριον καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐς ἐκκλησίαν ἐσκομίσαι καὶ ἀναγνῶναι. τοιαῦτα γὰρ πού ἐν αὐταῖς ἀνεγέγραπτο ὥστε μὴδ' αἰτίαν τινα παρ' αὐτῶν, καίτοι 5 παρανομώτατον πρᾶγμα ποιήσας, σχεῖν τῷ τε γὰρ Καίσαρι ὡς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ Καίσαρος ὄντως γεγονότι ἐμεμαρτυρήκει, καὶ τοῖς παισὶ τοῖς ἐκ τῆς Αἰγυπτίας οἱ τρεφομένοις ὑπερόγκους δὴ τινὰς δωρεὰς ἐδεδώκει, τό τε σῶμα τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἐν τε τῇ Ἀλεξανδρείᾳ καὶ σὺν ἐκείνῃ ταφῆναι ἐκεκελεύκει.

4 Δι' οὖν ταῦτα ἀγανακτήσαντες ἐπίστευσαν ὅτι καὶ τᾶλλα τὰ θρυλούμενα ἀληθῆ εἶη, τοῦτ' ἔστιν ὅτι, ἂν κρατήσῃ, τὴν τε πόλιν σφῶν τῇ<sup>1</sup> Κλεοπάτρα χαριεῖται καὶ τὸ κράτος ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον 2 μεταθήσει. καὶ τοσαύτη γὰρ ἐπὶ τούτοις ὀργῇ ἐχρήσαντο ὥστε πάντας, οὐχ ὅπως τοὺς διαφόρους αὐτῷ ἢ καὶ ἐκ μέσου ἀμφοῖν ὄντας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς πάνυ φίλους, δεινῶς αὐτὸν αἰτιάσασθαι τοῖς τε γὰρ ἀναγνωσθεῖσιν ἐκπλαγέντες, καὶ πρὸς τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος ὑποψίαν ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι, τὰ αὐτὰ 3 τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔλεγον. καὶ τὴν τε ὑπατείαν αὐτόν, ἐς ἣν προεκεχειροτόνητο, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἐξουσίαν ἅπασαν ἀφείλοντο· πολέμιόν τε λόγῳ μὲν οὐκ ἀπέφηναν, φοβηθέντες τοὺς συνόντας αὐτῷ, ὅτι καὶ ἐκείνους ἐν ἐχθρῶν μοίρα, ἂν μὴ προλείπωσιν αὐτόν, νομισθῆναι ἐχρῆν, ἐργῶ δὲ παντὸς μᾶλλον 4 ἀπέδειξαν. τοῖς μὲν γὰρ συνεξεταζομένοις οἱ τὴν τε ἄδειαν καὶ ἐπαίνους, ἂν ἐγκαταλείπωσιν αὐτόν, ἐψήφισαντο, τῇ δὲ Κλεοπάτρᾳ τὸν πόλεμον ἀντικρὺς ἐπήγγειλαν,<sup>2</sup> καὶ τὰς τε χλαμύδας ὡς

it, and then carrying it into the senate and later into the assembly, and reading it. For the clauses contained in it were of such a nature that this most lawless procedure on Caesar's part brought upon him no reproach from the citizens; for Antony had borne witness to Caesarion that he was truly sprung from Caesar, had given some enormous presents to his children by the Egyptian queen, who were being reared by him, and had ordered that his body be buried in Alexandria by her side. B.C. 32

This caused the Romans in their indignation to believe that the other reports in circulation were also true, to the effect that if Antony should prevail, he would bestow their city upon Cleopatra and transfer the seat of power to Egypt. And they became so angry at this that all, not only Antony's enemies or those who were not siding with either man, but even his most intimate friends, censured him severely; for in their consternation at what was read and in their eagerness to counteract Caesar's suspicion of them, they spoke in the same way as the rest. They deprived him of the consulship, to which he had been previously elected, and of all his authority in general. They did not, to be sure, declare him an enemy in so many words, because they were afraid his adherents would also have to be regarded in the light of enemies, in case they should not abandon him; but by this action they showed their attitude more plainly than by any words. For they voted to the men arrayed on his side pardon and praise if they would abandon him, and declared war outright upon Cleopatra, put on their military cloaks as if he were close

<sup>1</sup> τῇ R. Steph., τῇ τε LM.

<sup>2</sup> ἐπήγγειλαν H. Steph., ἀπήγγειλαν LM.

5 καὶ ἐν χερσὶν ὄντος αὐτοῦ μετημπίσχοντο, καὶ πρὸς τὸ Ἐννεῖον ἐλθόντες πάντα τὰ προπολέμια κατὰ τὸ νομιζόμενον, διὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος ὡς καὶ φητιαλίου, ἐποίησαν ἄπερ που λόγῳ μὲν πρὸς τὴν Κλεοπάτραν, ἔργῳ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Ἀντώνιον

5 ἔτεινεν· οὕτω γάρ που αὐτὸν ἐδεδοῦλωτο ὥστε καὶ γυμνασιαρχῆσαι τοῖς Ἀλεξανδρεῦσι πείσαι, βασιλῆς τε αὐτῆ καὶ δέσποινα ὑπ' ἐκείνου καλεῖσθαι, στρατιώτας τε Ῥωμαίους ἐν τῷ δορυφορικῷ ἔχειν, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα αὐτῆς πάντας σφᾶς

2 ταῖς ἀσπίσιν ἐπιγράφειν. ἔς τε τὴν ἀγορὰν μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐσεφοίτα, καὶ τὰς πανηγύρεις οἱ συνδιετίθει, τὰς τε δίκας συνεξήταξε, καὶ συνίππευε καὶ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἢ καὶ ἐκείνη μὲν ἐν δίφρῳ τινὶ ἐφέρετο, ὁ δὲ Ἀντώνιος αὐτοποδὶ αὐτῆ μετὰ τῶν εὐνούχων ἠκολούθει. καὶ τό τε στρατήγιον βασιλειον ἠνόμαζε, καὶ ἀκινάκην ἔστιν ὅτε παρε-

3 ζώννυτο, ἐσθῆτί τε ἔξω τῶν πατρίων ἐχρήτο, καὶ ἐπὶ κλίης ἐπιχρύσου δίφρου τε ὁμοίου καὶ ἐν τῷ κοινῷ ἑώρατο. συνεγράφετό τε αὐτῆ καὶ συνεπλάττετο, αὐτὸς μὲν Ὅσιρις καὶ Διόνυσος<sup>1</sup> ἐκείνη δὲ Σελήνη τε καὶ Ἴσις λέγοντες εἶναι. ἔξ οὐπερ καὶ τὰ μάλιστα ἔκφρων ὑπ' αὐτῆς ἐκ μαγγανείας

4 τινὸς γεγονέναι ἔδοξεν. οὐ γὰρ ὅτι ἐκείνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τοὺς τι παρ' αὐτῷ δυναμένους οὕτω καὶ ἐγοήτευσε καὶ κατέδρασεν ὥστ' αὐτὴν καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἄρξειν ἐλπίζειν, τὴν τε εὐχὴν

<sup>1</sup> δῖονυσος M cod. Peir., δ δῖονυσος L.

at hand, and went to the temple of Bellona, where they performed through Caesar as *felialis* all the rites preliminary to war in the customary fashion. These proceedings were nominally directed against Cleopatra, but really against Antony. For she had enslaved him so absolutely that she persuaded him to act as gymnasiarch<sup>1</sup> to the Alexandrians; and she was called "queen" and "mistress" by him, had Roman soldiers in her bodyguard, and all of these inscribed her name upon their shields. She used to frequent the market-place with him, joined him in the management of festivals and in the hearing of lawsuits, and rode with him even in the cities, or else was carried in a chair while Antony accompanied her on foot along with her eunuchs. He also termed his headquarters "the palace," sometimes wore an oriental dagger at his belt, dressed in a manner not in accordance with the customs of his native land, and let himself be seen even in public upon a gilded couch or a chair of that kind. He posed with her for portrait paintings and statues, he representing Osiris or Dionysus and she Selene or Isis. This more than all else made him seem to have been bewitched by her through some enchantment. For she so charmed and enthralled not only him but all the rest who had any influence with him that she conceived the hope of ruling even the Romans; and whenever she used an oath her strongest phrase in

<sup>1</sup> A Greek official, who exercised complete supervision of the gymnasium, paying for training and incidentals, arranging the details of contests, etc. Plutarch (*Ant.* 33) states that in Athens also Antony on one occasion laid aside the insignia of a Roman general to assume the purple mantle, the white shoes, and the rods of this official.

τὴν μεγίστην, ὅποτε τι ὀμνῶσι, ποιείσθαι τὸ ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ δικάσαι.

6 Τῇ μὲν οὖν Κλεοπάτρᾳ διὰ ταῦτα τὸν πόλεμον ἐψηφίσαντο, τῷ δ' Ἀντωνίῳ οὐδὲν δῆθεν τοιοῦτον ἐπήγγειλαν, εὖ γε εἰδότες ὅτι καὶ ἄλλως πολεμωθήσοιτο<sup>1</sup> (οὐ γάρ που προδοὺς ἐκείνην τὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος πράξειν ἔμελλε) καὶ βουλόμενοι καὶ αὐτὸ τοῦτο προσεγκαλέσαι οἱ, ὅτι τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Αἰγυπτίας πόλεμον ἐκὼν κατὰ τῆς πατρίδος, μηδενὸς αὐτῷ δεινοῦ οἴκοθεν ἰδία συμβάντος, ἀνείλετο.

2 Ἡ τε οὖν ἡλικία παρ' ἀμφοτέρων<sup>2</sup> σπουδῇ συνήγετο καὶ χρήματα ἀπανταχόθεν συνελέγετο, τὰ τε ἐμπολέμια πάντα κατὰ τάχος ἠθροίζετο, καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ πᾶσα παρασκευὴ πολὺ τῶν πρὸ αὐτῆς  
3 μεγίστη. ἔθνη γὰρ τοσάδε ἑκατέρω τόνδε τὸν πόλεμον συνήρατο. Καίσαρι μὲν ἦ τε Ἰταλία (πάντας γὰρ καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου ἀποικισθέντας, τὰ μὲν ἐκφοβήσας ἅτε ὀλίγους ὄντας, τὰ δὲ καὶ εὐεργετήσας, προσετέθειτο· τὰ τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ τοὺς τὴν Βονωνίαν ἐποικιόντας αὐτὸς αὖθις, ἵνα δὴ καὶ ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἀπρῆκίσθαι δοκῶσι, προσκατε-  
4 στήσατο)—ἦ τε οὖν Ἰταλία καὶ ἡ Γαλατία τὸ τε Ἰβηρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἰλλυρικόν, καὶ Λίβυες οἱ τε ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν ῥωμαΐζοντες πλὴν τῶν περὶ τὴν Κυρήνην

<sup>1</sup> πολεμωθήσοιτο Reim., πολεμωθήσοιτο LM.

<sup>2</sup> Here L ends; its copy V in a measure replaces it down to the end of Book LIV.

swearing was by her purpose to dispense justice on the Capitol.<sup>1</sup> B.C. 32

This was the reason they voted for war against Cleopatra, but they made no such declaration against Antony, forsooth, knowing full well that he would become an enemy in any event, since he certainly was not going to prove false to her and espouse Caesar's cause; and they wished to have this additional reproach to put upon him, that he had voluntarily taken up war on the side of the Egyptian woman against his native country, though no ill-treatment had been accorded him personally by the people at home.

Accordingly, the men of fighting age were being rapidly assembled on both sides, money was being collected from every quarter, and all the equipment of war was being speedily gathered together. The preparations as a whole far surpassed in size anything that had ever been before; for all these nations coöperated with one side or the other in the war: Caesar had, in the first place, Italy (he had even attached to his cause all those who had been placed in colonies by Antony, partly by frightening them, since they were few in number, and partly by conferring benefits upon them; for example, among his other acts, he personally gave a new charter to the colonists who had settled in Bononia, so that the impression might prevail that the colony had been sent out by him), and besides Italy he also had in alliance with him Gaul, Spain, Illyricum, the Africas (including not only those who long since had adopted the Latin tongue, with the exception of the people in Cy-

<sup>1</sup> i.e. she would say: "As surely as I shall one day dispense justice on the Capitol, so surely," etc.

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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