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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

VI

DIO'S
ROMAN HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
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ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
HERBERT BALDWIN FOSTER, PH.D.

IN NINE VOLUMES

VI



LONDON : WILLIAM HEINEMANN
NEW YORK : G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

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3947

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1914

v. 6

cop. 2

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BOOK LI

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ πεντηκοστῷ πρώτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ νικήσας περὶ Ἀκτίου τὰ παρόντα διέθετο.
- β. Περὶ Ἀντωνίου καὶ Κλεοπάτρας καὶ ὧν ἔπραξαν μετὰ τὴν ἤτταν.
- γ. Ὡς Ἀντώνιος ἤττηθεὶς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ ἑαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινεν.
- δ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Αἰγύπτου ἐχειρώσατο.
- ε. Ὡς Καῖσαρ ἐς Ῥώμην ἦλθε καὶ τὰ ἐπινίκια ἤγαγεν.
- ζ. Ὡς τὸ βουλευτήριον τὸ Ἰούλιον καθιερώθη.
- η. Ὡς Μυσία ἐάλω.

Χρόνου πλῆθος τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Καίσαρος τὸ γ' καὶ Μ. Οὐαλερίου Κορούνου Μεσσάλου ὑπατείας καὶ ἄλλα ἔτη δύο ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε ἐγένοντο

Καῖσαρ τὸ δ'
 Μ. Δικίνιος Μ. υἱ. Κράσσος¹ ὕπ.
 Καῖσαρ τὸ ε'
 Σέξτος Ἀπουλείος² Σέξτου υἱ. ὕπ.³

Τοιαύτη τις ἡ ναυμαχία αὐτῶν τῇ δευτέρᾳ τοῦ Σεπτεμβρίου ἐγένετο. τοῦτο δὲ οὐκ ἄλλως εἶπον (οὐδὲ γὰρ εἴωθα αὐτὸ ποιεῖν) ἀλλ' ὅτι τότε πρώτου ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸ κράτος πᾶν μόνος ἔσχεν, 2 ὥστε καὶ τὴν ἀπαρίθμησιν τῶν τῆς μοναρχίας

¹ Κράσσος supplied by H. Steph.
² Ἀπουλείος Cary, ἀπουλήσιος M, ἀπουλιος V.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK LI

The following is contained in the Fifty-first of Dio's *Rome* :—

- How Caesar after his victory at Actium settled matters of immediate concern (chaps. 1-4).
 Concerning Antony and Cleopatra and their movements after their defeat (chaps. 5-8).
 How Antony, defeated in Egypt, killed himself (chaps. 9-10).
 How Caesar subdued Egypt (chaps. 15-18).
 How Caesar came to Rome and celebrated his triumph (chap. 21).
 How the Curia Julia was dedicated (chap. 22).
 How Moesia was conquered (chaps. 23-27).

Duration of time, the remainder of the consulship of Caesar (III) and M. Valerius Corvinus Messalla, together with two additional years, in which there were the magistrates (consuls) here enumerated :—

b.c.
 30 Caesar (IV), M. Licinius M. F. Crassus.
 29 Caesar (V), Sextus Apuleius Sexti F.

Such was the naval battle in which they engaged b.c. 31
 on the second of September. I do not mention this date without a particular reason, nor am I, in fact, accustomed to do so; but Caesar now for the first time held all the power alone, and consequently

³ ὕπ. supplied by Bs.

αὐτοῦ ἐτῶν ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας ἀκριβοῦσθαι. καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῇ τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Ἀκτίῳ τριήρη τε καὶ τετρήρη, τὰ τε ἄλλα τὰ ἐξῆς μέχρι δεκῆ-
ρους, ἐκ τῶν αἰχμαλώτων νεῶν ἀνέθηκε, καὶ ναὸν μείζω ἠκοδόμησεν, ἀγωνία τέ τινα καὶ γυμ-
νικὸν καὶ μουσικῆς ἵπποδρομίας τε πεντητηρικὸν
ἱερόν (οὕτω γὰρ τοὺς τὴν σίτησιν ἔχοντας ὀνομά-
ζουσι) κατέδειξεν, Ἀκτια αὐτὸν προσαγορεύσας.

3 πόλιν τέ τινα ἐν τῷ τοῦ στρατοπέδου τόπῳ, τοὺς
μὲν συναγείρας τοὺς δ' ἀναστήσας τῶν πλησιο-
χώρων, συνόκησε, Νικόπολιν ὄνομα αὐτῇ δούς.
τό τε χωρίον ἐν ᾧ ἐσκίησε, λίθοις τε τετραπέδοις
ἐκρηπίδωσε καὶ τοῖς ἀλοῦσιν ἐμβόλοις ἐκόσμη-
σεν, ἔδος τι ἐν αὐτῷ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος ὑπαίθριον
ἰδρυσάμενος.

4 Ταῦτα μὲν ὕστερον ἐγένετο, τότε δὲ μέρος μὲν¹
τι τῶν νεῶν ἐς δῖωξιν τοῦ τε Ἀντωνίου καὶ τῆς
Κλεοπάτρας ἔστειλε· καὶ ἐκείνοι ἐπεδίωξαν μὲν
αὐτούς, ἐπεὶ δ' οὐκ ἐν καταλήψει² ἐφαίνοντο,
ἀνεχώρησαν· ταῖς δὲ λοιπαῖς τὸ τάφρευμα αὐτῶν,
μηδεὺς ἐναντιουμένου δι' ὀλιγότητα, ἔλαβε, καὶ
μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τὸν λοιπὸν στρατὸν ἐς Μακε-
δοῖαν ἀπιόντα καταλαβὼν ἀμαχεῖ παρεστήσατο.

5 ἤδη δὲ καὶ διέφυγον ἄλλοι τε καὶ τῶν πρώτων
οἱ μὲν Ῥωμαῖοι πρὸς τὸν Ἀντώνιον, οἱ δ' ἕτεροι
οἱ συμμαχήσαντες αὐτῷ οἴκαδε. οὐ μέντοι γε
καὶ ἀντεπολέμησαν οὗτοι γε ἔτι τῷ Καίσαρι,

¹ μὲν Bk., ἔν VM.

² ἐν καταλήψει R. Steph., ἐγκαταλήψει VM.

the years of his reign are properly reckoned from that day.¹ In honour of the day he dedicated to Apollo of Actium from the total number of the captured vessels a trireme, a quadrireme, and the other ships in order up to one of ten banks of oars; and he built a larger temple. He also instituted a quadrennial musical and gymnastic contest, including horse-racing,—a “sacred” festival, as they call those in connexion with which there is a distribution of food,—and entitled it Actia. Furthermore, he founded a city on the site of his camp by gathering together some of the neighbouring peoples and dispossessing others, and he named it Nicopolis.² On the spot where he had had his tent, he laid a foundation of square stones, adorned it with the captured beaks, and erected on it, open to the sky, a shrine of Apollo.

But these things were done later. At the time he sent a part of the fleet in pursuit of Antony and Cleopatra; these ships, accordingly, followed after the fugitives, but when it became clear that they were not going to overtake them, they returned. With his remaining vessels he captured the enemy's entrenchments, meeting with no opposition because of their small numbers, and then overtook and without a battle won over the rest of the army, which was retreating into Macedonia. There were various important contingents that had already escaped; of these the Romans fled to Antony and the allies to their homes. The latter, however, no longer fought

¹ Dio is very careful to date each emperor's reign precisely. Cf. Preface to vol. i. p. xiii.

² i.e. “City of Victory.” The same name had been given by Pompey to a town founded after his defeat of Mithridates. See xxxvi. 50.

ἀλλὰ καθ' ἡσυχίαν καὶ ἐκείνοι καὶ οἱ δῆμοι
 πάντες, ὅσοι καὶ πρότερον ἐρρωμαίζον, οἱ μὲν
 2 εὐθὺς οἱ δὲ καὶ μετὰ τοῦθ' ὠμολόγησαν. καὶ ὃς
 τὰς μὲν πόλεις χρημάτων τε ἐσπράξει καὶ τῆς
 λοιπῆς ἐς τοὺς πολίτας σφῶν ἐν ταῖς ἐκκλησίαις
 ἐξουσίας παραιρέσει μετήλθε, τοὺς δὲ δὴ δυνάστας
 τοὺς τε βασιλέας τὰ μὲν χωρία, ὅσα παρὰ τοῦ
 2 του καὶ τοῦ Ἀρχελαίου ἀφείλετο, Φιλοπάτορα
 δὲ τὸν Ταρκονδιμότου καὶ Λυκομήδην ἐν μέρει
 τοῦ Καππαδοκικοῦ Πόντου βασιλεύοντα τὸν τε
 Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν τοῦ Ἰαμβλίχου ἀδελφὸν καὶ
 τῶν δυναστειῶν ἔπαυσε· καὶ τοῦτον, ὅτι μισθὸν
 αὐτῆν τῆς ἐκείνου κατηγορίας εἰλήφει, καὶ ἐς τὰ
 3 ἐπιπικία παραγαγὼν ἀπέκτεινε. τὴν δὲ τοῦ Λυκο-
 μήδους Μηδείῳ τινὶ ἔδωκεν, ὅτι τοὺς τε Μυσοὺς
 τοὺς¹ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου πρὸ τῆς
 ναυμαχίας ἀπέστῃσε, καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν τοῖς ἐν τῇ
 μερίδι αὐτοῦ οὖσιν ἐπολέμησε. Κυδωνιάτας² τε
 καὶ Λαμπαίους ἐλευθέρους ἀφήκεν, ὅτι τινὰ αὐτῷ
 4 ἀνεστῶσαν συγκατόκισε. τῶν τε βουλευτῶν
 καὶ τῶν ἱππέων τῶν τε ἄλλων τῶν κορυφαίων
 τῶν συμπραξάντων τι τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ πολλοὺς μὲν
 χρήμασιν ἐξήμίωσε, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐφόνευσε, καὶ
 τιῶν καὶ ἐφείσατο. καὶ ἐν μὲν τούτοις ὅ τε
 Σόσσιος ἐπιφανῆς ἐγένετο (πολλάκις τε γὰρ
 ἀντιπολεμήσας αὐτῷ καὶ τότε φυγὼν καὶ κατα-
 κρυφθεὶς, χρόνῳ τε ὕστερον εὔρεθείς, ὅμως ἐσώθη)
 5 καὶ Μάρκος τις Σκαῦρος· ἀδελφὸς τε γὰρ τοῦ
 Σέξτου ὁμομήτριος ὢν καὶ θανατωθῆναι κελευσθεὶς

¹ τοὺς supplied by St. ² Κυδωνιάτας Bk., κυδωνιάτας VM.

against Caesar, but both they and all the peoples B.C. 81
 which had long been subject to Rome remained
 quiet and made terms, some at once and others later.
 Caesar now punished the cities by levying money
 and taking away the remnant of authority over their
 citizens that their assemblies still possessed. He
 deprived all the princes and kings except Amyntas
 and Archelaus of the lands which they had received
 from Antony, and he also deposed from their thrones
 Philopator, the son of Tarcondimotus, Lycomedes, the
 king of a part of Cappadocian Pontus, and Alexander,
 the brother of Iamblichus. The last-named, because
 he had secured his realm as a reward for accusing
 Caesar, he led in his triumphal procession and after-
 wards put to death. He gave the kingdom of Lyco-
 medes to one Medeius, because the latter had de-
 tached the Mysians in Asia¹ from Antony before the
 naval battle and with them had waged war upon those
 who were on Antony's side. He gave the people of
 Cydonia and Lampe² their liberty, because they had
 rendered him some assistance; and in the case of
 the Lampaeans he helped them to found anew their
 city, which had been destroyed. As for the senators
 and knights and the other leaders who had aided
 Antony in any way, he imposed fines upon many of
 them, slew many others, and some he actually
 spared. In this last class Sosius was a conspicuous
 example; for though he had often fought against
 * Caesar and was now hiding in exile and was not
 found until later, nevertheless he was saved. Like-
 wise one Marcus Scaurus, a half-brother of Sextus on
 his mother's side, had been condemned to death,

¹ Cf. note on xlix. 36.

² Usually called Lappa.

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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