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

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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY
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BOOK LI

The following is contained in the Fifty-first of Dio's Roman History:

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. 11-18).

How Caesar came to Rome and celebrated his triumph (chap. 21).

How the Cisita 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:

36 Caesar (IV), M. Læcius M. F. Cæsareus.
37 Caesar (V), Sextus Apulineus Scætis P.

Such was the naval battle in which they engaged a.a. 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

1 Crassus supplied by H. Steph.
2 Appuleius Caecus, Appuleius M. Appuleius V.
the years of his reign are properly reckoned from that day. 1 In honour of the day he dedicated to Apollo of Aetium 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 Actea. 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 Nikaepolis. 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 retiring 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. 90.
against Caesar, but both they and all the peoples 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 Antypas and Archelaus of the lands which they had received from Antony, and he also deposed from their thrones Philopator, the son of Tarsdesimotus, Lycomedes, the king of a part of Cappadocian Pontus, and Alexander, the brother of Ambelichus. The last-named, because he had secured his realm as a reward for accusing Caesar, he led in his triumphal procession and afterwards put to death. He gave the kingdom of Lycomedes to one Medeius, because the latter had deserted the Myrians in Asia, 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 Cydiasia and Loepes their liberty, because they had rendered him some assistance; and in the case of the Lamparae 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, drove many others, and some he actually spared. In this last class Sosias 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. Likewise one Marcus Scaurus, a half-brother of Sextus on his mother's side, had been condemned to death,
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