BOOK LIV

The following is contained in the Fifty-fourth of Die's Rome.---

How road commissioners were appointed from among the ex-praetors (chap. 8).
How grain commissions were appointed from among the ex-praetors (chaps. 1 and 17).
How Nisibis was captured (chap. 33).
How Rhadatha was captured (chap. 32).
How the Maritime Alps began to yield obedience to the Romans (chap. 24).
How the theatre of Halbus was dedicated (chap. 35).
How the theatre of Marcullus was dedicated (chap. 26).
How Agrippa died and Augustus acquired the Chersonese (chaps. 24, 39).
How the Augustan fleet was instituted (chap. 34).

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

22. M. Claudius M. F. Marcus Caesarinius, L. Arraninus I, F.

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BOOK LIV

1. εδιδαχθοῦσα κατά οὗ γένεται οὗ δυνάμειν εἰς τῶν ἄπειρῶν πολυτελείαν.
2. κατά τῆς ἀποστολῆς ἡ ἐπισκοπὴ ἡ ἀποστολῆς τῆς ἡμέρας οὖσα ἡ ἐπισκοπὴ.
3. ἦταν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας.
4. ἦταν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας.
5. ἦταν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας.
6. ἦταν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας.
7. ἦταν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας.
8. ἦταν διὰ τὴν ἡμέραν τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας, διὰ τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς ἡμέρας.

1. Αἰγουστάντων. 2. Αἰγουστάντων. 3. Αἰγουστάντων. 4. Αἰγουστάντων. 5. Αἰγουστάντων. 6. Αἰγουστάντων. 7. Αἰγουστάντων. 8. Αἰγουστάντων.
BOOK LV

16 L. Domitius Ca. F. Ca. X. Anemochondus, P. Cornelius P. P. N. Scipio.
14 M. Licinius M. F. Caesare, L. Cornelius Cn. F. Lentulus.
12 M. Valerius M. F. Messalla Barbatus, P. Fulvice P. P. Quintius.
11 Pansa Fabius Q. F. Maxima, Q. Aulus Q. F. Tabera.
10 Iulus Antonius M. F., Africanna Q. Fabius Q. F.

The following year, in which Marcus Marcellus and Lucius Arruntius were consul, the city was again submerged by the overflowing of the river, and many objects were struck by thunderbolts, especially the statues in the Pantheon, so that the spear even fell from the hand of Augustus. The pestilence raged throughout all Italy so that no one tilled the land, and I suppose that the same was the case in foreign parts. The Romans, therefore, reduced to dire straits by the disease and by the consequent famine, believed that these woes had come upon them for no other reason than that they did not have Augustus for consul at this time also. They accordingly wished to elect him dictator, and

8 Οἰλοὺς Μ. ὕλυντον Χὑλ., εἴσοδον αὐτῶν Β. ὦ ἀπὸ γερανωποῦ Μ. 12 Μ. Χ. Στέφθη, φολῖνα ΒΜ.
11 Χϑυπερβάλης Χὑλ., εἴσοδον Μ. ΒΜ.
10 Κάλλατος Χὑλ., π αί ΒΜ. 13 Κ. Αύγους ΙΕ., ΒΜ.
9 Χαλλαός Χὑλ., εἴσοδον ΒΜ. 14 Αὐγουστου Χὑλ., εἴσοδον ΒΜ.
shutting the senators up in their meeting place, they forced them to vote this measure by threatening to burn down the building over their heads. Next they took the twenty-four rods, and approached Augustus, begging him to consent both to being named dictator and to becoming commissioner of the grain supply, as Pompey had once done. He accepted the latter duty under compulsion, and ordered that two men should be chosen annually, from among those who had served as praetors not less than five years previously in every case, to attend to the distribution of the grain. As for the dictatorship, however, he did not accept the office, but went so far as to read his garments when he found himself unable to restrain the people in any other way, either by argument or by entreaty; for, since he was superior to the dictators in the power and honour he already possessed, he properly guarded against the jealousy and hatred which the title would arouse. He took the same course also when they wished to elect him censor for life; for, declining to take the office himself, he immediately appointed others to be censors, namely Paulus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Munatius Plancus, the latter a brother of that Plancus who had been proscribed, and the former a man who had himself been condemned to die at that same time. These were the last two private citizens to hold the censorship together, which was no doubt the meaning of the sign given to them; for the platform, on which they were to perform one of the functions devolving upon them,

1 the fasces; the dictator was regularly attended by twenty-four rods. Cf. Liv. i. i. 1.
2 Censoria uranum. Cf. xxxix. 9.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK LIV

κατακλέσαντες ἐξ τὸ συνέδριον ἐπηφόγοισαν τοῦτο ψηφίσασθαι, ἀπειλοῦντος σφας καταστρήσεις, καὶ μετὰ προς τὰς μικρὰς τῶν τέσσεραν καὶ ἐκεῖνον λαθοῦντες προηγήθηκαν αὐτοῦ. ἔκειται τὸ ἀμα διημόριον λεγέθηκε καὶ ἐπιμεληθηνε τοῦ σῖτοι, καθάπερ προὶ τοῦ Πομπείου, ἡμεῖς ταύτα.

καὶ δὲ τοῦτο μὲν ἀναγεννάθη ἔδειξα, καὶ ἔδειξαν ἐννοὸ τὸν πρὸ πέντε που ἦλθεν ἐκτραγγέλατο πρὸς τὴν του σῖτου διαμομῆς καὶ ἔσον αἱρετάν, τὸ δὲ περιτόμαν οὐ προσέρχοτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἠθικὴν προσκατάρτησαν, ἔπειδὴ μὴ βίμον τὸν ἄλλους σφας ἐπικρατεῖ, μήτε διὰ

σε διόλος μήτε διήμοριον, ἡδονῆς τὴν ἕνα θραύσαν καὶ τὴν ἔργα καὶ ἐντὸς τοὺς διερταρίες ἐχών, ἀργὸς τὸ τε ἐπέφθασαν καὶ τὸ μαστίν

τοῖς ἐπικληθέσις αὐτῶν ἔφηλματο. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ τιμήτωρ αὐτῶν διὰ βίου χειροτονήσαται βουλαμένων ἐποίησαν. οὕτη γὰρ τὴν ἄρχην ἐπέτρεπτη, καὶ εἰσὶν ἐπιρροήν τιμητική, Παῦλος τὸν Δήμοντα καὶ Δοῦκον Μουνίσταν Πλάγιου, τούτων μὲν ἀληθῶς τοῦ Πλάγιου καθός τοῦ ἐπικρατήθησθαι οὖσα, τοῦ δὲ δὴ Δέσδου αὐτῶν
to τῶν διερχόμενων, ἄπειείζεον. ἐπειδαυτ Ἵτο τὴν τιμητικὴν ἐπικρατεῖ αὐτοῦ ἔσων, ἀντέχοντον, διὰτρεῖν καὶ παραχρήματα αὐτοῦ ἐνθίζετο τῷ γὰρ ἐθίμα ἔθες τὸν τρέχειν αὐτῶν, τῶν τῶν παρατιθέμενον αὐτῶν

* Ο τος κείμενοι, αὐτὸς Ψ. Μ. 1 αὐτὸς Μ. αὐτὴν V. ἄνθη Τ. οὐσίας Μ. 2 αὐτῶς Μ. αὐτὴν V. ἄνθη Ψ. οὐσίας Μ. 284 285
BOOK LV

collapsed as they ascended it on the first day of their a.c. 22
holding the office, and was shattered in pieces, and after that no others of the same rank as these
became censors together. Even at this time, in
spite of their having been chosen to the position,
Augustus performed many of the duties belonging
to their office. Of the public banquets, he abolished
some altogether and limited the extravagance of
others. He committed the charge of all the
festivals to the praetors, commanding that an
appropriation should be given them from the public
treasury, and also forbidding any one of them to
spend more than another from his own means on
these festivals, or to give a gladiatorial combat unless
the senate decreed it, or, in fact, oftener than twice
in each year or with more than one hundred and
twenty men. To the curule aediles he entrusted
the putting out of fires, for which purpose he granted
them six hundred slaves as assistants. And since
knights and women of rank had given exhibitions
on the stage even then,2 he forbade not only the
sons of senators, who had even before this been
excluded, but also their grandsons, so far, at least,
as these belonged to the equestrian order, to do
anything of the sort again.

Although in these measures he showed himself, in
form as well as in name, both law-giver and arbitrary
ruler, in his behaviour generally he was moderate, to
such a degree, in fact, that he even stood by some of
his friends when their official conduct was under
investigation. Also when a certain Marcus Primus
was accused of having made war upon the Odrysae
while he was governor of Macedon, and declared at

1 Cf. M. iii. 51. 287
one moment that he had done it with the approval of Augustus, and at the same time with that of the senate. It is, therefore, the advocate of Primus, Licinius Murena, in the course of some rather disrespectful remarks that he made to him, enquired: "What are you doing here, and who summoned you?" Augustus merely replied: "The public weal." For this he received praise from the people of good sense and was even given the power to convene the senate as often as he pleased; but some of the others despised him. At all events, not a few voted for the recall of Primus, and others formed a plot against Augustus. Faunus Caepio was the instigator of it, but others also joined with him. Even Murena was reported to be in the conspiracy, whether truly or by way of calumny, since he was immoderate and unreserved in his outspokenness toward all alike. These men did not stand trial, and so were convicted by default, on the supposition that they intended to flee; and a little latter they were slain. Murena found neither Proculeius, his brother, nor Maecenas, his sister's husband, of any avail to save him, though these men were most highly honoured by Augustus. And inasmuch as some of the jurymen voted to acquit even these conspirators, the emperor made a law that in trials at which the defendant was not presented the vote should not be taken secretly and the defendant should be convicted only by a unanimous vote. Now that he took these measures, not in anger, but as really conducive to

BOOK LIV

Λέοντας τούτο μετά τῆς τοῦ Αθηναίων τούτο δὲ τῆς Μαρκέλλου χρήσεως ταῦτα πεπραγμένα, εἰς τὸ τὸ διεστάματος αὐτοτέρους ὤθηκε, καὶ ἐκτόσιος ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ ἤ προστάσεως οἱ πολεμικοὶ ὁμογενεῖς, καὶ κατοχῆς τὸ τῆς Μακεδονίας Μοιρώρος ἡμᾶς τὸ ἐν αὐτῷ οὐκ ἐπικείμενος ἀποφράσθησαν, καὶ τονὶκος "τὴν ἐνταθή γυναι, καί τις σε ἐκδίκεσον;" ἐπικρίνεις μόνον ἀπερίκοκοι ὡς "τὸ ἐπηφάνον," ἐκαὶ οὖν τούτως ὡς ἐν ψυχῇς ἐπηφάνετο, ὡστε καὶ τῷ τῶν βασιλείων ἐθνικοῖς υἱασεῖς δὲν ἔδεχθη λαβεῖται, γὰρ δὲν ἄλλως τινὲς κατερθόντας ὡς ἤλθαν οὐδὲν αὐτούτος ἀπεφέρασαν, καὶ ἐπειδὴ δὲν ἐγένετο ἐν' αὐτῷ αὐτοτέρους. Φίλοτος δὲν τῷ Καπνείῳ ἀρχηγὸς αὐτῆς ἐγέρθη, συνεπικυρώσας δὲ καὶ ἄλλας καὶ σφαίρας καὶ τῷ Μυρίσιῳ συνομολογεῖται, εἰς οὖν ἀληθῶς ἔτη καὶ εἰς ἀδιαβολήν, ἐκλήθη, ἡ ἐπειδὴ καὶ διερτάζεται κατακεκιμένη τῇ παροχήσει πρὸς πᾶντας τὸ μοιρώμα νέοτο, καὶ οὐχ ἢ γένοιτο τὸ διεστάτην, ἐγέρθη μὲν οὖν καὶ φαινόμενοι βλεψαν, ἀπεφέρασαν δὲν τῷ πολλῷ ὑδραυλῷ, εἴδες ἐπηφάνεσαν τῷ Μυρίσιῳ οὔτε ὁ Προκουλλάς ἐθελον τὸ αὐτῷ συνεκαταλείπει, καὶ τρέχεται καὶ τὰ πρῶτα ὑπὸ τοῦ διεστάτου τιμώσεως μένοι, οἳ δὲν καὶ τούτῳ τοῖς διεστάματοι τινὲς ἐπίθετον, ἐφαρμόζοντο μὲν γὰρ κρίμα τὰς ψυχὰς ἐν ταῖς ἐρήμωσις ἔκβαινει, καὶ πάντας αὐταῖς τοῦ εὐθυνόμενος ἐλάσσασθαι, καὶ ἔτη γε ταῦτα οἷς ἐπὶ ὑδρής ἄλλῳ ἀπεκατέστησε καὶ συμφέροντα πέπληκτοι. 1 Λαριπαίας Μ. Ἀρεβάτος Β. 8 Φιλίππης Λεοκρίτης, φάλης Β.Μ. 2 Λαριπαίας Μ. Ἀρεβάτος Β. 4 Προκουλλάς Β., Προκουλλάς Β.Μ. 288

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the public good, he gave very strong proof; and at any
rate, when Caesar's father freed one of the two
slaves who had accompanied his son in his flight
because this slave had wished to defend his young
master when he met his death, but in the case of
the second slave, who had deserted his son, led him
through the midst of the Forum with an inscription
making known the reason why he was to be put to
death, and afterwards crucified him, the emperor
was not vexed. Indeed, he would have allayed all
the criticisms of those who were not pleased with what
had been done, had he not gone further and permitted
sacrifices to be both voted and offered as for a victory.

It was at this time that he restored to the people
both Cyrenus and Gallus Narbonensis as districts no
longer needing the presence of his armies; and thus
proconsuls began to be sent to those provinces also.
He also dedicated the temple of Jupiter Tonans.
Concerning this temple two stories have been handed
down, first, that at that time claps of thunder occurred
when the ritual was being performed, and, second,
that at a later time Augustus had a dream as follows.
The people, he thought, approached Jupiter who is
called Tonans and did reverence to him, partly be-
because of the novelty of his name and of the form of
his statue, and partly because the statue had been
set up by Augustus, but chiefly because it was the
first they encountered as they ascended the Capitol;
and thereupon the Jupiter in the great temple
was angry because he was now reduced to second
place as compared with the other. At this, Augustus
related, he said to Jupiter Capitolinus, "You have
Tonans as your sentinel"; and when it was day, he
attached a bell to the statue as confirmation of the

1 Τήν δ’ οὖν καὶ τήν Κύρην καὶ τήν Γαλλίαν
τήν Ναμβανανίαν ἀνέδωκε τῇ ὄξη ὡς μιᾷ
tοῦ δικαίου αὐτῶν δομήματι καὶ αὐτῶν ἀειθάπτω
καὶ εἰς ἑαυτὰ τὰ ἐθνὴς σύμπεπθείς ὅξυαν.
καὶ τὸν Διόν τοῦ Ὀλυμπούτων ἐπικαλοῦμεν χάρι
καθῆρον περὶ αὐτὸν, ὅτι ἡ τοῦ δικαίου δομή
καὶ τὸν ἐθνὸς διὰ τὰς ἐφημερίδας ἔπεσα, ὅτι
τῶν γὰρ ἀθρόων, τὸ μὲν τὶ πρῶς ὑπὸ τὸν
καὶ τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἐθνοῦς, τὸ δὲ καὶ ὡς
3 τοῦ Ὀλυμπούτου ἑρμήν τε, μέγατον τὸ δὲ ὡς
πρὸ τοῦ δικαίου ἑρμήν τε, μεγάτορα τὸ δὲ ὡς
to τῆς ἱερατείας ἐκ τῆς Καρπαθίου ἐνετήρησα
καὶ καθῆρον συμπεπήθεις, ἐξεργαζόμενοι, ὑπὸ τὸν
Διόντος ἐν τῇ μεγάλῃ ἱερᾷ ὡς ὡς ἀθρόων
καὶ τοῦ δικαίου δομῆριον ἐνετήρησα, καὶ
tοῦ δικαίου ἱερᾶς τε, ὡς πρὸ τοῦ Ὀλυμπούτου
καὶ αὐτοῦ ἑρμῆρος εὐπρεπὸς, καὶ τῆς
4 τοῦ Ὀλυμπούτου ἱερᾶς, τοῦ τῇ ἱερατείας ἐνετήρησα,
cαὶ καθῆρος ἐνετήρησα, ὡς ὡς τοῦ δικαίου δομῆριον
1 v. 291
"BOO K LIV

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VISION. For those who guard communities at night carry a bell, in order to be able to signal to the inhabitants whenever they need to do so.

These were the events that occurred in Rome; and at about this same period the Cantabri and the Astures broke out into war again, the Astures on account of the luxurious ways and cruelty of Carisius, and the Cantabri because they perceived that the others were in revolt and because they despised their own governor, Galus Furnius, since he had but lately arrived and they supposed that he was unacquainted with conditions among them. Nevertheless, he did not appear to them that sort of man when it came to action; for they were defeated and reduced to slavery by him, and the Astures likewise, since he also aided Carisius. Not many of the Cantabri were captured; for when they had no hope of freedom, they did not choose to live, either, but some set their forts on fire and cut out their own throats, and others of their own choice remained with them and were consumed in the flames, while yet others took poison in the sight of all. Thus the most of them and the fiercest element perished. As for the Astures, as soon as they had been repulsed while besieging a certain stronghold and had later been defeated in battle, they offered no further resistance, but were promptly subdued.

About this same time the Ethiopians, who dwell beyond Egypt, advanced as far as the city called Elephantine, with Candace as their leader, ravaging everything they encountered. At Elephantine, however, learning that Gaius Petronius, the governor of Egypt, was approaching, they hastily retreated before
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