

BOOK LIV

Τάδε ἐνεσιν ἐν τῷ πεντηκοστῷ τετάρτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν ὁδῶν ἐκ τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων¹ κατέστησαν.
 β. Ὡς ἐπιμεληταὶ τοῦ σιτηρεσίου ἐκ τῶν ἐστρατηγηκότων¹ κατέστησαν.
 γ. Ὡς Νόρικον² ἐάλω.
 δ. Ὡς Ῥαιτία ἐάλω.
 ε. Ὡς αἱ Ἄλπειαι ἀπαραθαλάσσιοι Ῥωμαίων ἀκούειν ἤρξαντο.
 ζ. Ὡς τὸ³ τοῦ Βάλβου θέατρον καθιερώθη.
 η. Ὡς τὸ³ τοῦ Μαρκέλλου θέατρον καθιερώθη.
 θ. Ὡς Ἀγρίππας ἀπέθανε καὶ τὴν Χερρόνησον Αὐγουστος ἐκτήσατο.
 ι. Ὡς τὰ Αὐγουστάλια κατέστη.

Χρόνου πλῆθος ἕτη τρία καὶ δέκα, ἐν οἷς ἔρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οὕδε ἐγένοντο

- Μ. Κλαύδιος⁴ Μ. υἱ. Μάρκελλος Αἰσερνίνος⁵ ἕπ.
 Λ. Ἀρρουντίος Λ. υἱ.
 Μ. Δόλλιος⁶ Μ. υἱ.⁷
 Κ.⁸ Αἰμίλιος Μ. υἱ.⁹ Λέπιδος ἕπ.
 Μ. Ἀπουλείος¹⁰ Σέξτου υἱ. ἕπ.
 Π. Σίλιος¹¹ Π. υἱ. Νέρουας ἕπ.
 Γ. Σέντιος Γ. υἱ. Σατουρνίνος
 Κ.¹² Λουκρήτιος Κ. υἱ. Οὐσπίλλων¹³ ἕπ.
 Γν. Κορνήλιος Δ. υἱ. Λεντούλος
 Π. Κορνήλιος Π. υἱ. Λεντούλος Μαρκελλίνος ἕπ.
 Γ. Φούρνιος Γ. υἱ.¹⁴
 Γ. Ἰούνιος¹⁵ Γ. υἱ. Σιλανὸς ἕπ.

¹ ἐστρατηγηκότων Μ, ἐκστρατηγηκότων V.
² Νόρικον Bs., Νάρικος VM. ³ τὸ supplied by Bs.
⁴ Κλαύδιος H. Steph., κλ' VM.
⁵ Αἰσερνίνος Xyl., αἰσέρνιος M, δισερίνος V.
⁶ Μ. Δόλλιος supplied by Xyl.
⁷ Μ. υἱ supplied by Bs. ⁸ K. supplied by Xyl.

BOOK LIV

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

- How road commissioners were appointed from among the ex-praetors (chap. 8).
 How grain commissioners were appointed from among the ex-praetors (chaps. 1 and 17).
 How Noricum was captured (chap. 20).
 How Rhaetia was captured (chap. 22).
 How the Maritime Alps began to yield obedience to the Romans (chap. 24).
 How the theatre of Balbus was dedicated (chap. 25).
 How the theatre of Marcellus was dedicated (chap. 26).
 How Agrippa died and Augustus acquired the Chersonese (chaps. 28, 29).
 How the Augustalia were instituted (chap. 34).

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

- ^{B.C.}
 22 M. Claudius M. F. Marcellus Aeserninus, L. Arruntius L. F.
 21 M. Lollius M. F., Q. Aemilius M. F. Lepidus.
 20 M. Apuleius Sex. F., P. Silius P. F. Nerva.
 19 C. Sentius C. F. Saturninus, Q. Lucretius Q. F. Vispillo.
 18 Cn. Cornelius L. F., P. Cornelius P. F. Lentulus Marcellinus.
 17 C. Furnius C. F., C. Iunius C. F. Silanus.

⁹ Αἰμίλιος Μ. υἱ. supplied by Bs.

¹⁰ Ἀπουλείος Bs., ἀπούλιος VM.

¹¹ Σίλιος Xyl., σείλ VM.

¹² K. Reim., λ VM.

¹³ Οὐσπίλλων Dind., οὐσιπίλων M, οὐσισπίλων V.

¹⁴ υἱ. M, ὕπ V.

¹⁵ Γ. Ἰούνιος Xyl., π ούνιος VM.

- Α. Δομίτιος Γν. ¹ υί. ¹ Γν. ἔγγ. Ἀηνόβαρβος ² ὕπ.³
 Π. Κορηήλιος Π. υί. Π. ἔγγ. Σκιπίων
 Μ. Λίουσις ⁴ Α. υί. Δροῦσος Λίβων
 Α. Καλπούρσιος Α. υί. Πίσων Φροῦγι⁵ ὕπ.³
 Μ. Λικίνσιος Μ. υί. Κράσσος⁶ ὕπ.
 Γν. Κορηήλιος Γν. υί. Λεντούλλος ὕπ.
 Τιβ. Κλαύδιος ⁷ Τιβ. υί. Νέρον
 Π. Κωντίλιος ⁸ Σέξτου υί. Οἰάρος ὕπ.
 Μ. Οὐαλέριος ⁹ Μ.¹⁰ υί. Μεσσάλας Βάρβατος ¹¹ ὕπ.
 Π. Σουλπίκιος Π. υί. Κυρίσιος
 Παῦλος Φάβιος ¹² Κ. υί. Μάξιμος ὕπ.
 Κ. Αἴλιος ¹³ Κ. υί. Τουβέρων
 Ἰούλλος ¹⁴ Ἀντωνίος ¹⁵ Μ. υί. ὕπ.¹⁶
 Ἀφρικανὸς Κ. Φάβιος Κ. υί.

Τῷ δ' ἐπιγεγομένῳ ¹⁷ ἔτει, ἐν ᾧ Μάρκος τε Μάρκελλος καὶ Λούκιος Ἀρρουντίος ὑπάτευσαν, ἢ τε πόλις πελαγίσαντος ἀθις τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἐπλεύσθη, καὶ κεραυνοῖς ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἐβλήθη καὶ οἱ ἀνδριάντες οἱ ἐν τῷ Πανθείῳ, ὥστε καὶ τὸ δόρυ ἐκ τῆς τοῦ Αὐγούστου χειρὸς ἐκπεσεῖν. πονούμενοι οὖν ὑπὸ τε τῆς νόσου καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ² λιμοῦ (ἐν τε γὰρ τῇ Ἰταλίᾳ πάση ὁ λοιμὸς ἐγένετο καὶ τὴν χώραν οὐδεὶς εἰργάσατο· δοκῶ δ' ὅτι καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἔξω χωρίοις τὸ αὐτὸ τοῦτο συνηνέχθη) νομίσαντες οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι οὐκ ἄλλως σφίσι ταῦτα συμβεβηκέναι, ἀλλ' ὅτι μὴ καὶ τότε ὑπα- ³ τεύοντα τὸν Αὐγούστου ἔσχον, δικτάτορα αὐτὸν ἤθελσαν προχειρίσασθαι, καὶ τὴν τε βουλήν

- ¹ Γν. υί. R. Steph., λν υί. VM.
² Ἀηνόβαρβος R. Steph., ἀηνόβαρβος M, ἀηνόβαρβος V.
³ ὕπ. supplied by Bs.
⁴ Λίουσις Leopard, λ Ιούσιος M, λ ούσιος V.
⁵ Φροῦγι (Φρυγι) R. Steph., φούρτιος VM.
⁶ υί. Κράσσος supplied by Xyl.
⁷ Τιβ. Κλαύδιος H. Steph., τ β κλ V, τιβ. κλ. M.
⁸ Κωντίλιος Xyl., κ υι VM.

- B.C.
¹⁶ L. Domitius Cn. F. Cn. N. Ahenobarbus, P. Cornelius P. F. P. N. Scipio.
¹⁵ M. Livius L. F. Drusus Libo, L. Calpurnius L. F. Piso Frugi.
¹⁴ M. Licinius M. F. Crassus, Cn. Cornelius Cn. F. Lentulus.
¹³ Tib. Claudius Tib. F. Nero, P. Quintilius Sex. F. Varus.
¹² M. Valerius M. F. Messalla Barbatus, P. Sulpicius P. F. Quirinus.
¹¹ Paulus Fabius Q. F. Maximus, Q. Aelius Q. F. Tubero.
¹⁰ Iullus Antonius M. F., Africanus Q. Fabius Q. F.

THE following year, in which Marcus Marcellus and Lucius Arruntius were consuls, 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

- ⁹ Οἰάρος M. Οὐαλέριος Xyl., οὐαυπερος οὐάριος V, οὐ αυπ' γεροσουάριος M. ¹⁰ M. H. Steph., μάρκου VM.
¹¹ Μεσσάλας Βάρβατος Xyl., μέσσαλος ἄρβατος VM.
¹² Φάβιος Xyl., φλ VM.
¹³ Κ. Αἴλιος H. Steph., και λ VM.
¹⁴ Ἰούλλος Bs., Ιούλιος VM.
¹⁵ Ἀντωνίος Xyl., ἀντωνίνος VM. ¹⁶ ὕπ. supplied by Bs.
¹⁷ ἐπιγεγομένῳ Bk., ἐπιγεγομένῳ VM.

κατακλείσαντες ἐς τὸ συνέδριον ἐπηνάγκασαν
 τοῦτο ψηφίσασθαι, ἀπειλοῦντές σφας καταπρή-
 σειν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα τὰς ῥάβδους τὰς τέσσαρας
 καὶ ἑκοσι λαβόντες προσήλθον αὐτῷ,¹ δικτάτορά
 τε ἅμα δεόμενοι λεχθῆναι καὶ ἐπιμελητὴν τοῦ
 σίτου, καθάπερ ποτὲ τὸν Πομπήϊον, γενέσθαι.
 4 καὶ ὃς τοῦτο μὲν ἀναγκαίως ἐδέξατο, καὶ ἐκέλευσε
 δύο ἄνδρας τῶν πρὸ πέντε πού ἀεὶ ἐτῶν ἐστρα-
 τηγηκότων πρὸς τὴν τοῦ σίτου διανομὴν κατ'
 ἔτος αἰρεῖσθαι, τὴν δὲ δικτατορίαν οὐ προσήκατο,
 ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν ἐσθήτα προσκατερρήξατο, ἐπειδὴ
 μηδένα τρόπον ἄλλως σφᾶς ἐπισχεῖν, μήτε δια-
 5 λεγόμενος μήτε δεόμενος, ἠδυνήθη· τὴν τε γὰρ
 ἐξουσίαν καὶ τὴν τιμὴν καὶ ὑπὲρ τοὺς δικτάτορας
 ἔχων, ὀρθῶς τό τε ἐπίφθονον καὶ τὸ μισητὸν
 2 τῆς ἐπικλήσεως αὐτῶν² ἐφυλάξατο. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ
 τοῦτο καὶ τιμητὴν αὐτὸν διὰ βίου χειροτονῆσαι
 βουλομένων ἐποίησεν· οὔτε γὰρ τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπέ-
 στη, καὶ εὐθὺς ἑτέροισι τιμητάς, Παῦλόν τε Αἰμί-
 λιον Λέπιδον καὶ Λούκιον Μουνάτιον Πλάγκον,
 τοῦτον μὲν ἀδελφὸν τοῦ Πλάγκου ἐκείνου τοῦ
 ἐπικηρυχθέντος ὄντα, τὸν δὲ δὴ Λέπιδον αὐτὸν
 2 τότε θανατωθέντα, ἀπέδειξεν. ἔσχατοι δὲ³ οὗτοι
 τὴν τιμητείαν ἰδιῶται ἅμα ἔσχον, ὥσπερ πού
 καὶ παραχρῆμα αὐτοῖς ἐδηλώθη· τὸ γὰρ βῆμα
 ἀφ' οὗ τι πράξειεν τῶν προσηκόντων σφίσιν

¹ αὐτῷ Zon., αὐτὸν VM. ² αὐτῶν M, αὐτὸν V.

³ δὴ V, om. M.

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 rods¹ and approached
 Augustus, begging him to consent both to being
 named dictator and to becoming commissioner of
 the grain supply,² as Pompey had once done.³ 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 at-
 tend to the distribution of the grain. As for the
 dictatorship, however, he did not accept the office,
 but went so far as to rend 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 con-
 demned 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 lictors. Cf. liii. 1, n. 1.

² *Curator annonae*. ³ Cf. xxxix. 9.

ἡμελλον, συνέπεσεν ἀναβάντων αὐτῶν ἐν τῇ
 πρώτη τῆς ἀρχῆς ἡμέρα καὶ συνετρίβη, καὶ μετὰ
 τοῦτ' οὐδένας ἄλλοι τιμηταὶ ὅμοιοι αὐτοῖς ἅμα
 3 ἐγένοντο. καὶ τότε δὲ ὁ Αὐγουστος, καίπερ
 ἐκείνων αἰρεθέντων, πολλὰ τῶν ἐς αὐτοὺς ἀνη-
 κούτων ἔπραξε. τῶν τε συσσιτίων τὰ μὲν παν-
 τελῶς κατέλυσε, τὰ δὲ πρὸς τὸ σωφρονέστερον
 συνέστειλε. καὶ τοῖς μὲν στρατηγοῖς τὰς πανη-
 γύρεις πάσας προσέταξεν, ἐκ τε τοῦ δημοσίου
 4 δίδοσθαί τι αὐτοῖς κελεύσας, καὶ προσαιπειῶν
 μήτε ἐς ἐκείνας οἰκοθέν τινα πλείον τοῦ ἐτέρου
 ἀναλίσκειν μήθ' ὄπλομαχίαν μήτ' ἄλλως εἰ μὴ
 ἢ βουλή ψηφίσαιτο, μήτ' αὖ πλεονάκεις ἢ δις ἐν
 ἐκάστῳ ἔτει, μήτε πλείονων εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν
 ἀνδρῶν ποιεῖν τοῖς δ' ἀγορανόμοις τοῖς κουρου-
 λίοις τὴν τῶν ἐμπιπραμένων¹ κατάσβεσιν ἐνε-
 χείρισεν, ἑξακοσίους σφίσι βοηθοὺς δούλους δούς.
 5 ἐπειδὴ τε² καὶ ἱππῆς³ καὶ γυναῖκες ἐπιφανεῖς ἐν
 τῇ ὀρχήστρα καὶ τότε γε ἐπεδείξαντο, ἀπηγόρευσεν
 οὐχ ὅτι τοῖς παισὶ τῶν βουλευτῶν, ὅπερ που καὶ
 πρὶν ἐκεκάλυτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἐγγόνοις, τοῖς γε⁴
 ἐν τῇ ἱππάδι δῆλον ὅτι ἐξεταζομένοις, μηδὲν ἔτι
 τοιοῦτο δρᾶν.
 3 Καὶ ἐν μὲν τούτοις τό τε τοῦ νομοθέτου καὶ τὸ
 τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος καὶ σχῆμα καὶ ὄνομα ἐπεδεί-
 κνυτο,⁵ ἐν δὲ δὴ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐμετρίαζεν, ὥστε καὶ
 2 φίλοις τισὶν εὐθθυνομένοις παραγίγνεσθαι. Μάρ-
 κου τέ τινος Πρίμου αἰτίαν ἔχοντος ὅτι τῆς
 Μακεδονίας ἀρχῶν Ὀδρυσαῖς ἐπολέμησε, καὶ

¹ ἐμπιπραμένων Dind., ἐμπιπραμένων VM.

² ἐπειδὴ τε V, ἐπειδὴ περ M. ³ ἱππῆς M, ἱππεῖς V.

⁴ γε Rk., τε VM. ⁵ ἐπεδείκνυτο V, ἀπεδείκνυτο M.

collapsed as they ascended it on the first day of their
 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,¹ 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 Macedonia, and declared at

¹ Cf. liii. 31.

λέγοντος τοτὲ μὲν τῇ τοῦ Αὐγούστου τοτὲ δὲ τῇ
 Μαρκέλλου γνώμῃ τοῦτο πεποιηκέναι, ἕς τε τὸ
 δικαστήριον αὐτεπάγγελτος ἦλθε, καὶ ἐπερωτη-
 θείς ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εἰ προστάζειεν οἱ πολε-
 3 μῆσαι, ἕξαρνος ἐγένετο. τοῦ τε συναγορεύοντος
 ὄψ' Πρίμῳ Λικινίου¹ Μουρήνου ἄλλα τε ἐς αὐτὸν
 οὐκ ἐπιτήδεια ἀπορρίψαντος, καὶ πυθνομένου "τί
 δὴ ἐνταῦθα ποιεῖς, καὶ τίς σε ἐκάλεσεν;" τοσοῦτου
 μόνον ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι "τὸ δημόσιον." ἐπὶ οὖν
 τούτοις ὑπὸ μὲν τῶν εὖ φρονούντων ἐπηρείτο,
 ὥστε καὶ τὸ τὴν βουλὴν ἀθροίζειν ὁσάκις ἂν
 ἐβελήσῃ λαβεῖν, τῶν δ' ἄλλων τινὲς κατεφρό-
 4 νησαν αὐτοῦ. ἀμέλει καὶ τοῦ Πρίμου οὐκ ὀλίγοι
 ἀπεψηφίσαντο, καὶ ἐπιβουλὴν ἕτεροι ἐπ' αὐτῷ
 συνέστησαν. Φάννιος² μὲν γὰρ Καιπίων ἀρχηγὸς
 αὐτῆς ἐγένετο, συνεπελάβοντο δὲ καὶ ἄλλοι· καὶ
 σφισι καὶ ὁ Μουρήνας συνομοκέναι, εἴτ' οὖν
 ἀληθῶς εἴτε καὶ ἐκ διαβολῆς, ἐλέχθη,³ ἐπειδὴ καὶ
 ἀκράτῳ καὶ κατακορεῖ τῇ παρρησίᾳ πρὸς πάντας
 5 ὁμοίως ἐχρήτο. καὶ οὐ γὰρ ὑπέμειναν τὸ δικα-
 στήριον, ἐρημνὴν μὲν ὡς καὶ φευξόμενοι ἤλωσαν,
 ἀπεσφάγησαν δὲ οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον, οὐδὲ ἐπήρ-
 κεσαν τῷ Μουρήνῳ οὔτε ὁ Προκουλείος⁴ ἀδελφὸς
 ὧν οὔτε ὁ Μαικήνας τῇ ἀδελφῇ αὐτοῦ συνοικῶν,
 καίπερ ἐς τὰ πρῶτα ὑπὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου τιμώ-
 6 μενοι. ὡς δ' οὖν καὶ τούτους τῶν δικαζόντων
 τινὲς ἀπέλυσαν, ἐνομοθέτησε μήτε κρύφα τὰς
 ψήφους ἐν ταῖς ἐρήμοις δίκαις φέρεσθαι, καὶ
 πάσαις αὐταῖς τὸν εὐθύνόμενον ἀλίσκεσθαι. καὶ
 ὅτι γε ταῦτ' οὐχ ὑπ' ὀργῆς ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ συμφέ-

one moment that he had done it with the approval B. C. 22
 of Augustus, and at another with that of Marcellus,
 Augustus came of his own accord to the court-
 room; and upon being asked by the praetor whether
 he had instructed the man to make war, he denied
 it. And when 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 right 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
 acquittal of Primus, and others formed a plot against
 Augustus. Fannius 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 un-
 restrained 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 Proculcius, his brother, nor Mae-
 cenas, 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 present 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

¹ Λικινίου M, Λικινίου V. ² Φάννιος Leuncl., φάνειος VM.

³ ἐλέχθη M, ἐλέγχθη V. ⁴ Προκουλείος Bs., προκούλιος VM.

7 ροντα τῷ δημοσίῳ διέταξεν, ἰσχυρῶς διέδειξε· τοῦ γοῦν πατρὸς τοῦ Καιπίωνος τὸν μὲν ἕτερον τῶν δούλων τῶν συμφυγόντων τῷ υἱεὶ ἐλευθερώσαντος, ὅτι ἀμύναί οἱ θνήσκοντι ἤθελησε, τὸν δὲ¹ ἕτερον τὸν προδόντα αὐτὸν διὰ τε τῆς ἀγορᾶς μέσης μετὰ γραμμάτων τὴν αἰτίαν τῆς θανατώσεως αὐτοῦ δηλούντων διαγαρόντος καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀνασταυρώσαντος, οὐκ ἠγανάκτησε. κὰν ἐξηκέσατο πᾶσαν τὴν τῶν οὐκ ἀρεσκομένων τοῖς πραχθεῖσι μέψιν, εἰ μὴ καὶ θυσίας ὡς² καὶ ἐπὶ νίκη τινὶ καὶ ψηφισθείσας περιεῖδε καὶ γενομένας.

4 Τότε δ' οὖν καὶ τὴν Κύπρον καὶ τὴν Γαλατίαν τὴν Ναρβωνησίαν ἀπέδωκε τῷ δήμῳ ὡς μηδὲν τῶν ὀπλων αὐτοῦ δεομένας· καὶ οὕτως ἀνθύπατοι

2 καὶ ἐς ἐκεῖνα τὰ ἔθνη πέμπεσθαι ἤρξαντο. καὶ τὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Βροντῶντος ἐπικαλουμένου ναὸν καθιέρωσε· περὶ οὗ δύο ταῦτα παραδέδοται, ὅτι τότε τε ἐν τῇ ἱερουργίᾳ βρονταὶ ἐγένοντο, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὄναρ τῷ Αὐγούστῳ τοιοῦνδε ἐπέστη. τῶν γὰρ ἀνθρώπων, τὸ μὲν τι πρὸς τὸ ξένον καὶ τοῦ ὄνοματος αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ εἶδους, τὸ δὲ καὶ ὅτι

3 ὑπὸ τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἴδρυτο, μέγιστον δὲ ὅτι πρώτῳ οἱ ἀνιόντες ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἐνετύγχανον, προσερχομένων τε αὐτῷ³ καὶ σεβόντων, ἔδοξε τὸν Δία τὸν ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ ναῷ ὄντα ὀργῆν ὡς καὶ τὰ δεύτερα αὐτοῦ φερόμενον ποιείσθαι, καὶ ἐκ τούτου ἐκεῖνῳ τε εἰπεῖν ἔλεγεν ὅτι προφύλακα

4 τὸν Βροντῶντα ἔχοι, καὶ ἐπειδὴ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, κώδωνα αὐτῷ περιήψε, βεβραιῶν τὴν ὀνείρωξιν.⁴

¹ τὸν δὲ Bk., τινὰ δὲ VM. ² καὶ θυσίας ὡς V, om. M.

³ αὐτῷ R. Steph., αὐτῶν VM.

⁴ ὀνείρωξιν M, ὀνείραξιν V.

the public good, he gave very strong proof; at any rate, when Caepio'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 criticism 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 Cyprus and Gallia 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 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

B.C. 22

οὐ γὰρ τὰς συνοικίας νύκτωρ φυλάσσοντες κωδωνο-
φοροῦσιν, ὅπως σημαίνειν σφίσιν ὀπότεν δεη-
θῶσι¹ δύνωνται.

5 Ἐν μὲν δὴ τῇ Ῥώμῃ ταύτ' ἐγένετο, ὑπὸ δὲ δὴ
τούς αὐτοὺς τούτους χρόνους καὶ οἱ Κάνταβροι
οἳ τε Ἄστυρες ἐπολέμησαν αὐθις,² οὗτοι μὲν διά
τε τρυφὴν καὶ δι' ὀμότητα τοῦ Καρισίου, οἳ δὲ
δὴ Κάνταβροι, ἐπειδὴ ἐκείνους τε νεωτερίζοντας
ἤσθοντο καὶ τοῦ ἄρχοντός σφων Γαίου Φουρνίου
κατεφρόνησαν, ὅτι τε νεωστὶ ἀφίκτο καὶ ὅτι
ἄπειρον αὐτὸν τῶν παρ' ἑαυτοῖς πραγμάτων εἶναι
2 ἔδοξαν. οὐ μὲντοι καὶ ἐν τῷ ἔργῳ τοιοῦτός σφισιν
ἐφάνη, ἀλλ' ἠττηθέντες ἀμφοτέροι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (καὶ
γὰρ τῷ Καρισίῳ προσήμηνον) ἐδουλώθησαν. καὶ
τῶν μὲν Καντάβρων οὐ πολλοὶ ἐάλωσαν· ἐπειδὴ
γὰρ ἀνέλπιστον τὴν ἐλευθερίαν ἔσχον, οὐδὲ ζῆν
3 ἠθέλησαν, ἀλλ' οἳ μὲν τὰ ἐρύματα προεμπρή-
σαντες ἑαυτοὺς ἀπέσφαξαν, οἳ δὲ καὶ ἐκείνοις
ἐθέλονται συγκατεκαύθησαν, ἄλλοι δημοσίᾳ φαρ-
μάκων ἐνεπλήσθησαν, ὥστε τό τε πλεῖστον καὶ
τὸ ἀγριώτατον αὐτῶν φθάρηαι· οἳ δ' Ἄστυρες
ὡς τάχιστα χωρίον τέ τι πολιορκούντες ἀπηλά-
θησαν καὶ μάχῃ μετὰ τοῦτ' ἐνίκηθησαν, οὐκέτ'
ἀντήρην ἀλλ' εὐθύς ἐχειρώθησαν.

4 Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν τοῦτον χρόνον οἱ Αἰθίοπες
οἳ ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου οἰκοῦντες προεχώρησαν μὲν
μέχρι τῆς πόλεως τῆς Ἐλεφαντίνης ὀνομασμένης,
πάντα τὰ ἐν ποσὶ πορθούντες, ἡγουμένης σφίσιν
Κανδάκης· πυθόμενοι δὲ ἐνταῦθά που Γαίου
Πετρώνιον τὸν τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἄρχοντα προσίειναι,

¹ δεηθῶσι Dind., δυνθῶσι VM.

² αὐθις Xyl., αὐτοῖς VM

vision. For those who guard communities at night B.C. 22
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, Gaius 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 chose to live, either, but some set their forts on fire and cut 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 Gaius¹ Petronius, the governor of Egypt, was approaching, they hastily retreated before

¹ Pliny (*Nat. Hist.* vi. 181) calls him Publius.

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