BOOK LV

The following is contained in the Fifty-fifth of Dio’s Homer:

How Drausus died (chaps. 1, 2).
How the Prospect of Livia was dedicated (chap. 8).
How the Campus Agrippae was dedicated (chap. 8).
How the Dictatorship was dedicated (chap. 8).
How Tiberius retired to Rhodes (chap. 9).
How the Forum of Augustus was dedicated (lacking).
How the Temple of Mars therein was dedicated (chap. 10).
How Lucius Caesar and Gaius Caesar died (chap. 10 4).
How Augustus adopted Tiberius (chap. 13).
How Livia urged Augustus to rule more mercifully (chaps. 14 23).
About the legions and how men were appointed to manage the military funds (chaps. 23 25).
How the night-watchmen were appointed (chap. 26).
How Tiberius fought against the Dalmatians and Pamomianus (chaps. 29 34).

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

9 Nero Claudius Tiberius, F. Drusus, T. Quinctius T. F. Cyanthus.
8 C. Macellus L. P. Censorinus, C. Antonius C. F. Gallus.
7 T. Claudius Tiberius, F. Nero, Cn. Calpurnius Cn. F. Pius.
6 Decimus Laelius Decimus F. Balbus, C. Artius C. F. Vetus.

* Theocritus, ps. 4, 42, of the 42nd M.
* 110. supplied by Bo.
* 44. supplied by Bo.
* 44. supplied by Bo.
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5. C. Calvisius C. F. Sabinus (II), L. Postumius ... F. Rufus.
   Messallinus.
7. Augustus (XIII), M. Ptolemaeus M. F. Silvanus.
   Fluo.
11. L. Aedius L. F. Laminis, M. Servilius M. F.
   Cina Magnus.
15. A. Linarius A. F. Nerva Silvanus, Q. Cassius Q. F.
   Metellus Creticus.
   tilianus.

The events related happened in the consulship of Iulus Antonius and Fabius Maximus. In the following
year Drusus became consul with Titus Crispinus.

1 Or P., if we follow the form given in the Fasti Capitolini.
and omens occurred that were anything but favourable to him. Many buildings were destroyed by storm and by thunderbolts, among them many temples; even that of Jupiter Capitolinus and the gods worshiped with him was injured. Drusus, however, paid no heed to any of these things, but invaded the country of the Chatii and advanced as far as that of the Suebi, conquering with difficulty the territory traversed and defeating the forces that attacked him only after considerable bloodshed. From there he proceeded to the country of the Cherucii, and crossing the Visurgis, advanced as far as the Albia, pillaging everything on his way. The Albe rises in the Vandalie Mountains, and empties, a mighty river, into the northern ocean. Drusus undertook to cross this river, but failing in the attempt, set up trophies and withdrew. For a woman of superhuman size met him and said: "Whither, pray, art thou hastening, inestimable Drusus? It is not fated that thou shalt look upon all these lands. But depart; for the end alike of thy labours and of thy life is already at hand." It is indeed marvellous that such a voice should have come to any man from the Deity, yet I cannot discredit the tale; for Drusus immediately departed, and as he was returning in haste, died on the way of some disease before reaching the Rhine. And I find confirmation of the story in these incidents: wolves were prowling about the camp and howling just before his death; two youths were seen riding through the midst of the camp; a sound as of women lamenting was heard; and there were shooting stars in the sky. So much for these events.

1 The Elbe. 2 The Rhinengebirges.
Augustus, upon learning of Drusus' illness before AD 9, it was far advanced (for he was not far off), had sent Tiberius to him in haste. Tiberius found him still breathing, and on his death carried the body to Rome, owning the centurions and military tribunes to carry it over the first stage of the journey, as far as the winter quarters of the army, and after that the foremost men of each city. When the body had been laid in state in the Forum, two funeral orations were delivered: Tiberius pronounced a eulogy there in the Forum, and Augustus pronounced one in the Circus Flaminius. The emperor, of course, had been away on a campaign, and it was not lawful for him to omit the customary rites in honour of his exploits at the time of his entrance inside the pomerium. The body was borne to the Campus Martius by the knights, both those who belonged strictly to the equestrian order and those who were of senatorial family; then it was given to the flames and the ashes were deposited in the sepulchre of Augustus. Drusus, together with his sons, received the title of Germanicus, and he was given the further honours of statues, an arch, and a cenotaph on the bank of the Rhine itself.

Tiberius, while Drusus was yet alive, had overthrown the Dalmatians and Pannonians, who had once more begun a rebellion, and he had celebrated the equestrian triumph, and had feasted the people, some on the Capitol and the rest in many other places. At the same time Livia, also, with Julia, had given a dinner to the women. And the same

1 He could not return the customary thanks to the gods at this time because he was in mourning; hence he remained outside the pomerium until his period of mourning should be at an end. 2 Cf. liv. 2, 5. 3 The avulson.
festivities were being prepared for Drusus; even the Feriae were to be held a second time on his account, so that he might celebrate his triumph on that occasion. But his untimely death upset these plans. To Livius statues were voted by way of consoling her and she was enrolled among the mothers of three children. For in certain cases, formerly by act of the senate, but now by the emperor’s, the law bestows the privileges which belong to the parents of three children upon men or women to whom Heaven has not granted that number of children. In this way they are not subject to the penalties imposed for childlessness and may receive all but a few of the rewards offered for large families; and not only men but gods also may enjoy these rewards, the object being that, if any one leaves them a bequest at his death, they may receive it.\footnote{See l.\textsuperscript{13}, 2 and note.} So much for this matter. As to Augustus, he ordered that the sitting of the senate should be held on fixed days. Previously, it appears, there had been no precise regulation concerning them and it often happened that members failed to attend; he accordingly appointed two regular meetings for each month, so that they were under compulsion to attend,—at least those of them whom the law summoned,—and in order that they might have no other excuse for being absent, he commanded that no court or other meeting which required their attendance should be held at that time. He also fixed by law the number of senators necessary for

\footnote{Certain gods and goddesses (see Uplin xxii. 6) might legally be named as heirs, but it appears that they had to fulfill the same conditions as the other heirs.}
ἀναφηκόντος καὶ ἔστατον εἰδος αὐτῶν, ὡς ἐν κυκάλαις οἴπῃ, ἔνθρεμόθετησα, καὶ τα ἱσχύοικα τοῖς μὴ δὲ εἴδοχον των αὐτῶν τῆς συνεργείας ἄρεις ἀπολεκτομένων ἐπήξηκεν. ἤγειράς τε πολλά τῶν τοιούτων ὅπως τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ὑπεθείσων ἀντιμέτωπα εἰςθ' ἐγνεοῦτα, κληρονομήθη το οὐκοῦν ἐν τοῖς τῶν πολέμων, καὶ τῶν ὧν πάντων παρακατέβαντο ἁλλὰ ἐκεῖνοι. τὰ τοιαῦτα ὑπομενότων τῶν βουλευότων ἐν λειώματα ἀναφηκόντος ἐξῆκες καὶ εἰς ἑκείνου καὶ τοῖς ἐπὶ τοίς τοιαύτα συνείσφασαν. ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς συμβουλευτικῆς αὐτῶν ἀνέγερε ἔρμαξεν οὗ ὅπερ ποτε ἐν συνεργείας τοῖς μὴ συλλεγέσθαι ὅπου ἡ χορία ἐκάστοτε ἐκάλεσεν πλῆθος γῆρον ὅπως ἐκάστης ἀναφηκόντος μὴ συλλεγέσθαι ἡμέραι εἰς τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων πλῆθος καὶ τοίς καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὑπερβηθοῦν ἐξητήσατο, ἐβαθμίσατο μὲν καὶ ἒ γερόμοιον συνεργάζετο, οὐ μόνον καὶ τέτοιο τὸ ὑπερβατικόν ὑπερθέσαι, ἀλλὰ ἄκτιστοτάτος ἐγένετο, διότι φανέρω τὸ βούλευμα αὐτῶν ἄρεις ποτέ, ἢ τειχῶν γάρ τι ἐπὶ ἐξεργαμένον ἐλέγοντας, ἐν ἀκτιστάτος ἐγένετο, διότι φανέρω τὸ βούλευμα αὐτῶν ἄρεις ποτέ, ἢ τειχῶν γάρ τι ἐπὶ ἐξεργαμένον ἐλέγοντας, τοῦτο ὑπερβατικόν ἐγένετο καὶ ἀκτιστότατος ἐγένετο ποτὲ, ἢ τειχῶν γάρ καὶ ἑτέρων ὑπερθέσαι, τοῦτο ὑπερβατικόν ἐγένετο καὶ ἀκτιστότατος ἐγένετο ποτὲ, ἢ τειχῶν γάρ καὶ ἑτέρων ὑπερθέσαι, 1 γε Βκ., ἢ Μ.
afterwards the resolution would be ratified according to established precedent and would receive the name of a decree. This method, strictly followed for a long period by the men of old time, has in a way already become null and void, as has also the special privilege of the praetors. For they, becoming indignant that they could bring no proposal before the senate, though they outranked the tribunes, received from Augustus the right to do so, but in the course of time were deprived of it.

These and the other laws which Augustus enacted at this time he had inscribed on tablets and posted in the senate before bringing them up for consideration, and he allowed the senators to enter the chamber in groups of two and read them, so that if any provision did not please them, or if they could advise anything better, they might speak. He was very desirous indeed of being democratic, as one or two incidents will illustrate. Once, when one or those who had campaigned with him asked him for his assistance as advocate, though he at first pretended to be busy and bade one of his friends speak in the man's behalf, yet when the petitioner became angry and said, "But I, whenever you had need of my assistance, did not send some one else to you in place of myself, but personally encountered dangers everywhere in your behalf," the emperor then entered the court-room and pleaded his friend's cause. He also stood by a friend who was defendant in a suit, after having first communicated his purpose to the senate; and he saved his friend, but was so far from being angry with the friend's act.
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