

Ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἔσχεν, αὐτοκράτωρ δὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ὁ Οὔεσπασιανὸς καὶ πρὸς τῆς βουλῆς ἀπεδείχθη, καὶ Καίσαρες ὁ τε Τίτος καὶ ὁ Δομτιανὸς ἐπεκλήθησαν,<sup>1</sup> τὴν τε ὑπατον ἀρχὴν ὁ Οὔεσπασιανὸς καὶ ὁ Τίτος ἔλαβον, ὁ μὲν ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ὁ  
 2 δὲ ἐν τῇ Παλαιστίνῃ ὢν. ἐγεγόνει μὲν οὐ καὶ σημεῖα καὶ ὀνειράτα τῷ Οὔεσπασιανῷ τὴν μοιρὰ χίαν ἐκ πολλοῦ προδηλοῦντα. βούς τε γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἀγρῷ ἐν ᾧ τὴν δίαιταν ὡς πλήθει ἐποιεῖτο, δειπνοῦντι προσελθὼν ὠκλασε καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑπὸ τοὺς πόδας ὑπέθηκε· καὶ κύων αὐθις, σίτον αὐτοῦ καὶ τότε αἶρουμένου, χεῖρα ἀνθρωπίνην  
 3 ὑπὸ τὴν τράπεζαν ὑπέβαλε. κυπάρισσός τε περιφανῆς πρῶριζος ὑπὸ σφοδροῦ<sup>2</sup> πνεύματος ἀνατραπέῖσα, ἔπειτα τῇ ὑστεραία ὑφ' ἑαυτῆς<sup>3</sup> ἀνέστη καὶ ἀκμάζουσα διετέλεσε. καὶ παρ' ὀνειράτος ἔμαθεν ὅτι, ὅταν ὁ Καίσαρ Νέρων ὀδόντα ἀποβάλλῃ, αὐταρχήσει καὶ τοῦτό τε τὸ κατὰ τὸν ὀδόντα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρᾳ συνηέχθη, καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Νέρων ἔδοξέ ποτε ἐν τοῖς ὑπνοῖς τὸν τοῦ Διὸς ὄχρον ἐς τὴν τοῦ Οὔεσπασιανοῦ  
 4 οἰκίαν ἔσαγαγεῖν. ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν ἔρμηνεύσεως ἔχρηζεν, Ἰώσηπος δὲ ἀνὴρ Ἰουδαῖος ἀχθεῖς τε

<sup>1</sup> ἐπεκλήθησαν Zon., ἐπεδείχθησαν VC.

<sup>2</sup> ὑπ' οὐ σφοδροῦ proposed by Boissée; cf. Suet. *Vesp.* 5.

<sup>3</sup> ὑφ' ἑαυτῆς H. Steph., ὑφ' ἑαυτῇ VC.

SUCH was the course of these events; and following them Vespasian was declared emperor by the senate A.D. 69 also, and Titus and Domitian were given the title of Caesars. The consular office was assumed by A.D. 70 Vespasian and Titus while the former was in Egypt and the latter in Palestine. Now portents and dreams had come to Vespasian pointing to the sovereignty long beforehand. Thus, as he was eating dinner on his country estate, where most of his time was spent, an ox approached him, knelt down and placed his head beneath his feet. On another occasion, when he was also eating, a dog dropped a human hand under the table. And a conspicuous cypress tree, which had been uprooted and overthrown by a violent wind,<sup>1</sup> stood upright again on the following day by its own power and continued to flourish. From a dream he learned that when Nero Caesar should lose a tooth, he himself should be emperor. This prophecy about the tooth became a reality on the following day; and Nero himself in his dreams once thought that he had brought the car of Jupiter to Vespasian's house. These portents needed interpretation; but not so the saying of a Jew named Josephus: he, having earlier been captured by

<sup>1</sup> According to Suetonius, *Vesp.* 5 (cf. Tac. *Hist.* ii. 78), the tree fell *sine ulla vi tempestatis*. Boissée proposed to reconcile Xiphilinus' statement by supplying the negative particle before "violent."

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον καὶ δεθεὶς ἐγέλασε καὶ ἔφη  
 “νῦν μὲν με δῆσεις, μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν δὲ λύσεις  
 αὐτοκράτωρ γενόμενος.”—Xiph. 203, 8–30 R. St.

2 Οὕτω μὲν οὖν καὶ ὁ Οὐεσπασιανὸς ἐς τὴν  
 ἀρχήν, ὡς καὶ ἄλλοι τινές, ἐγεγέννητο,<sup>1</sup> ἀπόντος  
 δὲ αὐτοῦ ἔτι ἐν τῇ Αἰγύπτῳ ὁ Μουκιανὸς τὰ  
 τοῦ κράτους πάντα μετὰ τοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ διαῖκει.  
 μέγα γάρ τι, ὡς καὶ αὐτὸς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῷ  
 Οὐεσπασιανῷ δεδωκώς, ἠγάλλετο<sup>2</sup> διὰ τε τὰλλα  
 καὶ ὅτι ἀδελφὸς ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ὠνομάζετο, καὶ ὅτι  
 ἐξουσίαν εἶχε πάνθ' ὅσα ἐβούλετο καὶ ἄνευ τῆς  
 αὐτοῦ προσταξέως διοικεῖν καὶ γράφειν, τὸ ἴνομα  
 2 αὐτοῦ μόνον ἐπιγραφόμενος. καὶ διὰ τοῦτό γε  
 καὶ δακτύλιον πεμφθέντα οἱ<sup>3</sup> ἐφόρει, ἵνα τὸ  
 αὐτοκρατορικὸν σφράγισμα τὰ σημαινόμενα λαμ-  
 βάνῃ. πολλοῖς γοῦν ἀρχάς τε καὶ ἐπιτροπείας  
 αὐτὸς καὶ ὁ Δομιτιανὸς ἔδωσαν, καὶ ἐπάρχους  
 3 ἄλλους ἐπ' ἄλλοις καὶ ὑπάτους ἀπέδειξαν.<sup>4</sup> τό-  
 τε σύμπαν οὕτω πάντα αὐτοὶ ὡς<sup>5</sup> αὐταρχοῦντες  
 ἐποίουν ὥστε τὸν Οὐεσπασιανὸν ἐπιστεῖλαι  
 ποτε τῷ Δομιτιανῷ<sup>6</sup> ὅτι “χάριν ἔχω σοι, τέκνον,  
 ὅτι με εἰς ἀρχεὶν καὶ οὐδέπω με καταλέλυκας.”—  
 Xiph. 203, 30–204, 10 R. St., Zon. 11, 17, p. 52,  
 11–21 D.

5 Ὁ δὲ Μουκιανὸς καὶ χρήματα ἀμύθητα παντα-  
 χόθεν, ὅθεν ἐνεδέχεται, ἐς τὸ δημόσιον ἠθροίζει  
 εἰσιμόματα, τὴν ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐπηγορίαν ἐς ἑαυτὸν  
 ἀντὶ τοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ ἀναδεχόμενος. νεῦρα  
 γὰρ τῆς ἡγεμονίας τὰ χρήματα αἰεὶ ποτε εἶναι  
 ἔλεγε, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκείνῳ πανταχόθεν

<sup>1</sup> ἐγεγέννητο R. Steph., ἐγεγένητο VC.

<sup>2</sup> ἠγάλλετο H. Steph., ἠγγέλλετο VC, ἠγήλατο Syll.

Vespasian and imprisoned, laughed and said: “You A.D. 70 may imprison me now, but a year from now, when you have become emperor, you will release me.”

Thus Vespasian, like some others, had been born for the throne. While he was still absent in Egypt, Mucianus administered all the details of government with the help of Domitian. For Mucianus, who claimed that he had bestowed the sovereignty upon Vespasian, plumed himself greatly upon his honours, and especially because he was called brother by him, and had authority to transact any business that he wished without the emperor's express direction, and could issue written orders by merely adding the other's name. And for this purpose he wore a ring, that had been sent him so that he might impress the imperial seal upon documents requiring authorization. In fact, he and Domitian gave governorships and procuratorships to many and appointed prefect after prefect and even consuls. In short, they acted in every way so much like absolute rulers that Vespasian once sent the following message to Domitian: “I thank you, my son, for permitting me to hold office and that you have not yet dethroned me.”

Now Mucianus was gathering countless sums into the public treasury with the greatest eagerness from every possible quarter, thereby relieving Vespasian of the censure which such a proceeding entailed. He was for ever declaring that money was the sinews of sovereignty; and in accordance with this belief he not only constantly urged Vespasian to raise

<sup>3</sup> οἱ Zon., om. VC.

<sup>4</sup> πολλοῖς γοῦν—ἀπέδειξαν Zon., om. VC.

<sup>5</sup> ὡς Zon., ὥστε V, ὥστε C (τε deleted).

<sup>6</sup> Δομιτιανῷ Zon. (δομιτιανῷ), δομιτῷ VC.

πορίζειν παρήνει καὶ αὐτὸς ἀπ' ἀρχῆς ἀργυρολογῶν διετέλεσε, καὶ μεγάλα μὲν καὶ τῇ βασιλείᾳ χρήματα παρεσκεύασε, μεγάλα δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκτίησατο.

- 3 Ἐν δὲ τῇ Γερμανίᾳ ἄλλαι τε κατὰ Ῥωμαίων ἐπαναστάσεις ἐγένοντο, οὐδὲν ἐς μνήμην ἐμοὶ γούν ὄφελος φέρουσαι, καὶ τι συνηνέχθη καὶ θαύματος ἄξιον. Ἰούλιος γάρ τις Σαβίνος, ἀνὴρ πρῶτος τῶν Διγγόνων, δύναμιν καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδίαν ἤθροισε καὶ Καίσαρ ἐπωνομάσθη, λέγων ἔγγονος τοῦ Καίσαρος τοῦ Ἰουλίου εἶναι. ἠττηθεὶς δὲ μάχαις τισὶν ἔφυγεν ἐς ἀγρόν τινα, κἀνταῦθα ἐς μιμνείων ὑπόγειον, προκαταπήσας αὐτό, κατέδυν καὶ οἱ μὲν ᾠοντο κἀκείνον ἀπολωλέναι, ὁ δὲ ἐκρύφθη τε ἐν αὐτῷ ἐννέα ἔτη μετὰ τῆς γυναικός, καὶ
- 3 παῖδας ἐξ αὐτῆς δύο ἄρρενας ἐκύησε. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐν Γερμανίᾳ Κερεάλιος μάχαις πολλαῖς κατεστήσατο, ὧν ἐν μιᾷ τοσοῦτον πλήθος τῶν τε Ῥωμαίων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων κατεκόπη ὥστε τὸν παραρρέοντα ποταμὸν ὑπὸ τῶν πεπτωκότων ἐπισχεθῆναι.
- 4 Ὁ δὲ Δομιτιανός, ἐξ ὧν ἔδρασε καὶ πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἐξ ὧν ἐπεχείρησεν (οὐδὲν γὰρ μικρὸν ἐπενόει) φοβηθεὶς τὸν πατέρα, πρὸς τε τῷ Ἀλβανῶ τῷ ἔρει τὰ πολλὰ διατρίβων καὶ τῷ ἔρωτι τῆς Δομιτίας τῆς Κορβούλωνος<sup>1</sup> θυγατρὸς προσέχων ἐτύγχανε ταύτην γὰρ Λουκίου Λαμίου Αἰλιανοῦ<sup>2</sup> τοῦ ταύτης ἀνδρὸς ἀποσπάσας τότε μὲν ἐν ταῖς ἐρωμέναις ἐποίησατο, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ ἔγημεν.—Xiph. 204, 10—205, 2 R. St.

<sup>1</sup> Κορβούλωνος R. Steph., κορβούλωνος VC.

<sup>2</sup> Αἰλιανοῦ I. Klein, αἰμιλιανοῦ VC.

funds from every source, but also continued from the A.D. 70 very first to collect money himself, thus providing large amounts for the empire and at the same time acquiring large amounts for himself.

In the province of Germany various uprisings against the Romans took place that are not worth being mentioned by me, at least,<sup>1</sup> but there was one incident that must occasion surprise. A certain Julius Sabinus, one of the foremost of the Lingones, collected by his own efforts an independent force of his own and took the name of Caesar, claiming to be a descendant of Julius Caesar. Upon being defeated in several engagements he fled to a country estate, where he descended into a subterranean vault beneath a monument, which he first burned to the ground. His pursuers thought that he had perished in the flames, but as a matter of fact he remained hidden there with his wife for nine years and had two sons by her. The troubles in Germany were settled by Cerialis in the course of numerous battles, in one of which so great a multitude of Romans and barbarians was slain that the river flowing near by was dammed up by the bodies of the fallen.

Domitian became afraid of his father because of what he himself had done and far more because of what he had intended to do; for he was quite ambitious in his projects. So he spent most of his time in the neighbourhood of the Alban Mount and devoted himself to his passion for Domitia, the daughter of Corbulo. He had taken her away from her husband, Lucius Lamia Aelianus, and at this time had her for one of his mistresses, though later he married her.

<sup>1</sup> As Boissevain points out, this relative clause is probably due to Xiphilinus.

4 Ὁ δὲ Τίτος τῷ πρὸς Ἰουδαίους πολέμῳ ἐπι-  
 ταχθεὶς ἐπεχείρησε μὲν αὐτοὺς λόγοις τισὶ  
 καὶ ἐπαγγελίαις προσποιήσασθαι, μὴ πεισθεῖσι  
 δὲ ἐπολέμει. καὶ μάχαις ταῖς<sup>1</sup> μὲν πρώταις  
 ἀγχώμαλα ἀγωνισάμενος, εἶτα κρατήσας ἐπο-  
 λιώρει τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα. ἦν δὲ τρία αὐτοῖς σὺν  
 2 τῷ τοῦ νεῶ περιβόλῳ τείχῃ. οἳ τε οὖν Ῥωμαῖοι  
 χρώματά τε πρὸς τὸ τείχος ἐχώννυσαν καὶ μη-  
 χανήματα προσήγουν, τοὺς τε ἐπεκθέοντας ὁμοσε-  
 ἴοντες ἀνέστελλον, καὶ τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ τείχους  
 ἐπόντας σφενδόναις καὶ τοξεύμασιν ἀΐροντες  
 συχνοὺς γὰρ καὶ παρὰ βαρβάρων τινῶν βασι-  
 3 λέων πεμφθέντας εἶχον· καὶ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι πολλοὶ  
 μὲν αὐτόθεν πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ παρὰ τῶν ὁμοίθων,  
 οὐχ ὅτι ἐκ τῆς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἀρχῆς ἀλλὰ καὶ  
 ἐκ τῶν πέραν Εὐφράτου, προσβεβηθηκότες βέλη  
 τε καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ λίθους, τοὺς μὲν ἐκ χειρὸς τοὺς  
 δὲ καὶ μηχαναῖς, σφοδρότερον ἅτε καὶ ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ,  
 4 ἔπεμπον, καὶ ἐπέξιόντες, ἧ καιρὸς ἦν, νυκτός τε  
 καὶ ἡμέρας τὰς μηχανὰς ἐνεπίμπρασαν, συχνοὺς  
 ἀπεκτίννυσαν, τὸν τε χοῦν ὑπορύσσοντες ὑπὸ τὸ  
 τείχος ὑφείλκον, καὶ τοὺς κριοὺς τοὺς μὲν βρό-  
 χοις ἀνέκλων<sup>2</sup> τοὺς δὲ ἀρπάγαις ἀνέσπων ἐτέ-  
 ρων τὰς προσβολὰς σαπίσι παχείαις συμπεπηγ-  
 μέναις τε καὶ σεσιδηρωμέναις, ἃς πρὸ τοῦ  
 5 τείχους καθίεσαν, ἀπέστρεφον. τὸ δὲ δὴ πλεί-  
 στον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τῇ ἀνυδρίᾳ ἐκακοπάθουν, καὶ

<sup>1</sup> ταῖς supplied by Rk.

<sup>2</sup> ἀνέκλων Bk., ἀνείλκων ABM.

Titus, who had been assigned to the war against A.D. 70  
 the Jews, undertook to win them over by certain  
 representations and promises; but, as they would  
 not yield, he now proceeded to wage war upon them.  
 The first battles he fought were indecisive; then  
 he got the upper hand and proceeded to besiege  
 Jerusalem. This city had three walls, including the  
 one that surrounded the temple. The Romans,  
 accordingly, heaped up mounds against the outer  
 wall, brought up their engines, joined battle with  
 all who sallied forth to fight and repulsed them, and  
 with their slings and arrows kept back all the  
 defenders of the wall; for they had many slingers  
 and bowmen that had been sent by some of the  
 barbarian kings. The Jews also were assisted by  
 many of their countrymen from the region round  
 about and by many who professed the same religion,  
 not only from the Roman empire but also from  
 beyond the Euphrates; and these, also, kept hurl-  
 ing missiles and stones with no little force on  
 account of their higher position, some being flung  
 by the hand and some hurled by means of engines.  
 They also made sallies both night and day, whenever  
 occasion offered, set fire to the siege engines,  
 slew many of their assailants, and undermined the  
 Romans' mounds by removing the earth through  
 tunnels driven under the wall. As for the battering-  
 rams, sometimes they threw ropes around them and  
 broke them off, sometimes they pulled them up with  
 hooks, and again they used thick planks fastened  
 together and strengthened with iron, which they  
 let down in front of the wall and thus fended  
 off the blows of still others. But the Romans  
 suffered most hardship from the lack of water; for

φαῦλον καὶ πόρρωθεν ὕδωρ ἐπαγόμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ἰουδαῖοι διὰ τῶν ὑπονόμων ἴσχυον ὀρρωγμένους τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐνδοθεν ὑπὸ τὰ τεῖχη μέχρι πόρρω τῆς χώρας εἶχον, καὶ δι' αὐτῶν διεξιόντες τοῖς τε ὑδρευομένοις ἐπέτιθεντο καὶ τοὺς ἀποσκεδαννυμένους ἐλυμαίνοντο οὓς ὁ Τίτος πάντας ἀπέφραξε.

- 5 Κὰν τοῖς ἔργοις τούτοις πολλοὶ ἐπιτρέσκοντο ἐκατέρων καὶ ἔθνησκον, καὶ ὁ Τίτος αὐτὸς λίθῳ τὸν ἀριστερὸν ὤμον ἐπλήγη, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὴν  
 2 χεῖρα ἀσθενεστέραν εἶχεν. χρόνῳ δ' ἄν ποτε τοῦ ἔξω περιβόλου οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐπέβησαν, ἐν μέσῳ δὲ τῶν δύο περιβόλων στρατοπεδευσάμενοι καρὸς τὸ ἔτερον τεῖχος προσέβαλλον. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ὁμοία ἢ πρόσμιξις σφισιν ἐγίγνετο· ἀναχωρήσαντες γὰρ ἐς ἐκεῖνο πάντες ῥῆον, ἅτε καὶ ἐκ βραχυτέρας τῆς τοῦ κύκλου περιβολῆς, ἡμύ-  
 3 νοντο. ὁ οὖν Τίτος κήρυγμα αὐθις, ἄδειαν αὐτοῖς διδοῦς, ἐποιήσατο. ἐκεῖνοί τε οὖν καὶ ὡς ἐκαρτέρουν, καὶ οἱ ἀλισκόμενοι οἳ τε αὐτομολούντες σφῶν τὸ ὕδωρ τῶν Ῥωμαίων λαυθανόντως ἔφθειρον, καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων οὓς που μόνους ἀπολάβοιεν ἔσφαζον. ὁ δὲ Τίτος οὐκέτ' οὐδένα  
 4 αὐτῶν ἐδέχετο. κὰν τούτῳ καὶ τῶν Ῥωμαίων τινὲς ἀδημονήσαντες οἷα ἐν χρονίῳ πολιορκίᾳ, καὶ προσυποτοπήσαντες ὅπερ ἐθρυλείτο, ἀπόρθητον ὄντως τὴν πόλιν εἶναι, μετέστησαν· καὶ αὐτοὺς ἐκεῖνοι, καίπερ σπαινίζοντες τῆς τροφῆς, περιεῖπον ἐς ἐπίδειξιν τοῦ καὶ αὐτοὶ αὐτομόλους ἔχειν.

their supply was of poor quality and had to be A.D. 70 brought from a distance. The Jews found in their underground passages a source of strength; for they had these tunnels dug from inside the city and extending out under the walls to distant points in the country, and going out through them, they would attack the Romans' water-carriers and harass any scattered detachments. But Titus stopped up all these passages.

In the course of these operations many on both sides were wounded and killed. Titus himself was struck on the left shoulder by a stone, and as a result of this accident that arm was always weaker. In time, however, the Romans scaled the outside wall, and then, pitching their camp between this and the second circuit, proceeded to assault the latter. But here they found the conditions of fighting different; for now that all the besieged had retired behind the second wall, its defence proved an easier matter because its circuit was shorter. Titus therefore once more made a proclamation offering them immunity. But even then they held out, and those of them that were taken captive or deserted kept secretly destroying the Romans' water supply and slaying any troops that they could isolate and cut off from the rest; hence Titus would no longer receive any Jewish deserters. Meanwhile some of the Romans, too, becoming disheartened, as often happens in a protracted siege, and suspecting, furthermore, that the city was really impregnable, as was commonly reported, went over to the other side. The Jews, even though they were short of food, treated these recruits kindly, in order to be able to show that there were deserters to their side also.

6 Διακοπέντος δὲ τοῦ τείχους μηχαναῖς κατὰ μὲν  
 τοῦτο οὐδ' ὡς ἐάλωσαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ πολλοὺς  
 ἐσβιαζομένους ἀπέκτειναν· ἐμπρήσαντες δὲ τινα  
 τῶν ἐγγύς οἰκοδομημάτων ὡς καὶ ἐκ τούτου τοὺς  
 Ῥωμαίους περαιτέρω, κὰν τοῦ κύκλου κρατήσωσι,  
 προελθεῖν κωλύουσιν, τό τε τείχος ἐλυμήναντο  
 καὶ τὸν περίβολον τὸν περὶ τὸ τεμένισμα ἄκοντες  
 συγκατέφλεξαν, καὶ ἀνεόχθη ἡ ἔσοδος ἢ ἐπὶ τὸν  
 2 νεῶν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις. οὐ μὴν καὶ παραχρῆμα διὰ  
 τὸ δεισιδαιμονῆσαι ἐσέδραμον, ἀλλ' ἔ ἐ ποτε,  
 τοῦ Τίτου σφᾶς καταναγκάσαντος, εἴσω προε-  
 χώρησαν. καὶ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι πολὺ προ-  
 θυμότερον, ὥσπερ τι ἔρμαιον τὸ πρὸς τε τῷ ναῷ  
 καὶ ὑπὲρ αὐτοῦ μαχόμενοι πεσεῖν εὐρηκότες,  
 ἡμύνοντο, ὁ μὲν δῆμος κάτω ἐν τῷ προνάῳ, οἱ δὲ  
 βουλευταὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀναβασμοῖς, οἳ θ' ἱερῆς ἐν αὐτῷ  
 3 τῷ μεγάρῳ τεταγμένοι. καὶ οὐ πρότερόν γε  
 ἐνίκηθησαν, καίπερ ὀλίγοι πρὸς πολλῷ πλείους  
 μαχόμενοι, πρὶν ὑποπρησθῆναι τι τοῦ νεώ· τότε  
 γὰρ ἐθελοῦσιοι οἱ μὲν ξίφεσὶ σφας τοῖς τῶν  
 Ῥωμαίων περιέπειρον, οἱ δὲ ἀλλήλους ἐφόνεον,  
 ἄλλοι ἑαυτοὺς κατεχρῶντο, οἱ δὲ ἐς τὸ πῦρ  
 ἐσεπήδων. καὶ ἐδόκει πᾶσι μὲν, μάλιστα δὲ  
 ἐκείνοις, οὐχ ὅτι ὄλεθρος ἀλλὰ καὶ νίκη καὶ  
 σωτηρία εὐδαιμονία τε εἶναι, ὅτι τῷ ναῷ συναπ-  
 7 ὥλλυντο.<sup>1</sup> ἐάλωσαν δ' οὖν καὶ ὡς ἄλλοι τε καὶ

<sup>1</sup> συναπώλλυντο ABM (οἰν over υν M), συναπάλοντο VC.

Though a breach was made in the wall by means A.D. 70  
 of engines, nevertheless, the capture of the place  
 did not immediately follow even then. On the  
 contrary, the defenders killed great numbers that  
 tried to crowd through the opening, and they also  
 set fire to some of the buildings near by, hoping  
 thus to check the further progress of the Romans,  
 even though they should gain possession of the  
 wall. In this way they not only damaged the wall  
 but at the same time unintentionally burned down  
 the barrier around the sacred precinct, so that the  
 entrance to the temple was now laid open to the  
 Romans. Nevertheless, the soldiers because of their  
 superstition did not immediately rush in; but at  
 last, under compulsion from Titus, they made their  
 way inside. Then the Jews defended themselves  
 much more vigorously than before, as if they had  
 discovered a piece of rare good fortune in being  
 able to fight near the temple and fall in its  
 defence. The populace was stationed below in the  
 court, the senators<sup>1</sup> on the steps, and the priests  
 in the sanctuary itself. And though they were but  
 a handful fighting against a far superior force, they  
 were not conquered until a part of the temple  
 was set on fire. Then they met death willingly, some  
 throwing themselves on the swords of the Romans,  
 some slaying one another, others taking their own  
 lives, and still others leaping into the flames. And  
 it seemed to everybody, and especially to them, that  
 so far from being destruction, it was victory and  
 salvation and happiness to them that they perished  
 along with the temple. Yet even under these  
 conditions many captives were taken, among them

<sup>1</sup> i.e. the members of the Sanhedrin.

ὁ Βαργιορᾶς<sup>1</sup> ὁ ἄρχων αὐτῶν· καὶ μόνος γε οὗτος ἐν τοῖς ἐπινικίοις ἐκολάσθη.

2 Οὕτω μὲν τὰ Ἱεροσόλυμα ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ τοῦ Κρόνου ἡμέρα, ἣν μάλιστα ἔτι καὶ νῦν Ἰουδαῖοι σέβουσιν, ἐξώλετο. καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνου δίδραχμον ἐτάχθη τοὺς τὰ πάτρια αὐτῶν ἔθνη περιστέλλοντας τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ Διὶ κατ' ἔτος ἀποφέρειν. καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος ὄνομα ἀμφοτέροι ἐλάβον, τὸ δὲ δὴ τοῦ Ἰουδαϊκοῦ οὐδέτερος ἔσχε· καίτοι τὰ τε ἄλλα αὐτοῖς, ὅσα ἐπὶ ἰλικαῦτη νίκη εἰκὸς ἦν, καὶ ἀψίδες τροπαιοφόροι ἐψηφίσθησαν.—Exc. U<sup>g</sup> 41 (pp. 396–399), Xiph. 205, 2–13 R. St.

8 Τοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐσελθόντος ὁ Νεῖλος παλαιστῆ πλέον παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκὸς ἐν μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ ἐπελάγισεν· ὅπερ οὐπώποτε πλὴν ἅπαξ γεγονέναι ἐλέγετο. καὶ Οὐεσπασιανὸς δὲ αὐτὸς τυφλὸν τέτινα καὶ ἕτερον οὐκ ἀρτίχειρα,<sup>2</sup> προσελθόντας οἱ ἐξ ὄψεως ὀνειράτων, τοῦ μὲν τὴν χεῖρα πατήσας τοῦ δὲ τοῖν 2 ὀφθαλμοῦν προσπτύσας,<sup>3</sup> ὑγιεῖς ἀπέφηνε. τὸ μὲν θεῖον τούτοις αὐτὸν ἐσέμνυνεν, οὐ μέντοι καὶ οἱ Ἀλεξανδρεῖς ἔχαιρον αὐτῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ ἤχθοντο, ὥστε μὴ μόνον ἰδίᾳ ἀλλὰ καὶ δημοσίᾳ καὶ σκώπτειν αὐτὸν καὶ λοιδορεῖν. προσδοκῆσαντες γὰρ μέγα τι παρ' αὐτοῦ λήψεσθαι, ὅτι πρῶτον αὐτὸν αὐτοκράτορα ἐπεποιήκεσαν, οὐ μόνον οὐδὲν εὗροντο ἀλλὰ καὶ προσεπράσσουντο 3 χρήματα. πολλὰ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλως παρ'

Bargiora,<sup>1</sup> their leader; and he was the only one A.D. 70 to be executed in connexion with the triumphal celebration.

Thus was Jerusalem destroyed on the very day of Saturn, the day which even now the Jews reverence most. From that time forth it was ordered that the Jews who continued to observe their ancestral customs should pay an annual tribute of two denarii to Jupiter Capitolinus. In consequence of this success both generals received the title of *imperator*, but neither got that of *Judaicus*, although all the other honours that were fitting on the occasion of so magnificent a victory, including triumphal arches, were voted to them.

Following Vespasian's entry into Alexandria the Nile overflowed, having in one day risen a palm higher than usual; such an occurrence, it was said, had taken place only once before. Vespasian himself healed two persons, one having a withered hand, the other being blind, who had come to him because of a vision seen in dreams; he cured the one by stepping on his hand and the other by spitting upon his eyes. Yet, though Heaven was thus magnifying him, the Alexandrians, far from delighting in his presence, detested him so heartily that they were for ever mocking and reviling him. For they had expected to receive from him some great reward because they had been the first to make him emperor, but instead of securing anything they had additional contributions levied upon them. In the first place, he collected large

<sup>1</sup> Simon Bar Giora.

<sup>1</sup> Βαργιορᾶς Reim., καρπορᾶς V, βαρπορᾶς C, βασπόρης ABM.

<sup>2</sup> ἀρτίχειρα C (?), ἀντίχειρα V.

<sup>3</sup> προσπτύσας R. Steph., πηλὸν προσπτύσας VC.

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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