

BOOK XLVIII

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ ὀγδόῳ τῶν Δίωτος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Φουλουίᾳ καὶ Λουκίῳ Ἀντωνίῳ ἐπολέμησεν.
 β. Ὡς Σέξτος Πομπήιος Σικελίαν κατέσχευε.
 γ. Ὡς Πάρθοι τὰ μέχρι τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου κατέσχευον.
 δ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ καὶ Ἀντώνιος πρὸς Σέξτον συνέθεντο.
 ε. Ὡς Πούπλιος Οὐεντίδιος¹ Πάρθους ἐνίκησε καὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐκτήσατο.
 ς. Ὡς Καῖσαρ Σέξτῳ πολεμῆν² ἤρξατο.
 η. Περὶ Βαιῶν.

Χρόνου πλήθος ἔτη πέντε, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἷδε ἐγένοντο

- Α. Ἀντώνιος Μ. υἱ. Πιέτας
 Π. Σερούλιος Π. υἱ. Ἰσαυρικὸς³ τὸ β' ἕπ.⁴
 Γν. Δομίτιος Μ. υἱ. Καλουίνος⁵ τὸ β' ἕπ.
 Γ. Ἀσίνιος Γν.⁶ υἱ. Πωλίῳ
 Α. Μάρκιος Α. υἱ. Κησωρίνος ἕπ.
 Γ. Καλουίσιος Γ. υἱ. Σαβίνος
 Ἀππίος Κλαύδιος⁷ Γ. υἱ. Πούλχρος ἕπ.
 Γ. Νωρβανὸς⁸ Γ. υἱ. Φλάκκος
 Μ. Οὐιψάνιος Α. υἱ. Ἀγρίππας ἕπ.⁹
 Α. Κανίνιος Α. υἱ. Γάλλος

Ὁ μὲν οὖν Βρούτος ὃ τε Κάσσιος οὕτως ἀπό-
 λοντο, τοῖς ξίφεσιν οἷς τὸν Καῖσαρα ἀπεχρήσαντο
 σφαγέυτες· οἳ τε ἄλλοι οἱ τῆς ἐπ' αὐτὸν ἐπι-
 βουλῆς μετασχόντες, οἱ μὲν πρότερον, οἱ δὲ τότε,

- ¹ Οὐεντίδιος R. Steph., οὐεντούδιος LM.
² πολεμῆν Bs., πολεμήσειν LM.
³ Ἰσαυρικὸς R. Steph., σαυρικὸς LM.
⁴ τὸ β' ἕπ. Bs., ἕπατος τὸ β' LM.
⁵ Καλουίνος H. Steph., καλουήνος LM.

BOOK XLVIII

The following is contained in the Forty-eighth of Dio's *Rome* :—

- How Caesar contended with Fulvia and Lucius Antonius (chaps. 1–15).
 How Sextus Pompey occupied Sicily (chaps. 16–20).
 How the Parthians occupied the country up to the Hellespont (chaps. 24–26).
 How Caesar and Antony reached an agreement with Sextus (chaps. 27–31, 36–38).
 How Publius Ventidius conquered the Parthians and acquired Asia (chaps. 39–41).
 How Caesar began to make war upon Sextus (chaps. 45–49).
 About Baiae (chaps. 50–51).

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

- B.C.
 41 L. Antonius M. F. Pietas, P. Servilius P. F. Isauricus (II).
 40 Cn. Domitius M. F. Calvinus (II), C. Asinius Cn. F. Pollio.
 39 L. Marcus L. F. Censorinus, C. Calvisius C. F. Sabinus.
 38 Appius Claudius C. F. Pulcher, C. Norbanus C. F. Flaccus.
 37 M. Vipsanius L. F. Agrippa, L. Caninius L. F. Gallus.

Thus Brutus and Cassius perished, slain by the swords with which they had murdered Caesar; and also the others who had shared in the plot against him were all, except a very few, destroyed, some B.C. 42

- ⁶ LM omit from Γν. υἱ. to Γ. Καλουίσιος. Thorbecke supplied Γν. υἱ., Xyl. Πωλίῳ (Πολλίῳ), Α. Μάρκιος, and Γ. Καλουίσιος, Bs. Α. υἱ. Κησωρίνος. ⁷ Κλαύδιος Xyl., κλ LM.
⁸ Γ. Νωρβανὸς Xyl., γ' μ' ὠρβανὸς LM.
⁹ ἕπ. supplied by Bs.

οἱ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα, πλὴν πάντων ὀλίγων, ἐφθάρησαν, ὡς που τό τε δίκαιον ἔφερε καὶ τὸ δαιμόνιον ἦγεν ἄνδρα αὐτοὺς εὐεργέτην σφῶν,¹ ἔς τοσοῦτον καὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς καὶ τῆς τύχης προχωρήσαντα, ἀποκτείναντας παθεῖν. ὁ δὲ δὴ Καῖσαρ καὶ ὁ Ἀντώνιος τοῦ μὲν Λεπίδου παραχρήμα, ἅτε μὴ συνικήσαντός σφισιν, ἐπλεονέκτησαν, ἔμελλον δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλους οὐκ ἐς μακρὰν τρέψεσθαι· χαλεπὸν γὰρ ἄνδρας τρεῖς ἢ καὶ δύο ὁμοτίμους, ἐγκρατεῖς τηλικούτων ἐκ πολέμου πραγμάτων γενομένους, ὁμοιοῦσαι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ὅσα τέως ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν ἀνθισταμένων σφίσι καταλύσει συμφρονήσαντες κατέπραξαν, ταῦτα τότε ἄθλα τῆς πρὸς ἀλλήλους φιλοτιμίας ἤρξαντο ποιεῖσθαι. τὴν τε γὰρ ἀρχὴν αὐτίκα ἀνεδάσαντο, καὶ Καῖσαρι μὲν ἦ τε Ἰβηρία καὶ ἡ Νουμιδία, Ἀντωνίῳ δὲ ἦ τε Γαλατία καὶ ἡ Ἀφρικὴ ἐγένετο· καὶ συνέθεντο ὥστ', ἂν τινα ἀγανάκτησιν ὁ Λέπιδος ἐπὶ τούτῳ ποιήσῃται, τῆς Ἀφρικῆς αὐτῷ ἐκστήναι. ταῦτα δὲ δὴ μόνα διέλαχον, ὅτι Σαρδῶ μὲν καὶ Σικελίαν ὁ Σέξτος ἔτι κατεῖχε, τὰ δ' ἄλλα τὰ ἔξω τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐν παραχῇ ἔτι ἦν. ἐκείνης γὰρ δὴ περί οὐδὲν δέομαι λέγειν ὅτι ἐξ αίρετος αἰεὶ ποτε ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις ἔμενον· οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ὡς περὶ αὐτῆς ποτε, ἀλλ' ὡς ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς ἀγωνιζόμενοι τοὺς λόγους ἐποιοῦντο. ἐν κοινῷ οὖν ταῦτα ἀφέντες, Ἀντώνιος μὲν τὴν τε κατάστασιν τῶν ἀντιπολεμῶντων σφίσι καὶ τὴν ἀργυρολογίαν τὴν ἐς τὰ χρήματα τὰ² τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπαγγελθέντα ἀνεδέξατο, Καῖσαρ δὲ τὸν τε Λέπιδον, ἂν τι παρα-

¹ σφῶν R. Steph., ἐφῶν LM.

² τὰ supplied by Rk.

before this, some at this time, and some subsequently. For justice and the Divine Will seem to have led to suffer death themselves men who had killed their benefactor, one who had attained such eminence in both virtue and good fortune. As for Caesar and Antony, on the other hand, they secured an advantage over Lepidus for the moment, because he had not shared the victory with them; yet they were destined ere long to turn against each other. For it is a difficult matter for three men, or even two, who are equal in rank and as a result of war have gained control over such vast interests, to be of one accord. Hence, whatever they for a time had gained while acting in harmony for the purpose of overthrowing their adversaries, all this they now began to set up as prizes to be won by rivalry with each other. Thus, they immediately redistributed the empire, so that Spain and Numidia fell to Caesar, Gaul and Africa to Antony; and they further agreed that, in case Lepidus showed any vexation at this, they should give up Africa to him. This was all they allotted between them, since Sextus was still occupying Sardinia and Sicily, and the other regions outside of Italy were still in a state of turmoil. About Italy itself I need say nothing, of course, as it was always excluded from such allotments; for they never even talked as if they were struggling to obtain it, but as if they were defending it. So they left Italy and the places held by Sextus to be common property, and Antony undertook to reduce those who had fought against them and to collect the money necessary to pay what had been promised to the soldiers; and Caesar undertook to curtail the power of Lepidus, in case he should make any hostile move, to conduct

κινῆ, κολοῦσαι,¹ καὶ τῷ Σέξτω προσπολεμῆσαι,
 3 τὴν τε χώραν ἣν τοῖς συστρατενομένοις σφίσιν
 ὑπέσχηντο κατανεῖμαι τοῖς ἔξω τῆς ἡλικίας αὐτῶν
 οὔσιν, οὓς καὶ εὐθύς διήκαν. καὶ προσέτι οὗτος
 μὲν δύο τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ στρατόπεδα τῶν συνόντων
 οἱ συνέπεμψεν, ἐκείνος δὲ ἕτερα ἐκ τῶν ἐν τῇ
 Ἰταλίᾳ τότε ὄντων ἴσα ἀντιδώσειν αὐτῷ ἐπηγ-
 4 γείλατο. ταῦθ' οὕτω² κατὰ μόνας συνθέμενοι
 καὶ γράψαντες καὶ κατασημνημένοι, τὰ τε γραμ-
 ματεῖα ἀλλήλοις ἀντέδωσαν, ἵν', ἂν τι παραβαθῆ,³
 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐλεγχθῆ, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο Ἀντώνιος μὲν
 ἐς τὴν Ἀσίαν Καῖσαρ δὲ ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἀφωρ-
 μίθη.
 3 Καὶ αὐτὸν ἡ νόσος ἐν τε τῇ πορείᾳ καὶ ἐν τῷ
 πλῶ ἰσχυρῶς ἐπίσεν, ὥστε καὶ θανάτου δόξαν
 τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ παρασχεῖν. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ὑπὸ
 τῆς ἀρρωστίας τοσοῦτον ὅσον ἐπὶ παρασκευῇ
 κακοῦ τινος χρονίζειν αὐτὸν ἐνόμιζον, κακὸν τούτου
 πάνθ' ὅσα ἐνεδέχεται σφας παθεῖν ὑπετόπουν.
 2 καίτοι ἄλλα τε ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ πολλὰ αὐτοῖς ἐψηφί-
 σαντο, ἅπερ που καὶ τοῖς ἐτέροις ἂν, εἰ ἐκεκρα-
 τήκεσαν, ἐδέδοτο (ἐν γὰρ δὴ τοῖς τοιοῦτοις τό τε
 ἀπολωλὸς πάντες αἰεὶ κατατρέχουσι καὶ τὸ κρα-
 τῆσαν τιμῶσι), καὶ δὴ καὶ ἱερομηνίας ἐν ἅπαντι
 ὡς εἰπεῖν τῷ ἔτει καὶ ἄκοντες ἄγειν ἐγνώσαν
 τοῦτο γὰρ σφίσιν ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐπὶ τῇ τῶν σφαγέων
 3 τιμωρίᾳ ἀντικρυς ποιῆσαι ἐκέλευσε. χρονίζοντος
 δ' οὖν αὐτοῦ λόγοι τε παντοδαποὶ ἐθρυλοῦντο καὶ
 παθήματα ἀπ' αὐτῶν παντοῖα συνέβαινε. τὰ τε
 γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ οἱ μὲν ὡς τέθνηκε διεθρόουν, καὶ

¹ κολοῦσαι LM, κωλύσαι Xiph. Zon. (κωλύων).

² οὕτω M, οὕτως L. ³ παραβαθῆ St., παραβανθῆ LM.

the war against Sextus, and to assign to those of B.C. 42
 their troops who had passed the age-limit the land
 which they had promised them; and these they
 forthwith discharged. Furthermore, he sent with
 Antony two legions of his followers, and Antony
 promised to give him in return an equal number of
 those stationed at the time in Italy. After making
 these agreements by themselves, putting them in
 writing, and sealing them, they exchanged copies
 of the documents, to the end that, if any trans-
 gression were committed, it might be proved by
 these records. Thereupon Antony set out for Asia
 and Caesar for Italy.

Caesar was so prostrated by his sickness on the
 journey and during the voyage as to cause even
 the people in Rome to look for his death. They did
 not believe, however, that he was lingering so much
 by reason of ill health as because he was devising
 some mischief, and consequently they expected to
 suffer every possible injury. Yet they not only voted
 to the conquerors many honours for their victory,
 such as would have been given, of course, to their
 opponents, had they conquered (for on such occasions
 everybody always spurns the loser and honours the
 victor), but they also decided, though against their
 will, to celebrate a thanksgiving during practically
 the entire year; for Caesar ordered them outright to
 do this in recognition of the vengeance taken upon
 the assassins. During this delay of Caesar's all sorts
 of stories were current and all sorts of feelings re-
 sulted from them. For example, some spread a
 report that he was dead and caused pleasure to many

ἡδονὴν πολλοῖς ἐνέβαλλον, οἱ δὲ ὡς κακόν τι
 4 βουλεύοιτο, καὶ φόβον συγχροῖς ἐνεποίουν. καὶ
 διὰ τοῦτο οἱ μὲν τὰ σφέτερα συνέκρυπτον καὶ
 ἑαυτοὺς ἐν φυλακῇ ἐποιούντο, οἱ δὲ ὅπη ποτὲ
 ἀποδράσοιτο διεσκόπουν. ἄλλοι, καὶ οἳ γε πλεί-
 ους, οὐδὲ ἐπινοησαί τι ὑπὸ τοῦ σφοδροῦ δέους
 δυνάμενοι, παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς καὶ πάντως ἀπο-
 5 λύμενοι. βραχὺ τέ τι καὶ κομιδῇ σμικρὸν τὸ
 θαρσοῦν ἦν· ἐκ γὰρ δὴ τῆς πρόσθεν πολλῆς καὶ
 ποικίλης καὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ τῶν χρημάτων
 φθορᾶς οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐχὶ καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων καὶ τῶν
 χειρόνων, ἅτε καὶ παντελῶς κεκρατημένοι, προσε-
 6 δέχοντο. ὅθεν περ καὶ ὁ Καίσαρ φοβηθεὶς μὴ τι
 ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ Λεπίδου παρόντος νεοχμώσω-
 σιν, ἐπέστειλε τῇ γερουσίᾳ θαρσεῖν τε αὐτῇ
 παραινῶν, καὶ προσυπισχρούμενος πάντα καὶ
 πρῶως καὶ φιλανθρώπως κατὰ τὸν πατέρα¹ ποιή-
 σειν.

4 Τότε μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐγένετο, τῷ δὲ ἐχομένῳ ἔπει
 ὀνόματι μὲν ὅ τε Σερούλιος ὁ Πούπλιος καὶ ὁ
 Ἀντώνιος ὁ Λούκιος, ἔργῳ δὲ οὗτός τε καὶ ἡ
 Φουλουῖα ὑπάτευσαν· τοῦ τε γὰρ Καίσαρος πεν-
 θερὰ καὶ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου γυνὴ οὔσα τὸν τε Λέπιδον
 ὑπὸ νοθείας παρ' οὐδὲν ἤγε καὶ αὐτῇ τὰ πρά-
 γματα διεχειρίζεν, ὥστε μήτε τὴν βουλὴν μήτε τὸν
 δῆμον ἄλλο τι παρὰ τὸ ἐκεῖνη δοκοῦν χρηματίζεν.
 2 τοῦ γοῦν Λουκίου αὐτοῦ σπουδάζοντος ἐπινικί-
 ατινων ἐν ταῖς Ἀλπεσιν οἰκούντων, ὡς καὶ νικη-
 σαντός σφας, πέμψαι, τέως μὲν ἡ Φουλουῖα ἀντέ-
 λεγεν, οὐδεὶς οἱ συνεχώρησεν, ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνη θερα-
 3 πευθεῖσα ἐπέτρεψε, πάντες ἐψηφίσαντο, ὥστε τῷ

¹ τὸν πατέρα Rk., τὸν παρόντα LM, τὰ παρόντα Xyl.

people; others said he was planning some evil and
 filled numerous persons with fear. Therefore some
 proceeded to hide their property and to protect them-
 selves, and others considered in what way they might
 possibly make their escape. Others, and they were
 the majority, being unable even to devise a plan by
 reason of their excessive fear, prepared to meet a
 certain doom. The courageous element was insignifi-
 cant and exceedingly small; for in the light of the
 former great and manifold destruction of both lives
 and property they expected that anything whatever
 of a like character or worse might happen, inasmuch
 as they now had been utterly vanquished. Therefore
 Caesar, fearing that they might begin a revolt,
 especially since Lepidus was there, forwarded a
 letter to the senate urging its members to be of good
 cheer, and promising, further, that he would do
 everything in a mild and humane way, after the
 manner of his father.

This was what took place then. The following
 year Publius Servilius and Lucius Antonius nominally
 became consuls, but in reality it was Antonius and
 Fulvia. She, the mother-in-law of Caesar and wife
 of Antony, had no respect for Lepidus because of his
 slothfulness, and managed affairs herself, so that
 neither the senate nor the people transacted any
 business contrary to her pleasure. At any rate,
 when Lucius urged that he be allowed to celebrate a
 triumph over certain peoples dwelling in the Alps,
 on the ground that he had conquered them, Fulvia
 for a time opposed him and no one was for granting
 it, but when her favour was courted and she gave
 permission, they voted for the measure unanimously;

μὲν λόγῳ τὸν Ἀυτώνιον καθ' ὄνπερ κεκρατηκένας
 ἔλεγεν (οὔτε γὰρ ἔπραξέ τι νικητηρίων ἄξιον,
 οὐθ' ὅλως ἡγεμονίαν ἐν τοῖς χωρίοις ἐκείνοις ἔσχε),
 τῇ δ' ἀληθείᾳ τὴν Φουλουίαν . . .¹ καὶ πομπεύσαι.
 4 πολὺ γοῦν πλείον ἐκείνου, ἅτε καὶ ἀλη-
 τῆς τῶν νικητηρίων πέμψεως μείζον τοῦ διορτάσαι
 αὐτὰ παρ' ἑτέρου λαβόντα ἦν. πλὴν γε ὅτι τὴν
 τε σκευὴν τὴν ἐπινίκιον ὁ Λούκιος ἐνεδύσατο καὶ
 τοῦ ἄρματος ἐπέβη, τά τε ἄλλα τὰ καθήκοντα
 ἐπὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἔπραξεν, αὐτῇ² ἢ Φουλουία
 τὴν πανήγυριν, ὑπηρέτῃ ἐκείνῳ χρωμένη, ποιεῖν
 5 ἔδοξεν. ἤχθη δὲ ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ ἔτους ἡμέρα.
 καὶ ἐπὶ τε τούτῳ ὁ Λούκιος ἐξ ἴσου τῷ Μαρίῳ
 ἐσεμνύετο, ὅτι ἐν τῇ νομηνίᾳ αὐτῆν, ἐν ᾗ ὑπα-
 τεύειν ἤρξατο, ἐπετέλεσε· καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὑπὲρ
 ἐκείνου ἠγάλλετο, λέγων αὐτὸς μὲν ἐθελουτῆς τά
 τε τῆς πομπῆς κοσμήματα ἀποτεθεῖσθαι καὶ τὴν
 βουλὴν ἐν τῇ ἀγοραίῳ στολῇ ἠθροικένας, τὸν δὲ
 6 δὴ Μάριον ἄκοντα αὐτὰ πεποικένας. προσε-
 τίθει τε ὅτι ἐκείνῳ μὲν ἢ τις ἢ οὐδεὶς στέφανος
 ἐδόθη, αὐτὸς δὲ ἄλλους τε καὶ παρὰ τοῦ δήμου
 κατὰ φυλὴν, ὃ μηδενὶ τῶν προτέρων ἐγεγόνει, διὰ
 τε τὴν Φουλουίαν καὶ διὰ τὰ χρήματα ἃ λάθρα
 τισὶν ἀνάλωσεν, ἔλαβεν.
 5 Ἐν δ' οὖν τῷ ἔτει τούτῳ ἕς τε τὴν Ῥώμην ὁ
 Καῖσαρ ἀφίκετο, καὶ τὰ νομιζόμενα ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ
 ποιήσας πρὸς τε τὴν διοίκησιν καὶ πρὸς τὴν
 διαγωγὴν τῶν πραγμάτων ἐτράπετο. ὅ τε γὰρ

therefore, though it was nominally Antonius who B.C. 41
 . . . and celebrated a triumph over the people
 whom he claimed to have vanquished (in reality he
 had done nothing deserving a triumph and had held
 no command at all in those regions), yet it was
 actually Fulvia . . .¹ At all events, she assumed a
 far prouder bearing over the affair than he did,
 because she had a truer cause; for to give any one
 authority to hold a triumph was a greater thing
 than to celebrate one which had been received at
 another's hands. Except that Lucius donned the
 triumphal garb, mounted the chariot, and performed
 the other rites customary in such cases, it was Fulvia
 herself who seemed to be giving the spectacle, employ-
 ing him as her assistant. It took place on the first
 day of the year, and Lucius plumed himself as much as
 Marius had done on the circumstance that he held it
 on the first day of the month in which he began his
 consulship. Moreover, he exulted even more than
 Marius, claiming that he had voluntarily laid aside the
 trappings of the procession and had assembled the
 senate in his civilian dress, whereas Marius had done
 so unwillingly. And he added that scarcely a single
 crown had been given to Marius, whereas he himself
 had obtained many, and particularly from the people,
 tribe by tribe, an honour which had been conferred
 upon no former victor—in his case owing to the
 influence of Fulvia and to the money which he had
 secretly lavished upon various persons.

It was in this year that Caesar arrived in Rome;
 and after he had taken the usual steps to celebrate
 his victory, he turned his attention to the admini-
 stration and despatch of the affairs of state. Lepidus,

¹ LM here exhibit a gap of almost three lines.

² αὐτῇ Leuncl., αὐτῇ LM.

¹ See note on Greek text.

Λέπιδος, τὰ μὲν τῷ φόβῳ αὐτοῦ τὰ δὲ καὶ τῇ τῆς γνώμης ἀσθενείᾳ, οὐδὲν ἐνεωτέρισε· καὶ ὁ Λούκιος ἢ τε Φουλουία, ὡς καὶ συγγενεῖς καὶ κοινωνοὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας αὐτῷ ὄντες, ἡσύχασαν τὴν τε πρώτην.
 2 προϋόντος γὰρ δὴ τοῦ χρόνου διηρέχθησαν, οἱ μὲν ὅτι τοῦ μέρους τῆς τῶν ἀγρῶν νομῆς τοῦ τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ προσήκοντος οὐ μετέσχον, ὁ δὲ ὅτι τὰ στρατεύματα παρ' αὐτῶν οὐκ ἀντέλαβε. καὶ τούτων ἢ τε συγγένεια αὐτῶν ἢ ἐκ τῆς ἐπιγαμίας διελύθη, καὶ πρὸς πόλεμον ἐμφανῆ προήχθησαν.¹
 3 ὁ γὰρ Καῖσαρ τὴν χαλεπότητα τῆς πενθερᾶς μὴ φέρων (ἐκείνη γὰρ μᾶλλον ἢ τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ διαφέρεισθαι δοκεῖν ἐβούλετο) τὴν θυγατέρα αὐτῆς ὡς καὶ παρθένον ἔτι οὔσαν, ὃ καὶ ὄρκῳ ἐπιστώσατο, ἀπεπέμψατο, οὐκ ὀκνήσας οὔτε εἰ τοσοῦτον ἄλλως ἢ γυνὴ πεπαρθευῖσθαι παρ' αὐτῷ χρόνον νομισθείη, οὔτε πρὸς τὴν παρασκευὴν τῶν ἐσομένων εἰ ἐκ πολλοῦ δόξειεν αὐτὸ προβεβουλευκέναι.
 4 γενομένου δὲ τούτου οὐδὲν ἔτι φίλιον ἐποίουν, ἀλλ' ὁ τε Λούκιος μετὰ τῆς Φουλουίας τῶν τε πραγμάτων, ὡς καὶ ὑπὲρ τοῦ Μάρκου ταῦτα δρῶν, ἀντελαμβάνετο καὶ οὐδεὶς αὐτῷ² ὑφίετο (διὰ γὰρ τὴν πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν εὐσέβειαν καὶ ἐπι-
 5 νυμίαν ἐαυτῷ Πιέταν ἐπέθετο), καὶ ὁ Καῖσαρ τὸν μὲν Μάρκον οὐδὲν δῆθεν ἠτιάτο, μὴ καὶ ἐκπολεμώσειεν αὐτὸν τὰ ἐν³ τῇ Ἀσίᾳ ἔθνη διέποντα,⁴ ἐκείνοις δὲ δὴ καὶ ἐπεκάλει καὶ ἀντέπραττεν ὡς

¹ προήχθησαν M cod. Peir., προηρέχθησαν L.

² αὐτῷ Bk., αὐτῶν LM.

³ τὰ ἐν R. Steph., ταν LM.

⁴ διέποντα Leuncl., διέχοντα LM.

it seems, did not resort to revolutionary measures, partly because he feared Caesar and partly because he was lacking in resolution; and as for Lucius and Fulvia, they kept quiet at first, because they counted upon their kinship with Caesar and upon their being partners in his supremacy. But as time went on, they quarrelled, Lucius and Fulvia, because when the lands were apportioned they did not secure a share in the portion which belonged to Antony, and Caesar, because he did not get back from the others his troops. Hence their kinship by marriage¹ was dissolved and they were brought to open warfare. For Caesar could not endure the difficult temper of his mother-in-law, and choosing to appear to be at odds with her rather than with Antony, he sent back her daughter, with the remark that she was still a virgin, —a statement which he confirmed by an oath,—indifferent whether it should be thought that the woman had remained a virgin in his house so long a time for other reasons, or whether it should seem that he had so planned it long in advance by way of preparing for the future. After this had happened there was no longer any friendship between them, but Lucius together with Fulvia attempted to get control of affairs, pretending to be doing this on behalf of Antony, and would yield to Caesar on no point (in fact because of his devotion to his brother he took the cognomen Pietas); while Caesar on his part made no open charge against Antony, fearing to make him an enemy while he was in charge of the provinces in Asia, but he accused the other two and took measures to thwart them, on the ground that

B.C. 41

¹ Cf. xlvii. 56.

καὶ παρὰ τὴν γνώμην αὐτοῦ πάντα ποιούσι καὶ
δυναστείας ἰδίας ἐπιθυμοῦσιν.

- 6 Ἦν δὲ ἐν τῇ κληρουχίᾳ ἀμφοτέροις ἢ πλείστῃ
τῆς δυνάμεως ἐλπίς, καὶ διὰ τοῦθ' ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς
πρώτον ἀρξάμενοι διεφέροντο. ὃ τε γὰρ Καίσαρ
αὐτὸς πᾶσι τοῖς τε ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς τῷ Ἀντωνίῳ
συστρατευσαμένοις ἤθελεν αὐτὴν κατὰ τὰς συν-
θήκας τὰς μετὰ τὴν νίκην αὐτοῖς γενομένης, ὅπως
2 ἐς εὐνοϊάν σφας ὑπαγάγηται, ποιήσασθαι· καὶ
ἐκεῖνοι τὴν τε ἐπιβάλλουσαν τοῖς σφετέροις κλη-
ρουχῆσαι καὶ τὰς πόλεις αὐτοῖ ἀποικίσαι ἤξιουν,
ἵνα τὴν ἰσχὺν αὐτῶν σφετερίσωνται. καὶ γὰρ
ἐτοιμότατον ἀμφοτέροις ἐδόκει εἶναι τὰ τῶν
ἀόπλων τοῖς συμπολεμήσασιν χαρίσασθαι. ὥς
δ' οὖν¹ παρὰ τὴν δόξαν αὐτῶν πολλὴ παραχῆ
ἐγένετο καὶ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐς πόλεμον προήγετο
3 (πᾶσαν γὰρ κατ' ἀρχὰς τὴν Ἰταλίαν, πλὴν εἴ
τί τις² τῶν ἐστρατευμένων ἐν δωρεᾷς μέρει λαβὼν
ἢ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου πριάμενος εἶχε, μετὰ τε
τῆς δουλείας καὶ μετὰ τῆς ἄλλης κατασκευῆς
τοὺς δεσπότης ὁ Καίσαρ ἀφηρεῖτο καὶ ἐκεῖνοις
ἐδίδου, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τῶν κτημάτων ἀποστερού-
4 μενοι δεινῶς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἠγανάκτου), μετεβάλου-
το³ ἢ τε Φουλουία καὶ ὁ ὕπατος, πλείω δυνάμιν
ἐν τοῖς ἑτέροις τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις σχήσειν ἐλπί-
σαντες, καὶ τῶν μὲν ληφρομένων τοὺς ἀγροὺς
ἠμέλησαν, πρὸς δὲ ἐκείνους, ἅτε καὶ πλείονας
ὄντας καὶ ὀργὴν δικαίαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπεστεροῦντο
5 ποιουμένων, ἐτράποντο. κακὸν τούτου ὑπολαμ-

¹ δ' οὖν Pflugk, γοῦν LM.

² τί τις Rk., τίς τι Leuncl., τίς LM.

³ μετεβάλλοντο Bk., μετεβάλλοντο LM.

they were acting in all respects contrary to Antony's B.C. 41
desire and were aiming at their own supremacy.

Both sides placed the greatest hope of power in the allotment of land, and consequently the beginning of their quarrel was concerned with that. For Caesar wished to act by himself in distributing the territory to all those who had made the campaign with himself and Antony, according to the compact made with them after the victory, in order to win their goodwill, while Lucius and Fulvia claimed the right to assign to their troops the lands that fell to them and to colonize the cities, in order to appropriate to themselves the influence of these colonies. For it seemed to both sides to be the simplest method to give to the troops which had fought with them the possessions of the unarmed. But, contrary to their expectation, great disturbance resulted and the matter began to tend toward war. For at first Caesar proceeded to take from the possessors and to give to the veterans all Italy (except what some old campaigner might have received as a gift or bought from the government and was then holding), together with the slaves and the entire equipment of the estates; consequently the persons who were being deprived of their property were terribly enraged against him. Thereupon Fulvia and the consul changed their plan, since they hoped to gain more power in the cause of the oppressed, and consequently neglected those who were to receive the estates and turned their attention to the other class, which was more numerous and was animated by a righteous indignation at the despoliation they were suffering. Next they espoused the cause of these per-

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