

BOOK LV

Τάδε ἔνεστιν ἐν τῷ πεντηκοστῷ πέμπτῳ τῶν Δίωνος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Ὡς Δροῦσος ἀπέθανεν.
 β. Ὡς τὸ Λιουλίας τέμενος καθιερώθη.
 γ. Ὡς τὸ Ἀγρίππου πεδῖον καθιερώθη.
 δ. Ὡς τὸ διριβιτάριον¹ καθιερώθη.
 ε. Ὡς Τιβέριος ἐς Ῥόδον ἀνεχώρησεν.
 ζ. Ὡς ἡ Αὐγούστου ἀγορὰ καθιερώθη.
 η. Ὡς ὁ τοῦ Ἄρεως ναὸς ὃ ἐν αὐτῇ ἦν καθιερώθη.
 θ. Ὡς Λούκιος Καίσαρ καὶ Γάιος Καίσαρ ἀπέθανον.
 ι. Ὡς Αὐγούστος Τιβέριον ἐποιήσατο.
 κ. Ὡς Λιουία παρήνευσεν Αὐγούστῳ φιλανθρωπότερον ἄρχειν.
 λ. Περὶ τῶν στρατοπέδων καὶ ὡς οἱ τὰ στρατιωτικὰ χρήματα διοικήσαντες κατέστησαν.
 μ. Ὡς οἱ νυκτοφύλακες κατέστησαν.
 ν. Ὡς Δελμάταις καὶ Παννονίοις Τιβέριος ἐπολέμησεν.

Χρόνον πλῆθος ἔτη ἑπτακαίδεκα, ἐν οἷς ἄρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἶδε ἐγένοντο

- Νέρων Κλαύδιος Τιβ. υἱ. Δροῦσος ἕπ.
 Τ.² Κύνικτιος Τ. υἱ. Κρισπίνος
 Γ. Μάρκιος Λ. υἱ.³ Κηνησφίνος ἕπ.
 Γ. Ἀσίνιος⁴ Γ. υἱ. Γάλλος
 Τιβ. Κλαύδιος⁵ Τιβ. υἱ. Νέρων τὸ β' ἕπ.⁹
 Γν.⁶ Καλπύρσιος Γν.⁷ υἱ. Πίσων⁸
 Δέκιμος Λαίλιος Δεκίμου υἱ. Βάλβος ἕπ.
 Γ. Ἀντίστιος Γ. υἱ. Οὐέτερ

¹ διριβιτάριον Bs., δειριβιτόριον M.

² T. Bs., Τι M.

⁴ Ἀσίνιος Bs., ἀσιάνιος M.

⁶ Γν. supplied by H. Steph.

³ Δ. υἱ. supplied by Bs.

⁵ Κλαύδιος Xyl., κλ' M.

⁷ Γν. H. Steph., γ M.

BOOK LV

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

- How Drusus died (chaps. 1, 2).
 How the Precinct of Livia was dedicated (chap. 8).
 How the Campus Agrippae was dedicated (chap. 8).
 How the Diribitorium 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 a).
 How Augustus adopted Tiberius (chap. 13).
 How Livia urged Augustus to rule more mercifully (chaps. 14–21).
 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 Pannonians (chaps. 29–34).

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

B.C.

- 9 Nero Claudius Ti. F. Drusus, T. Quinctius T. F. Crispinus.
 8 C. Marcus L. F. Censorinus, C. Asinius C. F. Gallus.
 7 Ti. Claudius Ti. F. Nero (II), Cn. Calpurnius Cn. F. Piso.
 6 Decimus Laelius Decimi F. Balbus, C. Antistius C. F. Vetus.

⁸ Πίσων Borghesi, πίσων τὸ δεύτερον M.

⁹ ἕπ. supplied by Bs

Αὔγουστος τὸ ἰβ' ὑπ.
 Α.¹ Κορνῆλιος Π. υἱ. Σύλλας
 Γ. Καλουσίσιος Γ. υἱ. Σαβίνος
 Δ. Πασσιῆνος . . . υἱ. 'Ρούφος¹ ὑπ.
 Δ.² Κορνῆλιος Δ. υἱ. Δεντούλος
 Μ. Οθαλέριος Μ. υἱ. Μεσσάλας Μεσσαλίνος³ ὑπ.
 Αὔγουστος τὸ ιγ'
 Μ. Πλαύτιος Μ. υἱ. Σιλουανός ὑπ.
 Κόσσοσ Κορνῆλιος Γν. υἱ. Δεντούλος ὑπ.
 Α. Καλπούργιος Γν. υἱ. Πίσων
 Γ. Καίσαρ Αὔγουστου⁴ υἱ. ὑπ.
 Δ. Αἰμίλιος Δ. υἱ. Παῦλος
 Π. Οὐνίκιος⁵ Μ.⁶ υἱ.
 Π. 'Αλφῆνος⁷ Π. υἱ. Οὐάρος ὑπ.⁸
 Δ. Αἴλιος⁹ Δ. υἱ. Λαμίαιος¹⁰ ὑπ.
 Μ. Σερούλιος¹¹ Μ. υἱ.
 Σέξτος Αἴλιος¹² Κ. υἱ. Κάτος
 Γ. Σέντιος Γ. υἱ. Σατουρνίνος¹³ ὑπ.
 Δ. Οθαλέριος Πατίτου υἱ. Μεσσάλας Οδόλαιος¹⁴ ὑπ.¹⁵
 Γν. Κορνῆλιος Δ. υἱ. Κίνας Μάγνος
 Μ. Αἰμίλιος Δ. υἱ. Λέπιδος ὑπ.
 Δ. 'Αρρόντιος Α. υἱ.
 Αἴλ.¹⁶ Λικίνιος Αἴλ. υἱ.¹⁷ Νέρονας¹⁸ Σιλιανός¹⁹ ὑπ.²⁰
 Κ. Καικίλιος²⁰ Κ. υἱ.²¹ Μέτελλος Κρητικός
 Μ. Φούριος²² Μ.²⁴ υἱ. Κάμιλλος ὑπ.
 Σέξ. Νώνιος²⁵ Γ. υἱ.²⁶ Κώντιλιανός

Ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τε τοῦ 'Ιούλλου²⁷ Ἀντωνίου καὶ
 ἐπὶ Φαβίου Μαξίμου ὑπάτων ἐγένετο,²⁸ τῷ δὲ
 ἐχομένῳ ἔπει ὁ Δρούσος μετὰ Τίτου Κρισπίνου

¹ Δ. Κορνῆλιος . . . υἱ. 'Ρούφος supplied by Xyl. and Bs.

² Δ. supplied by R. Steph.

³ Μεσσαλίνος Mommsen, ἢ Μεσσαλίνος M.

⁴ Αὔγουστου Reim., αὔγουστος τοῦ M.

⁵ Οὐνίκιος Bs., οὐνίκιος ἢ μουνίκιος M. ⁶ M. Xyl., ν. M.

⁷ 'Αλφῆνος Bs., ἀλφῆνος ἢ ἀλφῆνος M.

⁸ Οὐάρος ὑπ. Bs., ὑπ οὔρος M.

⁹ Δ. Αἴλιος R. Steph., λαίλιος M. ¹⁰ Λαμίαιος R. Steph., ταμίαιος M.

¹¹ Σερούλιος R. Steph., σορούλιος M. ¹² Αἴλιος Bs., αἰμίλιος M.

¹³ Σατουρνίνος Leuncl., σατορνίνος M.

¹⁴ Οδόλαιος Xyl., οὐάλαιος M.

¹⁵ ὑπ. supplied by Bs. ¹⁶ Αἴλ., Bs., ἀδλος M.

B.C.

- 5 Augustus (XII), L. Cornelius P. F. Sulla.
 4 C. Calvisius C. F. Sabinus (II), L. Passienus . . . F. Rufus.
 3 L. Cornelius L. F. Lentulus, M. Valerius M. F. Messalla
 Messallinus.
 2 Augustus (XIII), M. Plautius M. F. Silvanus.
 1 Cossus Cornelius Cn. F. Lentulus, L. Calpurnius Cn. F.
 Piso.

A.D.

- 1 C. Caesar Augusti F., L. Aemilius L. F. Paulus.
 2 P. Vinicius M. F., P. Alfenus P. F. Varus.
 3 L. Aelius L. F. Lamia, M. Servilius M. F.
 4 Sextus Aelius Q. F. Catus, C. Sentius C. F. Saturninus.
 5 L. Valerius Potiti F. Messalla Volesus, Cn. Cornelius L.
 F. Cinna Magnus.
 6 M. Aemilius L. F. Lepidus, L. Arruntius L. F.
 7 A. Licinius A. F. Nerva Silianus, Q. Caecilius Q. F.
 Metellus Creticus.
 8 M. Furius M.¹ F. Camillus, Sex. Nonius C. F. Quintilianus.

THE events related happened in the consulship of B.C. 9
 Iullus 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*.

¹⁷ Αἴλ. υἱ. supplied by Bs. ¹⁸ Νέρονας R. Steph., οὔρος M.

¹⁹ Σιλιανός Bs., σιλανός M. ²⁰ Κ. Καικίλιος Xyl., κ' καίλιος M.

²¹ Κ. υἱ. supplied by Bs. ²² ὑπ. supplied by Bs.

²³ Φούριος Xyl., φούριος M.

²⁴ Instead of M. υἱ. Bs. would read Π. υἱ. See *Fasti Capitol.*

²⁵ Νώνιος H. Steph., νάννιος M.

²⁶ Α. υἱ. Leuncl., γ. υἱ. M. ²⁷ 'Ιούλλου Bs., ιουλίου M.

²⁸ The words ταῦτα . . . ἐγένετο appear at the end of liv. in VM; Bk. placed here. V breaks off at this point; cf. pref. to vol. i. p. xxv.

ὑπάτευσε, καὶ αὐτῷ σημεῖα οὐκ ἀγαθὰ συνημέχθη·
 πολλὰ μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλα καὶ χειμῶνι καὶ κεραυνοῖς,
 πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ ναοὶ ἐφθάρησαν, ὥστε καὶ τὸν τοῦ
 Διὸς τοῦ Καπιτωλίου τῶν τε συννάων αὐτοῦ κα-
 2 κωθῆναι. οὐ μόντοι καὶ ἐφρόντισέ τι αὐτῶν, ἀλλ'
 ἔς τε τὴν τῶν Χάττων ἐσέβαλε καὶ προῆλθε μέχρι
 τῆς Σουηβίας, τὴν τε ἐν ποσὶν οὐκ ἀταλαιπώρως
 χειρούμενος καὶ τοὺς προσμειγνύοντας οἱ οὐκ ἀναι-
 μωτὶ κρατῶν. κἀντεῦθεν πρὸς τε τὴν Χερουσκίδα¹
 μετέστη, καὶ τὸν Οὐίσουργον² διαβὰς ἤλασε
 3 μέχρι τοῦ Ἀλβίου, πάντα πορθῶν. ἐκείνον γάρ
 (ρεῖ δὲ ἐκ τῶν Οὐανδαλικῶν ὄρων, καὶ ἐς τὸν
 ὠκεανὸν τὸν προσάρκτιον πολλῶ μεγέθει ἐκδί-
 δωσιν) ἐπεχείρησε μὲν περαιωθῆναι, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη
 δέ, ἀλλὰ τρόπαια στήσας ἀνεχώρησε· γυνὴ γάρ
 τις μείζων ἢ κατὰ ἀνθρώπου φύσιν ἀπαντήσασα
 αὐτῷ ἔφη “ποῖ δῆτα ἐπέιγῃ, Δροῦσε ἀκόρεστε·
 οὐ πάντα σοι ταῦτα ἰδεῖν πέπρωται. ἀλλ’ ἄπιθι-
 καὶ γάρ σοι καὶ τῶν ἔργων καὶ τοῦ βίου τελευτῆ
 4 ἤδη πάρεστι.” θαυμαστὸν μὲν οὖν τό τινα φωνὴν
 παρὰ τοῦ δαιμονίου τοιαύτην τῷ γενέσθαι, οὐ
 μόντοι καὶ ἀπιστεῖν ἔχω· παραχρήμα γὰρ ἀπέβη,
 σπουδῆ τε ὑποστρέψαντος αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ
 νόσῳ τιμῆ, πρὶν ἐπὶ τὸν Ῥῆνον ἐλθεῖν, τελευτή-
 5 σαυτος. καὶ μοι τεκμηριοῖ τὸ λεχθὲν ὅτι καὶ
 λύκοι περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ὑπὸ τὸν θάνατον
 αὐτοῦ περισοστῶντες ὠρύοντο, καὶ νεανίσκοι δύο
 διὰ μέσου τοῦ ταφρεύματος διμπεύοντες ὤφθη-
 σαν, θρήνός τε τις γυναικεῖος ἠκούσθη, καὶ ἀστέ-
 ρων διαδρομαὶ ἐγένοντο.

¹ Χερουσκίδα Bk., χειρουσκίαν M.

² Οὐίσουργον Reim., οὐσίσουργον M.

and omens occurred that were anything but favour-
 able to him. Many buildings were destroyed by
 storm and by thunderbolts, among them many
 temples; even that of Jupiter Capitolinus and the
 gods worshipped with him was injured. Drusus,
 however, paid no heed to any of these things, but
 invaded the country of the Chatti 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
 Cherusci, and crossing the Visurgis, advanced as far
 as the Albis,¹ pillaging everything on his way. The
 Albis rises in the Vandalic Mountains,² 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, insatiable
 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 Riesengebirge.

- 2 Ταῦτα μὲν οὕτως ἔσχε, προπυθόμενος δ' ὁ Αὐγουστος ὅτι νοσεῖ (οὐ γὰρ ἦν πόρρω), τὸν Τιβέριον κατὰ τάχος ἔπεμψε· καὶ ὃς ἔμπνουν τε αὐτὸν κατέλαβε καὶ ἀποθανόντα ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐκόμισε, τὰ μὲν πρῶτα μέχρι τοῦ χειμαδίου τοῦ στρατοῦ διὰ τε τῶν ἑκατοντάρχων καὶ διὰ τῶν χιλιάρχων, ἐκείθεν δὲ διὰ τῶν καθ' ἑκάστην πόλιν πρώτων
- 2 βαστάσας. καὶ αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ προτεθέντος διπλοῦς ὁ ἐπιτάφιος ἐλέχθη· ὃ τε γὰρ Τιβέριος ἐνταῦθα αὐτὸν ἐπήνεσε, καὶ ὁ Αὐγουστος ἐν τῷ Φλαμινίῳ ἵπποδρόμῳ· ἐξεστράτευτο γάρ, καὶ οὐκ ἦν οἱ ὄσιον μὴ οὐ τὰ καθήκοντα ἐπὶ τοῖς κατειργασμένοις παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν εἴσω τοῦ πωμηρίου
- 3 ἔσοδον ἐπιτελέσαι. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἔς τε τὸ Ἄρειον πεδίου ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων, τῶν τε ἐς τὴν ἱππάδα ἰκριβῶς τελούντων καὶ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ γένους ὄντων, ἠνέχθη, κἀνταῦθα πυρὶ δοθεὶς ἐς τὸ τοῦ Αὐγουστού μνημεῖον κατετέθη, Γερμανικὸς τε μετὰ τῶν παίδων ἐπονομασθεὶς, καὶ τιμὰς καὶ εἰκόνων καὶ ἀψίδος κενотаφίου τε πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ Ῥήνῳ λαβών.
- 4 Ὁ δὲ δὴ Τιβέριος τῶν τε Δελματῶν καὶ τῶν Παννονίων ὑποκινησάντων τι αὐθις ζῶντος ἔτι αὐτοῦ κρατήσας, τὰ τε ἐπὶ τοῦ κέλητος ἐπινίκια ἔπεμψε, καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοὺς μὲν ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ τοὺς δ' ἄλλοθι πολλαχόθι ἐδείπνισε. κἀν τούτῳ καὶ ἡ Λιουία μετὰ τῆς Ἰουλίας τὰς γυναῖκας εἰστί-

Augustus, upon learning of Drusus' illness before 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, causing 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.¹ 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;² 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 overcome the Dalmatians and Pannonians, who had once more begun a rebellion, and he had celebrated the equestrian triumph,³ 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 *oratio*.

5 *ασε. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ ταῦτα καὶ τῷ Δρούσῳ ἡτοιμάζετο·
καὶ γε αἱ ἀνοχαὶ δεύτερον τὴν χάριν αὐτοῦ, πρὸς
τὸ τὰ νικητήρια ἐν ἐκείναις αὐτὸν ἑορτάσαι, γενή-
σεσθαι ἔμελλον. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν προαπώλετο, ἡ δὲ δὴ
Λιουία εἰκόνων τε ἐπὶ παραμυθία ἔτυχε, καὶ ἐς
6 τὰς μητέρας τὰς τρις¹ τεκούσας ἐσεγράφη. οἷς
γὰρ ἂν τὸ δαιμόνιον, εἴτ' οὖν ἀνδρῶν εἴτε γυναι-
κῶν, μὴ δῶ τσαυτάκις τεκνώσαι, τούτων τισὶν ὁ
νόμος, πρότερον μὲν διὰ τῆς βουλῆς νῦν δὲ διὰ τοῦ
αὐτοκράτορος, τὰ τῶν τρις² γεγεννηκότων δικαιώ-
ματα χαρίζειται, ὥστε σφᾶς μήτε τοῖς τῆς ἀπαι-
δίας ἐπιτιμίαις ἐνέχεσθαι καὶ τὰ τῆς πολυπαιδίας
7 ἄθλα πλὴν ὀλίγων τινῶν καρποῦσθαι. καὶ αὐτὰ
οὐκ ἄνθρωποι μόνου ἀλλὰ καὶ θεοὶ εὐρίσκονται,
ἵν' ἂν τίς τι αὐτοῖς τελευτῶν καταλίπη λαμβά-
νωσι.*

3 *Τοῦτο μὲν δὴ τοιοῦτόν ἐστιν, ὁ δ' Αὔγουστος τὰς
τε τῆς γερουσίας ἔδρας ἐν ῥηταῖς ἡμέραις γίγνεσθαι
ἐκέλευσεν (ἐπειδὴ γὰρ οὐδὲν πρότερον ἀκριβῶς
περὶ αὐτῶν ἐτέτακτο καὶ τινες διὰ τοῦτο πολλὰκις
ὑστέριζον, δύο³ βουλὰς κατὰ μῆνα κυρίας ἀπέδει-
ξεν, ὥστε ἐς αὐτὰς ἐπάναγκες, οὓς γε καὶ ὁ νόμος
2 ἐκάλει, συμφοιτᾶν· καὶ ὅπως γε μηδ' ἄλλη μηδε-
μία σκῆψις τῆς ἀπουσίας αὐτοῖς ὑπάρχη, προσέ-
ταξε μήτε δικαστήριον μήτ' ἄλλο μηδὲν τῶν προσ-
ηκόντων σφίσι ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ γίγνεσθαι),
τόν τε ἀριθμὸν τὸν ἐς τὴν κύρωσιν τῶν δογμάτων*

¹ τρις Leuncl., τε τρις M. ² τρις supplied by Xyl.

³ δύο supplied by Casaubon.

festivities were being prepared for Drusus; even B.C. 9
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 Livia 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 children¹ 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.²

So much for this matter. As to Augustus, he
ordered that the sittings 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 at-
tend,—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

¹ See liii. 13, 2 and note.

² Certain gods and goddesses (see Ulpian xxii. 6) might
legally be named as heirs, but it appears that they had to
fulfil the same conditions as the other heirs.

ἀναγκαῖον καθ' ἕκαστον εἶδος αὐτῶν, ὡς γε ἐν κεφαλαίοις εἶπεῖν, διανομοθέτησε, καὶ τὰ ζημιώματα τοῖς μὴ δι' εὐλογόν τινα αἰτίαν τῆς συνε-
 3 δρείας ἀπολειπομένοις ἐπιῆξεν. ἐπειδὴ τε πολ-
 λὰ τῶν τοιούτων ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ὑπευθύνων ἀτιμώρητα εἶθε γίγνεσθαι, κληροῦσθαι τε αὐτοὺς εἰ συχνοὶ τοῦτο ποιήσειαν, καὶ τὸν αἰεὶ πέμπτον λαχόντα ὀφλισκάνειν αὐτὰ ἐκέλευσε. τὰ τε ὀνόματα συμπάντων τῶν βουλευόντων ἐς λεύκωμα ἀναγράψας ἐξέθηκε· καὶ ἐξ ἐκείνου καὶ νῦν κατ'
 4 ἔτος τοῦτο ποιεῖται. ταῦτα μὲν ἐπὶ τῆς συμφοιτήσεως αὐτῶν ἀνάγκη ἔπραξεν· εἰ δ' οὐν ποτε ἐκ συντυχίας τινὸς μὴ συλληθεῖεν ὅσους ἢ χρεία ἐκάστοτε ἐκάλει (πλὴν γὰρ ὅτι ὁσάκις ἂν αὐτὸς ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ παρῆ, ἔν γε¹ ταῖς ἄλλαις ἡμέραις ἐς πάντα ὀλίγου τὸ τῶν ἀθροισμένων πλήθος καὶ τότε καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀκριβῶς ἐξητάζετο), ἐβουλεύοντο μὲν καὶ ἡ γε γνώμη συνεγράφετο, οὐ μέντοι καὶ τέλος τι ὡς κεκυρωμένη ἐλάμβανεν, ἀλλὰ αὐκτώριτας ἐγίγνετο, ὅπως φανερόν τὸ βού-
 5 λημα αὐτῶν ἦ. τοιούτων γάρ τι ἡ δύναμις τοῦ ὀνόματος τούτου δηλοῖ· ἐλληρίσαι γὰρ αὐτὸ καθ' ἀπαξ ἀδύνατόν ἐστι. τὸ δ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο καὶ εἰ ποτε ἐν τόπῳ τινὶ μὴ νενομισμένῳ ἢ ἡμέρᾳ μὴ καθηκούσῃ, ἢ καὶ ἔξω νομίμου παραγγέλματος, ὑπὸ σπουδῆς ἠθροίσθησαν, ἢ καὶ ἐναντιωθέντων τινῶν δημάρχων τὸ μὲν δόγμα οὐκ ἠδυνήθη γενέσθαι, τὴν δὲ δὴ γνώμην σφῶν οὐχ ὑπέμενον ἀπο-

¹ γε Rk.. τε M.

passing decrees, according to the several kinds of decrees,—to state only the chief points of the matter; and he increased the fines of those who without good excuse stayed away from the sessions. And since many such offences had regularly gone unpunished owing to the large number of those who were liable to punishment, he commanded that if many were guilty, they should draw lots and one out of every five, according as the lot should fall, should incur the fine. He had the names of all the senators entered on a tablet and posted; and this practice, originating with him, is still observed each year. Such were the measures he took to compel the attendance of the senators; but if on any occasion, as the result of some accident, fewer assembled than the occasion demanded,—and it should be explained that at every session, except when the emperor himself was present, the number of those in attendance was accurately counted, both at that time and later, for practically every matter of business,—the senators would proceed with their deliberations and their decision would be recorded, though it would not go into effect as if regularly passed, but instead, their action was what was termed *auctoritas*, the purpose of which was to make known their will. For such is the general force of this word; to translate it into Greek by a term that will always be applicable is impossible. This same custom prevailed in case they ever assembled in haste at any but the usual place, or on any but the appointed day, or without a legal summons, or if by reason of the opposition of some of the tribunes a decree could not be passed and yet they were unwilling that their opinion should remain unknown;

κρυφθῆναι, ἐνομίζετο· καὶ αὐτῇ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ ἡ κύρωσις κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἐπήγετο καὶ ἡ ἐπίκλησις ἢ τοῦ δόγματος ἐπεφέρετο. τοῦτό τε οὖν ἰσχυρῶς ἐπὶ πλείστον τοῖς πάλαι τηρηθὲν ἐξίτηλον τρόπον τινὰ ἤδη γέγονε, καὶ τὸ τῶν στρατηγῶν· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνοι ἀγανακτίσαντες ὅτι μηδεμίαν γνώμην, καίτοι τῶν δημάρχων προτετιμημένοι, ἐς τὴν βουλὴν ἐσέφερον, παρὰ μὲν τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἔλαβον αὐτὸ ποιεῖν, ὑπὸ δὲ δὴ τοῦ χρόνου ἀφηρέθησαν.

4 Ταῦτά τε οὖν καὶ τᾶλλα ἃ¹ τότε ἐνομοθέτησεν, ἕς τε τὸ συνέδριον ἐν λευκώμασι γεγραμμένα προέθηκε πρὶν χρηματίσαι τι περὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ τοῖς βουλευταῖς μεθ' ἑνὸς ἐτέρου ἐσελθοῦσιν ἀναγνῶναι ἐπέτρεψε, ὅπως ἂν τι μὴ ἀρέσῃ αὐτοῦς ἢ καὶ ἕτερόν τι βέλτιον συμβουλευσαί δύνηθῶσιν εἴπω-
2 σιν. οὕτω γὰρ πον δημοκρατικὸς ἡξίου εἶναι ὥστε τινὸς τῶν συστρατευσαμένων ποτὲ αὐτῷ συνηγορήματος παρ' αὐτοῦ δεηθέντος τὸ μὲν πρῶτον τῶν φίλων τινὰ, ὡς καὶ ἐν ἀσχολίᾳ ὦν, συνειπεῖν αὐτῷ κελεύσαι, ἔπειτ' ἐπειδὴ ἐκείνος ὀργισθεὶς ἔφη “ἐγὼ μέντοι, ὅσάκις ἐπικουρίας χρεῖαν ἔσχες, οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ ἀντ' ἐμαυτοῦ σοι ἐπεμψα, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς πανταχοῦ προεκινδύνευσά σου,” ἕς τε τὸ δικαστήριον ἐσελθεῖν καὶ συνηγορή-
3 σαι οἱ. φίλων τέ τινι δίκην φεύγοντι συνεξητάσθη, προεπικινώσας αὐτὸ τοῦτο τῇ γερουσίᾳ· καὶ ἐκείνόν τε ἔσωσε, καὶ τὸν κατηγοροῦν αὐτοῦ οὐχ ὅπως

¹ ἃ supplied by Rk.

afterwards the resolution would be ratified according B.C. 9 to established precedent and would receive the name of a decree.¹ 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 of 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 ac-

¹ It was now a *senatus consultum*, and no longer merely *senatus auctoritas*.

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