

## BOOK XLV

Τάδε ἐνεστίν ἐν τῷ τετταρακοστῷ πέμπτῳ τῶν Δίονος Ῥωμαϊκῶν

- α. Περὶ Γαίου Ὀκταυίου τοῦ μετὰ ταῦτα Αὐγούστου ἐπι-  
κληθέντος.  
β. Περὶ Σέξτου Πομπηίου τοῦ Πομπηίου υἱέος.  
γ. Ὡς Καῖσαρ καὶ Ἀντώνιος στασιάξεν ἤρξαντο.  
δ. Ὡς Κικέρων κατὰ Ἀντωνίου ἔδημηγόρησεν.

Χρόνου πλῆθος τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Γ.<sup>1</sup> Ἰουλίου Καίσαρος δικτατορίας τὸ ε' μετὰ Μ. Αἰμιλίου<sup>2</sup> Λεπίδου ἱπάρχου καὶ ὑπατείας τὸ ε' μετὰ Μ. Ἀντωνίου.<sup>3</sup>

Ἀντώνιος μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐποίει, ὁ δὲ δὴ Γαίος ὁ Ὀκταύσιος Καίσιος (οὕτω γὰρ ὁ τῆς Ἀττίας τῆς τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀδελφιδῆς<sup>3</sup> υἱὸς ὀνομάζετο) ἦν μὲν ἐξ Οὐελιτρῶν τῶν Οὐολσκίδων, ὀρφανὸς δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ὀκταυίου τοῦ πατρὸς καταλειφθεὶς ἐτράφη μὲν παρά τε τῇ μητρὶ καὶ παρά τῷ ἀνδρὶ<sup>4</sup> αὐτῆς Λουκίῳ Φιλίππῳ, αὐξηθεὶς δὲ συνδιέτριβε τῷ 2 Καίσαρι· ἄπαις τε γὰρ ἐκεῖνος ὢν καὶ μεγάλας ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἐλπίδας ἔχων ἠγάπα τε καὶ περιείπεν αὐτόν, ὡς καὶ τοῦ ὀνόματος καὶ τῆς ἐξουσίας τῆς τε μοναρχίας διάδοχον καταλείψων, ἄλλως τε καὶ

<sup>1</sup> τῆς Γ. Bs., ἔτη γ ΛΜ.

<sup>2</sup> μετὰ Μ. Ἀντωνίου H. Steph., μ' μετὰ Ἀντωνίου ΛΜ. There follows in LM the gloss: πατὴρ αὐγούστου ὀκταύσιος μήτηρ αὐτοῦ Ἀττία ἢ ἀδελφὴ καίσαρος ὡς εἶναι τὸν αὐγούστου ἀνεψιὸν

## BOOK XLV

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

About Gaius Octavius, who afterward was named Augustus (chaps. 1-9).

About Sextus, the son of Pompey (chap. 10).

How Caesar and Antony began to quarrel (chaps. 11-17).

How Cicero delivered a public speech against Antony (chaps. 18-47).

B.C.

44 Duration of time, the remainder of the fifth dictatorship of C. Julius Caesar, with M. Aemilius Lepidus as his master of the horse, and of his fifth consulship with Marcus Antonius.

So much for Antony's conduct. Now Gaius Octavius Caepias, as the son of Caesar's niece, Attia, was named, came from Velitrae in the Volscian country; after being bereft of his father Octavius he was brought up in the house of his mother and her husband, Lucius Philippus, but on attaining maturity lived with Caesar. For Caesar, being childless and basing great hopes upon him, loved and cherished him, intending to leave him as successor to his name, authority, and sovereignty. He was

B.C. 44

Ἰουλίου καίσαρος ("the father of Augustus was Octavius, his mother was Attia, sister of Caesar, so that Augustus was nephew of Julius Caesar").

<sup>3</sup> ἀδελφιδῆς Xyl., ἀδελφῆς LM Xiph. Zon.

<sup>4</sup> ἀνδρὶ Xyl., ἀδελφῷ LM Xyl.

ὅτι ἡ Ἀττία δεινῶς ἰσχυρίζετο ἐκ τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος  
 αὐτὸν κεκνηκέναι, ὅτι καταδαρθοῦσά ποτε ἐν ναφῶ  
 αὐτοῦ δράκοντί τινι μίγνυσθαι ἐνόμισε καὶ διὰ  
 3 τοῦτο τῷ ἱκνουμένῳ χρόνῳ ἔτεκε. πρὶν τε ἢ ἐς τὸ  
 φῶς ἐξιέναι, ἔδοξεν ὄναρ τὰ σπλάγχνα αὐτῆς ἐς  
 τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναφέρεσθαι καὶ ἐπὶ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν  
 ἐπεκτείνεσθαι καὶ τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτὶ καὶ ὁ Ὀκτά-  
 4 οῦσιος ἐκ τοῦ αἰδοίου αὐτῆς τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατέλλειν  
 ἐνόμισεν. ἄρτι τε ὁ παῖς ἐγεγέννητο, καὶ Νιγί-  
 διος Φίγουλος<sup>1</sup> βουλευτῆς παραχρῆμα αὐτῷ τὴν  
 αὐταρχίαν ἐμαντεύσατο· ἄριστα γὰρ τῶν<sup>2</sup> καθ'  
 ἑαυτὸν τὴν τε τοῦ πόλου διακόσμησιν καὶ τὰς  
 τῶν ἀστέρων διαφοράς, ὅσα τε καθ' ἑαυτοὺς γιγνώ-  
 5 ρήτους διατριβάς ποιούμενος ἔσχεν. οὗτος οὖν  
 τότε τὸν Ὀκτάουσιον βραδύτερον ἐς τὸ συνέδριον  
 διὰ τὸν τοῦ παιδὸς τόκον (ἔτυχε γὰρ βουλή οὕσα)  
 ἀπαντήσαντα ἀνήρετο διὰ τί ἐβράδυνε, καὶ μαθὼν  
 τὴν αἰτίαν ἀνεβόησεν ὅτι “δεσπότην ἡμῖν ἐγέν-  
 2 νησας,” καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκταραχθέντα ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ  
 διαφθεῖραι τὸ παιδίον ἐθέλησαντα ἐπέσχευ, εἰπὼν  
 ὅτι ἀδυνατὸν ἐστὶ τοιοῦτό τι αὐτὸ παθεῖν. τότε  
 2 μὲν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐλέχθη, τρεφομένου δὲ ἐν ἀργρῶ  
 αὐτοῦ ἀετὸς ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αὐτοῦ ἔξαρπάσας  
 ἄρτον ἐμετεωρίσθη καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καταπτόμενος  
 ἀπέδωκεν αὐτόν. παιδίσκου τε αὐτοῦ ὄντος καὶ  
 2 τὴν διατριβὴν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ποιούμενον, ἔδοξέ  
 ποτε ὁ Κικέρων ὄναρ ἀλύσεσί τε αὐτὸν χρυσαῖς

<sup>1</sup> Φίγουλος R. Steph., φίβουλος LM Xiph. Zon.

<sup>2</sup> τῶν Xiph., om. LM.

influenced largely by Attia's emphatic declaration B.C. 44  
 that the youth had been engendered by Apollo; for  
 while sleeping once in his temple, she said, she  
 thought she had intercourse with a serpent, and  
 it was this that caused her at the end of the allotted  
 time to bear a son. Before he came to the light of  
 day she saw in a dream her entrails lifted to the  
 heavens and spreading out over all the earth; and  
 the same night Octavius thought that the sun rose  
 from her womb. Hardly had the child been born  
 when Nigidius Figulus, a senator, straightway pro-  
 phesied for him absolute power. This man could  
 distinguish most accurately of his contemporaries  
 the order of the firmament and the differences  
 between the stars, what they accomplish when by  
 themselves and when together, by their conjunctions  
 and by their intervals, and for this reason had in-  
 curred the charge of practising some forbidden art.  
 He, then, on this occasion met Octavius, who, on  
 account of the birth of the child, was somewhat late  
 in reaching the senate-house (for there happened to  
 be a meeting of the senate that day), and upon ask-  
 ing him why he was late and learning the cause, he  
 cried out, “You have begotten a master over us.”  
 At this Octavius was alarmed and wished to destroy  
 the infant, but Nigidius restrained him, saying that  
 it was impossible for it to suffer any such fate.  
 These things were reported at that time; and while  
 the child was being brought up in the country, an  
 eagle snatched from his hands a loaf of bread and  
 after soaring aloft flew down and gave it back to  
 him. When he was now a lad and was staying in  
 Rome, Cicero dreamed that the boy had been let

ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καθιμῆσθαι καὶ  
 μάλιστα<sup>1</sup> παρὰ τοῦ Διὸς εἰληφέναι· καὶ οὐ γὰρ  
 ἠπίστατο ὅστις ἦν, περιένυχέ τε αὐτῷ τῆς ὑστε-  
 ραίας ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ, καὶ γνωρίσας αὐτὸν  
 3 διηγήσατο τοῖς παροῦσι τὴν ὄψιν. ὃ τε Κάτουλος  
 οὐδ' αὐτὸς πω<sup>2</sup> ἑορακῶς τὸν Ὀκτάουιον, ἐνόμισε  
 τοὺς παῖδας ἐν τοῖς ὕπνοις τοὺς εὐγενεῖς πάντα  
 ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ πρόσοδον πρὸς τὸν Δία πεποι-  
 ῆσθαι, καὶ ἐν αὐτῇ τὸν θεὸν εἰκόνα τινα τῆς  
 4 Ῥώμης ἐς τὸν ἐκείνου κόλπον ἐμβεβληκέναι· ἐκ-  
 πλαγεῖς δὲ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἀνήλθεν ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον  
 προσευξόμενος τῷ θεῷ, καὶ ἐκεῖ τὸν Ὀκτάουιον  
 εὐρῶν ἄλλως ἀναβεβηκότα τό τε εἶδος αὐτοῦ πρὸς  
 τὸ ἐνύπνιον προσήρμοσε καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς  
 5 ὄψεως ἐβεβαιώσατο. μερικιωθέντος δὲ μετὰ  
 τοῦτο αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐς τοὺς ἐφήβους ἐσιόντος, τὴν  
 τε ἐσθήτα τὴν ἀνδρικήν ἐνδύντος, ὁ χιτῶν περι-  
 ερράγη τε ἐκατέρωθεν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπωμίδων καὶ  
 μέχρι τῶν ποδῶν κατερρήγη. τοῦτο αὐτὸ μὲν καθ'  
 ἑαυτὸ οὐχ ὅπως τέκμαρσίν τινα ὡς καὶ ἀγαθόν  
 6 τι προσημαῖνον<sup>3</sup> ἔφερεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἠμίασε τοὺς  
 παρόντας, ὅτι ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ τοῦ ἀνδρικοῦ χιτῶνος  
 ἐνδύσει συνεβεβήκει· ἐπελθὼν δὲ τῷ Ὀκταούιῳ  
 εἰπεῖν<sup>4</sup> ὅτι “ τὸ ἀξίωμα τὸ βουλευτικὸν πᾶν ὑπὸ  
 τοὺς πόδας μου σχήσω,” ἔκβασιν πρὸς τὸ λεχθῆν  
 7 ἔλαβεν. ἐξ οὖν τούτων ὁ Καῖσαρ μεγάλα ἐπ'  
 αὐτῷ ἐπελπίσας ἔξ τε τοὺς εὐπατρίδας αὐτὸν  
 ἐσήγαγε καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἤσκει, καὶ πάνθ' ὅσα  
 προσήκει τῷ μέλλοντι καλῶς καὶ κατ' ἀξίαν

<sup>1</sup> μάλιστα Xiph., μάλιστα LM.

<sup>2</sup> πω Pflugk, πω LM Xiph.

<sup>3</sup> προσημαῖνον Reim., προσημαῖνοι LM.

<sup>4</sup> εἰπεῖν Xiph., εἶπεν LM.

down from the sky by golden chains to the Capitol B.C. 44  
 and had received a whip from Jupiter. He did not  
 know who the boy was, but meeting him the next  
 day on the Capitol itself, he recognized him and told  
 the vision to the bystanders. Catulus, who had like-  
 wise never seen Octavius, thought in his sleep that  
 all the noble boys had marched in a solemn proces-  
 sion to Jupiter on the Capitol, and in the course of  
 the ceremony the god had cast what looked like an  
 image of Rome into that boy's lap. Startled at this,  
 he went up to the Capitol to offer prayers to the  
 god, and finding there Octavius, who had gone up  
 for some reason or other, he compared his appearance  
 with the dream and convinced himself of the truth  
 of the vision. When, later, Octavius had grown up  
 and reached maturity and was putting on man's  
 dress, his tunic was rent on both sides from his  
 shoulders and fell to his feet. Now this event in  
 itself not only foreboded no good as an omen, but it  
 also distressed those who were present because it  
 had happened on the occasion of his first putting on  
 man's garb; it occurred, however, to Octavius to  
 say, "I shall have the whole senatorial dignity be-  
 neath my feet," and the outcome proved in accord-  
 ance with his words. Caesar, accordingly, founded  
 great hopes upon him as a result of all this,  
 enrolled him among the patricians, and trained  
 him for the rule, carefully educating him in all  
 the arts that should be possessed by one who was

τηλικούτο κράτος διοικήσειν ὑπάρχειν ἀκριβῶς  
 8 ἐξεπαίδευσεν· λόγοις τε γὰρ ῥητορικοῖς, οὐχ ὅτι  
 τῆ τῶν Λατίνων ἀλλὰ καὶ τῆδε τῆ γλώσση,  
 ἡσκεῖτο, καὶ ἐν ταῖς στρατείαις ἐρρωμένως ἐξε-  
 πουεῖτο, τὰ τε πολιτικά καὶ τὰ ἀρχικὰ ἰσχυρῶς  
 ἐδιδάσκετο.  
 3 Οὗτος οὖν ὁ Ὀκτάουιος ἔτυχε μὲν τότε, ὅτε  
 ὁ Καῖσαρ ἐσφάγη, ἐν τῇ Ἀπολλωνία τῆ<sup>1</sup> πρὸς  
 τῷ Ἴονίῳ ὧν κόλπῳ ἐπὶ παιδείᾳ (κατὰ γὰρ  
 τὴν στρατείαν αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐπὶ τοὺς Πάρθους ἐκείσε  
 προεπέπεμπο<sup>2</sup>), πυθόμενος δὲ τὸ συμβεβηκὸς  
 ἤλγησε μὲν ὥσπερ εἰκὸς ἦν, οὐ μὲντοι καὶ  
 νεωτερίσαι τι εὐθὺς ἐτόλμησεν· οὔτε γὰρ ὅτι  
 υἱὸς οὐθ' ὅτι κληρονόμος κατελέλειπτο ἠκηκεί<sup>3</sup>  
 2 πῶ, καὶ προσέτι καὶ ὁ δῆμος ὁμονοῶν ἐπὶ τῷ  
 2 γεγονότι ἠγγέλλετο τὴν πρώτην. περαιωθεὶς  
 δὲ ἐς τὸ Βρεντέσιον, καὶ τὰς τε διαθήκας ἅμα  
 καὶ τὴν γνώμην τοῦ δήμου τὴν δευτέραν μαθὼν,  
 οὐκέτ' ἀναβολὰς ἐποίησατο, καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι  
 καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ καὶ στρατιώτας συχνούς  
 συμπροπεμφθέντας εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τό τε ὄνομα τοῦ  
 4 Καίσαρος παραχρήμα ἀνέλαβε καὶ τοῦ κλήρου  
 αὐτὸν διεδέξατο, τῶν τε πραγμάτων εἶχετο. καὶ  
 τότε μὲν προπετῶς τέ τισι τοῦτο καὶ τολμηρῶς  
 πεποιηκέναι ἔδοξεν, ὕστερον δὲ ἐκ τε τῆς εὐτυχίας  
 καὶ ἐξ ὧν ἐπικατάρθωσε καὶ ἀνδρείας ὄνομα  
 2 προσεκτήσατο. πολλὰ γὰρ ἤδη τινὲς οὐκ ὀρθῶς  
 ἐπιχειρήσαντες δόξαν, ὅτι ἐπιτυχεῖς αὐτῶν ἐγέ-  
 νοντο, εὐβουλίας ἔσχον· καὶ ἕτεροι ἀριστά τινα

<sup>1</sup> τῆ Rk., ἔτι LM Xiph.

<sup>2</sup> προεπέπεμπο Bk., προσεπέπεμπο LM.

<sup>3</sup> ἠκηκεί πῶ Bk., ἠκηκεί Rk., ἠκηκῆτο LM.

destined to direct well and worthily so great a power. B.C. 44  
 Thus he was practised in oratory, not only in the  
 Latin language but in the Greek as well, was vigor-  
 ously trained in military service, and thoroughly  
 instructed in politics and the art of government.

Now this Octavius chanced at the time that  
 Caesar was murdered to be in Apollonia on the  
 Ionic Gulf, pursuing his education; for he had been  
 sent ahead thither in view of Caesar's intended  
 campaign against the Parthians. When he learned  
 what had happened, he was of course grieved, but  
 did not dare to begin a revolution at once; for he  
 had not yet heard that he had been made Caesar's  
 son or even his heir, and moreover the first news he  
 received was to the effect that the people were of  
 one mind in the affair. When, however, he had  
 crossed to Brundisium and had been informed about  
 Caesar's will and the people's second thought, he  
 made no delay, particularly as he had large sums of  
 money and numerous soldiers who had been sent  
 ahead under his charge, but immediately assumed the  
 name of Caesar, succeeded to his estate, and began  
 to busy himself with public affairs. At the time he  
 seemed to some to have acted recklessly and daringly  
 in this, but later, thanks to his good fortune and the  
 successes he achieved, he acquired a reputation for  
 bravery for this act. For it has often happened that  
 men who were wrong in undertaking some project  
 have gained a reputation for good judgment, because  
 they had the luck to gain their ends; while others,  
 who made the best possible choice, have been

προελόμενοι μωρίαν, ὅτι μὴ κατέτυχον αὐτῶν,  
 3 ὄφλον.<sup>1</sup> καὶ ἐκείνος σφαλερῶς μὲν καὶ ἐπικιν-  
 δύνως ἐποίησεν ὅτι τὴν τε ἡλικίαν τὴν ἄρτι ἐκ  
 παίδων ἄγων (ὀκτωκαιδεκέτης γὰρ ἦν) καὶ τὴν  
 διαδοχὴν καὶ τοῦ κλήρου καὶ τοῦ γένους καὶ  
 ἐπίφθονον καὶ ἐπαίτιον ὄρων οὖσαν, ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ  
 τοιαῦτα ὥρμησεν ἐφ' οἷς ὃ τε Καῖσαρ ἐπεφόνευτο  
 καὶ τιμωρία οὐδεμία αὐτοῦ ἐγίνετο, καὶ οὔτε  
 4 τοὺς σφαγέας οὔτε τὸν Λέπιδον τὸν τε Ἀντώνιον  
 ἔδεισεν· οὐ μέντοι καὶ κακῶς βεβουλεύσθαι  
 ἔδοξεν, ὅτι καὶ κατώρθωσε. τὸ μέντοι δαιμόνιον  
 πᾶσαν οὐχ ἄσαφῶς τὴν αὐτόθεν μέλλουσάν σφισι  
 παραχῆν ἐσεσθαι προεσήμηνεν· ἐς γὰρ τὴν Ῥώμην  
 ἐσιόντος αὐτοῦ ἴρις πάντα τὸν ἥλιον πολλὴ καὶ  
 ποικίλη περιέσχεν.  
 5 Οὕτως ὁ πρότερον μὲν<sup>2</sup> Ὀκτάουιος, τότε δὲ  
 ἤδη Καῖσαρ, μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο Αὐγουστος ἐπικληθεὶς  
 ἤγατο τῶν πραγμάτων, καὶ αὐτὰ καὶ κατέπραξε  
 καὶ κατειργάσατο παντὸς μὲν ἀνδρὸς νεανικώ-  
 τερον, παντὸς δὲ πρεσβύτου<sup>3</sup> φρονιμώτερον.  
 2 πρῶτον μὲν γάρ, ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ μόνῃ τῇ τοῦ κλήρου  
 διαδοχῇ, καὶ ἰδιωτικῶς καὶ μετ' ὀλίγων, ἀνευ  
 ὄγκου τινός, ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσήλθεν· ἔπειτ' οὗτ'<sup>4</sup>  
 ἠπέλει οὐδενὶ οὐδέν, οὔτε ἐνεδείκνυτο ὅτι ἀχθοιτό  
 τε τοῖς γεγονόσιν καὶ τιμωρίαν αὐτῶν ποιήσοιτο.  
 3 τὸν τε Ἀντώνιον οὐχ ὅσον οὐκ ἀπῆτει τι τῶν  
 χρημάτων ὧν προσηπάκει, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐθεράπευε,  
 καίτοι καὶ προπηλακιζόμενος ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ  
 ἀδικούμενος· τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα ἐκείνος καὶ λόγῳ

<sup>1</sup> ὄφλον Xyl., ωφελον LM.

<sup>2</sup> ὁ πρότερον μὲν Bk., μὲν ὁ πρότερον LM Xiph.

<sup>3</sup> πρεσβύτου Bk., πρεσβυτέρου LM, γέροντος Xiph.

<sup>4</sup> οὐτ' Bk., οὐδ' LM.

charged with folly because they were not fortunate B.C. 44  
 enough to attain their objects. He, too, acted in a  
 precarious and hazardous fashion; for he was only  
 just past boyhood, being eighteen years of age, and  
 saw that his succession to the inheritance and the  
 family was sure to provoke jealousy and censure;  
 yet he set out in pursuit of objects such as had led  
 to Caesar's murder, which had not been avenged,  
 and he feared neither the assassins nor Lepidus and  
 Antony. Nevertheless, he was not thought to have  
 planned badly, because he proved to be successful.  
 Heaven, however, indicated in no obscure manner all  
 the confusion that would result to the Romans from  
 it; for as he was entering Rome a great halo with the  
 colours of the rainbow surrounded the whole sun.

In this way he who was formerly called Octavius,  
 but already by this time Caesar, and subsequently  
 Augustus, took a hand in public affairs; and he  
 managed and dealt with them more vigorously than  
 any man in his prime, more prudently than any  
 graybeard. In the first place, he entered the city  
 as if for the sole purpose of succeeding to the in-  
 heritance, coming as a private citizen with only a  
 few attendants, without any display. Again, he did  
 not utter threats against any one nor show that he  
 was displeased at what had occurred and would take  
 vengeance for it. Indeed, so far from demanding  
 of Antony any of the money that he had previously  
 plundered, he actually paid court to him, although  
 he was insulted and wronged by him. For Antony  
 did him many injuries both in word and deed,

καὶ ἔργῳ αὐτὸν ἐκάκου, καὶ τὸν νόμον τὸν  
 φρατριατικὸν<sup>1</sup> ἐσφερόμενον, καθ' ὃν τὴν ἐσποίη-  
 σιν αὐτοῦ τὴν ἐς τὰ τοῦ Καίσαρος γενέσθαι  
 4 ἔδει, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐσπούδαζε δῆθεν ἐσνεγκεῖν, διὰ  
 δὲ δημάρχων τιῶν ἀνεβάλλετο, ὅπως, ὡς μὴδέπω  
 παῖς αὐτοῦ ἐκ τῶν νόμων ὢν, μήτε τι τῆς οὐσίας  
 πολυπραγμονοῖ καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄλλα ἀσθενέστερος  
 6 εἶη. ἐπ' οὖν τούτοις ὁ Καίσαρ ἤσχαλλε μὲν,  
 οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἀσφαλῶς παρρησιάσασθαι τι  
 δυνάμενος ἠνείχετο, μέχρις οὐ τὸ πλήθος, ὑφ'  
 οὐ τὸν πατέρα ἀξήθεντα ἠπίστατο, προσποιή-  
 2 σατο. ὀργὴν τε γὰρ αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τῷ ἐκείνου  
 θανάτῳ ἔχοντας εἰδὼς, καὶ ἑαυτὸν ὡς καὶ παῖδα  
 αὐτοῦ σπουδάσειν ἐλπίσας, τὸν τε Ἀντώνιον  
 διὰ τε τὴν ἱππαρχίαν καὶ διὰ τὴν τῶν  
 σφαγέων οὐ τιμωρίαν μισοῦντας αἰσθόμενος,  
 ἐπεχείρησε μὲν δημαρχήσαι πρὸς τε τὴν τῆς  
 3 δημαγωγίας ἀφορμὴν καὶ πρὸς τὴν ὑποδοχὴν  
 τῆς ἐξ αὐτῆς δυναστείας, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο τῆς  
 τοῦ Κίννου χώρας κενῆς οὔσης ἀντεποίησατο,  
 κωλυθεὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν περὶ τὸν Ἀντώνιον οὐχ  
 ἡσύχασεν, ἀλλὰ Τιβέριον Καννούτιον δημαρ-  
 χουῖντα ἀναπέσας ἐς τε τὸν ὄμιλον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ  
 ἐσῆχθη, πρόφασιν τὴν δωρεάν τὴν καταλειφ-  
 θέσαν ὑπὸ τοῦ Καίσαρος ποιησάμενος, καὶ δημη-  
 γορήσας ὅσα ἤρμοττε, ταύτην τε εὐθύς ἐκτίσειν  
 σφίσιν ὑπέσχετο καὶ ἄλλα αὐτοὺς<sup>2</sup> πολλὰ  
 4 προσεπήλπισε. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τὴν πανήγυριν  
 τὴν ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ Ἀφροδισίου ἐκποιήσει καταδειχ-  
 θεΐσαν, ἣν ὑποδεξάμενοί τινες ζῶντος ἔτι τοῦ

<sup>1</sup> φρατριατικὸν R. Steph., φρατρικὸν LM.

<sup>2</sup> αὐτοὺς Rk., αὐτὸ LM.

particularly when the *lex curiata* was proposed by B.C. 44  
 which the transfer of Octavius into Caesar's family  
 was to take place; Antony himself pretended to be  
 doing his best to have it passed, but through some  
 tribunes he kept securing its postponement, in order  
 that the young man, not being as yet Caesar's son  
 according to law, might not meddle with the  
 property and might be weaker in all other ways.  
 Caesar was vexed at this, but as he was unable to  
 speak his mind freely, he bore it until he had won  
 over the multitude, by whom he understood his  
 father had been raised to honour. For he knew  
 that they were angry at Caesar's death and hoped  
 they would be devoted to him as his son, and he  
 perceived that they hated Antony on account of  
 his conduct as master of the horse and also for his  
 failure to punish the assassins. Hence he under-  
 took to become tribune as a starting point for  
 popular leadership and to secure the power that  
 would result from it; and he accordingly became  
 a candidate for the place of Cinna, which was vacant.  
 Though hindered by Antony's followers, he did not  
 desist, and after using persuasion upon Tiberius  
 Cannutius, a tribune, he was by him brought before  
 the populace; and taking as his pretext the gift be-  
 queathed the people by Caesar, he addressed them in  
 appropriate words, promising that he would discharge  
 this debt at once and giving them cause to hope for  
 much besides. After this came the festival appointed  
 in honour of the completion of the temple of Venus,  
 which some, while Caesar was still alive, had promised

Καίσαρος ἐπιτελέσειν ἐν ὀλιγοῦρά, ὥσπερ που καὶ τὴν τῶν Παριλίων<sup>1</sup> ἵπποδρομίαν, ἐποιούντο, αὐτὸς ἐπὶ τῇ τοῦ πλήθους θεραπείᾳ, ὡς καὶ προσήκουσαν διὰ τὸ γένος, τοῖς οἰκείοις τέλεσι  
 5 διέθηκε. καὶ τότε μὲν οὔτε τὸν δίφρον τὸν τοῦ Καίσαρος τὸν ἐπίχρυσον οὔτε τὸν στέφανον τὸν διάλιθον ἐς τὸ θέατρον ἐσήγαγεν ὥσπερ ἐψη-  
 7 φιστο, φοβηθεὶς τὸν Ἀντώνιον· ἐπεὶ μέντοι ἄστρον τι παρὰ πάσας τὰς ἡμέρας ἐκείνας ἐκ τῆς ἄρκτου πρὸς ἑσπέραν ἐξεφάνη, καὶ αὐτὸ κομήτην τέ τινων καλούντων καὶ προσημαίνειν οἶά που εἶωθε λεγόντων οἱ πολλοὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἐπίστευον, τῷ δὲ δὴ Καίσαρι αὐτὸ ὡς καὶ ἀπθανατισμένῳ καὶ ἐς τὸν τῶν ἄστρον ἀριθμὸν ἐγκατελεγμένῳ ἀντίθεσαν, θαρσύνσας χαλκοῦν αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ Ἀφροδίσιον, ἀστέρα ὑπὲρ  
 2 τῆς κεφαλῆς ἔχοντα, ἕστησεν. ἐπειδὴ τε οὐδὲ<sup>2</sup> τοῦτό τις φόβῳ τοῦ ὀμίλου ἐκόλυσεν, οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ τῶν ἐς τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος τιμὴν προδοδογμένων ἐγένετο· τὸν τε γὰρ μῆνα τὸν Ἰούλιον ὁμοίως ἐκάλεσαν, καὶ ἱερομηνίαις τισὶν ἐπιπικίοις ἰδίαν ἡμέραν ἐπὶ τῷ ὀνόματι αὐτοῦ ἐβουθύτησαν. καὶ διὰ ταῦτα καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται ἐτοίμως, ἄλλως τε καὶ χρήμασι θεραπευθέντων τινῶν, συνίσταντο πρὸς τὸν Καίσαρα.  
 3 Θροῦς τε οὖν ἐγίνετο, καὶ ἐδόκει τι νέον ἔσεσθαι, καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι ὁ Ἀντώνιος αὐτὸν ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ ἀπὸ μετεώρου καὶ ἀπὸ περιόπτου τινός, καθάπερ ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς εἶώθει ποιεῖν, ἐντυχεῖν τι ἐβελήσαντα οὐ προσεδέξατο, ἀλλὰ

<sup>1</sup> παριλίων M., παραλίον L.

<sup>2</sup> οὐδὲ Rk., οὔτε LM.

to celebrate, but were now holding in slight regard, even as they did the games in the Circus in honour of the Parilia;<sup>1</sup> so, to win the favour of the populace, he provided for it at his private expense, on the ground that it concerned him because of his family. At this time out of fear of Antony he did not bring into the theatre either Caesar's gilded chair or his crown set with precious stones, as had been permitted by decree. When, however, a certain star during all those days appeared in the north toward evening, which some called a comet, claiming that it foretold the usual occurrences, while the majority, instead of believing this, ascribed it to Caesar, interpreting it to mean that he had become immortal and had been received into the number of the stars, Octavius then took courage and set up in the temple of Venus a bronze statue of him with a star above his head. And when this act also was allowed, no one trying to prevent it through fear of the populace, then at last some of the other decrees already passed in honour of Caesar were put into effect. Thus they called one of the months July after him, and in the course of certain festivals of thanksgiving for victory they sacrificed during one special day in memory of his name. For these reasons the soldiers also, particularly since some of them received largesses of money, readily took the side of Caesar.

A rumour accordingly got abroad and it seemed likely that something unusual would take place. This belief was due particularly to the circumstance that once, when Octavius wished to speak with Antony in court about something, from an elevated and conspicuous place, as he had been wont to do in his father's lifetime, Antony would not permit it,

<sup>1</sup> Cf. xliii. 42.

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



The Complete Text can be found on our CD:  
**Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature**  
which can be purchased on our Website :  
[www.Brainfly.net](http://www.Brainfly.net)

or

by sending **\$64.95** in check or money order to :  
**Brainfly Inc.**  
**5100 Garfield Ave. #46**  
**Sacramento CA 95841-3839**

## **TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:**

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website ([www.Brainfly.net](http://www.Brainfly.net)) or **Send us \$55.95** and we will send you a full copy of *Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature* **AND** our *5000 Classics CD (a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in electronic format (.txt))* plus our *Wholesale price list*.

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list please send us an email to:

[webcomments@brainfly.net](mailto:webcomments@brainfly.net)