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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

VII

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY EARNEST CARY, Ph.D.

ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF HERBERT BALDWIN FOSTER, Ph.D.

IN NINE VOLUMES
VII



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DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

VOL, VII.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK LVI

Τάδε ένεστιν εν τῷ πεντηκοστῷ έκτῳ τῶν Δίωνος 'Ρωμαϊκῶν

- α. 'Ως τοίς τὰ τέκνα έχουσι καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τοίς ἀτέκνοις καὶ ἀγάμοις ὁ Αὐγουστος διελέχθη, καὶ ὅσα ἐπ' αὐτοῖς ‰ρισ€ν.
- β. 'Ως Κυϊντίλιος Οὐαρος ήττηθεὶς ὑπὸ Κελτῶν ἀπέθανεν.
- 'Ως τὸ 'Ομονόειον καθιερώθη.
- 'Ως ή Λιονίας στοὰ καθιερώθη.
- ε. 'Ως Αύγουστος μετήλλαξεν.

Χρόνου πληθος έτη έξ, έν οἷς άρχοντες οἱ ἀριθμούμενοι οἵδε *ἐγένοντο*

- Κ. Σουλπίκιος Κ. υί. Καμερίνος _{ύπ.}
- Γ. Ποππαίος Κ. vi. Σαβίνος
- Π. Κορνήλιος Π. υί. Δολοβέλλας ὅπ.
- Γ . Γούνιος Γ . υ ί. 1 Σιλανός
- Μ. Αἰμίλιος Κ. νί. Λέπιδος Τ. Στατίλιος Τ. νί. Ταῦρος ὅπ.
- Γερμανικός Τι. Καίσαρος υί. Καΐσαρ \mathring{v}_{π} .
- Γ. Φοντέιος 2 Γ. υί. Καπίτων
- Λ. Μουνάτιος Λ. υί. Πλάγκος
- Γ. Σίλιος Γ. υί. Καικίνα Λάργος ³ υπ. Σέξτος Πομπήιος Σέξτου υί.
- Σέξτος 'Απουλέιος 4 Σέξτου υί. υπ.

Kaλ ταῦτα μὲν ἄλλοι καθήρουν, δ δὲ δὴΤιβέριος ές τὴν Ῥώμην, μετὰ τὸν χειμῶνα ἐν ὧ Κύιντος Σουλπίκιος καὶ Γάιος Σαβίνος υπάτευσαν, ἀνεκομίσθη· καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ Αἴγουστος ἐς

¹ Γ. vi. supplied by Bs. ² Φοντέιος Bs., φοντοιος Μ. 3 Καικίνα Λάργος Bs., καικιναλαριος Μ.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK LVI

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

How Augustus addressed those who were fathers and afterwards the childless and unmarried, and the recompenses that he established for them (chaps. 1-10).

How Quintilius Varus was defeated by the Germans and perished (chaps. 18-24).

How the temple of Concord was dedicated (chap. 25).

How the Portico of Livia 1 was dedicated (chap. 27). How Augustus passed away (chaps. 29-47).

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

A.D.

- Q. Sulpicius Q. f. Camerinus, C. Poppaeus Q. f. Sabinus.
- P. Cornelius P. f. Dolabella, C. Iunius C. f. Silanus. M. Aemilius Q. f. Lepidus, T. Statilius T. f. Taurus.
- Germanicus Ti. Caesaris f. Caesar, C. Fonteius C. f.
- Capito.
- 13 L. Munatius L. f. Plancus, C. Silius C. f. Caecina Largus.
- 14 Sextus Pompeius Sexti f., Sextus Apuleius Sexti f.

WHILE others were reducing these places, Tiberius A.D. 9 returned to Rome after the winter in which Quintus Sulpicius and Gaius Sabinus became consuls. Even Augustus himself went out into the suburbs to meet

¹ The compiler of this synopsis had before him a faulty reading in chap. 27 (see critical note on that passage); the Porticus Iulia is meant.

^{4 &#}x27;Απουλέιος Bs., ἀπούλιος M.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

τὸ προάστειον ἀπαντήσας ἢλθέ τε μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐς τὰ Σέπτα, κἀνταῦθα ἀπὸ βήματος τὸν δῆμον ἠσπάσατο, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τά τε ἄλλα τὰ προσ- ήκοντα ἐπὶ τοῖς τοιούτοις ἐποίησε καὶ θέας 2 ἐπινικίους διὰ τῶν ὑπάτων. ἐπειδή τε οἱ ἱππῆς πολλῆ ἐν αὐταῖς σπουδῆ τὸν νόμον τὸν περὶ τῶν μήτε ¹ γαμούντων μήτε τεκνούντων καταλυθῆναι ἤξίουν, ἤθροισεν ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν χωρὶς μὲν τοὺς ἀγυναίους σφῶν χωρὶς δὲ τοὺς γεγαμηκότας ἢ καὶ τέκνα ἔχοντας, καὶ ἰδῶν πολὺ τούτους ἐκείνων ἐλάττους ἤλγησέ τε καὶ διελέξατο αὐτοῖς τοιάδε

" Εἰ καὶ ὀλίγοι παντάπασιν, ώς γε πρὸς τοσοῦτον όγκον πόλεως εἰπεῖν, καὶ πολλῶ καταδεέστεροι των έτέρων των μηδέν των δεόντων πράττειν έθελόντων έστέ, άλλ' έγωγε καὶ κατ' αὐτὸ τοῦτο μαλλον ύμας έπαινω καὶ πολλην χάριν ύμιν έχω, ότι καὶ ἐπείσθητε καὶ τὴν πατρίδα συμπληθύετε. 2 ἐκ γὰρ τῶν οὕτω βιούντων παμπληθεῖς οἱ μετὰ ταῦτα 'Ρωμαῖοι γενήσονται' καὶ γὰρ τὸ κατ' άρχὰς καὶ πάνυ βραχεῖς ὄντες, ἔπειτα γάμων έπιμεληθέντες καὶ τέκνα ποιησάμενοι πάντας άνθρώπους οὐκ εὐανδρία μόνον άλλὰ καὶ πο-3 λυανθρωπία ύπερέφυμεν. ὧν χρη μεμνημένους τὸ θνητὸν τῆς Φύσεως ἡμῶν ἀιδίω διαδοχή γενῶν ώσπερ τινών λαμπαδίων παραμυθείσθαι, ίν' έν οδ μόνο της θείας εὐδαιμονίας ήττώμεθα, τοῦτ' 4 έξ άλλήλων άθάνατον καθιστώμεθα. διὰ γὰρ τούτο καὶ τὰ μάλιστα ὁ πρώτος καὶ μέγιστος έκεινος θεός, ό τεκτηνάμενος ήμας, διχή τε διείλε τὸ θνητὸν γένος, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄρρεν αὐτοῦ τὸ δὲ

him, accompanied him to the Saepta, and there from a tribunal greeted the people. Following this he performed all the ceremonies proper to such occasions, and caused the consuls to give triumphal games. And when the knights were very urgent, during the games, in seeking the repeal of the law regarding the unmarried and the childless, he assembled in one part of the Forum the unmarried men of their number, and in another those who were married, including those who also had children. Then, perceiving that the latter were much fewer in number than the former, he was filled with grief and addressed them somewhat as follows:

"Though you are but few altogether, in comparison with the vast throng that inhabits this city, and are far less numerous than the others, who are unwilling to perform any of their duties, yet for this very reason I for my part praise you the more, and am heartily grateful to you because you have shown yourselves obedient and are helping to replenish the fatherland. For it is by lives so conducted that the Romans of later days will become a mighty multitude. We were at first a mere handful, you know, but when we had recourse to marriage and begot us children, we came to surpass all mankind not only in the manliness of our citizens but in the size of our population as well. Bearing this in mind, we must console the mortal side of our nature with an endless succession of generations that shall be like the torch-bearers in a race, so that through one another we may render immortal the one side of our nature in which we fall short of divine bliss. It was for this cause most of all that that first and greatest god, who fashioned us, divided the race of mortals in θήλυ ἀποδείξας ἔρωτα καὶ ἀνάγκην σφίσι τής πρὸς ἀλλήλους συνουσίας ἐνέβαλε, καὶ γόνιμον τὴν ὁμιλίαν αὐτῶν ἐποίησεν, ὅπως ἐκ τῶν ἀεὶ γεννωμένων ἀίδιον τρόπον τινὰ καὶ τὸ θνητὸν 5 ἀπεργάσηται. καίτοι καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν θεῶν οἱ μὲν ἄρρενες αἱ δὲ θήλειαι νομίζονται, καὶ οἱ μὲν γεγεννηκέναι τινὰς οἱ δ΄ ἐκ τινῶν γεγεννησθαι παραδέδονται· σὕτω καὶ παρ' ἐκείνοις τοῖς μηδὲν τούτων δεομένοις καλὸν εἶναι δέδοκται καὶ γάμος καὶ τέκνωσις.

"" Ωστε ὀρθῶς μὲν ἐποιήσατε τοὺς θεοὺς μιμησάμενοι, ὀρθῶς δὲ καὶ τοὺς πατέρας ζηλώσαντες, ίν' ὥσπερ ύμᾶς ἐκεῖνοι ἐγέννησαν, οὕτω καὶ ὑμεῖς άλλους τεκνώσητε, καὶ καθάπερ ἐκείνους ὑμεῖς προγόνους καὶ ἡγεῖσθε καὶ ὀνομάζετε, οὕτω καὶ 2 ύμᾶς ἔτεροι καὶ νομίσωσι καὶ προσείπωσι, τά τε έργα ὅσα ἐκείνοι καλῶς πράξαντες ὑμίν μετ' εὐκλείας παρέδοσαν, καὶ ὑμεῖς ἄλλοις παραδῶτε, καὶ τὰ κτήματα ὅσα αὐτοὶ κτησάμενοι κατέλιπον ύμιν, καὶ ύμεις έτέροις έξ ύμῶν αὐτῶν γεγονόσι 3 καταλίπητε. πῶς μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἄριστον γυνη σώφρων οἰκουρὸς οἰκονόμος παιδοτρόφος ὑγιαίνοντά τε εὐφραναι καὶ ἀσθενοῦντα θεραπεῦσαι, εὐτυχοῦντί τε συγγενέσθαι καὶ δυστυχοῦντα παραμυθήσασθαι, τοῦ τε νέου τὴν ἐμμανῆ φύσιν καθειρξαι και του πρεσβυτέρου την έξωρον 4 αὐστηρότητα κεράσαι ; πῶς δ' οὐχ ἡδὺ ἀνελέσθαι τέκνον έξ άμφοῖν συμπεφυκὸς καὶ θρέψαι καὶ παιδεῦσαι, εἰκόνα μὲν τοῦ σώματος εἰκόνα δὲ καὶ της ψυχης, ώστε ἐν ἐκείνω αὐξηθέντι ἔτερον αὐτὸν 5 γενέσθαι; πῶς δ' οὐ μακαριστόν, ἀπαλλαττόμενον έκ τοῦ βίου, διάδοχον καὶ κληρονόμον οἰκεῖον ἐξ

twain, making one half of it male and the other half female, and implanted in them love and compulsion to mutual intercourse, making their association fruitful, that by the young continually born he might in a way render even mortality eternal. Indeed, even of the gods themselves some are accounted male and others female; and the tradition prevails that some have begotten others and some have been begotten of others. So even among those beings, who need no such device, marriage and the begetting of children have been approved as a noble

thing.

"You have done right, therefore, to imitate the gods and right to emulate your fathers, so that, just as they begot you, you also may bring others into the world; that, just as you consider them and name them ancestors, others also may regard you and address you in similar fashion; that the works which they nobly achieved and handed down to you with glory, you also may hand on to others; and that the possessions which they acquired and left to you, you also may leave to others sprung from your own loins. For is there anything better than a wife who is chaste, domestic, a good house-keeper, a rearer of children; one to gladden you in health, to tend you in sickness; to be your partner in good fortune, to console you in misfortune; to restrain the mad passion of youth and to temper the unseasonable harshness of old age? And is it not a delight to acknowledge a child who shows the endowments of both parents, to nurture and educate it, at once the physical and the spiritual image of yourself, so that in its growth another self lives again? Is it not blessed, on departing from life, to leave behind as

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