Dio's Roman history

Cocceianus Cassius Dio
Title: Dio's Roman history

Author: Cocceianus Cassius Dio

This is an exact replica of a book. The book reprint was manually improved by a team of professionals, as opposed to automatic/OCR processes used by some companies. However, the book may still have imperfections such as missing pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. that were a part of the original text. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections which can not be improved, and hope you will enjoy reading this book.
THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY
FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB, LL.D.

EDITED BY
†T. E. PAGE, C.H., LITT.D.
†E. CAPPS, PH.D., LL.D.      †W. H. D. ROUSE, LITT.D.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY
IX
DIO'S
ROMAN HISTORY
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
EARNEST CARY, P.H.D.
ON THE BASIS OF THE VERSION OF
HERBERT BALDWIN FOSTER, P.H.D.
IN NINE VOLUMES
IX
LONDON
WILLIAM HEINEMANN LTD
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
MCMLV
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epitome of Book</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LXXI</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXII</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXIII</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXIV</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXV</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXVI</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXVII</td>
<td>239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXVIII</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXIX</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXX</td>
<td>437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment of Book</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Index</td>
<td>491</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 Μάρκος δὲ Ἀντωνίνος ὁ φιλόσοφος ἐπειδὴ τοῦ ποιησαμένου αὐτὸν τελευτήσαντος Ἀντωνίνου τὴν ἄρχην ἔσχε, προσειλήφθη ἐς κοινωνίαν τοῦ κράτους εὐθὺς τῶν τοῦ Δούκιον Κομόδου νῦν
2 Δούκιον Βῆρον, αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ ἀσθενής ἦν τῷ σώματι καὶ τὰ πολλὰ λόγους ἐσχόλαζε (λέγεται γὰρ καὶ αὐτοκράτωρ ὃν μὴ αἰδεύσθαι μὴ δὲ ὁκνεῖν ἢς διδασκάλου φοιτῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ Σέξτῳ προσιέναι τῷ ἐκ Βοιωτῶν φιλοσόφῳ, καὶ ἐς ἀκρόασιν τῶν ῥητορικῶν Ἐρμογένους λόγων μὴ ὁκνήσαι παραγε- 
3 νέσθαι· προσέκειται δὲ τοῖς ἐκ τῆς στοὰς μάλιστα δόγμασιν), ὁ δὲ Δούκιος ἔρρωτο τε καὶ νεώτερος ἢν, τοῖς στρατιωτικοῖς τε ἐργοῖς καταληκτότερος. ὁθεν καὶ γαμβρὸν αὐτὸν ἐπὶ τῇ θυγατρὶ Δουκίλλᾳ ὁ Μάρκος ποιήσας εἰς τὸν πρὸς Πάρθους ἐπεμψε πόλεμον.

2 Ὅ γὰρ Οὐσολογαίσις πολέμου ἤρξε, καὶ στρα-
τόπεδον τὸ ὅλον Ῥωμαϊκὸν τὸ ἤπει Ἑβηριανῷ 
tεταγμένον ἐν τῇ Ἑλεγέα, χωρίῳ τινὶ τῆς Ἀρ-
μενίας, περισχῶν 1 πάντοθεν αὐτοῖς ἤγερον 
kατετοξευσε καὶ διέφθειρε, καὶ τῆς Συρίας 
2 ταῖς πόλεσι πολὺς ἔπηκε καὶ φοβερός. ὁ οὖν 
Δούκιος ἔλθὼν ἐς Ἀντιόχειαν καὶ πλείστους 
στρατιῶτας συλλέξας, καὶ τοὺς ἀρίστους τῶν

1 περισχῶν Sylb., εἴποσχῶν VC.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXI

Marcus Antoninus, the philosopher, upon obtain-
ing the throne at the death of Antoninus, his
adoptive father, had immediately taken to share his
power Lucius Verus, the son of Lucius Commodus.
For he was frail in body himself and devoted the
greater part of his time to letters. Indeed it is
reported that even when he was emperor he showed
no shame or hesitation about resorting to a teacher,
but became a pupil of Sextus, the Boetian philo-
sopher,¹ and did not hesitate to attend the lectures
of Hermogenes on rhetoric; but he was most
inclined to the doctrines of the Stoic school. Lucius,
on the other hand, was a vigorous man of younger
years and better suited for military enterprises.
Therefore Marcus made him his son-in-law by
marrying him to his daughter Lucilla and sent him
to conduct the war against the Parthians.

Vologaesus, it seems, had begun the war by
hemming in on all sides the Roman legion under
Severianus that was stationed at Elegeia, a place in
Armenia, and then shooting down and destroying
the whole force, leaders and all; and he was now
advancing, powerful and formidable, against the
cities of Syria. Lucius, accordingly, went to Antioch a.D. 162
and collected a large body of troops; then, keeping

¹ Sextus of Chaeronea, the nephew of Plutarch.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ηγεμόνων υφ' έαυτόν ἔχων, αὐτὸς μὲν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἐκάθησο διατάττων ἐκαστα καὶ τὰς τοῦ πολέμου χορηγίας ἀθροίζων, Κασσίω δὲ τὰ στρατεύματα ἐπέτρεψεν. καὶ δὲ ἐπιόντα τε τὸν Οὐσολογαῖον γενναίος ὑπέμεινε, καὶ τέλος ἐγκαταλειφθέντα ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων καὶ ὁπίσω ἀναχωρήσαντα ἐπεδώξε, μέχρι τε Σελευκείας καὶ Κτησιφώντος ἠλάσε, καὶ τὴν τε Σελεύκειαν διέθεερεν ἐμπρήσας, καὶ τὰ τοῦ Οὐσολογαίου βασίλεια τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἕλληντικῇ κατέσκαψεν. ἔν γε μὴν τῇ ὑποστροφῇ πλείστους τῶν στρατιωτῶν ὑπὸ λιμόν καὶ νόσου ἀπέβαλεν, ἀπενόστησε δ' ὅμως ἐς τὴν Συριαν ἐπὶ τὸν λοιπὸν στρατιωτὸν. καὶ ὁ μὲν Δούκιος τούτοις ἐπεκυδαίνετο καὶ μέγα ἐφόρονε, οὐ μὴν αὐτῷ καὶ τὰ τῆς ἀκρας εὐνυχίας εἶναι ἀγαθόν τι ἀπέβη· λέγεται γὰρ μετὰ ταῦτα καὶ τοῦ πενθεῦρο Μάρκω ἐπιβεβουλευκός, πρὶν τί καὶ δρᾶσαι, φαρμάκῳ διαφθαρῆναι.—Σιρικ. 258, 9–259, 10 R. St.

"Ὁτὶ Μάρτιος Ἁρης τὸν Ἐουκυδίδην ἐκτέμπει καταγαγεὶν Σόαιμον 1 εἰς 'Αρμείαν· δὲ δέει τῶν ὀστίν καὶ τῇ οἰκείᾳ περὶ πάντα τα προσπέπποντα εὐβουλία τοῦ πρῶτο εἴχετο ἐρωμένως. ἦν δὲ ἴκανος ὁ Μάρτιος οὐ μόνον ὀπλοὺς βιβάσαθαι τοὺς ἀντιπολέμους ἢ ὀξυτίτι προλαβεῖν ἢ ἀπάτῃ κατασφάσαθαι, ἦπερ ἔστι στρατηγῶν ἀλήθη, ἀλλὰ καὶ λόγῳ πιθανῷ πεῖσαι καὶ δωρεάν μεγαλόφροσιν οἰκειόσωσαθαι καὶ ἐλπίδι ἄγαθῆ δελεωσαι. χάρις τοῦ ἢν ἐπὶ πᾶσι τοῖς προσομένους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ καὶ λεγομένους, τὸ μὲν ἀγανάκτον ἐκάστου καὶ τὸ θυμούμενον παραμυθούμενη, τὸ δὲ ἐλπίδι οὐκ ἔτι μᾶλλον αὐξουσα. κολακείας τε καὶ 2"