**MONUMENTUM ANCYRANUM  (RES GESTAE DIVI AUGUSTI)**

p344

**Part I**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 Rerum gestarum divi Augusti, quibus orbem terrarum imperio populi Rom. subiecit, § et inpensarum, quas in rem publicam populumque Romanum fecit, incisarum in duabus aheneis pilis, quae sunt Romae positae, exemplar subiectum. | 1 Μεθηρμηνευμέναι ὑπεγράφησαν πράξεις τε καὶ δωρεαὶ Σεβαστοῦ θεοῦ, ἃς ἀπέλιπεν ἐπὶ ῾Ρώμης ἐνκεχαραγμένας χαλκαῖς στήλαις δυσί. | p3451 Below is a copy of the acts of the Deified Augustus by which he placed the whole world under the sovereignty of the Roman people, and of the amounts which he expended upon the state and the Roman people, as engraved upon two bronze columns which have been set up in Rome.[**1**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note1) |
| 1 Annos undeviginti natus exercitum privato consilio et privata impensa 2 comparavi, § per quem rem publicam dominatione factionis oppressam 3 inp346libertatem vindicavi. Quas ob res[**1**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote1) senatus decretis honorificis in 4 ordinem suum me adlegit C. Pansa A. Hirtio consulibus, consula5 rem locum sententiae dicendae simul dans,[**2**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote2) et imperium mihi dedit. § 6 Res publica ne quid detrimenti caperet, me pro praetore simul cum 7 consulibus providere iussit. § Populus autem eodem anno me 8 ºconsulem, cum cos. uterque bello cecidisset, et trium virum rei publicae constituendae creavit. | 1 Ἐτῶν δεκαεννέα ὢν τὸ στράτευμα ἐμῆι γνώμηι καὶ 2 ἐμοῖς ἀναλώμασιν ἡτοίμασα, δι᾽ οὗ τὰ κοινὰ πρά3 γματα ἐκ τῆς τῶν συνομοσαμένων δουλήας 4 ἠλευθέρωσα. Ἐφ᾽ οἷς ἡ σύνκλητος ἐπαινέσασά 5 με ψηφίσμασι προκατέλεξε τῆι βουλῆι Γαϊωι Πάνσᾳ 6 Αὔλωι Ἱρτίωι ὑπάτοις, ἐν τῆι τάξει τῶν ὑπατικῶν 7 ἅμα τὸ συμβουλεύειν δοῦσα, ῥάβδους τ᾽ ἐμοὶ ἔδωκεν. 8 Περὶ τὰ δημόσια πράγματα μή τι βλαβῆι, ἐμοὶ με9 τὰ τῶν ὑπάτων προνοεῖν ἐπέτρεψεν ἀντὶ στρατηγοῦ 10 ὄντι. § Ὀδὲ δῆμος τῶι αὐτῶι ἐνιαυτῶι, ἀμφοτέρων 11 τῶν ὑπάτων πολέωι πεπτωκότων, ἐμὲ ὕπα12 τον ἀπέδειξεν καὶ τὴν τῶν τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔχον13 τα ἀρχὴν ἐπὶ τῆι καταστάσει τῶν δημοσίων πρα14 γμάτων εἵλατο. | At the age of nineteen,[**2**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note2) on my own initiative and at my own expense, I raised an army[**3**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note3) by means of which I restored liberty[**4**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note4) to the republic, whichp347had been oppressed by the tyranny of a faction.[**5**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note5) For which service the senate, with complimentary resolutions, enrolled me in its order, in the consulship of Gaius Pansa and Aulus Hirtius, giving me at the same time consular precedence in voting; it also gave me the imperium.[**6**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note6) As propraetor it ordered me, along with the consuls, "to see that the republic suffered no harm." In the same year, moreover, as both consuls had fallen in war,[**7**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note7) the people elected me consul and a triumvir for settling the constitution.[**8**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note8) |
| 2 10 ºQui parentem meum interfecerunt, eos in exilium expuli iudiciis legi11 timis ultus eorum facinus, § et postea bellum inferentis rei publicae 12 vici bis acie. | 2 15 Τοὺς τὸν πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν φονεύσαντας ἐξώρισα κρί16 σεσιν ἐνδίκοις τειμωρησάμενος αὐτῶν τὸ 17 ἀσέβημα καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα αὐτοὺς πόλεμον ἐ18 πιφέροντας τῆι πατρίδι δὶς ἐνείκησα παρατάξει. | 2 Those who slew my father[**9**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note9) I drove into exile, punishing their deed by due process of law,[**10**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note10) and afterwards when they waged war upon the republic I twice[**11**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note11) defeated them in battle. |
| p3483 13 Bella terra et mari civilia externaque toto in orbe terrarum suscepi[**3**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote3) 14 victorque omnibus veniam petentibus[**4**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote4) civibus peperci. § Externas 15 gentes, quibus tuto ignosci potuit, conservare quam excidere malui. § 16 Millia civium Romanorum adacta sacramento meo fuerunt circiter quingen17 ta. § Ex quibus deduxi in colonias aut remisi in municipia sua stipendis emeri18 tis millia aliquanto plura quam trecenta et iis omnibus agros adsignavi[**5**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote5) 19 aut pecuniam pro praemis militiae[**6**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote6) dedi. § Naves cepi sescentas praeter 20 eas, si quae minores quam triremes fuerunt. § | 3 19 Πολέμους καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν ἐμφυ20 λίους καὶ ἐξωτικοὺς ἐν ὅληι τῆι οἰκουμένηι πολ21 λοὺς ἀνεδεξάμην, νεικήσας τε πάντων ἐφεισάμην 22 τῶν περιόντων πολειτῶν. Τὰ ἔθνη, οἷς ἀσφαλὲς ἦν συν23 γνώμην ἔχειν, ἔσωσα μᾶλλον ἢ ἐξέκοψα. § Μυριάδες 1 ῾Ρωμαίων στρατεύσασαι ὑπὸ τὸν ὅρκον τὸν ἐμον 2 ἐγένοντο ἐνγὺς πεντήκοντα· ἐξ ὧν κατήγαγον εἰς 3 τὰς ἀποικίας ἢ ἀπέπεμψα εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πόλεις ἐκ4 λυομένας μυριάδας πολλῶι πλείους ἢ τριάκοντα, 5 καὶ πάσαις αὐταῖς ἢ ἀγροὺς ἐμέρισα ἢ χρήματα τῆς 6 στρατείας δωρεὰν ἔδωκα. Ναῦς δὲ . . . εἷλον ἑξα7 κοσίας πλὴν τούτων, εἴ τινες ἥσσονες ἐγένοντο ἢ 8 τριήρεις. | p3493 Wars, both civil and foreign, I undertook throughout the world, on sea and land, and when victorious I spared all citizens who sued for pardon.[**12**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note12) The foreign nations which could with safety be pardoned I preferred to save rather than to destroy. The number of Roman citizens who bound themselves to me by military oath was about 500,000. Of these I settled in colonies or sent back into their own towns, after their term of service, something more than 300,000, and to all I assigned lands, or gave money as a reward for military service.[**13**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note13) I captured six hundred ships,[**14**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note14) over and above those which were smaller than triremes. |
| 4 21 Bis ovans triumphavi, tris egi curulis triumphosp350et appellatus sum viciens 22 semel imperator. Cum autem[**7**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote7) pluris triumphos mihi senatus decrevisset, 23 iis supersedi. § Laurum de fascibus[**8**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote8) deposui § in Capitolio votis, quae 24 quoque bello nuncupaveram, solutis. § Ob res a me aut per legatos 25 meos auspicis meis terra marique prospere gestas quinquagiens et quin26 quiens decrevit senatus supplicandum esse dis immortalibus. Dies autem, 27 per quos ex senatus consulto supplicatum est, fuere DCCCLXXXX. In triumphis 28 meis ducti sunt ante currum meum reges aut regum liberi novem. Consul 29 fueram terdeciens, cum scribebamp352haec, et agebam[**9**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote9) septimum et trigensimum annum 30 tribuniciae potestatis.31 | 4 9  Δὶς ἐπὶ κέλητος ἐθριάμβευσα, τρὶς ἐφ᾽ ἅρματος. Εἰκο10 σάκις καὶ ἅπαξ προσηγορεύθην αὐτοκράτωρ. Τῆς 11 δὲ συνκλήτου ἐμοὶ πλείους θριάμβους ψηφισσαμέ12 νης, αὐτῶν ἀπηλλάγην (?) καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ῥάβδων τὴν δάφνην 13 κατεθέμην ἐν τῶι Καπιτωλίωι, τὰς εὐχάς, ἅς ἐν ἑκάσ14 τωι τῶι πολέμωι ἐποιησάμην, ἀποδούς. Διὰ τὰ πράγμα15 τα, ἃ ἢ αὺτὸς ἢ διὰ τῶν πρεσβευτῶν τῶν ἐμῶν αἰσίοις 16 οἰωνοῖς καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν κατώρθω17 σα, πεντηκοντάκις καὶ πεντάκις ἐψηφίσατο ἡ 18 σύνκλητος θεοῖς δεῖν θύεσθαι. Ἡμέραι οὖν α19 ὗται ἐκ συνκλήτου δόγματος ἐγένοντο ὀκτακόσιαι ἐνενή20 κοντα. Ἐν τοῖς ἐμοῖς θριάμβοις πρὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἅρ21 ματος βασιλεῖς ἢ βασιλέων παῖδες παρήχθησαν 22 ἐννέα. Ὑπάτευον τρὶς καὶ δέκατον, ὅτε ταῦτα ἔγραφον, 23 καὶ ἤμην τριακοστὸν καὶ ἕβδομον δημαρχικῆς 24 ἐξουσίας. | 4 Twice I triumphed with an ovation,[**15**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note15) thrice I p351celebrated curule triumphs,[**16**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note16) and was saluted as imperator twenty-one times.[**17**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note17) Although the Senate decreed me additional triumphs I set them aside. When I had performed the vows which I had undertaken in each war I deposited upon the Capitol the laurels which adorned my fasces.[**18**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note18) For successful operations on land and sea, conducted either by myself or by my lieutenants under my auspices, the senate on fifty-five occasions decreed that thanks should be rendered to the immortal gods. The days on which such thanks were rendered by decree of the senate numbered 890. In my triumphs there were led before my chariot nine kings or children of kings.[**19**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note19) At the time of writing these words I had been thirteenp353times consul, and was in the thirty-seventh year of my tribunician power.[**20**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note20) |
| 5 Dictaturam et apsenti et praesenti a populo et senatu Romano mihi oblatam[**10**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote10) 32 M. Marcello et L. Arruntio consulibus non accepi. Non recusavi in summa 33 frumenti penuria curationem annonae, quam ita administravi, ut intra 34 paucos dies[**11**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote11) metu et periclo praesenti populum universum meis im35 pensis liberarem. § Consulatum tum datum annuum et perpetuum non 36 accepi. | 5 1 Αὐτεξούσιόν μοι ἀρχὴν καὶ ἀπόντι καὶ παρόντι 2 διδομένην ὑπό τε τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς συνκλήτου 3 ºMάρκωι Μαρκέλλωι καὶ Λευκίωι Ἀρρουντίωι ὑπάτοις 5 ºοὐκ ἐδεξάμην. § Οὐ παρῃτησάμην ἐν τῆι μεγίστηι6 τοῦ σείτου σπάνει τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τῆς ἀγορᾶς, ἣν οὑ7 τως ἐπετήδευσα, ὥστ᾽ ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις τοῦ παρόντος 8 φόβου καὶ κινδύνου ταῖς ἐμαῖς δαπάναις τὸν δῆμον 9 ἐλευθερῶσαι. Ὑπατείαν τέ μοι τότε διδομένην κὶ ἐ10 νιαύσιον καὶ διὰ βίου οὐκ ἐδεξάμην. | 5 The dictatorship[**21**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note21) offered me by the people and the Roman Senate, in my absence and later when present, in the consulship of Marcus Marcellus and Lucius Arruntius[**22**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note22) I did not accept. I did not decline at a time of the greatest scarcity of grain the charge of the grain-supply, which I so administered that, within a few days, I freed the entire people, at my own expense, from the fear and danger in which they were.[**23**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note23) The consulship, either yearly or for life, then offered me I did not accept. |
| 6 37 Consulibus M. Vinucio et Q. Lucretio et postea P. et Cn. Lentulis et tertium 38 Paullo Fabio Maximop354et Q. Tuberone senatu populoque Romano consen39 tientibus. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  40 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  41 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  42 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 6 11 Ὑπάτοις Μάρκωι Οὐινουκίωι καὶ Κοίντωι Λουκρητίωι 12 καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Ποπλίωι καὶ Ναίωι Λέντλοις καὶ 13 τρίτον Παύλλωι Φαβίωι Μαξίμωι καὶ Κοίντωι Του14 βέρωνι τῆς τε συνκλήτου καὶ τοῦ δήμου τοῦ 15 º῾Ρωμαίων ὁμολογούντων, ἵνα ἐπιμελητὴς τῶν τε νόμων καὶ τῶν τρόπων ἐπὶ τῆι μεγίστηι 17 ºἐξουσίαι μόνος χειροτονηθῶι, ἀρχὴν οὐδε18 μίαν παρὰ τὰ πάτρια ἔθη διδομένην ἀνεδε19 ξάμην· ἃ δὲ τότε δι᾽ ἐμοῦ ἡ σύνκλητος οἰ20 κονομεῖσθαι ἐβούλετο, τῆς δημαρχικῆς ἐξου21 σίας ὢν ἐτέλεσα. Καὶ ταύτης αὐτῆς τῆς ἀρχῆς 22 συνάρχοντα αὐτὸς ἀπὸ τῆς συνκλήτου πεντάκις αἰτήσας ἔλαβον. | 6 In the consulship of Marcus Vinucius and Quintus Lucretius,[**24**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note24) and afterwards in that of Publius and Gnaeus Lentulus,[**25**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note25) and a third time in that of Paullus Fabius Maximus and Quintus Tubero,[**26**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note26)p355when the Senate and the Roman people unanimously agreed that I should be elected overseer of laws and morals, without a colleague and with the fullest power, I refused to accept any power offered me which was contrary to the traditions of our ancestors.[**27**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note27) Those things which at that time the senate wished me to administer I carried out by virtue of my tribunician power. And even in this office I five times received from the senate a colleague at my own request.[**28**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note28) |
| 7 43 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .[**12**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cnote12)  44 Princeps senatus fui usque ad eum diem, quo scripseram haec, 45 per annos quadraginta. Pontifex maximus,p356augur, quindecimvirum sacris faciundis, 46 septemvirum epulonum, frater arvalis, sodalis Titius, fetialis fui. | 7 1 Τριῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐγενόμην δημοσίων πραγμάτων 2 κατορθωτὴς συνεχέσιν ἔτεσιν δέκα. Πρῶτον 3 ἀξιώματος τόπον ἔσχον τῆς συνκλήτου ἄχρι 4 ταύτης τῆς ἡμέρας, ἧς ταῦτα ἔγραφον, ἐπὶ ἔτη τεσ5 σαράκοντα. § Ἀρχιερεύς, § αὔγουρ, § τῶν δεκαπέντε ἀν6 δρῶν τῶν ἱεροποιῶν, τῶν ἑπτὰ ἀνδρῶν ἱεροποιῶν, § ἀδελφὸς ἀρουᾶλις, § ἑταῖρος Τίτιος, § φητιᾶλις. | 7 For ten years in succession I was one of the triumvirs for the re-establishment of the constitution.[**29**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note29) To the day of writing this I have been princeps senatus[**30**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note30) for forty years. I have been pontifex maximus, augur, a member of the fifteenp357commissioners for performing sacred rites, one of the seven for sacred feasts, an arval brother, a sodalis Titius, a fetial priest.[**31**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#note31) |

[**1**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref1) Quas ob res *Wölfflin*, Ob quae *Mommsen*, Propter quae *Bormann.*

❦

[**2**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref2) simul dans sententiae ferendae et imperium *Mommsen.*

❦

[**3**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref3) suscepi *Mommsen*, saepe gessi *Bormann.*

❦

[**4**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref4) superstitibus *Mommsen.*

❦

[**5**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref5) adsignavi *Bormann*, a me emptos *Mommsen.*

❦

[**6**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref6) praemis militiae *Bergk and Bormann*, praediis a me *Mommsen.*

❦

[**7**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref7) deinde *Mommsen.*

❦

[**8**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref8) laurum de fascibus *Wehofer*, Item saepe laurus *Mommsen.*

❦

[**9**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref9) et agebam *Mommsen*, eramque *Bergk.*

❦

[**10**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref10) a populo . . . oblatam *Wölfflin*, mihi datam a populo et senatu *Mommsen.*

❦

[**11**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref11) intra paucos dies *Wölfflin and Seeck*, paucis diebus *Mommsen.*

❦

[**12**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#cref12) *The substance of the lacuna in the Latin text is supplied by the Greek, supplemented by the Greek text of the Fragment of Apollonia.*

**Explanatory Notes:**

[**1**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref1) The title *Res Gestae Divi Augusti* is that assigned by Mommsen.

The superscription, which was engraved in large letters across the top of the first three columns of the *Mon. Anc.*, was of course not by Augustus. It was adapted, as is indicated by the words incisarum . . . exemplar subiectum, from the superscription provided by Tiberius, or some one acting under his orders, for the bronze pillars before

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the Mausoleum of Augustus at Rome. Its original form on that monument was probably: Res gestae divi Augusti, quibus orbem terrarum imperio populi Romani subiecit, et impensae quas in rem publicam populumque Romanum fecit.

The Greek superscription reads: "Below is a translation of the acts and donations of the Deified Augustus as left by him inscribed on two bronze columns at Rome."

❦

[**2**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref2) Octavian was nineteen on September 23, 44 B.C.

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[**3**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref3) During October, by offering a bounty of 500 denarii, he induced Caesar's veterans at Casilinum and Calatia to enlist, and in November the legions named Martia and Quarta repudiated Antony and went over to him. This activity of Octavian, on his own initiative, was ratified by the Senate on December 20, on the motion of Cicero.

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[**4**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref4) In the battle of Mutina, April 43. Augustus may also have had Philippi in mind.

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[**5**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref5) By "faction" he means Antony, whom he never mentions by name.

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[**6**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref6) On January 2, 43 B.C., the Senate decreed that Octavian should be classed as a quaestorius (Dio, XLVI.[29](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/46%2A.html#29.2), [41](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/46%2A.html#41.3)), should be a member of the Senate [(Livy, *Epit.* cxviii)](http://www.livius.org/li-ln/livy/periochae/periochae116.html#118), should have the consularia ornamenta, and for that reason should give his opinion along with the consuls [(App. *B.C.* iii.51)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Appian/Civil_Wars/3%2A.html#51); he was also given the rank of propraetor with imperium, *i.e.* the constitutional right to command soldiers.

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[**7**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref7) Pansa died of his wounds, and Hirtius was killed in action in the operations about Mutina.

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[**8**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref8) Octavian became consul August 19, 43 B.C., after marching his army from Cisalpine Gaul to intimidate the Senate. On November the appointment of Octavian, Antony, and Lepidus as triumvirs was brought about by their arrival in the city with armed forces.

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[**9**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref9) Julius Caesar.

❦

[**10**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref10) By the [lex Pedia](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2C%2A.html#69).

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[**11**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref11) The two battles at Philippi.

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[**12**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref12) He is referring in particular to the clemency which he showed after the battle of Actium, for which he received a crown of oak leaves in 27 B.C. ob cives servatos.

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[**13**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref13) Of the 300,000 soldiers who received honourable dismissal from the service, 120,000 had been settled in colonies by the year 29 B.C. [(see chap. 15)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref59); the remaining 180,000 must consequently have been mustered out in the succeeding 42 years of his reign. They were in service at the death of Augustus 25 legions [(Tac. Ann. IV.5)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Tacitus/Annals/4A%2A.html#5), or about 150,000 men, exclusive of the praetorian and urban cohorts. Those who were killed in battle or died in service therefore numbered about 50,000.

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[**14**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref14) From Sextus Pompeius at Mylae 30 ships [(Appian v.108)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Appian/Civil_Wars/5%2A.html#108), and at Naulochus 283 (*ib.* 108); from Antony at Actium 300 [(Plutarch, *Ant.* 68)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Plutarch/Lives/Antony%2A.html#68).

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[**15**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref15) "Bis ovans ingressus est urbem, post Philippense (40 B.C.) et rursus post Siculum bellum" (Nov. 13, 36 B.C.), [Suet. *Aug.* 22](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#22). An ovation was a minor triumph. In this the conqueror entered the city on foot or on horseback instead of in the four-horse chariot, as in the case of the curule triumph.

Thayer's Note: For a comprehensive treatment of the ovation, see the article [Ovatio](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/secondary/SMIGRA%2A/Ovatio.html) in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

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[**16**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref16) "Curulis triumphos tris egit Delmaticum, Actiacum, Alexandrinum continuo triduo omnes" (Aug. 13, 14, 15 of the year 29), [Suet. *Aug.* 22](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#22). "Tres triumphos egit, unum ex Illyrico, alterum ex Achaica victoria, tertium de Cleopatra" [(Liv. *Epit.* 133)](http://www.livius.org/li-ln/livy/periochae/periochae126.html#133).

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[**17**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref17) These acclamations as imperator, for military successes, must not be confused with the title of imperator prefixed to the name of Augustus and succeeding emperors. Mommsen gives the list, *Res gestae Divi Augusti*, p11.

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[**18**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref18) Under the Republic the consul or praetor when starting on an expedition took his vows on the Capital; if acclaimed imperator by his troops he decked his fasces with laurel, and on his return deposited the wreath upon the Capitol.

❦

[**19**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref19) In the three triumphs of the year 29 B.C. the following names are known: Alexander of Emesa, Adiatorix the Galatian prince with his wife and sons, and Alexander and Cleopatra, children of Cleopatra, whose statue was borne in the procession of the Egyptian triumph (Gardthausen, *Aug.* i.473).

❦

[**20**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref20) Augustus held his thirteenth consulship in 2 B.C. He held his thirty-seventh tribunicia potestas in A.D. 14.

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[**21**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref21) Dio [(LIV.1.4)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#1.4)º says in this connexion: "As for the dictatorship, however, he did not accept the office, but went so far as to rend his garments when he found himself unable to restrain the people in any other way either by argument or enemy; for, since he was superior to dictators in the power and honours he already possessed, he properly guarded against the jealousy and hatred which the title would arouse" (Cary's trans.). See also [Vell. II.89.5](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2C%2A.html#89).

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[**22**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref22) 22 B.C.

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[**23**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref23) According to Dio [(liv.1)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#1.3) the offer of the dictatorship and the request that Augustus become commissioner of the grain-supply were made at the same time. The crisis was caused by the conjunction of an overflow of the Tiber, a pestilence which interfered with agriculture in Italy, and consequent famine.

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[**24**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref24) 19 B.C.

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[**25**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref25) 18 B.C.

❦

[**26**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref26) 11 B.C.

❦

[**27**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref27) There seems to be a conflict here between the statement of Augustus and that of Suetonius [(*Aug.* 27)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#27), who states that he received the morum legumque regimen in perpetuum, and of Dio [(LIV.10.5)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#10.5) that "he accepted an election . . . to the position of supervisor of morals for five years." It is probable that the two writers had in mind the decrees of the

(p355)

Senate offering him the title of praefectus moribus and his subsequent legislation, while Augustus has in mind his refusal of a new and extraordinary title, although he carried out the intent by virtue of his tribunician power.

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[**28**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref28) Agrippa for five years in 18 B.C., and again for five years in 13 B.C., Tiberius for five years in 12 B.C., after the death of Agrippa, and again for five years in 6 B.C. His tribunate was apparently twice extended after that, each time for a period of ten years.

❦

[**29**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref29) Neither the words "ten years" or "in succession" are quite exact. The triumvirate began November 27, 43 B.C. The first quinquennium should have ended at the latest December 31, 38 B.C. The triumvirs functioned *de facto*, but not *de iure*, during the year 37. The formal five-year renewal began January 1, 36 B.C., and should have ended December 31, 32. Their *de facto* tenure was therefore eleven years; their *de iure* tenure was ten, but was not consecutive. See Gardthausen, ii.175.

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[**30**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref30) Augustus became princeps senatus in 28 B.C. In the summer of A.D. 14 he had held the title for forty years not counting fractions. By it he became the ranking Senator with the right of speaking first in debate.

❦

[**31**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/1%2A.html#ref31) Augustus became pontifex maximus in 12 B.C., quindecimvir between 37 and 34, augur in 41 or 40, septemvir epulonum before 15, fetialis in 32. It is not known when he became a frater arvalis, or a sodalis Titius. The last three colleges had fallen into abeyance in the last days of the republic and were apparently revived by Augustus.

**Part II**[**a**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#noteA)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 8 1 Patriciorum numerum auxi consul quintum iussu populi et senatus. § Sena2 tum ter legi. Et[**13**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote13) In consulatu sexto censum populi conlega M. Agrippa egi. § 3 Lustrum post annum alterum et quadragensimum feci. § Quo lustro civi4 um Romanorum censa sunt capita quadragiens centum millia et sexa5 ginta tria millia. § Iterum consulari cum imperio lustrum 6 solus feci C. Censorino et C. Asinio cos. § Quo lustro censa sunt 7 civium Romanorum capita quadragiens centum millia et ducen8 ta triginta tria millia. Tertium consulari cum imperiop358lustrum 9 conlega Tib. Caesare filio meo[**14**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote14) feci § Sex. Pompeio et Sex. Appuleio cos. 10 Quo lustro censa sunt civium Romanorum capitum quadragiens 11 centum millia et nongenta triginta et septem millia. § 12 Legibus novis latis complura[**15**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote15) exempla maiorum exolescentia 13 iam ex nostro usu revocavi[**16**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote16) et ipse multarum rerum exempla imi14 tanda posteris tradidi. | 8 8  Τῶν πατρικίων τὸν ἀριθμὸν εὔξησα πέμπτον 9 ὑπατος ἐπιταγῆι τοῦ τε δήμου καὶ τῆς συνκλή10 του. § Τὴν σύνκλητον τρὶς ἐπέλεξα. § Ἕκτον ὑπα11 τος τὴν ἀποτείμησιν τοῦ δήμου συνάρχον12 τα ἔχων Μᾶρκον Ἀγρίππαν ἔλαβον, ἥτις ἀπο13 τείμησις μετὰ δύο καὶ τεσσαρακοστὸν ἐνιαυ14 τὸν συνεκλείσθη. Ἐν ἧι ἀποτειμήσει ῾Ρωμαίων 15 ἐτειμήσαντο κεφαλαὶ τετρακόσιαι ἑξήκον16 τα μυριάδες καὶ τρισχίλιαι. Δεύτερον ὑπατι17 κῆι ἐξουσίαι μόνος Γαϊωι Κηνσωρίνωι καὶ 18 Γαϊωι Ἀσινίωι ὑπάτοις τὴν ἀποτείμησιν ἔλαβον· 19 ἐν ἧι ἀποτειμήσει ἐτειμήσαντο ῾Ρωμαί20 ων τετρακόσιαι εἴκοσι τρεῖς μυριάδες καὶ τρισ21 χίλιοι. Καὶ τρίτον ὑπατικῆι ἐξουσίαι τὰς ἀποτειμή22 σεις ἔλαβον, ἔχων συνάρχοντα Τιβέριον 23 Καίσαρα τὸν υἱόν μου Σέξτωι Πομπηίωι καὶ 1 Σέξτωι Ἀππουληίωι ὑπατοις· ἐν ἧι ἀποτειμήσει 2 ἐτειμήσαντο ῾Ρωμαίων τετρακόσιαι ἐνενήκοντα 3 τρεῖς μυριάδες καὶ ἑπτακισχείλιοι. § Εἰσαγαγὼν και4 νοὺς νόμους πολλὰ ἤδη τῶν ἀρχαίων ἐθῶν κα5 ταλυόμενα διωρθωσάμην καὶ αὺτὸς πολλῶν 6 πραγμάτων μείμημα ἐμαυτὸν τοῖς μετέρει7 τα παρέδωκα. | 8 As consul for the fifth time,[**32**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note32) by order of the people and the senate I increased the number of the patricians. Three times I revised the roll of the senate.[**33**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note33) In my sixth consulship, with Marcus Agrippa as my colleague, I made a census of the people.[**34**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note34) I performed the lustrum[**35**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note35) after an interval of forty-one years. In this [•](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/secondary/SMIGRA%2A/Lustratio.html)lustration 4,063,000 Roman citizens were entered on the census roll. A second time,[**36**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note36) in the consulship of Gaius Censorinus and Gaius Asinius, I again performed the lustrum alone, with the consular imperium. In this lustrum 4,233,000 Roman citizens were entered on the census roll. A third time, with the consular imperium,p359and with my son Tiberius Caesar as my colleague, I performed the lustrum in the consulship of Sextus Pompeius and Sextus Apuleius.[**37**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note37) In this lustrum 4,937,000 Roman citizens were entered on the census roll. By the passage of new laws I restored many traditions of our ancestors which were then falling into disuse, and I myself set precedents in many things for posterity to imitate.[**38**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note38) |
| 15 9 Vota pro valetudine mea suscipi[**17**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote17) per consules et sacerdotes quinto 16 quoque anno senatus decrevit. Ex iis votis saepe fecerunt vivo 17 me ludos aliquotiens sacerdotum quattuor amplissima colle18 gia, aliquotiens consules. Privatim etiam et municipatimp360universi 19 cives uno animo continenter[**18**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote18) apud omnia pulvinaria pro vale20 tudine mea sacrificaverunt.º | 9 8  Εὐχὰς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας ἀναλαμβάνειν 9 διὰ τῶν ὑπάτων καὶ ἱερέων καθ᾽ ἑκάστην πεν10 τετηρίδα ἐψηφίσατο ἡ σύνκλητος. Ἐκ τού11 των τῶν εὐχῶν πλειστάκις ἐγένοντο θέαι, 12 τοτὲ μὲν ἐκ τῆς συναρχίας τῶν τεσσάρων ἱερέ13 ων, τοτὲ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ὑπάτων. Καὶ κατ᾽ ἰδίαν δὲ καὶ 14 κατὰ πόλεις σύνπαντες οἱ πολεῖται ὁμοθυμα15 δὸν συνεχῶς ἔθυσαν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμῆς σωτηρίας. | 9 The senate decreed that every fifth year[**39**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note39) vows should be undertaken for my health by the consuls and the priests. In fulfilment of these vows games were often held in my lifetime, sometimes by the four chief colleges of priests, sometimes by the consuls.[**40**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note40) In addition the entire bodyp361of citizens with one accord,[**41**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note41) both individually and by municipalities, performed continued sacrifices for my health at all the couches of the gods. |
| 10 21 Nomen meum senatus consulto inclusum est in saliare carmen et sacrosan22 ctus ut essem in perpetuum[**19**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote19) et quoad viverem, tribunicia potestas mihi 23 esset, per legem[**20**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote20) sanctum est. Pontifex maximus ne fierem in vivi conle24 gae locum, populo id sacerdotium deferente mihi, quod pater meus 25 habuerat,[**21**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote21) recusavi.[**22**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote22) Cepi id[**23**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote23) sacerdotium aliquod post annos eo mor26 tuo demum,[**24**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote24) qui id tumultus occasione occupaverat §, cuncta ex Italia 27 ad comitia mea coeuntep362tanta multitudine, quanta Romae nunquam 28 ante fuisse narratur[**25**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote25) § P. Sulpicio C. Valgio consulibus §. | 10 16  Τὸ ὄνομά μου συνκλήτου δόγματι ἐνπεριελή17 φθη εἰς τοὺς σαλίων ὑμνους. Καὶ ἴνα ἱερὸς ὣι 18 διὰ βίου τε τὴν δημαρχικὴν ἔχωι ἐξουσίαν, 19 νόμωι ἐκυρώθη. § Ἀρχιερωσύνην, ἣν ὁ πατήρ 20 μου ἐσχήκει, τοῦ δήμου μοι καταφέροντος 21 εἰς τὸν τοῦ ζῶντος τόπον, οὐ προσεδεξά22 μην. § Ἣν ἀρχιερατείαν μετά τινας ἐνιαυτοὺς 1 ἀποθανόντος τοῦ προκατειληφότος αὐ2 τὴν ἐν πολειτικαῖς ταραχαῖς, ἀνείληφα, εἰς 3 τὰ ἐμὰ ἀρχαιρέσια ἐξ ὅλης τῆς Ἰταλίας τοσού4 του πλήθους συνεληλυθότος, ὅσον οὐδεις 5 ἔνπροσθεν ἱστόρησεν ἐπὶ ῾Ρώμης γεγονέναι Πο6 πλίωι Σουλπικίωι καὶ Γαϊωι Οὐαλγίωι ὑπάτοις. | 10 By decree of the senate my name was included in the Salian hymn,[**42**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note42) and it was enacted by law that my person should be sacred in perpetuity and that so long as I lived I should hold the tribunician power.[**43**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note43) I declined to be made Pontifex Maximus in succession to a colleague still living, when the people tendered me that priesthood which my father had held. Several years later I accepted that sacred office when he at last was dead who, taking advantage of a time of civil disturbance, had seized it for himself, such a multitude from all Italyp363assembling for my election, in the consulship of Publius Sulpicius and Gaius Valgius, as is never recorded to have been in Rome before.[**44**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note44) |
| 11 29 Aram Fortunae Reducis[**26**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote26) iuxta aedes Honoris et Virtutis ad portam 30 Capenam pro reditu meo senatus consacravit, in qua ponti31 fices et virgines Vestales anniversarium sacrificium facere 32 iussit eo[**27**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cnote27) die, quo consulibus Q. Lucretio et M. Vinucio in urbem ex 33 Syria redi, et diem Augustalia ex cognomine nostro appellavit. | 11 7  Βωμὸν Τύχης Σωτηρίου ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπανόδου 8 πρὸς τῆι Καπῆνηι πύληι ἡ σύνκλητος ἀφιέρωσεν· 9 πρὸς ὧι τοὺς ἱερεῖς καὶ τὰς ἱερείας ἐνιαύσιον θυ10 σίαν ποιεῖν ἐκέλευσεν ἐν ἐκείνηι τῆι ἡμέραι, 11 ἐν ἧι ὑπάτοις Κοίντωι Λουκρητίωι καὶ Μάρκωι 12 Οὐινουκίωι ἐκ Συρίας εἰς ῾Ρώμην ἐπανεληλύ13 θειν, τήν τε ἡμέραν ἐκ τῆς ἡμετέρας ἐπωνυ14 μίας προσηγόρευσεν Αὐγουστάλια. | 11 The Senate consecrated in honour of my return an altar to Fortuna Redux at the Porta Capena, near the temple of Honour and Virtue, on which it ordered the pontiffs and the Vestal virgins to perform a yearly sacrifice on the anniversary of the day on which I returned to the city from Syria, in the consulship of Quintusº Lucretius and Marcus Vinucius, and named the day, after my cognomen, the Augustalia.[**45**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note45) |
| 12 34 Senatus consulto eodem tempore pars praetorum et tribunorum 35 plebis cum consule Q. Lucretio et principibus viris obviam mihi 36 missa est in Campaniam, qui honos ad hoc tempus neminip364prae37 ter me est decretus. Cum ex Hispania Galliaque, rebus in his provincis prospe38 re gestis, Romam redi Ti. Nerone P. Quintilio consulibus §, aram 39 Pacis Augustae senatus pro reditu meo consacrari censuit ad cam40 pum Martium, in qua magistratus et sacerdotes et virgines Vestales 41 anniversarium sacrificium facere iussit. | 12 15  Δόγματι συνκλήτου οἱ τὰς μεγίστας ἀρχὰς ἄρ16 χαντες σὺν μέρει στρατηγῶν καὶ δημάρχων 17 μετὰ ὑπάτου Κοίντου Λουκρητίου ἐπέμφθη18 σάν μοι ὑπαντήσοντες μέχρι Καμπανίας, ἥτις 19 τειμὴ μέχρι τούτου οὐδὲ ἑνὶ εἰ μὴ ἐμοὶ ἐψηφίσ20 θη. § Ὅτε ἐξ Ἱσπανίας καὶ Γαλατίας, τῶν ἐν ταύ21 ταις ταῖς ἐπαρχείαις πραγμάτων κατὰ τὰς εὐ22 χὰς τελεσθέντων, εἰς ῾Ρώμην ἐπανῆλθον § 23 Τιβερίωι Νέρωνι καὶ Ποπλίωι Κοιντιλίωι ὑπάτοις, 1 βωμὸν Εἰρήνης Σεβαστῆς ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐμῆς ἐπ2 ανόδου ἀφιερωθῆναι ἐψηφίσατο ἡ σύνκλητος ἐν πε3 δίωι Ἄρεως, πρὸς ὧι τούς τε ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς καὶ τοὺς 4 ἱερεῖς τάς τε ἱερείας ἐνιαυσίους θυσίας ἐκέλευσε ποιεῖν. | 12 At the same time, by decree of the senate, part of the praetors and of the tribunes of the people, together with the consul Quintus Lucretius[**46**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note46) and the leading men of the state, were sent to Campania to meet me, an honour which up to thep365present time has been decreed to no one except myself. When I returned from Spain and Gaul, in the consulship of Tiberius Nero and Publius Quintilius, after successful operations in those provinces, the senate voted in honour of my return the consecration of an altar to Pax Augusta in the Campus Martius, and on this altar it ordered the magistrates and priests and Vestal virgins to make annual sacrifice.[**47**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note47) |
| 13 42 Ianum Quirinum, quem claussum esse maiores nostri voluerunt, 43 cum per totum imperium populi Romani terra marique esset parta vic44 toriis pax, cum prius, quam nascerer, a condita urbe bis omnino clausum 45 fuisse prodatur memoriae, ter me principe senatus claudendum esse censuit. | 13 5  Πύλην Ἐνυάλιον, ἣν κεκλῖσθαι οἱ πατέρες ἡμῶν ἠθέ6 λησαν εἰρηνευομένης τῆς ὑπὸ ῾Ρωμαίοις πάσης γῆς τε 7 καὶ θαλάσσης, πρὸ μὲν ἐμοῦ, ἐξ οὗ ἡ πόλις ἐκτίσθη, 8 τῶι παντὶ αἰῶνι δὶς μόνον κεκλεῖσθαι ὁμολογεῖ9 ται, ἐπὶ δὲ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνος τρὶς ἡ σύνκλητος ἐψη10 φίσατο κλεισθῆναι. | 13 Janus Quirinus, which our ancestors ordered to be closed whenever there was peace, secured by victory, throughout the whole domain of the Roman people on land and sea, and which, before my birth is recorded to have been closed but twice in all since the foundation of the city, the senate ordered to be closed thrice while I was princeps.[**48**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#note48) |

[**13**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref13) Et *deleted by Mommsen.*

❦

[**14**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref14) meo *not in Mommsen.*

❦

[**15**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref15) complura*, Ramsay, fills the space better than the* multa *of Mommsen.*

❦

[**16**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref16) reduxi *Mommsen.*

❦

[**17**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref17) suscipi *Mommsen, supported by Ramsay. The Greek would seem to demand* suscipere.

❦

[**18**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref18) cives . . . continenter *Wirtz. Mommsen's* cives sacrificaverunt semper *did not translate the* ὁμοθυμαδὸν συνεχῶς *of the Greek.*

❦

[**19**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref19) in perpetuum *Bergk.*

❦

[**20**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref20) per legem *Ramsay, Mon. Ant.*, lege *Mommsen.*

❦

[**21**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref21) habuerat *Bormann, confirmed by Ramsay, Mon. Ant.*, habuit *Mommsen.*

❦

[**22**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref22) recusavi *Mommsen, confirmed by Mon. Ant.*

❦

[**23**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref23) Cepi id *Mommsen*, Quod *Bormann.*

❦

[**24**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref24) demum *Ramsay, Mon. Ant. Bormann had conjectured* suscepi *, but the fragment of the Mon. Ant. shows that the letter after* mortuo *was not* S *but probably* D.

❦

[**25**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref25) coeunte . . . narratur *is based upon the conjecture of Seeck.*

❦

[**26**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref26) reduci *Mommsen.*

❦

[**27**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#cref27) eo *inserted by Bormann.*

**Explanatory Notes:**

[**32**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref32) 29 B.C.

❦

[**33**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref33) The three revisions of which he speaks apparently correspond to the taking of the census in 28 and 8 B.C., and in A.D. 14, but the Senate was also revised in 18 B.C. and A.D. 4, that is to say, about every ten years. See Gardthausen, ii.311. The first of these revisions is described by [Dio, LII.42](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/42%2A.html#42); [Suet. *Aug.* 35](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#35). At that time the Senate had reached the unwieldy number of 1000, and contained many undesirables.

❦

[**34**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref34) 28 B.C.

❦

[**35**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref35) The lustrum was the expiatory sacrifice made at the close of the census; in the sentences which follow it is synonymous with the census. The census had not been taken since 69 B.C. At that time the number of citizens of military age was only 450,000. The increase in the census of 28 B.C. is probably due to the exact enumeration of citizens throughout the empire.

❦

[**36**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref36) 8 B.C.

❦

[**37**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref37) A.D. 14, three months before the death of Augustus. The gain in the number of citizens in the twenty-two years since the census of 8 B.C. was 704,000.

❦

[**38**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref38) *Cf.* Suetonius, *Aug.* [34](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#34) and [89](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#89). Among such laws Suetonius specifically mentions the sumptuary law, the law concerning adultery and chastity, the law concerning bribery, and that concerning the marriage of the orders.

❦

[**39**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref39) That is to say "every four years."

❦

[**40**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref40) According to Suetonius, [Suet. *Aug.* 81](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#81), Augustus suffered from chronic ill-health. The divinity invoked in these vows was the Actian Apollo. These games were held for the first time in 28 B.C., and celebrated thereafter at four-year intervals. Dio [(liii.4)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/53%2A.html#4) states that they were in charge of the following four priesthoods in succession: the pontiffs, the augurs, the septemviri epulonum, the quindecimviri sacris faciundis.

❦

[**41**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref41) An interesting coin, struck by L. Mescinius Rufus IIIvir, has on the reverse a cippus or altar with the words IMP · CAES · AUGU · COMM · CONS · (Imperatori Caesari Augusto communi consensu), and on the obverse, with initial abbreviations, the following legend: Iovi Optimo Maximo Senatus Populusque Romanus votum susceptum pro salute Imperatoris Caesaris quod per eum respublica in ampliore atque tranquilliore statu est.

❦

[**42**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref42) Mentioned by [Dio, LI.20](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/51%2A.html#20): "When the letter came concerning the Parthians (29 B.C.), they further arranged that his name should be included in their hymns equally with gods."

❦

[**43**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref43) On the overthrow of Lepidus in 36 B.C., the tribunician power was given to Octavian, as it had been to Julius, for life. One of the privileges of the tribunate was that the person of the tribune should be inviolate. In 23 B.C. it was made annual as well as perpetual, and from that time on the years of his principate were reckoned by it.

❦

[**44**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref44) M. Lepidus (like Antony never mentioned by name in the *Mon. Anc.*) had seized upon the office of pontifex maximus at Caesar's death, [(Livy, *Epit.* cxvii)](http://www.livius.org/li-ln/livy/periochae/periochae116.html#117); [Vell. II.63](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2C%2A.html#63). Lepidus died in 13 B.C. and Caesar's election, as we are informed by the *fasti Praenestini*, took place March 6, 12 B.C.

❦

[**45**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref45) On the return of Augustus in 19 B.C. after settling the affairs of Sicily, Greece, Asia, and Syria, many honours, according to [Dio, LIV.10](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#10), were decreed to Augustus, but he accepted none except those here mentioned. The Altar of Fortuna Redux was dedicated October 12, and its dedication was celebrated on coins struck in that year. The Porta Capena is the gate by which Augustus entered the city, coming from the south by the Appian Way.

Thayer's Note: For full details on these monuments, see the articles [Fortuna Redux](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Fortuna_Redux.html) and [Porta Capena](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Porta_Capena.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome; the latter includes a recent photograph of the remains of the gate. For the Augustalia, see [the article in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/secondary/SMIGRA%2A/Augustalia.html).

❦

[**46**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref46) Quintus Lucretius Vespillo was not consul when he started out with the deputation. The year had been one of tumults in the consular comitia and the second consul had not been elected, [Dio, LIV.10](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#10). One of the purposes of the deputation was to ask Augustus either to accept the consulship, or to name some one to it. His choice fell upon Lucretius, who was one of the delegates.

❦

[**47**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref47) Augustus was absent for three years in Spain and Gaul, 16 to 13 B.C. The altar was built on the Via Flaminia, by which Augustus returned to the city, and formally dedicated on January 30, 9 B.C. The site was systematically excavated in 1903. For the now famous sculptures see Strong, *Rom. Sculpture*, pp39‑58.

Thayer's Note: For full details on the Ara Pacis, see the article [Ara Pacis](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Fortuna_Redux.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome; for many photographs, see my site linked there, which in turn links to a list of other Ara Pacis websites.

❦

[**48**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref48) Tradition records that the Arch of Janus was closed for the first time under Numa. It was closed again after the First Punic War in 235. It was closed again by Augustus after the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C., again in 25 B.C. after the Cantabrian War. The year of the third closing of the arch is not known. It stood on the Forum where the Argiletum entered it. See Virg. *Aen.* VII.607, xii.198.

**Part III**

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| 14 46 Filios meos, quos iuvenes mihi eripuit fortuna,p366Gaium et Lucium Caesares 1 honoris mei caussa senatus populusque Romanus annum quintum et deci2 mum agentis consules designavit, ut eum magistratum inirent post quin3 quennium. Et ex eo die, quo deducti sunt in forum, ut interessent consiliis 4 publicis decrevit senatus. Equites autem Romani universi principem 5 iuventutis utrumque eorum parmis et hastis argenteis donatum ap6 ºpellaverunt. § | 14 11 Υἱους μου Γάιον καὶ Λεύκιον Καίσὰρας, οὓς νεανίας ἀ12 νήρπασεν ἡ τύχη, εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν τειμὴν ἥ τε σύνκλη13 τος καὶ ὁ δῆμος τῶν ῾Ρωμαίων πεντεκαιδεκαέτεις 14 ὄντας ὑπάτους ἀπέδειξεν, ἵνα μετὰ πέντε ἔτη 15 εἰς τὴν ὑπάτων ἀρχὴν εἰσέλθωσιν· καὶ ἀφ᾽ ἧς ἂν 16 ἡμέρας εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καταχθῶσιν, ἵνα μετέχω17 σιν τῆς συνκλήτου ἐψηφίσατο. § Ἱππεῖς δὲ ῾Ρω18 μαίων σύνπαντες ἡγεμόνα νεότητος ἑκάτε19 ρον αὐτῶν προσηγόρευσαν, ἀσπίσιν ἀργυρέαις 20 καὶ δόρασιν ἐτείμησαν. | 14 My sons Gaius and Lucius Caesar,[**49**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note49) whomp367fortune snatched away from me in their youth, the senate and the Roman people to do me honour made consuls designate, each in his fifteenth year,[**50**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note50) providing that each should enter upon that office after a period of five years.[**51**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note51) The senate decreed that from the day on which they were introduced to the forum[**52**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note52) they should take part in the counsels of state. Moreover, the entire body of Roman knights gave each of them the title of princeps iuventutis[**50**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note50) and presented them with silver shields and spears. |
| 15 Plebei Romanae viritim ~~HS~~ trecenos numeravi ex testamento patris 8 ºmei, § et nomine meo ~~HS~~ quadringenos ex bellorum manibiis consul 9 quintum dedi, iterum autem in consulatu decimo ex patrimonio 10 meo ~~HS~~ quadringenos congiari viritim pernumeravi,p368§ et consul 11 undecimum duodecim frumentationes frumento privatim coempto 12 emensus sum, § et tribunicia potestate duodecimum quadringenos13 nummos tertium viritim dedi. Quae mea congiaria pervenerunt 14 ad hominum millia nunquam minus quinquaginta et ducenta. § 15 Tribuniciae potestatis duodevicensimum consul XII trecentis et 16 viginti millibus plebis urbanae sexagenos denarios viritim dedi. § 17 In colonis militum meorum consul quintum ex manibiis viritim 18 millia nummum singula dedi; acceperunt id triumphale congiarium 19 in colonis hominum circiter centum et viginti millia. § Consul ter20 tium decimum sexagenos denarios plebei, quae tum frumentump370publicum 21 accipiebat, dedi; ea millia hominum paullo plura quam ducenta fuerunt. | 15 21 Δήμωι ῾Ρωμαίων κατ᾽ ἄνδρα ἑβδομήκοντα πέντε 22 δηνάρια ἑκάστωι ἠρίθμησα κατὰ δια23 θήκην τοῦ πατρός μου, καὶ τῶι ἐμῶι ὀνόματι 24 ἐκ λαφύρων πολέμου ἀνὰ ἑκατὸν δηνάρια 1 πέμπτον ὑπατος ἔδωκα, § πάλιν τε δέκατον 2 ὑπατεύων ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπάρξεως ἀνὰ δηνά3 ρια ἑκατὸν ἠρίθμησα, § καὶ ἑνδέκατον ὑπατος 4 δώδεκα σειτομετρήσεις ἐκ τοῦ ἐμοῦ βίου ἀπε5 μέτρησα, § καὶ δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ δωδέ6 κατον ἑκατὸν δηνάρια κατ᾽ ἄνδρα ἔδωκα· αἵτι7 νες ἐμαὶ ἐπιδόσεις οὐδέποτε ἧσσον ἣλθον εἰς 8 ἄνδρας μυριάδων εἴκοσι πέντε. Δημαρχικῆς ἐ9 χουσίας ὀκτωκαιδέκατον, ὑπατος δωδέκατον 10 τριάκοντα τρισὶ μυριάσιν ὄχλου πολειτικοῦ ἑξή11 κοντα δηνάρια κατ᾽ ἄνδρα ἔδωκα, καὶ ἀποίκοις στρα12 τιωτῶν ἐμῶν πέμπτον ὑπατος ἐκ λαφύρων κατὰ 13 ἄνδρα ἀνὰ διακόσια πεντήκοντα δηνάρια ἔδωκα· 14 ἔλαβον ταύτην τὴν δωρεὰν ἐν ταῖς ἀποικίαις ἀν15 θρώπων μυριάδες πλεῖον δώδεκα. Ὕπατος τρισ16 καιδέκατον ἀνὰ ἑξηκοντα δηνάρια τῶι σειτομετρου17 μένωι δήμωι ἔδωκα· οὗτος ἀριθμὸς πλείων εἴκο18 σι μυριάδων ὑπῆρχεν. | 15 To the Roman plebs I paid out three hundred sesterces per man in accordance with the will of my father,[**53**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note53) and in my own name in my fifth consulship I gave four hundred sesterces apiece from the spoils of war;[**54**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note54) a second time, moreover, in my tenth consulship I paid out of my own patrimony fourp369hundred sesterces per man by way of bounty,[**55**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note55) and in my eleventh consulship I made twelve distributions of food from grain bought at my own expense,[**56**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note56) and in the twelfth year of my tribunician power I gave for the third time four hundred sesterces to each man.[**57**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note57) These largesses of mine reached a number of persons never less than two hundred and fifty thousand.[**58**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note58) In the eighteenth year of my tribunician power, as consul for the twelfth time, I gave to three hundred and twenty thousand of the city plebs sixty denarii apiece.[**59**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note59) In the colonies of my soldiers, as consul for the fifth time, I gave one thousand sesterces to each man from the spoils of war; about one hundred and twenty thousand men in the colonies received this triumphal largesse.[**60**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note60) When consul for the thirteenth time I gave sixty denarii apiece to the plebs who were then receivingp371public grain; these were a little more than two hundred thousand persons.[**61**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note61) |
| 16 22 Pecuniam pro agris, quos in consulatu meo quarto et postea consulibus 23 M. Crasso et Cn. Lentulo augure adsignavi militibus, solvi municipis. Ea 24 summa sestertium circiter sexsiens milliens fuit, quam pro Italicis 25 praedis numeravi, § et circiter bis milliens et sescentiens, quod pro agris 26 provincialibus solvi. § Id primus et solus omnium, qui deduxerunt 27 colonias militum in Italia aut in provincis, ad memoriam aetatis 28 meae feci. Et postea Ti. Nerone et Cn. Pisone consulibus, § itemque C. Antistio 29 et D. Laelio cos., et C. Calvisio et L. Pasieno consulibus, et L. Lentulo et M. Messalla 30 consulibus, § et L. Caninio § et Q. Fabriciop372cos. militibus, quos eme31 riteis stipendis in sua municipia deduxi,[**27**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#cnote27) praemia numerato 32 persolvi, § quam in rem sestertium quater milliens libenter 33 impendi. | 16 19 Χρῆματα ἐν ὑπατείαι τετάρτηι ἐμῆι καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ὑ20 πάτοις Μάρκωι Κράσσωι καὶ Ναίωι Λέντλωι αὔγου21 ρι ταῖς πόλεσιν ἠριθμησα ὑπὲρ ἀγρῶν, οὓς ἐμέρισα 22 τοῖς στρατιώταις. Κεφαλαίου ἐγένοντο ἐν Ἰταλίαι 23 μὲν μύριαι πεντακισχείλιαι μυριάδες, τῶν δὲ ἐπαρ24 χειτικῶν ἀγρῶν μυριάδες ἑξακισχίλιαι πεντηκόσιαι. 1 ºΤοῦτο πρῶτος καὶ μόνος ἁπάντων ἐπόησα τῶν καταγαγόντων ἀποικίας στρατιωτῶν ἐν Ἰτα3 ºλίαι ἢ ἐν ἐπαρχείαις μέχρι τῆς ἐμῆς ἡλικίας. § Καὶ 4 μετέπειτα Τιβερίωι Νέρωνι καὶ Ναίωι Πείσωνι ὑπά5 τοις καὶ πάλιν Γαϊωι Ἀνθεστίωι καὶ Δέκμωι Λαι6 λίωι ὑπάτοις καὶ Γαϊωι Καλουισίωι καὶ Λευκίωι 7 Πασσιήνωι ὑπάτοις καὶ Λευκίωι Λέντλωι καὶ Μάρ8 κωι Μεσσάλαι ὑπάτοις κὰὶ Λευκίωι Κανινίωι καὶ 9 Κοίντωι Φαβρικίωι ὑπάτοις, στρατιώταις ἀπολυ10 ομένοις, οὓς κατήγαγον εἰς τὰς ἰδίας πόλεις, φιλαν11 θρώπου ὀνόματι ἔδωκα μυριάδας ἐγγὺς μυρίας. | 16 To the municipal towns I paid money for the lands which I assigned to soldiers in my own fourth consulship[**62**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note62) and afterwards in the consulship of Marcus Crassus and Gnaeus Lentulus the augur.[**63**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note63) The sum which I paid for estates in Italy was about six hundred million sesterces, and the amount which I paid for lands in the provinces was about two hundred and sixty million.[**64**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note64) I was the first and only one to do this of all those who up to my time settled colonies of soldiers in Italy or in the provinces. And later, in the consulship of Tiberius Nero and Gnaeus Piso, likewise in the consulship of Gaius Antistius and Decimus Laelius, and of Gaius Calvisius and Lucius Pasienus, and of Lucius Lentulus and Marcus Messalla, and of Lucius Caninius and Quintus Fabricius, I paid cash gratuities to thep373soldiers whom I settled in their own towns at the expiration of their service, and for this purpose I expended four hundred million sesterces as an act of grace.[**65**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note65) |
| 17 34 Quater pecunia mea iuvi aerarium, ita ut sestertium milliens et 35 quingentiens ad eos qui praerant aerario detulerim. Et M. Lepido 36 et L. Arruntio cos. in aerarium militare, quod ex consilio meo 37 constitutum est, ex quo praemia darentur militibus, qui vicena 38 aut plura stipendia emeruissent, § ~~HS~~ milliens et septingenti39 ens ex patrimonio meo detuli. § | 17 12 Τετράκις χρήμὰσιν ἐμοῖς ἀνέλαβον τὸ αἰράριον, εἰς ὃ 13 κατήνενκα χειλίας ἑπτακοσίας πεντήκοντα 14 μυριάδας. Καὶ Μάρκωι Λεπίδωι καὶ Λευκίωι Ἀρρουν15 τίωι ὑπάτοις εἰς τὸ στρατιωτικὸν αἰράριον, ὃ τῆι 16 ἐμῆι γνώμηι κατέστη, ἵνα ἐξ αὐτοῦ αἱ δωρεαὶ εἰς17 έπειτα τοῖς ἐμοῖς στρατιώταις δίδωνται, οἳ εἴκο18 σιν ἐνιαυτοὺς ἢ πλείονας ἐστρατεύσαντο, μυρι19 άδας τετράκις χειλίας διακοσίας πεντήκοντα 20 ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπάρχεως κατήνενκα. | 17 Four times I aided the public treasury with my own money, paying out in this manner to those in charge of the treasury one hundred and fifty million sesterces.[**66**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note66) And in the consulship of Marcus Lepidus and Lucius Arruntius I contributed one hundred and seventy million sesterces out of my own patrimony to the military treasury, which was established on my advice that from it gratuities might be paid to soldiers who had seen twenty or more years of service.[**67**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note67) |
| 18 40 Inde ab eo anno, quo Cn. et P. Lentuli consules fuerunt, cum deficerent 41 vectigalia, tum centum millibus hominum tum pluribus multop374fru42 mentarias et nummarias tesseras ex aere[**28**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#cnote28) et patrimonio meo 43 dedi. | 18 21 Ἀπ᾽ ἐκείνου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, ἐφ᾽ οὗ Ναῖος καὶ Πόπλιος 22 Λέντλοι ὑπατοι ἐγένοντο, ὅτε ὑπέλειπον αἱ δη23 μόσιαι πρόσοδοι, ἄλλοτε μὲν δέκα μυριάσιν, ἄλ24 λοτε δὲ πλείοσιν σειτικὰς καὶ ἀργυρικὰς συντάξεις 1 ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς ὑπάρχεως ἔδωκα. | 18 Beginning with the year in which Gnaeus and Publius Lentulus were consuls,[**68**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#note68) whenever taxes were in arrears, I furnished from my own purse and my own patrimony tickets for grain and money,p375sometimes to a hundred thousand persons, sometimes to many more. |

[**27**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#cref27) remisi *Mommsen.*

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[**28**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#cref28) multo . . . aere *Schmidt. Mommsen conjectured:* inlato frumento vel ad nummarios tributus ex agro.

**Explanatory Notes:**

[**49**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref49) Gaius (born in 20 B.C.) and Lucius (born in 17 B.C.) the sons of Agrippa and Julia, the daughter of Augustus. They were adopted by their grandfather in 17 B.C. at the time when Agrippa was associated with Augustus in the tribunicia potestas, thus securing the succession. But Agrippa died 12 B.C., Lucius in A.D. 2, and Gaius in A.D. 4.

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[**50**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref50) In the year in which they assumed the toga virilis, Gaius in 5 B.C. and Lucius in 2 B.C. Augustus assumed the consulship in each of these years in order to introduce them to public life.

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[**51**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref51) Lucius died before reaching the consulship. Gaius was consul A.D. 1.

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[**52**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref52) As their adopted father was princeps senatus, so each of his adopted sons was called princeps iuventutis, or first among the young men in the class of knights. It seems to have been an honour rather than an official title.

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[**53**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref53) This first donation was in 44 B.C. The amount was $12.00, or £2, 8s. per man, distributed to at least 250,000 people.

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[**54**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref54) In 29 B.C., on the occasion of his triple triumph. The amount was about $16.00, or £3, 6s. per man.

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[**55**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref55) 24 B.C., on his return from the war in Spain. The amount per man was the same as in 29 B.C.

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[**56**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref56) 23 B.C.

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[**57**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref57) 12 B.C., on the occasion of his assumption of the office of Pontifex Maximus.

❦

[**58**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref58) It will be noted that the number of the city plebs is here a quarter of a million. In the donation of 5 B.C. the number had reached 320,000. The donation of 2 B.C. is to those receiving public grain. That this number had been reduced to 200,000 is attested by [Dio, LV.10.1](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/55%2A.html#10).

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[**59**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref59) 5 B.C., on the occasion of introducing Gaius to the forum. The amount per man is about $9.60, or about £2 apiece.

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[**60**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref60) 29 B.C. The amount is about $40.000 or £8, 5s.

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[**61**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref61) 2 B.C., on the occasion of introducing Lucius to the forum. $9.60 or £2 per man. The donation to the soldiers breaks the chronological narration of donations to the plebs. This donation therefore looks like a later addition. For a discussion of the problem see Introduction. The total of these donations amounts to something over $27,000,000 or about £5,550,000.

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[**62**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref62) 30 B.C. After Actium he had sent back to Italy a detachment of veterans of his own army and that of Antony. These soldiers mutinied at Brundisium and he was obliged to return from Samos to settle this mutiny, by assigning to the oldest veterans towns in Italy which had favored Antony and by giving money to the rest. Those who were thus dispossessed were in part reimbursed by lands at Dyrrachium and at Philippi and in part by the moneys here referred to. See [Dio, LI.3.4](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/51%2A.html#3.4); [Suet. *Aug.* 17](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#17).

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[**63**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref63) 14 B.C.

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[**64**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref64) $24,000,000 (about £4,980,000), and $10,400,000 (£2,140,000) respectively.

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[**65**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref65) The years were 7, 6, 4, 3, 2 B.C. The amount is about $16,000,000 (£3,329,000).

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[**66**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref66) Two of these four occasions are known from other evidence. [Dio Cassius, liii.2](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/53%2A.html#2), mentions that of 28 B.C. and a coin of 16 B.C. (*cf.* Eckhel, vii.105) has the inscription, "The Senate and the Roman people to Imperator Caesar because the roads have been paved with money which he contributed to the treasury." The amount is about $6,000,000 (£1,234,000). Up to 28 B.C. the treasury was in charge of the quaestors. From then to 23 B.C. it was in charge of two ex-praetors. From that time until the reign of Claudius two praetors had charge of it.

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[**67**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref67) Augustus founded the aerarium militare in A.D. 6. In addition to his own subvention, amounting to $6,809,000 (about £1,400,000), it was also supported by a five per cent tax on inheritance and a one per cent tax on sales. From 13 B.C. the length of service had been 12 years for praetorians and 16 for legionaries. It was now increased to 16 and 20 years respectively.

Thayer's Note: Today, a 5% estate tax and a 1% sales tax would be considered very light in most countries. In the United States the figures are in general about 3 to 6 times that much; in Europe, they are considerably higher, to the point that the authorities have been constrained to conceal the sales tax in a value-added tax (VAT) imposed on the merchant — so that it does not appear on sales slips, thus receding from the consumer's mind.

For further confirmation of this in ancient authors, see [Cassius Dio, LV.25](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/55%2A.html#25.5) (and my note); [Plutarch, Ant. 58.1](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Plutarch/Lives/Antony%2A.html#58.1.2) (and my note); [Appian, B. C. IV.34](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Appian/Civil_Wars/4%2A.html#34.3) (and my note).

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[**68**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/3%2A.html#ref68) 18 B.C.

**Part IV**

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| 19 1 Curiam et continens ei chalcidicum, templumque Apollinis in 2 Palatio cum porticibus, aedem divi Iuli, Lupercal, porticum ad cir3 cum Flaminium, quam sum appellari passus ex nomine eius qui pri4 orem eodem in solo fecerat Octaviam, pulvinar ad circum maximum, 5 aedes in Capitolio Iovis Feretri et Iovis Tonantis, § aedem Quirini, § 6 aedes Minervae § et Iunonis Reginae § et Iovis Libertatis in Aventino, § 7 aedem Larum in summa sacra via, § aedem deump376Penatium in Velia, § 8 aedem Iuventatis, § aedem Matris Magnae in Palatio feci. § | 19 2 Βουλευτήριον καὶ το πλησίον αὐτῶι χαλκιδικόν, 3 ναόν τε Ἀπόλλωνος ἐν Παλατίωι σὺν στοαῖς, 4 ναὸν θεοῦ Ἰουλίου, Πανὸς ἱερόν, στοὰν πρὸς ἱπ5 ποδρόμωι τῶι προσαγορευομένωι Φλαμινίωι, ἣν 6 εἴασα προσαγορεύεσθαι ἐξ ὀνόματος ἐκείνου Ὀκτα7 ουϊα, ὃς πρῶτος αὐτὴν ἀνέστησεν, ναὸν πρὸς τῶι 8 μεγάλωι ἱπποδρόμωι, § ναοὺς ἐν Καπιτωλίωι 9 Διὸς Τροπαιοφόρου καὶ Διὸς Βροντησίου, ναὸν 10 Κυρείνου, § ναοὺς Ἀθηνᾶς καὶ Ἥρας Βασιλίδος καὶ 11 Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου ἐν Ἀουεντίνωι, ἡρώων πρὸς τῆι 12 ἱερᾶι ὁδῶι, θεῶν κατοικιδίων ἐν Οὐελίαι, ναὸν Νεό13 τητος, ναὸν Μητρὸς θεῶν ἐν Παλατίωι ἐπόησα. | 19 I built the curia[**69**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note69) and the Chalcidicum adjoining it, the temple of Apollo on the Palatine with its porticoes,[**70**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note70) the temple of the deified Julius,[**71**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note71) the Lupercal,[**72**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note72) the portico at the Circus Flaminius which I allowed to be called Octavia[**73**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note73) after the name of him who had constructed an earlier one on the same site, the state box at the Circus Maximus, the temples on the capitol of Jupiter Feretrius[**74**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note74) and Jupiter Tonans,[**75**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note75) the temple of Quirinus,[**76**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note76) the temples of Minerva, of Juno the Queen, and of Jupiter Libertas, on the Aventine,[**77**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note77) the temple of the Lares at the highest point of the Sacra Via, the temple of the Di Penates on thep377Velia,[**78**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note78) the temple of Youth,[**79**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note79) and the temple of the Great Mother on the Palatine.[**80**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note80) |
| 20 9 Capitolium et Pompeium theatrum utrumque opus impensa grandi refeci 10 sine ulla inscriptione nominis mei. § Rivos aquarum compluribus locis 11 vetustate labentes refeci, § et aquam quae Marcia appellatur duplicavi 12 fonte novo in rivum eius inmisso. § Forum Iulium et basilicam, 13 quae fuit inter aedem Castoris et aedem Saturni, § coepta profligata14 que opera a patre meo perfeci § et eandem basilicam consumptam in15 cendio ampliato eius solo sub titulo nominis filiorum meorum in16 cohavi § et, si vivus non perfecissem, perfici ab heredibus iussi. 17 Duo et octoginta templa deum in urbe consul sextump378ex decreto 18 senatus refeci, nullo praetermisso quod eo tempore refici debebat. 19 Consul septimum viam Flaminiam ab urbe Ariminum feci et pontes 20 omnes praeter Mulvium et Minucium. | 20 14 Καπιτώλιον καὶ τὸ Πομπηίου θέατρον ἑκάτερον 15 τὸ ἔργον ἀναλώμασιν μεγίστοις ἐπεσκεύασα ἄ16 νευ ἐπιγραφῆς τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὀνόματος. § Ἀγωγοὺς ὑ17 δάτων ἐν πλείστοις τόποις τῆι παλαιότητι ὀλισ18 θάνοντας ἐπεσκεύασα καὶ ὑδωρ τὸ καλούμενον 19 Μάρκιον ἐδίπλωσα πηγὴν νέαν εἰς τὸ ῥεῖθρον 20 αὐτοῦ ἐποχετεύσας. § Ἀγορὰν Ἰουλίαν καὶ βασι21 λικὴν τὴν μεταξὺ τοῦ τε ναοῦ τῶν Διοσκό22 ρων καὶ τοῦ Κρόνου καταβεβλημένα ἔργα ὑπὸ τοῦ 23 πατρός μου ἐτελείωσα καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν βασιλικὴν 24 καυθεῖσαν ἐπὶ αὐξηθέντι ἐδάφει αὐτῆς ἐξ ἐπιγ1 ραφῆς ὀνόματος τῶν ἐμῶν υἱῶν ὑπηρξάμην 2 καὶ εἰ μὴ αὺτὸς τετελειώκοιμι, τελειωθῆναι ὑπὸ 3 τῶν ἐμῶν κληρονόμων ἐπέταξα. Δύo καὶ ὸγδο4 ήκοντα ναοὺς ἐν τῆι πόλει ἕκτον ὑπατος δόγμα5 τι συνκλήτου ἐπεσκεύασὰ οὐδένα περιλιπών, ὃς 6 ἐκείνωι τῶι χρόνωι ἐπισκευῆς ἐδεῖτο. § Ὕπατος ἕ7 βδομον ὁδὸν Φλαμινίαν ἀπὸ ῾Ρώμης Ἀρίμινον 8 γεφύρας τε τὰς ἐν αὐτῆι πάσας ἔξω δυεῖν τῶν μὴ 9 ἐπιδεομένων ἐπισκευῆς ἐπόησα. | 20 The Capitolium[**81**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note81) and the theatre of Pompey,[**82**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note82) both works involving great expense, I rebuilt without any inscription of my own name. I restored the channels of the aqueducts which in several places were falling into disrepair through age, and doubled the capacity of the aqueduct called [the Marcia](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aqua_Marcia.html) by turning a new spring into its channel.[**83**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note83) I completed the Julian Forum[**84**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note84) and the basilica which was between the temple of Castor and the temple of Saturn, works begun and far advanced by my father, and when the same basilica was destroyed by fire I began its reconstruction on an enlarged site, to be inscribed with the names of my sons, and ordered that in case I should not live to complete it, it should be completed by my heirs.[**85**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note85) In my sixth consulship,[**86**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note86) in accordance with a decreep379of the senate, I rebuilt in the city eighty-two temples of the gods, omitting none which at that time stood in need of repair. As consul for the seventh time[**87**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note87) I constructed the [Via Flaminia](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Periods/Roman/Topics/Engineering/roads/Flaminia/home.html) from the city to Ariminum, and all the bridges except the Mulvian and the Minucian.[**88**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note88) |
| 21 21 In privato solo Martis Vltoris templum forumque Augustum ex mani22 biis feci. § Theatrum ad aede[**29**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cnote29) Apollinis in solo magna ex parte a privatis 23 empto feci, quod sub nomine M. Marcelli generi mei esset. § Dona ex 24 manibiis in Capitolio et in aede divi Iuli et in aede Apollinis et in ae25 de Vestae et in templo Martis Vltoris consacravi, § quae mihi consti26 terunt ~~HS~~ circiter milliens. § Auri coronari pondo triginta et quinque millia municipiisp380et colonis Italiae conferentibus ad triumphos28º meos quintum consul remisi, et postea, quotienscumque imperator appel29 latus sum, aurum coronarium non accepi decernentibus municipiis 30 et colonis aeque benigne adquo antea decreverant. | 21 10 Ἐν ἰδιωτικῶι ἐδάφει Ἄρεως Ἀμύντορος ἀγοράν τε Σε11 βαστὴν ἐκ λαφύρων ἐπόησα. § Θέατρον πρὸς τῶι 12 Ἀπόλλωνος ναῶι ἐπὶ ἐδάφους ἐκ πλείστου μέρους ἀγο13 ρασθέντος ἀνήγειρα § ἐπὶ ὀνόματος Μαρκέλλου 14 τοῦ γαμβροῦ μου. Ἀναθέματα ἐκ λαφύρων ἐν Καπι15 τωλίωι καὶ ναῶι Ἰουλίωι καὶ ναῶι Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ 16 Ἑστίας καὶ Ἄρεως ἀφιέρωσα, ἃ ἐμοὶ κατέστη 17 ἐνγὺς μυριάδων δισχειλίων πεντακοσίων. 18 Εἰς χρυσοὺν στέφανον λειτρῶν τρισμυρίων 19 πεντακισχειλίων καταφερούσαις ταῖς ἐν Ἰταλί20 αι πολειτείαις καὶ ἀποικίαις συνεχώρησα τὸ πέμ21 πτον ὑπατεύων, καὶ ὑστερον ὁσάκις αὐτοκράτωρ 22 προσηγορεύθην, τὰς εἰς τὸν στέφανον ἐπαγγε23 λίας οὐκ ἔλαβον ψηφιζομένων τῶν πολειτειῶν 24 καὶ ἀποικιῶν μετὰ τῆς αὐτῆς προθυμίας, καθ1 άπερ καὶ ἐψήφιστο πρότερον. | 21 On my own ground I built the temple of Mars Ultor and the Augustan Forum from the spoils of war.[**89**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note89) On ground purchased for the most part from private owners I built the theatre near the temple of Apollo which was to bear the name of my son-in‑law Marcus Marcellus.[**90**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note90) From the spoils of war I consecrated offerings on the Capitol, and in the temple of the divine Julius, and in the temple of Apollo, and in the temple of Vesta, and in the temple of Mars Ultor, which cost me about one hundred million sesterces.[**91**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note91) In my fifth consulship I remitted thirty-five thousand pounds weight ofp381coronary gold[**92**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note92) contributed by the municipia and the colonies of Italy, and thereafter, whenever I was saluted as imperator, I did not accept the coronary gold, although the municipia and colonies voted it in the same kindly spirit as before. |
| 22 31 Ter munus gladiatorium dedi meo nomine et quinquens[**30**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cnote30) filiorum meo32 rum aut nepotum nomine; quibus muneribus depugnaverunt homi33 num circiter decem millia. § Bis athletarum undique accitorum 34 spectaclum populo praebui meo nomine et tertium nepotis mei no35 mine. § Ludos feci meo nomine quater, § aliorum autem magistra36 tuum vicem ter et viciens. § Pro conlegio XV virorum magister con37 legii collega M. Agrippa § ludos saeclares C. Furniop382C. Silano cos. feci. 38 Consul XIII ludos Martiales primus feci, quos post id tempus deinceps 39 insequentibus annis s. c. mecum[**31**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cnote31) fecerunt consules. § Venationes bestia40 rum Africanarum meo nomine aut filiorum meorum et nepotum in cir41 co aut in foro aut in amphitheatris populo dedi sexiens et viciens, quibus 42 confecta sunt bestiarum circiter tria millia et quingentae. | 22 2 Τρὶς μονομαχίαν ἔδωκα τῶι ἐμῶι ὀνόματι καὶ 3 πεντάκις τῶν υἱῶν μου ἢ υἱωνῶν· ἐν αἴς μονο4 μαχίαις ἐμαχέσαντο ἐγγὺς μύριοι. Δὶς ἀθλητῶν παν5 ταχόθεν μεταπεμφθέντων γυμνικοῦ ἀγῶνος θέαν 6 τῶι δήμωι παρέσχον τῶι ἐμῶι ὀνόματι και τρίτον 7 τοῦ υἱωνοῦ μου. Θέας ἐπόησα δι᾽ ἐμοῦ τετράκις, 8 διὰ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων ἀρχῶν ἐν μέρει τρὶς καὶ εἰκοσάκις. § 9 Ὑπὲρ τῶν δεκαπέντε ἀνδρῶν, ἔχων συνάρχοντα 10 Μᾶρκον Ἀγρίππαν, τὰς θέας διὰ ἑκατὸν ἐτῶν γεινο11 μένας ὀνομαζομένας σαικλάρεις ἐπόησα Γαϊωι 12 Φουρνίωι καὶ Γαϊωι Σειλανῶι ὑπάτοις. § Ὕπατος τρισ13 καιδέκατον θέας Ἄρεως πρῶτος ἐπόησα, ἃς μετ᾽ ἐ14 κεῖνον χρόνον ἑξῆς τοῖς μετέπειτα ἐνιαυτοῖς 15 δόγματι συνκλήτου σὺν ἐμοὶ ἐπόησαν οἱ ὑπα16 τοι . . . . . . . . . . . . ν . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ης θηρίων e 17 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  18 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  19 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  20 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 22 Three times in my own name I gave a show of gladiators, and five times in the name of my sons or grandsons; in these shows there fought about ten thousand men.[**93**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note93) Twice in my own name I furnished for the people an exhibition of athletes gathered from all parts of the world, and a third time in the name of my grandson.[**94**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note94) Four times I gave games in my own name; as representing other magistrates twenty-three times.[**95**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note95) For the college of quindecemvirs, as master of that college and with Marcus Agrippa as my colleague, I conductedp383the Secular Games in the consulship of Gaius Furnius and Marcus Silanus.[**96**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note96) In my thirteenth consulship I gave, for the first time, the games of Mars, which, since that time, the consuls by decree of the senate have given in successive years in conjunction with me.[**97**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note97) In my own name, or that of my sons or grandsons, on twenty-six occasions I gave to the people, in the circus, in the forum, or in the amphitheatre, hunts of African wild beasts, in which about three thousand five hundred beasts were slain. |
| 23 43 Navalis proeli spectaclum populo dedi trans Tiberim, in quo loco 44 nunc nemus est Caesarum, cavato solo in longitudinem mille 45 et octingentos pedes, § in latitudinem mille et ducenti.[**32**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cnote32) In quo tri46 ginta rostratae naves triremes aut biremes, §p384plures autem 47 minores inter se conflixerunt. Quibus in classibus pugnave48 runt praeter remiges millia hominum tria circiter. § | 23 21  Ναυμαχίας θέαν τῶι δήμωι ἔδωκα πέραν τοῦ Τι22 βέριδος, ἐν ὧι τόπωι ἐστὶ νῦν ἄλσος Καισάρων, 23 ἐκκεχωκὼς τὸ ἔδαφος εἰς μῆκος χειλίων ὀκτακο24 σίων ποδῶν, εἰς πλάτος χιλίων διακοσίων. Ἐν ἧι 1 τριάκοντα ναῦς ἔμβολα ἔχουσαι τριήρεις ἣ δί2 κροτοι, αἱ δὲ ἥσσονες πλείους ἐναυμάχησαν. § 3 Ἐν τούτωι στόλωι ἠγωνίσαντο ἔξω τῶν ἐρετῶν 4 πρόσπου ἄνδρες τρισχείλιοι. | 23 I gave the people the spectacle of a naval battle beyond the Tiber, at the place where now stands the grove of the Caesars, the ground having been excavated for •a length of eighteen hundred and a breadth of twelve hundred feet.[**98**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note98) In this spectacle thirty beaked ships, triremes or biremes,p385and a large number of smaller vessels met in conflict. In these fleets there fought about three thousand men exclusive of the rowers.[**99**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note99) |
| 24 49 In templis omnium civitatium provinciae Asiae victor orna50 menta reposui, quae spoliatis templis is cum quo bellum gesseram 51 privatim possederat. § Statuae meae pedestres et equestres et in 52 quadrigeis argenteae steterunt in urbe XXC circiter, quas ipse 53 sustuli § exque ea pecunia dona aurea in aede Apollinis meo nomi54 ne et illorum, qui mihi statuarum honorem habuerunt, posui. § | 24 5  Ἐν ναοῖς πασῶν πόλεων τῆς Ἀσίὰς νεικήσας τὰ ἀναθέ6 ματα ἀποκατέστησα, ἃ εἶχεν ἰδίαι ἱεροσυλήσας ὁ 7 ὑπ᾽ ἐμοῦ διαγωνισθεὶς πολέμιος. Ἀνδριάντες πε8 ζοὶ καὶ ἔφιπποί μου καὶ ἐφ᾽ ἅρμασιν ἀργυροῖ εἱστήκει9 σαν ἐν τῆι πόλει ἐνγὺς ὀγδοήκοντα, οὓς αὺτὸς ἣρα, 10 ἐκ τούτου τε τοῦ χρῆματος ἀναθέματα χρυσᾶ ἐν 11 τῶι ναῶι τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τῶι τε ἐμῶι ὀνόματι καὶ 12 ἐκείνων, οἵτινές με τούτοις τοῖς ἀνδριᾶσιν ἐτείμη13 σαν, ἀνέθηκα. | 24 After my victory[**100**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note100) I replaced in the temples in all the cities of the province of Asia the ornaments which my antagonist in the war,[**101**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note101) when he despoiled the temples, had appropriated to his private use. Silver statues of me, on foot, on horseback, and in chariots were erected in the city to the number of about eighty; these I myself removed, and from the money thus obtained I placed in the temple of Apollo golden offerings in my own name and in the name of those who had paid me the honour of a statue.[**102**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#note102) |

[**29**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cref29) aede *(sic).*

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[**30**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cref30) quinquens *(sic)*, quinquiens *Mon. Ant.*

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[**31**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cref31) s. c. mecum *supplied by Wirtz.*

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[**32**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#cref32) ducenti *(sic).*

**Explanatory Notes:**

[**69**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref69) This is the Curia Iulia dedicated in 29 B.C. on the site of the old Curia Hostilia.

Thayer's Note: For full details on the Curia Julia — the senate-house — see [the article](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Curia_Julia.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

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[**70**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref70) The Temple of Apollo was begun soon after 36 B.C. [(Vell. II.81)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2C%2A.html#81) and dedicated 28 B.C.

For full details, see [Aedes Apollinis Palatini](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Apollinis_Palatini.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

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[**71**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref71) At theº eastern end of the forum, on the site where Caesar's body was burned. Dedicated August 18, 29 B.C.

For full details, see [Aedes Divi Iuli](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Divi_Juli.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

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[**72**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref72) Formerly a cave in the rock on the south-west of the Palatine, where the she-wolf was supposed to have suckled the twins. It was now converted into a nymphaeum.

For full details, see the article [Lupercal](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Lupercal.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome. Interestingly, the Greek refers to the Lupercal as Πανὸς ἱερόν: the shrine of Pan.

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[**73**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref73) Near the theatre of Pompey. For the original portico built by Octavius, who defeated the fleet of Perses in 168, see [Vell. II.1](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2A%2A.html#1).

For full details, see [Porticus Octavia](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/porticus.html#Octavia) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

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[**74**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref74) A restoration at the suggestion of Atticus, in 31 B.C., of the chapel near the large temple of Iupiter Optimus Maximus, in which Roman generals hung the arms taken from their enemies slain in single combat.

For full details, see [Jupiter Feretrius](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Jupiter_Feretrius.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

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[**75**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref75) Dedicated September 1, 22 B.C., to commemorate his miraculous escape from a bolt of lightning when on his Cantabrian expedition, 26‑25 B.C. It was at the entrance to Area Capitolina.

For full details, see [Jupiter Tonans](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Jovis_Tonantis.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**76**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref76) On the Quirinal, dedicated in 16 B.C.

For full details, see [Aedes Quirini](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Quirinus.html#aedes) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**77**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref77) These three temples on the Aventine were restorations of earlier temples.

For full details, see the following articles in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome: [Aedes Minervae](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Minervae.html#1) • [Juno Regina](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Juno_Regina.html#templum) • [Juppiter Libertas](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Jupiter_Libertas.html).

❦

[**78**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref78) These two temples in the neighbourhood of the later arch of Titus apparently disappeared to make room for the colossal constructions of Hadrian and Constantine.

For full details, see the following articles in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome: [Temple of the Lares](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Lares.html#1) • [Temple of the Di Penates](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Deorum_Penatium.html); note that a careful study by Whitehead and Biasiotti has modified the scholarly consensus: the temple of the Penates, at least, seems to have been not near the Arch of Titus, but on the other (north) side of the Sacra Via.

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[**79**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref79) On the Palatine facing the Circus Maximus, destroyed by fire 16 B.C.

For full details, see the article [Aedes Iuventatis](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Juventatis.html#aedes) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**80**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref80) Dedicated in 191 B.C.; destroyed by fire, 3 A.D.

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[**81**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref81) The temple of Iupiter Optimus Maximus, built according to tradition by Tarquinius Superbus, burned to the ground in 83; the rebuilding was begun by Sulla and completed by Catulus in 69 B.C.

For full details, see the article [Aedes Iovis Capitolini](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aedes_Jovis_Capitolini.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**82**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref82) The first stone theatre in Rome, built in 55 B.C. It continued to be the most important theatre in the city.

For full details, see the article [Theatrum Pompei](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Theatrum_Pompei.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**83**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref83) For these restorations of the aqueducts, see [Frontinus, *De Aquis*, 125](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Frontinus/De_Aquis/text%2A.html#2.125), translated by Herschel.

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[**84**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref84) Dedicated along with the Basilica Iulia on the occasion of the triumph after the battle of Thapsus.

For full details, see the article [Forum Iulium](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Forum_Julium.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**85**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref85) The basilica was soon destroyed by fire. The rebuilding was begun in 12 B.C. The later name, basilica Gai et Luci, never gained general acceptance.

For full details, see the article [Basilica Iulia](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Basilica_Julia.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**86**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref86) Augustus was consul for the sixth time in 28 B.C.

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[**87**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref87) 27 B.C.

❦

[**88**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref88) Now the [Ponte Molle](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/bridges/Ponte_Milvio/home.html) over the Tiber. The location of the Minucian Bridge is not known. In the Greek version these two bridges are not named but simply referred to as "two bridges not in need of repair."

❦

[**89**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref89) This temple was vowed before the battle of Philippi, but only completed and dedicated in 2 B.C. Part of the temple still stands, as also part of the surrounding wall of the Forum.

For full details, see the article [Forum Augustum](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Forum_Augustum.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**90**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref90) The theatre of Marcellus on the Campus Martius was dedicated May 4, 11 B.C. Marcellus died in 23. Part of the outer wall still stands.

For full details, see the article [Theatrum Marcelli](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Theatrum_Marcelli.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**91**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref91) [Suet. *Aug.* 30](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#30), states that at one single donation he presented to the temple of Iupiter Capitolinus 16,000 pounds of gold (64,000,000 sesterces) and in addition gems and pearls amounting to 50,000,000 sesterces. That such statements were grossly exaggerated is shown by the fact that his total donations, 100,000,000 sesterces ($4,000,000 or £800,000) fell short of the amount reported for this one gift.

❦

[**92**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref92) The custom had grown up for cities affected by a victory to give crowns of gold to a triumphing imperator. These crowns seem later to have been commuted for cash which was called coronarium aurum. The amount named here, 35,000 pounds, corresponds to the number of the tribes and would seem to have come from them. The occasion was his triumph in 29 B.C.

For further details, see the article [Aurum Coronarium](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/secondary/SMIGRA%2A/Aurum_Coronarium.html) in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.

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[**93**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref93) Of these eight gladiatorial shows, seven are mentioned in other sources: 29 B.C., on the occasion of the dedication of the temple of Julius; 28 B.C.; 16 B.C.; 12 B.C., in honour of Gaius and Lucius; 7 B.C.; 2 B.C., at the dedication of the temple of Mars Ultor; A.D. 6, in honour of the elder Drusus.

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[**94**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref94) [Suet. *Aug.* 43](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#43), states that on one occasion (probably 28 B.C., *cf.* [Dio, LIII.1](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/53%2A.html#1)) wooden seats for the spectators were erected in the Campus Martius. Which grandson, whether Germanicus or Drusus, is referred to in connexion with the third exhibition is not known.

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[**95**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref95) These were the usual games of the circus and theatre given by magistrates when entering upon their offices.

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[**96**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref96) The fifth celebration of the secular games, June 1‑3, 17 B.C. An inscription reporting this celebration of the end of the century was found in 1890, [CIL VI.32,323](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/Lanciani/LANPAC/Ludi_Saeculares%2A.html). For an interesting account of it see [Lanciani, *Pagan and Christian Rome*, p73](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/Lanciani/LANPAC/2%2A.html#sec11).

❦

[**97**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref97) The Ludi Martiales, celebrated for the first time in 2 B.C., on the occasion of the dedication of the temple of Mars Ultor.

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[**98**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref98) The Naumachia Augusti was directly across the Tiber from the lower corner of the Aventine. The present church of S. Francesco a Ripa is located near one focus of the ellipse and that of S. Cosimato near the other. Remains have been found of the pavement and the travertine walls. The water was supplied by the Aqua Alsietina, 33 kilometres long, built by Augustus expressly for this purpose.

For full details, see the articles [Naumachia Augusti](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Naumachiae.html#Augusti) and [Aqua Alsietina](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Gazetteer/Places/Europe/Italy/Lazio/Roma/Rome/_Texts/PLATOP%2A/Aqua_Alsietina.html) in Platner and Ashby's Topographical Dictionary of Ancient Rome.

❦

[**99**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref99) For this spectacle see [Vell. II.100](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2D%2A.html#100). The date was 2 B.C., on the occasion of the dedication of the temple of Mars Ultor. [Dio, LV.10](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/55%2A.html#10), states that the fight represented a battle of Athenians and Persians, and that the former were victorious.

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[**100**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref100) At Actium in 31 B.C.

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[**101**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref101) Antony is never mentioned by name. He had robbed of their statues and ornaments various temples at Samos, Ephesus, Pergamos, and Rhoeteum in the province of Asia and had given them to Cleopatra. *Cf.* [Dio, LI.17](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/51%2A.html#17).

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[**102**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#ref102) For the melting up of these statues see [Suet. *Aug.* 52](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#52), and [Dio, LIII.52](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/53%2A.html#52). Suetonius says that these golden offerings were tripods.

**Part V**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 25 1 Mare pacavi a praedonibus. Eo bello servorum, qui fugerant a dominis 2 suis et arma contra rem publicam ceperant, triginta fere millia capta § 3 dominis ad supplicium sumendum tradidi. § Iuravitp386in mea verba tota 4 Italia sponte sua et me belli, quo vici ad Actium, ducem depoposcit. § Iura5 verunt in eadem verba provinciae Galliae Hispaniae Africa Sicilia Sar6 dinia. § Qui sub signis meis tum militaverint, fuerunt senatores plures 7 quam DCC, in iis qui vel antea vel postea consules facti sunt ad eum diem 8 quo scripta sunt haec, LXXXIII, sacerdotes circiter CLXX. § | 25 14  Θάλασσαν πειρατευομένην ὑπὸ ἀποστατῶν δού15 λων εἰρήνευσα· ἐξ ὧν τρεῖς που μυριάδας τοῖς 16 δεσπόταις εἰς κόλασιν παρέδωκα. § Ὤμοσεν 17 εἰς τοὺς ἐμοὺς λόγους ἅπασα ἡ Ἰταλία ἑκοῦσα κἀ18 μὲ πολέμου, ὧι ἐπ᾽ Ἀκτίωι ἐνείκησα, ἡγεμόνα ἐξῃ19 τήσατο. Ὤμοσαν εἰς τοὺς αὐτοὺς λόγους ἐπαρ20 χεῖαι Γαλατία Ἱσπανία Λιβύη Σικελία Σαρδῶ. Οἱ ὑπ᾽ ἐ21 μαῖς σημέαις τότε στρατευσάμενοι ἦσαν συνκλητι22 κοὶ πλείους ἑπτακοσίων· ἐν αὐτοῖς οἳ ἢ πρότερον ἢ 23 μετέπειτα ἐγένοντο ὑπατοι εἰς ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέ24 ραν, ἐν ἧι ταῦτα γέγραπται, ὀγδοήκοντα τρεἲς, ἱερεἲς 1 πρόσπου ἑκατὸν ἑβδομήκοντα. | 25 I freed the sea from pirates. About thirty thousand slaves, captured in that war, who had run away from their masters and had taken up arms against the republic, I delivered to their masters for punishment.[**103**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note103) The whole of Italy voluntarilyp387took oath of allegiance to me and demanded me as its leader in the war in which I was victorious at Actium. The provinces of the Spains, the Gauls, Africa, Sicily, and Sardinia took the same oath of allegiance.[**104**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note104) Those who served under my standards at that time included more than 700 senators,[**105**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note105) and among them eighty-three who had previously or have since been consuls up to the day on which these words were written, and about 170 have been priests. |
| 26 9 Omnium provinciarum populi Romani, quibus finitimae fuerunt 10 gentes quae non parerent imperio nostro, fines auxi. Gallias et Hispa11 nias provicias[**33**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#cnote33) et Germaniam qua includit Oceanus a Gadibus ad osti12 um Albis fluminis pacavi. Alpes a regione ea, quae proxima est Ha13 driano mari, ad Tuscum pacarip388feci nulli genti bello per iniuriam 14 inlato. Classis mea per Oceanum ab ostio Rheni ad solis orientis re15 gionem usque ad fines Cimbrorum navigavit, § quo neque terra neque 16 mari quisquam Romanus ante ide tempus adit, § Cimbrique et Charydes 17 et Semnones et eiusdem tractus alii Germanorum populi per legatos amici18 tiam meam et populi Romani petierunt. § Meo iussu et auspicio ducti sunt 19 duo exercitus eodem fere tempore in Aethiopiam et in Arabiam, quae appel20 latur eudaemon, maximaeque hostium gentis utriusque copiae 21 caesae sunt in acie et complura oppida capta. In Aethiopiam usque ad oppi22 dum Nabata perventump390est, cui proxima est Meroe. In Arabiam usque 23 in fines Sabaeorum processit exercitus ad oppidum Mariba. § | 26 2  Πασῶν ἐπαρχειῶν δήμου ῾Ρωμαίων, αἴς ὅμορα 3 ἦν ἔθνη τὰ μὴ ὑποτασσόμενα τῆι ἡμετέραι ἡ4 γεμονίᾳ, τοὺς ὅρους ἐπεύξσησα. § Γαλατίαν καὶ Ἱσ5 πανίας, ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ Γερμανίαν καθὼς Ὠκεα6 νὸς περικλείει ἀπὸ Γαδείρων μέχρι στόματος 7 Ἄλβιος ποταμοῦ ἐν εἰρήνῃ κατέστησα. Ἄλπης ἀπὸ 8 κλίματος τοῦ πλησίον Εἰονίου κόλπου μέχρι Τυρ9 ρηνικῆς θαλάσσης εἰρηνεύεσθαι πεπόηκα, § οὐδενὶ 10 ἔθνει ἀδίκως ἐπενεχθέντος πολέμου. § Στόλος 11 ἐμὸς διὰ Ὠκεανοῦ ἀπὸ στόματος ῾Ρήνου ὡς πρὸς 12 ἀνατολὰς μέχρι ἔθνους Κίμβρων διέπλευσεν, οὗ οὔ13 τε κατὰ γῆν οὔτε κατὰ θάλασσαν ῾Ρωμαίων τις πρὸ 14 τούτου τοῦ χρόνου προσῆλθεν· καὶ Κίμβροι καὶ Χάλυ15 βες καὶ Σέμνονες ἄλλα τε πολλὰ ἔθνη Γερμανῶν 16 διὰ πρεσβειῶν τὴν ἐμὴν φιλίαν καὶ τὴν δήμου ῾Ρω17 μαίων ᾐτήσαντο. Ἐμῆι ἐπιταγῆι καὶ οἰωνοῖς αἰσί18 οις δύο στρατεύματα ἐπέβη Αἰθιοπίαι καὶ Ἀραβίαι 19 τῆι εὐδαίμονι καλουμένηι, μεγάλας τε τῶν πο20 λεμίων δυνάμεις κατέκοψεν ἐν παρατάξει καὶ 21 πλείστας πόλεις δοριαλώτους ἔλαβεν καὶ προ22 έβη ἐν Αἰθιοπίαι μέχρι πόλεως Ναβάτης, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἔνγιστα Μερόῃ, ἐν Ἀραβίαι δὲ μέχρι πόλε23 ως Μαρίβας. | 26 I extended the boundaries[**106**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note106) of all the provinces which were bordered by races not yet subject to our empire. The provinces of the Gauls, the Spains, and Germany, bounded by the ocean from Gades to the mouth of the Elbe, I reduced to a state of peace.[**107**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note107) The Alps, from the region which lies nearest to the Adriatic as far as the Tuscan Sea, I p389brought to a state of peace without waging on any tribe an unjust war.[**108**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note108) My fleet sailed from the mouth of the Rhine eastward as far as the lands of the Cimbri to which, up to that time, no Roman had ever penetrated either by land or by sea, and the Cimbri and Charydes and Semnones and other peoples of the Germans of that same region through their envoys sought my friendship and that of the Roman people.[**109**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note109) On my order and under my auspices two armies were led, at almost the same time, into Ethiopia and into Arabia which is called the "Happy," and very large forces of the enemy of both races were cut to pieces in battle and many towns were captured.[**110**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note110) Ethiopia was penetrated as far as the town of Nabata,[**111**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note111) which is next to Meroë.p391In Arabia the army advanced into the territories of the Sabaei[**112**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note112) to the town of Mariba. |
| 27 24 Aegyptum imperio populi Romani adieci. § Armeniam maiorem inter25 fecto rege eius Artaxe § cum possem facere provinciam, malui maiorum 26 nostrorum exemplo regnum id Tigrani regis Artavasdis filio, nepoti au27 tem Tigranis regis, per Ti. Neronem tradere, qui tum mihi privignus erat. 28 Et eandem gentem postea desciscentem et rebellantem domitam per Gaium 29 filium meum regi Ariobarzani regis Medorum Artabazi filio regen30 dam tradidi § et post eius mortem filio eius Artavasdi. § Quo interfecto Tigra31 ne,[**34**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#cnote34) qui erat ex regio genere Armeniorum oriundus, in id regnump392misi. § Pro32 vincias omnis, quae trans Hadrianum mare vergunt ad orientem, Cyre33 nasque, iam ex parte magna regibus eas possidentibus, et antea Siciliam et 34 Sardiniam occupatas bello servili reciperavi. § | 27 1  Αἴγυπτον δήμου ῾Ρωμαίων ἡγεμονίαι προσέθηκα. 2 Ἀρμενίαν τὴν μείζονα ἀναιρεθέντος τοῦ βασιλέ3 ως δυνάμενος ἐπαρχείαν ποῆσαι μᾶλλον ἐβου4 λήθην κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἡμῶν ἔθη βασιλείαν Τιγρά5 νηι Ἀρταουάσδου υἱῶι, υἱωνῶι δὲ Τιγράνου βασι6 λέως δοῦνὰι διὰ Τιβερίου Νέρωνος, ὃς τότ᾽ ἐμοῦ 7 πρόγονος ἦν· καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔθνος ἀφιστάμενον καὶ 8 ἀναπολεμοῦν δαμασθὲν ὑπὸ Γαϊου τοῦ υἱοῦ 9 μου βασιλεῖ Ἀριοβαρζάνει, βασιλέως Μήδων Ἀρτα10 βάζου υἱῶι, παρέδωκα καὶ μετὰ τὸν ἐκείνου θάνα11 τον τῶι υἱῶι αὐτοῦ Ἀρταουάσδῃ· οὗ ἀναιρεθέντος 12 Τιγράνην, ὃς ἦν ἐκ γένους Ἀρμενίου βασιλικοῦ, εἰς 13 τὴν βασιλείαν ἔπεμυα. § Ἐπαρχείας ἁπάσας, ὅσαι 14 πέραν τοῦ Εἰονίου κόλπου διατείνουσι πρὸς ἀνα15 τολάς, καὶ Κυρήνην ἐκ μείζονοςº μέρους ὑπὸ βασι16 λέων κατεσχημένας καὶ ἔμπροσθεν Σικελίαν καὶ Σαρ17 δὼι προκατειλημένας πολέμωι δουλικῶι ἀνέλαβον. | 27 Egypt I added to the empire of the Roman people.[**113**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note113) In the case of Greater Armenia, though I might have made it a province after the assassination of its King Artaxes, I preferred, following the precedent of our fathers, to hand that kingdom over to Tigranes, the son of King Artavasdes, and grandson of King Tigranes, through Tiberius Nero who was then my stepson.[**114**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note114) And later, when the same people revolted and rebelled, and was subdued by my son Gaius,[**115**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note115) I gave it over to King Ariobarzanes the son of Artabazus, King of the Medes, to rule, and after his death to his son Artavasdes. When he was murdered I sent into that kingdom Tigranes, who was sprung from the royal family of thep393Armenians.[**116**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note116) I recovered all the provinces extending eastward beyond the Adriatic Sea, and Cyrenae, which were then for the most part in possession of kings,[**117**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note117) and, at an earlier time,[**118**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note118) Sicily and Sardinia, which had been seized in the servile war. |
| 28 35 Colonias in africa Sicilia Macedonia utraque Hispania Achaia Asia Syria 36 Gallia Narbonensi Pisidia militum deduxi. § Italia autem XXVIII coloni37 as, quae vivo me celeberrimae et frequentissimae fuerunt, meis auspicis 38 deductas habet. | 28 18  Ἀποικίας ἐν Λιβύηι Σικελίαι Μακεδονίαι ἐν ἑκατέ19 ρα (sic) τε Ἱσπανίαι Ἀχαίαι Ἀσίαι Συρία (sic) Γαλατίαι τῆι πε20 ρὶ Νάρβωνα Πισιδίαι στρατιωτῶν κατήγαγον. § Ἰτα21 λία δὲ εἴκοσι ὀκτὼ ἀποικίας ἔχει ὑπ᾽ ἐμοῦ καταχθεί22 σας, αἳ ἐμοῦ περιόντος πληθύουσαι ἐτυγχανον. | 28 I settled colonies of soldiers in Africa, Sicily, Macedonia, both Spains, Achaea, Asia, Syria, Gallia Narbonensis, Pisidia. Moreover, Italy has twenty-eight colonies founded under my auspices which have grown to be famous and populous during my lifetime.[**119**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note119) |
| 29 39 Signa militaria complura per alios duces amissa devictis hostibus reciperavi 40 ex Hispania et Gallia et a Dalmateis. § Parthos trium exercitum Romano41 rum spolia et signa reddere mihi supplicesque amicitiam populi Romani 42 petere coegi. § Eap394autem signa in penetrali, quod est in templo Martis Vltoris,43 reposui. | 29 23  Σημέας στρατιωτικὰς πλείστας ὑπὸ ἄλλων ἡγεμό24 νων ἀποβεβλημένας νικῶν τοὺς πολεμίους 1 ἀπέλαβον ἐξ Ἱσπανίας καὶ Γαλατίας καὶ παρὰ 2 Δαλματῶν. Πάρθους τριῶν στρατευμάτῶν ῾Ρωμαί3 ων σκῦλα καὶ σημέας ἀποδοῦναι ἐμοὶ ἱκέτας τε φι4 λίαν δήμου ῾Ρωμαίων ἀξιῶσαι ἡνάγκασα. § Ταύτας 5 δὲ τὰς σημείας ἐν τῶι Ἄρεως τοῦ Ἀμύντορος ναοῦ ἀ6 δύτωι ἀπεθέμην. | 29 From Spain, Gaul, and the Dalmatians,[**120**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note120) I recovered, after conquering the enemy, many military standards which had been lost by other generals. The Parthians I compelled to restore to me the spoils and standards of three Roman armies,[**121**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note121) and to seek as suppliants the friendship of the Romanp395people. These standards I deposited in the inner shrine which is in the Temple of Mars Ultor.[**122**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note122) |
| 30 44 Pannoniorum gentes, quas ante me principem populi Romani exercitus nun45 quam adit, devictas per Ti. Neronem, qui tum erat privignus et legatus meus, 46 imperio populi Romani subieci protulique fines Illyrici ad ripam fluminis 47 Danui. Citra quod Dacorum transgressus exercitus meis auspicis victus profliga48 tusque est, et postea trans Danuvium ductus exercitus meus Dacorum 49 gentes imperia populi Romani perferre coegit. | 30 7  Παννονίων ἔθνη, οἴς πρὸ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνος στράτευ8 μα ῾Ρωμαίων οὐκ ἤνγισεν, ἡσσηθέντα ὑπὸ Τιβερίου 9 Νέρωνος ὃς τότ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἦν πρόγονος καὶ πρεσβευτής, 10 ἡγεμονίαι δήμου ῾Ρωμαίων ὑπέταξα § τά τε Ἰλλυρι11 κοῦ ὅρια μέχρι Ἴστρου ποταμοῦ προήγαγον· οὗ ἐπεί12 ταδε Δάκων διαβᾶσα πολλὴ δύναμις ἐμοῖς αἰσίοις οἰω13 νοῖς κατεκόπη. Καὶ ὑστερον μεταχθὲν τὸ ἐμὸν στρά14 τευμα πέραν Ἴστρου τὰ Δάκων ἔθνη προστάγματα 15 δήμου ῾Ρωμαίων ὑπομένειν ἠνάγκασεν. | 30 The tribes of the Pannonians, to which no army of the Roman people had ever penetrated before my principate,[**123**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note123) having been subdued by Tiberius Nero who was then my stepson and my legate,[**124**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note124) I brought under the sovereignty of the Roman people, and I pushed forward the frontier of Illyricum as far as the bank of the river Danube. An army of Dacians which crossed to the south of that river was, under my auspices, defeated and crushed, and afterwards my own army was led across the Danube and compelled the tribes of the Dacians to submit to the orders of the Roman people.[**125**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note125) |
| 31 50 Ad me ex India regum legationes saepe missae sunt, nunquam antea visae 51 apud quemquam Romanorum ducem. § Nostram amicitiam petierunt 52 per legatos Bastarnae Scythaeque etp396Sarmatarum qui sunt citra flumen 53 Tanaim et ultra reges, Albanorumque rex et Hiberorum et Medorum. | 31 16  Πρὸς ἐμὲ ἐξ Ἰνδίας βασιλέων πρεσβεῖαι πολλάκις ἀπε17 στάλησαν, οὐδέποτε πρὸ τούτου χρόνου ὀφθεῖσαι παρὰ 18 ῾Ρωμαίων ἡγεμόνι. § Τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλίαν ἠξίωσαν 19 διὰ πρέσβεων § Βαστάρναι καὶ Σκύθαι καὶ Σαρμα20 τῶν οἱ ἐπιτάδε ὄντες τοῦ Τανάιδος ποταμοῦ καὶ 21 οἱ πέραν δὲ βασιλεῖς, καὶ Ἀλβανῶν δὲ καὶ Ἰβήρων 22 καὶ Μήδων βασιλεῖς. | 31 Embassies were often sent to me from the kings of India,[**126**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note126) a thing never seen before in the camp of any general of the Romans. Our friendship was sought, through ambassadors, by the Bastarnaep397and Scythians,[**127**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note127) and by the kings of the Sarmatians who live on either side of the river Tanais,[**128**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note128) and by the king of the Albani[**129**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note129) and of the Hiberi[**130**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#note130) and of the Medes. |

[**33**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#cref33) provicias *(sic).*

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[**34**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#cref34) *Read* Tigranem.

**Explanatory Notes:**

[**103**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref103) He is referring to the war with Sextus Pompey, terminated in 36 B.C. Pompey's following was made up largely of runaway slaves, and his fleet, so manned, had cut off the grain fleets on their way to Rome. See [Vell. II.73](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2C%2A.html#73).

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[**104**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref104) In other words, all the provinces in the half of the Empire ruled by Octavianus.

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[**105**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref105) The number of senators at that time was about 1000.

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[**106**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref106) The extensions included: the temporary pushing forward of the German frontier from the Rhine to the Elbe; the creation of the new provinces of Pannonia and Moesia; the addition of the new provinces of Galatia and Paphlagonia in Asia Minor; the expedition of Aelius Gallus to Arabia Felix; and in Africa, in addition to the formal annexation of Egypt, some minor expeditions by the various pro-consuls.

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[**107**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref107) In the Gallic and Cantabrian expeditions of Augustus himself, 27‑25 B.C., in that of Carrinas against the Morini, of Messala against the Aquitani, 27 B.C., and the numerous campaigns in Germany, particularly of Drusus and Tiberius. Pacavi could apply to Germany for a very brief period only.

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[**108**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref108) At Torbia (Tropaea Augusti), near Monaco, stood a monument, of which only fragments now exist, commemorating the subjugation of the Alpine peoples. [Pliny, *N. H.* III.20.136](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/L/Roman/Texts/Pliny_the_Elder/3%2A.html#136), has preserved the inscription: "The Senate and the Roman people to Caesar . . . Augustus . . . because under his leadership and auspices all the Alpine nations from the upper to the lower sea have been brought into subjection to the Roman people." There follows a list of forty-six peoples.

Thayer's Note: Torbia is the modern Italian name of la Turbie, a small town on a height overlooking Monaco, that owes its name to the Roman trophy (tropaea). The town was transferred to France in 1860, some sixty years before the translator's note was written. For town and monument, see the [BeyondProvence pages](http://www.beyond.fr/villages/turbie.html).

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[**109**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref109) For this naval expedition to the Elbe in A.D. 5 see [Vell. II.106](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2D%2A.html#106). The Cimbri inhabited the coast of Schleswig and Jutland, the Charudes (the Greek text gives "Chalybes") were their close neighbours, and the Semnones were located between the Elbe and Weser.

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[**110**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref110) The Arabian expedition of Aelius Gallus, 25‑24 B.C. The two other portions were called Arabia petraea and Arabia deserta.

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[**111**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref111) Queen Candace, taking advantage of the withdrawal of Egyptian garrisons for the Arabian expedition, captured some towns in upper Egypt. They were retaken by C. Petronius, 24‑22 B.C. His punitive expedition penetrated Aethiopia.

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[**112**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref112) In southern Arabia.

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[**113**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref113) In 30 B.C., after Actium. Before that time Egypt had been a nominally independent kingdom, though, in a sense, a Roman protectorate. Since 57 B.C., when Ptolemy Auletes was restored, a considerable Roman force had been maintained there. After Actium, Egypt, unlike other provinces, was treated as the personal domain of the emperor. For the peculiar status of Egypt as a part of the empire see Arnold, *Roman Provincial Administration*, p113.

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[**114**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref114) In 20 B.C. See [Vell. II.94](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Velleius_Paterculus/2D%2A.html#94).

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[**115**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref115) It was in the factional struggle which followed the setting up of Artavasdes that Gaius received the wound from which he died in February, 4 A.D.

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[**116**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref116) For the complicated question of the Armenian succession see Mommsen, *Res Gestae*, pp109‑117.

❦

[**117**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref117) Antony had received by the treaty of Brundisium in 40 B.C. Macedonia, Achaia, Asia, Pontus, Bithynia, Cilicia, Cyprus, Syria, Crete, the Cyrenaica. The last five he had given over to foreign kings. These alienations of foreign territory were the occasion of the civil war which ended at Actium.

❦

[**118**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref118) By the defeat of Sextus Pompey in 36 B.C.

❦

[**119**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref119) For these colonies of Augustus see Mommsen, *Res Gestae*, pp119‑222; also *Hermes*, xviii.161 ff.

❦

[**120**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref120) The standards lost to the Dalmatians during the civil wars by Gabinius in 48 B.C., and Vatinius in 44 B.C., were restored to Augustus in 23 B.C. We have no account of the standards lost in Gaul. The loss of standards in Spain was during the wars with Pompey's sons, and the recovery must have occurred in the Cantabrian campaign of 25 B.C.

❦

[**121**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref121) Of Crassus at Carrhae in 63, of Antony in 40 and 36 B.C. The standards were restored by Phraates, the Parthian king, in 20 B.C.

❦

[**122**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref122) Only after its completion in A.D. 2. They were temporarily placed on the Capitol.

❦

[**123**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref123) Augustus had himself fought the Pannonians in 35‑34 B.C. See [Dio, XLIX.36‑38](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/49%2A.html#36).º

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[**124**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref124) 12‑9 B.C.

❦

[**125**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref125) The Dacians had invaded Roman territory many times during the late republic. Julius Caesar was about to make an expedition against them. Augustus, in 35 B.C., occupied Segesta on the Save as an outpost against their invasions. They figure in the civil war as allies of Antony. He is here referring probably to an invasion in 10 B.C. See [Dio, LIV.36](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#36.2).

❦

[**126**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref126) Two such embassies are mentioned: the first, frequently referred to in Augustan literature, while Augustus was in Spain, 26‑25 B.C.; the second visited him at Samos, 20 B.C.

❦

[**127**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref127) The Bastarnae were a Teutonic people then settled at the mouth of the Danube. The Scythians lived in Southern Russia.

❦

[**128**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref128) The Don.

❦

[**129**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref129) On the Caspian Sea.

❦

[**130**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref130) In what is now Georgia.

**Part VI**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 32 54 Ad me supplices confugerunt reges Parthorum Tiridates et postea Phrates 1 regis Phratis filius; § Medorum Artavasdes; Adiabenorum Artaxa2 res; § Britannorum Dumnobellaunus et Tim[**a**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#noteA). . . . . .; Sugambrorum 3 Maelo; § Marcomanorum Sueborum . . . . .rus. Ad me rex Parthorum 4 Phrates Orodis filius filios suos nepotesque omnes misit in Italiam, non 5 bello superatus, sed amicitiam nostram per liberorum suorum pignora 6 petens. § Plurimaeque aliae gentes expertae sunt p. R. fidem me prin7 cipe, quibus antea cum populo Romano nullum extiterat legationum 8 et amicitiae commercium. § | 32 23  Πρὸς ἐμὲ ἱκέται κατέφυγον βασιλεῖς Πάρθων μὲν 24 Τειριδάτης καὶ μετέπειτα Φραάτης, βασιλέως §1  Φράτου υἱός, Μήδων δὲ Ἀρταουάσδης, Ἀδιαβη2 νῶν Ἀρταξάρης, Βριταννῶν Δομνοελλαῦνος 3 καὶ Τιμ . . . . . . . . . , Σουγάμβρων Μαίλων, Μαρκο4 μάνων Σουήβων . . . . . . . .ρος. § Πρὸς ἐμὲ βασιλεὺς 5 Πάρυων Φραάτης Ὠρώδου υἱὸς υἱοὺς αὑτοῦ υἱω6 νούς τε πάντας ἔπεμψεν εἰς Ἰταλίαν, οὐ πολέμωι 7 λειφθείς, ἀλλὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν φιλίαν ἀξιῶν ἐπὶ τέ8 ºκνων ἐνεχύροις, πλεῖστά τε ἄλλα ἔθνη πεῖραν ἔλὰβεν δήμου ῾Ρωμαίων πίστεως ἐπ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἡγεμόνος, 10 ºοἴς τὸ πρὶν οὐδεμία ἦν πρὸς δῆμον ῾Ρωμαίων πρεσ11 βειῶν καὶ φιλίας κοινωνία. | 32 Kings of the Parthians, Tiridates,[**131**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note131) and later Phrates,[**132**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note132) the son of King Phrates, took refuge with me as suppliants; of the Medes, Artavasdes;[**133**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note133) of the Adiabeni,[**134**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note134) Artaxares; of the Britons, Dumnobellaunus[**135**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note135) and Tim . . . . . .; of the Sugambri,[**136**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note136) Maelo; of the Marcomanni and Suevi . . . . .rus. Phrates, son of Orodes, king of the Parthians, sent all his sons and grandsons to me in Italy, not because he had been conquered in war, but rather seeking our friendship by means of his own children as pledges.[**137**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note137) And a large number of other nations experienced the good faith of the Roman people during my principate who never before had had any interchange of embassies or of friendship with the Roman people. |
| p39833 9 A me gentes Parthorum et Medorum per legatos principes earum gen10 tium reges petitos acceperunt: Parthi Vononem regis Phratis filium, 11 regis Orodis nepotem, § Medi Ariobarzanem, regis Artavazdis fi12 lium, regis Ariobarzanis nepotem. | 33 12  Παρ᾽ ἐμοῦ ἔθνη Πάρθων καὶ Μήδων διὰ πρέσβεων τῶν 13 παρ᾽ αὐτοῖς πρώτων βασιλεῖς αἰτησάμενοι ἔλαβον· 14 Πάρθοι Οὐονώνην, βασιλέως Φράτου υἱόν, βασιλέως 15 Ὠρώδου υἱωνόν, Μῆδοι Ἀριοβαρζάνην, βασιλέως 16 Ἀρταβάζου υἱόν, βασιλέως Ἀριοβαρζάνου υἱωνόν. | p39933 From me the peoples of the Parthians and of the Medes received the kings for whom they asked[**138**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note138) through ambassadors, the chief men of those peoples; the Parthians Vonones, son of King Phrates, grandson of King Orodes; the Medes Ariobarzanes, the son of King Atavazdes, grandson of King Ariobarzanes. |
| 34 13 In consulatu sexto et septimo, bella ubi civilia exstinxeram 14 per consensum universorum potitus rerum omnium, rem publicam 15 ex mea potestate § in senatus populique Romani arbitrium transtuli. 16 Quo pro merito meo senatus consulto Augustus appellatus sum et laureis 17 postes aedium mearum vestiti publice coronaque civica super 18 ianuam meamp400fixa est § clupeusque aureus in curia Iulia posi19 tus, quem mihi senatum populumque Romanum dare virtutis cle20 mentiae iustitiae pietatis caussa testatum est per eius clupei 21 inscriptionem. § Post id tempus praestiti omnibus dignitate, potes22 tatis autem nihilo amplius habui quam qui fuerunt mihi quo23 que in magistratu conlegae. | 34 17  Ἑν ὑπατείαι ἔκτηι καὶ ἑβδόμηι μετὰ τὸ τοὺς ἐνφυ18 λίους ζβέσαι με πολέμους κατὰ τὰς εὐχὰς τῶν ἐ19 μῶν πολειτῶν ἐνκρατὴς γενόμενος πάντων τῶν 20 πραγμάτων, ἐκ τῆς ἐμῆς ἐξουσίας εἰς τὴν τῆς συν21 κλήτου καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν ῾Ρωμαίων μετήνεγκα 22 κυριήαν. Ἐξ ἧς αἰτίας δόγματι συνκλήτου Σεβαστὸς 23 προσηγορεύθην καὶ δάφναις δημοσίαι τὰ πρόπυ24λά μου ἐστέφθη, ὅ τε δρύινος στέφανος ὁ διδόμενος 1 ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ τῶν πολειτῶν ὑπεράνω τοῦ πυλῶ2 νος τῆς ἐμῆς οἰκίας ἀνετέθη, § ὅπλον τε χρυ3 σοῦν ἐν τῶι βουλευτηρίωι ἀνατεθὲν ὑπό τε τῆς 4 συνκλήτου καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν ῾Ρωμαίων διὰ τῆς 5 ἐπιγραφῆς ἀρετὴν καὶ ἐπείκειαν καὶ δικαιοσύνην 6 καὶ εὐσέβειαν ἐμοὶ μαρτυρεῖ. § Ἀξιώμὰτι § πάντων 7 διήνεγκα, § ἐξουσίας δὲ οὐδέν τι πλεῖον ἔσχον 8 τῶν συναρξάντων μοι. | 34 In my sixth and seventh consulships,[**139**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note139) when I had extinguished the flames of civil war, after receiving by universal consent the absolute control of affairs, I transferred the republic from my own control to the will of the senate and the Roman people. For this service on my part I was given the title of Augustus[**140**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note140) by decree of the senate, and the doorposts of my house were covered with laurels by public act, and a civic crown was fixed above my door,[**141**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note141) and a golden shield was placed inp401the Curia Julia whose inscription testified that the senate and the Roman people gave me this in recognition of my valour, my clemency, my justice, and my piety.[**142**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note142) After that time I took precedence of all in rank, but of power I possessed no more than those who were my colleagues in any magistracy. |
| 35 24 Tertium decimum consulatum cum gerebam, senatus et equester ordo 25 populusque Romanus universus appellavit me patrem patriae idque 26 in vestibulo aedium mearum inscribendum esse atque[**35**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#cnote35) in curia et in foro Aug. 27 sub quadrigis, quae mihi ex s. c. positae sunt, decrevit. Cum scripsi haec, 28 annum agebam septuagensumum sextum. | 35 9  Τρισκαιδεκάτην ὑπατείαν ἄοντός μου ἥ τε σύν10 κλητος καὶ τὸ αγωγικὸν τάγμα ὅ τε σύνπας δῆμος τῶν 11 ῾Ρωμαίων προσηγόρευσέ με πατέρα πατρίδος καὶ τοῦτο 12 ἐπὶ τοῦ προπύλου τῆς οἰκίας μου καὶ ἐν τῶι βουλευτη13 ρίωι καὶ ἐν τῆι ἀγορᾶι τῆι Σεβαστῆι ὑπὸ τῶι ἅρματι, ὅ μοι 14 δόγματι συνκλήτου ἀνετέθη, ἐπιγραφῆναι ἐψηφίσα15 το. § Ὅτε ἔγραφον ταῦτα, ἣγον ἔτος ἑβδομηκοστὸν 16 ἕκτον. § | 35 While I was administering my thirteenth consulship the senate and the equestrian order and the entire Roman people gave me the title of Father of my Country,[**143**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note143) and decreed that this title should be inscribed upon the vestibule of my house and in the senate-house and in the Forum Augustum beneath the quadriga erected in my honour by decree of the senate. At the time of writing this I was in my seventy-sixth year.[**144**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note144) |

**Summary**[**145**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note145)

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| p4021 29 Summa pecuniae, quam dedit in aerarium vel plebei Romanae vel dimis30 sis militibus: denarium sexiens milliens. | 1 17  Συνκεφαλαίωσις § ἠριθμημένου χρήματος εἰς τὸ αἰρά18 ριον ἢ εἰς τὸν δῆμον τὸν ῾Ρωμαίων ἢ εἰς τοὺς ἀπολε19 λυμένους στρατιώτας §·º ἓξ μυριάδες μυριάδων. | p4031 The sum total of the money which he contributed to the treasury or to the Roman plebs or to discharged soldiers was 600,000,000 denarii.[**146**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note146) |
| 2 31 Opera fecit nova § aedem Martis, Iovis Tonantis et Feretri, Apollinis, 32 divi Iuli, § Quirini, § Minervae, Iunonis Reginae, Iovis Libertatis, 33 Larum, deum Penatium, § Iuventatis, Matris deum, Lupercal, pulvinar 34 ad circum, § curiam cum chalcidico, forum Augustum, basilicam 35 Iuliam, theatrum Marcelli, § porticus . . . . . . . . . . , nemus trans Tiberim 36 Caesarum. § | 2 20  Ἔργα καινὰ ἐγένετο ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ ναοὶ μὲν Ἄρεως, Διὸς 21 Βροντησίου καὶ Τροπαιοφόρου, Πανός, Ἀπόλλω22 νος, § θεοῦ Ἰουλίου, Κυρείνου, § Ἀθηνᾶς, § Ἥρας βασιλί23 δος, § Διὸς Ἐλευθερίου, § ἡρώων, θεῶν πατρίων, § Νε24 ότητος, § Μητρὸς θεῶν, § βουλευτήριον σὺν χαλκι1 δικῶι, § ἀγορᾶι Σεβαστῆι, § θέατρον Μαρκέλλου, § βὰσι2 λικὴ Ἰουλία, § ἄλσος Καισάρων, § στοαὶ ἐν Παλατίωι, 3 στοὰ ἐν ἱπποδρόμωι Φλαμινίωι. | 2 The new works which he built were: the temple of Mars, of Jupiter Tonans and Feretrius, of Apollo, of the Deified Julius, of Quirinus, of Minerva, of Juno the queen, of Jupiter Libertas, of the Lares, of the Di Penates, of Youth, of the Mother of the gods, the Lupercal, the state box at the circus, the senate-house with the Chalcidicum, the Augustan Forum, the Basilica Julia, the theatre of Marcellus, . . . . . . . . the grove of the Caesars beyond the Tiber.[**147**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note147) |
| 3 37 Refecit Capitolium sacrasque aedes numero octoginta duas, theatrum Pom38 pei, aquarum rivos, viam Flaminiam. | 3 Ἐπεσκευάσθη τὸ Καπι4 τώλιον, § ναοὶ ὀγδοήκοντα δύο, § θέατρον Πομ5 πηίου, § ὁδὸς Φλαμινία, § ἀγωγοὶ ὑδάτων. | 3 He restored the Capitol and sacred buildings to the number of eighty-two, the theatre of Pompey, the aqueducts, the Flaminian Way.[**148**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note148) |
| p4044 39 Impensa praestita in spectacula scaenica et munera gladiatorum at40 que athletas et venationes et naumachiam et donata pecunia a  (?)  41 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .  42 terrae motu § incendioque consum43 ptis aut viritim amicis senatoribusque, quorum census explevit, 44 innumerabilis. § | 4 Δαπάναι δὲ 6 εἰς θέας καὶ μονομάχους καὶ ἀθλητὰς καὶ ναυμα7 χίαν καὶ θηρομαχίαν δωρεαί τε ἀποικίαις πόλεσιν 8 ἐν Ἰταλίαι, πόλεσιν ἐν ἐπαρχείαις § σεισμῶι καὶ ἐνπυ9 ρισμοῖς πεπονηκυίαις ἢ κατ᾽ ἄνδρα φίλοις καὶ συν10 κλητικοῖς, ὧν τὰς τειμήσεις προσεξεπλήρωσεν·º ἄ11 πειρον πλῆθος. | p4054 The expenditures provided for theatrical shows, gladiatorial sports, for exhibitions of athletes, for hunts of wild beasts, and the naval combat,[**149**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note149) and his gifts to colonies in Italy, to cities in the provinces which had been destroyed by earthquake or conflagration, or to individual friends and senators, whose property he raised to the required rating, are too numerous to be reckoned.[**150**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note150) |

[**35**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#cref35) atque *Wirtz*, et *Mommsen.*

**Explanatory Notes:**

[**131**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref131) 26 B.C.

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[**132**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref132) 20 B.C.

❦

[**133**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref133) 31‑30 B.C.

❦

[**134**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref134) An Assyrian people, mentioned here for the first time.

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[**135**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref135) Probably the same Dumnobellaunus whose coins have been found in England. *Cf.* J. Evans, *Coins of the Ancient Britons.*

❦

[**136**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref136) The Sugambri, a German tribe living to the east of the Rhine, were finally defeated in 8 B.C., and transferred to the west bank.

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[**137**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref137) It was really in order to get his legitimate sons out of the way, so as to secure the succession for his illegitimate son, Phraataces, whose mother was an Italian slave, a present from Augustus. The date was 10 B.C.

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[**138**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref138) In 4‑5 B.C. the Parthians asked that the throne, vacated by the flight of Phraataces [(see last note)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#note137), be filled by

(p399)

Vonones, the legitimate son of Phraates, then a hostage in Rome. For Ariobarzanes see [Chap. 27](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/5%2A.html#ref114).

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[**139**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref139) 28 and 27 B.C. In these and the following years he gradually divested himself of his extraordinary powers and contented himself with ordinary offices, but held in an extraordinary way, such as the tribunicia potestas, and the imperium. In form he restored the republic; in substance the real power rested with him, perhaps, in view of the circumstances, unavoidably. The statement which he makes here is clearly the one which he wishes to be the view of posterity. At any rate, the revolutionary and extraordinary acts of the triumviral period ceased, by his own edict [(Dio, LIII.2)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/53%2A.html#2.5.2), with the expiration of 28 B.C.

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[**140**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref140) January 16, 27 B.C. The title was suggested by Munatius Plancus.

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[**141**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref141) This crown, or the laurels, or both, are represented upon coins. See Cohen, Nos. 43‑48, 50, 207‑212, 301, 356, 385, 426, 476‑478, 482. Most of them have the inscription Ob cives servatos. The civic crown was the reward of the soldier who had saved the life of a citizen. It was given to Augustus because, by putting an end to the civil wars, and by his clemency, he had saved the lives of many citizens.

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[**142**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref142) Not mentioned by ancient writers, but represented upon coins and inscriptions. *Cf.* CIL IX.5811, with two Victories supporting a shield and the words, "The Senate and Roman people have given to Augustus a shield on account of his valour, clemency, justice, and piety." Kornemann in *Klio*, vol. XV, points out that virtus, iustitia, clementia, and pietas are the subjects of the first four chapters of the *Mon. Anc.*

❦

[**143**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref143) Formally bestowed February 5, 2 B.C. Before that he had often been called pater, or parens patriae informally. Suetonius, [*Augustus*, 58](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#58.2), gives part of the address of Messala including the actual salutation, "senatus te consentiens cum populo Romano consalutat patriae patrem."

❦

[**144**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref144) Augustus was seventy-six on September 23, A.D. 13. [Chap. 8](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/2%2A.html#ref33) of the *Mon. Anc.* refers to his third census which was completed one hundred days before his death. This would bring the date of writing to between May 11, A.D. 14, and his departure for Campania. Augustus died at Nola, August 19, in that year.

❦

[**145**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref145) This summary, as Mommsen points out, is not by Tiberius, but apparently by one of the local magistrates of Ancyra.

❦

[**146**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref146) The total of the expenditures mentioned by Augustus in this connexion was 2,199,800,000 sesterces. The 600,000,000 denarii — 2,400,000,000 sesterces — is accordingly a round sum. See Mommsen, *Res Gestae*, p157.

❦

[**147**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref147) A summary of [Chapter 19 and part of 20](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#19). Temples are mentioned first to simplify grammatical construction, the other buildings at random. The Greek does not correspond with the Latin: there is no equivalent in the Greek version for pulvinar ad circum, nor exact equivalent in the Latin text for στοαὶ ἐν Παλατίῳ, στοὰ ἐν ἱπποδρόμῳ Φλαμινίῳ.

❦

[**148**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref148) A summary of [Chap. 20](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#20).

❦

[**149**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref149) Summarizes [Chaps. 22, 23](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/4%2A.html#22).

❦

[**150**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#ref150) These donations to cities and to individuals are not covered by Augustus in his account. The names of some of the cities aided are supplied by the authors and inscriptions: in Italy, Venafrum in Campania (CIL X.4842), and Naples [(Dio, LV.10)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/55%2A.html#10.9); in the provinces, Paphos in Cyprus, 15 B.C. [(Dio, LIV.23)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#23.7), and several cities in Asia in 12 B.C. [(Dio, LIV.30)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Cassius_Dio/54%2A.html#30.3), and lastly Laodicea and Tralles (Strabo, XII.8.18; [Suet. *Tib.* 8](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Tiberius%2A.html#8.1.2)).

The census rating for a senator was raised from 800,000 sesterces to 1,200,000, and where senators were worthy, though poor, he raised their fortunes to that amount [(Suet. *Aug.* 41)](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Augustus%2A.html#41.1.3).

**Thayer's Notes:**

[**a**](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Augustus/Res_Gestae/6%2A.html#refA) **Tim. . . .:** Tinc must also be a possible reading according to some; see [this note to Strabo, *Geog.* 4.5.3](http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Strabo/4E%2A.html#note150).