

cute them all. And in time this turned out to be so, for God fulfilled his words.^a

(2) But at that particular time, when he had taken Jerusalem, Herod collected all the equipment^b in the kingdom and also despoiled the well-to-do, and when he had amassed a great sum of silver and gold, he used all of this to make gifts to Antony and his^c friends. He also killed forty-five of the leading men of Antigonus' party, and stationed guards at the gates of the walls in order that nothing^d might be brought out together with the dead. And they searched the dead bodies, and whatever silver or gold or other valuable was found (on them) was brought to the king. And there was no end to their troubles, for on the one hand their greedy master, who was in need (of money), was plundering them, and on the other hand the seventh year, which came round at that time,^e forced them to leave the land unworked, since we are forbidden to sow the earth in that year. Now Antony, on taking Antigonus captive, decided to keep him until his triumph,^f but when he heard that the nation was rebellious and had remained loyal to Antigonus out of hatred for

Mark
Antony
executes
Antigonus.

Ant. xiii. 308 (parallel to *B.J.* i. 76), even though in the present passage the adjective *πολεμικός* is missing. Thackeray in *B.J.* i. 358 renders "valuables." On Herod's need of money see J. Jeremias, *Jerusalem zur Zeit Jesu*, ii. B. 40, and for a divergent view A. Momigliano, *Ricerche*, p. 351.

^c *i.e.* Antony's. Herod's treatment of his opponents and his gifts to Antony are briefly mentioned in *B.J.* i. 358.

^d Variant "no one," but our reading is supported by the following sentence.

^e This sabbatical year extended from Oct. 37 to Oct. 36 B.C., although Josephus may have placed it a year earlier, see the notes to *Ant.* xii. 378 and xiv. 475.

^f Over the Parthians.