

## EPITOME OF BOOK LXXV

LXXV Σεουήρος μὲν δὴ αὐτοκράτωρ οὕτω γενόμενος  
 1,1 τοὺς μὲν δορυφόρους<sup>1</sup> τοὺς χειρουργήσαντας τὸ  
 κατὰ τὸν Περτίνακα ἔργον θανάτῳ ἐζημίωσε,  
 τοὺς δὲ ἄλλους, πρὶν ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ γενέσθαι μετα-  
 πεμφάμενος καὶ ἐν πεδίῳ περισχῶν οὐκ εἰδότας  
 τὸ μέλλον σφίσι συμβήσεσθαι, πολλά τε καὶ  
 πικρὰ ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐς τὸν αὐτοκράτορά σφῶν παρα-  
 νομίας ὀνειδίσας αὐτοῖς, τῶν τε ὄπλων ἀπέλυσε  
 τοὺς τε ἵππους ἀφείλετο καὶ τῆς Ῥώμης ἀπήλα-  
 2 σεν.<sup>2</sup> ἔνθα δὴ οἱ μὲν ἄλλοι καὶ ἄκουτες τὰ τε  
 ὄπλα ἀπερρίπτουν καὶ τοὺς ἵππους ἠφίεσαν, ἐν  
 τε τοῖς χιτῶσιν ἄζωστοι ἐσκεδάννυντο· εἰς δέ τις,  
 οὐκ ἐθέλησαντος τοῦ ἵππου ἀποστήναι ἀλλ'  
 ἐπακολουθοῦντος αὐτῷ καὶ χρεμετίζοντος, καὶ  
 ἐκείνον καὶ ἑαυτὸν κατεχρήσατο· καὶ ἐδόκει τοῖς  
 ὀρώσι καὶ ὁ ἵππος ἠδέως ἀποθνήσκειν.

<sup>1</sup> δορυφόρους placed here instead of after γενέσθαι by Bs., who also supplies the second τοὺς.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Exc. Salm. : Σεβήρος ἔστειλε γράμματα εἰς Ῥώμην ὑπαν-  
 τῆσαι αὐτῷ τοὺς στρατιώτας. συνελθόντας δὲ ὀνειδίσειεν εἰπὼν  
 ὅτι καὶ κἂν μὴ αὐτοὶ ἐγένοντο αὐτόχειρες Περτίνακος τοῦ βασιλέως,  
 ἀλλά, δέον αὐτοὺς ἀνελεῖν τοὺς ἀποκτείναντας ἐκείνον, τοῦτο μὴ  
 ποιήσαντες ὑπ' αἰτίαςιν εἰσι φόνου· “ ἐπὶ φυλακῇ γὰρ βασιλικῇ τα-  
 χθέντες,” ἔφη, “ οὐκ ἐν τῷ ἀριστερῷ μέρει τὰ ξίφη διαζώνυσθε  
 ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ.” καὶ ἀπολαβὼν τὰ ὄπλα καὶ τοὺς ἵππους, ἀπε-  
 δίωξεν αὐτούς. εἰς δὲ στρατιώτης, οὐκ ἀνασχομένου τοῦ ἵππου  
 ἀπολιπεῖν αὐτόν, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθοῦντος καὶ χρεμετίζοντος, ὑπεραλ-  
 γῆς γενόμενος τὸν ἵππον ἔσφαξε καὶ ἑαυτόν.—Exc. Salm. 127  
 Muell. (v. 1-12).

## EPITOME OF BOOK LXXV

SEVERUS, on becoming emperor in the manner A.D. 193  
 described, inflicted the death penalty on the Pre-  
 torians who had taken part in the slaying of  
 Pertinax; and as for the others, he summoned  
 them, before he came to Rome, and having sur-  
 rounded them in the open while they were ignorant  
 as yet of the fate in store for them, uttered many  
 bitter reproaches against them for their lawless  
 deed against their emperor, and then relieved them  
 of their arms, took away their horses, and banished  
 them from Rome.<sup>1</sup> Thereupon the majority of  
 them proceeded reluctantly to throw away their  
 arms and let their horses go, and were scattering,  
 wearing only their tunics and ungirded; but one  
 man, when his horse would not go away, but kept  
 following him and neighing, slew both the beast and  
 himself, and it seemed to the spectators that the  
 horse, too, was glad to die.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Exc. Salm. : “Severus sent letters to Rome summon-  
 ing the soldiers to come out to meet him. And when they  
 had assembled, he reproached them, declaring that even  
 though they had not been the actual slayers themselves of  
 the emperor Pertinax, nevertheless, through their failure to  
 slay, as they should have done, those who had killed him,  
 they were responsible for his murder. ‘As men appointed  
 for the guarding of the emperor,’ he said, ‘you gird your  
 swords, not on your left side, but on your right.’ And  
 taking from them their arms and their horses, he drove  
 them away. But one soldier, when his horse refused to  
 leave him, but kept following him and neighing, was over-  
 come by grief and slew both the horse and himself.”

- 3 Πράξας δὲ ὁ Σευήρος ταῦτα ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐσῆει, μέχρι<sup>1</sup> μὲν τῶν πυλῶν ἐπὶ τε τοῦ ἵππου καὶ ἐν ἐσθῆτι ἱππικῇ ἐλθῶν, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ τὴν τε πολιτικὴν ἀλλαξάμενος καὶ βαδίσας· καὶ αὐτῷ καὶ ὁ στρατὸς πᾶς, καὶ οἱ πεζοὶ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς, ὀπλισμένοι 4 παρηκολούθησαν. καὶ ἐγένετο ἡ θέα πασῶν ὧν ἐόρακα λαμπροτάτη· ἢ τε γὰρ πόλις πᾶσα ἄνθεσί τε καὶ δάφναις ἐστεφάνωτο καὶ ἱματίοις ποικίλοις ἐκεκόσμητο, φωσί<sup>2</sup> τε καὶ θυμιάμασιν ἔλαμπε, καὶ οἱ ἄνθρωποι λευχειμονοῦντες καὶ γανύμενοι<sup>3</sup> πολλὰ ἐπευφήμουν, οἳ τε στρατιῶται ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις ὥσπερ ἐν πανηγύρει τινὶ πομπῆς ἐκπρεπόντως ἀνεστρέφοντο, καὶ προσέτι ἡμεῖς 5 ἐν κόσμῳ περιήειμεν. ὁ δ' ὄμιλος ἰδεῖν τε αὐτὸν καὶ τι φθεγγομένου ἀκοῦσαι, ὥσπερ τι ὑπὸ τῆς τύχης ἠλλιωμένου, ποθοῦντες ἠρεθίζοντο· καὶ τινες καὶ ἐμετεώριζον ἀλλήλους, ὅπως ἐξ ὑψηλοτέρου αὐτὸν κατίδωσιν.—Xiph. 293, 19—294, 15 R. St.
- 2 Ἐσελθὼν δὲ οὕτως ἐνεανιεύσατο μὲν οἷα καὶ οἱ πρόην ἀγαθοὶ αὐτοκράτορες πρὸς ἡμᾶς, ὡς οὐδένα τῶν βουλευτῶν ἀποκτενεῖ.<sup>4</sup> καὶ ὡμοσε περὶ τούτου, καὶ τό γε μείζον, ψηφίσματι κοινῶ αὐτὸ κυρωθῆναι προσετετάχει, πολέμιον καὶ τὸν αὐτοκράτορα καὶ τὸν ὑπηρετήσοντα αὐτῷ ἕς τι τοιοῦτον, αὐτούς τε καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αὐτῶν, 2 νομίζεσθαι δογματίσας. πρῶτος μὲντοι αὐτὸς τὸν νόμον τουτουὶ παρέβη καὶ οὐκ ἐφύλαξε, πολλοὺς ἀνελὼν· καὶ γὰρ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Σόλων ὁ Ἰούλιος, ὁ καὶ τὸ δόγμα τούτο κατὰ πρόσταξιν

<sup>1</sup> μέχρι Leuncl., καὶ μέχρι VC.

<sup>2</sup> φωσί Naber, φωτί VC.

After doing this Severus entered Rome. He A.D. 193 advanced as far as the gates on horseback and in cavalry costume, but there he changed to civilian attire and proceeded on foot; and the entire army, both infantry and cavalry, accompanied him in full armour. The spectacle proved the most brilliant of any that I have witnessed; for the whole city had been decked with garlands of flowers and laurel and adorned with richly coloured stuffs, and it was ablaze with torches and burning incense; the citizens, wearing white robes and with radiant countenances, uttered many shouts of good omen; the soldiers, too, stood out conspicuous in their armour as they moved about like participants in some holiday procession; and finally, we [senators] were walking about in state. The crowd chafed in its eagerness to see him and to hear him say something, as if he had been somehow changed by his good fortune; and some of them held one another aloft, that from a higher position they might catch sight of him.

Having entered the city in this manner, he made us some brave promises, such as the good emperors of old had given, to the effect that he would not put any senator to death; and he took oath concerning this matter, and, what was more, also ordered it to be confirmed by a joint decree, prescribing that both the emperor and anyone who should aid him in any such deed should be considered public enemies, both they and their children. Yet he himself was the first to violate this law instead of keeping it, and made away with many senators; indeed, Julius Solon himself, who framed

<sup>3</sup> γανύμενοι Dind., γαννύμενοι VC.

<sup>4</sup> ἀποκτενεῖ Zon., ἀποκτείνῃ VC.

αὐτοῦ συγγράφας, οὐ πολλῶ ὕστερον ἐσφάγη.  
καὶ πολλὰ μὲν ἡμῖν οὐ καταθύμια ἔπραττεν,  
3 αἰτίαν τε<sup>1</sup> ἔσχευ ἐπὶ τῷ πλήθει στρατιωτῶν  
ὀχλώδη τὴν πόλιν ποιῆσαι καὶ δαπάνη χρημάτων  
περιπτῆ τὸ κοινὸν βαρῦναι,<sup>2</sup> καὶ τὸ μέγιστον ὅτι  
μὴ ἐν τῇ τῶν συνόντων οἱ εὐνοία ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ  
ἐκείνων ἰσχύι τὴν ἐλπίδα τῆς σωτηρίας ἐποιεῖτο.  
4 μάλιστα δὲ ἐπεκάλουν αὐτῷ τινὲς ὅτι, καθεστη-  
κότος ἕκ τε τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ τῆς Ἰβηρίας τῆς τε<sup>3</sup>  
Μακεδονίας καὶ τοῦ Νωρικοῦ μόνον<sup>4</sup> τοὺς σωματο-  
φύλακας εἶναι, κακ τοῦτου καὶ τοῖς εἵδεσιν αὐτῶν  
ἐπιεικестέρων καὶ τοῖς ἡθεσιν ἀπλουστέρων  
5 ὄντων, τοῦτο μὲν κατέλυσεν, ἕκ δὲ δὴ τῶν  
στρατοπέδων ὁμοίως πάντων τὸ αἰεὶ ἐνδεὲς ὄν  
ἀντικαθίστασθαι τάξας, αὐτὸς μὲν<sup>5</sup> ὡς καὶ ἐπι-  
στησομένοις<sup>6</sup> διὰ τοῦτο τὰ στρατιωτικὰ μᾶλλον  
αὐτοῖς χρησόμενος,<sup>7</sup> καὶ τι καὶ ἄθλον τοῖς ἀγα-  
θοῖς τὰ πολέμια προθήσων ἐποίησεν αὐτό, τῷ δὲ  
δὴ ἔργῳ σαφέστατα τὴν<sup>8</sup> τε ἡλικίαν τὴν ἐκ τῆς  
Ἰταλίας παραπώλεσε πρὸς ληστείας καὶ μονο-  
6 μαχίας ἀντὶ τῆς πρὶν στρατείας τραπομένην, καὶ  
τὸ ἄστυ ὄχλου στρατιωτῶν συμμίκτου<sup>9</sup> καὶ ἰδεῖν  
ἀγριωτάτων καὶ ἀκούσαι φοβερωτάτων ὁμιλήσαι  
τε ἀγροικοτάτων ἐπλήρωσε.—Xiph. 294, 15–30  
R. St., Exc. Val. 337 (p. 733).

3 Σημεῖα δὲ αὐτῷ ἕξ ὧν τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἤλπισε,  
ταῦτα ἐγένετο. ὅτε γὰρ ἐς τὸ βουλευτήριον  
ἐσεγράφη, ὄναρ ἔδοξε Λύκαινάν τινα κατὰ ταῦτα

<sup>1</sup> τε supplied by Reim.

<sup>2</sup> βαρῦναι Reim., ἐβάρυνεν cod. Peir.

<sup>3</sup> τε supplied by R. Steph.

<sup>4</sup> μόνον cod. Peir., μόνων VC.

this decree at his behest, was murdered not long A.D. 193  
afterward. There were many things Severus did  
that were not to our liking, and he was blamed for  
making the city turbulent through the presence of  
so many troops and for burdening the State by his  
excessive expenditures of money, and most of all,  
for placing his hope of safety in the strength of his  
army rather than in the good will of his associates  
[in the government]. But some found fault with  
him particularly because he abolished the practice  
of selecting the body-guard exclusively from Italy,  
Spain, Macedonia and Noricum,—a plan that fur-  
nished men of more respectable appearance and of  
simpler habits,—and ordered that any vacancies  
should be filled from all the legions alike. Now he  
did this with the idea that he should thus have  
guards with a better knowledge of the soldier's  
duties, and should also be offering a kind of prize  
for those who proved brave in war; but, as a matter  
of fact, it became only too apparent that he had  
incidentally ruined the youth of Italy, who turned  
to brigandage and gladiatorial fighting in place of  
their former service in the army, and in filling the  
city with a throng of motley soldiers most savage in  
appearance, most terrifying in speech, and most  
boorish in conversation.

The signs which had led him to hope for the  
imperial power were as follows. When he was  
admitted to the senate, he dreamed that he was

<sup>5</sup> μὲν supplied by Val.

<sup>6</sup> ἐπιστησομένοις Rk., ἐπιστησόμενος cod. Peir.

<sup>7</sup> χρησόμενος Reim., χρησάμενος cod. Peir.

<sup>8</sup> σαφέστατα τὴν Rk., σαφέστατὴν cod. Peir.

<sup>9</sup> συμμίκτου cod. Peir., συμμίκτων VC.

τῷ Ῥωμύλῳ θηλάζειν. μέλλοντί τε αὐτῷ τὴν Ἰουλίαν ἀγεσθαι ἢ Φαυστίνα ἢ τοῦ Μάρκου γυνὴ τὸν θάλαμόν σφισιν ἐν τῷ Ἀφροδισίῳ τῷ  
 2 κατὰ τὸ παλάτιον παρεσκεύασεν. ὕδωρ τε ἐκ τῆς χειρὸς αὐτῷ καθεύδοντί ποτε, ὥσπερ ἐκ πηγῆς, ἀνεδόθη. καὶ ἐν Λουγδούνῳ ἄρχοντι πᾶσα αὐτῷ ἢ τῶν Ῥωμαίων δύναμις προσῆλθέ τε καὶ ἠσπάσατο, ὄναρ φημί. καὶ ἄλλοτε ἀνήχθη ἐς περιωπὴν ὑπὸ τινος, καὶ καθορῶν ἀπ' αὐτῆς πᾶσαν μὲν τὴν γῆν πᾶσαν δὲ τὴν θάλατταν ἐφήπτετο αὐτῶν ὥσπερ παναρμονίου τινὸς ὀργάνου,  
 3 καὶ ἐκεῖνα συνεφθέγγετο. καὶ αὖθις ἵππον ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῇ Ῥωμαίᾳ τὸν μὲν Περτίνακα ἀναβεβηκότα<sup>1</sup> ἀπορρίψαι, ἑαυτὸν δὲ ἐκόντα ἀλαβεῖν ἐνόμισε. ταῦτα μὲν ἐκ τῶν ὀνειράτων ἔμαθεν, ὕπαρ δὲ ἐς<sup>2</sup> τὸν βασιλικὸν δῖφρον ἔφηβος ὢν ἔτι ἀγνοία ἐνιδρύθη.<sup>3</sup> τὴν μὲν οὖν ἡγεμονίαν μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων καὶ ταῦτα αὐτῷ προεδήλωσε.  
 4 Καταστάς δὲ ἐς αὐτὴν ἡρῶν τῷ Περτίνακι κατεσκεύασε, τό τε ὄνομα αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ τε ταῖς εὐχαῖς ἀπάσαις καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ὅρκοις ἅπασι προσέταξεν ἐπιλέγεσθαι, καὶ χρυσῆν εἰκόνα αὐτοῦ ἐφ' ἄρματος ἐλεφάντων ἐς τὸν ἵππόδρομον ἐσάγεσθαι, καὶ ἐς τὰ λοιπὰ ἐκέλευσε θέατρα θρόνους<sup>4</sup> τρεῖς  
 2 καταχρύσους αὐτῷ ἐσκομίζεσθαι. ἡ δὲ δὴ ταφὴ καίτοι πάλαι τεθνηκότος αὐτοῦ τοιάδε ἐγένετο. ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῇ Ῥωμαίᾳ βῆμα ξύλινον ἐν χρῶ τοῦ λιθίνου κατεσκευάσθη, καὶ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ οἴκημα

<sup>1</sup> ἀναβεβηκότα Rk., καὶ ἀναβεβηκότα VC.

<sup>2</sup> ἐς Leuncl., ἐς τε VC.

<sup>3</sup> ἐνιδρύθη Bk., ἐνιδρύνθη VC.

<sup>4</sup> θρόνους Leuncl., θρόνους τε VC.

suckled by a she-wolf just as Romulus had been. A.D. 193  
 When he was about to marry Julia, Faustina, the wife of Marcus, prepared their nuptial chamber in the temple of Venus near the palace. On another occasion water gushed from his hand, as from a spring, while he slept. When he was governor at Lugdunum, the whole Roman dominion approached and saluted him—in a dream, I mean. At another time he was taken up by someone to a place commanding a wide view, and as he gazed down from there upon all the land and all the sea he laid his fingers on them as one might on an instrument capable of playing all modes,<sup>1</sup> and they all sang together. Again, he thought that in the Roman Forum a horse threw Pertinax, who had mounted it, but readily took himself on its back. These things he had learned from dreams; but also when awake he had, while yet a youth, seated himself through ignorance upon the imperial throne. These, then, were some of the signs that pointed in his case to the supreme power.

Upon establishing himself in power he erected a shrine to Pertinax, and commanded that his name should be mentioned at the close of all prayers and all oaths; he also ordered that a golden image of Pertinax should be carried into the Circus on a car drawn by elephants, and that three gilded thrones should be borne into the other amphitheatres in his honour. His funeral, in spite of the time that had elapsed since his death, was carried out as follows. In the Roman Forum a wooden platform was constructed hard by the marble rostra, upon which

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Plato, *Rep.* 399 C.

ἄτοιχον περίστυλον, ἕκ τε ἐλέφαντος καὶ χρυσοῦ  
 πεποικιλμένον, ἐτέθη, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ κλίνη ὁμοία,  
 3 κεφαλὰς περίξ θηρίων χερσαίων τε καὶ θαλασ-  
 σίων ἔχουσα, ἐκομίσθη στρώμασι πορφυροῖς καὶ  
 διαχρύσοις κεκοσμημένη, καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν εἶδωλόν τι  
 τοῦ Περτίνακος κήρινον, σκευῇ ἐπινικίῳ εὐθετη-  
 μένον, ἀνετέθη, καὶ αὐτοῦ τὰς μυίας παῖς εὐπρε-  
 πῆς, ὡς δῆθεν καθεύδοντας, πτεροῖς ταῶνος  
 4 ἀπεσόβει. προκειμένου δ' αὐτοῦ ὃ τε Σεουήρος  
 καὶ ἡμεῖς οἱ βουλευταὶ αἶ τε γυναῖκες ἡμῶν προ-  
 σήειμεν πενθικῶς<sup>1</sup> ἐσταλμένοι· καὶ ἐκεῖναι μὲν ἐν  
 ταῖς στοαῖς, ἡμεῖς δὲ ὑπαίθριοι ἐκαθεζόμεθα. καὶ κ  
 τούτου πρῶτον μὲν ἀνδριάντες πάντων τῶν ἐπιφα-  
 5 νῶν Ῥωμαίων τῶν ἀρχαίων, ἔπειτα χοροὶ παίδων  
 καὶ ἀνδρῶν θρηνώδη τινα ὕμνον ἐς τὸν Περτίνακα  
 ᾄδοντες παρήλθον· καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τὰ ἔθνη  
 πάντα τὰ ὑπήκοα ἐν εἰκόσι χαλκαῖς, ἐπιχωρίως  
 σφίσι ἐσταλμένα, καὶ τὰ ἐν τῷ ἄστει αὐτῷ γένη,  
 τὸ τε τῶν ῥαβδούχων καὶ τὸ τῶν γραμματέων  
 τῶν τε κηρύκων καὶ ὅσα ἄλλα τοιοῦτότροπα,  
 6 ἐφείπετο. εἶτ' εἰκόνες ἦκον ἀνδρῶν ἄλλων, οἷς  
 τι ἔργον ἢ ἐξεύρημα ἢ καὶ ἐπιτήδευμα λαμπρὸν  
 ἐπέπρακτο, καὶ μετ' αὐτοὺς οἷ τε ἵππεῖς καὶ οἷ  
 πεζοὶ ὀπλισμένοι οἷ τε ἀθληταὶ ἵπποι καὶ τὰ  
 ἐντάφια, ὅσα ὃ τε αὐτοκράτωρ καὶ ἡμεῖς αἶ τε  
 γυναῖκες ἡμῶν καὶ οἷ ἵππεῖς οἷ ἐλλόγιμοι οἷ τε  
 δῆμοι καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει συστήματα ἐπέμψαμεν·  
 καὶ αὐτοῖς βωμὸς περίχρυσος, ἐλέφαντί τε καὶ  
 5 λίθοις Ἰνδικοῖς ἠσκημένος, ἠκολούθει. ὡς δὲ  
 παρεξήλθε ταῦτα, ἀνέβη ὁ Σεουήρος ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα  
 τὸ τῶν ἐμβόλων, καὶ ἀνέγνω ἐγκώμιον τοῦ Περ-  
 τίνακος. ἡμεῖς δὲ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ διὰ μέσου τῶν

was set a shrine, without walls, but surrounded by <sup>A.D. 193</sup>  
 columns, cunningly wrought of both ivory and gold.  
 In it there was placed a bier of the same materials,  
 surrounded by heads of both land and sea animals  
 and adorned with coverlets of purple and gold.  
 Upon this rested an effigy of Pertinax in wax, laid  
 out in triumphal garb; and a comely youth was  
 keeping the flies away from it with peacock feathers,  
 as though it were really a person sleeping. While  
 the body lay there in state, Severus as well as we  
 senators and our wives approached, wearing mourn-  
 ing; the women sat in the porticos, and we men  
 under the open sky. After this there moved past,  
 first, images of all the famous Romans of old, then  
 choruses of boys and men, singing a dirge-like  
 hymn to Pertinax; there followed all the subject  
 nations, represented by bronze figures attired in  
 native dress, and the guilds of the City itself—those  
 of the lictors, the scribes, the heralds, and all the  
 rest. Then came images of other men who had  
 been distinguished for some exploit or invention or  
 manner of life. Behind these were the cavalry and  
 infantry in armour, the race-horses, and all the  
 funeral offerings that the emperor and we [senators]  
 and our wives, the more distinguished knights, and  
 communities, and the corporations of the City, had  
 sent. Following them came an altar gilded all over  
 and adorned with ivory and gems of India. When  
 these had passed by, Severus mounted the rostra  
 and read a eulogy of Pertinax. We shouted our

<sup>1</sup> πενθικῶς Sylb., . . . μυθικῶς VC.

λόγων αὐτοῦ ἐπεβοῶμεν, τὰ μὲν ἐπαινοῦντες τὰ  
 δὲ καὶ θρηνοῦντες τὸν Περτίνακα, πλεῖστα δὲ  
 2 ἐπειδὴ ἐπαύσατο. καὶ τέλος, μελλούσης τῆς  
 κλίνης κινήσασθαι, πάντες ἅμα ὠλοφυράμεθα  
 καὶ πάντες ἐπεδακρύσαμεν. κατεκόμισαν δὲ  
 αὐτὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ βήματος οἱ τε ἀρχιερεῖς καὶ αἱ  
 ἀρχαὶ αἱ τε ἐνεστῶσαι καὶ αἱ ἐς νέωτα ἀποδε-  
 3 δειγμένοι, καὶ ἰππεῦσί τισι φέρειν ἔδοσαν. οἱ  
 μὲν οὖν ἄλλοι πρὸ τῆς κλίνης προήειμεν, καὶ τινες  
 ἐκόπτοντο ἐτέρων πένθιμόν τι ὑπαυλούντων· ὁ  
 δ' αὐτοκράτωρ ἐφ' ἅπασιν εἶπετο, καὶ οὕτως ἐς τὸ  
 "Ἀρειον πεδῖον ἀφικόμεθα. ἐπεσκεύαστο δὲ ἐν  
 αὐτῷ πυρὰ πυργοειδῆς τρίβολος, ἐλέφαντι καὶ  
 χρυσῷ μετὰ ἀνδριάντων τινῶν κεκοσμημένη, καὶ  
 ἐπ' αὐτῆς τῆς ἄκρας ἄρμα ἐπίχρυσον, ὅπερ ὁ  
 4 Περτίναξ ἤλαυνεν. ἐς οὖν ταύτην τὰ ἐντάφια  
 ἐνεβλήθη καὶ ἡ κλίνη ἐνετέθη, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο τὸ  
 εἶδωλον ὃ τε Σεουήρος καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς τοῦ Περ-  
 τίνακος ἐφίλησαν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐπὶ βῆμα ἀνέβη,  
 ἡμεῖς δὲ ἡ βουλὴ πλὴν τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐπὶ ἰκρία,  
 ὅπως ἀσφαλῶς τε ἅμα καὶ ἐπιτηδείως τὰ γινόμενα  
 5 θεωρήσωμεν. οἱ δὲ ἄρχοντες καὶ ἡ ἰππᾶς τὸ  
 τέλος προσφόρως σφίσιν ἐσκευασμένοι, οἱ τε  
 ἰππεῖς οἱ στρατιῶται καὶ οἱ πεζοὶ περὶ τὴν πυρὰν  
 πολιτικὰς τε ἅμα καὶ πολεμικὰς<sup>1</sup> διεξόδους  
 διελίττοντες διεξῆλθον· εἶθ' οὕτως οἱ ὑπατοὶ πῦρ  
 ἐς<sup>2</sup> αὐτὴν ἐνέβαλον. γενομένου δὲ τούτου ἀετός  
 τις ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀνέπτατο. καὶ ὁ μὲν Περτίναξ οὕτως  
 ἠθανατίσθη.—Xiph. 294, 30—296, 32 R. St.

6 "Ὅτι ὁ Περτίναξ, τὸ μὲν εὐπόλεμον ἄγροικον τὸ

<sup>1</sup> πολεμικὰς Sylb., ποιητικὰς VC.

<sup>2</sup> ἐς Bk., ἐπ' VC.

approval many times in the course of his address, A.D. 193  
 now praising and now lamenting Pertinax, but our  
 shouts were loudest when he concluded. Finally,  
 when the bier was about to be moved, we all  
 lamented and wept together. It was brought down  
 from the platform by the high priests and the  
 magistrates, not only those who were actually in  
 office at the time but also those who had been  
 elected for the ensuing year; and they gave it to  
 certain knights to carry. All the rest of us, now,  
 marched ahead of the bier, some beating our  
 breasts and others playing a dirge on the flute, but  
 the emperor followed behind all the rest; and in  
 this order we arrived at the Campus Martius.  
 There a pyre had been built in the form of a tower  
 having three stories and adorned with ivory and  
 gold as well as a number of statues, while on its  
 very summit was placed a gilded chariot that  
 Pertinax had been wont to drive. Inside this pyre  
 the funeral offerings were cast and the bier was  
 placed in it, and then Severus and the relatives  
 of Pertinax kissed the effigy. The emperor then  
 ascended a tribunal, while we, the senate, except  
 the magistrates, took our places on wooden stands  
 in order to view the ceremonies both safely and  
 conveniently. The magistrates and the equestrian  
 order, arrayed in a manner befitting their station,  
 and likewise the cavalry and the infantry, passed in  
 and out around the pyre performing intricate evolu-  
 tions, both those of peace and those of war. Then  
 at last the consuls applied fire to the structure, and  
 when this had been done, an eagle flew aloft from  
 it. Thus was Pertinax made immortal.

Although a warlike nature usually ends up by

δὲ εἰρηναῖον δειλὸν ὡς τὸ πολὺ ἐκβαῖνον, ἀμφότερα κράτιστος ὁμοίως ἐγένετο, φοβερὸς μὲν πολεμῆσαι σοφὸς δὲ εἰρηνεῦσαι ὧν· καὶ τὸ μὲν θρασύ, οὐ τὸ ἀνδρείον μετέχει, πρὸς τε τὸ ἀλλόφυλον καὶ πρὸς τὸ στασίαζον, τὸ δὲ ἐπιεικές, οὐ τὸ δίκαιον μεταλαμβάνει, πρὸς τε τὸ οἰκεῖον καὶ

7 πρὸς τὸ σῶφρον ἐνεδείκνυτο. προαχθεὶς δὲ ἐς τὴν τῆς οἰκουμένης προστασίαν οὐκ ἠλέγχθη<sup>1</sup> ποτὲ ὑπὸ τῆς τοῦ μείζονος ἀξίσεως, ὥστε ἐν μὲν τοῖς ταπεινότερος ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὀγκωδέστερος τοῦ καθήκοντος γενέσθαι, ἀλλ' ὁμοίως ἀπ' ἀρχῆς διὰ πάντων μέχρι τῆς τελευτῆς διετέλεσεν σεμνὸς ἔξω τοῦ σκυθρωποῦ, πρᾶος ἔξω τοῦ ταπεινοῦ, φρόνιμος ἄνευ κακουργίας, δίκαιος ἄνευ ἀκριβολογίας, οἰκονομικὸς χωρὶς ῥυπαρίας, μεγαλόνομος χωρὶς ἀνυψώσεως.—Exc. Val. 338 (p. 734).

6 Ὁ δὲ Σεουήρος ἐξεστράτευσε κατὰ τοῦ Νίγρου. οὗτος δὲ Ἰταλὸς μὲν ἦν, ἐξ ἰππέων, οὔτε δὲ ἐς τὸ κρεῖττον οὔτε ἐς τὸ χειρὸν ἐπίσημος, ὥστε τινὰ ἢ πάνυ αὐτὸν ἐπαινεῖν ἢ πάνυ ψέγειν· διὸ καὶ τῇ

2 Συρίᾳ ὑπὸ Κομμόδου προσετάχθη. ἐχρήτο δὲ ὑποστρατήγῳ μετὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῷ Αἰμιλιανῷ, ὅτι τε μεσεύων καὶ ἐφεδρεύων τοῖς πράγμασι πάντων τῶν τότε βουλευόντων καὶ συνέσει καὶ ἐμπειρίᾳ πραγμάτων προφέρειν ἐδόκει (ἐπὶ πολλῶν γὰρ ἔθνων ἐξήταστο, ὑφ' ὧν περ καὶ ἐξώγκωτο), ὅτι τε τοῦ Ἀλβίνου προσήκων ἦν.—Xiph. 296, 32—297, 5 R. St., Exc. Val. 339, 340 (p. 734).

2<sup>a</sup> Ὅτι ὁ Νίγρος ἦν μὲν οὐδ' ἄλλως ἀρτίφρων, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ πολλὰ δυνηθεὶς ἐπλημμέλησε· τότε δὲ καὶ μάλλον ὠγκώθη, ὥστε τοῖς μὲν<sup>2</sup>

being harsh and a peaceful one cowardly, Pertinax A.D. 193 excelled equally in both respects, being formidable in war and shrewd in peace. He showed boldness, of which bravery is an ingredient, toward foreigners and rebels, but clemency, into which justice enters, toward his countrymen and the orderly element. When advanced to preside over the destinies of the world, he never showed himself unworthy of his increased dignity, so as to appear more subservient in some things and more haughty in others than was fitting, but remained unchanged absolutely from first to last—being dignified without sullenness, gentle without humility, shrewd without knavery, just without excessive strictness, frugal without stinginess, high-minded without boastfulness.

Severus now made a campaign against Niger. This man was an Italian of the equestrian order, and was remarkable for nothing either good or bad, so that one could neither praise nor censure him very much; and so he had been assigned to Syria by Commodus. He had as one of his lieutenants Aemilianus, since this man, by remaining neutral and watching events in order to take advantage of them, seemed to surpass all the senators of that day in understanding and in experience of affairs (he had been tested in many provinces and as a result had grown conceited), and also because he was a relative of Albinus.

Niger was not a man of keen intelligence in any case, but made mistakes in spite of his vast power. At this time he was more puffed up than ever, so

<sup>1</sup> ἠλέγχθη Val., ἠλέχθη cod. Peir.

<sup>2</sup> μὲν Rk., μὲν τόν cod. Peir.

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