

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXVIII

LXXVII Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ὁ Ἀντωνῖνος πᾶσαν τὴν
 1, 1 ἡγεμονίαν ἔλαβε· λόγῳ μὲν γὰρ μετὰ τοῦ ἀδελ-
 φοῦ, τῷ δὲ δὴ ἔργῳ μόνος εὐθὺς ἤρξε. καὶ πρὸς
 μὲν τοὺς πολεμίους κατελύσατο καὶ τῆς χώρας
 αὐτοῖς ἐξέστη καὶ τὰ φρούρια ἐξέλιπε, τοὺς δὲ δὴ
 οἰκείους τοὺς μὲν ἀπήλλαξεν, ὧν καὶ Παπινιανὸς ¹
 ὁ ἑπαρχὸς ἦν, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπέκτεινεν, ὧν ἦν καὶ
 Εὐδοσὸς ὁ τροφεὺς αὐτοῦ καὶ ² ὁ Κάστωρ, ἣ τε γυνὴ
 αὐτοῦ ἢ Πλαυτίλλα καὶ ὁ ταύτης ἀδελφὸς
 2 Πλαῦτιος. καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ δὲ αὐτῇ ἄνδρα
 ἄλλως μὲν οὐκ ἐλλόγιμον διὰ δὲ τὴν ἐπιτήδευσιν
 ἐπιφανέστατον ἐξεργάσατο· τὸν γὰρ Εὐπρεπῆ
 τὸν ἄρματηλάτην, ἐπειδὴ τὰναντία αὐτῷ ἐσπού-
 दाζεν, ἀπέκτεινε. καὶ ὁ μὲν οὕτως ἐν γῆρᾳ
 ἀπέθανε, πλείστοις ἀγῶσιν ἵππων στεφανωθείς·
 δύο γὰρ καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακοσίους ἀνείλετο,
 3 ὅσους οὐδεὶς ἄλλος. τὸν δὲ ἀδελφὸν ἠθέλησε
 μὲν καὶ ζῶντος ἔτι τοῦ πατρὸς φονεῦσαι, οὐκ
 ἠδυνήθη δὲ οὔτε τότε δι' ἐκείνον οὔθ' ὕστερον ἐν
 τῇ ὁδῷ διὰ τὰ στρατεύματα· πάννυ γὰρ εὐνοίαν
 αὐτοῦ εἶχον, ἄλλως τε ὅτι καὶ τὸ εἶδος ὁμοιό-
 τατος τῷ πατρὶ ἦν. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἀνήλθε,
 4 καὶ τοῦτον κατειργάσατο. προσεποιούντο μὲν
 γὰρ καὶ φιλεῖν ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐπαινεῖν, πάντα δὲ

¹ Παπινιανὸς R. Steph., παπιανὸς VC.

² καὶ supplied by Rk.

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXVIII

AFTER this Antoninus assumed the entire power; ^{A.D. 211}
 nominally, it is true, he shared it with his brother,
 but in reality he ruled alone from the very outset.
 With the enemy he came to terms, withdrew from
 their territory, and abandoned the forts; as for his
 own people, he dismissed some, including Papinian,
 the prefect, and killed others, among them Euodus
 his tutor, Castor, and his wife Plautilla, and her
 brother Plautius. Even in Rome itself he put out of
 the way a man who was renowned for no other
 reason than for his profession, which made him very
 conspicuous. I refer to Euprepes the charioteer.
 He killed him because he supported the opposite
 faction to the one he himself favoured. So Euprepes
 was put to death in his old age, after having been
 crowned in a vast number of horse-races; for he had
 won seven hundred and eighty-two crowns, a record
 equalled by no one else. As for his own brother,
 Antoninus had wished to slay him even while his
 father was yet alive, but had been unable to do so at
 the time because of Severus, or later, on the march,
 because of the legions; for the troops felt very
 kindly toward the younger brother, especially as
 he resembled his father very closely in appearance.
 But when Antoninus got back to Rome, he made
 away with him also. The two pretended to love
 and commend each other, but in all that they did

τὰ ἐναντιώτατα ἔδρων, καὶ ἦν οὐκ ἄδηλον ὅτι δεινόν τι παρ' αὐτῶν γενήσοιτο. ὅπερ πού και πρὶν πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην αὐτοὺς ἐλθεῖν προεγνώσθη· θύειν τε γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁμοιοῖας αὐτῶν τοῖς τε ἄλλοις θεοῖς καὶ αὐτῇ τῇ Ὁμοιοῖα ψηφισθὲν ὑπὸ τῆς βουλῆς, οἱ μὲν ὑπηρέται τὸ τῇ Ὁμοιοῖα
 5 τυθησόμενοι¹ ἱερεῖον ἠτοίμασαν, καὶ ὁ ὑπάτος ὡς καὶ βουθυτήσων ἀφίκετο, οὔτε δὲ οὗτος ἐκείνους οὔθ' οἱ ὑπηρέται τὸν ὑπάτον εὔρειν ἠδυνήθησαν, ἀλλὰ διετέλεσαν πᾶσαν ὡς εἰπεῖν τὴν νύκτα ζητοῦντες ἀλλήλους, ὥστε μὴ δυνηθῆναι
 6 τότε τὴν θυσίαν γενέσθαι. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραία δύο λύκοι εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον ἀναβάντες ἐκείθεν ἐξεδιώχθησαν, καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ που καταληφθεὶς ὁ δὲ μετὰ ταῦτα ἔξω τοῦ πωμηρίου ἐσφάγη. καὶ τοῦτο καὶ περὶ ἐκείνους ἐγένετο.
 2 Ἐβουλήθη μὲν οὖν ἐν τοῖς Κρονίοις τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὁ Ἀντωνῖνος φονεῦσαι, οὐκ ἠδυνήθη δέ· καὶ γὰρ ἐκφανέστερον ἤδη τὸ κακὸν ἢ ὥστε συγκρυβῆναι ἐγεγόνει, καὶ ἐκ τούτου πολλαὶ μὲν μάχαι αὐτῶν ὡς καὶ ἐπιβουλευόντων ἀλλήλοις, πολλαὶ
 2 δὲ καὶ ἀντιφυλακαὶ συνέβαινον. ἐπεὶ οὖν καὶ στρατιῶται καὶ γυμνασταί, καὶ ἔξω καὶ οἴκοι, καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν καὶ νύκτωρ, συχνοὶ τὸν Γέταν ἐφρούρου, ἐπεισε τὴν μητέρα μόνους σφᾶς εἰς τὸ δωμάτιον, ὡς καὶ συναλλάξουσιν,² μεταπέμψασθαι καὶ οὕτω πιστεύσαντος τοῦ Γέτα ἐσῆλθε
 3 μὲν μετ' αὐτοῦ, ἐπεὶ δὲ εἴσω ἐγένοντο, ἑκατόνταρχοί τινες ἐσεπήδησαν ἀθρόοι, παρὰ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου προπαρεσκευασμένοι, καὶ αὐτὸν

¹ τυθησόμενον H. Steph., τεθησόμενον VC.

they were diametrically opposed, and anybody could A.D. 211 see that something terrible was bound to result from the situation. This was foreseen even before they reached Rome. For when the senate had voted that sacrifices should be offered in behalf of their concord both to the other gods and to Concord herself, and the assistants had got ready the victim to be sacrificed to Concord and the consul had arrived to superintend the sacrifice, neither he could find them nor they him, but they spent nearly the entire night in searching for one another, so that the sacrifice could not be performed then. And on the next day two wolves went up on the Capitol, but were chased away from there; one of them was found and slain somewhere in the Forum and the other was killed later outside the pomerium. This incident also had reference to the brothers.

Antoninus wished to murder his brother at the Saturnalia, but was unable to do so; for his evil purpose had already become too manifest to remain concealed, and so there now ensued many sharp encounters between the two, each of whom felt that the other was plotting against him, and many defensive measures were taken on both sides. A.D. 212 Since many soldiers and athletes, therefore, were guarding Geta, both abroad and at home, day and night alike, Antoninus induced his mother to summon them both, unattended, to her apartment, with a view to reconciling them. Thus Geta was persuaded, and went in with him; but when they were inside, some centurions, previously instructed by Antoninus, rushed

² ὡς καὶ συναλλάξουσιν Kuiper, ἔ καὶ συναλλάξουσι VC, ἐπι καταλλαγῇ Zon.

- πρός τε τὴν μητέρα, ὡς εἶδέ σφας, προκαταφυ-
 γόντα καὶ ἀπό τε τοῦ ἀυχένος αὐτῆς ἐξαρτηθέντα
 καὶ τοῖς στήθεσι τοῖς τε μαστοῖς προσφύντα
 κατέκοψαν ὀλοφυρόμενον καὶ βοῶντα· “μητὲρ
 μητὲρ, τεκοῦσα τεκοῦσα, βοήθει, σφάζομαι.”
 4 καὶ ἡ μὲν οὕτως ἀπατηθεῖσα τὸν τε υἱὸν ἐν
 τοῖς ἑαυτῆς κόλποις ἀνοσιώτατα ἀπολλύμενον
 ἐπέιδε, καὶ τὸν θάνατον αὐτοῦ ἐς αὐτὰ τὰ
 σπλάγχνα τρόπον τινά, ἐξ ὧν ἐγεγέννητο, ἐσεδέ-
 ξατο· καὶ γὰρ τοῦ αἵματος πᾶσα ἐπλήσθη, ὡς
 ἐν μηδενὶ λόγῳ τὸ τῆς χειρὸς τραῦμα ὃ ἐτρώθη
 5 ποιήσασθαι. οὔτε δὲ πενθήσαι οὔτε θρηνῆσαι
 τὸν υἱόν, καίπερ πρόωρον οὕτως οἰκτρῶς ἀπολω-
 λότα, ὑπῆρξεν αὐτῇ (δύο γὰρ καὶ εἴκοσι ἔτη καὶ
 μῆνας ἐννέα ἐβίω), ἀλλ’ ἠναγκάζετο ὡς καὶ ἐν
 μεγάλη τινὶ εὐτυχίᾳ οὔσα χαίρειν καὶ γελᾶν·
 6 οὕτω πον πάντα ἀκριβῶς καὶ τὰ ῥήματα αὐτῆς
 καὶ τὰ νεύματα τὰ τε χρώματα ἐτηρεῖτο· καὶ μόνη
 ἐκείνη, τῇ Αὐγούστη, τῇ τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος
 γυναικί, τῇ τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων μητρί, οὐδ’ ἰδίᾳ
 που ἐπὶ τηλικούτῳ παθήματι δακρῦσαι ἐξῆν.—
 Xiph. 326, 9—328, 1 R. St.
- 3 Ὁ δ’ Ἀντωνῖνος καίπερ ἐσπέρας οὔσης τὰ
 στρατόπεδα κατέλαβε, διὰ πάσης τῆς ὁδοῦ κεκρα-
 γῶς ὡς ἐπιβεβουλευμένος καὶ κινδυνεύων. ἐσελθὼν
 δὲ ἐς τὸ τεῖχος “χαίρετε,” εἶπεν, “ὦ ἄνδρες
 συστρατιῶται· καὶ γὰρ ἤδη ἕξεστί μοι εὐεργετεῖν
 ὑμᾶς.” καὶ πρὶν πάντα ἀκοῦσαι, ἐνέφραξέ σφω
 τὰ στόματα τοσαύταις καὶ τηλικαύταις ὑποσχέ-
 σεσιν ὥστε μήτ’ ἐννοῆσαι μήτε φθέγγασθαι τι
 2 αὐτοὺς εὐσεβῆς δυνηθῆναι. “εἰς” γὰρ ἔφησεν
 “ἐξ ὑμῶν εἰμί, καὶ δι’ ὑμᾶς μόνους ζῆν ἐθέλω,

in in a body and struck down Geta, who at sight of ^{A.D. 212}
 them had run to his mother, hung about her neck
 and clung to her bosom and breasts, lamenting and
 crying: “Mother that didst bear me, mother that
 didst bear me, help! I am being murdered.” And
 so she, tricked in this way, saw her son perish-
 ing in most impious fashion in her arms, and
 received him at his death into the very womb, as it
 were, whence he had been born; for she was all
 covered with his blood, so that she took no note of
 the wound she had received on her hand. But she
 was not permitted to mourn or weep for her son,
 though he had met so miserable an end before his
 time (he was only twenty-two years and nine months
 old), but, on the contrary, she was compelled to
 rejoice and laugh as though at some great good
 fortune; so closely were all her words, gestures, and
 changes of colour observed. Thus she alone, the
 Augusta, wife of the emperor and mother of the
 emperors, was not permitted to shed tears even in
 private over so great a sorrow.

Antoninus, although it was evening, took posses-
 sion of the legions, after crying out the whole way,
 as if he had been the object of a plot and his life
 were in danger. On entering the camp he ex-
 claimed: “Rejoice, fellow-soldiers, for now I am in
 a position to do you favours.” And before they
 heard the whole story he had stopped their mouths
 with so many and so great promises that they could
 neither think of nor say anything to show proper
 respect for the dead. “I am one of you,” he said,
 “and it is because of you alone that I care to live,

ἵν' ὑμῖν πολλὰ χαρίζωμαι· ὑμέτεροι γὰρ οἱ
θησαυροὶ πάντες εἰσὶ." καὶ δὴ καὶ τοῦτο¹ εἶπεν
ὅτι "μάλιστα μὲν μεθ' ὑμῶν ζῆν, εἰ δὲ μή, ἀλλὰ
μεθ' ὑμῶν γε ἀποθανεῖν εὐχομαι. οὔτε γὰρ ἄλλως
δέδια² τὸν θάνατον, καὶ ἐν πολέμῳ τελευτῆσαι
βούλομαι· ἢ γὰρ ἐνταῦθα δεῖ τὸν ἄνδρα ἀποθνή-
3 σκειν³ ἢ μηδαμοῦ." πρὸς δὲ τὴν σύγκλητον τῇ
ὑστεραία ἄλλα τέ τινα διελέχθη,⁴ καὶ μετὰ τὸ ἐκ
τοῦ βᾶθρου ἐξαναστῆναι καὶ πρὸς τῇ θύρᾳ γενέ-
σθαι "ἀκούσατέ μου" εἶπε "μέγα πρᾶγμα· ἵνα
πᾶσα ἡ οἰκουμένη χαρῆ, πάντες οἱ φυγάδες οἱ καὶ
ἐφ' ὅτφουν ἐγκλήματι⁵ καὶ ὅπως οὖν καταδικασ-
μένοι κατελθέτωσαν." τὰς μὲν οὖν νήσους οὕτω
τῶν φυγάδων κενώσας, καὶ τοῖς κακίστοις τῶν
καταδικασμένων ἄδειαν δεδωκώς, εἶτ' οὐ πολλῶ
4 ὑστερον ἀνεπλήρωσε, τῶν δὲ δὴ Καισαρείων τῶν
τε στρατιωτῶν τῶν μετὰ τοῦ Γέτα γενομένων καὶ
ἐς δύο μυριάδας παραχρῆμα ἀπέκτεινεν, ἄνδρας
ἀπλῶς καὶ γυναῖκας, ὡς πού τις καὶ ἔτυχεν ἐν
τῷ βασιλείῳ ὄν, ἐκ δὲ τῶν ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν
ἄλλους τε καὶ τὸν Παπινιανόν.⁶—Xiph. 328,
1—23 R. St., Exc. Val. 354, 355.

1^a "Ὅτι Ἀντωνῖνος Παπινιανόν⁷ καὶ Πατρουινόν,⁸
τῶν δορυφόρων ἐπὶ τισι κατηγορησάντων αὐτῶν,⁹

¹ τοῦτο R. Steph., τοῦτο καὶ VC.

² δέδια Sylb., δὴ διὰ VC.

³ ἀποθνήσκειν R. Steph., ἀποθνήσκειν VC.

⁴ Cf. Petr. Patr.: καὶ πρῶτ' εἰς τὸ βουλευτήριον εἰσελθὼν
παρακάλει συγγνώμην, οὐχ ὅτι τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀπέσφαξεν ἀλλ' ὅτι
βραγχᾶ καὶ οὐ (δ cod.) βούλεται δημηγορῆσαι.—Exc. Val. 136
(p. 228 Mai. = p. 212, 8-14 Dind.)

⁵ Petr. Patr. adds: πλὴν εἰ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ μὲν θείου ὑμετέρου
δὲ πατρὸς πεφυγαδευμένοι εἶεν.—Exc. Val. 137.

in order that I may confer upon you many favours; A.D. 212
for all the treasuries are yours." And he further
said: "I pray to live with you, if possible, but if
not, at any rate to die with you. For I do not fear
death in any form, and it is my desire to end my
days in warfare. There should a man die, or no-
where." To the senate on the following day he
addressed various remarks,¹ and then, after rising
from his seat, he said as he reached the door:
"Listen to an important announcement from me:
that the whole world may rejoice, let all the exiles
who have been condemned, on whatever charge² or
in whatever manner, be restored." Thus did he
empty the islands of exiles and grant pardon to
the basest of criminals; but before long he had the
islands full again. Of the imperial freedmen and
soldiers who had been with Geta he immediately
put to death some twenty thousand, men and women
alike, wherever in the palace any of them happened
to be; and he slew various distinguished men also,
including Papinianus.

When the Pretorians accused Papinian and
Patruinus of certain things, Antoninus permitted

¹ Cf. Patric.: "And entering the senate early in the
morning, he craved their indulgence, not because he had
slain his brother, but because he had a sore throat and felt
indisposed to address them."

² Patricius adds, "except those who have been banished
by my uncle, your father."

⁶ Παπινιανόν R. Steph., παπινανόν VC (so below).

⁷ Παπινανόν cod. for Παπινιανόν.

⁸ Πατρουινόν Bs., πατρωινον cod.

⁹ αὐτῶν Mai, αὐτὸν cod.

ἐπέτρεψεν ἀποκτείνει αὐτούς, εἰπὼν καὶ κεῖνο ὅτι
 “ἐγὼ ὑμῖν καὶ οὐκ ἔμαυτῶ¹ ἄρχω, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο
 καὶ πείθομαι ὑμῖν καὶ ὡς κατηγοροῖς καὶ ὡς
 δικασταῖς.”—Petr. Patr. *exc.* Vat. 138 (p. 228
 Mai. = p. 212, 22—26 Dind.)

2 Καὶ τῷ γε τὸν Παπινιανὸν φονεύσαντι ἐπετί-
 μησεν ὅτι ἀξίην αὐτὸν καὶ οὐ ξίφει διεχρήσατο.—
 Xiph. 328, 23—24 R. St.

Τὸν δὲ δὴ Κίλωνα τὸν τροφέα τὸν εὐεργέτην,
 τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ πεπολιαρχηκότα, ὃν
 καὶ πατέρα πολλάκις ἐκεκλήκει, ἠβουλήθη μὲν
 3 ἀποστερήσαι τοῦ ζῆν· καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ
 πεμφθέντες ἐπ’ αὐτὸν τὰ μὲν ἀργυρώματα καὶ τὰ
 ἱμάτια τὰ τε χρήματα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα τὰ
 ἐκείνου διήρπασαν, αὐτὸν δὲ ἀνήγαγον διὰ τῆς
 ἱερᾶς ὁδοῦ ὡς καὶ ἐς τὸ παλάτιον κομιοῦντες,
 βλαύτας² τε ὑποδεδεμένον (ἐν βαλανείῳ γὰρ ὦν
 ἔτυχε) καὶ χιτωνίσκον ἐνδεδυμένον, ὡς καὶ ἐκεῖ

4 που καταχρησόμενοι. καὶ τὴν τε ἐσθῆτα αὐτοῦ
 περιέρρηξαν καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον ἠκίσαντο, ὥστε
 καὶ τὸν δῆμον καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς ἀστικούς
 ὑποθορυβῆσαι, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὸν Ἀντωνῖνον
 καὶ αἰδεσθέντα αὐτούς καὶ φοβηθέντα ἀπαντήσαί
 σφισι, καὶ τῇ χλαμύδι (τὴν γὰρ στρατιωτικὴν
 ἐσθῆτα εἶχε) περιβαλόντα αὐτὸν εἰπεῖν· “μήτε
 τὸν πατέρα ὑβρίζετε μήτε τὸν τροφέα παίετε.”

5 ὁ δὲ δὴ χιλιάρχος ὁ κελευσθεὶς αὐτὸν φονεῦσαι
 καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται οἱ συμπεμφθέντες αὐτῷ ἀνῆρέ-
 θησαν, λόγῳ μὲν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύσαντες αὐτῷ, τὸ
 δ’ ἀληθὲς ὅτι μὴ κατέσφαξαν αὐτόν.—Xiph. 328,
 24—329, 8 R. St.

5 “Ὅτι τὸν Κίλωνα τοσοῦτον δῆθεν³ ἠγάπα ὁ

them to kill the men, saying: “It is for you, and A.D. 212
 not for myself, that I rule; therefore, I defer to you
 both as accusers and judges.”

He rebuked the slayer of Papinian for using an
 axe instead of a sword to kill him.

He also wished to take the life of Cilo, his tutor
 and benefactor, who had served as prefect of the
 city under his father, and whom he himself had often
 called “father.” The soldiers who were sent to
 Cilo first plundered his silver plate, his robes, his
 money, and everything else of his, and then led
 him along the Sacred Way with the purpose of
 taking him to the palace and there putting him out
 of the way; he had only low slippers on his feet,
 since he had chanced to be in the bath when
 arrested, and was wearing a short tunic. The
 soldiers tore the clothing off his body and disfigured
 his face, so that the populace as well as the city
 troops began to make an outcry; accordingly, An-
 toninus, in awe and fear of them, met the party,
 and shielding Cilo with his cavalry cloak (he was
 wearing military dress), cried out: “Insult not
 my father! Strike not my tutor!” As for the
 military tribune who had been bidden to slay him
 and the detail of soldiers sent with him, they were
 put to death, ostensibly because they had plotted
 Cilo’s destruction, but in reality because they had
 not killed him.

Antoninus pretended to love Cilo to such a degree

¹ ὑμῖν . . . ἔμαυτῶ Bk., ὑμῖν . . . ἔμαυτοῦ cod.

² βλαύτας Camerarius, κλάπας VC.

³ δῆθεν supplied by van Herwerden.

- 'Αυτωνῖνος ὥστε εἰπεῖν ὅτι “οἱ τούτῳ ἐπιβεβουλευκότες ἐμοὶ ἐπιβεβουλεύεσθαι.” ἐφ’ ᾧ δὴ ἐπαινούμενος ὑπὸ τῶν προσεστηκότων ἔφη· “ἐμὲ μὴτ’ Ἡρακλέα μὴτ’ ἄλλον θεόν τινα ἐπικαλεῖτε,” οὐχ ὅτι οὐκ ἐβούλετο θεὸς ὀνομάζεσθαι, ἀλλ’ ὅτι οὐδὲν ἄξιον θεοῦ πράττειν ἠθέλεν. ἔμπληκτος γὰρ φύσει πρὸς πάντα τὰ πράγματα ὧν καὶ ἐτίμα τινὰς μεγάλως καὶ ἠτίμαζεν ἐξαίφνης τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἀλογώτατα, ἔσωζέ τε οὓς ἠκιστα ἐχρήν, καὶ ἐκόλαζεν οὓς οὐκ ἂν τις προσεδόκησεν.—Exc. Val. 356 (p. 742).
- 3 “Ὅτι τὸν Ἄσπρον τὸν Ἰουλιανὸν οὐδ’ ἄλλως εὐκαταφρόνητον καὶ διὰ παιδείαν καὶ διὰ φρόνημα ὄντα ἐξάρας ὁμοίως¹ καὶ τοὺς υἱοὺς αὐτοῦ, καὶ ἐν πολλαῖς τοσαύταις ῥάβδοις ὁμοῦ ἐμπομπεύσαντα, προεπηλάκισε παραχρῆμα δεινῶς καὶ ἐς τὴν πατρίδα μεθ’ ὑβρεως καὶ μετὰ δέους ἰσχυροῦ ἀπέπεμψε.—Exc. Val. 357 (p. 742).
- 4 “Ὅτι καὶ τὸν Λαῖνον ἠτιμάκει ἂν ἢ καὶ ἀπεκτόνει, εἰ μὴ κακῶς ἐνόσει· καὶ τὴν ἀρρωστίαν αὐτοῦ ἀσεβῆ παρὰ τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠνόμασεν, ὅτι μὴ καὶ περὶ ἐκεῖνον ἀσεβῆσαι αὐτῷ ἐπέτρεψεν.—Exc. Val. 358 (p. 742).
- 5 “Ὅτι καὶ Θρασεῖαν² Πρίσκον, ἄνδρα οὐδενὸς οὔτε γένει οὔτε φρονήσει δεύτερον, κατεχρήσατο.—Exc. Val. 359 (p. 742).

¹ ὁμοίως Val., ὁμοίους cod. Peir.

² Θρασεῖαν Val., θρασεῖα cod. Peir.

¹ C. Julius Asper was consul in the year 212; Boissevain argues that the full name may have been C. Julius Julianus Asper.

that he declared, “Those who have plotted against A.D. 212 him have plotted against me,” and when commended for this by the bystanders, he continued: “Call me neither Hercules nor any other god”—not that he did not wish to be termed a god, but because he did not want to do anything worthy of a god. He was naturally capricious in all things; for instance, he would bestow great honours upon people and then suddenly disgrace them quite without cause, and again he would spare the lives of those who least deserved it and punish those whom one would never have looked to see punished.

Julianus Asper,¹ a man by no means to be despised either on account of his education or of his intelligence, was first exalted, together with his sons, by Antoninus, so that he paraded about surrounded by ever so many fasces at once,² and then was suddenly insulted by him outrageously and sent back to his native town³ with abuse and in terrible fear.

Laenus⁴ was another whom he would have disgraced or even killed, had not the man been extremely ill. Antoninus before the soldiers called his illness wicked, because it did not permit him to display his own wickedness in the case of Laenus also.

He also made away with Thræsea Priscus, a man second to none either in birth or intelligence.

² He was probably consul and prefect of the city at the same time and employed the lictors belonging to both offices; but the text is probably corrupt.

³ Tusculum.

⁴ Valesius regarded this as an error for Laetus (cf. *Vit. Caracall.* 3, 4). Boissevain suggests that Laelius may be the true reading.

"Οτι καὶ ἄλλους πολλοὺς καὶ φίλους τὸ πρό-
τερον ὄντας ἀπέκτεινεν.—Exc. Val. 360 (p. 742).

6 πάντα δ' οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ¹ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὀνο-
μήνω,

ὅσους τῶν ἐπιφανῶν οὐδεμιᾶ δίκη ἀπέκτεινεν.
ὁ μὲν γὰρ Δίων, ἅτε γνωριμωτάτων κατ' ἐκείνους
τοὺς καιροὺς τῶν πεφονευμένων ὄντων, καὶ ἐξ
ὀνόματος αὐτῶν ποιεῖται κατάλογον· ἐμοὶ δ'
εἰπεῖν ἐξαρκεῖ ὅτι πάντα ὁμοίως οὓς ἤθελε
κατεχειρίζετο,

ὅστ' αἴτιος ὅστε καὶ οὐκί,

καὶ ὅτι τὴν Ῥώμην ἠκρωτηρίασεν, ἀγαθῶν
ἀνδρῶν στερήσας αὐτήν.—Xiph. 329, 8–14 R. St.

1^a "Οτι τρισὶν ἔθνεσιν ὁ Ἀντωνῖνος προσήκων
ἦν, καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀγαθῶν αὐτῶν οὐδὲν τὸ παράπαν
τὰ δὲ δὴ κακὰ πάντα συλλαβὼν ἐκτήσατο, τῆς
μὲν Γαλατίας τὸ κοῦφον καὶ τὸ δειλὸν καὶ τὸ
θρασύ, τῆς Ἀφρικῆς τὸ τραχὺ καὶ ἄγριον, τῆς
Συρίας, ὅθεν πρὸς μητρὸς ἦν, τὸ πανούργον.—
Exc. Val. 361 (p. 742).

2 Ἐκ δὲ τῶν φύων ἐς τὰς παιδίας ἀποκλίνων
οὐδὲν ἠττον καὶ ἐν ταύταις ἐφόνα. ἐλέφαντα
μὲν γὰρ καὶ ῥινοκέρωτα καὶ τίγριν καὶ ἵππό-
τιγριν ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ θείη ἂν τις φονευομένους
ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· ὁ δὲ καὶ μονομάχων ἀνδρῶν ὅτι
πλείστων² ἐχαιρεν αἵμασι, καὶ ἓνα γε αὐτῶν
Βάτωνα τρισὶν ἐφεξῆς ἀνδράσιν ὀπλομαχῆσαι
τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀναγκάσας, ἔπειτα ἀποθανόντα
ὑπὸ τοῦ τελευταίου περιφανεῖ ταφῇ ἐτίμησε.—
Xiph. 329, 14–20 R. St.

There were many others, too, formerly friends of A.D. 212
his, that he put to death.

"All could I never recite nor the names number
over completely"¹

of the distinguished men that he killed without any
justification. Dio, because the slain were very well
known in those days, gives a list of their names; but
for me it suffices to say that he made away with all
the men he wished without distinction,

"both guilty and guiltless alike,"²

and that he mutilated Rome, by depriving it of its
good men.

Antoninus belonged to three races; and he pos-
sessed none of their virtues at all, but combined
in himself all their vices; the fickleness, cowardice,
and recklessness of Gaul were his, the harshness and
cruelty of Africa, and the craftiness of Syria, whence
he was sprung on his mother's side.

Veering from murder to sport, he showed the
same thirst for blood in this field, too. It was
nothing, of course, that an elephant, rhinoceros,
tiger, and hippotigris were slain in the arena, but
he took pleasure in seeing the blood of as many
gladiators as possible; he forced one of them, Bato,
to fight three men in succession on the same day,
and then, when Bato was slain by the last one, he
honoured him with a brilliant funeral.

¹ Hom., *Il.* ii. 488, slightly changed.

² Hom., *Il.* xv. 137.

¹ ἐγὼ H. Steph., ἐγώ γε VC.

² πλείστων Bk., πλείστον VC.

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