

EPITOME OF BOOK LXVIII

- 1 Μετὰ δὲ Δομιτιανὸν Νέρουαν Κοκκήμιον οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἀπέδειξαν αὐτοκράτορα. μῖσει δὲ τοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ αἱ εἰκόνες αὐτοῦ, πολλαὶ μὲν ἀργυραὶ πολλαὶ δὲ καὶ χρυσαὶ οὖσαι, συνεχωνεύθησαν, καὶ ἐξ αὐτῶν μεγάλα χρήματα συνελέγη· καὶ αἱ ἀψίδες πλείσται δὴ ἐνὶ ἀνδρὶ ποιούμεναι καθηρέθησαν. καὶ ὁ Νέρουας τοὺς τε κρινομένους ἐπ' ἀσεβείᾳ ἀφήκε καὶ τοὺς φεύγοντας κατήγαγε, τοὺς τε δούλους καὶ τοὺς ἐξελευθέρους τοὺς τοῖς δεσπότηαις σφῶν ἐπιβουλεύσαντας πάντας ἀπέκτεινε. καὶ τοῖς μὲν τοιούτοις οὐδ' ἄλλο τι ἐγκλημα ἐπιφέρειν ἐπὶ τοὺς δεσπότηας ἐφήκε, τοῖς δὲ δὴ ἄλλοις οὐτ' ἀσεβείας οὐτ' Ἰουδαϊκοῦ βίου κατατιᾶσθαί τινας συνεχώρησε. πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν συκοφαντησάντων θάνατον κατεδικάσθησαν. ἐν οἷς καὶ Σέρας ἦν ὁ φιλόσοφος.
- 3 ταραχῆς οὖν γενομένης οὐ τῆς τυχοῦσης ἐκ τοῦ πάντας πάντων κατηγορεῖν, λέγεται Φρόντωνα τὸν ὑπατον εἰπεῖν ὡς κακὸν μὲν ἐστὶν αὐτοκράτορα ἔχειν ἐφ' οὐ μὴδενὶ μὴδὲν ἔξεστι ποιεῖν, χεῖρον δὲ ἐφ' οὐ πᾶσι πάντα καὶ ὁ Νέρουας ἀκούσας ταῦτα ἀπηγόρευσε τοῦ λοιποῦ γίνεσθαι τὰ τοιαῦτα. ἦν δὲ ὁ Νέρουας ὑπὸ τε τοῦ γήρως καὶ ὑπ' ἀρρωστίας, ἀφ' ἧς καὶ τὴν τοσφὴν αἰεὶ
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EPITOME OF BOOK LXVIII

AFTER Domitian, the Romans appointed Nerva A.D. 96 Cocceius emperor. Because of the hatred felt for Domitian, his images, many of which were of silver and many of gold, were melted down; and from this source large amounts of money were obtained. The arches, too, of which a very great number were being erected to this one man, were torn down. Nerva also released all who were on trial for *maiestas* and restored the exiles; moreover, he put to death all the slaves and the freedmen who had conspired against their masters and allowed that class of persons to lodge no complaint whatever against their masters; and no persons were permitted to accuse anybody of *maiestas* or of adopting the Jewish mode of life. Many of those who had been informers were condemned to death, among others Seras,¹ the philosopher. When, now, no little commotion was occasioned by the fact that everybody was accusing everybody else, Fronto, the consul, is said to have remarked that it was bad to have an emperor under whom nobody was permitted to do anything, but worse to have one under whom everybody was permitted to do everything; and Nerva, on hearing this, ordered that this condition of affairs should cease for the future. Now Nerva was so old and so feeble in health (he always, for instance, had

¹ The name is suspicious and is perhaps corrupt.

- 2 ποτε ἤμει, ἀσθενέστερος. ἀπέλιπε δὲ καὶ ἀνδριάν-
 τας αὐτῷ¹ χρυσοῦς ἢ ἀργυροῦς γίνεσθαι. τοῖς
 δὲ τῶν οὐσιῶν ἐπὶ τοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ μάτην ἐστερη-
 μένοις πάντα ἀπέδωκεν ὅσα ἐν τῷ βασιλείῳ ἔτι
 ὄντα εὐρέθη. τοῖς τε πάνυ πένησι τῶν Ῥωμαίων
 ἐς χιλιάδα καὶ πεντακοσίας μυριάδας γῆς κτήσιν
 ἐχαρίσατο, βουλευταῖς τισι τὴν τε ἀγορασίαν
 2 αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν διανομὴν προστάξας. χρημάτων
 δὲ ἀπορῶν πολλὰ μὲν ἰμάτια καὶ σκευὴ καὶ
 ἀργυρὰ καὶ χρυσά, ἄλλα τε ἐπιπλα καὶ ἐκ τῶν
 ἰδίων καὶ ἐκ² τῶν βασιλικῶν, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ
 χωρία καὶ οἰκίας, μᾶλλον δὲ πάντα πλὴν τῶν
 ἀναγκαίων, ἀπέδοτο· οὐ μόντοι καὶ περὶ τὰς
 τιμὰς αὐτῶν ἐμικρολογήσατο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ
 3 τούτῳ πολλοὺς εὐηργέτησε. καὶ πολλὰς μὲν
 θυσίας, πολλὰς δὲ ἵπποδρομίας ἄλλας τε τινὰς
 θέας κατέλυσε, συστέλλοντες ὡς οἶόν τε τὰ δα-
 πανήματα. ὤμοσε δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ μηδένα
 τῶν βουλευτῶν φονεύσειν, ἐβεβαίωσε τε τὸν
 ὄρκον καίπερ ἐπιβουλευθεῖς. ἔπραττε δὲ οὐδὲν
 4 ὅ τι μὴ μετὰ τῶν πρώτων ἀνδρῶν. ἐνομοθέτησε
 δὲ ἄλλα τε καὶ περὶ τοῦ μὴ εὐνουχίζεσθαι τινα
 μηδὲ³ ἀδελφίδην γαμεῖν. τὸν δὲ Ῥούφον τὸν
 Οὐεργίνιον, καίπερ πολλάκις αὐτοκράτορα ὀνο-
 μασθέντα, οὐκ ὄκνησεν ὑπατεύσας συνάρχοντα
 προσλαβεῖν· ἐφ' οὗ τῷ μνηματι τελευτήσαντος
 ἐπεγράφη ὅτι νικήσας Οὐίνδικα τὸ κράτος οὐχ
 ἑαυτῷ περιεποιήσατο ἀλλὰ τῇ πατρίδι.
- 3 Νέρουας δὲ οὕτως ἦρχε καλῶς ὥστε ποτὲ

to vomit up his food) that he was rather weak. He A.D. 96 also forbade the making of gold or silver statues in his honour. To those who had been deprived of their property without cause under Domitian he gave back all that was still to be found in the imperial treasury. To the very poor Romans he granted allotments of land worth 60,000,000 sesterces, putting some senators in charge of their purchase and distribution. When he ran short of funds, he sold much wearing apparel and many vessels of silver and gold, besides furniture, both his own and that which belonged to the imperial residence, and many estates and houses—in fact, everything except what was indispensable. He did not, however, haggle over the price, but in this very matter benefited many persons. He abolished many sacrifices, many horse-races, and some other spectacles, in an attempt to reduce expenditures as far as possible. In the senate he took oath that he would not slay any of the senators, and he kept his pledge in spite of plots against himself. Moreover, he did nothing without the advice of the foremost men. Among his various laws were those prohibiting the castration of any man, and the marrying by any man of his own niece. When consul he did not hesitate A.D. 97 to take as his colleague Virginius Rufus, though this man had often been saluted as emperor. After Rufus' death an inscription was placed on his tomb to the effect that, after conquering Vindex, he had claimed the power, not for himself, but for his country.¹

Nerva ruled so well that he once remarked: "I

¹ αὐτῷ Bk., αὐτῷ VC. ² ἐκ supplied by Bk.

³ μηδὲ Bk., μήτε VC.

¹ Cf. lxiii. 25 and Pliny, *Epist.* vi. 10.

εἰπεῖν “ οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον πεποιήκα ὥστε μὴ δύνασθαι τὴν ἀρχὴν τε καταθέσθαι καὶ ἀσφαλῶς ἰδιοθεύσαι.” Κράσσω τε Καλπουρνίου, τῶν Κράσσω ἐκείνων ἐγγόνου, ἐπιβεβουλευκότος μετὰ καὶ ἄλλων αὐτῶ, παρεκαθίσατό τε αὐτοὺς ἐν τινι θέᾳ ἀγροῦντας ἔτι ὅτι καταμεμήνυνται, καὶ ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς ξίφη, λόγῳ μὲν ἵν’ ἐπισκέψωνται αὐτά, ὅπερ εἶωθε γίνεσθαι, εἰ ὄξεια ἐστίν, ἔργῳ δὲ ἐπιδεικνύμενος ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῶ μέλει κὰν αὐτοῦ παραχρήμα ἀποθάνῃ.

3 Αἰλιανὸς δὲ ὁ Κασπέριος ἄρχων καὶ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ, καθάπερ ὑπὸ τοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ, τῶν δορυφόρων γενόμενος τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐστασίασε κατ’ αὐτοῦ, παρασκευάσας ἐξαιτήσάι τινας ὥστε θανατωθῆναι.¹ πρὸς οὓς ὁ Νέρουας τοσοῦτον ἀντέσχεν ὥστε καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἀπογυμνώσαι καὶ τὴν σφαγὴν αὐτοῦ προδείξαι. οὐ μὴν τι καὶ ἤνυσεν, ἀλλ’ ἀνηρέθησαν οὓς ὁ Αἰλιανὸς ἐβουλήθη. ὅθεν ὁ Νέρουας διὰ τὸ γῆρας οὗτο καταφρονούμενος ἀνέβη τε ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον, καὶ ἔφη γεγωνήσας “ ἀγαθὴ τύχη τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ ἐμοῦ αὐτοῦ Μάρκον Οὐλπιον Νέρουαν Τραϊανὸν ποιοῦμαι.”²

¹ Cf. Joann. Antioch. (fr. 110 M. v. 1-6): ὅτι Νέρβας, ἐπειδὴ πρὸς τινων διὰ τὸ γῆρας καταφρονηθεὶς ἐπεβουλευθεὶς πολλὰς, καὶ τὸν Πετρώνιον καὶ τὸν Παρθένιον, προσφιλεστάτους οἱ ὄντας, ἐκδοῦναι τοῖς στρατιώταις πρὸς Αἰλιανοῦ τοῦ τῶν δορυφόρων ἡγουμένου ἐβιάσθη· ἐφ’ οἷς δὴ καὶ σφόδρα ἠνίατο.

² Cf. Leo (p. 283, 6-9 Cram. = Cedr. I, p. 433, 20-434, 2 B.): ἐκ Παιονίας δὲ ἀγγελία ἐνικνίων ἐλθοῦσα παρὰ Τραϊανοῦ, ἀνεληθὼν ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ καὶ λιβανωτῶν ἐπιθύσας, σπᾶς τε ἐπὶ βήματος καὶ μεγάλα βοῶν τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ῥωμαίων παρόντων, ἔφη “ ἀγαθὴ τύχη Μάρκος Νέρβας Τραϊανὸν νίσοιοῦμαι.”

have done nothing that would prevent my laying ^{A.D. 97} down the imperial office and returning to private life in safety.” When Calpurnius Crassus, a descendant of the famous Crassi, had formed a plot with some others against him, he caused them to sit beside him at a spectacle (they were still ignorant of the fact that they had been informed upon) and gave them swords, ostensibly to inspect and see if they were sharp (as was often done), but really in order to show that he did not care even if he died then and there.

Casperius Aelianus, who had become commander of the Praetorians under him as he had been under Domitian, incited the soldiers to mutiny against him, after having induced them to demand certain persons for execution.¹ Nerva resisted them stoutly, even to the point of baring his collar-bone and presenting to them his throat; but he accomplished nothing, and those whom Aelianus wished were put out of the way. Nerva, therefore, finding himself held in such contempt by reason of his old age, ascended the Capitol and said in a loud voice: “ May good success attend the Roman senate and people and myself. I hereby adopt Marcus Ulpius Trajan.”²

¹ Cf. Joann. Antioch. : As plots were being formed against him frequently by various men who held him in contempt because of his age, Nerva was forced to surrender Petronius and Parthenius, who were very dear to him, at the instance of Aelianus, the commander of the Praetorians; and he was greatly grieved at this.

² Cf. Leo (= Cedrenus) : When a message of victory came from Trajan in Paeonia, he went up to the Capitol and offered incense, then mounted a platform and speaking in a loud voice in the presence of the Roman senate and people, he said: “ May good success attend us. I, Marcus Nerva, hereby adopt Trajan as my son.”

Καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ Καίσαρά τε αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε, καὶ ἐπέστειλεν αὐτῷ αὐτοχειρίᾳ (ἦρχε δὲ τῆς Γερμανίας ἐκεῖνος)

τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσιν.

- 4 Οὕτω μὲν ὁ Τραϊανὸς Καίσαρ καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο αὐτοκράτωρ ἐγένετο, καίτοι συγγενῶν τοῦ Νέρουα ὄντων τινῶν. ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ τῆς τῶν κοινῶν σωτηρίας ὁ ἀνήρ τὴν συγγένειαν προετίμησεν, οὐδ' αὖ ὅτι Ἰβηρ ὁ Τραϊανὸς ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἴταλὸς οὐδ' Ἰταλιώτης ἦν, ἡτίον τι παρὰ τοῦτο αὐτὸν¹
- 2 ἐποίησατο, ἐπειδὴ μηδεὶς πρόσθεν ἄλλοεθνῆς τὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων κράτος ἐσχίκει· τὴν γὰρ ἀρετὴν ἀλλ' οὐ τὴν πατρίδα τινὸς ἐξετάζειν δεῖν ᾤετο. πράξας δὲ ταῦτα μετήλλαξεν, ἄρξας ἔτει ἐνὶ καὶ μηνσὶ τέσσαρσι καὶ ἡμέραις ἐννέα· προεβεβιώκει δὲ² πέντε καὶ ἐξήκοντα ἔτη καὶ μῆνας δέκα καὶ ἡμέρας δέκα.
- 5 Τραϊανῷ δὲ ὄναρ ἐγεγόνει, πρὶν αὐταρχῆσαι, τοιοῦνδε· ἐδόκει ἄνδρα πρεσβύτην ἐν ἱματίῳ καὶ ἐσθῆτι περιπορφύρω, ἔτι δὲ καὶ στεφάνῳ ἐστολισμένον, οἶά που καὶ τὴν γεροσυσίαν γράφουσι, δακτυλίῳ τινὶ σφραγίδα αὐτῷ ἕς τε τὴν ἀριστερὰν σφαγῆν καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐς τὴν δεξιάν
- 2 ἐπιβεβληκέναι. ὡς δὲ αὐτοκράτωρ ἐγένετο, ἐπέστειλε τῇ βουλῇ αὐτοχειρίᾳ ἄλλα τε καὶ ὡς οὐδένα ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν ἀποσφάξοι ἢ ἀτιμάσοι, καὶ ταῦτα καὶ ὄρκους οὐ τότε μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ ὕστερον ἐπιστώσατο.

¹ αὐτὸν Reim., αὐτὸς VC.

² προεβεβιώκει δὲ Bs., προσβεβιώκει δὲ V, προεβεβήκει δὲ C, προεβεβήκει δ' ἐς Rk.

Afterwards in the senate he appointed him Caesar A.D. 97 and sent a message to him written with his own hand (Trajan was governor of Germany):

"May the Danaans by thy shafts requite my tears."¹

Thus Trajan became Caesar and later emperor, although there were relatives of Nerva living. But Nerva did not esteem family relationship above the safety of the State, nor was he less inclined to adopt Trajan because the latter was a Spaniard instead of an Italian or Italiot,² inasmuch as no foreigner had previously held the Roman sovereignty; for he believed in looking at a man's ability rather than at his nationality. Soon after this act he passed away, A.D. 98 having ruled one year, four months and nine days; his life prior to that time had comprised sixty-five years, ten months and ten days.

Trajan, before he became emperor, had had a dream of the following nature. He thought that an old man in purple-bordered toga and vesture and with a crown upon his head, as the senate is represented in pictures, impressed a seal upon him with a finger ring, first on the left side of his neck and then on the right. When he became emperor, he sent a letter to the senate, written with his own hand, in which he declared, among other things, that he would not slay nor disfranchise any good man; and he confirmed this by oaths not only at the time but also later.

¹ Homer, *Il.* i. 43.

² An Italiot was one of the old Italian stock, an Italiot was a resident alien or descendant of foreign colonists in Italy, the name being applied particularly to the Greek stock in Southern Italy.

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τε γὰρ σώματι ἔρρωτο (δεύτερον γὰρ καὶ τεσσαρα-
 κοστὸν ἄγων ἔτος ἤρξεν) ὡς ἐξ ἴσου πάντα τοῖς
 ἄλλοις τρόπον τινα ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ τῇ ψυχῇ
 ἤκμαζεν ὡς μὴθ' ὑπὸ νεότητος θρασύνεσθαι μὴθ'
 4 ὑπὸ γῆρας ἀμβλύνεσθαι. καὶ οὐτ' ἐφθόνηι οὔτε
 καθῆρει τινά, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάνυ πάντας τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς
 ἐτίμα καὶ ἐμεγάλυνε, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο οὔτε ἐφοβεῖτό
 τινα αὐτῶν οὔτε ἐμίσει. διαβολαῖς τε ἥκιστα
 ἐπίστευε, καὶ ὀργῇ ἥκιστα ἐδουλοῦτο, τῶν τε
 χρημάτων τῶν ἀλλοτριῶν ἴσα καὶ φόβων τῶν
 7 ἀδίκων ἀπέιχετο. καὶ ἐδαπάνησεν πάμπολλα μὲν
 ἐς τοὺς πολέμους πάμπολλα δὲ ἐς τὰ τῆς εἰρήνης
 ἔργα, καὶ πλείστα καὶ ἀναγκαιότατα καὶ ἐν ὁδοῖς
 καὶ ἐν λιμέσι καὶ ἐν οἰκοδομήμασι δημοσίοις
 κατασκευάσας οὐδενὸς αἵμα ἐς οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ἀνάλω-
 2 σεν. οὕτως γὰρ πονεῖν καὶ μεγαλόφρων καὶ
 μεγαλογνώμων ἔφυ ὥστε καὶ τῷ ἵπποδρόμῳ ἐπι-
 γράψαι ὅτι ἐξαρκούντα αὐτὸν¹ τῷ τῶν Ῥωμαίων
 δήμῳ ἐποίησεν, ἐπειδὴ διαφθαρῆντα πῆ καὶ μείζω
 3 καὶ περικαλλέστερον ἐξειργάσατο. φιλούμενός
 τε οὖν ἐπ' αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ τιμώμενος ἔχαιρε, καὶ
 τῷ τε δήμῳ μετ' ἐπιεικείας συνεγίνετο καὶ τῇ
 γερουσίᾳ σεμνοπρεπῶς ὠμίλει, ἀγαπητὸς μὲν
 πᾶσι, φοβερός δὲ μηδενὶ πλὴν πολεμίοις ὄν.
 καὶ γὰρ θήρας καὶ συμποσίων ἔργων τε καὶ βου-
 λευμάτων σκωμμάτων τε συμμετείχε σφίσι, καὶ
 πολλάκις καὶ τέταρτος ὠχεῖτο, ἐς τε τὰς οἰκίας
 αὐτῶν καὶ ἄνευ γε φρουρᾶς ἔστιν ὧν ἐσιῶν εὐθυ-
 4 μεῖτο. παιδείας μὲν γὰρ ἀκριβοῦς, ὅση ἐν λόγοις,
 οὐ μετέσχε, τό γε μὴν ἔργον αὐτῆς καὶ ἥκιστατο
 καὶ ἐποίει. οὐδὲ ἔστιν ὅ τι οὐκ ἄριστον εἶχε.

¹ αὐτὸν H. Steph., αὐτὸν VC.

was strong in body, being in his forty-second year ^{A.D.}
 when he began to rule, so that in every enterprise he ^{100(?)}
 toiled almost as much as the others; and his mental
 powers were at their highest, so that he had neither
 the recklessness of youth nor the sluggishness of
 old age. He did not envy nor slay any one, but
 honoured and exalted all good men without excep-
 tion, and hence he neither feared nor hated any
 one of them. To slanders he paid very little heed
 and he was no slave of anger. He refrained equally
 from the money of others and from unjust murders.
 He expended vast sums on wars and vast sums on
 works of peace; and while making very many
 urgently needed repairs to roads and harbours and
 public buildings, he drained no one's blood for any
 of these undertakings. He was so high-minded and
 generous that, after enlarging and embellishing the
 Circus, which had crumbled away in places, he merely
 inscribed on it a statement that he had made it
 adequate for the Roman people. For these deeds,
 now, he took more pleasure in being loved than in
 being honoured. His association with the people
 was marked by affability and his intercourse with
 the senate by dignity, so that he was loved by all and
 dreaded by none save the enemy. He joined others
 in the chase and in banquets, as well as in their
 labours and plans and jests. Often he would take
 three others into his carriage, and he would enter the
 houses of citizens, sometimes even without a guard,
 and enjoy himself there. Education in the strict
 sense he lacked, when it came to speaking, but its
 substance he both knew and applied; and there was
 no quality which he did not possess in a high degree.

καὶ οἶδα μὲν ὅτι καὶ περὶ μειράκια καὶ περὶ οἶνου ἐσπουδάκει. ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν τι ἐκ τούτων ἢ αἰσχρὸν ἢ κακὸν ἢ ἐδεδράκει ἢ ἐπεπόνθει, ἐπηγορίαν ἂν εἶχε, νῦν δὲ τοῦ τε¹ οἴνου διακόρως ἔπινε καὶ νήφων ἦν, ἔν τε τοῖς παιδικοῖς οὐδένα ἐλύπησεν.

5 εἰ δὲ καὶ φιλοπόλεμος ἦν, ἀλλὰ τῇ τε κατορθώσει καὶ τοῦ ἐχθίστου μὲν καθαιρέσει τοῦ οἰκείου δὲ αὐξήσει ἠρκεῖτο. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ' ὄπερ εἴωθεν ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις γίγνεσθαι, τὸ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐξογκοῦσθαι τε καὶ ὑπερφροεῖν, συνέβη ποτὲ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ· οὕτως ἐγκρατῶς αὐτῶν ἦρχε.—Xiph. 229, 29–231, 2 R. St., Exc. Val. 286 (p. 708), Suid. s.vv. ἀμβλύνω, ἠκμαζεν, καθήρει, μήθ' ὑπὸ νεότητος, πονεῖσθαι.

8 Διὰ ταῦτα μὲν οὖν οὐκ ἀπεικότως ὁ Δεκέβαλος αὐτὸν ἐδεδίει· στρατεύσαντι δὲ τῷ Τραϊανῷ κατὰ τῶν Δακῶν καὶ ταῖς Τάπαις,² ἐνθα ἐστρατοπέδουον οἱ βάρβαροι, πλησιάζαντι μύκης μέγας προσεκομίσθη,³ γράμμασι Λατίνοις λέγων ὅτι ἄλλοι τε τῶν συμμάχων καὶ Βούροι⁴ παραινῶσι

2 Τραϊανῷ ὀπίσω ἀπιέναι καὶ εἰρηνηῆσαι. συμβαλὼν δὲ αὐτοῖς ὁ Τραϊανὸς πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν οἰκείων τραυματίας ἐπέειδε, πολλοὺς δὲ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπέκτεινεν· ὅτε⁵ καὶ ἐπιλιπόντων τῶν ἐπιδέσμων οὐδὲ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ ἐσθήτος λέγεται φείσασθαι, ἀλλ' ἐς τὰ λαμπάδια ταύτην κατατεμεῖν,⁶ τοῖς δὲ τελευ-

¹ τοῦ τε H. Steph., τοῦτο VC.

² Cf. Tzetz. *Chil.* ii. 62 f.: πρὸς δὲ τὸν Ἰστρον πεφθακὺς Τραϊανὸς εὐθέως Ῥωμαίους διεπρόβημευσεν ὀλκάσι πρὸς τοὺς Δάκας.

I know, of course, that he was devoted to boys and to wine, but if he had ever committed or endured A.D. 100 (2) any base or wicked deed as the result of this, he would have incurred censure; as it was, however, he drank all the wine he wanted, yet remained sober, and in his relation with boys he harmed no one. And even if he did delight in war, nevertheless he was satisfied when success had been achieved, a most bitter foe overthrown and his countrymen exalted. Nor did the result which usually occurs in such circumstances—conceit and arrogance on the part of the soldiers—ever manifest itself during his reign; with such a firm hand did he rule them.

For these reasons, then, Decebalus had good cause to fear him. When Trajan in his campaign against the Dacians had drawn near Tapae,¹ where the barbarians were encamped, a large mushroom was brought to him on which was written in Latin characters a message to the effect that the Buri and other allies advised Trajan to turn back and keep the peace. Nevertheless he engaged the foe, and saw many wounded on his own side and killed many of the enemy. And when the bandages gave out, he is said not to have spared even his own clothing, but to have cut it up into strips. In A.D. 101 -102 (2)

¹ Cf. Tzetzes: And Trajan, having reached the Ister, immediately ferried the Romans across in merchantmen against the Dacians.

³ προσεκομίσθη H. Steph., προεκομίσθη VC.

⁴ Βούροι Dind., βούρροι VC.

⁵ ὅτε Syll., ὅτι VC.

⁶ κατατεμεῖν H. Steph., from Suidas (αὐτὴν κατέτεμε πᾶσαν), καταδεσμῖν VC.

END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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