

EPITOME OF BOOK LXIX

- 1 Ἀδριανὸς¹ δὲ ὑπὸ μὲν Τραϊανοῦ οὐκ ἐσεποιήθη· ἦν μὲν γὰρ πολίτης αὐτοῦ καὶ ἐπετροπεύθη ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, γένους θ' οἱ ἐκωνώνυμι καὶ ἀδελφιδῆν αὐτοῦ ἐγεγαμῆκει, τό τε σύμπαν συνῆν αὐτῷ καὶ
- 2 συνδιηγάτο, τῇ τε Συρίᾳ ἐπὶ τῷ Παρθικῷ πολέμῳ προσετάχθη, οὐ μέντοι οὐτ' ἄλλο τι ἐξαίρετον παρ' αὐτοῦ ἔλαβεν οὐθ' ὑπατος ἐν πρώτοις ἐγένετο, ἀλλὰ καὶ Καίσαρα αὐτὸν καὶ αὐτοκράτορα τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ ἄπαιδος μεταλλάξαντος ὃ τε Ἀττιανὸς πολίτης αὐτοῦ ὦν καὶ ἐπίτροπος γεγονώς, καὶ ἡ Πλωτίνα ἐξ ἐρωτικῆς φιλίας, πλησίον τε ὄντα
- 3 καὶ δύναμιν πολλὴν ἔχοντα ἀπέδειξαν. ὁ γὰρ πατήρ μου Ἀπρωνιανός, τῆς Κιλικίας ἄρξας, πάντα τὰ κατ' αὐτὸν ἐμεμαθήκει σαφῶς, ἔλεγε δὲ τά τε ἄλλα ὡς ἕκαστα, καὶ ὅτι ὁ θάνατος τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ ἡμέρας τινας διὰ τοῦτο συνεκρύφθη ἵν'
- 4 ἡ πόησις προεκφοιτήσοι. ἐδηλώθη δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκ τῶν πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν γραμμάτων αὐτοῦ· ταῖς γὰρ ἐπιστολαῖς οὐχ αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἡ Πλωτίνα ὑπέγραψεν, ὅπερ ἐπ' οὐδενὸς ἄλλου ἐπεποιήκει.
- 5 Ἦν δέ, ὅτε ἀνηγορεύθη αὐτοκράτωρ, Ἀδριανὸς ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει Συρίας Ἀντιοχείᾳ, ἧς ἦρχεν· ἐδόκει δὲ ὄναρ πρὸ τῆς ἡμέρας ἐκείνης πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ

¹ Ἀδριανὸς Leuncl., Ἀδριανὸς MSS. regularly.

EPITOME OF BOOK LXIX

HADRIAN had not been adopted by Trajan; he A.D. 117 was merely a compatriot¹ and former ward of his, was of near kin to him and had married his niece,— in short, he was a companion of his, sharing his daily life, and had been assigned to Syria for the Parthian War. Yet he had received no distinguishing mark of favour from Trajan, such as being one of the first to be appointed consul. He became Caesar and emperor owing to the fact that when Trajan died childless, Attianus, a compatriot and former guardian of his, together with Plotina, who was in love with him, secured him the appointment, their efforts being facilitated by his proximity and by his possession of a large military force. My father, Apronianus, who was governor of Cilicia, had ascertained accurately the whole story about him, and he used to relate the various incidents, in particular stating that the death of Trajan was concealed for several days in order that Hadrian's adoption might be announced first. This was shown also by Trajan's letters to the senate, for they were signed, not by him, but by Plotina, although she had not done this in any previous instance.

At the time that he was declared emperor, Hadrian was in Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, of which he was governor. He had dreamed before the day in

¹ Dio here follows the erroneous tradition that Hadrian was born at Italica in Spain.

- οὐρανοῦ, ἐν τε αἰθρία καὶ ἐν εὐδία πολλῇ, ἐς τὴν ἀριστερὰν αὐτοῦ σφαγὴν ἐμπεσεῖν, ἔπειτα καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν δεξιὰν παρελθεῖν, μήτε ἐκφοβήσαν αὐτὸν μήτε βλάβαν. ἔγραψε δὲ πρὸς τὴν βουλὴν ὁ Ἀδριανὸς ἀξίων βεβαιωθῆναι αὐτῷ¹ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν καὶ παρ' ἐκείνης, καὶ ἀπαγορεύων μηδὲν αὐτῷ μήτε τότε μήτε ἄλλοτε τιμὴν δῆ τινα φέρων, οἷα εἰώθει γίγνεσθαι, ψηφισθῆναι, πλήν ἂν τι αὐτός ποτε ἀξιώσῃ.
- 3 Τὰ δὲ τοῦ Τραιανοῦ ὅσα ἐν τῷ κίονι αὐτοῦ κατετέθη, καὶ αἱ θεαὶ αἱ Παρθικαὶ ὀνομασθεῖσαι ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἔτη ἐγένοντο· ὕστερον γὰρ καὶ αὕτη, ὡσπερ καὶ ἄλλα πολλά, κατελύθη.—Xiph. 242, 8–243, 5 R. St.
- 4 Ὅτι ὁ Ἀδριανὸς ἐν ἐπιστολῇ τινι ἔγραψε τὰ τε ἄλλα μεγαλοφρονησάμενος, καὶ ἐπομόσας μήτε τι ἔξω τῶν τῷ δημοσίῳ συμφερόντων ποιήσειν μήτε βουλευτὴν τινα ἀποσφάξειν, καὶ ἐξώλειαν ἑαυτῷ, ἂν καὶ ὅτιοῦν αὐτῶν ἐκβῆ, προσεπαράσάμενος.—Euse. Val. 293^a (p. 713), Suidas s.v. Ἀδριανός gl. 2.
- 5 Ἀδριανὸς δέ, καίτοι φιланθρωπότατα ἄρξας, ὅμως διὰ τινὰς φόνους ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν, οὓς ἐν ἀρχῇ τε τῆς ἡγεμονίας καὶ πρὸς τῇ τελευτῇ τοῦ βίου ἐπεποίητο,² διεβλήθη, καὶ ὀλίγου διὰ ταῦτ' οὐδὲ ἐς τοὺς ἥρωας ἀνεγράφη. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ φονευθέντες Πάλμας³ τε καὶ Κέλσος Νιγρίνός τε καὶ Λούσιος ἦσαν, οἱ μὲν ὡς ἐν θήρᾳ δῆθεν ἐπιβεβουλευκότες αὐτῷ, οἱ δὲ ἐφ' ἑτέροις δῆ τισιν ἐγκλήμασιν, οἷα μεγάλα δυνάμενοι καὶ πλούτου καὶ δόξης εὐ ἤκουτες· ἐφ' οἷς Ἀδριανὸς οὕτω τῶν λογοποιουμένων ἦσθετο ὥστε καὶ

question that a fire descended out of heaven, the sky being perfectly clear and bright, and fell first upon the left side of his throat, passing then to the right side, though it neither frightened nor injured him. And he wrote to the senate asking that body to confirm the sovereignty to him and forbidding the passing either then or later of any measure (as was so often done) that contained any special honour for him, unless he should ask for it at some time. A.D. 117

The bones of Trajan were deposited in his Column, and the Parthian Games, as they were called, continued for a number of years; but at a later date even this observance, like many others, was abolished.

In a certain letter that Hadrian wrote, in which were many high-minded sentiments, he swore that he would neither do anything contrary to the public interest nor put to death any senator, and he invoked destruction upon himself if he should violate these promises in any wise.

Trajan, though he ruled with the greatest mildness, was nevertheless severely criticized for slaying several of the best men in the beginning of his reign and again near the end of his life, and for this reason he came near failing to be enrolled among the demigods. Those who were slain at the beginning were Palma and Celsus, Nigrinus and Lusius, the first two for the alleged reason that they had conspired against him during a hunt, and the others on certain other complaints, but in reality because they had great influence and enjoyed wealth and fame. Nevertheless, Hadrian felt so keenly the comments that this

¹ αὐτῷ H. Steph., αὐτῷ VC.

² ἐπεποίητο St., πεποίητο VC.

³ Πάλμας Syllb., πάλμος VC.

ἀπελογήσατο καὶ ἐπώμοσε μὴ κεκελευμένα
ἀποθανεῖν αὐτούς. οἱ δὲ ἐν τῇ τελευτῇ Σερβιανὸς
τε ὑπῆρχον καὶ ὁ ἔγγονος αὐτοῦ Φούσκος.—Xiph.
243, 5–15 R. St.

62 "Ὅτι Ἀδριανὸς ἦν ἡδὺς μὲν ἐντυχεῖν, καὶ ἐπήνθει
τις αὐτῷ χάρις.—Joann. Antioch. *fr.* 113 Muell.
(v. 1, 2).

3 Ἦν δὲ Ἀδριανὸς γένος μὲν βουλευτοῦ πατρὸς
ἐστρατηγηκότος Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀφρου¹ (οὕτω γὰρ
ὠνομάζετο), φύσει² δὲ φιλόλογος ἐν ἑκατέρᾳ τῇ
γλώσσῃ· καὶ τινα καὶ περὶ καὶ ἐν ἔπεσι ποιή-
ματα παντοδαπὰ καταλέλοιπε.³ φιλοτιμία τε γὰρ
ἀπλήστῳ ἐχρήτο, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰλλα
πάντα καὶ τὰ βραχύτατα ἐπετήδευε· καὶ γὰρ
ἐπλασσε καὶ ἔγραφε καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ εἰρημικὸν
καὶ πολεμικὸν καὶ βασιλικὸν καὶ ἰδιωτικὸν
3 εἰδέναί ἔλεγε. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν οὐδὲν πον τοὺς ἀν-
θρώπους ἔβλαπτεν, ὁ δὲ δὴ φθόνος αὐτοῦ δεινό-
τατος ἐς πάντας τοὺςτινι προέχοντας ὧν⁴ πολλοὺς
μὲν καθεῖλε συγχροῦς δὲ καὶ ἀπώλεσε. βουλόμενος
γὰρ πάντων ἐν πᾶσι περιεῖναι ἐμίσει τοὺς ἐν τινι
4 ὑπεραίροντας. κάκ τούτου καὶ τὸν Φαουωρίνον⁵
τὸν Γαλάτην τὸν τε Διονύσιον τὸν Μιλήσιον τοὺς
σοφιστὰς καταλύειν ἐπεχείρει τοῖς τε ἄλλοις καὶ
μάλιστα τῷ τοὺς ἀνταγωνιστὰς σφῶν ἐξαίρειν,
τοὺς μὲν μηδενὸς τοὺς δὲ βραχυτάτου τινὸς ἀξίους
5 ὄντας· ὅτε Διονύσιος πρὸς τὸν Ἀουίδιον⁶ Ἡλιο-
δωρον, τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῦ διαγαγόντα,

¹ Ἀδριανοῦ Ἀφρου Bk., ἀδριανὸς ἄφρου υἱὸς VC, ἀφρου cod. Peir., ἄφρου Suid.

² φύσει VC, φύσιν cod. Peir.

³ καταλέλοιπε VC, κατέλιπεν cod. Peir. Suid.

action occasioned, that he made a defence and de-
clared upon oath that he had not ordered their
deaths. Those who perished at the end of his reign
were Servianus and his grandson Fuscus. A.D. 117

Hadrian was a pleasant man to meet and he
possessed a certain charm.

As regards birth Hadrian was the son of a man
of senatorial rank, an ex-prætor, Hadrianus Afer
by name. By nature he was fond of literary study
in both the Greek and Latin languages, and has left
behind a variety of prose writings as well as com-
positions in verse. For his ambition was insatiable,
and hence he practised all conceivable pursuits, even
the most trivial; for example, he modelled and
painted, and declared that there was nothing per-
taining to peace or war, to imperial or private life,
of which he was not cognizant. All this, of course,
did people no harm; but his jealousy of all who
excelled in any respect was most terrible and caused
the downfall of many, besides utterly destroying
several. For, inasmuch as he wished to surpass
everybody in everything, he hated those who at-
tained eminence in any direction. It was this
feeling that led him to undertake to overthrow two
sophists, Favorinus the Gaul, and Dionysius of
Miletus, by various methods, but chiefly by elevating
their antagonists, who were of little or no worth
at all. Dionysius is said to have remarked then to
Avidius Heliodorus, who had had charge of the

⁴ καὶ τοῦτο—προέχοντας ὧν cod. Peir., ἐκ τούτου καὶ τῶν ἐν
τινι (C, ἐν τῷ V) προεχόντων VC.

⁵ Φαουωρίνον Bk., φαβωρίνον VC cod. Peir. Suid.

⁶ Ἀουίδιον O. Hirschfeld, αὐτοῦ ἰδίου VC.

εἰπεῖν λέγεται ὅτι “Καῖσαρ χρήματα μὲν σοι καὶ
 6 τιμὴν δοῦναι δύναται, ῥήτορα δέ σε ποιῆσαι οὐ δύ-
 νάται,” καὶ ὁ Φαουωρίνος μέλλων παρ’ αὐτῷ περὶ
 τῆς ἀτελείας ἦν ἐν τῇ πατρίδι ἔχειν ἡξίου
 δικάσασθαι, ὑποτοπήσας καὶ ἐλαττωθῆσεσθαι
 καὶ προσυβρισθῆσεσθαι, ἐσήλθε μὲν ἐς τὸ δικα-
 στήριον, εἶπε δὲ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ὅτι “ὁ διδάσκαλός
 μου ὄναρ τῆς νυκτὸς ταύτης ἐπιστάς μοι ἐκέλευσε
 λειτουργεῖν τῇ πατρίδι ὡς καὶ ἐκείνη γεγενη-
 μένον.”¹—Xiph. 243, 15--244, 1 R. St., Exc. Val.
 293^b (p. 713), Suid. s.v. Ἀδριανός gl. 1.

4 Ἀδριανὸς δὲ τούτων μὲν, καίπερ ἀχθεσθεῖς
 σφισιν, ἐφείσατο, μηδεμίαν εὐλογον ὀλέθρου κατ’
 αὐτῶν ἀφορμὴν λαβὼν· τὸν δ’ Ἀπολλόδωρον τὸν
 ἀρχιτέκτονα τὸν τῆν ἀγορὰν καὶ τὸ ὠδεῖον τό-
 τε γυμνάσιον, τὰ τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ ποιήματα, ἐν τῇ
 2 Ῥώμῃ κατασκευάσαντα τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἐφυγά-
 δευσεν, ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ ἀπέκτεινε, λόγῳ μὲν ὡς
 πλημμελήσαντά τι, τὸ δ’ ἀληθὲς ὅτι τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ
 κοινουμένου τι αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν ἔργων εἶπε τῷ
 Ἀδριανῷ παραλαλήσαντί τι ὅτι “ἀπελθε καὶ
 τὰς κολοκύντας γράφε· τούτων γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐπί-
 στασαι.” ἐτύγχανε δὲ ἄρα τότε ἐκεῖνος τοιοῦτῳ
 3 τῷ γράμματι σεμννόμενος. αὐτοκρατορεύσας
 οὖν τότε ἐμνησικακήσε καὶ τὴν παρρησίαν αὐτοῦ
 οὐκ ἠνεγκεν. αὐτὸς μὲν γὰρ τοῦ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης
 τῆς τε Ῥώμης ναοῦ τὸ διάγραμμα αὐτῷ πέμψας,
 δι’ ἐνδειξιν ὅτι καὶ ἄνευ ἐκείνου μέγα ἔργον
 γίνεσθαι δύναται, ἤρετο εἰ εὖ ἔχοι τὸ κατα-
 4 σκεύασμα· ὁ δ’ ἀντεπέστειλε περὶ τε τοῦ ναοῦ

¹ γεγενημένον R. Steph., γεγενημένον VC.

emperor's correspondence: "Caesar can give you A.D. 117
 money and honour, but he cannot make you an
 orator." And Favorinus, who was about to plead
 a case before the emperor in regard to exemption
 from taxes, a privilege which he desired to secure
 in his native land, suspected that he should be
 unsuccessful and receive insults besides, and so
 merely entered the court-room and made this brief
 statement: "My teacher stood beside me last night
 in a dream and bade me serve my country, as having
 been born for her."

Now Hadrian spared these men, displeased as he
 was with them, for he could find no plausible pretext
 to use against them for their destruction. But he
 first banished and later put to death Apollodorus,
 the architect, who had built the various creations of
 Trajan in Rome—the forum, the odeum and the
 gymnasium. The reason assigned was that he had
 been guilty of some misdemeanor; but the true
 reason was that once when Trajan was consulting
 him on some point about the buildings he had said
 to Hadrian, who had interrupted with some remark:
 "Be off, and draw your gourds. You don't under-
 stand any of these matters." (It chanced that
 Hadrian at the time was pluming himself upon
 some such drawing.) When he became emperor,
 therefore, he remembered this slight and would not
 endure the man's freedom of speech. He sent him
 the plan of the temple of Venus and Roma by way
 of showing him that a great work could be accom-
 plished without his aid, and asked Apollodorus
 whether the proposed structure was satisfactory.
 The architect in his reply stated, first, in regard
 to the temple, that it ought to have been built on

ὅτι¹ καὶ μετέωρον αὐτὸν καὶ ὑπεκκεκρωμένον
γενέσθαι ἐχρήν, ἵν' ἔς τε τὴν ἱεράν ὁδὸν ἐκ-
φανέστερος² ἔξ ὑψηλοτέρου εἴη καὶ ἐς τὸ κοῖλον
τὰ μηχανήματα ἐσδέχοιτο, ὥστε καὶ ἀφανῶς
συμπήγνυσθαι καὶ ἔξ οὐ προειδότης ἐς τὸ θέατρον
ἐσάγεσθαι, καὶ περὶ τῶν ἀγαλμάτων ὅτι μείζονα
ἢ κατὰ τὸν τοῦ ὕψους τοῦ μεγάρου³ λόγον
5 ἐποιήθη. "ἀν γὰρ αἱ θεαί" ἔφη "ἔξαναστήσεσθαι
τε καὶ ἐξελεθεῖν ἐθελήσωσιν, οὐ δυναθήσονται."
ταῦτα γὰρ ἄντικρυς αὐτοῦ γράψαντος καὶ ἡγανά-
κτησε καὶ ὑπερήλησεν ὅτι καὶ ἐς ἀδιόρθωτον
ἀμαρτίαν ἐπεπτώκει, καὶ οὔτε τὴν ὀργὴν οὔτε
6 τὴν λύπην κατέσχευε, ἀλλ' ἐφόνευσεν αὐτόν. καὶ
οὕτω γε τῇ φύσει τοιοῦτος ἦν ὥστε μὴ μόνον τοῖς
ζῶσιν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς τελευτήσασιν φθονεῖν τὸν
γοῦν "Ὀμηρον καταλύων Ἀντίμαχον ἀντ'⁴ αὐτοῦ
ἐσήγεν,⁵ οὐ μὴδὲ τὸ ὄνομα πολλοὶ πρότερον
ἠπίσταντο.

5 Ἡτιῶντο μὲν δὴ ταῦτά τε αὐτοῦ καὶ τὸ πᾶν
ἀκριβὲς τό τε περιέργον καὶ τὸ πολύπραγμον⁶
ἐθεράπευε δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ ἀνελάμβανε⁷ τῇ τε ἄλλῃ
ἐπιμελείᾳ καὶ προνοίᾳ καὶ μεγαλοπρεπείᾳ καὶ
δεξιότητι, καὶ τῷ μῆτε τινὰ πόλεμον ταραξάει
καὶ τοὺς ὄντας παύσαι, μῆτε τινὸς⁸ χρήματα
ἀδίκως ἀφελέσθαι, καὶ πολλοῖς πολλὰ, καὶ δῆμοις

¹ ὅτι Bk., καὶ ὅτι VC.

² ἐκφανέστερος Sylb., ἐκφανέστερον VC.

³ μεγάρου Reim., μεγάλο VC. ⁴ ἀντ' om. cod. Peir.

⁵ ἐσήγεν cod. Peir., εἰσάγειν VC.

⁶ περιέργον καὶ τὸ πολύπραγμον Suid., πολύπραγμον καὶ τὸ
περιέργον cod. Peir., περιέργον καὶ τὸ πολύτροπον VC Zon.

⁷ ἀνελάμβανε VC Suid., ἀπελάμβανε cod. Peir.

⁸ τινὸς VC cod. Peir., τινὰ Suid.

high ground and that the earth should have been A.D. 117
excavated beneath it, so that it might have stood
out more conspicuously on the Sacred Way from its
higher position, and might also have accommodated
the machines in its basement, so that they could be
put together unobserved and brought into the theatre
without anyone's being aware of them beforehand.
Secondly, in regard to the statues, he said that they
had been made too tall for the height of the cella.
"For now," he said, "if the goddesses wish to get
up and go out, they will be unable to do so." When
he wrote this so bluntly to Hadrian, the emperor
was both vexed and exceedingly grieved because he
had fallen into a mistake that could not be righted,
and he restrained neither his anger nor his grief,
but slew the man. Indeed, his nature was such
that he was jealous not only of the living, but also
of the dead; at any rate he abolished Homer and
introduced in his stead Antimachus,¹ whose very
name had previously been unknown to many.

Other traits for which people found fault with
him were his great strictness, his curiosity and his
meddlesomeness. Yet he balanced and atoned for
these defects by his careful oversight, his prudence,
his munificence and his skill; furthermore, he did not
stir up any war, and he terminated those already in
progress; and he deprived no one of money unjustly,
while upon many—communities and private citizens,

¹ Antimachus of Colophon, an epic poet who flourished
about 400 B.C. He wrote an epic, the *Thebais*, and an elegy,
Lyde, both characterized by extreme length and a wealth of
mythological lore. By the Alexandrian grammarians he was
ranked next to Homer among the epic poets. For Hadrian's
preferences in the field of Roman literature see the *Vita*
Hadriani (in the *Historia Augusta*), chap. 16.

- καὶ ἰδιώταις καὶ βουλευταῖς τε καὶ ἰππεῦσι,¹
 2 χάρισασθαι. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνέμενον αἰτηθῆναι τι,
 ἀλλὰ πάντων πρὸς τὴν ἐκάστου χρείαν
 ἐποίει. καὶ τὰ τε στρατιωτικὰ ἀκριβέστατα
 ἥσκησεν, ὥστ' ἰσχύοντα μήτ' ἀπειθεῖν μήτε
 ὑβρίζειν, καὶ τὰς πόλεις τὰς τε συμμαχίδας
 καὶ τὰς ὑπηκόους μεγαλοπρεπέστατα ὠφέλησε.
 3 πολλὰς μὲν γὰρ καὶ εἶδεν αὐτῶν, ὅσας οὐδεὶς
 ἄλλος αὐτοκράτωρ, πάσαις δὲ ὡς εἰπεῖν ἐπε-
 κούρησε, ταῖς μὲν ὕδωρ ταῖς δὲ λιμένας σίτων
 τε καὶ ἔργα καὶ χρήματα καὶ τιμὰς ἄλλαις
 ἄλλας δίδους.—Xiph. 244, 1–245, 6 R. St., Exc.
 Val. 294 (p. 713), Suidas s.v. Ἀδριανὸς *gl.* 4.
 6 Ἦγε δὲ καὶ τὸν δῆμον τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐμβριθῶς
 μᾶλλον ἢ θωπευτικῶς· καὶ ποτε ἰσχυρῶς
 αἰτοῦντί τι² ἐν ὀπλομαχίᾳ οὔτε ἐνεῖμε, καὶ προσέτι
 ἐκέλευσε τοῦτο δὴ τὸ τοῦ Δομιτιανοῦ κηρυχθῆναι
 2 “σιωπήσατε.” οὐκ ἐλέχθη μὲν γάρ· ὁ γὰρ
 κήρυξ ἀνατείνας τὴν χεῖρα καὶ ἐξ αὐτοῦ τούτου³
 ἠσυχάσας, ὥσπερ εἰώθασι ποιεῖν (οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν
 ὅπουτε ὑπὸ κηρύγματος σιγάζονται), ἐπειδὴ ἐσι-
 ὴθησαν, ἔφη “τοῦτ' ἐθέλει.”⁴ καὶ οὐκ ὅτι τινα
 ὀργὴν τῷ κήρυκι ἔσχεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐτίμησεν αὐτὸν
 ὅτι τὴν δυσχέρειαν τοῦ κελεύσματος οὐκ ἐξέφησεν.
 3 ἔφερε γὰρ τὰ τοιαῦτα, καὶ οὐκ ἠγανάκτει εἰ τι
 καὶ παρὰ γνώμην καὶ πρὸς τῶν τυχόντων ὠφέ-
 λουτο. ἀμέλει γυναικὸς παριόντος αὐτοῦ ὁδῶ
 τινι δεομένης, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον εἶπεν αὐτῇ ὅτι
 “οὐ σχολάζω,” ἔπειτα ὡς ἐκείνη ἀνακραγούσα

senators and knights—he bestowed large sums. A.D. 117
 Indeed, he did not even wait to be asked, but acted
 in absolutely every case according to the individual
 needs. He subjected the legions to the strictest
 discipline, so that, though strong, they were neither
 insubordinate nor insolent; and he aided the allied
 and subject cities most munificently. He had seen
 many of them,—more, in fact, than any other
 emperor,—and he assisted practically all of them,
 giving to some a water supply, to others harbours,
 food, public works, money and various honours,
 differing with the different cities.

He led the Roman people rather by dignity than
 by flattery. Once at a gladiatorial contest, when
 the crowd was demanding something very urgently,
 he not only would not grant it but further bade the
 herald proclaim Domitian's command, “Silence.”
 The word was not uttered, however, for the herald
 raised his hand and by that very gesture quieted the
 people, as heralds are accustomed to do (for crowds
 are never silenced by proclamation), and then, when
 they had become quiet, he said: “That is what he
 wishes.” And Hadrian was not in the least angry
 with the herald, but actually honoured him for not
 uttering the rude order. For he could bear such
 things, and was not displeased if he received aid
 either in an unexpected way or from ordinary men.
 At any rate, once, when a woman made a request of
 him as he passed by on a journey, he at first said to
 her, “I haven't time,” but afterwards, when she

¹ βουλευταῖς—ἰππεῦσι VC, ἄλλοις τισι cod. Peir.

² τι Zon., om. VC.

³ τούτου R. Steph., τούτους VC.

⁴ τοῦτ' ἐθέλει Bk., τοῦτο θέλει VC.

ἔφη “καὶ μὴ βασίλευε,” ἐπεστράφη τε καὶ λόγον αὐτῇ ἔδωκεν.

- 7 Ἐπραττε δὲ καὶ διὰ τοῦ βουλευτηρίου πάντα τὰ μεγάλα καὶ ἀναγκαϊότατα, καὶ ἐδίκαζε μετὰ τῶν πρώτων τοτὲ μὲν ἐν τῷ παλατίῳ τοτὲ δὲ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ τῷ τε Πανθείῳ καὶ ἄλλοθι πολλαχόθι, ἀπὸ βήματος, ὥστε δημοσιεύεσθαι τὰ γινόμενα. καὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις ἔστιν ὅτε δικάζουσι συνεγίγνετο,
- 2 ἐν τε ταῖς ἵπποδρομίαις αὐτοὺς ἐτίμα. καὶ οἴκαδε ἀνακομιζόμενος ἐν φορείῳ ἐφέρετο, ὅπως μηδένα συνακολουθούντά οἱ ἐνοχλοῖη. ἐν δὲ ταῖς μήτε ἱεραῖς μήτε δημοσίοις ἡμέραις οἴκοι ἔμενε, καὶ οὐδένα οὐδ' ὅσον ἀσπάσασθαι προσεδέχετο, εἰ μὴ τι ἀναγκαῖον εἴη, ἵνα μὴ πάνυ
- 3 ταλαιπωροῖντο. αἰεὶ τε περὶ ἑαυτὸν καὶ ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ καὶ ἔξω τοὺς ἀρίστους εἶχε, καὶ συνῆν σφισι καὶ ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τέταρτος πολλὰκις ὤχεϊτο. ἐθήρα δὲ ὁσάκις ἐνεδέχετο, καὶ ἡρίστα ἄνευ οἴνου· καὶ πλείονα ἐσιτεῖτο· πολλὰκις δὲ καὶ δικάζων μετὰ τῶν τροφῆς μετελάμβανεν¹ ἔπειτα μετὰ πάντων τῶν πρώτων καὶ ἀρίστων ἐδείπνει, καὶ ἦν αὐτῷ² τὸ
- 4 συσσίτιον παντοδαπῶν λόγων πλήρες. τοὺς τε πάνυ νοσοῦντας φίλους ἐπεσκέπτετο, καὶ ἑορτάζουσί σφισι συνδιηπάτο, τοῖς τε ἀγροῖς καὶ ταῖς οἰκίαις αὐτῶν ἡδέως ἐχρήθη· ὅθεν καὶ εἰκόνας πολλοῖς μὲν ἀποθανοῦσι πολλοῖς δὲ καὶ ζῶσιν ἐς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἔστησεν. οὐ μέντοι οὔτε ἐξύβρισέ

¹ καὶ πλείονα—μετελάμβανεν Patric., om. Xiph.

² αὐτῷ Zon. exc. Vat., αὐτοῦ VC.

cried out, “Cease, then, being emperor,” he turned about and granted her a hearing. A.D. 117

He transacted with the aid of the senate all the important and most urgent business and he held court with the assistance of the foremost men, now in the palace, now in the Forum or the Pantheon or various other places, always being seated on a tribunal, so that whatever was done was made public. Sometimes he would join the consuls when they were trying cases and he showed them honour at the horse-races. When he returned home he was wont to be carried in a litter, in order not to trouble anyone to accompany him. On the days that were neither sacred nor suitable for public business¹ he remained at home, and admitted no one, even so much as just to greet him, unless it were on some urgent matter; this was in order to spare people a troublesome duty. Both in Rome and abroad he always kept the noblest men about him, and he used to join them at banquets and for this reason often took three others into his carriage. He went hunting as often as possible, and he breakfasted without wine; he used to eat a good deal, and often in the midst of trying a case he would partake of food; later he would dine in the company of all the foremost and best men, and their meal together was the occasion for all kinds of discussions. When his friends were very ill, he would visit them, and he would attend their festivals, and was glad to stay at their country seats and their town houses. Hence he also placed in the Forum images of many when they were dead and of many while they were still alive. No one of

¹ In other words, on the *dies religiosi*, the unlucky days of the Roman calendar.

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