1 Ιστονέων τί τι περὶ τοῦ Αντωνίου τοῦ Βλετ-βοῦς ἐν τοῖς Αντιγράφοις τοῦ Διος εἰσιάσκεται, παθήσων τι ὑπὲρ τῶν βιβλίων, ὡστε ἀγαφεῖσθαι τῷ καὶ αὐτοῦ ἱστορίᾳ αὐχέοντας σύμπασιν, πλὴν ὅτι τοῦ δικαίου Κομίου, ὅπως ὁ Ἀρκανθίος ἐπισκάτο, πρὸ τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ τελευτή-σαντος ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐκατόν καὶ ἐποίηση καὶ
2 αὐτοκράτορος ἐγένετο (οἰ. 69, 20), καὶ ὅτι μὴ βουλομένης τῇ γεροντίκῃ τῶν ἱστορίων τιμᾶς θυσία τῷ Ἀδριανῳ τελευτήσαντι ἕκατερ ναύν ἐπισκέψεων ἀνήθρω, οἱ Ἀρκανθίου ἀλλὰ τα πολλὰ ἐκεῖνοι καὶ ἄρετος μεταλλήγησιν, καὶ τέλος ἔπερ "οὐδὲ ἔχει ἀρκετῶν ἄραμον, εἶπεν ἔκειν, καὶ κακὰς καὶ ἐγχεῖρας υἱὸν καὶ
3 πολέμου ἐγένετο πάντα γάρ δήλων ὅτι τὰ πραγμάτευτα ἣν αὐτοῦ, ὅπως ὃς ἔμεινον ἐστὶ, καταλίσθητε." Ἑκατάσπαν δὲ τοῦτο ἡ γεροντίκη καὶ ἀπεκθάνεσθαι τῶν ἀνδρών, τὸ ἐν τῇ καὶ τοῖς ἀπειρῶταις φαρμάκαις, ἀπειθεῖα τῇ Ἀδριανῷ ταῖς τιμῖς.
4 Ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τοῦ Ἀντωνίου ἐν τῷ Διος σχυρᾶται, καὶ ὅτι Λάρυσσων αὐτὸν καὶ Κομίαν ἔδω τοιαύτῃ αὐτόν ἐπισκόπησαν ἡ βουλή, ἕπειρον ἐν τῷ ἁρχῇ ἡ αὐτοκράτορας αὐτοῖς πολλῶν αἰτεθῆναι καὶ τυφεύς ἑξαπήκοον τῶν καὶ ὀποιατελείς ἑξαπῆκον ἄρα ἐνδεχόμενον, καὶ ὅτι "οὐ δὲ μὲ αὐτὰ τιμῶσιν ἐγγένει τὴν ἑταίρειας ἡμῶν ἀριθμοῦ." —Νιφ. 256, 6-28 R. St.
When Pharamaeus the Iberian came to Rome with his wife, Antoninus increased his domain, allowed him to offer sacrifice on the Capitol, set up an equestrian statue in the temple of Bellona, and viewed an exercise in arms in which this chieftain, his son, and the other prominent Iberians took part.

Neither do we find preserved the first part of the account of Marcus Vercus, who ruled after Antoninus—I mean his acts in relation to Lacteus, the son of Commodus, whom Marcus had made his son-in-law, and the achievements of Lucius in the war against Vologaeses, to which he had been sent by his father-in-law. I shall touch briefly upon these matters, therefore, gathering my material from other books, and then I shall go back to the continuation of Dio's narrative.

Antoninus is admitted by all to have been noble and good, neither oppressive to the Christians nor severe to say of his other subjects; instead, he showed the Christians great respect and added to the honour in which Hadrian had been wont to hold them. For Eusebius Pamphili cites in his Ecclesiastical History 1 a letter of Hadrian in which the emperor is seen to threaten terrible vengeance upon those who harm in any way or accuse the Christians and swears in the name of Hercules that punishment shall be meted out to them. Antoninus is said to have been of an empyrean turn of mind and not to have held aloof from careful investigation of even small and commonplace matters; for this the scoffers called him Commin-splitter. Quadratus states that he died at an ad-

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1 iv. 9.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

νέατην αυτῇ κατ' ίσον ήπνοι τῷ μαλακεστάτῳ γεγένθαι.—Xiph. 258, 28—257, 14 R. St.

6 'Επί τοῦ Λατινωδοῦ λέγεται καὶ φοβερότατος περὶ τὰ μέρη τῆς Βιθυνίας καὶ τοῦ Ἑλληνιστικοῦ σεισμοῦ γεγένθαι, καὶ ἄλλα τὰ πόλεις καμένοι ἵνα χρυσός καὶ πεσεῖν ὕδαταρνος, καὶ ἐξαρτῶν τῷ Κύμωνι, καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ νόμοι μεγάτωτα τὰ καὶ κύλλοντο ναιν ἀπόστασις καταρρέσχων, ἢ τετράχρης μὲν πάχος οἱ κόσμοι ἡσαυ, ὅπως ἑπεὶ πετσάκευτα τοῖχων, ἔκαστος πέτρας μιᾶς, καὶ ἄλλα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ἔκαστος θανάμαι πλέον ἢ ἐπανάσχει. περὶ δὲ τῆς μεσίνης ταῦτα κριτεῖ ὅπως διαστάσεις θαλάσσων φασιν ἰερατῆς κύμων, ἐπὶ πολὺ τε τῆς ἐποίειν τιτικημένη τὴν ἄρχουν ἀράτον καὶ διαφόρως θαλάσσων.

Περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Λατινωδοῦ τά γε νῦν ἔχουν τοσάστα, ὥρας δὲ ἐλεύθερα καὶ τέσσαρα ἔτη.—Xiph. 257, 14—24 R. St.

1 ὅλογχρος Ε. Stoph., ὅλογχρος ΒΓC.

3 It is not certain whether this earthquake belongs to the reign of Juba or that of Marcus. If to the former, it must have occurred between 190 and 195. See Herod. xxvi. pp.

EPITOME OF BOOK LXIX

vanced age, and that his death, when it came, was
most peaceful, like the gentlest slumber.

In the days of Antoninus it is said, also, that a
most frightful earthquake occurred in the region of
Bithynia and the Hallespont. Various cities were
severely damaged or fell in utter ruin, and in particular
Cyzicus; and the temple there that was the greatest
and most beautiful of all temples was thrown down.
Its columns were four cubits in thickness and fifty,
cubits in height, each consisting of a single block of
marble; and in general the details of the edifice
were more to be wondered at than to be praised.
And to the interior of the country, they say, a
mountain peak burst asunder and a flood of sea-
water poured forth, and the spray from it, whipped
by the wind, was driven to a great distance over the
land—a spray of pure, transparent sea-water.1

So much of the account of Antoninus is now
extant. He reigned twenty-four years.

444-446 (Boissevain : Zonaras' Quelle für die römische Kaiser-
497-504 (B. Kell : Ephemerides) also Byzantinische Zeit-
schrift 1, p. 29 ff. (article by de Boer).
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