

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXII

LXXI, Τὸν μέντοι Κάσσιον ὁ Μᾶρκος τῆς Ἀσίας
3, 1² ἀπάσης ἐπιτροπεύειν ἐκέλευσεν. αὐτὸς δὲ τοῖς
περὶ τὸν Ἰστρον βαρβάρους, Ἰάζυξι τε καὶ
Μαρκομάνοις, ἄλλοτε ἄλλοις χρόνον συχνὸν ὡς
εἰπεῖν δι' ὅλου τοῦ βίου, τὴν Παννονίαν¹ ἔχων
ὀρμητήριον, ἐπολέμησε.—Xiph. 259, 10—13 R.
St.

1^a “Ὅτι Λαγγιοβάρδων καὶ Ὀβίων ἑξακισχιλίων
τὸν Ἰστρον περαιωθέντων, τῶν περὶ Βίνδικα
ἰππέων ἐξελασάντων καὶ τῶν ἀμφὶ Κάντιδον
πεζῶν ἐπιφθασάντων, εἰς παντελῆ φυγὴν οἱ
βάρβαροι ἐτράποντο, ἐφ' οἷς οὕτω πραχθεῖσιν
ἐν δέει καταστάντες ἐκ πρώτης ἐπιχειρήσεως οἱ
βάρβαροι, πρέσβεις παρὰ Ἰάλλιον Βάσσον² τὴν
Παννονίαν³ διέποντα στέλλουσι, Βαλλομάριον
τε τὸν βασιλέα Μαρκομάνων⁴ καὶ ἑτέρους δέκα,
κατ' ἔθνος ἐπιλεξάμενοι ἕνα. καὶ ὄρκους τὴν
εἰρήνην οἱ πρέσβεις πιστωσάμενοι οἵκαδε χω-
ροῦσιν.—Petr. Patr. exc. de leg.^q 6 (Hoesch. p.
15 = fr. 6 Muell. *Fragm. hist. gr.* 4 p. 186).

2 Πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ὑπὲρ τὸν Ῥῆνον Κελτῶν
μέχρι τῆς Ἰταλίας ἤλασαν, καὶ πολλὰ ἔδρασαν
ἐς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους δεινά· οἷς ὁ Μᾶρκος ἀντεπιῶν
Πομπηιανὸν τε καὶ Περτίνακα τοὺς ὑποστρα-
τήγους ἀντικαθίστη. καὶ ἠρίστευσεν ὁ Περτίναξ,
ὅστις καὶ ὕστερον αὐτοκράτωρ ἐγένετο. ἐν μέντοι
τοῖς νεκροῖς τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ γυναικῶν σώματα

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXII

CASSIUS, however, was ordered by Marcus to have
charge of all Asia. The emperor himself fought for
a long time, in fact, almost his entire life, one might
say, with the barbarians in the region of the Ister,
with both the Iazyges and the Marcomani, one after
the other, using Pannonia as his base. A.D.
166(?)

Six thousand Langobardi and Obii crossed the
Ister, but the cavalry under Vindex issued forth and
the infantry commanded by Candidus arrived, so
that the barbarians were completely routed. Then,
thrown into consternation by such an outcome to
their very first undertaking, the barbarians sent
envoys to Iallius Bassus, the governor of Pannonia,
choosing for the purpose Ballomarius, king of the
Marcomani, and ten others, one for each nation. A.D.
166(?)
These envoys made peace, which they ratified with
oaths, and then returned home.

Many of the Germans, too, from across the Rhine,
advanced as far as Italy and inflicted many injuries
upon the Romans. They were in turn attacked by
Marcus, who opposed to them his lieutenants
Pompeianus and Pertinax; and Pertinax (who later
became emperor) greatly distinguished himself.
Among the corpses of the barbarians there were

¹ Παννονίαν Reim., παιονίαν VC Zon.

² Ἰάλλιον Βάσσον Conrad, ἀλίον βασον AB, ἀλίον βασον M,
Αἴλιον Βάσσον Val.

³ Παννονίαν Bs., παιονίαν MSS.

⁴ Μαρκομάνων Bs., Μαρκομάνων AM, μαρκομάνη B.

- 3 ὀπλισμένα εὐρέθη. καίτοι δὲ ἰσχυροτάτου ἀγῶνος καὶ λαμπρᾶς νίκης γεγενημένης, ὅμως ὁ αὐτοκράτωρ αἰτηθεὶς παρὰ τῶν στρατιωτῶν οὐκ ἔδωκε χρήματα, αὐτὸ τοῦτο εἰπὼν ὅτι ὅσῳ ἂν πλείον τι παρὰ τὸ καθεστηκὸς λάβωσι, τοῦτ' ἐκ τοῦ αἵματος τῶν τε γονέων σφῶν καὶ τῶν συγγενῶν
- 4 ἐσπεπράξεται.¹ περὶ γάρ τοι τῆς αὐταρχίας ὁ θεὸς μόνος κρίνειν δύναται.² οὕτω καὶ σωφρόνως καὶ ἐγκρατῶς αὐτῶν ἦρχεν, ὥστε καίπερ ἐν τοσοῦτοις καὶ τηλικούτοις πολέμοις ὧν μηδὲν ἔξω τοῦ προσήκοντος μήτ' ἐκ κολακείας μήτ' ἐκ φόβου ποιῆσαι.—Xiph. 259, 13—26 R. St.
- 11 "Ὅτι ὁ Μάρκος Ἀντωνῖνος ἐν τῇ Παννονίᾳ κατέμεινεν, ἵνα καὶ ταῖς τῶν βαρβάρων πρεσβείαις χρηματίξῃ. πολλοὶ γὰρ καὶ τότε πρὸς αὐτὸν ἦλθον, οἱ μὲν συμμαχίας ὑπισχνούμενοι, ὧν ἠγεῖτο Βαττάριος³ παῖς ἐτῶν δώδεκα, καὶ χρήματά τε ἔλαβον, καὶ Τάρβον δυνάστην πλησιόχωρόν σφῶν, ἔς τε τὴν Δακίαν ἐλθόντα καὶ ἀργύριον αἰτοῦντα, ἀπειλοῦντά τε πολεμήσειν
- 2 εἰ μὴ λάβοι, ἀνεῖρξαν· οἱ δὲ εἰρήνην αἰτούμενοι, ὥσπερ οἱ Κούαδοι, καὶ ἔτυχόν γε αὐτῆς, ἵνα τε ἀπὸ τῶν Μαρκομάνων ἀποσπασθῶσι, καὶ ὅτι ἵππους καὶ βοῦς πολλὰς ἔδωκαν, τοὺς τε αὐτομόλους πάντας καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ
- 3 τοὺς λοιποὺς ἀποδώσειν ὑπέσχοντο. οὐ μέντοι καὶ τῆς⁴ ἐπιμιξίας τῆς ἐν⁵ ταῖς ἀγοραῖς ἔτυχον,

¹ ἐσπεπράξεται St., εἰσπράξεται VC.

² Cf. Petr. Patric.: τὸ δὲ κράτος τῆς αὐταρχίας οὐκ ἐν τοῖς στρατιώταις ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ θεῷ κεῖται.

³ Βαττάριος A, βατάριος BM.

found even women's bodies in armour. Yet, though a mighty struggle had taken place and a brilliant victory had been won, the emperor nevertheless refused the request of the soldiers for a donative, declaring that whatever they obtained over and above the regular amount would be wrung from the blood of their parents and kinsmen; as for the fate of the sovereignty, Heaven alone could determine that.¹ So temperately and so firmly did he rule them, that, even when involved in so many and so great wars, he did naught that was unseemly either by way of flattery or as the result of fear.

Marcus Antoninus remained in Pannonia in order to give audience to the embassies of the barbarians; for many came to him at this time also. Some of them, under the leadership of Battarius, a boy twelve years old, promised an alliance; these received a gift of money and succeeded in restraining Tarbus, a neighbouring chieftain, who had come into Dacia and was demanding money and threatening to make war if he should fail to get it. Others, like the Quadi, asked for peace, which was granted them, both in the hope that they might be detached from the Marcomani, and also because they gave him many horses and cattle and promised to surrender all the deserters and the captives, besides,—thirteen thousand at first, and later all the others as well. The right to attend the markets, however, was not

¹ Or, as Patricius puts it: "the power of the sovereignty depended, not on the soldiers, but on God."

⁴ τῆς Leuncl., τοὺς MSS.

⁵ τῆς ἐν Bk., καὶ ἐν MSS.

ἵνα μὴ καὶ οἱ Μαρκομάνοι οἳ τε Ἰάζυγες, οὓς οὔτε δέξεσθαι¹ οὔτε διήσειν διὰ τῆς χώρας ὠμωμόκεσαν, ἅμα μιγνύονται σφισι καὶ ὡς Κούαδοι καὶ αὐτοὶ ὄντες τά τε τῶν Ῥωμαίων κατασκέπτωνται καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἀγοράζωσιν. οὗτοί τε οὖν πρὸς τὸν Μάρκον ἀφίκοντο, καὶ ἕτεροι συχνοὶ παραδώσαντες ἑαυτοὺς οἳ μὲν κατὰ
 4 γένη οἳ δὲ κατὰ ἔθνη ἐπρεσβεύσαντο. καὶ αὐτῶν οἳ μὲν ἐστρατεύσαντο ἄλλοσέ ποι πεμφθέντες, ὥσπερ καὶ τῶν ἀλισκομένων τῶν τε αὐτομολούντων οἳ² δυνάμενοι, οἳ δὲ καὶ γῆν οἳ μὲν ἐν Δακίᾳ οἳ δὲ ἐν Παννονίᾳ οἳ δὲ Μυσίᾳ καὶ
 5 Γερμανίᾳ τῇ τε Ἰταλίᾳ αὐτῇ ἔλαβον. καὶ αὐτῶν ἐν Ῥαβέννῃ τινὲς οἰκοῦντες ἐνεωτέρισαν, ὥστε καὶ τὴν πόλιν κατασχεῖν τολμήσαι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' οὐκέτ' ἐς τὴν Ἰταλίαν οὐδένα τῶν βαρβάρων ἐσήγαγεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς προσφιγμένους ἐξώκισεν.
 —Exc. U^q 57 (p. 407), Suid. s. vv. ἀνεῖργεν et διήσειν.

6 "Οτι ἦλθον καὶ Ἀστιγγοὶ καὶ Λάκριγγοὶ εἰς βοήθειαν τοῦ Μάρκου.—Petr. Patr. exc. de leg.^q 8 (Hoesch. p. 16 = fr. 7 Muell. *Fragm. hist. gr.* 4 p. 186).

12 "Οτι Ἀστιγγοὶ, ὧν Ῥαός τε καὶ Ῥάπτος ἠγοῦντο, ἦλθον μὲν ἐς τὴν Δακίαν οἰκῆσαι³ ἐλπίδι τοῦ καὶ χρήματα καὶ χώραν ἐπὶ συμμαχίᾳ λήψεσθαι, μὴ τυχόντες δὲ αὐτῶν παρακατέθεντο τὰς γυναῖκας καὶ τοὺς παῖδας τῷ Κλήμεντι ὡς καὶ τὴν τῶν Κοστούβωκων χώραν τοῖς ὅπλοις κτησόμενοι, νικήσαντες δὲ ἐκείνους καὶ τὴν Δακίαν
 2 οὐδὲν ἦττον ἐλύπουν. δέισαντες δὲ οἱ Λάκριγγοὶ⁴ μὴ καὶ ὁ Κλήμης φοβηθεῖς σφας ἐς τὴν γῆν ἦν

granted to them, for fear that the Iazyges and the Marcmani, whom they had sworn not to receive nor to allow to pass through their country, should mingle with them, and passing themselves off for Quadi, should reconnoitre the Roman positions and purchase provisions. Besides these that came to Marcus, many others sent envoys, some by tribes and some by nations, and offered to surrender. Some of them were sent on campaigns elsewhere, as were also the captives and deserters who were fit for service; others received land in Dacia, Pannonia, Moesia, the province of Germany, and in Italy itself. Some of them, now, who settled at Ravenna, made an uprising and even went so far as to seize possession of the city: and for this reason Marcus did not again bring any of the barbarians into Italy, but even banished those who had previously come there.

Both the Astingi and the Lacingi came to the assistance of Marcus.

The Astingi, led by their chieftains Raüs and Raptus, came into Dacia with their entire households, hoping to secure both money and land in return for their alliance. But failing of their purpose, they left their wives and children under the protection of Clemens, until they should acquire the land of the Costoboci by their arms; but upon conquering that people, they proceeded to injure Dacia no less than before. The Lacingi, fearing that Clemens in his dread of them might lead these

¹ δέξεσθαι Reim., δέξασθαι MSS. Suid.

² οἳ supplied by Leuncl.

³ οἰκῆσαι corrupt; Bs. suggests πανοικησία ("with their entire households").

⁴ Λάκριγγοὶ Salmassius, δάκριγοὶ MSS.

αὐτοὶ ἐνώκουν ἐσαγάγη, ἐπέθεντο αὐτοῖς μὴ προσδεχομένοις καὶ πολὺ ἐκράτησαν, ὥστε μηδὲν ἔτι πολέμιον τοὺς Ἀστίγγους πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους πράξαι, πολλὰ δὲ δὴ τὸν Μάρκον ἱκετεύσαντας χρήματά τε παρ' αὐτοῦ λαβεῖν καὶ χώραν γε ἀπαιτῆσαι, ἂν γέ τι κακὸν τοὺς
 3 τότε πολεμοῦντάς οἱ δράσωσι. καὶ οὗτοι μὲν ἔπραξαν τι ὧν ὑπέσχοντο, Κοτινοὶ δὲ ἐπηγγείλαντο¹ μὲν² αὐτοῖς ὅμοια, Ταρρουτήνιον³ δὲ Πάτερνον τὸν τὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῦ τὰς Λατίνας διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντα παραλαβόντες ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς Μαρκομάνους αὐτῷ συστρατεύσοντες⁴ οὐ μόνον οὐκ ἐποίησαν τοῦτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸν ἐκείνου δεινῶς ἐκάκωσαν, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀπώλοντο.
 —Exc. U^g 58 (p. 408).

3, 5 Τῶν δὲ Μαρκομάνων εὐτυχησάντων ἐν τινὶ μάχῃ καὶ τὸν Οὐίνδικα⁵ τὸν Μάρκον ἑπαρχον ὄντα ἀποκτείναντων, τούτῳ μὲν τρεῖς ἀνδριάντας ἕστησε, κρατήσας δὲ αὐτῶν Γερμανικὸς ὠνομάσθη. Γερμανοὺς γὰρ τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ἄνω χωρίοις οἰκοῦντας ὀνομάζομεν.

4 Καὶ οἱ καλούμενοι δὲ Βουκόλοι κατὰ τὴν Αἴγυπτον κινηθέντες καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Αἴγυπτίους προσαποστήσαντες ὑπὸ ἱερεὶ τινὶ⁶ Ἰσιδώρῳ, πρῶτον μὲν ἐν γυναικείοις στολαῖς τὸν ἐκατόνταρχον τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἠπατηκότες⁷ ὡς δὴ γυναῖκες τῶν Βουκόλων καὶ χρυσία δώσουσαι αὐτῷ ὑπὲρ

¹ ἐπηγγείλαντο Bk., ἐσηγγείλαντο MSS.

² μὲν supplied by Bk.

³ Ταρρουτήνιον Reim., ταρρούνιον MSS.

⁴ συστρατεύσοντες Leuncl., συστρατεύοντες MSS.

⁵ Οὐίνδικα Bk., βίνδικα VC.

⁶ τινὶ Rk., τινὶ καὶ VC.

newcomers into the land which they themselves were inhabiting, attacked them while off their guard and won a decisive victory. As a result, the Astingi committed no further acts of hostility against the Romans, but in response to urgent supplications addressed to Marcus they received from him both money and the privilege of asking for land in case they should inflict some injury upon those who were then fighting against him. Now this tribe really did fulfil some of its promises; whereas the Cotini, though they made similar offers, nevertheless, upon receiving Tarrutenius Paternus, the secretary in charge of the emperor's Latin correspondence, on the pretext that they wished to make a campaign with him against the Marcomani, not only failed to do so, but even treated Paternus himself shamefully, thereby bringing about their own destruction later.

When the Marcomani were successful in a certain battle and slew Marcus Vindex, the prefect, the emperor erected three statues in his honour; and after conquering the foe he himself received the title of Germanicus (for we give the name of Germans to those who dwell in the northern regions).

The people called the Bucoli¹ began a disturbance in Egypt and under the leadership of one Isidorus, a priest, caused the rest of the Egyptians to revolt. At first, arrayed in women's garments, they had deceived the Roman centurion, causing him to believe that they were women of the Bucoli and were going to give him gold as ransom for their

¹ This name (literally "Herdsman") was given to the population of a district in the Delta near Alexandria.

⁷ ἠπατηκότες H. Steph., ἠπατηκότας VC.

τῶν ἀνδρῶν προσιώντα σφίσι κατέκοψαν, καὶ τὸν συνόντα αὐτῷ καταθύσαντες ἐπὶ τε τῶν σπλάγχχνων αὐτοῦ συνώμοσαν καὶ ἐκεῖνα κατέφαγον· ἦν δὲ Ἰσίδωρος ἀνδρία πάντων τῶν καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἄριστος· ἔπειτα ἐκ παρατάξεως τοὺς ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ Ῥωμαίους νικήσαντες μικροῦ καὶ τὴν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν εἶλον, εἰ μὴ Κάσσιος ἐκ Συρίας πεμφθεὶς ἐπ' αὐτούς, καὶ στρατηγήσας ὥστε τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους σφῶν ὁμίνοϊαν λύσαι καὶ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων ἀποχωρίσαι (διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόνοϊαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐθάρρησε συμβαλεῖν ἀθρόοις αὐτοῖς), οὕτω δὴ στασιάσαντας ἐχειρώσατο.

5 Ἐν δὲ τῷ πολέμῳ τοῦ Μάρκου τῷ πρὸς τοὺς Γερμανοὺς, ἵνα καὶ ταῦτα μνήμης ἀξιωθείη, μεϊράκιον μὲν αἰχμάλωτον ἐρωτηθέν τι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ “οὐ δύναμαι” ἔφη “ἀποκρίνασθαί σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ῥίγους· ὥστε εἴ τι μαθεῖν ἐθέλεις, κέλευσόν μοι 2 ἱματίδιόν τι, εἴγε ἔχεις, δοθῆναι” στρατιώτης δέ τις νυκτὸς φυλακὴν τοῦ Ἰστρου ποιούμενος, καὶ τινα βοὴν ἐκ τῆς περαιῆς συστρατιωτῶν ἐαλωκότων ἀκούσας, διενήξατό τε εὐθὺς ὥσπερ εἶχε, καὶ λύσας αὐτοὺς ἀνεκομίσθη.—Xiph. 259, 26—260, 6; 249, 27—250, 7 R. St.

Ἦν δὲ τῷ Μάρκῳ ὁ Ῥούφος ὁ Βασσαῖος¹ ἔπαρχος, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἀγαθός, ἀπαίδευτος δὲ ὑπ' ἀγροικίας, καὶ τὰ πρῶτά γε τοῦ βίου ἐν 3 πενίᾳ τραφεῖς· ἀναδενδράδα δὲ ποτε αὐτὸν κλώντα ἀνέλαβέ² τις, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε μὴ εὐθὺς ἄμα τῷ πρώτῳ κελεύσματι κατέβη, ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ καὶ ἔφη “ἄγε,³ ἔπαρχε, κατάβηθι.” τοῦτο

¹ ὁ Ῥούφος ὁ Βασσαῖος Reim., ὁ ῥούσος ὁ βασσαῖος VC.
² ἀνέλαβέ C, συνέλαβέ V. ³ ἄγε V, ᾧ γε C.

husbands, and had then struck him down when he approached them. They also sacrificed his companion, and after swearing an oath over his entrails, they devoured them. Isidorus surpassed all his contemporaries in bravery. Next, having conquered the Romans in Egypt in a pitched battle, they came near capturing Alexandria, too, and would have succeeded, had not Cassius been sent against them from Syria. He contrived to destroy their mutual accord and to separate them from one another (for because of their desperation as well as of their numbers he had not ventured to attack them while they were united), and thus, when they fell to quarrelling, he subdued them.

It was during Marcus' war against the Germans that the following incidents occurred (I hope these anecdotes may be thought worthy of record). A captive lad, on being asked a question by him, replied: "I cannot answer you because of the cold. So, if you want to find out anything, command that a coat be given me, if you have one." And a soldier who was doing guard duty one night on the Ister, upon hearing a shout from his fellow-soldiers in captivity on the other side, at once swam across just as he was, released them, and then returned.

One of the prefects of Marcus was Bassaeus Rufus, who was a good man in other respects, but was uneducated because of his rustic origin and had been reared in poverty in his youth. On a certain occasion someone had checked him while he was engaged in pruning a vine that grew upon a tree, and when he did not come down at the first summons, the man had rebuked him and said: "Come now, prefect, get down." That is, he had

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γὰρ ὡς καὶ πρὸς ὑπερηφανοῦντα καὶ τεταπεινω-
μένον αὐτὸν εἶπεν· ὅπερ ἢ τύχη μετὰ ταῦτα
αὐτῷ ἔδωκεν.—Xiph. 250, 7—14 R. St.

“Ὅτι ὁ Μάρκος ἐλάλει πρὸς τινα τῆ Λατίνων
φωνῇ, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐκεῖνος ἀλλ’ οὐδὲ ἄλλος τις
τῶν παρόντων ἔγνω τὸ λαληθέν, ὥστε Ῥούφον
τὸν ἑπαρχον εἶπειν “εἰκὸς ἐστὶ, Καῖσαρ, μὴ
γινῶναι αὐτὸν τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν λαληθέντα· οὔτε
γὰρ ἐλληνιστὶ ἐπίσταται.” καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς
ἠγνόηκε τὸ λεχθέν.—Petr. Patr. *exc. Vat.* 117
(p. 223 Mai. = p. 206, 14—49 Dind.).

6 Ὁ δ’ αὐτοκράτωρ ὁσάκις ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου
σχολὴν ἤγειν, ἐδίκαζε, καὶ ὕδωρ πλείστον τοῖς
ρήτορσι μετρεῖσθαι ἐκέλευε,¹ τὰς τε πύστεις καὶ
τὰς ἀνακρίσεις ἐπὶ μακρότερον ἐποιεῖτο, ὥστε
πανταχόθεν τὸ δίκαιον ἀκριβοῦν. καὶ κατὰ
τοῦτο καὶ ἑνδεκα πολλάκις καὶ δώδεκα² ἡμέραις
τὴν αὐτὴν δίκην, καίπερ νυκτὸς ἐστὶν ὅτε δικά-
2 ζων, ἔκρινε. φιλόπονος γὰρ ἦν, καὶ ἀκριβῶς
πᾶσι τοῖς τῆ ἀρχῇ προσήκουσι προσεφέρετο, καὶ
οὐδὲν ἐν παρέργῳ οὔτε ἔλεγεν οὔτε ἔγραφεν οὔτε

“Ὅτι ὁ Μάρκος οὐδ’ αὐτῷ ἐκείνῳ συνετὰ
ἐφθέγγετο· ἦν γὰρ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἀγαθός, ἀπαί-
δευτος δὲ ὑπὸ ἀγροικίας.—*Exc. Val.* 302 (p.
717).

“Ὅτι οὐδὲ ἐκὼν ἐστράτευτο, ἀλλ’ ἀναδενδράδα
εὔρεθεις κλῶν. (ὕστερον δὲ βασιλεύσας.)—*Exc.*
Val. 303 (p. 717).

¹ ἐκέλευε Ζον., ἐκέλευσε VC.

² καὶ ἑνδεκα . . . καὶ δώδεκα R. Steph., καὶ ἐν δέκα . . . καὶ
ἐν δώδεκα VC.

used this title in speaking to him as to one who was ^{A.D. 172}
now bearing himself haughtily but had formerly been
of lowly station; and it was precisely this title that
Fortune subsequently gave him.

Once when Marcus was talking to someone in
Latin and not only the man addressed but no one
else of the bystanders, either, knew what he had
said, Rufus, the prefect, exclaimed: “No wonder,
Caesar, that he does not know what you said; for he
does not understand Greek either.” Indeed, he
himself was ignorant of what had been said.

The emperor, as often as he had leisure from war,
would hold court; he used to allow abundant time
to the speakers,¹ and entered into the preliminary
inquiries and examinations at great length, so as to
ensure strict justice by every possible means. In
consequence, he would often be trying the same
case for as much as eleven or twelve days, even
though he sometimes held court at night. For he
was industrious and applied himself diligently to all
the duties of his office; and he neither said, wrote,
nor did anything as if it were a minor matter, but

Marcus was uttering words that were unintelli-
gible even to this man [Rufus] himself; for though
he was a good man in other respects, he was un-
educated because of his rustic origin.

He had not gone on the campaign voluntarily, but
had been found pruning a vine that grew upon a tree.

¹ Literally, “used to order a most liberal supply of water
to be measured out for the speakers.” The time allowed the
speakers in Greek and Roman courts was measured by the
clepsydra, or water-clock.

ἐποίει, ἀλλ' ἔστιν ὅτε καὶ περὶ τοῦ βραχυτάτου
 ἡμέρας ὅλας ἀνήλισκεν, οὐκ ἀξιῶν τὸν αὐτοκρά-
 τορα ἐξ ἐπιδρομῆς τι πράττειν· καὶ γὰρ ἐνόμιζεν
 ὅτι κὰν ἐλάχιστόν τι παρίδη, διαβολὴν αὐτῷ
 3 τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ ἄλλα πάντα οἶσει. καίτοι
 οὕτως ἀσθενὴς τῷ σώματι ἐγένετο ὥστε μήτε τὸ
 ψῦχος τὴν γε¹ πρώτην ὑπομεῖναι, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὶν
 διαλεχθῆναι τοῖς στρατιώταις συνελθούσιν ἤδη
 κατὰ τὸ παρηγγελμένον ἀναχωρῆσαι, καὶ τροφὴν
 βραχυτάτην, καὶ ταύτην ἐν νυκτὶ αἰεὶ, λαμβάνειν.
 4 οὐ γὰρ ἔστιν ὅ τι² μεθ' ἡμέραν πλὴν τοῦ φαρ-
 μάκου τοῦ θηριακοῦ καλουμένου ἐσιτεῖτο. ἐλάμ-
 βανε δὲ τοῦ φαρμάκου οὐχ οὕτως ὅτι ἐδεδίει τι,
 ὡς ὅτι τοῦ τε στομάχου καὶ τοῦ θώρακος φαύλως
 εἶχε· καὶ φασιν ὅτι δι' ἐκεῖνο ἀνταρκεῖν³ πρὸς τε
 τὰλλα καὶ πρὸς τοῦτο ἐδύνατο.
 7 Τοὺς δὲ Ἰάζυγας οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐν τε τῇ γῆ τότε⁴
 καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ ἐνίκησαν.
 λέγω δὲ οὐχ ὅτι ναυμαχία τις ἐγένετο, ἀλλ' ὅτι
 διὰ τοῦ Ἰστρου πεπηγότες φεύγουσιν σφισιν
 ἐπακολουθήσαντες καὶ ἐκεῖ ὡς ἐν ἡπείρῳ ἐμα-
 2 χέσαντο. αἰσθόμενοι γὰρ οἱ Ἰάζυγες ὅτι ἐπιδιώ-
 κονται, ὑπέστησαν αὐτοὺς ἐλπίσαντες ῥαδίως ἅτε
 καὶ ἀήθεις τοῦ κρυστάλλου ὄντας κατεργάσασθαι,⁵
 καὶ οἱ μὲν κατὰ πρόσωπον αὐτοῖς συνέρραξαν,
 οἱ δὲ ἐκ τῶν πλαγίων παριππεύσαντες· οἱ γὰρ
 ἵπποι σφῶν δεδιδαγμένοι καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ θεῖν
 3 ἀσφαλῶς ἦσαν. ἰδόντες δὲ τοῦτο οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι
 οὐκ ἐφοβήθησαν, ἀλλὰ συστραφέντες καὶ πᾶσιν
 ἅμα αὐτοῖς ἀντιμέτωποι γενόμενοι τὰς τε ἀσπίδας

¹ γε H. Steph., τε VC.

² ὅ τι H. Steph., ὅτε VC.

sometimes he would consume whole days over the
 minute^{at} point, not thinking it right that the
 emperor should do anything hurriedly. For he
 believed that if he should slight even the smallest
 detail, this would bring reproach upon all his other
 actions. Yet he was so frail in body that at first he
 could not endure the cold, but even after the soldiers
 had assembled at his command he would retire
 before addressing a word to them; and he took but
 very little food and that always at night. It was never
 his practice to eat during the daytime, unless it were
 some of the drug called theriac. This drug he took,
 not so much because he feared anything, as because
 his stomach and chest were in bad condition; and it
 is reported that this practice enabled him to endure
 both this and other maladies.

The Iazyges were conquered by the Romans on
 land at this time and later on the river. By this I
 do not mean that any naval battle took place, but
 that the Romans pursued them as they fled over the
 frozen Ister and fought there as on dry land. The
 Iazyges, perceiving that they were being pursued,
 awaited their opponents' onset, expecting to over-
 come them easily, as the others were not accustomed
 to the ice. Accordingly, some of the barbarians dashed
 straight at them, while others rode round to attack
 their flanks, as their horses had been trained to run
 safely even over a surface of this kind. The Romans
 upon observing this were not alarmed, but formed
 in a compact body, facing all their foes at once, and
 most of them laid down their shields and rested one

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³ δι' ἐκεῖνο ἀνταρκεῖν St., δι' ἐκεῖνα ἀνταρκεῖν VC.

⁴ τότε Bk., ποτὲ τότε VC.

⁵ κατεργάσασθαι Dind., κατεργάσασθαι VC.

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