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LXXI. Τὸν μέντοι Κάσιον ὁ Μάρκος τῆς Ἀσίας 3, 12 ὄπτασις ἐπιτροπεύειν ἐκέλευσεν. αὐτὸς δὲ τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἰστρον βαρβάροις, Ἰάζυξι τε καὶ Μαρκομάνωις, ἄλλοτε ἄλλους χρόνον συχνῷ ως εἰπείν δὲ ὅλου τοῦ βίου, τὴν Παννονίαν 1 ἐχον ὀρμητήριον, ἐπολέμησε.—Xiph. 259, 10—13 R. St.

1a Ὅτι Δαγγιοβάρδων καὶ Ὁβιῶν ἐξαισχυλών τὸν Ἰστρον περαιωθέντων, τὸν περὶ Βίνθια ἕπτεων ἐξελασάντων καὶ τὸν ἄμφι Κάνδιδον πεζῶν ἐπιθασάντων, εἰς παντελῆ φυγήν οἱ βάρβαροι ἐστάθησαν, ἐφ' οἷς ὄντων πραξθέσιν ἐν δει καταστάντες ἐκ πρώτης ἐπιχειρήσεως οἱ βάρβαροι, προσβείν παρὰ Ἰάλλιον Βάσσον 2 τὴν Παννονίαν 3 διέσοντα στέλλοντες, Βαλλομάριον τε τὸν βασιλέα Μαρκομάνων 4 καὶ ἑτέρους δέκα, κατ' ἐθνὸς ἐπιλεξόμενοι ἔνα, καὶ ὄρκους τὴν εἰρήνην οἱ πρόβασις πιστοσκόμενοι ὀικάδε χρονόν.—Petr. Patr. ecc. de leg. 6 (Hoesch. p. 15 = fr. 6 Muell. Fragm. hist. gr. 4 p. 186).

2 Πολλοὶ δὲ καὶ τῶν ὕπερ τῶν Ῥήνου Κελτῶν μέχρι τῆς Ἰταλίας ἠλασαν, καὶ πολλὰ ἐδρασαν ἐς τούς Ῥωμαίους δεινά οἷς ὁ Μάρκος ἀντεπει Πομηντανοῦ τε καὶ Περτίνακα τῶν ὑποστρατήγων ἀντικαθιστή, καὶ ἠπιστεύσεν οἱ Περτίναξ, ὡς καὶ ὕστερον αὐτοκράτωρ ἐγένετο. ἐν μέντοι τοῖς νεκροῖς τῶν βαρβάρων καὶ γυναικῶν σώματα

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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.

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. 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 Παννονιαν Reim., παννονιαν VC Zon.
2 Ἰάλλιον Βάσσον Conrad, ἱλίου βάσον AB, ἱλίου βασιν M, ἅλλων Βάσσον Val.
3 Παννονίαν Bs., παννονίαν MSS.
4 Μαρκομάνων Bs., Μαρκομάνων AM, μαρκομάνη B.
found even women's bodies in armour. Yet, though

1 Or, as Patricius puts it: “the power of the sovereignty depended, not on the soldiers, but on God.”
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\[ \text{granted to them, for fear that the Iazyges and the Marcognani, 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 Laceri 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 Laceri, fearing that Clemens in his dread of them might lead these... }
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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 Bucoli were 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 "Herders") was given to the population of a district in the Delta near Alexandria.

169-70 171 (7) A.D. A.D. 172 A.D. 173
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2 faqon, ἦν ἰσιδορὸς ἀνδρίᾳ πάντων τῶν καθ ἐαυτὸν ἀριστοῦ. ἔπεται ἐκ παραπάσεως τοῦ ἐν Ἐλιγύπτῳ Ῥωμαίους νικήσαντες μικροῦ καὶ τῆν Ἀλεξάνδρειαν ἐλέγων, εἰ μή Κάσιος ἐκ Συρίας πεμφθεὶς ἐν αὐτοῖς, καὶ στρατηγῆς ὡστε τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους σφόν ὀμόνοιαν λύσαι καὶ ἀπ’ ἀλλήλων ἀπογορίσαι (διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἀπόνοιαν καὶ τὸ πλῆθος αὐτῶν ὅποι ἐθάρρησε συμβαλεῖν ἄλλοι τοὺς αὐτοῖς), οὕτως δὴ στασιάσαντας ἔχειρόσατο.

5 Εὖ δὲ τοῦ πολέμου τοῦ Μάρκου τῷ πρῶτῷ τούς Γερμανοὺς, ἵνα καὶ ταύτα μέτρησε ἀξιωθείν, μειράκιον μὲν αἰχμάλωτον ἐρωτήθη καὶ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ ὁ δήμαρχος ἔφη ἀποκρίθησαί σοι ὑπὸ τοῦ ὅρκους ὡστε εἰ τί μαθεῖν ἐθέλεις, κέλευσόν μοι τιμαρίδον τι, εἰ γένε σας, δοθήραι: στρατιώτης δέ τις νικτος φυλακὴν τοῦ Ἱστρον πολούμενος, καὶ τίνα βοήν ἐκ τῆς περαιας συντριβωτῶν ἐκλωκτῶν ἀκούσας, διευθύνατο τε εὐθὺς ὅσπερ εἰκε, καὶ λύσας αὐτῶν ἀνεκκομίσθη. — Χρύς, 259, 26—260, 6; 249, 27—250, 7 R. C.

* Ἡν δὲ τῷ Μάρκῳ ὁ Ῥούφος ὁ Βασσαῖος 1 ἔπαρχος, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἀγαθῶς, ἀπαίδευτος δὲ ὑπ’ ἀγροκείας καὶ τά πρῶτα γε τοῦ βίου ἐν εἰκε, ἀπαίσιας δὲ τοτε αὐτῶν πεντὰ τρεχίαις ἀναδευράσας τις, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε μὴ εὐδοκεῖ κλώντα ἀνελάβετο 2 τις, καὶ ἐπειδὴ γε μὴ εὐθὺς ἂμα τῷ πρῶτῳ κελεύσας κατέβη, ἐπετίμησεν αὐτῷ καὶ ἔφη ἀγένερρημένα, ἐπαρχεῖ, κατάβηθι. τούτῳ

1 Ῥουφος Ῥασαῖος Reim., Ῥούφος Ῥασαῖος Β. C.
2 ἀνελάβετο C, συνελάβει V.
3 ἀγένερρημένα V, ἀγε C.

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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 ὥς καὶ πρὸς ὑπερηφανοῦντα καὶ τεταπεινωμένον αὐτὸν εἶπεν ὅπερ ἢ τύχη μετὰ ταῦτα αὐτῷ ἐδοκεῖν.—Xiph. 250, 7—14 R. St.

"Ὅτι ὁ Μάρκος ἔλαλε πρὸς τινὰ τῇ Λατίνῳ φωνῇ, καὶ οὐ μόνον ἐκεῖνος ἀλλ' οὔδε ἄλλῳς τις τῶν παρόντων ἔγνω τὸ λαλθεῖν, ὡστε Ῥοῦφον τὸν ἐπάρχον εἰπεῖν "ἐκὸς ἔστι, Καίσαρ, μὴ γνώσῃ αὐτὸν τὰ παρ’ ὑμῶν λαλθέντα; οὔτε γὰρ ἔλληστι ἐπίσταται.” καὶ γὰρ αὐτὸς ἦγνύγη τὸ λεγόμενον.—Petr. Patr. e.e. Val. 117 (p. 223 Mai. = p. 206, 14—49 Dind.).

6 Ὅ δ' αὐτοκράτωρ οὐσίως ἀπὸ τοῦ πολέμου σχολὴν ἤγεν, ἐδίκαζε, καὶ ὕδωρ πλείστον τοῖς ῥήτορις μετέρρησθαι ἐκέλευς,1 τὰς τε πίνους καὶ τὰς ἀνακρίσεις ἐπὶ μακρότερον ἐποιέσθω, ὡστε πανταχόθεν τὸ δίκαιον ἀκριβοῦν. καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐνδέκα πολλὰς καὶ διώκει τὴν αὐτὴν δίκην, καίπερ νυκτὸς ἐστὶν ὅτε δικά-2 λοι, ἐκρίνει. φιλόπονος γὰρ ἦν, καὶ ἀκριβῶς πάσι τοῖς τῇ ἀρχῇ προσήκουσι προσεφέρετο, καὶ οὖν ἐν παρεργῷ οὗτε ἔλεγεν οὗτε ἔγραψεν οὗτε

"Ὅτι ὁ Μάρκος οὐδ' αὐτῷ ἐκεῖνῳ συνετὰ ἐβεβίγγετο. οὐ γὰρ τὰ μὲν ἀλλὰ ἀγαθόν, ἄπαι-δεντος δὲ ὑπὸ ἄγροικιας.—Exc. Val. 302 (p. 717).

"Ὅτι οὖν θὲ ἐκῶν ἐστράτευτο, ἀλλ' ἀπανθρώπως ἐὑρέθης εἰς χών. (ὑστερον δὲ βασιλεύσας.)—Exc. Val. 303 (p. 717).

1 ἐκέλευς Zon., ἐκέλευς VC.
2 καὶ ἐνδέκα . . . καὶ δάδεκα R. Steph., καὶ ἐν δέκα . . . καὶ ἐν δάδεκα VC.

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used this title in speaking to him as to one who was A.D. 172 now fearing 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 unintelligible even to this man [Rufus] himself; for though he was a good man in other respects, he was uneducated 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.
sometimes he would consume whole days over the minutest 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 overcome 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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