EPITOME OF BOOK LXXIII

LXXII  Οὗτος πανορμος μὲν οὐκ ἔφη, ἀλλὰ εἰ καὶ τις  
1 ἄλλος ἀνδρῶτον ἄκακος, ὑπὸ δὲ δὴ τῆς πολλῆς  
ἀπλότητος καὶ προσέτη καὶ δειλίας ἐς γένεσε τοῖς  
συνούσι, καὶ ὑπὸ αὐτῶν ἄργῳ τὸ πρῶτον τοῦ  
κράτεοις ἀμαρτῶν ἐς ἔθος καὶ τούτων καὶ ἐς  
2 φύσιν ἀσελγῆ καὶ μεαφόνον προήχθη. καὶ μοι  
δοκεῖ καὶ τούτῳ καὶ ὁ Μάρκος σαφῶς προγινώσκει.  
ἡν δὲ ἐνεκαιδεκαέτης ὁτὲ μετῆλλαξεν ὁ πατὴρ  
αὐτοῦ, πολλοὺς αὐτῷ καὶ τοὺς κρατιστοὺς τῶν  
βουλευτῶν ἐπιτρόπους καταλιπόν ὁ Κόρμοδος  
ταῖς ὑποθήκαις καὶ συμβουλίαις χαίρειν εἰπών,  
καὶ τοῖς βαρβάροις σπεισάμενος, ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην  
ἡπείχθη καὶ μεσοπόσος τοῦ ὁ μὴ καὶ τῆς ἀστίκης  
ραστώνης ἐπιθυμῶν.—Xiph. 269, 6—18 R. St.,  
Exc. Val. 312b (p. 722).

2 ὁταί οἱ Μαρκομάνοι ἐποτε τροφήν οὐτ ἄνδρας  
συνιόν ὑπὸ τοῦ πλῆθους τῶν ἀπολλυμένων  
καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ἀεὶ τῶν χωρίων κακόσεως ἐτείχον.  
δύο γούν, μόνους τῶν πρῶτων καὶ δύο ἄλλους τῶν  
καταδεικτέρων πρόσβεις πρὸς αὐτῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς  
2 εἰρήνης ἐπεμψαν. καὶ ἐξεργάσασθαι αὐτοῖς  
δυνάμενοι ῥάδιων, μυστικοὶ δὲ δὴ δὴν καὶ πρὸς  
τὰς ἀστίκας ῥαστώνας ἐπειγόμενοι ἐπισχέσετο  
αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐφ οἴς ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ  
συνεθεῖτο, καὶ ἑνα τούς τε αὐτομολόους καὶ τοὺς  
aἰχμαλώτους, οὓς μετὰ ταῦτα ἐλαβον, ἀποδῶσιν

1 Μαρκομάνοι Μ, μαρκομάνοι ΑΒ.
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aly a stipulated amount of grain—a demand from A.D. 189
which he subsequently released them. Moreover, he
obtained some arms from them and soldiers as well,
thirteen thousand from the Quadi and a smaller
number from the Marcomani; and in return for
these he relieved them of the requirement of an
annual levy. However, he further commanded that
they should not assemble often nor in many parts
of the country, but only once each month and in one
place, and in the presence of a Roman centurion;
and, furthermore, that they should not make war
upon the Iazyges, the Buri, or the Vandili. On
these terms, then, he made peace and abandoned all
the outposts in their country beyond the strip along
the frontier that had been neutralized.

Commodus granted peace to the Buri when they
sent envoys. Previously he had declined to do so,
in spite of their frequent requests, because they
were strong, and because it was not peace that they
wanted, but the securing of a respite to enable them
to make further preparations; but now that they
were exhausted he made peace with them, receiving
hostages and getting back many captives from the
Buri themselves as well as fifteen thousand from
the others, and he compelled the others to take
an oath that they would never dwell in nor use for
pasturage a five-mile strip of their territory next to

1 "Others" (in this line and at the end of the paragraph)
is perhaps corrupt; "Alani" has been suggested in its place.
2 Literally, 40 stades; see note on lxxi (lxxii). 15.

6 μήτ' Bk., μήνι B, καὶ Μ.
7 ἐνεμεῖν St., ἐνεμεῖν MSS.
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3 τῆς προς τῇ Δακία ούσης. ὁ αὐτὸς Σαβινιανὸς καὶ Δακὼν τὸν προσόρον μυρίους καὶ δισεκατομμύριον ἕκ τῆς οἰκείας ἐκπεράνυς καὶ μέλλοντας τοῖς ἄλλοις βοηθήσειν ὑπηγέγετο, γιὰ τινὰ αὐτοῖς ἐν τῇ Δακίᾳ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ δοθήσεσθαι ὑποσχέμενος.
—Exc. Ýξ 68 (p. 413).

4 Ὅτι ὁ Κόμμοδος πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἀπρεπῇ ἐπράξε, πλείστους δὲ ἐφόνευσε.—Exc. Val. 313 (p. 722).

Καὶ ἐπεβουλεύθη μὲν πολλάκις ὑπὸ τινῶν, πλείστους δὲ ἐφόνευσε καὶ ἄνδρας καὶ γυναῖκας, τοὺς μὲν φανερῶς τοὺς δὲ λάθρα φαρμάκους, καὶ ὥσ πείπεραν πάντας τοὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ πατρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ἡ ἐπὶ αὐτοῦ ἐκείνου ἀνθίζοντας, πλὴν τοῦ τε Πομπηιανοῦ καὶ τοῦ Περτίνακος καὶ τοῦ Οὐκτωρίνου τούτους γὰρ οὐκ ὁδὸν ὁπως οὐκ ἀπέκτεινε. λέγω δὲ ταύτα τε καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ οὐκ εἴξ ἀλλοτρίας ἐπὶ παραδόσεως ἄλλα ἐξ οἰκείας ἢ ἡμετέρῳ. ἐθέω δὲ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ πρὸς τὴν γεγονοῦσαν διαλεξθῆς ἄλλα τὲ τὰ ἀπελήρησε, καὶ τι καὶ 3 τοιούτων ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἐπιθυμοῦσι εἶπεν, ὅτι τὸν πατέρα ποτὲ ἐς πηλὸν βαθὺν ἐμπεσόντα ἢπειρόν ἔρρυσατο. τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰ σεμνολογήματα αὐτοῦ ἢ, ἐσιντοὶ δὲ αὐτῷ ἐς τὸ δέατρον τὸ κυνηγητικόν Κλαύδιον Πομπηιανὸν ἐπεβουλεύειν. ἔσθως γὰρ τι ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ τῆς ἑσόδων στενοχωρίᾳ ἀπατεῖας, "ἴδοι," ἐφη, "τοῦτο σοι ἡ βουλὴ πέπομψεν." 2 αὐτὸς ἤγγιναιι 3 μὲν τὴν θυγατέρα Διοκλῆς, ἐχρημότι δὲ καὶ αὐτῇ ταύτῃ καὶ τῇ τῆς κόρης μητρί, 5 καὶ διὰ ταύτα τῷ Κομμόδῳ ὕικείστω ὡς καὶ

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1 αὐτοῦ Reim., αὐτοῦ VC.
2 πέπομψεν Reim., οὐ πέπομψεν VC.
3 ἤγγισεν Diud., ἐνεγγυηθεὶς VC.
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youthful escapades. Lucilla, who was no more modest or chaste than her brother Commodus, detested her husband, Pompeius. It was for this reason that she persuaded him to make the attack upon Commodus; and she not only caused his destruction but was herself detected and put out of the way. Commodus also put Crispina to death, having become angry with her for some act of adultery. But before their execution both women were banished to the island of Capreae.

There was a certain Marcia, the mistress of Quadratus (one of the men slain at this time), and Eclectus, his cubicularius;¹ the latter became the cubicularius of Commodus also, and the former, first the emperor’s mistress and later the wife of Eclectus, and she saw them also perish by violence. The tradition is that she greatly favoured the Christians and rendered them many kindnesses, inasmuch as she could do anything with Commodus.

Commodus also killed Salvius Julianus and Tarrutenius Paternus, who was enrolled among the ex-consuls, and others with them, including even a woman of the nobility.² And yet Julianus, after the death of Marcus, could have done at once anything whatever that he wished against Commodus, since he was a man of great renown, was in command of a large army, and enjoyed the devotion of his soldiers; but he had refused to make any rebellious move, both because of his own probity and because of the good will that he bore to Marcus even after that

¹ The official who had charge of the sleeping and living rooms.
² Vitracia Faustina.

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1..autē H. Steph., autē VC.
2. Κουανδράτου H. Steph., καθάρτου VC.
3. Σάλουνον Val., σελβίαν cod. Peir., σερβίαν VO.
4. εἶθες Dind., εἶθο cod. Peir.
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neohmōsai kai ó Páteros rādios ēn aútōn, eíper ἐπεθεβουλεύκη ὁ δ, ὡστερ ὑπάθη, φονεύσας ἔως ἐτὶ τῶν δορυφόρων ἤρχεται, οὐκ ἔποιησεν.

3 Ἐφόνευε δὲ καὶ τοὺς Κυντιλίους, τὸν τε Κονδιανὸν καὶ τὸν Μάξιμον μεγάλην γὰρ εἶχον δόξαν ἐπὶ παιδεία καὶ ἐπὶ στρατηγία καὶ ὀμφαροσύνη καὶ πλούτῳ. ἔγαρ δὲ τῶν προσώπων σφίζει ὑπὲρπενεύοντο καλῶν, εἰ καὶ μηδὲν νεότερον ἐνενύον, ἀχθεθαι τοῖς παροῦσι. καὶ οὗτοις αὐτοῖς, ὡστερ ἔξησαν ἁμα, οὕτω καὶ ἀπέθανον μεθ’ ἐνὸς τέκνου διαπρεπέστατα γὰρ τῶν πόρων ἐφίλησαν ἀλλήλους, καὶ οὗκ ἐστιν ὅτε οὔδε ἐν ταῖς ἄρχαις διεξωρισθήσαν. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ πολυκτήμονεσ καὶ παμπλούσιοι, καὶ ἤρχον ὅμοι καὶ παρομίχρησαν ἀλλήλους.

6 Κονδιανὸς δὲ Σέξτος ὁ τοῦ Μάξιμου υἱός, φύσει τε καὶ παιδείᾳ τῶν ἄλλων διαφέρον, ἐπειδὴ ἐκεῖθε καὶ τῆς ἐς αὐτῶν φεροῦσας βανατηφόρων ψήφου (διέτριβε δὲ ἐν Συρίᾳ) αἶμα λαγὸ ἐπιπεδόη, καὶ μετὰ τούτῳ ἐπὶ τὸ ὑπὸν ἄνεβον καὶ κατέπεσεν ἀπ’ αὐτῶν ἐπὶ τέρει, τὸ τέ αἷμα ἡμετέρος ὡς ὅδε, καὶ ἀρθείς ὡς καὶ παραχρήμα τελευτήσεως ἐν κακίᾳ καὶ τὴν ἐσθήτα

1 427(?)

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emperor's death. And Paternus, if he had plotted against Commodus, as he was accused of doing, could easily have killed him while he himself was still in command of the Pretorians; but he had not done so.

Commodus likewise killed the two Quintillii, Condianus and Maximus: for they had a great reputation for learning, military skill, brotherly accord, and wealth, and their notable talents led to the suspicion that, even if they were not planning any rebellion, they were nevertheless displeased with existing conditions. And thus, even as they had lived together, so they died together, along with the son of one of them. They had offered the most striking example ever seen of mutual affection; and at no time had they ever been separated, even in the offices they held. They had grown prosperous and exceedingly wealthy, and were wont to hold office together and to act as assistants to each other.

Sextus Condianus, the son of Maximus, who surpassed all others by reason both of his native ability and his training, when he heard that sentence of death had been pronounced against him, too, drank the blood of a hare (he was living in Syria at the time), after which he mounted a horse and purposely fell from it; then, as he vomited the blood, which was supposed to be his own, he was taken up, apparently on the point of death, and was carried to his room. He himself now disappeared, while a ram's body was placed in a coffin in his stead and burned. After this, constantly changing his appearance and clothing, he wandered

1 Cf. the account of the Scribonii in lxiii (lxii). 17.
about here and there. And when this story got out (for it is impossible that such matters should remain hidden very long), diligent search was made for him high and low. Many were punished in his stead on account of their resemblance to him, and many, too, who were alleged to have shared his confidence or to have sheltered him somewhere; and still more persons who had perhaps never even seen him were deprived of their property. But no one knews whether he was really slain,—though a great number of heads purporting to be his were brought to Rome,—or whether he made good his escape. Some other man, however, after the death of Commodus boldly claimed to be Sextus and undertook to recover his wealth and rank. And he played the part bravely, though questioned much by many persons; yet when Pertinax asked him something about Grecian affairs, with which the real Sextus had been well acquainted, he showed the greatest embarrassment, being unable even to understand the question. Thus, though nature had made him like Condianus in appearance and practice had made him similar in other respects, yet he did not share in his learning.

As for this matter, now, that I have just related, I myself was present and heard it; and I will mention another thing, that I saw. There is in the city of Mallus, in Cilicia, an oracle of Amphilocheus that gives responses by means of dreams. Now it had given a response also to Sextus, that he had indicated by means of a drawing; the picture which he had put on the tablet represented a boy strangling two serpents and a lion pursuing a fawn. I was with my father, who was governor of Cilicia
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πυθέσαι τούς τε ἀδελφοὺς ὑπὸ τοῦ Κομμόδου, ὡς μετὰ ταῦτα τῶν Ἰππικλείου εξῆλθε, τρόπον τών πυρετῶν ἐστὶ διερήσεως, οὕτως καὶ ὁ Ἰππικλής ἐτής μήπως ἂν ἱστόρηται τοὺς ὑπὸ τῆς Ἰππικλείου εἰπεμφθέντας αὐτῶν δράκοντας ἀποτύχει (καὶ γὰρ καὶ οἱ Κυντιλλὸ οἱ ἅγιοι ἄρετος, καὶ τοῦ Σέξτου φεύγοντα καὶ διακόμοιν ὑπὸ τοῦ κρέατος).

3 Πάμπολου ἄν ὄχλον τῇ συνεργῇ παράσχομι, εἰ ἀκριβῶς καθ᾽ ἐκαστὸν τοὺς διανατόθεντας ὑπ’ αὐτῶν γράφομεν, ὃτόσους ἔκεινοι ἢ διὰ συνοφονίας γενεὰς ἢ διὰ ὑποψίας οὐκ ἀληθεῖς ἢ διὰ πλούσιον λαμπρὸν ἢ διὰ γένος εὐδόκιμων ἢ διὰ πανεῖς ὑπεροχῆς ἢ διὰ ἄλλων τινα ἀρετῆν εἰκονιζόμεθα.—Xiph. 271, 25—30 R. St.

4 Ὅτι ὁ Κόμμαδος πολλά μὲν 1 πλούτον ἐπεδείγματα, πολλοὶ δὲ πλεῖον καὶ φιλοκαλίας ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ Ῥώμῃ παρέχοντο. ἐστὶ δὲ τι καὶ ὑπομο- φεῖσιν ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ πραξάθειν. Μανιλίου γὰρ τὸ Ἐπιστ. ὑπεροχομένου καὶ τὰς ἐπιστολὰς αὐτοῦ τὰς Δανίας διοικήσας, καὶ μέγιστον παρ’ αὐτῷ 2 δυνηθέντος καὶ φυγώντος, εἶτα φοροθέντος, οὕτε τι ἀκούσας καίτοι πολλὰ μηνύσῃς ὑπεροχο- μένου ἠθέλησε, καὶ τὰ γράμματα αὐτοῦ πάντα κατέκαυσε πρὸν ἀναγινωσθηναι.—Exc. Val. 316 (p. 725).

8 Ἐπέγεγρε δὲ καὶ πόλεμοῖ τινες αὐτῷ πρὸς τοὺς ἤπερ τὴν Δακίαν ὀρθάροις, ἐν οἷς ὁ τὸ Αλβίνου καὶ ὁ Νίγρος οἱ τῷ αὐτοκράτορι Σεβύρῳ μετὰ ταῦτα ἀντιπολεμήσαντες εὐδοκίμησαν, μέγιστος

1 μὲν supplied by Bk.

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at the time, and could not comprehend what the A.D. 183 figures meant, until I learned that the brothers had been strangled, so to speak, by Commodus (who later emulated Hercules), just as Hercules, when an infant, is related to have strangled the serpents sent against him by Juno (for the Quintilius, too, had been strangled), and until I learned also that Sextus was a fugitive and was being pursued by a more powerful adversary.

I should render my narrative very tedious were I to give a detailed report of all the persons put to death by Commodus, of all those whom he made away with as the result of false accusations or unjustified suspicions or because of their conspicuous wealth, distinguished family, unusual learning, or some other point of excellence.

Commodus displayed in Rome itself many indications of wealth and very many more, even, of a love of the beautiful. In fact, he occasionally performed an act of public service. Thus, when Manilius, who had been associated with Cassius, had been secretary of his Latin correspondence, and had possessed the greatest influence with him, was captured after taking to flight, the emperor would not listen to a word from him, though he offered to give a great deal of information, and he burned all the conspirator's papers without reading them.

He also had some wars with the barbarians beyond Dacia, in which Albinus and Niger, who later fought against the emperor Severus, won fame; but the greatest struggle was the one with the Britons.

2 αὐτῷ St., aŭtōu cod. Peir.
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