

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXVI

- LXXV Τῷ δὲ Σεουήρῳ πόλεμος αὐθις, μήπω¹ ἐκ τῶν
 4, 1 βαρβαρικῶν ἀναπνεύσαντι, ἐμφύλιος πρὸς τὸν
 Ἀλβίνον τὸν Καίσαρα συνηνέχθη. ὁ μὲν γὰρ
 οὐδὲ τὴν τοῦ Καίσαρος αὐτῷ ἔτι ἐδίδου τιμὴν,
 ἐπειδὴ τὸν Νίγρον ἐκποδὼν ἐποιήσατο, τὰ τε
 ἄλλα τὰ ἐνταῦθα ὡς ἐβούλετο κατεστήσατο· ὁ
 δὲ καὶ τὴν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος ἐξήτει ὑπεροχὴν.
 2 συγκινουμένης οὖν διὰ ταῦτα τῆς οἰκουμένης
 ἡμεῖς μὲν οἱ βουλευταὶ ἡσυχίαν ἤγομεν, ὅσοι μὴ
 πρὸς τοῦτον ἢ ἐκείνον φανερώς ἀποκλίναντες
 ἐκοινώνουν σφίσι καὶ τῶν κινδύνων καὶ τῶν
 ἐλπίδων, ὁ δὲ δῆμος οὐκ ἐκαρτέρησεν ἀλλ'
 ἐκφανεστάτα κατωδύρατο. ἦν μὲν γὰρ ἡ τελευ-
 ταία πρὸ τῶν Κρονίων ἵπποδρομία, καὶ συνέδρα-
 μεν ἐς αὐτὴν² ἄπλετόν τι χρήμα ἀνθρώπων.
 3 παρῆν δὲ καὶ ἐγὼ τῇ θεᾷ διὰ τὸν ὑπατον φίλον
 μου ὄντα, καὶ πάντα τὰ λεχθέντα ἀκριβῶς
 ἤκουσα, ὅθεν καὶ γράψαι τι περὶ αὐτῶν ἠδυνήθην.
 ἐγένετο δὲ ὧδε. συνῆλθον μὲν ὥσπερ εἶπον
 ἀμύθητοι, καὶ τὰ ἄρματα ἐξαχῶς ἀμιλλώμενα
 ἐθεάσαντο, ὅπερ που καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ Κλεάνδρου³
 ἐγεγόνει, μηδὲν μηδένα παράπαν ἐπαινέσαντες,
 4 ὅπερ εἴθισται· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκείνοί τε οἱ δρόμοι
 ἐπαύσαντο καὶ ἔμελλον οἱ ἡνίοχοι ἑτέρου ἄρ-

¹ μήπω R. Steph., μήπως V, μηπῶ C.

² αὐτὴν Leuncl., αὐτὸ VC.

EPITOME OF BOOK LXXVI

BEFORE Severus had recovered from his conflicts A.D. 196
 with the barbarians he was involved in civil war
 with Albinus, his Caesar. For Severus would no
 longer give him even the rank of Caesar, now
 that he had got Niger out of the way and had
 settled other matters in that part of the world to
 his satisfaction; whereas Albinus aspired even to
 the pre-eminence of emperor. While, then, the
 entire world was disturbed by this situation, we
 senators remained quiet, at least as many of us as
 did not, by openly inclining to the one or the other,
 share their dangers and their hopes. The populace,
 however, could not restrain itself, but indulged in
 the most open lamentations. It was at the last horse-
 race before the Saturnalia, and a countless throng
 of people flocked to it. I, too, was present at the
 spectacle, since the consul was a friend of mine,
 and I heard distinctly everything that was said, so
 that I was in a position to write something about
 it. It came about on this wise. There had assem-
 bled, as I said, an untold multitude and they had
 watched the chariots racing, six at a time (which
 had been the practice also in Cleander's day), with-
 out applauding, as was their custom, any of the
 contestants at all. But when these races were over
 and the charioteers were about to begin another

³ Κλεάνδρου C, κλεάρχου V.

ξασθαι, ἐνταῦθα ἤδη σιγάσαντες¹ ἀλλήλους
 ἐξαίφνης τὰς τε χεῖρας πάντες ἅμα συνεκρότησαν
 καὶ προσεπεβόησαν, εὐτυχίαν τῇ τοῦ δήμου
 5 σωτηρίᾳ αἰτούμενοι. εἶπόν τε τοῦτο, καὶ μετὰ
 τοῦτο τὴν Ῥώμην καὶ βασιλίδαν καὶ ἀθάνατον
 ὀνομάσαντες “μέχρι πότε τοιαῦτα πάσχομεν;”
 ἔκραξαν “καὶ μέχρι ποῦ πολεμούμεθα;” εἰπόν-
 τες δὲ καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ τοιουτότροπα τέλος ἐξεβόη-
 σαν ὅτι “ταῦτά ἐστιν,” καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἀγῶνα τῶν
 ἵππων ἐτράποντο. οὕτω μὲν ἕκ τινος θείας
 6 ἐπιπνοίας ἐνεθουσίασαν· οὐ γὰρ ἂν ἄλλως
 τοσαῦται μυριάδες ἀνθρώπων οὔτε ἤρξαντο τὰ
 αὐτὰ ἅμα ἀναβοᾶν ὥσπερ τις ἀκριβῶς χορὸς
 δεδιδαγμένος, οὐτ’ εἶπον αὐτὰ ἀπταιστώως ὥς καὶ
 μεμελετημένα. ταῦτά τε οὖν ἔτι καὶ μᾶλλον
 ἡμᾶς ἐτάραττε, καὶ πῦρ αἰφνίδιον νυκτὸς ἐν τῷ
 ἀέρι τῷ πρὸς βορρᾶν τοσοῦτον ὥφθη ὥστε τοὺς
 μὲν τὴν πόλιν ὅλην τοὺς δὲ καὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν
 7 αὐτὸν καίεσθαι δοκεῖν. ὃ δὲ δὴ μάλιστα θαυ-
 μάσας ἔχω, ψεκὰς ἐν αἰθρίᾳ ἀργυροειδῆς ἐς τὴν
 τοῦ Αὐγούστου ἀγορὰν κατερρύν. φερομένην
 μὲν γὰρ αὐτὴν οὐκ εἶδον, πεσούσης δὲ αὐτῆς
 ἠσθόμην, καὶ κέρματά τινα ἀπ’ αὐτῆς χαλκᾷ
 κατηργύρωσα, ἃ καὶ ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας τὴν αὐτὴν
 ὄψιν εἶχε· τῇ γὰρ τετάρτῃ πᾶν τὸ ἐπαλειφθὲν
 αὐτοῖς ἠφανίσθη.

5 Νουμεριανὸς δὲ τις γραμματιστὴς τῶν τὰ
 παιδία γράμματα διδασκόντων, ἐκ τῆς Ῥώμης
 ἐς τὴν Γαλατίαν, οὐκ οἶδ’ ὅ τι δόξαν αὐτῷ,
 ἀφορμηθεὶς, βουλευτὴς τε εἶναι τῶν Ῥωμαίων
 πλασάμενος καὶ ἐπὶ στρατιᾷς ἄθροισιν ὑπὸ τοῦ

¹ σιγάσαντες Reim., σιγήσαντες VC.

event, they first enjoined silence upon one another A.D. 196
 and then suddenly all clapped their hands at the
 same moment and also joined in a shout, praying
 for good fortune for the public welfare. This was
 what they first cried out; then, applying the terms
 “Queen” and “Immortal” to Rome, they shouted:
 “How long are we to suffer such things?” and
 “How long are we to be waging war?” And after
 making some other remarks of this kind, they finally
 shouted, “So much for that,” and turned their
 attention to the horse-race. In all this they
 were surely moved by some divine inspiration; for
 in no other way could so many myriads of men have
 begun to utter the same shouts at the same time,
 like a carefully trained chorus, or have spoken the
 words without a mistake, just as if they had prac-
 tised them. This demonstration was one thing that
 increased our apprehensions still more; another was
 the sudden appearance of such a great fire in the
 northern sky at night that some supposed the
 whole city was burning, and others that the very
 sky was afire. But what I marvelled at most was
 this: a fine rain resembling silver descended from
 a clear sky upon the Forum of Augustus. I did
 not, it is true, see it as it was falling, but noticed
 it after it had fallen, and by means of it I plated
 some bronze coins with silver; they retained the
 same appearance for three days, but by the fourth
 day all the substance rubbed on them had dis-
 appeared.

Numerianus, a schoolmaster who taught children
 their letters, set out from Rome for Gaul for some
 reason or other, and by pretending to be a Roman
 senator sent by Severus to raise an army, he col-

- Σεουήρου πεμφθῆναι, συνήγαγέ τινα βραχεῖαν
 πρῶτον ἰσχύν, καὶ τινὰς τῶν τοῦ Ἀλβίνου
 ἰππέων διέφθειρε, καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 2 Σεουήρου ἐνεανιεύσατο. ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Σεουήρος,
 καὶ νομίσας ὄντως τινὰ τῶν βουλευτῶν εἶναι,
 ἐπέστειλεν ἐπαινῶν τε αὐτὸν καὶ δύναμιν κελεύων
 πλείονα προσλαβεῖν καὶ ὅς λαβὼν πλείονα
 δύναμιν ἄλλα τε θαυμαστὰ ἐπεδείξατο, καὶ
 χιλίας καὶ ἑπτακοσίας καὶ πεντήκοντα μυριάδας
 3 δραχμῶν ἐλὼν τῷ Σεουήρῳ ἔπεμψε. νικήσαντος
 δὲ τοῦ Σεουήρου πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐλθὼν οὐτ' ἀπεκρύ-
 ψατό τι οὐτ' ἤτησεν ὡς ἀληθῶς βουλευτῆς
 γενέσθαι, καὶ τιμαῖς μεγάλαις πλούτῳ τε ἂν
 αὐξηθῆναι δυνηθεῖς οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀγρῷ
 τινί, σμικρὸν τι ἐφ' ἡμέραν λαμβάνων παρ'
 αὐτοῦ, διεβίω.
 6 Ὁ δὲ δὴ ἀγὼν τῷ τε Σεουήρῳ καὶ τῷ Ἀλβίνῳ¹
 πρὸς τῷ Λουγδούνῳ τοιόσδε ἐγένετο. πεντε-
 καίδεκα μὲν μυριάδες στρατιωτῶν συναμφοτέροις
 ὑπῆρχον, παρήσαν δὲ καὶ ἀμφοτέροι τῷ πολέμῳ
 ἅτε περὶ ψυχῆς θέοντες, καίτοι τοῦ Σεουήρου
 2 μηδεμιᾶ πω μάχῃ ἑτέρα παραγεγονότος. ἦν δὲ
 ὁ μὲν Ἀλβίνος καὶ τῷ γένει καὶ τῇ παιδείᾳ
 προήκων, ἄτερος δὲ τὰ² πολέμια κρείττων καὶ
 δεινὸς στρατηγῆσαι. συνέβη δὲ τὸν Ἀλβίνον
 προτέρα μάχῃ νικῆσαι τὸν Λούπον τῶν τοῦ
 Σεουήρου στρατηγῶν ὄντα, καὶ πολλοὺς τῶν σὺν
 αὐτῷ διαφθεῖραι στρατιωτῶν. ὁ δὲ τότε ἀγὼν
 3 πολλὰς ἔσχεν ἰδέας τε καὶ τροπὰς. τὸ μὲν γὰρ
 λαὶὸν κέρας τοῦ Ἀλβίνου ἠττήθη τε καὶ κατέ-
 φυγεν ἐς τὸ ἔρυμα, καὶ οἱ Σεουήρειοι στρατιῶται
 διώκοντες συνεσέπεσον, καὶ ἐκείνους τε ἐφόνεον

lected a small force at first and killed a few of ^{A.D. 196}
 Albinus' cavalry, and also performed some other
 daring exploits in Severus' interest. Severus heard
 of it, and believing that he was really one of
 the senators, sent him a message commending
 him and bidding him increase his force. The man
 did so, and among other remarkable exhibitions of
 his prowess, he captured and sent to Severus
 seventy million sesterces. After the latter's victory
 Numerianus came to him, concealing naught nor
 yet asking to be made a senator in very truth; on
 the contrary, though he might have been exalted to
 great honours and wealth, he did not choose to
 accept them, but spent the remainder of his life
 in some country place, receiving a small allowance
 from the emperor for his daily needs.

The struggle between Severus and Albinus near ^{A.D. 197}
 Lugdunum must now be described. There were a
 hundred and fifty thousand soldiers on each side,
 and both leaders were present in the conflict, since
 it was a life-and-death struggle between them,
 though Severus had not previously been present at
 any other battle. Albinus excelled in family and
 education, but his adversary was superior in war-
 fare and was a skilful commander. It chanced,
 however, that in an earlier battle Albinus had
 defeated Lupus, one of Severus' generals, and had
 slain many of his soldiers. The present conflict
 showed many phases and shifts of fortune. Thus,
 Albinus' left wing was defeated and fled back to
 the camp, and Severus' men, pursuing them, burst
 in with them and proceeded to slay them and to

¹ Ἀλβίνῳ R. St., ἀλβιανῷ VC.² τὰ supplied by Rk.

καὶ τὰς σκηναὺς διήρπαζον. ἐν δὲ τούτῳ οἱ περὶ
τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ τεταγμένοι τοῦ Ἀλβίνου στρα-
τιῶται, κρυπτὰς τάφρους ἔχοντες πρὸ αὐτῶν¹
καὶ ὀρύγματα γῇ ἐπιπολαίως κεκαλυμμένα, μέχρι
μὲν ἐκείνων προήεσαν καὶ ἠκόντιζον πόρρωθεν,
περαιτέρω δὲ οὐ προεχώρουν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς
δεδιότες ἀνέστρεφον, ὅπως ἐπισπᾶσονται τοὺς
4 ἐναντίους ἐς δίωξιν· ὃ δὴ ποτε καὶ ἐγένετο.
ἀγανακτήσαντες γὰρ οἱ Σεουήρειοι πρὸς τὴν δι'
ὀλίγου αὐτῶν ἐξόρμησιν, καὶ καταφρονήσαντες
αὐτὸν πρὸς τὴν ἐκ βραχείας ἀνάφευσιν, ὥρμησαν ἐπ'
αὐτοὺς ὡς καὶ παντὸς τοῦ μεταίχμιου σφῶν
ἐμβατοῦ ὄντος, καὶ γενόμενοι κατὰ τὰς τάφρους
5 παθήματι δεινῷ συνηνέχθησαν· οἳ τε γὰρ πρω-
τοστάται καταρραγέντων εὐθὺς τῶν ἐξ ἐπιπολῆς
ἐπικειμένῳ ἐς τὰ ὀρύγματα ἐνέπεσον, καὶ οἱ
ἐπιτεταγμένοι σφίσιν ἐμπίπτοντες αὐτοῖς ἐσφάλ-
λονται καὶ κατέπιπτον, καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ δέισαντες
ἀνεχώρουν ὀπίσω καὶ ἅτε ἐξαίφνης ἀναστρε-
φόμενοι αὐτοὶ τε ἔπταιον καὶ τοὺς οὐραγοῦντας
ἀνέτρεπον, ὥστε καὶ ἐς φάραγγα αὐτοὺς βαθεῖαν
6 συνῶσαι. ἐγένετο² δὴ τούτων τε καὶ τῶν ἐς τὰς
τάφρους πεσόντων φόνος πολὺς ἀναμῖξ ἵππων
τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν. ἐν δὲ τῷ θορύβῳ τούτῳ καὶ οἱ
μεταξὺ τῆς τε φάραγγος καὶ τῶν τάφρων βαλλό-
μενοί τε καὶ τοξευόμενοι διεφθείροντο. ἰδὼν δὲ
ταῦτα ὁ Σεουήρος ἐπεκούρησε μὲν αὐτοῖς μετὰ
τῶν δορυφόρων, τοσούτου δὲ ἐδέησεν αὐτοὺς
ὠφελῆσαι ὥστε καὶ τοὺς δορυφόρους ὀλίγον δεῖν
προσαπώλεσε καὶ αὐτὸς τὸν ἵππον ἀποβαλὼν
7 ἐκινδύνευσεν. ὡς δὲ εἶδε φεύγοντας πάντας τοὺς

¹ αὐτῶν R. Steph., αὐτῶν VC.

plunder their tents. In the meantime Albinus' ^{A.D. 197}
troops on the right wing, having concealed trenches
in front of them and pits covered over with earth
on the surface, advanced as far as these pitfalls and
hurled their javelins at long range; then, instead
of continuing to go forward, they turned back, as
if frightened, with the purpose of drawing their
foes in pursuit. And this is exactly what happened.
For Severus' men, nettled by their brief charge
and despising them for their flight after so short an
advance, rushed against them in the belief that the
whole intervening distance was passable; but on
reaching the trenches, they met with a terrible
disaster. For the men in the front rank, as soon as
the surface-covering was broken through, fell into the
excavations, and those immediately behind stumbled
over them, slipped, and likewise fell in; the rest
drew back in terror, but their retreat was so sudden
that they not only lost their footing themselves, but
also upset those in the rear and drove them into a
deep ravine. Great, indeed, was the loss of life
among both these and those who had fallen into
the trenches, as horses and men perished in wild
confusion. And in the midst of this disorder the
men between the ravine and the trenches were
being annihilated by showers of missiles and arrows.
Severus, seeing this, came to their aid with the
Pretorians, but, far from helping them, he came
very near destroying the Pretorians, too, and found
his own life imperilled when he lost his horse.
When he saw all his men in flight, he tore off his

² ἐγένετο H. Steph., ἐγένοντο VC.

ἐαυτοῦ, τὴν χλαμύδα περιρρηξάμενος καὶ τὸ ξίφος σπασάμενος ἐς τοὺς φεύγοντας ἐσεπήδησεν, ὅπως ἢ αἰσχυρθέντες ὑποστρέψωσιν ἢ καὶ αὐτὸς αὐτοῖς συναπόληται. ἔστησαν γοῦν τινὲς τοιοῦτον αὐτὸν ἰδόντες καὶ ὑπέστρεψαν, κὰν τούτῳ τοῖς ἐφεπομένοις σφίσιν ἐναντίοι ἐξαίφνης φανέντες συχνοὺς μὲν ἐκείνων ὥς καὶ Ἀλβινεῖους κατέκοψαν, πάντας δὲ τοὺς ἐπιδιώκοντάς σφας 8 ἔτρεψαν. καὶ αὐτοῖς ἐνταῦθα ἵππεῖς ἐκ πλαγίου οἱ μετὰ τοῦ Λαίτου ἐπιγενόμενοι τὸ λοιπὸν ἐξεργάσαντο. ὁ γὰρ Λαῖτος, ἕως μὲν ἀγχωμάλως ἡγωνίζοντο, περιεωρᾶτο¹ ἐλπίζων ἐκείνους τε ἀμφοτέρους ἀπολείσθαι καὶ ἐαυτῷ τὸ κράτος τοὺς λοιποὺς στρατιώτας ἐκατέρωθεν δώσειν, ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδεν ἐπικρατέστερα τὰ τοῦ Σεουήρου γενόμενα, προσεπελάβετο τοῦ ἔργου.

7 Ὁ μὲν δὴ Σεουήρος οὕτως ἐνίκησεν, ἡ δὲ δύναμις ἡ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἰσχυρῶς ἔπταισεν ἅτε ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀναριθμήτων πεσόντων. καὶ πολλοὶ καὶ τῶν κρατησάντων ὠλοφύραντο τὸ πάθος.

2 τό τε γὰρ πεδίου πᾶν μεστὸν νεκρῶν καὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ ἵππων ἑωρᾶτο, καὶ αὐτῶν οἱ μὲν τραύμασι πολλοῖς κατακεκομμένοι καὶ οἷα² κρεουργηθέντες ἔκειντο, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄτρωτοι ἐσεσώρευντο, τὰ τε ὅπλα ἔρριπτο, καὶ τὸ αἷμα πολὺ ἐρρύη, ὥστε καὶ 3 ἐς τοὺς ποταμοὺς ἐσπεσεῖν. ὁ δ' Ἀλβίνος καταφυγὼν ἐς οἰκίαν τινὰ πρὸς τῇ Ῥοδανῷ κειμένην, ἐπειδὴ πάντα τὰ περίξ φρουρούμενα ἥσθετο, ἐαυτὸν ἀπέκτεινε· λέγω γὰρ οὐχ ὅσα ὁ Σεουήρος ἔγραψεν, ἀλλ' ὅσα ἀληθῶς ἐγένετο. ἰδὼν δ' οὖν τὸ σῶμα αὐτοῦ, καὶ πολλὰ μὲν τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς

¹ περιεωρᾶτο C, περιωρᾶτο VC.

riding cloak, and drawing his sword, rushed among the fugitives, hoping either that they would be ashamed and turn back or that he might himself perish with them. Some, indeed, did stop when they saw him in this attitude, and turned back; and brought in this way face to face with the men following them, they cut down not a few of them, supposing them to be Albinus' men, and they routed all their pursuers. At this juncture the cavalry under Laetus came up from one side and completed their victory. Laetus, it appears, so long as the struggle was close, had merely looked on, hoping that both leaders would perish and that the soldiers who survived on either side would give the supreme power to him; but when he saw that Severus' side was prevailing, he also took a hand in the business.

Thus Severus conquered; but the Roman power suffered a severe blow, inasmuch as countless numbers had fallen on both sides. Many even of the victors deplored the disaster, for the entire plain was seen to be covered with the bodies of men and horses; some of them lay there mutilated by many wounds, as if hacked in pieces, and others, though unwounded, were piled up in heaps, weapons lay scattered about, and blood flowed in streams, even pouring into the rivers. Albinus took refuge in a house that stood beside the Rhone, but when he saw the whole place surrounded, he slew himself. I am not stating, now, what Severus wrote about it, but what actually took place. The emperor, after viewing the body of Albinus and feasting his eyes

² οἷα Bk., οἷ VC.

πολλά δὲ τῇ γλώττῃ χαρισάμενος, τὸ μὲν ἄλλο
 ῥιφῆναι ἐκέλευσε, τὴν δὲ κεφαλὴν ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην
 4 πέμψας ἀνεσταύρωσεν. ἐφ' οἷς δῆλος γενόμενος
 ὥς οὐδὲν εἴη οἱ¹ αὐτοκράτορος ἀγαθοῦ, ἔτι μᾶλλον
 ἡμᾶς τε καὶ τὸν δῆμον, οἷς ἐπέστειλεν, ἐξεφό-
 βησεν. ἅτε γὰρ παντὸς ἤδη τοῦ ὥπλισμένου
 κεκρατηκῶς ἐξέχεεν ἐς τοὺς ἀνόπλους πᾶν ὅσον
 ὀργῆς ἐς αὐτοὺς ἐκ τοῦ πρὶν χρόνου ἠθροίκει.
 μάλιστα δ' ἡμᾶς ἐξέπληξεν ὅτι τοῦ τε Μάρκου
 υἱὸν καὶ τοῦ Κομμόδου ἀδελφὸν ἑαυτὸν ἔλεγε,
 τῷ τε Κομμόδῳ, ὃν πρῶτον ὑβρίζεν, ἥρωικὰς
 8 ἐδίδου τιμὰς. πρὸς τε τὴν βουλὴν λόγον ἀνα-
 γινώσκων, καὶ τὴν μὲν Σύλλου καὶ Μαρίου καὶ
 Αὐγούστου αὐστηρίαν τε καὶ ὠμότητα ὡς ἀσφα-
 λεστέραν ἐπαινῶν, τὴν δὲ Πομπηίου καὶ² Καί-
 σαρρος ἐπιείκειαν ὡς ὀλεθρίαν αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις
 γεγενημένην κακίζων, ἀπολογίαν τινὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ
 2 Κομμόδου ἐπήγαγε, καθαπτόμενος τῆς βουλῆς ὡς
 οὐ³ δικαίως ἐκείνον ἀτιμαζούσης, εἶγε καὶ αὐτῆς
 οἱ πλείους αἴσχιον βιοτεύουσιν. “εἰ γὰρ τοῦτο
 ἦν” ἔφη “δεινόν, ὅτι αὐτοχειρία ἐφόνευεν ἐκείνος
 θηρία, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑμῶν τις χθὲς καὶ πρῶτον ἐν
 Ὡστίοις,⁴ ὑπατευκῶς γέρων, δημοσίᾳ μετὰ πόρνης
 3 πάρδαλιν μιμουμένης ἔπαιζεν. ἀλλ' ἐμονομάχει
 νῆ Δία. ὑμῶν δ' οὐδεὶς μονομαχεῖ; πῶς οὖν καὶ
 ἐπὶ τί τὰς τε ἀσπίδας αὐτοῦ καὶ τὰ κράνη τὰ
 χρυσᾶ ἐκείνα ἐπρίαντό τινες;” ἀναγνούς δὲ

¹ εἴη οἱ Bs., οἱ εἴη Sylb., εἴη VC.

upon it to the full, while giving free rein to his ^{A.D. 197}
 tongue as well, ordered all but the head to be cast
 away, but sent the head to Rome to be exposed
 on a pole. As this action showed clearly that he
 possessed none of the qualities of a good ruler, he
 alarmed both us and the populace more than ever
 by the commands that he sent; for now that he
 had overcome all armed opposition, he was venting
 upon the unarmed all the wrath that he had stored
 up against them in the past. He caused us especial
 dismay by constantly styling himself the son of
 Marcus and the brother of Commodus and by be-
 stowing divine honours upon the latter, whom but
 recently he had been abusing. While reading to
 the senate a speech, in which he praised the severity
 and cruelty of Sulla, Marius and Augustus as the
 safer course and deprecated the mildness of Pompey
 and Caesar as having proved the ruin of those very
 men, he introduced a sort of defence of Commodus
 and inveighed against the senate for dishonouring
 that emperor unjustly, in view of the fact that the
 majority of its members lived worse lives. “For
 if it was disgraceful,” he said, “for him with his
 own hands to slay wild beasts, yet at Ostia only
 the other day one of your number, an old man
 who had been consul, was publicly sporting with a
 prostitute who imitated a leopard. But, you will
 say, Commodus actually fought as a gladiator. And
 does none of you fight as a gladiator? If not, how
 and why is it that some of you have bought his
 shields and those famous golden helmets?” After

² καὶ supplied by R. Steph.

³ οὐ supplied by R. Steph.

⁴ Ὡστίοις Bk., ὀστίοις VC.

ταῦτα τριάκοντα μὲν καὶ πέντε ἀπέλυσε τῶν τὰ
 4 Ἀλβίνου φρονῆσαι αἰτιαθέντων, καὶ ὡς μηδεμίαν
 τὸ παράπαν αἰτίαν ἐσχηκόσιν αὐτοῖς προσε-
 φέρετο (ἦσαν δὲ ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις τῆς γερουσίας),
 ἐννέα δὲ καὶ εἴκοσιν ἀνδρῶν θάνατον κατεψηφί-
 σατο, ἐν οἷς ἄρα καὶ Σουλπικιανὸς ὁ τοῦ Περ-
 τίνακος πενθερὸς ἠριθμεῖτο.—Xiph. 304, 22—
 308, 21 R. St.

5 "Ὅτι πάντες μὲν ἐπλάττοντο τὰ Σευήρου φρο-
 νεῖν, ἡλέγχοντο δὲ ἐν ταῖς αἰφνιδίοις ἐπαγγελίαις,
 μὴ δυνάμενοι ἐπικαλύπτειν τὸ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ κε-
 κρυμμένον· τῆς γὰρ ἀκοῆς ἐξαπίνης αὐτοῖς προσ-
 πιπτούσης ἀφυλάκτως ἐκινούντο, καὶ ὑπὸ τούτων
 καὶ ὑπὸ τῆς ὄψεως καὶ τῶν ἡθῶν ὡς ἕκαστοι
 κατάδηλοι ἐγίνοντο. τινὲς δὲ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ σφόδρα
 προσποιεῖσθαι πλέον ἐγινώσκοντο.—Petr. Patr.
exc. Vat. 130 (p. 227 Mai. = p. 210, 19–26 Dind.)

LXXIV "Ὅτι ὁ Σεουήρος ἐπεχείρησε τοὺς τιμωρου-
 9, 5 μένους ὑπ' αὐτοῦ . . .¹ τῷ Κλάρῳ τῷ Ἐρυκίῳ
 μηνυτῇ κατ' αὐτῶν χρήσασθαι, ἵνα τὸν τε ἄνδρα
 διαβάλη καὶ τὸν ἑλεγχον ἀξιοχρεώτερον πρὸς
 τε τὸ γένος αὐτοῦ καὶ πρὸς τὴν δόξαν ποιεῖσθαι
 νομισθεῖν· καὶ τὴν γε σωτηρίαν τὴν τε ἄδειαν
 6 αὐτῷ δώσειν ὑπέσχετο. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἀπο-
 θανεῖν μᾶλλον ἢ τοιοῦτόν τι ἐνδείξαι εἴλετο, πρὸς
 τὸν Ἰουλιανὸν ἐτράπετο, καὶ τοῦτον ἀνέπεισεν.
 καὶ διὰ τούτ' αὐτὸν ἀφήκεν, ὅσον γε μήτ' ἀπο-
 κτεῖναι μήτ' ἀτιμάσαι· ταῖς γὰρ δὴ βασάνοις
 ἰσχυρῶς πάντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἠκρίβωσεν, ἐν οὐδενί

reading this address, he released thirty-five prisoners ^{A.D. 197}
 who were charged with having sided with Albinus,
 and behaved toward them as if they had not
 incurred any charge at all (they were among the
 foremost members of the senate), but condemned
 to death twenty-nine other men, among whom
 naturally was Sulpicianus, the father-in-law of
 Pertinax.

All pretended to be on the side of Severus, but
 they were confuted as often as any sudden tidings
 arrived, being unable to conceal the feelings hidden
 in their hearts. For when off their guard they started
 at reports that came without warning, and in such
 ways, as well as by their countenances and behaviour,
 the feelings of every one of them became manifest.
 Some also by pretending overmuch were recognized
 all the more readily.

Severus attempted in the case of those who were
 being punished by him . . . to employ Erucius
 Clarus¹ as informer against them, with the double
 purpose of compromising this man and of seeming
 to justify more completely the conviction of the
 accused in view of the witness's family and reputa-
 tion; and he promised Clarus both his life and
 pardon. But when Clarus chose rather to die than
 to make any such revelations, he turned to Julianus
 and persuaded him to take the part; and for this
 service he let him off, to the extent of not putting
 him to death or disfranchising him, but he rigor-
 ously verified all his statements by evidence given

¹ C. Julius Erucius Clarus Vibianus.

¹ Lacuna indicated by Rk.

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