

EPITOME OF BOOK LXX

- 1 Ἰστέον ὅτι τὰ περὶ τοῦ Ἀντωνίνου τοῦ Εὐσεβοῦς ἐν τοῖς ἀντιγράφοις τοῦ Δίανος οὐχ εὑρίσκεται, παθόντων τι ὡς εἰκὸς τῶν βιβλίων, ὥστε ἀγνοεῖσθαι τὴν κατ' αὐτὸν ἱστορίαν σχεδὸν σύμπασαν, πλὴν ὅτι τοῦ Λουκίου Κομόδου, ὃν ὁ Ἀδριανὸς ἐποίησατο, πρὸ τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ τελευτήσαντος οὗτος παρ' ἐκείνου καὶ ἐποιήθη καὶ
- 2 αὐτοκράτωρ ἐγένετο (cf. 69, 20), καὶ ὅτι μὴ βουλομένης τῆς γερουσίας τὰς ἡρωικὰς τιμὰς δοῦναι τῷ Ἀδριανῷ τελευτήσαντι διὰ τινὰς φόνους ἐπιφανῶν ἀνδρῶν, ὁ Ἀντωνίνος ἄλλα τε πολλὰ δακρύων καὶ ὀδυρόμενος αὐτοῖς διελέχθη, καὶ τέλος εἶπεν “οὐδὲ ἐγὼ ἄρα ὑμῶν ἄρξω, εἴγε ἐκείνος καὶ κακὸς καὶ ἐχθρὸς ὑμῖν καὶ
- 3 πολέμιος ἐγένετο· πάντα γὰρ δῆλον ὅτι τὰ πραχθέντα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, ὃν ἐν καὶ ἡ ἐμὴ ποίησις ἐστὶ, καταλύσετε.” ἀκούσασα δὲ τοῦτο¹ ἡ γερουσία καὶ αἰδεσθεῖσα τὸν ἄνδρα, τὸ δέ τι καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας φοβηθεῖσα, ἀπέδωκε τῷ Ἀδριανῷ τὰς τιμὰς.
- 2 Ταῦτα μόνα περὶ τοῦ Ἀντωνίνου ἐν τῷ Δίῳ σωζέται, καὶ ὅτι Ἀὔγουστον αὐτὸν καὶ Εὐσεβῆ διὰ τοιαύτην αἰτίαν ἐπωνόμασεν ἢ βουλή, ἐπειδὴ ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῆς αὐτοκρατορίας αὐτοῦ πολλῶν αἰτιαθέντων καὶ τινων καὶ ὀνομαστῶν ἐξαιτηθέντων ὁμῶς οὐδένα ἐκόλασεν, εἰπὼν ὅτι “οὐ δεῖ με ἀπὸ τοιούτων ἔργων τῆς προστασίας ὑμῶν ἄρξασθαι.” —Xiph. 256, 6–28 R. St.

EPITOME OF BOOK LXX

It should be noted that the account of Antoninus Pius is not found in the copies of Dio, probably because the books have met with some accident, so that the history of his reign is almost wholly unknown; save that when Lucius Commodus, whom Hadrian had adopted, died before Hadrian, Antoninus was both adopted by him and became emperor, and that when the senate demurred to giving divine honours to Hadrian after his death on account of certain murders of eminent men, Antoninus addressed many words to them with tears and lamentations, and finally said: “Well, then, I will not govern you either, if he has become in your eyes base and hostile and a public foe. For in that case you will, of course, soon annul all his acts, of which my adoption was one.” On hearing this the senate, both through respect for the man and through a certain fear of the soldiers, bestowed the honours upon Hadrian.

Only this in regard to Antoninus is preserved in Dio; and also the fact that the senate gave him the titles both of Augustus and of Pius for some such reason as the following. When, in the beginning of his reign, accusation was brought against many men, some of whom were demanded by name for punishment, he nevertheless punished no one saying: “I must not begin my career as your leader with such deeds.”

¹ τοῦτο C, τούτων V.

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15, 3

Ἵτι Φαρασμάνη τῷ Ἰβηρι ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην μετὰ τῆς γυναικὸς ἐλθόντι τὴν τε ἀρχὴν ἐπνύξησε καὶ θῦσαι ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ ἐφήκεν, ἀνδριάντα τε ἐπὶ ἵππου ἐν τῷ Ἐννείῳ ἕστησε, καὶ γυμνασίαν αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τοῦ υἱοῦ τῶν τε ἄλλων πρώτων Ἰβήρων ἐν ὄπλοις εἶδεν.—Exc. U^a 56 (p. 407).

2 Οὐ σώζεται δὲ οὐδὲ τοῦ μετὰ Ἀντωνίνου ἄρξαντος Μάρκου Βήρου τὰ πρώτα τῶν ἱστορομένων, ὅσα περὶ τὸν Λούκιον τὸν τοῦ Κομόδου υἱόν, ὃν ὁ Μάρκος γαμβρὸν ἐποίησατο, ἔπραξεν οὗτος αὐτός, καὶ ὅσα οὗτος εἰς τὸν κατὰ Οὐλογαίσου πόλεμον ὑπὸ τοῦ πενθεροῦ πεμφθεὶς ἔδρασε. διὸ βραχεῖα περὶ τούτων ἐξ ἐτέρων ἀναλεξάμενος βιβλίων ἐρῶ· εἶθ' οὕτως ἐπὶ τὰ ἐξῆς τοῦ Δίωνος μεταβήσομαι.

3 Ὁ γὰρ Ἀντωνίνος ὁμολογείται παρὰ πάντων καλὸς τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς γενέσθαι, καὶ οὔτε τῶν ἄλλων ὑπηκόων τισὶ βαρῦς οὔτε Χριστιανοῖς ἐπαχθής, ἀλλὰ πολλήν τινα τούτοις νέμων αἰδῶ, καὶ τῇ τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ τιμῇ, ἣν ἐκεῖνος ἐτίμα

2 Χριστιανούς, προστιθείς. ὁ γὰρ τοῦ Παμφίλου Εὐσέβιος καὶ ἐπιστολὰς τινὰς τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ ἐν τῇ ἐκκλησιαστικῇ αὐτοῦ ἱστορίᾳ παρατίθεται, ἐν αἷς ἐκεῖνος δείκνυται τοῖς λυποῦσί τι ἢ κατηγοροῦσι τῶν Χριστιανῶν δεινὰ ἀπειλῶν, καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα ἐπομνύμενος ὡς τεύξονται τιμωρίας.

3 λέγεται δὲ ὁ Ἀντωνίνος ζητητικὸς γενέσθαι, καὶ μηδὲ περὶ τὰ μικρὰ καὶ τὰ τυχόντα τῆς ἀκριβολογίας ἀφίστασθαι· ὅθεν αὐτὸν οἱ σκώπτοντες καὶ κυμνοπίστην ἐκάλουν. Κοδράτος δὲ γηραιὸν μὲν φησιν αὐτὸν τελευτῆσαι, τὴν δὲ τελευτῆν

When Pharasmanes 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 Verus, who ruled after Antoninus—I mean his acts in relation to Lucius, the son of Commodus, whom Marcus had made his son-in-law, and the achievements of Lucius in the war against Vologaesius, 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 any 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 History¹ 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 enquiring turn of mind and not to have held aloof from careful investigation of even small and commonplace matters; for this the scoffers called him Cummin-splitter. Quadratus states that he died at an ad-

¹ iv. 9.

ἡδίστην αὐτῷ κατ' ἴσον ὑπνώ τῷ μαλακωτάτῳ γενέσθαι.—Xiph. 256, 28–257, 14 R. St.

4 Ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἀντωνίνου λέγεται καὶ φοβεράτατος περὶ τὰ μέρη τῆς Βιθυνίας καὶ τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου σεισμός γενέσθαι, καὶ ἄλλας τε πόλεις καμῆν ἰσχυρῶς καὶ πεσεῖν ὄλοσχερῶς,¹ καὶ ἐξαιρέτως τὴν Κύζικον, καὶ τὸν ἐν αὐτῇ ναὸν μέγιστόν τε
2 καὶ κάλλιστον ναῶν ἀπάντων καταρριφῆναι, ᾧ τετραέρργοι μὲν πάχος οἱ κίονες ἦσαν, ὕψος δὲ πεντήκοντα πήχεων, ἕκαστος πέτρας μιᾶς, καὶ τὰλλα τὰ ἐν αὐτῷ ἕκαστον θαυμάσαι πλέον ἢ ἐπαινέσαι. περὶ δὲ τὴν μεσόγειον ἄνω κορυφῆς ὄρους διαστάσης θαλάσσιόν φασιν ἐκχυθῆναι κῶμα, ἐπὶ πολὺ τε τῆς γῆς ἐλθεῖν ῥιπιζομένην τὴν ἄχνην ἀκράτου καὶ διαυγοῦς θαλάσσης.

Περὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Ἀντωνίνου τό γε νῦν ἔχον τοσαῦτα, ἤρξε δὲ εἴκοσι καὶ τέσσαρα ἔτη.—Xiph. 257, 14–24 R. St.

¹ ὄλοσχερῶς R. Steph., ὄλωσχερῶς VC.

¹ It is not certain whether this earthquake belongs to the reign of Pius or to that of Marcus. If to the former, it must have occurred between 150 and 155. See *Hermes* xxvi. pp.

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 Hellespont. 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 in 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-geschichte von Nerva bis Severus Alexander*) and xxxii. pp. 497–508 (B. Keil: *Kyzikenisches*); also *Byzantinische Zeitschrift* I, p. 30 ff. (article by de Boor).

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