

PANEGYRICUS PLINII
SECUNDI DICTUS
TRAIANO IMP.

1 1. BENE ac sapienter, patres conscripti, maiores
instituerunt ut rerum agendarum ita dicendi initium
a precationibus capere, quod nihil rite nihil provi-
denter homines sine deorum immortalium ope consilio
2 honore auspicarentur. Qui mos cui potius quam
consuli aut quando magis usurpandus colendusque
est, quam cum imperio senatus, auctoritate rei
publicae ad agendas optimo principi gratias excita-
3 mur? Quod enim praestabilius est aut pulchrius
munus deorum, quam castus et sanctus et dis similli-
4 mus princeps? Ac si adhuc dubium fuisse, forte
casuque rectores terris an aliquo numine darentur,
principem tamen nostrum liqueret divinitus con-
5 stitutum. Non enim occulta potestate fatorum, sed
ab Iove ipso coram ac palam repertus electus est:
quippe inter aras et altaria, eodemque loci quem deus
ille tam manifestus ac praesens quam caelum ac
6 sidera insedit. Quo magis aptum piumque est te,
Iuppiter optime, antea conditorem, nunc conserva-

THE PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS DELIVERED TO THE EMPEROR TRAJAN

1. Our ancestors in their wisdom, Cons script Fathers, laid down the excellent rule that a speech no less than a course of action should take its start from prayers: thinking that nothing could be properly and prudently begun by mortal men without the aid and counsel of the immortal gods and the honour due to them. Who should duly observe this custom if not the consul? And what occasion could be more appropriate for doing so than the day when by the Senate's command we are called on to express thanks in the name of our country to the best of emperors? For what gift of the gods could be greater and more glorious than a prince whose purity and virtue make him their own equal? If it were still in doubt whether the rulers of the earth were given us by the hazards of chance or by some heavenly power, it would be evident that our emperor at least was divinely chosen for his task; for it was no blind act of fate but Jupiter himself who chose and revealed him in the sight and hearing of us all, among the many altars of the Capitol, in the very place where the god makes his presence as clearly felt as in the heavens and stars. Wherefore, mighty Jupiter, once the founder and now the

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

torem imperii nostri precari, ut mihi digna consule digna senatu digna principe contingat oratio, utque omnibus quae dicentur a me, libertas fides veritas constet, tantumque a specie adulationis absit gratiarum actio mea quantum abest a necessitate.

2. Evidem non consuli modo sed omnibus civibus entendum reor, ne quid de principe nostro ita dicant,
2 ut idem illud de alio dici potuisse videatur. Quare abeant ac recedant voces illae quas metus exprimebat.
Nihil quale ante dicamus, nihil enim quale antea patimur; nec eadem de principe palam quae prius praedicemus, neque enim eadem secreto quae prius
3 loquimur. Discernatur orationibus nostris diversitas temporum, et ex ipso genere gratiarum agendarum intellegatur, cui quando sint actae. Nusquam ut deo, nusquam ut numini blandiamur: non enim de tyranno sed de cive, non de domino sed de parente loquimur.
4 Unum ille se ex nobis—et hoc magis excellit atque eminet, quod unum ex nobis putat, nec minus
5 hominem se quam hominibus praeesse meminit. Intellegamus ergo bona nostra dignosque nos illis usu probemus, atque identidem cogitemus, quam sit indignum,¹ si maius principibus praestemus obsequium, qui servitute civium quam qui libertate

¹ quam sit indignum: *om. M.*

¹ Cf. Suetonius, *Dom.* 13. and Martial V. 8. 1, VII. 34. 8, etc. Domitian was addressed as *dominus et deus noster*. The title

preserver of our realm, it is my right and proper duty to address my prayers to you: grant, I pray you, that my speech prove worthy of consul, Senate and prince, that independence, truth, and sincerity mark my every word, and my vote of thanks be as far removed from a semblance of flattery as it is from constraint.

2. It is my view that not only the consul but every citizen alike should endeavour to say nothing about our ruler which could have been said of any of his predecessors. Away, then, with expressions formerly prompted by fear: I will have none of them. The sufferings of the past are over: let us then have done with the words which belong to them. An open tribute to our Emperor demands a new form, now that the wording of our private talk has changed. Times are different, and our speeches must show this; from the very nature of our thanks both the recipient and the occasion must be made clear to all. Nowhere should we flatter him as a divinity and a god;¹ we are talking of a fellow-citizen, not a tyrant, one who is our father not our over-lord. He is one of us—and his special virtue lies in his thinking so, as also in his never forgetting that he is a man himself while a ruler of men. Let us then appreciate our good fortune and prove our worth by our use of it, and at the same time remember that there can be no merit if greater deference is paid to rulers who delight in the servitude of their subjects than to those who value their liberty. The

dominus was retained by the emperors, but without the suggestion of tyranny: it is always used by Pliny in addressing Trajan, except in *Epp.* X. 1, 4 and 14.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

6 laetantur. Et populus quidem Romanus dilectum principum servat, quantoque paulo ante concentu formosum alium, hunc fortissimum personat, qui-
busque aliquando clamoribus gestum alterius et vocem, huius pietatem abstinentiam mansuetudinem
7 laudat. Quid nos ipsi? Divinitatem principis nostri,
an humanitatem temperantiam facilitatem, ut amor
et gaudium tulit, celebrare universi solemus? Iam
quid tam civile tam senatorium, quam illud additum
a nobis Optimi cognomen? quod peculiare huius et
8 proprium adrogantia priorum principum fecit. Enim-
vero quam commune quam ex aequo, quod felices
nos felicem illum praedicamus, alternisque votis
“Haec faciat, haec audiat” quasi non dicturi nisi
fecerit comprecamur! Ad quas ille voces lacrimis
etiam ac multo pudore suffunditur; agnoscit enim
sentitque sibi, non principi dici.

3. Igitur quod temperamentum omnes in illo
subito pietatis calore servamus, hoc singuli quoque
meditatique teneamus, sciamusque nullum esse neque
sincerius neque acceptius genus gratiarum, quam
quod illas acclamations aemulemur, quae fingendi
2 non habent tempus. Quantum ad me pertinet

¹ Domitian: cf. Suetonius, *Dom.* 18. 1.

² Nero. Cf. Tac. *Ann.* XIV. 15 and Suet. *Nero* 20.

³ Cf. 88. 4 and 7: *Ep.* II. 13. 8: III. 13. 1. Evidently Trajan received this title unofficially before October 98 when he was also called *pater patriae*. From 103 he was *optimus* on

people must have their own ways of distinguishing between their rulers. They all give the same acclamation now to one for his valour as another had a short time ago for his good looks,¹ and the cries which greeted the voice and attitudes of one of his predecessors² now serve to praise their present emperor's devotion to duty, his clemency and restraint. What about us? Is it the divine nature of our prince or his humanity, his moderation and his courtesy which joy and affection prompt us to celebrate in a single voice? Surely nothing could reveal him as citizen and senator more appropriately than the title bestowed on him of *Optimus*,³ Best, one which by contrast with the insolence of some of his predecessors he can claim as his individual right. One and all and all alike we acclaim his good fortune, and with it our own, and beg him to "continue thus" or again, "to hear our prayers," as if forming our requests in the sure knowledge that he will grant these. For his part, he listens with tears in his eyes, and his blushes show his awareness that he is addressed not as the holder of his title of prince but as himself.

3. This moderation, then, which we have all maintained in the sudden surge of our affection, we must individually try to keep in our more studied tributes, remembering that there is no more sincere nor welcome kind of thanks than that which most resembles the spontaneous acclamation which has no time for artifice. For my own part, I shall strive to make my

coins (S. 34-8), and from July 114 he took *optimus* as an *agnomen* in inscriptions. Cf. Dio, LXVIII. 23. 1: S. 99-101, and Durry, *Panégyrique*, Appendix 1.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

laborabo, ut orationem meam ad modestiam principis moderationemque submittam, nec minus considerabo, quid aures eius pati possint, quam quid virtutibus
3 debeat. Magna et inusitata principis gloria, cui gratias acturus non tam vereor ne me in laudibus suis
4 parcum, quam ne nimium putet. Haec me cura haec difficultas sola circumstat; nam merenti gratias agere facile est, patres conscripti. Non enim periculum est ne, cum loquar de humanitate, exprobrari sibi superbiam credat; cum de frugalitate, luxuriam;
cum de clementia, crudelitatem; cum de liberalitate, avaritiam; cum de benignitate, livorem; cum de continentia, libidinem; cum de labore, inertiam;
5 cum de fortitudine, timorem. Ac ne illud quidem vereor, ne gratus ingratusve videar, prout satis aut parum dixero. Animadverto enim etiam deos ipsos non tam accuratis adorantium precibus quam innocentia et sanctitate laetari, gratioremque existimari, qui delubris eorum puram castamque mentem quam qui meditatum carmen intulerit.

4. Sed parendum est senatus consulto quod ex utilitate publica placuit, ut consulis voce sub titulo gratiarum agendarum boni principes quae facerent
2 recognoscerent, mali quae facere deberent. Id nunc

¹ A practice which went back to the time of Augustus, and before A.D. 8 when Ovid was exiled (*Ep. ex Ponto* IV. 4. 35) though nothing is known of the decree. Cf. *Ep. III. 13. I*;

PANEGYRICUS, 3. 2-4. 2

speech conform with the modesty and moderation of my prince, and while paying due tribute to his merits shall remind myself of what his ears can endure to hear. And indeed it does him honour of no ordinary kind if in thanking him my fears are not that he will think I say too little in his praise but that I say too much. This is my sole anxiety, the only difficulty in my path; for it is easy, Conscript Fathers, to render thanks where they are due. There is no danger that in my references to his humanity he will see a reproach for arrogance; that he will suppose I mean extravagance by modest expenditure, and cruelty by forbearance; that I think him covetous and capricious when I call him generous and kind, profligate and idle instead of self-controlled and active, or that I judge him a coward when I speak of him as a brave man. I do not even fear that my gratitude or lack of it will be judged in accordance with the adequacy of my words, for I have noted that the gods themselves delight in the innocence and purity of their worshippers rather than in the elaborate preparation of the prayers they offer, and prefer the man who brings a chaste and sinless heart to their shrines to one who comes with a studied invocation.

4. But now I must bow to the decree of the Senate¹ which in the public interest has declared that under the form of a vote of thanks delivered by the voice of the consul, good rulers should recognize their own deeds and bad ones learn what theirs

III. 18. 1; II. 1. 5 (Verginius Rufus). The *Panegyricus* is greatly enlarged from the original *gratiarum actio*. Cf. III. 13. 1 and note.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

eo magis sollempne ac necessarium est, quod parens
noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet et com-
primit, intercessurus etiam publicis, si permitteret
3 sibi vetare quod senatus iuberet. Utrumque, Caesar
Auguste, moderate, et quod alibi tibi gratias agi non
sinis, et quod hic sinis. Non enim a te ipso tibi
honor iste, sed [ab]¹ agentibus habetur: cedis
adfectibus nostris, nec nobis munera tua praedicare
sed audire tibi necesse est.

4 Saepe ego mecum, patres conscripti, tacitus agitavi,
qualem quantumque esse oporteret, cuius dictione
nutuque maria terrae, pax bella regerentur; cum
interea fingenti formantique mihi principem, quem
aequata dis immortalibus potestas deceret, num-
quam voto saltem concipere succurrit similem huic
5 quem videmus. Enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit
in pace; alium toga sed non et arma honestarunt;
reverentiam ille terrore, aliis amorem humilitate
captavit; ille quaesitam domi gloriam in publico,
hic in publico partam domi perdidit; postremo
adhuc nemo exstitit, cuius virtutes nullo vitiorum
6 confinio laederentur. At principi nostro quanta
concordia quantusque concentus omnium laudum
omnisque gloriae contigit! Ut nihil severitati eius
hilaritate, nihil gravitati simplicitate, nihil maiestati

¹ ab *M:* del. *Gesner.*

PANEGYRICUS, 4. 2-6

should be. That is the more necessary and solemn duty today because our Father has banned and forbidden private expressions of thanks, and would intervene against public speeches also if he allowed himself to oppose the Senate's will. Both these actions, Caesar Augustus—your refusal of thanks elsewhere and your acceptance here—are proof of your moderation, for you do honour thereby not to yourself but to those who would thank you. You yield to our feelings of affection; and no necessity constrains us to proclaim your good deeds, whereas you have bound yourself to listen to them.

I often used to wonder, Conscription Fathers, what great gifts should be proper to the man whose word or gesture of command could rule land and sea and determine peace or war; but when I tried to picture to myself a ruler worthy of power equalling that of the immortal gods, even in my fondest hopes I never conceived the like of him whom we see before us today. One man may have shone in war, but his glory has grown dim in time of peace, while another has distinguished himself in civil life but not in arms. Some have won respect through men's fear, while others in courting popularity have sunk low. Sometimes the honour gained at home has been thrown away outside it, while at others a public reputation has been lost in private life. In fact there has been no one up till now whose virtues have remained unsullied by the close proximity of his faults. Contrast our prince, in whose person all the merits which win our admiration are found in complete and happy harmony! His essential seriousness and authority lose nothing through his candour and good humour;

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

7 humanitate detrahitur! Iam firmitas, iam proceritas corporis, iam honor capitis et dignitas oris, ad hoc aetatis indeflexa maturitas, nec sine quodam munere deum festinatis senectutis insignibus ad augendam maiestatem ornata caesaries, nonne longe lateque principem ostentant?

5. Talem esse oportuit quem non bella civilia, nec armis oppressa res publica, sed pax et adoptio et 2 tandem exorata terris numina dedissent. An fas erat nihil differre inter imperatorem quem homines et quem di fecissent? quorum quidem in te, Caesar Auguste, iudicium et favor tunc statim, cum ad exercitum proficiscereris, et quidam inusitato <omine>¹ 3 enotuit. Nam ceteros principes aut largus crux hostiarum aut sinister volatus avium consulentibus nuntiavit; tibi ascendi de more Capitolium quamquam non id agentium civium clamor ut iam principi 4 occurrit, siquidem omnis turba quae limen insederat, ad ingressum tuum foribus reclusis, illa quidem, ut tunc arbitrabatur, deum, ceterum, ut docuit eventus, te consalutavit imperatorem. Nec aliter a cunctis 5 omen acceptum est. Nam ipse intellegere nolebas;

¹ omne add. Keil: om. M.

¹ By Nerva: cf. 7-8.

² As legate of Upper Germany (late 96). Cf. SHA *Hadr.* 2. 5. ff.

³ A statue to *Jupiter Imperator* in the temple on the Capitol had been brought from Praeneste in 380 b.c. by T. Quinctius

PANEGYRICUS, 4. 6-5. 5

he can show humanity but remain a sovereign power. In addition, his splendid bearing and tall stature, his fine head and noble countenance, to say nothing of the firm strength of his maturity and the premature signs of advancing age with which the gods have seen fit to mark his hair and so enhance his look of majesty —are these not sufficient signs to proclaim him far and wide for what he is: our prince?

5. And rightly so: for he was not created by civil wars and a country racked by the arms of battle, but given to our land in peace, through adoption,¹ by heavenly powers at long last moved by prayer. How could any man-made emperor ever be permitted to rank equal with the chosen of the gods? Indeed, their choice of you, Caesar Augustus, and their divine favour were made manifest at the very moment of your setting out to join your army² by an omen without precedent. The names of all your predecessors were revealed to those who sought the oracles either by a gush of blood from the victims or a flight of birds on the left; but in your case, as you mounted the Capitol, following due precedent, the citizens gathered there for other reasons hailed you with a shout as if you were already emperor: for when the doors of the temple opened for your entry, the entire crowd assembled at the threshold cried *Imperator!* At the time it was thought that they were addressing Jupiter,³ but events have proved that the title was intended for you, and the omen was thus interpreted by all. You alone were un-

Cincinnatus (Livy VI. 29. 8). This must have been destroyed in the fire of 83 b.c., but this passage shows it had been replaced.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

recusabas enim imperare, recusabas, quod erat bene
6 imperaturi. Igitur cogendus fuisti. Cogi porro non
poteras nisi periculo patriae et nutatione rei publicae;
obstinatum enim tibi non suscipere imperium, nisi
7 servandum fuisse. Quare ego illum ipsum furorem
motumque castrensem reor exstisset, quia magna
vi magnoque terrore modestia tua vincenda erat;
8 ac sicut maris caelique temperiem turbines tem-
pestatesque commandant, ita ad augendam pacis
tuae gratiam illum tumultum praecessisse crediderim.
9 Habet has vices condicio mortalium, ut adversa ex
secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur. Occultat
utrorumque semina deus, et plerumque bonorum
malorumque causae sub diversa specie latent.

6. Magnum quidem illud saeculo dedecus, magnum
rei publicae vulnus impressum est: imperator et
parens generis humani obsessus captus inclusus,
ablata mitissimo seni servandorum hominum potestas,
ereptumque principi illud in principatu beatissimum,
2 quod nihil cogitur. Si tamen haec sola erat ratio,
quae te publicae salutis gubernaculis admoveret,
prope est ut exclamem tanti fuisse. Corrupta est
disciplina castrorum, ut tu corrector emendantorque

¹ The mutiny of the praetorian guard under its commander, Casperius Aelianus (Dio LXVIII. 3. 3); there was a real danger of civil war like that of 69. Cf. *Ep.* IX. 13. 11. (*Nutatio* is used metaphorically only here and in *Tac. Hist.* III. 49. 1, *totius urbis nutatione*.)

PANEGYRICUS, 5. 5-6. 2

willing to accept it, for you were reluctant to assume imperial power, a sure sign that you would use it well. So then you had to be pressed. Even then you could only be persuaded because you saw your country in peril and the whole realm tottering to a fall;¹ for you were resolved only to take up the burden of supreme power when it was threatened with destruction. This, I fancy, explains the rioting and mutiny which had broken out in the army; it was to provide the widespread violence and terror which were needed to overcome your diffidence. Just as a period of calm in sky and sea is welcomed by contrast with storm and tempest, similarly, I think, that earlier season of unrest was designed to increase our appreciation of the peace we owe to you. Such are the vicissitudes of our mortal lot: misfortune is born of prosperity, and good fortune of ill-luck. God conceals their origins in both cases, and the causes of good and evil are hidden for the most part, each behind the other's mask.

6. The great blot on our age, the deadly wound inflicted on our realm, was the time when an emperor and Father of the human race was besieged in his palace, arrested and confined; from the kindest of elderly men was snatched his authority to preserve mankind, from a prince was removed the greatest blessing of princely power, the knowledge that he cannot be forced against his will. Yet if this were the only means whereby you were to be brought to steer the ship of state, I am still ready to declare that the price was not too high. Army discipline broke down so that you could come to correct and improve it; a shocking example was set

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

contingeres; inductum pessimum exemplum, ut optimum opponeretur; postremo coactus princeps quos nolebat occidere, ut daret principem, qui cogi
3 non posset. Olim tu quidem adoptari merebare; sed nescissemus quantum tibi deberet imperium, si ante adoptatus essemus. Exspectatum est tempus quo liqueret non tam accepisse te beneficium quam dedisse. Confugit in sinum tuum concussa res publica, ruensque imperium super imperatorem im-
4 peratoris tibi voce delatum est. Imploratus adop-
tione et accitus es, ut olim duces magni a peregrinis externisque bellis ad opem patriae ferendam revocari solebant. Ita filius ac parens uno eodemque mo-
mento rem maximam invicem praestitisti: ille tibi
5 imperium dedit, tu illi reddidisti. Solus ergo ad hoc aevi pro munere tanto paria accipiendo fecisti, immo ultra dantem obligasti; communicato enim imperio sollicitior tu, ille securior factus est.

7. O novum atque inauditum ad principatum iter!
Non te propria cupiditas proprius metus, sed aliena
2 utilitas alienus timor principem fecit. Videaris licet quod est amplissimum inter homines consecutus, felicius tamen erat illud quod reliquisti: sub bono

¹ Nerva was compelled to punish the murderers of Domitian (Dio LXVIII. 3. 3).

² Perhaps a reference to Hannibal's recall to Carthage (Livy XXX. 9).

PANEGYRICUS, 6. 2-7. 2

so that you could counter it with a better; finally, a ruler was forced to put men to death against his will¹ in order to provide one on whom force should never prevail. Your merits did indeed call for your adoption as successor long ago; but had you been adopted then, we should never have known the empire's debt to you. We had to wait for the moment which would show you not so much the beneficiary as the benefactor. The country reeled under its blows to take refuge in your embrace; the empire which was falling with its emperor was put into your hands at the emperor's word; for it was through your adoption that you yielded to entreaties and allowed yourself to be recalled, like the great generals of the past who were summoned from distant wars abroad to bring aid to their homeland.² Thus it was that, father and son together, at one and the same moment you bestowed on each other the greatest of all gifts: he gave you supreme power and you returned it to him. You alone in our time have made proper return for such a gift, simply by your acceptance of it; nay, rather, you put the giver in your debt, for the sharing of authority increased your responsibilities while lessening his cares.

7. This is indeed a novel route to the principate, unheard of hitherto!³ No ambition of yours, no fears inspired by you, but another's interests and another's terrors have made you prince. It may appear that you have won the highest honour among men, and yet a greater happiness lay in what you renounced, namely, your position as subject under

¹ But cf. Galba's speech on adopting Piso (*Tac. Hist.* I. 15-16), a speech with many verbal affinities with *Pan* 7-8.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

3 principe privatus esse desisti. Adsumptus es in laborum curarumque consortium, nec te prospera et laeta stationis istius, sed aspera et dura ad capessendam eam compulerunt: suscepisti imperium, post-
4 quam alium suscepti paenitebat. Nulla adoptati cum eo qui adoptabat cognatio, nulla necessitudo, nisi quod uterque optimus erat, dignusque alter eligi alter eligere. Itaque adoptatus es non ut prius aliis atque aliis in gratiam uxoris. Adscivit enim te filium non vitricus sed princeps, eodemque animo divus Nerva pater tuus factus est, quo erat omnium.
5 Nec decet aliter filium adsumi, si adsumatur a principe. An senatum populumque Romanum, exercitus provincias socios transmissurus uni successorem e sinu uxoris accipias, summaeque potestatis heredem tantum intra domum tuam quaeras? non totam per civitatem circumferas oculos et hunc tibi proximum, hunc coniunctissimum existimes, quem optimum
6 quem dis simillimum inveneris? Imperaturus omnibus eligi debet ex omnibus; non enim servulis tuis dominum, ut possis esse contentus quasi necessario herede, sed principem civibus datus et imperatorem. Superbum istud et regium, nisi adoptes eum quem constet imperaturum fuisse, etiamsi non
7 adoptasses. Fecit hoc Nerva nihil interesse arbitratus, generis an elegeris, si perinde sine iudicio adoptentur liberi ac nascuntur; nisi quod tamen

¹ Augustus and Claudius had adopted their respective stepsons Tiberius and Nero to please their wives, Livia and Agrippina (*Tac. Ann. I. 3, XII. 25*).

PANEGYRICUS, 7. 2-7. 7

a good ruler. You were called upon to share his toils and troubles, nor was it the pleasures and successes of his position which compelled you, but its difficulties and pains. You assumed authority only after he wished to be rid of it. No tie of kinship or relationship bound adopted and adopter; your only bond was that of mutual excellence, rendering you worthy either to choose or to be chosen. Thus you were adopted not as others have been hitherto, in order to gratify a wife;¹ no stepfather made you his son, but one who was your prince, and the divine Nerva became your father in the same sense that he was father of us all. This is the only fitting way to adopt a son if the adopter is an emperor; for when it is a case of transferring the Senate and people of Rome, armies, provinces, and allies to a single successor, would you look to a wife to provide him, or seek no further than the four walls of your home? No indeed, you would search through all your subjects, and judge him the closest and dearest to you whom you find to be the noblest and nearest to the gods. If he is destined to rule the people, one and all, he must be chosen from among them all, for no law of succession can satisfy you when you are not appointing an overlord for your household of cheap slaves, but a prince and emperor for the citizens of Rome. Not to adopt the one man who in the eyes of all could have proved himself a ruler even without adoption would indicate the wanton tyranny of power. Thus Nerva made his choice, realizing that unless sons are adopted with more judgement than they are begotten there is little difference between a son born and a son chosen—but for the fact that men

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

aequiore animo ferunt homines, quem princeps parum feliciter genuit, quam quem male elegit.

8. Sedulo ergo vitavit hunc casum, nec modo iudicium hominum sed deorum etiam in consilium adsumpsit. Itaque non in cubiculo sed in templo, nec ante genialem torum sed ante pulvinar Iovis optimi maximi adoptio peracta est, qua tandem non servitus nostra sed libertas et salus et securitas 2 fundabatur. Sibi enim gloriam illam di vindicaverunt: horum opus, horum illud imperium. Nerva tantum minister fuit, utque¹ adoptaret, tam paruit quam tu qui adoptabar. Adlata erat ex Pannonia laurea, id agentibus dis ut invicti imperatoris exor- 3 tum Victoriae insigne decoraret. Hanc imperator Nerva in gremio Iovis collocarat, cum repente solito maior et augustior advocata contione hominum deorumque te filium sibi, hoc est unicum auxilium 4 fessis rebus, adsumpsit. Inde quasi depositi imperii qua securitate qua gloria laetus (nam quantulum refert, deponas an partiaris imperium? nisi quod difficilius hoc est), non secus ac praesenti tibi innixus, tuis umeris se patriamque sustentans tua iuventa, 5 tuo robore invaluit. Statim consedit omnis tumultus.

¹ utque *Mynors*: ut qui *R*: utque qui *M*.

¹ In the second half of October 97.

² By the ceremony of *adrogatio*, as in the case of Tiberius's

PANEGYRICUS, 7. 7-8. 5

will more readily forgive a ruler for a son who proves unworthy than for a successor who was a bad choice.

8. He took pains, then, to avoid such a disaster, seeking counsel from gods and men alike; and thus the adoption took place¹ not in his bedroom and by his marriage-bed but in the temple before the couch of Jupiter Best and Highest, the adoption² which was to be the basis of no servitude for us, but of security, happiness, and freedom. The gods have claimed the credit for this, since it was carried out at their command. Nerva was no more than their minister, no less obedient as adopter than you who were adopted. Laurels had been brought from Pannonia,³ at the gods' behest, for the symbol of victory to mark the rise of a ruler who would never know defeat. Nerva laid them in the lap of Jupiter and straightway rose up, taller and nobler than was his wont; before the gathered assembly of gods and men he chose you as his son, his sole support in time of crisis. From that moment onwards he delighted in the happiness and honour he derived from what might be termed his resignation—for there is little to choose between resigning and sharing power, except that the latter is more difficult—leaning on you as if you were there by his side, resting the burden of his person and his country on your shoulders, drawing strength from your youth and vigour. Every disturbance died away at once; though this

adoption (*Suet. Aug. 65. 1*). Contrast Piso's adoption (*Tac. Hist. I. 16. 9*).

¹ Not Trajan's own victory, as he was in Germany. Laurels were sent with bulletins announcing victory (*Pliny N.H. XV. 133-4*).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

Non adoptionis opus istud sed adoptati fuit; atque adeo temere fecerat Nerva, si adoptasset alium. Oblitine sumus ut nuper post adoptionem non desierit seditio sed cooperit? Inritamentum istud irarum et fax tumultus fuisse, nisi incidisset in te.

6 An dubium est ut dare posset imperium imperator, qui reverentiam amiserat, auctoritate eius effectum cui dabatur? Simul filius simul Caesar, mox imperator et consors tribuniciae potestatis, et omnia pariter et statim factus es, quae proxime parens verus tantum in alterum filium contulit.

9. Magnum hoc tuae moderationis indicium, quod non solum successor imperii, sed particeps etiam sociusque placuisti. Nam successor etiamsi nolis habendus [est];¹ non est habendus socius nisi velis.

2 Credentne posteri patricio et consulari et triumphali patre genitum, cum fortissimum amplissimum amantissimum sui exercitum regeret, imperatorem non ab exercitu factum? eidem, cum Germaniae praesi-

¹ est *del. Mynors.*

¹ Galba's adoption of Piso.

² Vespasian shared his power only with Titus (Suet. *Tit.* 6).

³ Trajan's father was born in Italica, Baetica, where he was afterwards proconsul. He was legate of Leg. X Fretensis during the war in Judaea 67-8, suffect consul between 68 and 71, legate in Syria from 73/4 to 76/7 where he received *ornamenta triumphalia* for some unrecorded success over the Parthians. He was later proconsul of Asia, and probably died before 100. Trajan was the first provincial aristocrat to become emperor. Note that Pliny says nothing of his Spanish origin.

PANEGYRICUS, 8. 5-9. 2

was the effect not so much of the adoption as the nature of the man adopted, sure indication that Nerva would have been foolish had he chosen otherwise. It is not so long since there was an adoption which failed to check an outbreak of rebellion,¹ and indeed was its occasion; have we forgotten this? Yours too would have inflamed angry feelings and set a torch to insurrection if the choice had not fallen on you. Can it be doubted that if an emperor who had forfeited men's regard was able to bestow the imperial power, it could only be because of the personality of the recipient? At one moment then, you became son and Caesar; soon you were emperor with a share in the tribune's powers, to hold immediately and simultaneously all the titles which in recent times were conferred by an emperor on one only of the sons he had fathered.²

9. It is sure proof of your moderation that you have found favour not only as successor to the imperial power but as associate and colleague. A man must have a successor, whether he wants him or not; he need not take a colleague unless he chooses. Posterity may find it hard to believe that one whose father was of noble birth and consular rank and won a triumph,³ who was himself in command of a mighty army⁴ of brave soldiers devoted to their general, could be made emperor but not by them; and receive from Rome the title of *Germanicus*⁵ when governor of Germany, and yet take no steps himself to become

⁴ Both Upper and Lower Germany had three legions.

⁵ The title was assumed by Nerva and Trajan either at the end of 97 or in 98, after Vestrictius Spurinna's negotiations with the Bructeri (cf. *Ep.* II. 7. 2).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

deret, Germanici nomen hinc missum? nihil ipsum
ut imperator fieret agitasse, nihil fecisse nisi quod
3 meruit et paruit? Paruisti enim, Caesar, et ad
principatum obsequio pervenisti, nihilque magis a te
subiecti animo factum est quam quod imperare
coepisti, iam Caesar iam imperator iam Germanicus
absens et ignarus, et post tanta nomina, quantum
4 ad te pertinet, privatus. Magnum videretur, si
dicerem "Nescisti te imperatorem futurum": eras
imperator et esse te nesciebas. Ut vero ad te
fortunae tuae nuntius venit, malebas quidem hoc
esse quod fueras, sed non erat liberum. An non
obsequereris principi civis, legatus imperatori, filius
5 patri? Ubi deinde disciplina, ubi mos a maioribus
traditus, quodecumque imperator munus iniungeret,
aequo animo paratoque subeundi? Quid enim, si
provincias ex provinciis ex bellis bella mandaret?
<Apparet¹ eodem illo uti iure, cum ad imperium
revocet quo sit usus cum ad exercitum miserit,
nihilque interesse ire legatum an redire principem
iubeat, nisi quod maior sit obsequii gloria in eo, quod
quis minus velit.

10. Augebat auctoritatem iubentis in summum
discrimen auctoritas eius adducta, utque magis
parendum imperanti putares, efficiebatur eo quod ab
2 aliis minus parebatur. Ad hoc audiebas senatus

¹ apparent add. *Haupt*: om. *M.*

emperor and do nothing in fact except serve as a soldier and obey. Yes, Caesar, you obeyed, and it was your obedience which raised you to the principate; nothing is better proof of your sense of discipline than the fact that you started your reign with these splendid titles of *Caesar*, *Imperator*, and *Germanicus* granted you when you were far from Rome and unaware of your future, yet still in your own heart remained a loyal subject. I should be thought to exaggerate if I said that you did not know you would be emperor; in fact, you *were* emperor, but did not know it. And when the news came of your good fortune, you would have preferred, I think, to remain as you had been; but you were not free to decide. You were subject, legate and son: your duty lay in obedience to your ruler, your general and your father; else where would military discipline be, and the tradition of centuries of accepting readily, without question, whatever charges your general imposed? He could have assigned you province after province, sent you on campaign after campaign, for clearly he was exercising the same authority in recalling you to assume the imperial power as he did when he sent you out to command your army. An order is an order, whether it means a departure as legate or a return as prince, though there may be greater glory in obedience where the desire to obey is less.

10. This order was the more authoritative for you simply because authority was in grave peril; you thought that obedience was all the more necessary from you since it was lacking in others. Furthermore, you were told that the Senate and people

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

populique consensum: non unius Nervae iudicium illud, illa electio fuit. Nam qui ubique sunt homines, hoc idem votis expetebant; ille tantum iure principis occupavit, primusque fecit quod facturi omnes erant. Nec hercule tanto opere cunctis factum placeret,
3 nisi placuisset ante quam fieret. At quo, di boni, temperamento potestatem tuam fortunamque moderatus es! Imperator tu titulis et imaginibus et signis, ceterum modestia labore vigilantia dux et legatus et miles, cum iam tua vexilla tuas aquilas magno gradu anteires, neque aliud tibi ex illa adoptione quam filii pietatem filii obsequium adsereres, longamque huic nomini aetatem, longam
4 gloriam precarere. Iam te providentia deorum primum in locum provexerat; tu adhuc in secundo resistere atque etiam senescere optabas: privatus tibi videbaris, quam diu imperator et alias esset. Audita sunt tua vota, sed in quantum optimo illi et
5 sanctissimo seni utile fuit, quem di ideo¹ caelo vindicaverunt, ne quid post illud divinum et immortale factum mortale faceret: deberi quippe maximo operi hanc venerationem, ut novissimum esset, auctoremque eius statim consecrandum, ut quandoque inter posteros quaereretur, an illud iam
6 deus fecisset. Ita ille nullo magis nomine publicus parens, quam quia tuus. Ingens gloria ingensque

¹ di ideo *Baehrens*: dii de *M.*

¹ The medallions showing the head of the emperor fixed to the standards. (The passage is a verbal echo of Tacitus, *Dialogus 8. 4.*)

PANEGYRICUS, 10. 2-6

approved, and this choice and decision were not Nerva's alone, but the heart-felt prayer of the whole country. He did no more than exercise his prerogative as Leader of the State, and anticipate what everyone would have liked to do, nor would his action have been so universally popular if it had not been previously approved. Power and advancement were yours, but heaven may bear witness to the moderate use you made of them. Inscriptions, portraits¹ and the army's standards proclaimed you *Imperator*, but in your self-effacement, activity and vigilance you were soldier, officer and commander in the field; striding ahead of the standards and eagles which were now your own, you claimed no benefit from your adoption but the right to show the obedience and devotion of a son, and sought long life and lasting glory only for the name you now bore. The gods in their wisdom had already raised you to the supreme position, but your desire was still to take the second place and grow old there; you felt yourself to be no more than a simple citizen as long as another emperor reigned with you. Your prayers were heard, but only so long as this served the interests of that august and venerable ruler; for the gods claimed him to take his place in the heavens, thinking that nothing merely mortal should follow his godlike and immortal act and that the honour proper to a noble deed was for this deed to be the last of its author, who should then be deified at once so that one day posterity might wonder whether he was already god when his last deed was done. Thus his highest claim to be the Father of his country was his being father to you; and this was his greatest

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

fama: cum abunde expertus esset, quam bene
umeris tuis sederet imperium, tibi terras te terris
reliquit, eo ipso carus omnibus ac desiderandus, quod
prospexerat ne desideraretur.

11. Quem tu lacrimis primum, ita ut filium decuit,
mox templis honestasti, non imitatus illos qui hoc
idem sed alia mente fecerunt. Dicavit caelo Tiberius
Augustum, sed ut maiestatis crimen induceceret;
Claudium Nero, sed ut irrideret; Vespasianum
Titus, Domitianus Titum, sed ille ut dei filius, hic
2 ut frater videretur. Tu sideribus patrem intulisti
non ad metum civium, non in contumeliam numinum,
3 non in honorem tuum, sed quia deum credis. Minus
hoc est, cum fit ab iis qui et sese deos putant. Sed
licet illum aris pulvinaribus flamine colas, non alio
magis tamen deum et facis et probas, quam quod
ipse talis es. In principe enim qui electo successore
fato concessit, una itemque certissima divinitatis
4 fides est bonus successor. Num ergo tibi ex im-
mortalitate patris aliquid adrogantiae accessit?
Num hos proximos divinitate parentum desides ac
superbos potius quam illos veteres et antiquos
aemuleris, qui hoc ipsum imperium . . .¹ quam

¹ lacuna nondum expleta.

¹ Nerva died 27/8 January 98. The Tacitean epigram is echoed possibly in *Hist.* 1. 16. 3.

² There is no record of these apart from a doubtful coin showing a temple of Divus Nerva (Durry, *Pan.* p. 101).

³ Tac. *Ann.* I. 10. 8; Dio LVI. 46. 1.

⁴ Tac. *Ann.* XII. 69; XIII. 2. Suet. *Claud.* 45.

glory and renown: once he had had ample proof that the Empire rested securely on your shoulders he left the world to you and you to the world, beloved and regretted by all for that very act of foresight intended to ensure that there need be no regrets.¹

11. He received the proper honours from you, first the tears which every son should shed, then the temples² you raised to him. Others have done the same, but with different intent; Tiberius deified Augustus,³ but his purpose was to introduce the charge of high treason; Nero had done the same for Claudius⁴ in a spirit of mockery; Titus had similarly honoured Vespasian and Domitian Titus, but only for one to be thought the son and the other the brother of a god.⁵ You gave your father his place among the stars with no thought of terrorizing your subjects, of bringing the gods into disrepute, or of gaining reflected glory, but simply because you thought he *was* a god. This is an honour which means less when it is paid by men who believe themselves to be equally divine; unlike you, who set up his cult with altars, couches and a priest, yet created and proved his godhead still more by being the man you are. For there is no more certain proof of divinity in a ruler who has chosen his successor before he met his end than the worthiness of his choice. Consequently, it is inconceivable that knowledge of your father's immortality would ever make you proud; you would not take your example from recent times, when sovereigns have grown insolent and idle just because their parents are divine, instead of from the rulers of the past who . . . their empire

⁵ Suetonius, *Dom.* 2. Martial IX. 101. 22.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

imperator cuius pulsi fugatique non aliud maius
5 habebatur indicium, quam si triumpharet. Ergo
sustulerant animos et iugum excusserant, nec iam
nobiscum de sua libertate sed de nostra servitute
certabant, ac ne industias quidem nisi aequis con-
dicionibus inibant legesque ut acciperent dabant.

12. At nunc rediit omnibus terror, et metus et
votum imperata faciendi. Vident enim Romanum
ducem unum ex illis veteribus et priscis, quibus
imperatorum nomen addebant contexti caedibus
2 campi et infecta victoriis maria. Accipimus obsides
ergo non emimus, nec ingentibus damnis immensisque
muneribus paciscimur ut vicerimus. Rogant sup-
plicant, largimur negamus, utrumque ex imperii
maiestate. Agunt gratias qui impetraverunt, non
3 audent queri quibus negatum est. An audeant, qui
sciant te adsedisse ferocissimis populis, eo ipso
tempore quod amicissimum illis difficillimum nobis,
cum Danubius ripas gelu iungit, duratusque glacie
ingentia tergo bella transportat, cum ferae gentes
non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur?
4 Sed ubi in proximo tu, non secus ac si mutatae
temporum vices essent, illi quidem latibilis suis

¹ The lacuna has not been explained. "Our enemies" are needed as a subject for *sustulerant*; the truce may refer to Domitian's negotiations with Decebalus of Parthia in 89. Cf. Dio LXVII. 7.

² This must be in the winter of 99, when Trajan passed

PANEGYRICUS. II. 4-12. 4

. . .¹ an emperor gave no surer proof of his humiliation and defeat than at the very moment of his triumph. Thus our enemies had lifted up their heads and shaken off the yoke; they fought against us, not for their liberty but to enslave us all, accepting no truce save on equal terms, no law before they had made their own.

12. Now once more terror is in their midst; our enemies are afraid, and crave permission to obey commands. They see that Rome has a leader who ranks with her heroes of old, whose title of *Imperator* was won on seas stained with the bloodshed of victory and on battlefields piled high with the bodies of the dead. Today, therefore, we are receiving hostages, not paying for them; huge losses and vast sums of money are no longer needed to buy terms of peace which shall name us as the conquerors. The prayers and entreaties are on the other side,² for us to grant or refuse at will, so long as we promise our country's sovereign power. They show their gratitude when we will listen, but if we are deaf to their pleas, dare not complain—how could they, when they know how you encamped confronting a dangerous enemy at the very time which was best for them and least favourable to us: when the Danube is bridged by ice from bank to bank and can carry vast preparations for war across its frozen surface, so that its savage peoples can enjoy the double protection of their own arms and the winter weather of their native climate? Once you were on the spot, the seasons might have been reversed; the enemy were through the Danube regions on his way from Upper Germany to Rome.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

clausi tenebantur, nostra agmina percursare ripas et aliena occasione si permetteres uti, ultroque hiemem suam barbaris inferre gaudebant.

13. Haec tibi apud hostes veneratio. Quid? apud milites quam admirationem quemadmodum comparasti! cum tecum inediam tecum sitim ferrent; cum in illa meditatione campestri militaribus turmis imperatorum pulverem sudoremque misceres, nihil a ceteris nisi robore ac praestantia <differens>¹ libero Marte nunc cominus² tela vibrares, nunc vibrata susciperes, alacer virtute militum et laetus, quotiens aut cassidi tuae aut clipeo gravior ictus 2 incideret (laudabas quippe ferientes, hortabarisque ut auderent, et audebant); iam cum spectator <moderator>³ que ineuntium certamina virorum arma componeres, tela temptares, ac si quod durius 3 accipienti videretur, ipse librares.⁴ Quid cum solacium fessis, aegris opem ferres? Non tibi moris tua inire tentoria, nisi commilitonum ante lustrasses, 4 nec requiem corpori nisi post omnes dare. Hac mihi admiratione dignus imperator <vix>⁵ videretur, si inter Fabricios et Scipiones et Camillos talis esset;

¹ differens add. Aldus, om. M: dispar, distans, diversus alii.

² cominus M: eminus G. H. Schaefer.

³ moderatorque add. Puteolanus: spectatorque M.

⁴ librares codex Vaticanus: vibrares M.

⁵ vix add. C.F. Mueller: om. M.

stopped up inside their lairs, while our armies were eager to cross the river and, if you permitted, exploit the enemy's opportunity and launch a winter campaign on them unprovoked.

13. Thus your enemies bowed before your reputation. What shall I say now of the admiration which you won from your own men? They saw how you shared their hunger and thirst on field manoeuvres and how their commander's sweat and dust was mingled with their own; with nothing to mark you out save your height and physique, in open battle you launched your spears at close quarters or received those aimed at you; you delighted in the courage of your soldiers and rejoiced whenever a heavier blow struck you on shield or helmet, praising your assailants and urging them on to greater deeds of daring—which they at once performed. Nothing escaped your direction or your observant eye; it was you who assigned the men their arms before the start of operations, and tested the spears so that when one seemed too heavy for a man you could wield it yourself. Again, it was you who comforted the weary and attended to the sick, for it was your habit to inspect your comrades' tents before you retired to your own; the last man must go off duty before you would take a rest yourself. Such were the great generals of the past, bred in the homes of Fabricius, Scipio, and Camillus;¹ if they have a lesser claim upon my admiration it is because in their day

¹ Notably, Gaius Fabricius, hero of the war against Pyrrhus; the Scipios, father and son, who fought against Hannibal in the Second Punic War; and M. Furius Camillus, the saviour of Rome after the Gallic invasion in 387 B.C.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

tunc enim illum imitationis ardor semperque melior
5 aliquis accenderet. Postquam vero studium armorum
a manibus ad oculos, ad voluptatem a labore trans-
latum est, postquam exercitationibus nostris non
veteranorum aliquis cui decus muralis aut civica,
sed Graeculus magister adsistit, quam magnum est
unum ex omnibus patrio more patria virtute laetari,
et sine aemulo [ac]¹ sine exemplo secum certare,
secum contendere ac, sicut imperet solus, solum ita
esse qui debeat imperare!

14. Non incunabula haec tibi, Caesar, et rudi-
menta, cum puer admodum Parthica lauro gloriā
patris augeres, nomenque Germanici iam tum
mererere, cum ferociam superbiamque Parthorum
ex proximo auditus magno terrore cohiberes,
Rhenumque et Euphratēm admirationis tuae societate
coniungeres? cum orbem terrarum non pedibus
magis quam laudibus peragras, apud eos semper
2 maior et clarior quibus postea contigisses? Et
necdum imperator, necdum dei filius eras. Ger-
maniam <Hispaniam² que cum plurimae gentes
ac prope infinita vastitas interiacentis soli, tum
Pyrenaeus Alpes immensique alii montes nisi his
3 comparentur, muniunt dirimuntque. Per hoc omne

¹ ac *M*: *del. ord. codex deterior.*

² Hispaniamque *add. Keil*: Germaniamque *M*.

¹ The *corona muralis* and *corona civica*, awarded for being the first man over a city-wall, and for saving the life of a citizen in battle.

² Trajan held a military tribunate under his father in Syria,

PANEGYRICUS, 13. 4-14. 3

a man could be inspired by keen rivalry with his betters. But now that interest in arms is displayed in spectacle instead of personal skill, and has become an amusement instead of a discipline, when exercises are no longer directed by a veteran crowned by the mural or civic crown,¹ but by some petty Greek trainer, it is good to find one single man to delight in the traditions and the valour of our fathers, who can strive with none but himself for rival, press on with only his own example before him, and since he is to wield authority alone, will prove that he alone is worthy!

14. Now, Caesar, let us turn to the very cradle and starting point of your career. You were scarcely more than a boy when your successes in Parthia helped to win fame for your father,² when you already deserved the name of *Germanicus*,³ when the mere sound of your approach struck terror into the proud hearts of savage Parthians, when Rhine and Euphrates were united in their admiration for you. Your fame travelled the world ahead of your person, yet always proved less than reality among those who knew you later. And still you were not yet Emperor, not yet the son of a god. Spain and Germany were still divided by the barrier of countless peoples and an almost endless waste of intervening country, to say nothing of the Pyrenees and Alps, and other mountains which seem enormous, though not comparable with these. Throughout the entire journey,

but his part in winning the *ornamenta triumphalia* for his father is not known.

³ Probably a reference to the part played by Trajan in the revolt of Saturninus, 1 January 89.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

spatium cum legiones duceres seu potius (tanta velocitas erat) raperes, non vehiculum umquam, non equum respexisti. Levis hic, non subsidium itineris, sed decus [et cum¹] subsequebatur, ut cuius tibi nullus usus, nisi cum die stativorum proximum campum alacritate discursus pulvere attolleret.

4 Initium laboris mirer an finem? Multum est quod perseverasti, plus tamen quod non timuisti ne per-
5 severare non posses. Nec dubito quin ille qui te inter ipsa Germaniae bella ab Hispania usque ut validissimum praesidium exciverat, iners ipse alienisque virtutibus tunc quoque invidus imperator, cum ope earum indigeret, tantam admirationem tui non sine quodam timore conceperit, quantam ille genitus Iove post saevos labores duraque imperia regi suo indomitus semper indefessusque referebat, cum aliis super alias expeditionibus itinere illo dignus invenieris.

15. Tribunus vero disiunctissimas terras teneris adhuc annis viri firmitate lustrasti, iam tunc prae-
monente fortuna, ut diu penitusque perdisceres,

¹ et cum M: del. Haupt.

¹ Trajan was commanding the Leg. VII Gemina (*one* legion only) in Hispania Tarraconensis, and was summoned to bring it to Upper Germany.

² In fact, Domitian left Rome with the Guard for Germany on 12 January (Dio LXVII. 11. 5) and Saturninus was defeated on 25 January by Lappius Maximus, legate of Lower Germany.

³ Hercules and Eurystheus. Trajan is also compared with

PANEGYRICUS, 14. 3-15. 1

as you led, or rather, hurried along your legions¹ in your urgent haste, you never thought of horse or carriage. Your charger followed, unmounted, more for propriety's sake than to help you on your way: you made use of it only at the rest camps, raising the dust as you worked off your energy galloping over the countryside. Which am I to admire more, the start of your undertaking or its end? It was a great thing to carry it out, but even greater to have had no doubts that you could do so. This much is certain of the man who had called you from Spain to be his surest support during those very German wars, unwilling as he was to bestir himself and jealous² of another's virtues even when he was in dire need of them: you must have filled him with the same admiration (not unmixed with fear) as Jupiter's great son inspired in his king³ when he remained forever unwearied and undaunted after the cruel labours demanded by the latter's harsh commands; for after that journey he judged you worthy to conduct a series of campaigns.⁴

15. Indeed, as tribune in the army and still of tender age, you had served and proved your manhood at the far-flung boundaries of the empire, for even then Fortune set you to study closely, without haste, the lessons which later you would have to

Hercules in 82. 7. Coins of 100 show "Hercules Gaditanus." and the cult was a special interest of Trajan's, perhaps because he had also come from S. Spain.

⁴ Nothing is known of Trajan's military activities between 89 and 96, nor is there any mention of a consulship or pro-consular post. Either Pliny glosses over his employment by the hated Domitian, or he prefers to imply that Trajan's career —like his own—was retarded (cf. 95. 3).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

2 quae mox praecipere deberes. Neque enim prospexit castra brevemque militiam quasi transisse contentus, ita egisti tribunum ut esse dux statim posses, nihilque discendum haberet tempore docendi:
3 cognovisti per stipendia decem mores gentium regionum situs opportunitates locorum, et diversam aquarum caerulea temperiem ut patrios fontes patriumque sidus ferre consuesti. Quotiens equos,
4 quotiens emerita arma mutasti! Veniet ergo tempus quo posteri visere visendumque tradere minoribus suis gestient, quis sudores tuos hauserit campus, quae refectiones tuas arbores, quae somnum saxa praetexerint, quod denique tectum magnus hospes impleveris, ut tunc ipsi tibi ingentium ducum sacra
5 vestigia isdem in locis monstrabantur. Verum haec olim; in praesentia quidem, quisquis paulo vetustior miles, hic te commilitone censemur. Quotus enim quisque, cuius tu non ante commilito quam imperator? Inde est, quod prope omnes nomine adpellas, quod singulorum fortia facta commemoras, nec habent adnumeranda tibi pro re publica vulnera, quibus statim laudator et testis contigisti.

16. Sed tanto magis praedicanda est moderatio tua, quod innutritus bellicis laudibus pacem amas, nec quia vel pater tibi triumphalis vel adoptionis

¹ Ten years as *tribunus militaris laticlavius* is without precedent, and must be an exaggeration. Possibly Pliny is exploiting the period between assuming the *toga virilis* at 15

PANEGYRICUS, 15. 1-16. 1

teach. A distant look at a camp, a stroll through a short term of service was not enough for you; your time as tribune must qualify you for immediate command, with nothing left to learn when the moment came for passing on your knowledge. Ten years of service¹ taught you customs of peoples, locality of countries, lie of the land, and accustomed you to enduring every kind of river and weather as if these were the springs and climate of your native land. Many were the times when you changed your mount and the arms worn out with service! The day will come when posterity will clamour to see and show their youngers the earth which was soaked in your sweat, the trees and rocks which sheltered your moments of sleep and repose, the roof which gave hospitality to your noble person, as in your time you were shown the cherished traces left by the great generals of the past. But this is for the future; meanwhile, any soldier who is not too young can gain glory from having served with you. How many do you suppose there are who did not know you as comrade in arms before you were their emperor? Thus you can call nearly all your soldiers by name, and relate the deeds of bravery of each one, while they need not recount the wounds they received in their country's service, since you were there to witness and applaud.

16. But nurtured though you were on the glories of war, you have remained a lover of peace, and for this your moderation commands our greater praise. Your own father had been granted triumphal

and holding the quaestorship at 25. The normal age for the *laticlavus* was 19-20.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

tuae die dicata Capitolino Iovi laurus, idecirco ex
2 occasione omni quaeris triumphos. Non times bella
nec provocas. Magnum est, imperator auguste,
magnum est stare in Danubii ripa, si transeas cer-
tum triumphi, nec decertare cupere cum recusanti-
bus; quorum alterum fortitudine, alterum modera-
3 tione efficitur. Nam ut ipse nolis pugnare moderatio,
fortitudo tua praestat ut neque hostes tui velint.
Accipiet ergo aliquando Capitolium non mimicos
currus nec falsae simulacula victoriae, sed impera-
torem veram ac solidam gloriam reportantem, pacem¹
tranquillitatem et tam confessa hostium obsequia, ut
4 vincendus nemo fuerit. Pulchrius hoc omnibus
triumphis; neque enim umquam nisi ex contemptu
5 imperii nostri factum est ut vinceremus. Quodsi
quis barbarus rex eo insolentiae furorisque processerit,
ut iram tuam indignationemque mereatur, ne ille
sive interfuso mari seu fluminibus immensis seu
praecipi monte defenditur, omnia haec tam prona
tamque cedentia virtutibus tuis sentiet, ut subseditte
montes, flumina exaruisse, interceptum mare in-
latasque sibi non classes nostras sed terras ipsas
arbitretur.

¹ pacem *H:* *om.* X.

¹ In winter, 98-9.

² Evidently an addition made to the speech during the Dacian war of 101.

³ Cf. Dio LXVII. 7. 4. Pliny consistently plays down Domitian's military exploits.

PANEGYRICUS, 16. 1-5

honours, and on the day of your adoption laurels were dedicated to Capitoline Jupiter, but you did not seek opportunity for triumphs of your own. You have neither fear of war, nor any desire to cause one. How magnificent it was, august Emperor, to stand on the Danube's bank¹ knowing that a triumph was certain did you but cross, and yet have no urge to press on against a foe who refused battle, proof alike of valour and of moderation, the one denying battle to the enemy wanting it, the other denying battle to yourself. And so the day will come² when the Capitol shall see no masquerade of triumph,³ the chariots and sham trappings of false victory, but an emperor coming home with true and genuine honour, bringing peace and the end of strife, and the submission of his enemies so evident that none shall be left to conquer. Here is an achievement which is nobler than any triumph! For hitherto our victories have been won only after our sovereignty has been slighted; but now, if some native king⁴ shall presume so far in his folly as to call down your just wrath and indignation on his head, though he be defended by the seas between, the mighty rivers or sheer mountains, he will surely find that all these barriers yield and fall away before your prowess, and will fancy that the mountains have subsided, the rivers dried up and the sea drained off, while his country falls a victim not only to our fleets⁵ but to the natural forces of the earth!

⁴ Decebalus, king of Dacia.

⁵ The Danube fleet, consisting of the *classis Pannonica* and *classis Moesica*.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

17. Videor iam cernere non spoliis provinciarum et extorto sociis auro, sed hostilibus armis capto-
2 rumque regum catenis triumphum gravem; videor ingentia ducum nomina nec indecora nominibus corpora noscitare; videor intueri immanibus ausis barbarorum onusta fercula et sua quemque facta vinctis manibus sequentem, mox ipsum te sublimem instantemque curru domitarum gentium tergo, ante
3 currum autem clipeos quos ipse perfoderis. Nec tibi opima defuerint, si quis regum venire in manus audeat, nec modo telorum tuorum, sed oculorum etiam minarumque coniectum, toto campo totoque
4 exercitu opposito perhorrescat. Meruisti proxima moderatione, ut quandoque te vel inferre vel propulsare bellum coegerit imperi dignitas, non ideo viciisse videaris ut triumphares, sed triumphare quia viceris.

18. Aliud ex alio mihi occurrit. Quam speciosum est enim quod disciplinam castrorum lapsam extinctam refovisti, depulso prioris saeculi malo inertia et
2 contumacia et designatione parendi! Tutum est reverentiam, tutum caritatem mereri, nec ducum quisquam aut non amari a militibus aut amari timet; exinde¹ offensae pariter gratiaeque securi, instant

¹ exinde *Baehrens*: inde *Keil*: et inde *M.*

¹ The triumph for the First Dacian War, held during the winter of 102–3. Cf. *Ep.* VIII. 4. 2.

² i.e. on painted scenes, or tableaux, mounted on wagons. These are shown on Trajan's column (for which see C. A. H. Plates V, pp. 36–40, 84).

17. Already I seem to see before me a triumph¹ piled high not with the spoils of plundered provinces and gold wrung from our allies, but with our enemies' arms and the chains of captured kings. I can recognise the high-sounding titles of chieftains whose persons are not unworthy of such names, and watch the wagons pass with their loads to show the fearful ventures of the savage foe, each prisoner following, hands bound, the scene of his own deeds;² then, close behind the conquered nations your own self standing high in your chariot, before which are the shields pierced by your own hand. The spoils of supreme honour would be yours if any king would dare to match himself against you, shuddering with terror though the whole field of battle and army might lie between, when confronted not only by your weapons but by a glance from your threatening eye. And your recent moderation has ensured that whenever you are compelled to war, offensive or defensive, for the honour of your realm, you will be known to win triumph through victory, not to seek victory in order to triumph.

18. How wonderful it was of you (for one idea suggests another) to rekindle the dying flame of military discipline by destroying the indifference, insolence and contempt for obedience, those evils of the preceding regime!³ Today it is safe to earn respect and affection, and no one in command need fear to be unpopular—or popular—with his men. Thus freed from the anxiety alike of incurring favour or giving offence, he can press on with construction

¹ Cf. *Ep.* VIII. 14. 7; X. 29. 1.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

operibus, adsunt exercitationibus, arma moenia viros
3 aptant. Quippe non is princeps qui sibi imminere
sibi intendi putet, quod in hostes paretur; quae
persuasio fuit illorum qui hostilia cum facerent
timebant. Iidem ergo torpere militaria studia nec
animos modo sed corpora ipsa languescere, gladios
etiam incuria hebetari retundique gaudebant. Duces
porro nostri non tam regum exterorum quam suorum
principum insidias, nec tam hostium quam com-
militonum manus ferrumque metuebant.

19. Est haec natura sideribus, ut parva et exilia
validorum exortus obscuret: similiter imperatoris
2 adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur. Tu tamen
maior quidem omnibus eras, sed sine ullius de-
minutione maior: eandem auctoritatem praesente
te quisque quam¹ absente retinebat; quin etiam
plerisque ex eo reverentia accesserat, quod tu
3 quoque illos reverebare. Itaque perinde summis
atque infimis carus, sic imperatorem commilito-
nemque miscueras, ut studium omnium laboremque
et tamquam exactor intenderes et tamquam particeps
4 sociusque relevares. Felices illos, quorum fides et
industria non per internuntios et interpretes, sed ab
ipso te nec auribus tuis sed oculis probabantur!

¹ quisque quam *Puteolanus*: quisquam *M.*

¹ Between his adoption (or Nerva's death) and his recall to Rome in the Spring of 99, Trajan carried out a tour of inspec-

works, conduct manoeuvres, make all arrangements for fortifications, weapons and his men. For ours is not a prince who sees in preparations against his enemies a threat directed at himself, after the fashion of his predecessors, who feared to fall victim to the hostilities they mounted and so were glad to see a falling off of interest in the soldier's life, slack training and lowered morale, while swords grew dull and blunted through disuse. Thus our generals had less to fear from foreign foes than from their masters' treachery, and more from the swords their own men held than from their enemies'.

19. In the heavens it is natural that the smaller and weaker stars should be overshadowed by the rising of the greater ones, and in the same way an emperor's legates can feel their prestige dimmed when he appears.¹ But you could be greater than all without anyone's suffering from your majesty; no one lost in your presence the authority he had enjoyed before you came, and many found men's regard for them the greater because you shared it too. So you were beloved by all, the highest and the lowest; the emperor and the comrade-in-arms so combined in your person that you could fire men's ardour and endurance by your supervision, while relieving their hardships by sharing the common lot. Happy those whose zeal and loyalty were known to you not at second-hand, by word of mouth, but through the first-hand evidence of your own eyes!

tion of the troops on the Rhine and in Pannonia. The legates are either the governors of the imperial provinces (*legati Augusti propraetore*) or the commanders of the legions (*legati Augusti legionis*).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

Consecuti sunt ut absens quoque de absentibus
nemini magis quam tibi crederes.

20. Iam te civium desideria revocabant, amore-
que castrorum superabat caritas patriae. Iter inde
placidum ac modestum et plane a pace redeuntis.
2 Nec vero ego in laudibus tuis ponam, quod adventum
tuum non pater quisquam, non maritus expavit:
adfectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata,
3 interque ea quae imputare non possis. Nullus in
exigendis vehiculis tumultus, nullum circa hospitia
fastidium; annona quae ceteris; ad hoc comitatus
accinctus et parens. Dices magnum aliquem
ducem ac te potissimum ad exercitus ire: adeo nihil
aut certe parum intererat inter imperatorem factum
4 et futurum. Quam dissimilis nuper alterius principis
transitus! si tamen transitus ille, non populatio fuit,
cum abactus hospitium¹ exsereret, omniaque dextera
laevaque perusta et attrita, ut si vis aliqua vel ipsi
illi barbari quos fugiebat incidenterent. Persuadendum
provinciis erat illud iter Domitiani fuisse, non princi-
5 pis. Itaque non tam pro tua gloria quam pro
utilitate communi edicto subiecisti, quid in utrumque
vestrum esset impensum. Adsuescat imperator cum
imperio calculum ponere; sic exeat sic redeat

¹ abactus hospicium exsereret *M*, *quod tuetur Haupt*: exer-
ceret *codex deterior*.

¹ Cf. 5. 2, and note.

PANEGYRICUS, 19. 4-20. 5

It was also their good fortune that when you were not with them you trusted no man's judgement of them but your own.

20. But now your people's prayers were calling you home; affection for your country heard them, and love of army life had to stand aside. Your journey was quiet and undemanding, truly that of one returning from a settled peace. It is not for me to call it a virtue in you if neither father nor husband dreaded your approach; others have made a point of cultivating moral purity, but in you it is natural and inborn, and not something to be counted to your credit. Carriages were requisitioned without fuss, no difficulties were raised over lodgings, rations were the same for all, and your staff was alert and disciplined. It might have been some great general, most likely yourself, travelling to join his army,¹ for there was no difference, or practically none, between the high authority you held then and what it was to be. It was not long since another Emperor had passed that way² in very different fashion, and his progress was better called a plundering foray, when houses were forcibly emptied to provide lodgings, and right and left the land was burnt and trampled as if struck by some disaster or the very barbarian hordes from whom he fled. The provinces had to be convinced it was only Domitian, and not every emperor who travelled in this fashion, and so you published a statement contrasting his expenditure with your own. Here your chief concern was the public interest and not your reputation, for an emperor must

² Domitian, returning from the Suebian-Sarmatic war, in December 92.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

tamquam rationem redditurus; edicat quid absumptum
6 serit. Ita fiet ut non absumat quod pudeat edicere.
Praeterea futuri principes, velint nolint, sciant:
“Tanti < . . . , tanti >¹ tuum constat”, propositisque
duobus exemplis meminerint perinde coniecturam
de moribus suis homines esse facturos, prout hoc vel
illud elegerint.

21. Nonne his tot tantisque meritis novos aliquos
honores, novos titulos merebare? At tu etiam patris
patriae recusabas. Quam longa nobis cum modestia
2 tua pugna, quam tarde vicimus! Nomen illud, quod
alii primo statim principatus die ut imperatoris et
Caesaris receperunt, tu usque eo distulisti, donec tu
quoque, beneficiorum tuorum parcissimus aestimator,
3 iam te mereri fatereris. Itaque soli omnium contigit
tibi, ut pater patriae esses ante quam fieres.
Eras enim in animis in iudiciis nostris, nec publicae
pietatis intererat quid vocare, nisi quod ingrata
sibi videbatur, si te imperatorem potius vocaret et
4 Caesarem, cum patrem experiretur. Quod quidem
nomen qua benignitate qua indulgentia exerves! ut
cum civibus tuis quasi cum liberis parens vivis! ut
reversus imperator, qui privatus exieras, agnoscis
agnosceris! Eosdem nos eundem te putas, par
omnibus et hoc tantum ceteris maior quod melior.

¹ tanti tuum constat *M*: lacunam indicat *Mynors addito* tanti.

¹ The text is very uncertain.

² 57. 5 shows that Trajan already had the title of *pater patriae* before the consular elections of 98.

³ Pliny is doubtless thinking of Domitian, but the only emperor whose inscriptions show this title from the start is Nerva.

learn to balance accounts with his empire, to go abroad and return with the knowledge that he must publish his expenses and account for his movements, so that he will not spend what he is ashamed to make known to all. Moreover your successors will be obliged willy-nilly to know the cost of your respective journeys¹ and with both examples before them must realize that they will be judged according to which they elect to follow.

21. Although your many outstanding merits surely called for you to assume some new title and honour, you refused the title of Father of your country,² and it was only after a prolonged struggle between us and your modesty that in the end you were persuaded. Others³ accepted that title from the start along with that of Emperor and Caesar, on the first day of their principate, but you waved it away until even in your own grudging estimate of your services, you had to admit it was your due. Thus you alone have been Father of the country in fact before you were in name. In our hearts, in our minds we knew you as this; the title made no difference to the devotion of your people, except for our feeling of ingratitude if we addressed you only as Emperor and Caesar when we felt we had a Father in you. And now that you bear the name, how kind and considerate you show yourself, living with your subjects as a father with his children! You left us as an ordinary citizen, you return as emperor, knowing your subjects as you are known to them; in your thoughts we have not changed, nor in ours have you; you are one among us all, the greatest of us simply because you are the best.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

22. Ac primum qui dies ille, quo exspectatus
desideratusque urbem tuam ingressus es! Iam hoc
ipsum, quod ingressus es, quam mirum laetumque!
Nam priores invehi et importari solebant, non dico
quadriugo curru et albentibus equis sed umeris
2 hominum, quod adrogantius erat. Tu sola corporis
proceritate elatior aliis et excelsior, non de patientia
nostra quendam triumphum, sed de superbia princi-
pum egisti. Ergo non aetas quemquam non vale-
tudo, non sexus retardavit, quo minus oculos insolito
3 spectaculo impleret. Te parvuli noscere, ostentare
iuvenes, mirari senes, aegri quoque neglecto meden-
tium imperio ad conspectum tui quasi ad salutem
sanitatemque prorepere. Inde alii se satis vixisse te
viso te recepto, alii nunc magis esse vivendum
praedicabant. Feminas etiam tunc fecunditatis
suae maxima voluptas subiit, cum cernerent cui
principi cives, cui imperatori milites peperissent.
4 Videres referta tecta ac laborantia, ac ne eum
quidem vacantem locum qui non nisi suspensum et
instabile vestigium caperet, oppletas undique vias
angustumque tramitem relictum tibi, alacrem hinc
atque inde populum, ubique par gaudium paremque
5 clamorem. Tam aequalis ab omnibus ex adventu
tuo laetitia percepta est, quam omnibus venisti;
quae tamen ipsa cum ingressu tuo crevit, ac prope in
singulos gradus aucta est.

23. Gratum erat cunctis, quod senatum osculo

¹ Late summer 99; the occasion marked by the absence of
Silius Italicus (*Ep. III. 7. 6-7.*)

PANEGYRICUS, 22. I-23. I

22. Now first of all, think of the day when you entered your city,¹ so long awaited and so much desired! The very method of your entry won delight and surprise, for your predecessors chose to be borne, or carried in, not satisfied even to be drawn by four white horses in a triumphal carriage, but lifted up on human shoulders in their overbearing pride. You towered above us only because of your own splendid physique; your triumph did not rest on our humiliation, won as it was over imperial arrogance. Thus neither age, health nor sex held your subjects back from feasting their eyes on this unexpected sight: small children learned who you were, young people pointed you out, old men admired: even the sick disregarded their doctors' orders and dragged themselves out for a glimpse of you as if this could restore their health. There were some who cried that they had lived long enough now they had seen and welcomed you, others that this was a reason for longer life. Women rejoiced as never before to bear children now that they knew they had brought forth citizens and soldiers to live and serve under your rule and command. Roofs could be seen sagging under the crowds they bore, not a vacant inch of ground was visible except what gave a precarious and shaky foothold, streets were packed on both sides leaving only a narrow passage for you, on every side the excited populace, cheers and rejoicing everywhere. All felt the same joy at your coming, when you were coming to be the same for all, joy which could still grow as you moved forward, and (one might say) swell with every step.

23. There was general delight when you embraced

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

exciperes, ut dimissus osculo fueras; gratum, quod equestris ordinis decora honore nominum sine monitore signares; gratum, quod tantum *<non>¹* ultro clientibus salutatis quasdam familiaritatis notas adderes; gratius tamen, quod sensim et placide et quantum respectantium turba pateretur incederes, quod occursantium populus te quoque, et immo maxime artaret,² quod primo statim die latus tuum crederes omnibus. Neque enim stipatus satellitum manu sed circumfusus undique nunc senatus, nunc equestris ordinis flore, prout alterutrum frequentiae genus invaluisset, silentes quietosque lictores tuos subsequebare; nam milites nihil a plebe habitu tranquillitate modestia differebant. Ubi vero coepisti Capitolium ascendere, quam laeta omnibus adoptionis tuae recordatio, quam peculiare gaudium eorum, qui te primi eodem loco salutaverant imperatorem! Quin etiam deum ipsum tuum *<patrem>³* praecipuam voluptatem operis sui perceperisse credimus. Ut quidem isdem vestigiis institisti, quibus parens tuus ingens illud deorum prolaturus arcanum, quae circumstantium gaudia, quam recens clamor, quam similis illi dies, qui hunc diem genuit! ut plena altaribus angusta victimis cuncta, ut in unius salutem collata omnium vota, cum sibi se ac liberis suis intellegerent precari, quae pro te precarentur!

¹ tantum ultro *M*: non *add. edd.* tantus ultro *Brakman.*

² artaret *edd.* astaret *M.*

³ patrem *add. Beroaldus ante tuum: om. M.*

the members of the Senate, as they had embraced you when you went away, when you singled out the leading knights for the honour of being greeted by name without an official intermediary, when you not only took the first step in greeting your clients but added some touches of friendliness, and still greater delight when you moved slowly and quietly forward where the crowds of spectators fell back, letting yourself be jostled as one of the people, though in fact the crowds pressed thickest where you were. On that very first day you made yourself accessible to all, for no party of satellites attended you; you moved in the midst of the élite of the senators or knights, as the numbers of either party prevailed as they gathered round you, and your lictors quietly and courteously cleared your path. As for the soldiers present, they differed from the civilians in neither dress, propriety, nor discipline. But when you proceeded to mount the Capitol, how gladly everyone remembered your adoption,¹ and what special joy it was for those who had first hailed you as *Imperator* in that very place! But the greatest pleasure of all, I fancy, was that of the god who was your father in his own creation. Above all, as you trod in the same steps as your father when he prepared to reveal the mighty secret of the gods, how the crowd rejoiced with fresh outbursts of cheering, as this day recalled that other which had brought it into being! Everywhere there were altars, but still not enough for their victims; everyone's prayers were for your safety alone, since each man knew they would be answered for himself and his children if they were granted for you.

¹ Cf. 8.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

6 Inde tu in palatum quidem, sed eo vultu ea moderatione, ut si privatam domum peteres; ceteri ad penates suos quisque iteraturus gaudii fidem, ubi nulla necessitas gaudendi est.

24. Onerasset alium eius modi introitus; tu cotidie admirabilior et melior, talis denique quales alii principes futuros se tantum pollicentur. Solum ergo te commendat augetque temporis spatium: iunxisti enim ac miscuisti res diversissimas, securitatem olim 2 imperantis et incipientis pudorem. Non tu civium amplexus ad pedes tuos deprimis, nec osculum manu reddis; manet imperatori quae prior oris humanitas, dexterae verecundia.¹ Incedebas pedibus, incedis; laetabar labore, laetaris, eademque illa omnia circa 3 te, nihil *<in>*² ipso te fortuna mutavit. Liberum est ingrediente per publicum principe subsistere occurtere, comitari praeterire: ambulas inter nos non quasi contingas, et copiam tui non ut imputes facis. Haeret lateri tuo quisquis accessit, finemque sermoni 4 suus cuique pudor, non tua superbia facit. Regimur quidem a te et subiecti tibi, sed quemadmodum legibus sumus: nam et illae cupiditates nostras libidinesque moderantur, nobiscum tamen et internos versantur. Emines excellis ut Honor, ut Potestas, quae super homines quidem, hominum 5 sunt tamen. Ante te principes fastidio nostri et

¹ dexterae verecundia *Cuspinianus: om. M.*

² in add. *Lipsius: om. M.*

PANEGYRICUS, 23. 6-24. 5

Then you walked to the palace, with the same modest demeanour as if it had been a private house, and everyone returned home to repeat the sincere expression of a happiness which was wholly spontaneous.

24. Such an entry would have overwhelmed another; but you became daily more admirable, more perfect, such a prince in fact as others can only promise to be. You alone have gained and grown in reputation through passage of time, for you have two extremes combined and blended in your person, a beginner's modesty and the assurance of one long accustomed to command. You do not direct your subjects to grovel at your feet, returning a kiss with no more than a proffered hand; your lips keep their old courtesy now you are emperor, your hand respects its proper use. You used to go on foot before, you still do now; you delighted in hard work, and still delight; though fortune has changed all around you, she changed nothing in yourself. When the prince moves among his subjects they are free to stand still or approach him, to accompany him or pass ahead, for you do not walk in our midst to confer a benefit by your presence, nor put us in your debt if we enjoy your company. Anyone who approaches you can stay at your side, and conversation lasts till it is ended by his discretion, not by any loftiness of yours. We are ruled by you and subject to you, but no more than we are to the laws, for these too must regulate our desires and passions, always with us and among us. You shine out in splendour like Honour, like Sovereignty, for these are always above mortal men and yet inseparable from them. Previous

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

quodam aequalitatis metu usum pedum amiserant. Illos ergo umeri cervicesque servorum super ora nostra, te fama te gloria te civium pietas, te libertas super ipsos principes vehunt; te ad sidera tollit humus ista communis et confusa principis vestigia.

25. Non vereor, patres conscripti, ne longior videar, cum sit maxime optandum, ut ea pro quibus aguntur principi gratiae multa sint; quae quidem reverentius fuerit integra inlibataque cogitationibus vestris reservari quam carptim breviterque perstringi, quia fere sequitur ut illa quidem de quibus 2 taceas, tanta quanta sunt esse videantur—nisi vero leviter attingi placet locupletatas tribus datumque congiarium populo et datum totum, cum donativi partem milites accepissent. An mediocris animi est his potius repraesentare, quibus magis negari potest? quamquam in hac quoque diversitate aequalitatis ratio servata est. Aequati sunt enim populo milites eo quod partem sed priores, populus militibus quod 3 posterior sed totum statim accepit. Enimvero qua

¹ These were (1) the *frumentationes* given monthly from the fiscus to the *plebs urbana frumentaria*, on the basis of a fixed number of 200,000 recipients; names could be added only when there were vacancies (cf. 25. 3). Trajan added 5,000 children to the list (28. 4). (2) the *congiarium*, money distributions to the *populus* at irregular intervals. Domitian in his early years gave 3 *congiaria* of 225 denarii a head. Nerva's lavish donations look like bribery, and Trajan paid out 650 denarii a head, a vast sum. See Syme, *JRS* XX. Note that Pliny says nothing about the alimentary system instituted by Nerva and revised by Trajan in 101 (S. 435–6,

rulers in their scorn for us, and, it may be, through fear of being brought down to our level, had lost the use of their legs; carried on the shoulders and bowed backs of slaves they rose above our heads. But you are borne aloft by your own renown and glory, by freedom and your subjects' love, far above those self-same rulers; you are lifted to the heavens by the very ground we all tread, where your imperial footsteps are mingled with our own.

25. I am not afraid of seeming long-winded, Conscript Fathers, since nothing is more desirable than that we should have much to offer thanks for to our prince. And rather than run quickly through a selection of his merits, we should show more respect if we left everything unspoken and implicit in our hearts: for what is left untouched is more likely to be judged at its true worth. Nevertheless, I should like to say a word about his gifts to enrich the urban population,¹ the largess distributed to civilians in its entirety, whereas the military received only half of their bonus.² This is sure indication of no ordinary spirit—to make a donation to those who could more easily have been refused—though in spite of this distinction, the rule of parity was not neglected, and the army was put on the same footing as the civilians in that it received its half-donation first, while the people who had the whole at once took second place. How generous

the “Veleian Table”); perhaps this was still being reorganized when the speech was delivered.

² The *donativum* to each soldier, paid in cash. Nerva had evidently paid it in full on his accession, or Pliny would not make much of Trajan's policy.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

benignitate divisum est, quantaeque tibi curae fuit
ne quis expers liberalitatis tuae fieret! Datum est
his qui post edictum tuum in locum erasorum subditi
fuerant, aequatique sunt ceteris illi etiam quibus non
4 erat promissum. Negotiis aliquis valetudine alias,
hic mari ille fluminibus distinebatur: exspectatus
est, provisumque, ne quis aeger ne quis occupatus
ne quis denique longe fuisset; veniret quisque cum
5 vellet, veniret quisque cum posset. Magnificum,
Caesar, et tuum disiunctissimas terras munificentiae
ingenio velut admoveare, immensaque spatia liberali-
tate contrahere, intercedere casibus occursare for-
tunae, atque ope adniti, ne quis e plebe Romana
dante congiarium te hominem se magis sentiret
fuisse quam civem.

26. Adventante congiarii die observare principis
egressum in publicum, insidere vias examina in-
fantium futurusque populus solebat. Labor parenti-
bus erat ostentare parvulos impositosque cervicibus
2 adulantia verba blandasque voces edocere: redde-
bant illi quae monebantur, ac plerique inritis precibus
surdas principis aures adstrepebant, ignarique quid
rogassent quid non impetrassent, donec plane scirent
3 differebantur. Tu ne rogari quidem sustinuisti et
quamquam laetissimum oculis tuis esset conspectu
Romanae sobolis impleri, omnes tamen ante quam
te viderent adirentve, recipi incidi iussisti, ut iam
inde ab infantia parentem publicum munere educa-

PANEGYRICUS, 25. 3-26. 3

you were in your distribution, and what care you took to include everyone in your bounty! It was bestowed even on those whose names were listed after your edict, in place of some crossed off, while others ranked equal with the rest though not eligible at first. One man might be delayed by illness or his personal affairs, another held up by rivers or sea, but his share awaited him, to ensure that no one was left out for being sick, or too busy, or too far away. Everyone was to come when he wished or when he could. It was your special distinction, Caesar, to join, as it were, far distant lands by the ingenuity of your generosity, to contract vast spaces in the exercise of your liberality, to overcome hazards and oppose fortune, to use all your resources, in fact, to ensure that as regards your bounty every humble Roman should feel he was born a citizen as much as a man.

26. On the day for the distribution it had been the custom for swarms of children, the populace of the future, to watch for the emperor's public appearance and line his path. Every parent's concern was to show his little ones mounted on his shoulders, to teach them flattering words and fawning phrases, while they repeated their lessons, their vain pleas mostly falling on the emperor's deaf ears, to be brushed aside in their ignorance of what they asked and what was refused, until the day would come when they would understand all too well. You, however, would permit no requests. Though your eyes might be gladdened by the sight of the rising generation of Rome, you gave orders that every child must be admitted and enrolled before seeing or approaching you, so that henceforward reared on your bounty

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

tionis experientur, crescerent de tuo qui crescerent tibi, alimentisque tuis ad stipendia tua pervenirent, tantumque omnes uni tibi quantum parentibus suis
4 quisque deberent. Recte, Caesar, quod spem Romani nominis sumptibus tuis suscips. Nullum est enim magno principe immortalitatemque merituro impendii genus dignius, quam quod erogatur in
5 posteros. Locupletes ad tollendos liberos ingentia praemia et pares poenae cohortantur, pauperibus
6 educandi una ratio est bonus princeps. Hic fiducia sui procreatos nisi larga manu foveat augeat amplexitur, occasum imperii occasum rei publicae accelerat, frustraque proceres plebe neglecta ut desectum corpore caput nutaturumque instabili
7 pondere tuetur. Facile est conjectare quod percepis gaudium, cum te parentum liberorum, senum infantium¹ clamor exciperet. Haec prima parvulorum civium vox aures tuas imbuit, quibus tu datus alimenta hoc maximum praestitisti, ne rogarent.

27. Super omnia est tamen quod talis es, ut sub te liberos tollere libeat expediat. Nemo iam parens filio nisi fragilitatis humanae vices horret, nec inter insanabiles morbos principis ira numeratur. Magnum quidem est educandi incitamentum tollere liberos in spem alimentorum, in spem congiariorum; maius tamen in spem libertatis, in spem securitatis.
2 Atque adeo nihil largiatur princeps dum nihil auferat, non alat dum non occidat; nec deerunt qui filios

¹ infantium *H*: infantium puerorum *X*.

¹ By the *Lex Iulia de maritandis ordinibus* of 18 B.C. and the *Lex Papia Poppaea* of A.D. 9.

from their earliest days, all should know you as the Father of the people; they should grow at your expense while they were growing up to serve you, pass from a child's allowance at your hands to a soldier's pay, each owing as much to you as to his own parents. You were right, Caesar, to cherish at your expense the future of the name of Rome. No expenditure is so worthy of a great prince destined for immortality as what is disbursed for posterity. The rich are encouraged to rear children by high rewards and comparable penalties:¹ the poor have only one inducement—a good prince. Unless he makes generous provision for the children born through his people's confidence in him, unless he cherishes them with loving care, he hastens the downfall of empire and realm; if he neglects his poorer subjects he protects in vain his leading citizens, who will become a head cut from a body, top-heavy, soon to fall. It is easy to imagine your pleasure when the cheers of fathers and children, old and young, rang in your ears—the first you heard of your youngest subjects, on whom you had bestowed something even greater than their allowance: the right to receive it unasked.

27. Above all, you are a prince whose reign makes it both pleasure and profit to rear children. No father now need fear more for his son than the hazards of human frailty—among fatal illnesses he need not count his emperor's wrath. There is indeed great encouragement to have children in the promise of allowances and donations, but greater still when there is hope of security and freedom from fear. It may be that a ruler gives nothing, supports no one, but so long as he neither takes nor destroys he will

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

concupiscant. Contra largiatur et auferat, alat et occidat: ne ille id iam¹ brevi tempore effecerit, ut omnes non posteriorum modo sed sui parentumque
3 paeniteat. Quocirca nihil magis in tota tua liberalitate laudaverim, quam quod congiarium das de tuo,
alimenta de tuo, neque a te liberi civium ut ferarum
4 catuli sanguine et caedibus nutriuntur; quodque
gratissimum est accipientibus, sciunt dari sibi quod
nemini sit erectum, locupletatisque tam multis
pauperiorem esse factum principem tantum. Quam-
quam ne hunc quidem: nam cuius est quidquid est
omnium, tantum ipse quantum omnes habet.

28. Alio me vocat numerosa gloria tua. Alio
autem? quasi vero iam satis veneratus miratusque
sim quod tantam pecuniam profundisti, non ut flagitii
tibi conscientis ab insectatione eius averteres famam,
nec ut tristes hominum maestosque sermones laetiore
2 materia detineres. Nullam congiario culpam, nullam
alimentis crudelitatem redemisti, nec tibi bene
faciendi fuit causa ut quae male feceras impune
fecisses. Amor impendio isto, non venia quaesita
est, populusque Romanus obligatus a tribunali tuo,
3 non exoratus recessit. Obtulisti enim congiarium
gaudentibus gaudens securusque securis; quodque
antea principes ad odium sui leniendum tumentibus

¹ id iam *Mynors, alii alia:* in tam *M.*

PANEGYRICUS, 27. 2-28. 3

not lack subjects who desire sons. On the other hand, if he gives and then takes away, supports and then destroys, all too soon he will make men regret they had children, regret even that they had parents and are alive themselves. And so nothing in your generosity commands my admiration so much as the fact that these donations and allowances are paid from your own purse, so that the nation's children are not fed like wild beasts' cubs on blood and slaughter; and what is most welcome to the recipient is his knowledge that no one has been robbed to provide for him, that there is one alone who is the poorer for so many thus enriched—his prince. And perhaps not even he—for anyone with a share in a common wealth is as rich or as poor as the whole.

28. Your many claims for recognition beckon me elsewhere—but no; I have not paid admiring homage to the fact that you poured out these generous sums in no consciousness of crime committed, no desire to avert notoriety's pursuit, nor to provide more cheerful topics to divert grim suspicions from men's tongues. No fault in you had to be redeemed by your donation, no act of cruelty bought off by allowances; your benefactions were not inspired by hope of impunity for your misdeeds. By this expenditure you sought the affection, not the forgiveness of your subjects; the people of Rome heard no entreaties at the tribunal, but stepped down conscious only of their debt to you. For your donation was gladly offered and as gladly received, without apprehension on either side; what your predecessors had thrown as a sop to the surging anger of the populace, to appease the general hatred of them-

PANEGLYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

plebis animis obiectabant, id tu tam innocens populo
4 dedisti, quam populus accepit. Paulo minus, patres
conscripti, quinque milia ingenuorum fuerunt, quae
liberalitas principis nostri conquisivit invenit adscivit.
5 Hi subsidium bellorum ornamentum pacis publicis
sumptibus aluntur, patriamque non ut patriam
tantum, verum ut altricem amare condiscunt; ex
his castra ex his tribus replebuntur, ex his quandoque
6 nascentur, quibus alimentis opus non sit. Dent tibi,
Caesar, aetatem di quam mereris, serventque
animum quem dederunt: et quanto maiorem in-
fantium turbam iterum atque iterum iubebis incidi!
7 Augetur enim cotidie et crescit, non quia cariores
parentibus liberi, sed quia principi cives. Dabis
congiaria si voles, praestabis alimenta si voles: illi
tamen propter te nascuntur.

29. Instar ego perpetui congiarii reor affluentiam
annonae. Huius aliquando cura Pompeio non minus
addidit gloriae quam pulsus ambitus campo, exactus
hostis mari, Oriens triumphis Occidensque lustratus.
2 Nec vero ille civilius quam parens noster auctoritate
consilio fide reclusit vias portus patefecit, itinera
terris litoribus mare litora mari reddidit, diversasque

¹ Pompey was given charge of the *annona* for five years in 57 B.C. (*Cic. ad Att.* IV. 1. 6). He passed the *Lex Pompeia de ambitu* in 52; rid the seas of pirates in 67; celebrated a triumph in 81 B.C., for quelling the “Marians” in Africa; another in 71 after overcoming Sertorius and his successor in Spain; and a third in 61 after settling the affairs of Asia.

² Trajan was actively engaged on public works from the start of his reign; e.g. repairs to the Via Appia, Via Aemilia, and Via Puteolana; the harbours at Ostia, Terracina, and Ancona (cf. *Ep. VI. 31. 15* for Centum Cellae, under construction in 106); and in 110 the Decennovium which crossed the

selves, you gave freely to the people, as innocent in your giving as they were in receiving. Nearly five thousand free-born children, Conscription Fathers, were sought out and found, to be entered on the lists through the generosity of their prince, to safeguard the state in war and adorn it in peace, supported by their country while they learn to love her not only as their homeland but as a nurse. The army and citizen body will be completed by their numbers, and they will have children one day whom they will support themselves without any need of allowances. Let the gods only grant you, Caesar, the long life which you deserve and preserve the spirit you owe to them, and the lists of children entered at your bidding will ever multiply! These grow increasingly day by day, not so much because parents care more for children, as because every citizen is cared for by his prince. Go on with subsidies and allowances if it is your wish; but the true reason for these births lies in yourself.

29. Now for the corn-supply, equivalent in its generosity, I believe, to a perpetual subsidy. Nothing so much as this¹ once brought Pompey such great honour, though he swept bribery from elections, rid the high seas of pirates, and strode in triumph across East and West. Herein he proved himself no finer citizen than our Father, who in his wisdom and authority and devotion to his people has opened roads, built harbours, created routes overland, let the sea into the shore and moved the shore out to sea,²

Pontine marshes from Forum Appii to Terracina. Pliny, however, speaks here only in general terms. Cf. *Ep. X. 18. 3* and note.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

gentes ita commercio miscuit, ut quod genitum esset
3 usquam, id apud omnes natum videretur. Nonne
cernere datur ut sine ullius iniuria omnis usibus
nostris annus exuberet? Quippe non ut ex hostico
raptae perituraeque in horreis messes nequ quam
4 quiritantibus sociis auferuntur. Devehunt ipsi quod
terra genuit, quod sidus aluit, quod annus tulit, nec
novis inductionibus pressi ad vetera tributa deficiunt;
5 emit fiscus quidquid videtur emere. Inde copiae,
inde annona de qua inter licentem vendentemque
conveniat, inde hic satietas nec fames usquam.

30. Aegyptus alendis augendisque seminibus ita
gloriata est, ut nihil imbribus caeloque deberet,
siquidem proprio semper amne perfusa, nec alio
genere aquarum solita pinguescere, quam quas ipsa
devexerat, tantis segetibus in duebatur, ut cum
feracissimis terris quasi numquam cessura certaret.
2 Haec inopina siccitate usque iniuriam sterilitatis
exaruit, quia piger Nilus cunctanter alveo sese ac
languide extulerat, ingentibus quidem tunc quoque
3 ille fluminibus, tamen conferendus. Hinc pars
magna terrarum, mergi repararique amne consueta,
alto pulvere incanduit. Frustra tunc Aegyptus
nubila optavit caelumque respexit, cum ipse fecunditatis
parens contractior et exilior isdem ubertatem

¹ The earliest reference to *indictiones*, taxes exacted from the provinces at irregular intervals to meet special needs of Rome and the army; here contrasted with the regular *tributa*.

² For Egypt, cf. Pliny, *NH* V. 47 ff. and XVIII. 167.

and linked far distant peoples by trade so that natural products in any place now seem to belong to all. It is plain to see that every year can abundantly supply our needs—and without harm to anyone. Harvests are not snatched as if from enemy soil to perish in our granaries, carried off from allies who lament in vain; instead, these bring of their own accord the produce of their soil, the year's harvest nurtured by their climate; unburdened by fresh impositions¹ they can meet long-standing obligations, and the imperial exchequer pays openly for its purchases. Hence these provisions and the corn-supply, with prices agreed between buyer and seller; hence, without causing starvation elsewhere, we have plenty here in Rome.

30. It was once Egypt's² boast that she owed nothing to rain and weather to nurture and mature the seeds in her soil; watered as she always was by her own river and accustomed to a fertility dependent only on the water flowing through her, she was clad in crops so rich that she could rival the most fertile lands with never a thought that this could cease. Then she was struck by sudden disaster, dried and burnt up, left well-nigh barren, when the Nile turned lazy, sluggish and reluctant to stir out of its bed, so that though still one of the world's great rivers it could not now be thought incomparable. Thus a great area of land which used to be flooded and refreshed by the river became a scorching furnace of thick dust. All in vain the native Egyptian prayed for rain-clouds and watched the heavens, now that the author of productiveness had shrunk and dwindled and confined the fertile regions within the

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

eius angustiis quibus abundantiam suam cohibuisset.
4 Neque enim solum vagus ille *<cum>*¹ expandatur
amnis intra usurpata semper collum substiterat
atque haeserat, sed supino etiam ac detinenti solo
non placido se mollique lapsu refugum abstulerat
needum satis umentes terras addiderat arentibus.
5 Igitur inundatione, id est ubertate, regio fraudata
sic opem Caesaris invocavit, ut solet amnem suum,
nec longius illi adversorum fuit spatium quam dum
nuntiat: tam velox, Caesar, potestas tua est, tamque
in omnia pariter intenta bonitas et accincta, ut
tristius aliquid saeculo tuo passis ad remedium
salutemque sufficiat ut scias.

31. Omnibus equidem gentibus fertiles annos
gratasque terras precor; crediderim tamen per hunc
Aegypti statum tuas fortunam vires experiri,
tuamque vigilantiam spectare voluisse. Nam cum
omnia ubique secunda merearisi, nonne manifestum
est, si quid adversi cadat, tuis laudibus tuisque
virtutibus materiam campumque praesterni, cum
2 secunda felices, adversa magnos probent? Percere-
bruerait antiquitus urbem nostram nisi opibus
Aegypti ali sustentarique non posse. Superbiebat
ventosa et insolens natio, quod victorem quidem
populum pasceret tamen quodque in suo flumine in
suis navibus vel abundantia nostra vel fames esset.
3 Refundimus Nilo suas copias: recepit frumenta quae
miserat, deportatasque messes revexit. Discat igitur
Aegyptus credatque experimento, non alimenta se.

¹ cum add. corrector cod. Vat.: om. M.

narrow limits of its own fullness. For not only did the Nile (which normally spreads far afield) stop short of and fall below the level it usually occupied in the hills, but even on level ground which should have retained them, its waters rapidly retreated instead of maintaining their usual even, gentle flow; and the soil was left insufficiently soaked, to be added to the parched areas. Therefore the country, denied the flood which is its fertility, looked to Caesar for aid instead of to their river; and no sooner had he heard their appeal than their troubles were at an end. So prompt is your power, Caesar, so prepared and ready for all alike your goodness of heart, that if any of your subjects suffers misfortune he has only to tell you to find help and security in you.

31. It is of course my own prayer that every nation shall enjoy fruitful seasons and fertile soil, but I should like to think that Fortune chose Egypt's plight to test your resources and witness your vigilance. Though you deserve prosperity everywhere, in everything, chance adversity clearly provides a field of opportunity for your gifts and talents; for prosperity proves men to be fortunate, while it is adversity which makes them great. For long it was generally believed that Rome could only be fed and maintained with Egyptian aid, so that this vain and presumptuous nation used to boast that they must still feed their conquerors, that their river and their ships ensured our plenty or our want. Now we have returned the Nile its riches, sent back the corn we received; it has had to take home the harvests it used to dispatch across the sea. Let this be a lesson to Egypt; let her learn by experience that her

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

nobis sed tributa praestare; sciat se non esse populo
4 Romano necessariam, et tamen serviat. Post haec,
si volet, Nilus amet alveum suum et fluminis modum
servet: nihil hoc ad urbem ac ne ad Aegyptum
quidem, nisi ut inde navigia inania et vacua et
similia redeuntibus, hinc plena et onusta et qualia
solent venire mittantur, conversoque munere maris
hinc potius venti ferentes et brevis cursus optentur.
5 Mirum, Caesar, videretur, si desidem Aegyptum
cessantemque Nilum non sensisset urbis annona;
quae tuis opibus, tua cura usque illuc redundavit, ut
simul probaretur et nos Aegypto posse et nobis
6 Aegyptum carere non posse. Actum erat de
fecundissima gente, si libera fuisse; pudebat
sterilitatis insolitae nec minus erubescere fame
quam torquebatur, cum pariter a te necessitatibus
eius pudorique subventum est. Stupebant agricolae
plena horrea quae non ipsi refersissent, quibus de
campis illa subvecta messis, quave in Aegypti parte
alius amnis. Ita beneficio tuo nec maligna tellus, et
obsequens Nilus Aegypto quidem saepe, sed gloriae
nostrae numquam largior fluxit.

32. Quam nunc iuvat provincias omnes in fidem
nostram dicionemque venisse, postquam contigit
princeps, qui terrarum fecunditatem nunc hue nunc

PANEGYRICUS, 31. 3-32. 1

business is not to allow us food but to pay a proper tribute; let her realize that she is not indispensable to the people of Rome although she is their servant. Henceforth, if it wishes, the Nile can stick to its bed and content itself with a river's proper form—it will make no difference to Rome, nor to Egypt either, except that ships will leave her country cargoless and empty, as once they used to return, while from Rome they will sail filled with the cargo they once brought to us. The sea's function thus reversed, it will be from here that a following wind and a shortened voyage are the object of the sailors' prayer. It might seem a miracle, Caesar, that the city's corn-supply had been unaffected by Egypt's shortcomings and the defection of the Nile, but thanks to your vigilance and bounty it has been dispensed so freely that two points are proved: we have no need of Egypt, but Egypt must always need us. It would have been the end of that most productive country, had she been free. Humiliated by her strange sterility she blushed for her famine as much as she suffered thereby, when your intervention not only answered her needs but also pricked her self-esteem. Her farmers stared in amazement at granaries filled by other hands than theirs: what fields had produced such a harvest? Where in Egypt was there another river? Thus by your gracious aid the earth has not begrimed her fruits, and if the Nile has often shown itself more propitious to Egypt, it has never flowed more generously for our glory.

32. What a benefit it is for every province to have come under our rule and protection when we are blessed with a prince who could switch earth's bounty

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

illuc, ut tempus et necessitas posceret, transferret referretque, qui diremptam mari gentem ut partem aliquam populi plebisque Romanae aleret ac tueretur!

2 Et caelo quidem numquam benignitas tanta, ut omnes simul terras uberet foveatque: hic omnibus pariter si non sterilitatem, at mala sterilitatis exturbat, hic si non fecunditatem, at bona fecunditatis importat, hic alternis commeatibus Orientem Occidentemque conectit, ut quae ferunt quaeque expetunt opes¹ gentes, discant invicem capiant, quanto libertati discordi servientibus sit utilius unum esse cui 3 serviant. Quippe discretis quidem bonis omnium sua cuiusque ad singulos mala, sociatis autem atque permixtis singulorum mala ad neminem, ad omnes omnium bona pertinent. Sed sive terris divinitas quaedam, sive aliquis annibus genius, et solum illud et flumen ipsum precor, ut hac principis benignitate contentum molli gremio semina recondat, multi- 4 plicata restituat. Non quidem reposcimus fenus: putet tamen esse solvendum, fallacemque unius anni fidem omnibus annis omnibusque postea saeculis tanto magis quia non exigimus excuset.

33. Satis factum qua civium qua sociorum utilitatis. Visum est spectaculum inde non enerve nec fluxum, nec quod animos virorum molliret et frangeret, sed quod ad pulchra vulnera contemptumque mortis accenderet, cum in servorum etiam noxiorerumque corporibus amor laudis et cupidio victoriae 2 cerneretur. Quam deinde in edendo liberalitatem,

¹ opes *M*: omnes *Puteolanus*.

here and there, as occasion and necessity require, bringing aid and nourishment to a nation cut off by the sea as if its people were numbered among the humbler citizens of Rome! Even the heavens can never prove so kind as to enrich and favour every land alike; but he can banish everywhere the hardships if not the condition of sterility, and introduce the benefits of fertility, if not fertility itself. He can so join East and West by convoys that those peoples who offer and those who need supplies can learn and appreciate in their turn, after experiencing licence and discord, how much they gain from having one master to serve. Divide a common property, and each individual must bear his own losses; but where everything is jointly held, no one suffers personal loss and all share in the common wealth. Yet if there be divinities in earth and spirit-powers in streams, this is my plea to the soil and river of Egypt: ask no more of our prince's generosity, take the seed sowed in your soft embrace and return it multiplied. We ask no interest, but remember that you have a debt to repay; redeem the broken promise of a single year in all the years and all the centuries to come, the more so as we are making no demands.

33. Citizens and allies alike had had their needs supplied. Next came a public entertainment—nothing lax or dissolute to weaken and destroy the manly spirit of his subjects, but one to inspire them to face honourable wounds and look scorn on death, by exhibiting love of glory and desire for victory even in the persons of criminals and slaves. What generosity went to provide this spectacle! and what

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

quam iustitiam exhibuit omni affectione aut intactus aut maior! Impetratum est quod postulabatur, oblatum quod non postulabatur. Institit ulti et ut concupisceremus admonuit, ac sic quoque plura 3 inopinata plura subita. Iam quam libera spectantium studia, quam securus favor! Nemini impietas ut solebat obiecta, quod odisset gladiatorem; nemo e spectatore spectaculum factus miseras voluptates 4 unco et ignibus expiavit. Demens ille verique honoris ignarus, qui crimina maiestatis in harena colligebat, ac se despici et contemni, nisi etiam gladiatores eius veneraremur, sibi male dici in illis, suam divinitatem suum numen violari interpretabatur, cumque se idem quod deos, idem gladiatores quod se putabat.

34. At tu Caesar, quam pulchrum spectaculum pro illo nobis exsecrabilis reddidisti! Vidimus delatorum agmen¹ inductum, quasi grassatorum quasi latronum. Non solitudinem illi, non iter sed templum sed forum insederant; nulla iam testamenta secura, nullius status certus; non orbitas, non liberi proderant. 2 Auxerat hoc malum partim <. . . partim>² avaritia. Advertisti oculos atque ut ante castris, ita postea

¹ agmen *Cuspinianus*: om. *M.*

² partim *M*: principum *Puteolanus*: partim add. *Mynors*: lacuna nondum expleta.

¹ A further reference to Domitian.

impartiality the Emperor showed, unmoved as he was by personal feelings or else superior to them. Requests were granted, unspoken wishes were anticipated, and he did not hesitate to press us urgently to make fresh demands; yet still there was something new to surpass our dreams. How freely too the spectators could express their enthusiasm and show their preferences without fear! No one risked the old charge of impiety if he disliked a particular gladiator; no spectator found himself turned spectacle, dragged off by the hook to satisfy grim pleasures, or else cast to the flames! He¹ was a madman, blind to the true meaning of his position, who used the arena for collecting charges of high treason, who felt himself slighted and scorned if we failed to pay homage to his gladiators, taking any criticism of them to himself and seeing insults to his own godhead and divinity; who deemed himself the equal of the gods yet raised his gladiators to be his equal.

34. But what a splendid spectacle *you* showed us, Caesar, by contrast with that hateful scene! There we saw the informers marched in, like a band of robbers or brigands—only their haunts had not been at the roadside or in lonely spots, but in temple² and forum. No will was safe from them, no position secure; to be childless or a parent was equally of no avail. It had been a growing evil, partly through . . .,³ partly through greed. Then you turned your attention to it, and peace was restored

² Possibly the Temple of Saturn is meant, i.e. the treasury.
Cf. 36. 1.

³ Some word is needed to express Domitian's fear or suspicion.

PANEGRYICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

pacem foro reddidisti; excidisti intestinum malum
et provida severitate cavisti, ne fundata legibus
3 civitas eversa legibus videretur. Licet ergo cum
fortuna tum liberalitas tua visenda nobis praebuerit,
ut praebuit, nunc ingentia robora virorum et pares
animos, nunc immanitatem ferarum, nunc mansue-
tudinem incognitam, nunc secretas illas et arcanae
ac sub te primum communes opes, nihil tamen
gratius, nihil saeculo dignius, quam quod contigit
desuper intueri delatorum supina ora retortasque
4 cervices. Agnoscebamus et fruebamur, cum velut
piacularis publicae sollicitudinis victimae supra
sanguinem noxiorum ad lenta supplicia gravioresque
5 poenas ducerentur. Congesti sunt in navigia raptim
conquisita ac tempestatibus dediti: abirent fugerent
vastatas delationibus terras, ac si quem fluctus ac
procellae scopulis reservassent, hic nuda saxa et
inhospitale litus incoleret, ageret duram et anxiā
vitam, relictaque post tergum totius generis humani
securitate maereret.

35. Memoranda facies, delatorum classis per-
missa omnibus ventis, coactaque vela tempestatibus
pandere iratosque fluctus sequi, quoscumque in scopu-
los detulissent. Iuvabat prospectare statim a portu
sparsa navigia, et apud illud ipsum mare agere principi

to the forum as it had been to the army-camps. You cut out the canker in our midst; your stern providence ensured that a state founded on laws should not appear to perish through the laws' abuse. So although your high estate and generosity enabled you to present the spectacle we saw, first men whose spirit matched their mighty physique, then animals in their natural state of savagery and also tamed in unexpected degree, then the riches hitherto kept hidden in secret and now, in your reign, to be shared by all; yet nothing was so popular, nothing so fitting for our times as the opportunity we enjoyed of looking down at the informers at our feet, their heads forced back and faces upturned to meet our gaze. We knew them and rejoiced; like victims chosen to atone for the sufferings of their country, treading in the blood of the criminals before them, they were led to long-lasting punishment and more fearful retribution. Ships were hastily produced, and they were crowded on board and abandoned to the hazard of wind and weather. Well, let them go, and flee from the lands their informing had left desolate; and if the stormy sea casts anyone alive on the rocks, let him eke out a wretched existence on the bare crags of a hostile shore, and suffer in the knowledge that by his departure the entire human race is relieved of its cares.

35. The sight was unforgettable: a whole fleet of informers thrown on the mercy of every wind, forced to spread sail before the tempests, driven by the fury of the waves on to the rocks in their course. What joy for us to watch the ships scattered as soon as they left harbour, and on the very water's edge to render

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

gratias, qui clementia sua salva ultiōnem hominum
2 terrarumque dis maris commendasset. Quantum
diversitas temporum posset, tum maxime cognitum
est, cum isdem quibus antea cautibus innocentissimus
quisque, tunc nocentissimus adfigeretur, cumque
insulas omnes, quas modo senatorum, iam delatorum
turba compleret; quos quidem non in praesens tantum,
sed in aeternum repressisti, mille poenarum indagine
3 inclusos. Ereptum alienas pecunias eunt; perdant,
quas habent. Expellere penatibus gestiunt: suis
exturbentur neque ut antea exsanguem illam et
ferream frontem nequ quam convulverandam prae-
beant punctis, et notas suas rideant, sed exspectent
paria praemio damna, nec maiores spes quam metus
habeant, timeantque quantum timebantur.

4 Ingenti quidem animo divus Titus securitati
nostrae ultiōnique prospexerat, ideoque numinibus
aequatus est: sed quanto tu quandoque dignior
caelo, qui tot res illis adiecisti, propter quas illum
deum fecimus! Id hoc magis arduum fuit, quod
imperator Nerva te filio, te successore dignissimus
perquam magna quaedam edicto Titi adstruxerat,
nihilque reliquisse nisi tibi videbatur, qui tam multa
excogitasti, ut si ante te nihil esset inventum.
Quae singula quantum tibi gratiae dispensata

¹ Pliny prefers to forget that many of the *delatores* were senators; e.g. Messalinus, Regulus, and Mettius Carus.

thanks to our ruler who in his unfailing mercy had preferred to entrust vengeance over men on earth to the gods of the sea! Then indeed we knew how times had changed; the real criminals were nailed to the very rocks which had been the cross of many an innocent man; the islands where senators were exiled were crowded with the informers¹ whose power you had broken for all time, not merely for a day, held fast as they were in the meshes of punishments untold. They set out to rob other men of money: now let them lose their own. They sought to evict men from their homes: let them be homeless too. Let them stop presenting a brazen and unblushing front, unmarked by any disgrace, stop laughing off all reproaches. Now they can expect losses in proportion to their rewards, and know apprehension to match their former hopes; now they can feel the fear they once inspired.

It is true that the divine Titus² in the nobility of his spirit had taken measures for our security and need for vengeance, and because of this was placed among the gods; but how much more will you one day deserve your seat in heaven, for all your additions to those measures for which we recognized his godhead! And your achievement was the more difficult because the Emperor Nerva,³ worthy as he was of you as his son and successor, had himself made notable additions to Titus's edict, so that it seemed that nothing was left—except for you, whose ideas were so many that nothing might have been thought of before. Had you dispensed these favours singly

² Suetonius, *Titus* 8. 5.

³ Dio, LXVIII. 1. 2.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

5 adiecissent! At tu simul omnia profudisti,¹ ut sol et dies non parte aliqua sed statim totus, nec uni aut alteri sed omnibus in commune profertur.

36. Quam iuvat cernere aerarium silens et quietum, et quale ante delatores erat! Nunc templum illud nunc vere dei <sedes>,² non spoliarium civium cruentarumque praedarum saevum receptaculum, ac toto in orbe terrarum adhuc locus unus in quo 2 optimo principe boni malis impares essent. Manet tamen honor legum, nihilque ex publica utilitate convulsum, nec poena cuiquam remissa, sed addita est ultio, solumque mutatum, quod iam non delatores 3 sed leges timentur. At fortasse non eadem severitate fiscum qua aerarium cohibus: immo tanto maiore quanto plus tibi licere de tuo quam de publico credis. Dicitur actori atque etiam procuratori tuo: 4 "In ius veni, sequere ad tribunal." Nam tribunal quoque excogitatum principati³ est par ceteris, nisi illud litigatoris amplitudine metiaris. Sors et urna fisco iudicem adsignat; licet reicere, licet exclamare: "Hunc nolo, timidus est et bona saeculi parum intellegit; illum volo, qui Caesarem fortiter amat." Eodem foro utuntur principatus et libertas; quae praecipua tua gloria est, saepius vincitur fiscus, cuius mala causa numquam est nisi sub bono principe.

¹ profudisti *Catanaeus*: perfudisti *M.*

² dei sedes *Schwarz*: deus *M.*

³ principati³ *Lipsius*: cruciatum *M.*

¹ The *Digest* (I. 2. 2. 32) says that Nerva set up a special praetor's court to judge cases between individuals and the *fiscus*. (Under Hadrian the creation of equestrian *advocati fisci* made this court superfluous. *S.H.A. Hadr.* 20. 6.) It is implied here that litigants were free to use which court they preferred.

PANEKYRICUS, 35. 4-36. 4

our gratitude would be immense; instead, you chose to pour them out together, like the light of day or the sun, shining not partially on one man or another, but instantly as a bright whole over all alike.

36. It is a pleasure to see peace and quiet restored to the treasury, to see it as it was before the days of informers. Now it is a real temple and sanctuary of a god, not a mortuary of citizens and a grim depository for blood-soaked spoils, no longer the one place left in the world where even under an excellent ruler the good were still at the mercy of the wicked. The laws still command respect, and public utility is in no way diminished; but a new vengeance is added to existing penalties, and the sole innovation lies in the fact that men no longer go in fear of informers: instead, they fear the law. It may be thought that you are less strict in your control of the imperial exchequer than of the treasury, but in fact you are all the stricter through believing that you have a freer hand to deal with your own money than with the public's. Anyone may call your procurator or his agent to justice, to appear in court—for an emperor's court¹ is set up which differs from the rest only in the eminence of the person concerned in its workings. Lots drawn from the urn assign the exchequer its magistrate, who can be rejected at any one's protest: "Not him, he's weak and out of touch with the spirit of the age—that's the man, independent and loyal subject of Caesar!" The same court serves the principate and the cause of liberty; and nothing brings you greater honour than the fact that it is the exchequer which often loses its case—for only under an honest ruler is defeat possible.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

5 Ingens hoc meritum; maius illud quod eos procuratores habes, ut plerumque cives tui non alias iudices malint. Liberum est autem discrimini suo locum¹ eligere. Neque enim ullam necessitatem muneribus tuis addis, ut qui scias hanc esse beneficiorum principalium summam, si illis et non uti licet.

37. Onera imperii pleraque vectigalia institui ut pro utilitate communi ita singulorum *<cum>*² iniuriis coegerunt.³ *<In>* his⁴ vicesima reperta est, tributum tolerabile et facile heredibus dumtaxat extraneis, 2 domesticis grave. Itaque illis inrogatum est, his remissum, videlicet quod manifestum erat quanto cum dolore laturi seu potius non laturi homines essent destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, quae sanguine gentilitate sacrorum denique societate meruisserunt, quaeque numquam ut aliena et speranda sed ut sua semperque possessa ac deinceps proximo cuique 3 transmittenda cepissent. Haec mansuetudo legis veteribus civibus servabatur: novi, seu per Latium

¹ discriminis volo cum *M*: corr. *Madvig.*

² cum add. *Baehrens*: non sine post ita *Keil*: om. *M*.

³ coegerunt *Catanaeus*: cogerentur *M*.

⁴ in his *Keil*: his *M*.

¹ The *vicesima hereditatum*, created by Augustus in A.D. 6, which, with the *centesima rerum venalium*, was the chief source of income of the *aerarium militare*. P. devotes five chapters

PANEGYRICUS, 36. 5-37. 3

And there is even greater merit in your choice of procurators, the sort of men whom most of your subjects choose to try their cases in preference to anyone else, although they are free to take these to any court they wish. For you lay no one under obligation to use the amenities you provide, being well aware that a prince's benefactions reach their highest point when he permits his subjects to dispense with them at will.

37. The burdens of empire have necessitated the introduction of several taxes, at the expense of the individual in order to benefit the country as a whole. Among these is the five per cent inheritance tax,¹ one which is more readily acceptable when it is confined to distant heirs, but which weighs heavily on direct heirs within the family. And so hitherto it was applied to the former cases and remitted in the latter, doubtless because it was obvious how hardly men would accept—or rather, not accept—any reduction and diminution of the property assured them through ties of blood and kinship and the bond of family rites, something which they had never considered as an expectation from another's hands but as their own permanent possession, to be passed on one day to their nearest relative in their turn. This legal concession was reserved for citizens of long standing; recent ones, whether they had been granted citizenship after holding Latin rights² or

to a colourful account of beneficial changes, but as an ex-treasury official he could well have been more precise.

¹ *Ius Latii* was normally an intermediate stage in the promotion to full citizenship. For imperial gifts of citizenship cf. Tacitus, *Ann.* XI. 23-4 (Claudius and the Aedui).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

in civitatem seu beneficio principis venissent, nisi simul cognationis iura impetrassent, alienissimi habe-
4 bantur, quibus coniunctissimi fuerant. Ita maximum
beneficium vertebatur in gravissimam iniuriam,
civitasque Romana instar erat odii et discordiae et
orbitatis, cum carissima pignora salva ipsorum pietate
5 distraheret. Inveniebantur tamen, quibus tantus
amor nominis nostri, ut Romanam civitatem non
vicesimae modo verum etiam adfinitatum damno
bene compensari putarent; sed his maxime debebat
gratuita contingere, a quibus tam magno aestima-
6 batur. Igitur pater tuus sanxit, ut quod ex matris
ad liberos, ex liberorum bonis pervenisset ad matrem,
etiamsi cognationum iura non recepissent, cum
civitatem apiscearentur, eius vicesimam ne darent.
Eandem immunitatem in paternis bonis filio tribuit,
si modo reductus esset in patris potestatem, ratus
improbe et insolenter ac paene impie his nominibus
inseri publicanum, nec sine piaculo quodam sanctissimas
necessitudines velut intercedente vicesima
scindi; nullum tanti esse vectigal, quod liberos ac
parentes faceret extraneos.

38. Hactenus ille, parcus fortasse quam decuit
optimum principem, sed non parcus quam optimum
patrem, qui adoptatus hoc quoque parentis indul-

¹ *Iura cognationis.* Pliny is far from clear, but presumably means that for the exemptions to operate both testator and heir had to be citizens of long standing unless the newly-created citizen had his *ius cognationis* with his relative explicitly recognized.

² *I.e.* Nerva.

through gift of the Emperor, unless at the same time they had received rights of kinship,¹ were treated as a wholly different category from those with whom they had the closest ties. As a result, what should have been a considerable benefit turned into a grave injustice, and Roman citizenship came to stand for hatred, dissension, and deprivation, since it parted relatives who were dear to each other, regardless of their ties of affection. Even so, people were found for whom the name of Roman meant so much that it seemed adequate compensation not only for a five per cent tax but even for the wrong done their kindred; though the value they put on citizenship gave them the best claim to enjoy it tax-free.

Consequently, your father² decreed that any property passing from a mother to her children, or from children to their mother, even in the absence of kindred rights, provided that they were citizens, should be exempt from the five per cent tax. He extended the same exemption to a son in respect of his father's property, provided that he was still under his father's authority, thinking that it was excessive, unprecedented, and might even be called impious for a tax-collector's name to be associated with theirs; and that it was positively sacrilegious for a relationship so sacred to be severed by the intervention of an inheritance tax. Indeed, he thought that no tax was worth the cost of estranging parents and children.

38. That was as far as he went; a perfect ruler might possibly have been more generous, but not a perfect father; for it was his intention to adopt you, and he gave indication of his parental indulgence by

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

gentissimi fecit, quod delibasse¹ quaedam seu potius demonstrasse contentus, largam ac prope intactam
2 bene faciendi materiam filio reservavit. Statim ergo muneri eius liberalitas tua adstruxit, ut, quemadmodum in patris filius, sic in hereditate filii pater esset immunis, nec eodem momento quo pater esse desisset, hoc quoque amitteret quod fuisse.
3 Egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris. Bona filii pater sine deminutione possideat, nec socium hereditatis accipiat, qui non habet luctus; nemo recentem et attonitam orbitatem ad computationem vocet, cogatque patrem quid
4 reliquerit filius scire. Augeo, patres conscripti, principis munus, cum ostendo liberalitati eius inesse rationem. Ambitio enim et iactantia et effusio et quidvis potius quam liberalitas existimanda est, cui
5 ratio non constat. Dignum ergo, imperator, mansuetudine tua minuere orbitatis iniurias, nec pati quemquam filio amisso insuper advici alio dolore. Sic quoque abunde misera res est pater filio solus
6 heres: quid si coheredem non a filio accipiat? Adde quod cum divus Nerva sanxisset, ut in paternis bonis liberi necessitate vicesimae solverentur, congruens erat eandem immunitatem parentes in liberorum
7 bonis obtainere. Cur enim posteris amplior honor quam maioribus haberetur, curve non retro quoque recurreret aequitas [non]² eadem? Tu quidem,

¹ delibasse *Cuspinianus*: deliberasse *M.*

² non *M*: *del. Puteolanus*.

PANEGYRICUS, 38. 1-7

doing no more than touch on or outline what was needed while leaving to his son free and ample opportunity for doing good. Accordingly, without delay, your generosity built on his foundations by extending the immunity enjoyed by a son in regard to his father's property to a father on inheriting his son's, so that the loss of his status of fatherhood should not end its privileges. It was nobly done, Caesar, to refuse to tax a father's tears—a father should take possession of his son's property without forfeiture, and not have to share his inheritance with those who cannot share his grief. No one should demand accounts from one suffering from the recent shock of bereavement, nor compel a father to estimate what he has been left by his own son. And I can emphasize the generosity of our prince's gift, Conscribt Fathers, by pointing out that it was thoughtfully planned; for without thought there is no true generosity, only extravagance, ostentation, and the desire to please. It was, then, an act worthy of your clemency to soften the pangs of bereavement and not to permit further sorrows to add to the grief of losing a son. It is grief enough already for a father to outlive his son as his sole heir; what if he has to share the inheritance with another not of his son's choosing? Besides, when the divine Nerva decreed that children should be exempt from the five per cent tax on their father's property it was only logical that the immunity should be extended to fathers with regard to the property of their children. Why should the younger generation be held in higher honour than the older one? And why should justice not equally apply to old and young

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

Caesar, illam exceptionem removisti, " si modo filius in potestate fuisset patris," intuitus, opinor, vim legemque naturae, quae semper in dictione parentum esse liberos iussit, nec uti inter pecudes sic inter homines potestatem et imperium valentioribus dedit.

39. Nec vero contentus primum cognationis gradum abstulisse vicesimae, secundum quoque exemit cavitque ut in sororis bonis frater, et contra in fratris soror, utque avus avia in neptis nepotisque,
2 et invicem illi servarentur immunes. His quoque quibus per Latium civitas Romana patuisset, idem indulxit omnibusque inter se cognationum iura commisit, simul et pariter et more naturae, quae priores principes a singulis rogari gestiebant, non tam
3 praestandi animo quam negandi. Ex quo intellegi potest quantae benignitatis quanti spiritus fuerit, sparsas atque, ut ita dicam, laceras gentilitates colligere atque conectere et quasi renasci iubere, deferre quod negabatur, atque id praestare cunctis, quod saepe singuli non impetrassent; postremo ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam
4 numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam. Indignum, credo, ei visum ab homine peti quod di dedissent. Soror estis et frater, avus et nepotes: quid est ergo cur rogetis ut sitis? Vobis est is,¹

¹ est is *Scaliger*: estis *M.*

alike? You also removed the clause "provided that he was still under his father's authority", in the belief, I imagine, that there is a natural law compelling children always to be obedient to their fathers, one which does not reduce the human race to the level of the animal world, where power and authority go to the stronger.

39. Nor was he satisfied with removing the tax from the first degree of kinship; he also exempted the second degree, and granted immunity to brothers and sisters in respect of each others' property, and to grandparents and grandchildren in the same way. Furthermore, he granted the same concession to those who had gained Roman citizenship through their Latin rights, while at a single stroke to all alike were granted according to Nature's law the rights of kinship which his predecessors had preferred to leave for individual petitions, though not so much with the intention of granting these as of dismissing them with a refusal. Here is clear proof of his imagination and his benevolence—to gather up and reunite the torn and scattered members of a family, to breathe into it new life, to concede what was hitherto refused, and grant to all what individuals had often failed to obtain: in short, to deny himself so many chances of showing himself a benefactor, so many opportunities for gaining credit and putting his subjects in his debt. No doubt he thought it unsuitable that a man should have to ask for what the gods had bestowed. You are brother and sister, grandparent and grandchild; what need is there to ask permission to be what you are? You are blessed with a ruler who with his usual forbearance finds it

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

qui¹ pro cetera sua moderatione non minus invidio-
sum putat dare hereditatem quam auferre. Laeti
ergo adite honores, capessite civitatem; neminem
hoc necessitudinis abruptum velut truncum amputa-
tumque destituet; isdem omnes quibus ante pignori-
bus, sed honestiores perfruentur.

Ac ne remotioris quidem iamque deficientis
adfinitatis gradus a qualibet quantitate vicesimam
ut prius inferre cogentur. Statuit enim communis
omnium parens summam, quae publicanum pati
possit. 40. Carebit onere vicesimae parva et exilis
hereditas, et si ita gratus heres volet, tota sepulcro
tota funeri serviet; nemo observator nemo castigator
adsistet. Cuicunque modica pecunia ex hereditate
alicuius obvenerit, securus habeat quietusque possi-
deat. Ea lex vicesimae dicta est, ut ad periculum
eius perveniri nisi opibus non possit. Conversa est
iniquitas in gratulationem, iniuria in votum: optat
3 heres ut vicesimam debeat. Additum est, ut qui
ex eius modi causis in diem edicti vicesimam deberent,
nondum tamen intulissent, non inferrent. At in
praeteritum subvenire ne di quidem possunt: tu
tamen subvenisti cavistique ut desineret quisque
debere, quod *nemo*² esset postea debiturus, idem
4 effecisti ne malos principes habuissemus. Quo in-

¹ qui *M*: quippe *Keil*: quibus *Kukula*.

² nemo *Mynors*: non *Puteolanus*: *om. M.*

¹ Dio (LV. 25. 5) says that the tax was paid by all except close relatives and poor persons. Nothing is known of the value of the small estates exempt.

PANEGYRICUS, 39. 4-40. 4

no less distasteful to have to permit enjoyment of an inheritance than to appropriate it. You can accordingly seek office and welcome citizenship without misgivings, confident that these new obligations will leave no one broken and desolate, like a tree shorn of its boughs. All may delight in their family ties as before, while enjoying increase of status.

Moreover, even in cases of remoter degrees of kinship, where ties are correspondingly weaker, there will no longer be the same liability as before to the inheritance tax on any and every sum. 40. The amount which shall be subject to taxation has been fixed by the common Father of us all. Small estates,¹ with no large sums involved, will be exempt from the tax; if the grateful heir so wishes, he can devote everything to the costs of funeral rites and a tomb—no one will stand over him to witness and censure what he does. Anyone then who inherits a modest sum will be able to enjoy it without care or anxiety. Since wealth alone is affected under the express terms of the inheritance law, the unequal burden of taxation has become a source of congratulations and its hardships to be desired: every heir positively hopes to be liable to tax. A further clause allows exemption to all who were liable under the old law but only up to the day of the new act, and have not yet paid.² Even the gods lack the power to remedy the past; yet this is precisely what you have done, in providing for the cancellation of debts which would cease to exist in future; thanks to you, we might never have had

² Two reliefs from the Forum show the burning of registers, which may illustrate this.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

genio, si natura pateretur, quam libenter tot spoliatis
5 tot trucidatis bona et sanguinem refudisses! Vetusisti
exigi quod deberi non tuo saeculo cooperat. Alius
ut contumacibus irasceretur, tarditatemque solvendi
dupli vel etiam quadrupli irrogatione multaret; tu
nihil referre iniquitatis existimas, exigas quod deberi
non oportuerit, an constituas ut debeatur.

41. Feres, Caesar, curam et sollicitudinem con-
sularem. Nam mihi cogitanti eundem te collationes
remisisse, donativum reddidisse, congiarium obtulisse,
delatores abegisse, vectigalia temperasse, interro-
gandus videris, satisne computaveris imperii reditus.
An tantas vires habet frugalitas principis, ut tot
2 impendiis tot erogationibus sola sufficiat? Nam quid
est causae cur aliis quidem, cum omnia raperent et
rapta retinerent, ut si nihil rapuissent nihil retinuis-
sent, defuerint omnia; tibi cum tam multa largiaris
et nihil auferas, ut si nihil largiaris et auferas omnia,
3 *omnia*¹ supersint? Numquam principibus de-
fuerunt, qui fronte tristi et gravi supercilie utilitati-
bus fisci contumaciter adessent. Et erant principes
ipsi sua sponte avidi et rapaces et qui magistris non
egerent; plura tamen semper a nobis contra nos
didicerunt. Sed ad tuas aures cum ceteris omnibus

¹ *omnia add.* Schwarz: *om. M.*

PANEGYRICUS, 40. 4-41. 3

the evil emperors before you. In this spirit, had it been possible, how gladly would you have restored their life-blood and their fortunes to so many victims of butchery and spoliation! You forbade the collection of debts contracted before your reign; but another would have suspected a refusal to submit, vented his anger accordingly, and punished delay in payment by exacting twice or four times the amount. You find the same iniquity in exacting payment of debts which should never have been contracted and their imposition.

41. You will bear with my anxieties, Caesar, my concern as consul. Your refusal to accept gifts of money, your distribution of the military bonus and civilian largess, dismissal of informers and reduction of taxes—the thought of all this makes me feel I should ask you whether you have given due thought to the Empire's revenues. Are there sufficient resources to support the Emperor's economy and enable it to bear unaided the cost of paying out such sums? Others were robbers on a large scale and kept their ill-gotten gains, yet they might have taken and kept nothing, for they were always penniless; whereas you have given so much and taken nothing; but always have enough and to spare as if you had given nothing and taken all. What is the explanation? Our rulers have always had people at their side who were all too ready to keep a stern and unremitting eye on the needs of the exchequer. There were even emperors whose personal cupidity and greed for gain needed no teaching, though in most cases instruction—to our own detriment—has come from us. But to your ears the approach is

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

tum vel maxime avaris adulationibus obstructus est
4 aditus. Silent ergo et quiescunt, et postquam non
est cui suadeatur, qui suadeant non sunt. Quo
evenit ut, cum plurimum tibi pro tuis, plus tamen
pro nostris moribus debeamus.

42. Locupletabant et fiscum et aerarium non tam
Voconiae et Iuliae leges, quam maiestatis singulare
et unicum crimen, eorum qui crimine vacarent.
Huius tu metum penitus sustulisti, contentus magni-
tudine qua nulli magis caruerunt, quam qui sibi
2 maiestatem vindicabant. Reddita est amicis fides,
liberis pietas, obsequium servis: verentur et parent
3 et dominos habent. Non enim iam servi nostri
principis amici sed nos sumus, nec pater patriae
alienis se mancipiis cariorem quam civibus suis credit.
Omnes accusatore domestico liberasti, unoque salutis
publicae signo illud, ut sic dixerim, servile bellum
sustulisti. In quo non minus servis quam dominis
praestitisti: nos enim securos, illos bonos fecisti.
4 Non vis in te ea laudari, nec fortasse laudanda sint;
grata sunt tamen recordantibus principem illum in
capita dominorum servos subornantem, monstran-
temque crimina quae tamquam delata puniret,
magnum et inevitabile ac totiens cuique experiendum

¹ The law of the tribune Titus Voconius of 169 B.C. restricting the rights of inheritance of daughters; for the *Lex Iulia* cf. ch. 26, 5, and note.

PANEGYRICUS, 41. 3-42. 4

closed for insinuating counsel of every kind, and especially that of avarice. It dries up and falls silent, for where there is no one to hear advice, soon there is none to proffer it. Consequently we are deeply in your debt, and doubly so—for your own character, and even more for the improvement it has made in our own.

42. Both exchequer and treasury used to be enriched not so much by the Voconian¹ and Julian laws as from the charges of high treason, the unique and only way of incriminating men who had committed no crime. You completely removed our dread of this, content to show the nobility which none had lacked so much as those who used to pretend to majesty. Loyalty is restored among friends, a sense of duty to freedmen and obedience to slaves—who can now respect and obey and keep their masters. Henceforth it is we who are the Emperor's friends, not our slaves, and the Father of our country puts his own subjects' affection above that of persons held in bondage to other men. You have freed us all from the accuser in our homes, and by raising the standard of public safety have effectively suppressed what might be called a servile war—thereby doing a service to slaves by making them better men as well as to their masters in ridding us of our fears. You seek no praise for this, and perhaps it should not be offered, but how welcome it is for those of us who remember that emperor who suborned slaves against the very lives of their masters² and told them the charges he proposed to punish before their information was laid—an evil as fearful as it was unavoidable,

² Cf. Tacitus, *Hist.* I. 2. 6.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

malum, quotiens quisque similes principi servos haberet.

43. In eodem genere ponendum est, quod testamenta nostra secura sunt, nec unus omnium nunc quia scriptus, nunc quia non scriptus heres. Non tu falsis non tu inquis tabulis advocaris. Nullius ad te iracundia nullius impietas nullius furor confugit, nec quia offendit alius nuncuparis, sed quia ipse meruisti.
2 Scriberis ab amicis, ab ignotis praeteriris, nihilque inter privatum et principem interest, nisi quod nunc
3 a pluribus amaris; nam et pluresamas. Tene,
Caesar, hunc cursum, et probabitur experimento,
sitne feracius et uberior non ad laudem modo sed ad
pecuniam principi, si herede illo mori homines velint,
4 quam si cogantur. Donavit pater tuus multa,
<multa¹>¹ et ipse donasti. Cesserit parum gratus:
manent tamen hi qui² bonis eius <fruuntur³,³
nihilque ex illis ad te nisi gloria redit. Nam liberali-
tatem iucundiorem debitor gratus, clariorem ingratus
5 facit. Sed quis ante te laudem istam pecuniae
praetulit? quotus quisque principum ne id quidem
in patrimoniis nostris suum duxit, quod esset de suo?
Nonne ut regum ita Caesarum munera illitos cibis
hamos, opertos praeda laqueos aemulabantur, cum

¹ multa add. Ernesti: om. M.

² hi qui M: aequo in Mommsen.

³ fruuntur Keil: fruantur Catanaeus: om. M.

¹ Cf. Suetonius, *Dom.* 12. 2; *Nero* 32. 2.

from which there was no escape as long as there was nothing to choose between emperor and slave.

43. In the same category must be placed the new security for wills. No longer can a single heir inherit all, sometimes under the pretext that his name is there in writing, sometimes that it is not.¹ Your own name is not invoked to support forged and unjust documents, nor can anyone make you the excuse for his anger, folly, or neglect of duty. You are not named as heir because someone else has given offence, but on your own merits, set down by your personal friends and passed over by strangers. The only difference in fact between your former private life and your present supreme position lies in the greater number of those who love you, as your own affections are more widely spread. Only continue on this course, Caesar, and experience will show whether the reputation and the purse alike of a prince are not better enriched when his subjects make him their heir at their death from choice rather than from compulsion. Your father was generous with his gifts, and you have been equally generous. If someone dies now without showing gratitude, still he leaves heirs to his property, and nothing comes to you but an increase in reputation: for generosity may be more fortunate when it receives recognition, but is more glorious when it does not. Yet who before you chose this distinction in preference to additional wealth? How many emperors refused (like you) to consider as theirs even that portion of our patrimony which originally came from them? Is it not true to say that the gifts of emperors like those of kings used to resemble baited hooks or hidden snares, so that

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

privatis facultatibus velut hausta et implicita retro secum quidquid attigerant referrent?

44. Quam utile est ad usum secundorum per adversa venisse! Vixisti nobiscum, periclitatus es, timuisti, quae tunc erat innocentium vita. Scis et expertus es, quanto opere detestentur malos principes, etiam qui malos faciunt. Meministi quae 2 optare nobiscum, quae sis queri solitus. Nam privato iudicio principem geris, meliorem immo te praestas, quam tibi alium precabare. Itaque sic imbuti sumus ut, quibus erat summa votorum melior pessimo princeps, iam non possimus nisi optimum 3 ferre. Nemo est ergo tam tui, tam ignarus sui, ut locum istum post te concupiscat. Facilius est ut esse 4 aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit. Quis enim curae tuae molem sponte subeat? quis comparari tibi non reformidet? Expertus et ipse es, quam sit onerosum succedere bono principi, et 5 adferebas excusationem adoptati. An parva pronaque sunt ad aemulandum quod nemo incolumitatem turpitudine rependit, salva est omnibus vita et dignitas vitae, nec iam consideratus et sapiens, qui 6 aetatem in tenebris agit? Eadem quippe sub principe virtutibus praemia quae in libertate, nec bene factis tantum ex conscientia merces. Amas constantiam civium, rectosque ac vividos animos non

¹ A Stoic concept. Seneca, *Ep. ad Luc.* 81.; Pliny, *Ep. I.* 8. 14.

PANEGYRICUS, 43. 5-44. 6

once entangled with private fortunes they drew out with them whatever they touched?

44. What an advantage it is to have attained success through adversity! You shared our lives, our dangers, our fears, the common lot at that time of all innocent men. You know from experience how bad rulers come to be hated even by those who have corrupted them. You can remember how you joined in our prayers and protests—witness the fact that your sentiments have remained those of a citizen since you became prince, while your merits have proved greater than anything you could have prayed for in another. You have inspired us not to be satisfied with less than perfection in our ruler, whereas hitherto we prayed only for someone who would prove better than the worst. Consequently everyone knows you—and himself—to well to covet your position after you; a willing successor might even be harder to find than a capable one, for who would voluntarily shoulder your burden of responsibility or readily stand comparison with you? Experience has taught you how difficult it is to succeed a good emperor—and you could plead the fact of your adoption. No one could imagine it easy for any comer to repeat a situation where no one need purchase security by disgrace, where everyone's life is safe and safe with honour, where foresight and prudence no longer prompt men to spend a lifetime keeping out of sight. The rewards of virtue are now the same under an emperor as they were in times of liberty, and good deeds win more solid recognition than the mere consciousness of having performed them.¹ You value enterprise in your subjects, you

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

ut alii contundis ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis.
7 Prodest bonos esse, cum sit satis abundeque, si non
nocet; his honores his sacerdotia, his provincias
offers, hi amicitia tua hi iudicio florent. Acuuntur
isto integritatis et industriae pretio similes, dissimiles
adliuntur; nam praemia bonorum malorumque
8 bonos ac malos faciunt. Pauci adeo ingenio valent
ut non turpe honestumque, prout bene ac secus
cessit, expetant fugiantve; ceteri, ubi laboris inertiae
vigilantiae somno, frugalitatis luxuriae merces datur,
eadem ista quibus alios artibus adsecutos vident
consectantur, qualesque sunt illi, tales esse et videri
volunt, et dum volunt fiunt.

45. Et priores quidem principes, excepto patre tuo,
praeterea uno aut altero (et nimis dixi), vitiis potius
civium quam virtutibus laetabantur, primum quod
in alio sua quemque natura delectat, deinde quod
patientiores servitutis arbitrabantur, quos non
2 deceret esse nisi servos. Horum in sinum omnia
congerebant, bonos autem otio aut situ abstrusos et
quasi sepultos non nisi delationibus et periculis in
3 lucem ac diem proferebant. Tu amicos ex optimis
<sumis>,¹ et hercule aequum est esse eos carissimos
bono principi, qui invisissimi malo fuerint. Scis, ut

¹ sumis add. Keil: om. M.

foster and encourage signs of character and spirit, instead of forcing them into subjection as your predecessors did. People find that honesty pays, now that it is more than enough if it does them no harm—indeed, it brings them honours, priesthoods, provinces from your hands, and they flourish in your friendship and favour. This payment for application and integrity spurs on others like them, while encouraging men of different character to mend their ways; for it is the rewards for vice and virtue which make men bad or good. Not many people have a strong enough character to pursue or shun good or evil with no thought of advantage; for the rest, when they see the reward for effort, activity and thrift going to idleness, torpor and extravagance, set about gaining similar advantages by the same devices as they see others use. Their one wish is to resemble such men, be one of them, until their wishing makes them so.

45. Previous emperors, with the exception of your father and one or two more (and that is saying too much), did in fact take more pleasure in the vices of their subjects than in their virtues, first because everyone likes a man after his own heart, then because they supposed that slavery would be more acceptable to people unfitted to be anything but slaves. Such men gathered up all the favours, open-armed; while honest citizens who were forced to bury themselves in retirement were neglected and only saw the light of day at their trials for treason. By contrast, you choose your friends from the best of your subjects, and quite rightly, the affection of a good prince lit on the very men most hated by a bad

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

sint diversa natura dominatio et principatus, ita non
aliis esse principem gratiorem, quam qui maxime
4 dominum graventur. Hos ergo provehis et ostendas
quasi specimen et exemplar, quae tibi secta vitae,
quod hominum genus placeat; et ideo non censuram
adhuc, non praefecturam morum recepisti, quia tibi
beneficiis potius quam remediis ingenia nostra
experiri placet. Et alioqui nescio an plus moribus
conferat princeps, qui bonos esse patitur quam qui
5 cogit. Flexibles quamcumque in partem ducimur a
principe atque (ut ita dicam) sequaces sumus. Huic
enim cari, huic probati esse cupimus, quod frustra
speraverint dissimiles, eoque obsequii continuatione
pervenimus, ut prope omnes homines unius moribus
vivamus. Porro non tam sinistre constitutum est,
ut qui malum principem possumus, bonum non
6 possimus imitari. Perge modo, Caesar, et vim
effectumque censurae tuum propositum tui actus
obtinebunt. Nam vita principis censura est eaque
perpetua: ad hanc dirigimur, ad hanc convertimur,
nec tam imperio nobis opus est quam exemplo.
Quippe infidelis recti magister est metus. Melius
homines exemplis docentur, quae in primis hoc in se
boni habent, quod adprobant quae praecipiunt fieri
posse.

46. Et quis terror valuisset efficere, quod reverentia
tui effecit? Obtinuit aliquis ut spectaculum panto-

one. Tyranny and the principate are diametrically opposed; knowing this, you realize how a true prince is most welcome to those who can least endure a tyrant. These then are the men you promote and show as a typical example of the way of life and kind of man you prefer; and if you have not yet assumed the censorship and superintendence of our morals, it is because you would rather test our character by benefits than correctives. Besides, I fancy that a ruler may do more for the morals of his country by permitting good conduct than by compelling it. We are easily led wherever he takes us, following (as it were) in his steps; now we see before us one whose affection and approval we all seek to win, in a way those unlike him can never hope to do; so that by the firmness of our allegiance we are reaching the point when we shall all conform with the ways of a single man. (We are surely not so wrong-headed that we can only copy a bad ruler and not a good one.) You need only continue as you are, Caesar, and the principles of your conduct will have the same effective power as a censorship. Indeed, an emperor's life is a censorship, and a true perpetual one;¹ this is what guides and directs us, for example is what we need more than command. Fear is unreliable as a teacher of morals. Men learn better from examples, which have the great merit of proving that their advice is practicable.

46. Could any terror have had the power to effect what has been accomplished through our regard for you? Someone did indeed succeed in suppresssing

¹ Domitian was *censor perpetuus* from the end of 85.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

mimorum populus Romanus tolli pateretur, sed non
2 obtinuit ut vellet: rogatus es tu quod cogebat alias,
coepitque esse beneficium quod necessitas fuerat.
Neque enim a te minore concentu ut tolleres pantomimos,
quam a patre tuo ut restitueret exactum est.
3 Utrumque recte: nam et restitui oportebat, quos
sustulerat malus princeps, et tolli restitutos. In his
enim, quae a malis bene fiunt, hic tenendus est
modus, ut appareat auctorem displicuisse non factum.
4 Idem ergo populus ille, aliquando scaenici imperatoris
spectator et plausor, nunc in pantomimis quoque
aversatur et damnat effeminatas artes et indecora
5 saeculo studia. Ex quo manifestum est principum
disciplinam capere etiam vulgus, cum rem si ab uno
fiat severissimam fecerint omnes. Macte hac gravitatis gloria, Caesar, qua consecutus es ut, quod
antea vis et imperium, nunc mores vocarentur.
6 Castigaverunt vitia sua ipsi qui castigari merebantur,
idemque emendatores qui emendandi fuerunt.
Itaque nemo de severitate tua queritur, et liberum
7 est queri. Sed cum ita comparatum sit, ut de nullo
minus principe querantur homines quam de quo
maxime licet, tuo in saeculo nihil est quo non omne

¹ Suetonius, *Dom.* 7. 1. The miming actors and dancers (*pantomimi*) introduced into Rome in 22 B.C. were repeatedly banished by the emperors, but always reappeared. Trajan banished them in 99–100, but they were back for the triumph of the Second Dacian War in 107, and the death of one *maximus pantomimorum* is recorded in S. 173 (ILS 5184).

the mimes¹ and persuading the Roman people to put up with this, though he did not succeed in making them willing to do so. But in your case, the people asked you to take the measures which the other had imposed, seeing them now as a public benefit and not an enforced necessity, as unanimous in their demand for you to do away with the mimes as they had been for your father to restore them. They were right in both cases—it was necessary to restore what a bad emperor had suppressed, and once restored, equally necessary to suppress it, for the rule to follow when good deeds are done by bad men is to make it clear that the agent deserves censure, not the act. And so the same populace which once watched and applauded the performances of an actor-emperor² has now even turned against the professional mimes, and damns their perverted art as a taste unworthy of our age. This shows that even the vulgar crowd can take a lesson from its rulers, since a reform so sweeping, if once started by an individual, can spread to all. All honour to your noble wisdom, Caesar, for this has enabled you to see an accepted custom take the place of what used to be an arbitrary decree! Of their own accord men who deserved correction have corrected their own faults and proved themselves reformers though previously needing reform. Consequently no one complains of your severity though complaint is open to all. It is always the way that fewest complaints are made about a ruler who allows most freedom to make them, and under your regime there is nothing which can fail to give joy and happiness

¹ Nero. Cf. Tacitus, *Ann.* XVI. 4.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

8 hominum genus laetetur et gaudeat. Boni provehuntur; mali, qui est tranquillissimus status civitatis, nec timent nec timentur. Vitiorum paenitentiam exspectas, mederis erroribus sed implorantium,¹ omnibusque quos bonos facis hanc adstruis laudem, ne coegisse videaris.

47. Quid? vitam, quid? mores iuventutis quam principaliter formas! quem honorem dicendi magistris, quam dignationem sapientiae doctoribus habes! ut sub te spiritum et sanguinem et patriam receperunt studia! quae priorum temporum immanitas exsiliis puniebat, cum sibi vitiorum omnium conscius princeps inimicas vitiis artes non odio magis quam reverentia 2 relegaret. At tu easdem artes in complexu oculis auribus habes. Praestas enim quaecumque praecepient, tantumque eas diligis quantum ab illis 3 probaris. An quisquam studia humanitatis professus non cum omnia tua tum vel in primis laudibus ferat 4 admissionum tuarum facilitatem? Magno quidem animo parens tuus hanc ante vos principes arcem publicarum aedium nomine inscripserat; frustra tamen, nisi adoptasset qui habitare ut in publicis 5 posset. Quam bene cum titulo isto moribus tuis convenit, quamque omnia sic facis tamquam non alius inscripserit! Quod enim forum, quae tempora tam reserata? Non Capitolium ipsaque illa adoptionis tuae sedes publica magis omnium.

¹ implorantium *Schwarz*: implorantibus *M.*

¹ Cf. *Ep.* III. 11; *Tac. Ag.* 2. 1-2; *Suet. Dom.* 10. 3. Domitian banished the philosophers from Rome and Italy in 93.

² The *domus Flavia* on the Palatine; the title is confirmed by ILS 9358.

PANEGYRICUS, 46. 7-47. 5

to every kind of man. The honest find advancement, while the dishonest are neither feared nor unduly fearful, sure proof of the peace and stability of the realm. You wait for repentance of vice, you remedy faults only at the plea of transgressors, and all whom you have made better men are granted the additional merit of not appearing to owe anything to enforced guidance from you.

47. As for the lives and characters of the young—how you are forming them in true princely fashion! And the teachers of rhetoric and professors of philosophy—how you hold them in honour! Under you the liberal arts are restored, to breathe and live in their own country—the learning which the barbarity of the past punished with exile, when an emperor acquainted with all the vices sought to banish everything hostile to vice, motivated less by hatred for learning as by fear for its authority.¹ But you embrace these very arts, opening arms, eyes and ears to them, a living example of their precepts, as much their lover as the subject of their regard. Every lover of culture must applaud all your actions, while reserving his highest praise for your readiness to give audiences. Your father had shown his magnanimity by giving the title of “open house” to what (before your time or his) had been a stronghold of tyranny²—yet this would have been an empty formula had he not adopted a son capable of living in the public eye. Between your habits and that inscription there is perfect accord; every action of yours suggests you might have set it there yourself. No forum, no temple is so free of access: not even the Capitol and the very site of your adoption are more public and

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

Nullae obices nulli contumeliarum gradus superatique iam mille liminibus ultra semper aliqua dura
6 et obstantia. Magna ante te, magna post te, iuxta
te tamen maxima quies: tantum ubique silentium,
tam altus pudor, ut ad parvos penates et larem
angustum ex domo principis modestiae et tranquillitatis exempla referantur.

48. Ipse autem ut excipis omnes, ut exspectas!
ut magnam partem dierum, inter tot imperii curas,
quasi per otium transigis! Itaque non albi¹ et
attonti, nec ut periculum capitum adituri tarditate,
sed securi et hilares cum commodum est convenimus.
2 Et admittente principe interdum est aliquid quod
nos domi quasi magis necessarium teneat: excusati
semper tibi nec umquam excusandi sumus. Scis
enim sibi quemque praestare, quod te videat quod
frequentet, ac tanto liberalius ac diutius voluptatis
3 huius copiam praebebas. Nec salutationes tuas fuga
et vastitas sequitur: remoramur resistimus ut in
communi domo, quam nuper illa immanissima belua
plurimo terrore munierat, cum velut quodam specu
inclusa nunc propinquorum sanguinem lamberet,
nunc se ad clarissimorum civium strages caedesque
4 proferret. Obversabantur foribus horror et minae et
par metus admissis et exclusis; ad hoc ipse occursu

¹ albi *Madvig*: anxii, balbi, pallidi *alii*: alii *M.*

¹ Cf. Seneca, *de Ben.* VI. 33. 4; 34. 2.

² Suetonius, *Dom.* 10. 2 and 15. 1. Domitian had put to death the two sons (Flavius Sabinus and Flavius Clemens) of his father's brother, Sabinus.

PANEGYRICUS, 47. 5-48. 4

open to all. There are no obstacles, no grades of entry to cause humiliation,¹ nor a thousand doors to be opened only to find still more obstacles barring the way. No, everything is peaceful before reaching you and on leaving you and above all, in your presence; such deep silence, such great reverence, that from the prince's house an example of calm and moderation returns to every humble hearth and modest home.

48. And you yourself—awaiting and receiving everyone in person—devote a large part of every day to so many cares of State, while preserving the unhurried atmosphere of a life of leisure. So we gather round you, no longer pale and terrified, slow of step as if in peril of our lives, but carefree and happy, coming when it suits us. And having gained audience, we may at times have something which seems urgent to keep us at home; we are always excused by you, without having to find excuses. Knowing as you do how eager we all are to see and frequent you, you are all the readier to make easy opportunities in advance for this pleasure. Moreover, when our respects are paid, there is no immediate flight to leave the hall empty—we stay behind to linger on as if in a home we share, though this is the place where recently that fearful monster built his defences with untold terrors, where lurking in his den he licked up the blood of his murdered relatives² or emerged to plot the massacre and destruction of his most distinguished subjects.³ Menaces and horror were the sentinels at his doors, and the fears alike

¹ Suet. *Dom* 10. 2; Tac. *Ag.* 45; Dio LXVII. 13; Pliny, *Ep.* I. 5. 3, III. 11. 3.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

quoque visuque terribilis: superbia in fronte, ira in oculis, femineus pallor in corpore, in ore impudentia 5 multo rubore suffusa. Non adire quisquam non adloqui audebat, tenebras semper secretumque captantem, nec umquam ex solitudine sua prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret.

49. Ille tamen, quibus sibi parietibus et muris salutem suam tueri videbatur, dolum secum et insidias et ultorem scelerum deum inclusit. Dimovit perfregitque custodias Poena, angustosque per aditus et obstructos non secus ac per apertas fores et invitantia limina irrupit: longe tunc illi divinitas sua, longe arcana illa cubilia saevique secessus, in quos timore et superbia et odio hominum agebatur. 2 Quanto nunc tutior, quanto securior eadem domus, postquam erus¹ non crudelitatis sed amoris excubiis, non solitudine et claustris, sed civium celebritate 3 defenditur! Equid ergo? Discimus experimento fidissimam esse custodiam principis innocentiam ipsius. Haec arx inaccessa, hoc inexpugnabile munimentum, munimento non egere. Frustra se terrore succinxerit, qui saeptus caritate non fuerit; armis 4 enim arma irritantur. Num autem serias tantum partes dierum in oculis nostris coetuque consumis? non remissionibus tuis eadem frequentia eademque 5 illa socialitas interest? non tibi semper in medio

¹ erus Baehrens: eius M.

¹ Cf. Suetonius, *Dom.* 18. 1; Tacitus, *Ag.* 45. 3.

² Domitian was assassinated in his palace; Suet. *Dom.* 17.

PANEGYRICUS, 48. 4-49. 5

of admission and rejection; then himself in person, dreadful to see and to meet, with arrogance on his brow and fury in his eye, a womanish pallor spread over his body but a deep flush to match the shameless expression on his face.¹ None dared approach him, none dared speak; always he sought darkness and mystery, and only emerged from the desert of his solitude to create another.

49. Yet though he thought to protect his life behind walls and masonry, locked in with him were treachery, conspiracy, and the god of retribution for his crimes. Vengeance pushed aside his guards, broke through and burst in by the narrow passages and their barriers, as if the doors stood open and thresholds called her in.² Nothing availed him then—not his divinity, nor those secret chambers, those cruel haunts whither he was driven by his fear and pride and hatred of mankind. How much safer is that same dwelling today, and how much happier, now that its master finds protection in popularity instead of cruelty, and seeks the thronging crowds of his subjects instead of solitude behind locked doors! What is the lesson for us? Experience shows that the one guard which a prince can wholly trust is his own innocence. The sole citadel without access, the only defences which can never be breached are—never to need them. It is useless for a man to be armed with terror if he lacks the protection of love; for arms only call out more arms.

Nor is it only the working hours of your day which you spend in our midst for all to see; your leisure hours are marked by the same numbers and friendliness. Your meals are always taken in public and

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

cibus semperque mensa communis? non ex convictu nostro mutua voluptas? non provocas reddisque sermones? non ipsum tempus epularum tuarum,
6 cum frugalitas contrahat, extendit humanitas? Non enim ante medium diem distentus solitaria cena, spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis immines, nec iejunis et inanibus plenus ipse *<et>* eructans¹ non tam adponis quam obicis cibos quos dedigneris attingere, aegreque percessus superbam illam convictus simulationem, rursus te ad clandestinam
7 ganeam occultumque luxum refers. Ergo non aurum nec argentum, nec exquisita ingenia cenarum, sed suavitatem tuam iucunditatemque miramur, quibus nulla satietas adest, quando sincera omnia et
8 vera et ornata gravitate. Neque enim aut peregrinae superstitionis ministeria aut obscaena petulantia mensis principis oberrat, sed benigna invitatio et liberales ioci et studiorum honor. Inde tibi parcus et brevis somnus, nullumque amore nostri tempus angustius, quam quod sine nobis agis.

50. Sed cum rebus tuis ut participes perfruamur, quae habemus ipsi, quam propria quam nostra sunt! Non enim exturbatis prioribus dominis omne stagnum, omnem lacum, omnem etiam saltum immensa possessione circumvenis, nec unius oculis flumina

¹ et eructans *Mynors*: ructans *Livineius*: eructans *M.*

¹ In fact, Trajan drank rather heavily. Cf. SHA *Hadr.* 3. 3; *Alex. Sev.* 39. 1.

² Domitian favoured strange cults, and coins of c. 95 show

your table open to all, the repast and its pleasures are there for us to share, while you encourage our conversation and join in it. As for the length of your banquets, polite manners prolong what frugality¹ might cut short. You do not arrive already gorged with a solitary feast before midday, to sit menacingly over your guests, watching and marking all they do, nor when they are fasting and hungry do you belch from a full stomach and present or rather throw at them the food you disdain to touch, and after a pretence at enduring this insulting mockery of a banquet take yourself back to secret gluttony and private excesses. And so it is not the plate of gold and silver, nor the ingenuity of the dishes served which command our admiration so much as your own courtesy and charm, of which we can never have too much, for all is genuine and sincere and conducted with true dignity. The Emperor has rid his tables of the ministrants of an oriental superstition² and the indecent antics of impudent buffoons; in their place is warm hospitality, love of culture and civilized wit. Then afterwards your sleep is short and sparing, for in your love of us there is no period of your time so short as that you spend alone.

50. Yet while we enjoy your possessions as if we had a share in them, our personal property is truly our own. You do not dispossess existing owners in order to add to your vast domains every marsh and lake, and even pasture-land; rivers, mountains and seas are no longer reserved for the eyes of one man

temples of Cybele and Serapis; cf. Dio LXVII. 9. For Pliny's dislike of such entertainment, cf. *Ep.* IX. 17.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

2 montes maria deserviunt. Est quod Caesar non suum videat, tandemque imperium principis quam patrimonium maius est. Multa enim ex patrimonio refert in imperium, quae priores principes occupa-
3 bant, non ut ipsi fruerentur, sed ne quis alias. Ergo in vestigia sedesque nobilium immigrant pares domini, nec iam clarissimorum virorum receptacula habitatore servo teruntur, aut foeda vastitate pro-
4 cumbunt. Datur intueri pulcherrimas aedes deterso situ auctas ac vigentes. Magnum hoc tuum non erga homines modo sed erga tecta ipsa meritum, sistere ruinas solitudinem pellere, ingentia opera eodem quo exstructa sunt animo ab interitu vindicare. Muta quidem illa et anima parentia sentire tamen et laetari videntur, quod niteant quod frequententur, quod aliquando cooperint esse domini scientis.
5 Circumfertur sub nomine Caesaris tabula ingens rerum venalium, quo fit¹ detestanda avaritia illius, qui tam multa concupiscebant, cum haberet supervacua tam multa. Tum exitialis erat apud principem huic
6 laxior domus, illi amoenior villa: nunc princeps in haec eadem dominos quaerit, ipse inducit; ipsos illos magni aliquando imperatoris hortos, illud numquam

¹ quo fit *Perizonius*: quod sit *M.*

¹ The distinction is drawn between the emperor's *patrimonium* and what was subject to his *imperium*. Cf. Seneca, *de Ben.* VII. 6. 2.

² The property of the fiscus was sometimes sold off to

alone. The Emperor no longer feels the need to own whatever he sees, and at long last the land subject to his sovereign rights extends farther than his personal property;¹ many of his inherited estates (which his predecessors held not for their own pleasure so much as to deny them to anyone else) are being restored to the State. Thus into the seats and homes of the nobility step new masters equal to the old, and the houses of the great no longer fall to pieces in the hands of a slave for occupant, collapsing in hideous decay. Instead, we may see splendid mansions, extended and flourishing, the dust all swept away: a noble service you render, Caesar, not only to man but to the very buildings, for in checking ruin, banishing neglect, and saving great edifices from destruction, you show the same imaginative spirit as those who built them. And indeed, those dumb inanimate stones seem to sense the happiness of being restored to splendour and frequented once again, now that at last they have a master who appreciates their worth. Under the name of Caesar is published a long list of possessions for sale,² which shows up as the more abominable the cupidity of that emperor who possessed far more than he needed, but always wanted more.³ In those days it was fatal for anyone about him to own a spacious house or attractive property; today our prince looks for owners for those very places, and introduces them

augment the treasury; cf. Suetonius, *Cal.* 38-9; Dio LXVIII. 2 (Nerva).

¹ Suetonius, *Dom.* 12. I ascribes this to his need for money. But Syme (*JRS* XX) points out that Domitian's motive in attacking senators was political, not financial.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

nisi Caesaris suburbanum licemur emimus implemus.
7 Tanta benignitas principis, tanta securitas temporum est, ut ille nos principalibus rebus existimet dignos, nos non timeamus quod esse digni videmur. Nec vero emendi tantum civibus tuis copiam praebes, sed amoenissima quaeque largiris et donas; ista inquam donas in quae electus, in quae adoptatus es; transfers quod iudicio accepisti, ac nihil magis tuum credis, quam quod per amicos habes.

51. Idem tam parcus in aedificando quam diligens in tuendo. Itaque non ut ante immanum transvectione saxorum urbis tecta quatuntur; stant securae domus nec iam tempora nutantia. Satis est tibi nimiumque, cum successeris frugalissimo principi;² magnum reicere aliquid et amputare ex his, quae princeps tamquam necessaria reliquit. Praeterea pater tuus usibus suis detrahebat quae fortuna imperi³ dederat, tu tuis quae pater. At quam magnificus in publicum es! Hinc porticus, inde delubra occulta celeritate properantur, ut non consummata sed tantum commutata videantur. Hinc immensum latus circi templorum pulchritudinem

¹ e.g. Lucullus or Pompey. Cf. 63. 4.

² The Circus Maximus, badly damaged in the fire of 64 and not yet wholly restored. Cf. Dio LXVIII. 7. 2. The façade along the road between the Circus and the Palatine was 600 metres long.

himself. Even the gardens outside Rome which had once been owned by a famous general¹ and had always been in the imperial family are ours; we can make an offer, buy and occupy them. Such is our prince's goodness of heart, such the security of our times, that he believes us worthy of princely possessions and we have no fears about seeming so. Nor do you give your subjects the opportunity only to purchase—you have bestowed on us as a gift some of the loveliest properties, making over to us the very inheritance for which you were chosen and adopted, which was made yours by a reasoned decision; for you hold that ownership is best enjoyed through the persons of your friends.

51. Your interest in preserving what exists is matched by your restraint over further building. The walls and roofs in the city have stopped shuddering as they did at the passage of huge blocks of stone; our houses stand safe and secure, and the temples are no longer threatened with collapse. There is enough, and more, for you, since your predecessor was so careful in his expenditure, and it is splendid too to have cut down and retrenched even on what he thought was necessary; especially as in his case he was denying himself personal enjoyment of what the hazards of empire had brought him, whereas your self-denial is applied to what came from him. But when it comes to public building, you do it on the grand scale. Here stands a colonnade, there a shrine, rising as if by magic, so rapidly as to seem remodelled rather than fresh-built. Elsewhere the vast façade of the Circus² rivals the beauty of the temples, a fitting place for a nation which has

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

provocat, digna populo victore gentium sedes, nec
4 minus ipsa visenda, quam quae ex illa spectabuntur,
visenda autem cum cetera specie, tum quod aequatus
plebis ac principis locus, siquidem per omne spatium
una facies, omnia continua et paria, nec magis
proprius spectanti Caesari suggestus quam propria
5 quae spectet. Licebit ergo te civibus tuis invicem
contueri; dabitur non cubiculum principis sed ipsum
principem cernere in publico, in populo sedentem,
populo cui locorum quinque milia adiecisti. Auxeras
enim numerum eius congiarii facilitate maioremque
in posterum suscipi liberalitatis tuae fide iusseras.

52. Horum unum si praestitisset alias, iam dudum
illi radiatum caput et media inter deos sedes auro
staret aut ebore, augustioribusque aris et grandiori-
bus victimis invocaretur. Tu delubra non nisi
adoraturus intras, tibi maximus honor excubare pro
templis postibusque praetexi. Sic fit, ut di *< tibi >*¹
sumnum inter homines fastigium servent, cum
3 deorum ipse non appetas.² Itaque tuam statuam in
vestibulo Iovis optimi maximi unam alteramve et hanc
aereum cernimus. At paulo ante aditus omnes gradus
totaque area hinc auro hinc argento relucebat, omnes
seu potius polluebatur, cum incesti principis statuis

¹ *tibi add. Keil: om. M.*

² *appetas Livineius: adeptus M.*

¹ Confirmed by ILS 286 (S. 374 (a)).

conquered the world, a sight to be seen on its own account as well as for the spectacles there to be displayed: to be seen indeed for its beauty, and still more for the way in which prince and people alike are seated on the same level. From one end to the other is a uniform plan, a continuous line, and Caesar as spectator shares the public seats as he does the spectacle. Thus your subjects will be able to look on you in their turn; they will be permitted to see not just the Emperor's box, but their emperor himself, seated among his people—the people to whom you have given an additional five thousand seats.¹ For you had already increased their number by the liberality of your largess, and had encouraged it to be further increased in future on the guarantee of your generosity.

52. If another had boasted a single one of these achievements he would long since have worn a nimbus round his head; a seat of honour wrought in gold or ivory would have been placed for him among the gods, and prayers offered in his name with major victims on the holiest of altars. But you enter the sanctuaries only to offer your own prayers—for you the highest honour is to have your statues placed outside the temples, on guard before the doors. This is why the gods have set you on the pinnacle of human power: they know that you do not covet their own. Of your statues, only one or two are to be seen in the vestibule of the temple of Jupiter Best and Highest, and these are made of bronze; whereas only recently every approach and step, every inch of the precinct was gleaming with silver and gold, or rather, was casting pollution, since the

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

4 permixta deorum simulacula sorderent. Ergo istae quidem aereae et paucae manent manebuntque quam diu templum ipsum, illae autem *(aureae)*¹ et innumerabiles strage ac ruina publico gaudio litaverunt. Iuvabat illidere solo superbissimos vultus, instare ferro, saevire securibus, ut si singulos 5 ictus sanguis dolorque sequeretur. Nemo tam temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, quin instar ultioris videretur cernere laceros artus truncata membra, postremo truces horrendasque imagines obiectas excoctasque flammis, ut ex illo terrore et minis in usum hominum ac voluptates ignibus 6 mutarentur. Simili reverentia, Caesar, non apud genium tuum bonitati tuae gratias agi, sed apud numen Iovis optimi maximi pateris: illi debere nos quidquid tibi debeamus, illius quod bene facias, 7 muneric esse qui te dedit. Ante quidem ingentes hostiarum greges per Capitolinum iter magna sui parte velut intercepti devertere via cogebantur, cum saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies tanto victimarum cruento coleretur, quantum ipse humani sanguinis profundebat.

53. Omnia, patres conscripti, quae de aliis principibus a me aut dicuntur aut dicta sunt, eo pertinent

¹ aureae add. *Catanaeus: om. M.*

¹ *Ep.* IV. 11; *Suet. Dom.* 22. Domitian's mistress, Julia, was the daughter of Titus. (In fact, the *Lex Claudia* had

figures of the gods were defiled by having statues of an incestuous emperor in their midst.¹ And so your few statues of bronze stand and will stand as long as the temple itself, whereas those innumerable golden images, as a sacrifice to public rejoicing, lie broken and destroyed. It was our delight to dash those proud faces to the ground, to smite them with the sword and savage them with the axe, as if blood and agony could follow from every blow. Our transports of joy—so long deferred—were unrestrained; all sought a form of vengeance in beholding those bodies mutilated, limbs hacked in pieces, and finally that baleful, fearsome visage cast into fire, to be melted down, so that from such menacing terror something for man's use and enjoyment should rise out of the flames.

With the same reverence for the gods, Caesar, you will not allow public thanks for your benevolence to be addressed to your genius, but direct them to the godhead of Jupiter Best and Highest; to him, you say, we owe whatever we owe you, and your benefactions are the gift of him who gave you to us. Yet previously the vast herds of victims were often stopped on the Capitoline Way and large numbers forced to turn aside, for in honour of that grim statue of a brutal tyrant² the blood of victims had to flow as freely as the human blood he shed.

53. All that I say and have said, Conscript Fathers, about previous emperors is intended to show how

authorized marriage between uncle and niece: Suet. *Claud.* 26. 3; Tac. *Ann. XII.* 5.)

² The equestrian statue set up in 89 at the west end of the Forum; cf. Statius, *Silvae* I. 1.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

ut ostendam, quam longa consuetudine corruptos depravatosque mores principatus parens noster reformet et corrigat. Alioqui nihil non parum grate
2 sine comparatione laudatur. Praeterea hoc primum erga optimum imperatorem piorum civium officium est, insequi dissimiles; neque enim satis amarit
3 bonos principes, qui malos satis non oderit. Adice quod imperatoris nostri non aliud amplius ac diffusius
meritum est, quam quod insectari malos principes
4 tutum est. An excidit dolori nostro modo vindicatus Nero? Permitteret, credo, famam vitamque eius carpi qui mortem ulciscebatur, nec ut in se dicta
5 interpretaretur, quae de simillimo dicerentur. Quare erga¹ te, Caesar, muneribus [omnibus²] tuis omnibus
comparo, multis antepono, quod licet nobis et in praeteritum de malis imperatoribus cotidie vindicari et futuros sub exemplo praemonere, nullum locum
nullum esse tempus, quo funestorum principum manes a posteriorum exsecrationibus conquiescant.
6 Quo constantius, patres conscripti, et dolores nostros et gaudia proferamus; laetemur his quibus fruimur, ingemiscamus illis quae patiebamur; simul utrumque faciendum est sub bono principe. Hoc secreta nostra
hoc sermones hoc ipsae gratiarum actiones agant,

¹ erga *H*: ergo *X*: ego *Keil*.

² omnibus *M*: del corrector cod. *Vat.*

our Father is amending and reforming the character of the principate which had become debased by a long period of corruption. Indeed, eulogy is best expressed through comparison, and, moreover, the first duty of grateful subjects towards a perfect emperor is to attack those who are least like him: for no one can properly appreciate a good prince who does not sufficiently hate a bad one. Furthermore, no service of our emperor's has spread so far in its effects as the freedom he allows us to criticize bad rulers with impunity. Have we already forgotten in our troubles how Nero was but lately avenged?¹ Can you imagine that *he* would have allowed the breath of criticism to fall on Nero's life and reputation, when he avenged his death? Would he not guess that anything said against one so like himself could be applied to him? And so in your case, Caesar, alongside all your other benefits and above many of them, I set our freedom to avenge ourselves daily on the evil emperors of the past, and to warn by example all future ones that there will be neither time nor place for the shades of disastrous rulers to rest in peace from the execrations of posterity. With all the more assurance, Conscrip Fathers, can we therefore reveal our griefs and joys, happy in our present good fortune and sighing over our sufferings of the past, for both are equally our duty under the rule of a good prince. This then must we make the subject of our private talk, our public conversation

¹ In 95 Domitian condemned to death Epaphroditus, who had helped his master Nero to commit suicide (Suet. *Dom.* 14. 4). For an echo of these words cf. Tac. *Hist.* II. 76. 7: "An excidit trucidatus Corbulo?"

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

meminerintque sic maxime laudari incolumem imperatorem, si priores secus meriti reprehendantur. Nam cum <de>¹ malo principe posteri tacent, manifestum est eadem facere praesentem.

54. Et quis iam locus miserae adulationis manebat ignarus, cum laudes imperatorum ludis etiam et commissionibus² celebrarentur, saltarentur atque in omne ludibrium effeminatis vocibus modis gestibus frangerentur? Sed illud indignum, quod eodem tempore in senatu et in scaena, ab histrione et a 2 consule laudabantur. Tu procul a tui cultu ludicas artes removisti. Seria ergo te carmina honorque aeternus annalium, non haec brevis et pudenda praedicatio colit; quin etiam tanto maiore consensu in venerationem tui theatra ipsa consurgent, quanto 3 magis de te scaenae silebunt. Sed quid ego istud admiror, cum eos quoque honores qui tibi a nobis offeruntur aut delibare parcissime aut omnino soleas recusare? Nihil ante tam vulgare tam parvum in senatu agebatur, ut non laudibus principum immorarentur, quibuscumque censendi necessitas acci- 4 disset. De ampliando numero gladiatorum aut de instituendo collegio fabrorum consulebamur, et quasi prolatis imperii finibus nunc ingentes arcus excessu- rosque templorum fastigium titulos, nunc menses

¹ de add. corrector cod. Vat.: om. M.

² commissionibus Lipsius: commessacionibus M.

PANEGYRICUS, 53. 6-54. 4

and our speeches of thanks, never forgetting that an emperor is best praised in his lifetime through criticism of his predecessors according to their deserts. For when an evil ruler's survivors hold their peace, it is clear that his successor is no better.

54. Could any spot remain ignorant of the lamentable spirit of adulation in the country, when tribute to the emperors was paid in the form of shows and riotous entertainment,¹ where dancing and wailing ran through every kind of buffoonery and effeminacy, expressed in rhythmic antics and shrieks? But the scandal was that everything was approved in the Senate as well as on the stage, through consul and actor alike. You cut out all these stage performances from honours paid to you. Thus serious poetry and the everlasting glory of our historic past pay you tribute in place of a moment's disgraceful publicity; furthermore, the whole theatre-audience will rise to show its respect with all the more unanimity now that the stage is to say less of you. But why confine my admiration to this, when the other honours we offer you are always so sparingly accepted or else refused?² Hitherto, anyone called on to speak in the Senate, on any subject however slight and trivial, had to prolong his speech with adulation of the emperor. We debated the increase in number of gladiators or the founding of a workers' union; the boundaries of empire might have been extended as we discussed colossal arches and inscriptions too long for temple architraves, or else the months, when more than one were to take the

¹ Described in Suetonius, *Dom.* 4.

² Confirmed by *Ep. X.* 9. 2.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

etiam nec hos singulos nomini Caesarum dicabamus.
Patiebantur illi, et quasi meruissent laetabantur.
5 At nunc quis nostrum tamquam oblitus eius de quo
refertur censendi officium principis honore consumit?
Tuae moderationis haec laus, *<non>*¹ constantiae
nostrae, et tibi obsequimur quod in curiam non ad
certamen adulacionum sed ad usum munusque
iustitiae convenimus, hanc simplicitati tuae verita-
tique gratiam relaturi, ut te quae vis velle, quae non
6 vis nolle credamus. Incipimus inde desinimus ibi, a
quo incipi in quo desini sub alio principe non posset.
Nam plerosque ex decretis honoribus et alii non
recepérunt, nemo ante tantus fuit ut crederetur
7 noluisse decerni; quod ego titulis omnibus speciosius
reor, quando non trabibus aut saxis nomen tuum sed
monimentis aeternae laudis inciditur.

55. Ibit in saecula fuisse principem cui florenti et
incolumi numquam nisi modici honores, saepius nulli
2 decernerentur. Et sane si velimus cum priorum
temporum necessitate certare, vincemur; ingeniosior
est enim ad excogitandum simulatio veritate, servitus
3 libertate, metus amore. Simul cum iam pridem
novitas omnis adulazione consumpta sit, non aliud
erga te novus honor superest, quam si aliquando de
4 te tacere audeamus. Age, si quando pietas nostra

¹ non add. *Lipsius: om. M.*

¹ Nero gave his name to April, and that of Claudius and Germanicus to May and June (*Tac. Ann. XV. 74. 1 and XVI.*

names of the Caesars.¹ For their part, the emperors suffered this and even enjoyed it, believing it their due. But which of us today spends the proper time for his speech on praising the emperor as if forgetful of the subject of debate? The credit here is due to moderation on your part, not self-restraint on ours; it is in obedience to your wishes that we assemble in the House not to compete in flattery but to practise and render justice, and to pay tribute to your open-hearted sincerity through our confidence that your likes and dislikes are genuinely what you say they are. We start and finish at a point where neither was possible when another was in power; for though there have been others who refused most of the honours offered them, no one was great enough before for us to believe that he did not want them offered. This, I think, is more splendid than any inscription, since your name is engraved not on beams of wood or blocks of stone but in the records of imperishable glory.

55. It will go down through the ages that there has been a prince to whom, in the full vigour of his lifetime, only modest honours were decreed, and, more often, none at all. Of course we cannot hope to compete with the compulsion of former times, for novelty is more readily devised by simulated than by genuine feeling, less successfully by freedom and affection than by servitude and fear. Since, therefore, adulation has exhausted any possibility of innovation, the only new way left for us to do you honour is to venture sometimes to say nothing. Ah,

12. 2). Domitian gave his title of "Germanicus" to September, and his own name to October (*Suet. Dom. 13. 3*).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

silentium rupit et verecundiam tuam vicit, quae qualiaque aut decernimus nos, aut tu non recusas!—ut adpareat non superbia et fastidio te amplissimos honores repudiare, qui minores non dedigneris.
5 Pulchrius hoc, Caesar, quam si recusares omnes; nam recusare omnes ambitionis, moderatio est eligere parcissimos. Quo temperamento et nobis et aerario *⟨consulis, nobis quidem quod omni liberas suspicione, aerario⟩*¹ autem, quod sumptibus eius adhibes modum, ut qui exhaustum non sis innocentium bonis
6 repleturus. Stant igitur effigies tuae, quales olim ob egregia in rem publicam merita privatis dicabantur; visuntur eadem e materia Caesaris statuae
7 qua Brutorum qua Camillorum. Nec discrepat causa: illi enim reges hostemque victorem moenibus depulerunt, hic regnum ipsum quaeque alia captivitas gignit, arcet ac summovet, sedemque obtinet principis
8 ne sit domino locus. Ac mihi intuenti sapientiam tuam minus mirum videtur, quod mortales istos caducosque titulos aut depreceris aut temperes; scis enim ubi vera principis, ubi sempiterna sit gloria. Hi sunt honores in quos nihil flammis, nihil senectuti,
9 nihil successoribus liceat. Arcus enim et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio,

¹ lacunam explavit corrector cod. Vat.: *om. M.*

¹ D. Junius Brutus, who expelled the Tarquins in 510 B.C. had his statue on the Capitol. M. Furius Camillus, who drove

PANEGYRICUS, 55. 4-9

if ever our loyal devotion breaks its silence and overcomes your hesitation, what honours shall we decree and you be glad to accept! Then it will be made plain that it was not pride and contempt which made you refuse the highest honours while accepting lesser ones, for this, Caesar, was nobler on your part than to refuse all: to refuse all would be merely courting favour, while it is true modesty to choose the lowest. The same spirit of moderation marks your relations with us, and with the treasury; we need not feel that our motives are suspect, and the treasury has a limit set to its expenditure, since you are not minded to replenish it (if emptied) from the wealth of innocent men. And so statues are put up for you as they were for individuals in times past for their outstanding services to the State; Caesar's portrait is there for all to see, fashioned from the same bronze as that of a Brutus or a Camillus, and for the same reason¹—for they expelled the tyrant kings and conquering foe from the walls of Rome, while Caesar sweeps tyranny away, banishes all that captivity has bred, and makes sure that the imperial seat he holds shall never be a tyrant's throne. And knowing your wisdom as I do, I find it less remarkable that you set aside or limit those titles which are mortal and must perish; for you know where lies the true, eternal glory of a prince. Therein are the honours over which devouring flames, passage of time, the hands of a successor have no power. Arches and statues, even altars and temples must all decay, to

the Gauls from Latium in the fourth century, had his in the Forum. Cf. 13. 4.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

neglegit carpitque posteritas: contra contemptor ambitionis et infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus ipsa vetustate florescit, nec ab ullis magis laudatur quam quibus minime necesse est. Praeterea ut quisque factus est princeps, ex templo fama eius, incertum bona an mala, ceterum aeterna est.

10 Non ergo perpetua principi fama, quae invitum manet, sed bona concupiscenda est; ea porro non imaginibus et statuis, sed virtute ac meritis pro-
11 rogatur. Quin etiam leviora haec, formam principis figuramque, non aurum melius vel argentum quam favor hominum exprimat teneatque. Quod quidem prolixe tibi cumulateque contingit, cuius laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore oculis animo sedet.

56. Adnotasse vos credo, patres conscripti, iam dudum me non eligere quae referam. Propositum est enim mihi principem laudare, non principis facta. Nam laudabilia multa etiam mali faciunt, ipse laudari nisi optimus non potest. Quare non alia maior, imperator auguste, gloria tua quam quod agentibus tibi gratias nihil velandum est, nihil omittendum
2 [est].¹ Quid est enim in principatu tuo, quod cuiusquam praedicatio vel transilire vel praetervehi debeat? Quod momentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile aut vacuum laude? Non omnia eius modi, ut is optime te laudasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime? Quo fit ut prope in immensum diffundatur oratio mea, et

¹ omittendum est quid est *M*: omittendum ecquid *Livineius*.

be lost in oblivion, for posterity to neglect or revile; in contrast, a spirit which is above ambition, which can hold in check the temptations of power unbounded, blossoms as the years go by and hears its praise most often on the lips of those who are least forced to sing it. Moreover, an emperor is no sooner elected than his fame is assured for all time, for better or worse; he need not seek a lasting reputation (it will last in spite of him) but a good one: and this is preserved not in portraits and statues but in virtue and good deeds. His form and features too, so short-lived as they are, are not so well expressed and retained in silver and gold as by his people's love. That happy fortune is yours to enjoy, in every way you could desire, for your radiant face and beloved countenance dwell in the words, the looks, the thoughts of all your subjects.

56. I dare say you have noticed, Conscrip^t Fathers, that I have long since stopped selecting what I shall say; for I set out to praise my prince in person, and not his actions. Many deeds may be admirable though bad men do them, but a man can only win praise for himself if he possesses true virtue. Wherefore, august Emperor, nothing can bring you greater glory than the fact that in expressing our thanks we have nothing to omit or conceal. Is there anything in your principate which a panegyrist must hurry over with a passing word? Any moment or instant of time which has yielded no benefit and commands no approbation? Does not everything combine to make the highest praise of you no more than a faithful record of the truth? And so my speech could be infinitely prolonged, although the period of

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

3 necdum de biennio loquor. Quam multa dixi de moderatione, et quanto plura adhuc restant! ut illud, quod secundum consulatum recepisti, quia princeps et pater deferebat; at postquam ad te imperi summam, et cum omnium rerum tum etiam tui potestatem, di transtulerunt, tertium consulatum recusasti, cum agere tam bonum consulem posses.
4 Magnum est differre honorem, gloriā maius. Gestum consulatum mirer an non receptum?—gestum non in hoc urbis otio et intimo sinu pacis, sed iuxta barbaras gentes, ut illi solebant, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam igno-
5 tasque terras victoria sequi. Pulchrum imperio gloriosum tibi, cum te socii atque amici sua in patria,
6 suis in sedibus adierunt. Decora facies multa post saecula consulis tribunal viridi caespite exstructum, nec fascium tantum sed pilorum signorumque honore circumdatum. Augebant maiestatem praesidentis diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces,
7 raraque sine interprete oratio. Magnificum est civibus iura, quid hostibus reddere! speciosum certam fori pacem, quid immanes campos sella curuli victorisque vestigio premere, imminere minacibus ripis tutum quietumque, spernere barbaros

¹ Probably Pliny means the period from 28 January 98 when Trajan succeeded Nerva to 1 January 100, when he assumed his third consulship. He was consul for the second time on 1 January 98, first with Nerva, then with Sex. Julius Frontinus.

² Cf. 57. 1. Trajan could have assumed a third consulship when he became emperor in January 99.

which I speak is less than two years.¹ I have said much about your moderation, but how much more is still unsaid! For example: you accepted a second consulship because an emperor, your father, bestowed it; but later on, when the gods placed supreme authority in your hands, that power to direct your own future as well as everything else, you refused the consulate a third time, although you could have assumed its duties so well.² It is noble to postpone a distinction, nobler still to put aside the glory it would bring you. Which commands my admiration more—the consulship you refused or the one you held? and held not in the tranquil atmosphere of the city deep in the embrace of peace, but in the face of savage tribes, like those heroes of old who changed the toga of office for a soldier's cloak and carried victory to lands unknown. It brought honour for the empire and distinction to you, when friends and allies sought audience in their own countries, their native lands; it was a splendid sight after so many years to see green turf piled high for a consul's tribunal, with the soldiers' javelins and standards for a guard of honour alongside the rods of office, and you presiding in person, your majesty enhanced by contrast with the varied garb of your petitioners and their discordant voices, their speeches seldom dispensing with an interpreter. If it is noble to administer justice to fellow-citizens, what is it to enemies! The splendour of occupying a curule chair in the assured peace of the forum pales beside the glory of setting it up in vast open spaces in the conqueror's wake, with calm and security acting as a threat to hostile river-banks; the glory too of scorn-

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

fremitus hostilemque terrorem non armorum magis
8 quam togarum ostentatione compescere! Itaque
non te apud imagines sed ipsum praesentem audien-
temque consalutabant imperatorem, nomenque quod
alii domitis hostibus, tu contemptis merebare.

57. Haec laus acti consulatus, illa dilati, quod
adhuc initio principatus ut iam exsatiatus honoribus
et expletus consulatum recusasti, quem novi im-
2 peratores destinatum aliis in se transferebant. Fuit
etiam qui in principatus sui fine, consulatum quem
dederat ipse, magna ex parte iam gestum extorqueret
et raperet. Hoc ergo honore, quem et incipientes
principes et desinentes adeo concupiscunt ut auferant,
3 tu otioso ac vacante privatis cessisti. Invidiosusne
erat aut tibi tertius consulatus aut principi primus?
Nam secundum imperator quidem, sub imperatore
tamen inisti, nihilque imputare in eo vel honori potes
4 vel exemplo nisi obsequium. Ita vero, quae civitas
quinquies atque etiam sexies consules vident, non illos
qui exspirante iam libertate per vim ac tumultum
creabantur, sed quibus sepositis et absentibus in
rura sua consulatus ferebantur, in hac civitate
tertium consulatum princeps generis humani ut

¹ Nero, in his panic over the revolt of Vindex (Suet. *Nero* 43).

² Cf. 8. 3-4. Pliny speaks in exaggerated terms: Trajan had received the titles of *Caesar*, *Imperator* and *Germanicus* on his adoption, but was never joint emperor with Nerva.

³ e.g. L. Papirius Cursor, Q. Fabius Maximus, M. Claudius Marcellus (five times); Quintius Capitolinus (six times).

ing the cries of savages, and displaying the toga instead of parading arms to quell fear of the foe! Thus you were hailed as *imperator* not in effigy but in person, in your own hearing; others had to defeat an enemy to win this title, but it was yours for your cool indifference to his threats.

57. So much for the fame of the consulship you held. Now for the one you postponed, when your principate had only just begun and (as if sated and surfeited with honours) you refused the office of consul which newly-elected emperors had previously claimed even when it was assigned to others. One of them at the end of his reign had even snatched away a consulship he had bestowed himself and which had nearly run its course.¹ This then was a distinction so coveted by emperors, whether beginning or ending their reigns, that they could seize it from its bearers; yet you left it for your subjects, even when it was vacant and unoccupied. Should we have begrudged you a third consulship? Or a first one in your new capacity as our prince? You were in fact emperor when you entered your second one, but were still serving under another emperor,² and could only claim credit by setting an example of obedience. Why, the country has seen men five or six times consul,³ and not only those named amid the violence and confusion of the times when liberty breathed her last⁴ but those to whom the office was brought at their country homes far away from Rome:⁵ could it look on while a prince and leader of mankind refused a third consulship as likely to be unpopular

¹ Marius seven times: Caesar, five times consul.

² e.g. L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, C. Atilius Regulus.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

5 praegravem recusasti? Tantone Papiriis etiam et Quintiis moderationior Augustus et Caesar et pater patriae? At illos res publica ciebat. Quid? te non eadem res publica, non senatus, non consulatus ipse, qui sibi tuis umeris attolli et augescere videtur?

58. Non te ad exemplar eius voco, qui continuis consulatibus fecerat longum quendam et sine discrimine annum: his te confero quos certum est, quotiens consules fuerunt, non sibi praestitisse. Erat in senatu ter consul, cum tu tertium consulatum 2 recusabas. Onerosum nescio quid verecundiae tuae consensus noster indixerat, ut princeps totiens consul esses quotiens senator tuus: nimia modestia istud 3 etiam privatus recusasses. An consularis viri triumphalisque filius cum tertio consul creatur ascendit? non debitum hoc illi, non vel sola generis claritate promeritum? Contigit ergo privatis aperire annum fastosque reserare, et hoc quoque redditae libertatis indicium fuit quod consul alius quam Caesar esset. Sic exactis regibus coepit liber annus, sic olim 4 servitus pulsa privata fastis nomina induxit. Miseros ambitionis, qui ita consules semper, ut semper principes erant! Quamquam non ambitio quam livor et malignitas videri potest, omnes annos possi-

¹ Domitian was consul 17 times, and in 84 was nominated for 10 years, though the sequence was broken in 89 (Suetonius, *Dom.* 13. 3; Dio LXVII. 4. 3).

² Unidentified. Possibly Fabricius Veiento (Syme, *JRS* XX), consul ³ in 83.

with his people? Are you to be so much more modest than a Papirius or a Quinctius—you who are Augustus and Caesar and the Father of your country? There was a republic then, you say, to summon them; but surely there is still a republic to call on you, as well as a Senate, and the consulate itself, which must be honoured and ennobled if you will shoulder its responsibilities.

58. I am not asking you to model yourself on him¹ whose successive consulships dragged the long year out without a break, only drawing a comparison with those who have thought little of their several consulships. A member of the Senate had been consul three times at the moment when you refused to hold office a third time.² Evidently we asked too much of your modesty by our unanimous request that our prince should be consul as often as one of his own senators, but your diffidence about accepting would have been excessive even in an ordinary citizen. Can a third consulship really be promotion for the son of a consular father granted a triumph? Is it not rather his due, his proper reward, if only as a member of a distinguished family? And so ordinary people enjoyed the honour of opening the year and heading the official calendar, and this too was proof of liberty restored: the consul now need not be Caesar. (The year began in freedom in the same way after the kings were expelled, long ago when the appearance of individual names in the calendar marked the end of servitude.) O wretched ambition in those who sought to match their lifelong power with a perpetual consulship! Or perhaps not ambition so much as spiteful jealousy, to appropriate

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

dere, summumque illud purpurae decus non nisi
5 praecerptum praefloratumque transmittere. Tuam
vero magnanimitatem an modestiam an benignitatem
prius mirer? Magnanimitatis fuit expetito semper
honore abstinere, modestiae cedere, benignitatis per
alios frui.

59. Sed iam tempus est te ipsi consulatui praestare,
ut maiorem eum suscipiendo gerendoque facias.
Nam saepius recusare ambiguam ac potius illam
interpretationem habet, tamquam minorem putas.
Tu quidem ut maximum recusasti; sed hoc persuadere
2 nemini poteris, nisi aliquando et non recusaveris.
Cum arcus cum tropaea cum statuas deprecaris, tribu-
enda est verecundiae tuae venia; illa enim sane tibi
dicantur. Nunc¹ vero postulamus, ut futuros prin-
cipes doceas inertiae renuntiare paulisper, delicias
differre paulisper, et saltem ad brevissimum tempus
ex illo felicitatis somno velut excitari; induere
praetextam quam cum dare possent occuparint,
ascendere curulem quam detineant, esse denique
quod concupierint, nec ideo tantum velle consules
3 fieri ut fuerint. Gessisti alterum consulatum, scio;
illum exercitibus, illum provinciis, illum etiam exteris
gentibus poteris imputare, non potes nobis. Audi-
mus quidem te omne munus consulis obisse, sed
audimus; diceris iustissimus humanissimus patientis-

¹ nunc *Lipsius*: cum *M.*

every year and pass on the official purple only when its lustre was tarnished after use. Where then shall I give my highest praise—to the noble spirit in you which led you to deny an honour always sought after, to the moderation which made you yield it to others, or to the benevolence which enabled you to enjoy it through them?

59. Even so, the time has come for you to offer yourself for the consulate, and increase its status by taking and holding it in person. To refuse it too often can be misinterpreted, or give the impression that you value it too little. In fact, of course, you refused because you value it so highly, but you will convince no one of this unless one day you accept. You may beg to be spared trophies and statues and arches of triumph and must be forgiven for your modesty, for these are clearly offered to you personally. But what we are asking now is that you teach future emperors to break away from their inertia and suspend their pleasures for a while, to rouse themselves for a moment at least, and not sleep away their good fortune: to put on the toga of office which is already in their possession as it is in their power to give, to mount the curule chair which they are keeping empty: in short, to be what they have really wished to be, and not to agree to become consul only to say they have been one. You have held a second consulship, I know, but the armies, the provinces, even foreigners can be said to have benefited from it, not any of us. Certainly we have heard it said that you fulfilled every duty as a consul, but what is hearsay? And the rumour goes that you were the very soul of justice, kindness, and consideration, but it is only

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

simus fuisse, sed diceris. Aequum est aliquando nos iudicio nostro oculis nostris, non famae semper et rumoribus credere. Quousque absentes de absente
4 gaudebimus? Liceat experiri an aliquid superbiae tibi ille ipse secundus consulatus attulerit. Multum in commutandis moribus hominum medius annus
5 valet, in principum plus. Didicimus quidem, cui virtus aliqua contingat, omnes inesse; cupimus tamen experiri, an nunc quoque una eademque res
6 sit bonus consul et bonus princeps. Nam praeter id quod est arduum, duas easque summas potestates simul capere, tum inest utrius non nulla diversitas, cum principem quam simillimum esse privato, consulem quam¹ dissimillimum deceat.

60. Atque ego video proximo anno consulatus recusandi hanc praecipuam fuisse rationem, quod eum absens gerere non poteras. Sed iam urbi votisque publicis redditus, quid est in quo magis sis adprobaturus, quae quantaque fuerint quae desiderabamus? Parum est ut in curiam venias, nisi et convocas; ut intersis senatui, nisi et praesides;
2 ut censemtes audias, nisi et perrogas. Vis illud augustissimum consulum aliquando tribunal maiestati suae reddere? ascende. Vis constare reverentiam magistratibus, legibus auctoritatem, modestiam posse
3 tulantibus? adire.² Quod enim interesset rei publicae, si privatus esses, consulem te haberet tantum

¹ simillimum esse privato, consulem quam *Cuspinianus*: *om. M.*

² adire *codd.*: accipe *Kukula*: audi, aside, adsiste, *alii alia*.

¹ A Stoic doctrine. Cf. Cic. *de Off.* II. 35.

² Not strictly impossible; cf. Suetonius, *Aug.* 26. 3.

PANEGYRICUS, 59. 3-60. 3

rumour. It is only right that we should be able one day to trust the evidence of our own eyes and our own judgement, and not always have to rely on your reputation and reports. How long are we to rejoice in your existence without ever having you in our midst? Let us see whether that second consulship of yours has not really made you give yourself airs! A year's interval can make a big difference in a man's character, and even more in a prince's. We are told that possession of one virtue means possession of all,¹ but all the same we want to know whether a good consul and a good prince are still one and the same today. For apart from the general difficulty of exercising two kinds of supreme power at the same time, there is a certain contradiction between them: for a prince should resemble as much and a consul as little as possible an ordinary citizen.

60. I do of course realize that your chief reason last year for refusing the consulship was the impossibility of holding it in absence.² But now that you are restored to Rome in answer to our prayers, how else can you give better proof to us of those great qualities in you which we missed when you were away? It is not enough for you to enter the House if you do not bid us assemble; you should not be present at our meetings without presiding, nor listen to speeches unless you call on the speakers. Would you restore its former majesty to the consuls' tribunal, once so much revered? Then mount it. Do you want to strengthen respect for the magistrates, spread restraint among litigants, and confirm the authority of the law? Then let men come before you. Rest assured that your country's present

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

an et senatorem, hoc nunc scito interesse, principem
4 te habeat tantum an et consulem. His tot tantisque
rationibus quamquam multum reluctata, verecundia
principis nostri tandem tamen cessit. At quemad-
modum cessit? Non se ut privatis, sed ut privatos
sibi pares faceret. Recepit enim tertium consulatum,
5 ut daret. Noverat pudorem noverat moderationem
hominum, qui non sustinerent tertio consules esse
nisi cum ter consule. Bellorum istud sociis olim,
periculorum consortibus, parce tamen tribuebatur,
quod tu singularibus viris ac de te quidem bene ac
6 fortiter sed in toga meritis praestitisti. Utriusque
cura utriusque vigilantia obstrictus es, Caesar. Sed
in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet
obligatum, aut si putet amet. Debes ergo, Caesar,
et solvis, et cum ter consules facis non tibi magnus
princeps sed non ingratus amicus videris; quin etiam
perquam modica quaedam civium merita fortunae
7 tuae viribus in maius extollis. Efficis enim ut
tantum tibi quisque praestitisse videatur, quantum
a te recepit. Quid isti benignitati precer, nisi ut
semper obliges obligeris, incertumque facias, utrum
magis expediat civibus tuis debere tibi an praestitisse!

61. Evidem illum antiquum senatum contueri

¹ Trajan was consul for the third time in 100, from January to February with Sex. Julius Frontinus, and from March to April with someone unidentified (possibly Vestricius Spurinna). A third consulship was the highest honour possible for a senator (cf. *Ep.* II. 1. 2).

PANEGYRICUS, 60. 3-61. 1

interest in wanting to see you consul as well as emperor is simply what it would be if you were an ordinary citizen and could be senator and consul as well.

Thus these repeated, cogent arguments have broken down the long resistance of our prince's modesty, and at last he has yielded.¹ In what way? Not by descending to his subjects' level, but by raising them to his; for he accepted a third consulship only to be able to bestow one. He knew the moderation and reluctance of those who would accept a third consulship only as colleagues of another who was three times consul. This honour used to be granted in the past to allies in war and companions in danger, and only in rare cases; yet you bestowed it on two outstanding individuals who had served you well and bravely but as civilians. In both cases, the watchful care of your colleague set a restriction on you, Caesar; but it is rare and almost unknown in a prince to think himself under any restraint, or to welcome it if he does. This then is a debt which you wish to repay, and in doing so by granting a third consulship you see yourself not as a great emperor so much as a not ungrateful friend. Moreover, however modest the services of your subjects, you enoble them by virtue of your rank, for everyone is made to feel that he has given as much as he has received from you. Your generosity leaves me with nothing to ask, save that you will always create these mutual obligations, and so leave your subjects in doubt whether they do better as your debtors or your creditors.

61. For my part, I thought I had the great Senate

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

videbar, cum ter consule adsidente tertio consulē
designatum rogari sententiam cernerem. Quanti
2 tunc illi quantusque tu! Accidit quidem ut corpora
quamlibet ardua et excelsa proceroribus admota
decrescant, item ut altissimae civium dignitates
collatione fastigii tui quasi deprimantur, quantoque
propius ad magnitudinem tuam ascenderint, tantum
3 etiam a sua descendisse videantur. Illos tamen tu,
quamquam non potuisti tibi aequare cum velles, adeo
in edito collocasti, ut tantum super ceteros quantum
4 infra te cernerentur. Si unius tertium consulatum
eundem in annum in quem tuum contulisses, ingentis
animi specimen haberetur. Ut enim felicitatis est
quantum velis posse, sic magnitudinis velle quantum
5 possis. Laudandus quidem et ille qui consulatum
tertium meruit, sed magis sub quo meruit: magnus
memorandusque qui tantum praemium cepit, sed
6 maior qui capienti dedit. Quid quod duos pariter
tertio consulatu, duos collegii tui sanctitate decorasti?
ut sit nemini dubium hanc tibi praecipuam causam
fuisse extendendi consulatus tui, ut duorum
consulatus amplecteretur collegamque te non uni daret.
7 Uterque nuper consulatum alterum gesserat a patre
tuo (id est quanto minus quam a te!) datum;
utriusque adhuc oculis paulo ante dimissi fasces
oberrabant, utriusque sollemnisi ille lictorum et
praenuntius clamor auribus insederat, cum rursus

¹ Frontinus was consul for the second time in 98.

PANEGYRICUS, 61. 1-7

of past times before my eyes when I beheld a consul for the third time seated by your side, and a consulect, again for the third time, called upon to speak. This was their finest hour, as it was also yours! Tall men, however erect, normally look smaller by the side of those who are taller still; in the same way, your subjects' highest honours are diminished by comparison with your own exalted state, and the nearer they approach to your eminence, the more they seem to lose of their own. Such men could never be made your equal, however much you wished, but you raised them sufficiently high for them to stand out above the rest as you did above them. If you had singled out one person only for a third consulship during the year you held your own it would have been clear proof of your magnanimity—for if success means the power to do all one wishes, magnanimity is the will to do all one can. In that case there would have been praise for the man who earned his third consulship, but more for the prince under whom he earned it; the winner of such a prize might be great and memorable, but how much greater the one who awarded it! Well: did you not choose two for the honour of a third consulship, two for the sacred privilege of being your colleague? (No one then can doubt that your chief reason for extending your own consulship was to cover not one but both of theirs.) Both had recently held a second consulship, received from your father¹—which is not quite the same as having it granted by you; for both, the rods of office so lately laid aside were still before their eyes, and the traditional cries of the lictors heralding their approach still ringing in

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

curulis rursusque purpura; ut olim cum hostis in proximo, et in summum discrimen adducta res publica, expertum honoribus virum posceret, non consulatus hominibus isdem sed idem homines consulatibus reddebantur. Tanta tibi bene faciendi vis, ut indulgentia tua necessitates aemuletur. Modo praetextas exuerant: resumant; modo lictores abire iusserant: revocent; modo gratulantes amici recesserant: revertantur. Hominisne istud ingenium est, hominis potestas, renovare gaudia redintegrare laetitiam, nullamque requiem gratulationibus dare neque alia repetendis consulatibus intervalla permittere, nisi dum finiuntur? Facias ista semper, nec umquam in hoc opere aut animus tuus aut fortuna lassetur; des quam plurimis tertios consulatus, et cum plurimis tertios consulatus dederis, semper tamen plures quibus debeas dare super sint.

62. Omnium quidem beneficiorum quae merentibus tribuuntur non ad ipsos gaudium maius quam ad similes redundat; praecipue tamen ex horum consulatu non ad partem aliquam senatus sed ad totum senatum tanta laetitia pervenit, ut eundem honorem omnes sibi et dedisse et accepisse videantur. Nempe enim hi sunt quos senatus, cum publicis sumptibus minuendis optimum quemque praeficeret, elegit, et quidem primos. Hoc est igitur hoc est, quod

¹ Cf. *Ep.* II. 1. 9, and Dio, LXVIII. 2. 3; also Syme, *JRS* XX. The effect of this commission was not impressive—some sacrifices and horse-races were abolished, but its reforms were confined to the expenditure of the *aerarium Saturni*. There is no evidence that it continued under Trajan.

their ears when once again they donned the purple and seated themselves in the curule chair; just as in times past, when the enemy at the gates and the republic's gravest hour of peril demanded men tried and tested in office, it was a case of returning the same men to the consulate rather than the consulate to them. Such is your power to do good that your gracious favour has the same effect as stern necessity. These men had just taken off their robes of office when they must put them on again, dismissed their lictors only to call them back; their friends had offered congratulations and taken their leave, and now they must return. Surely some superhuman stroke of genius, some more than mortal power enables you to renew men's times of rejoicing and revive their happiness, to deny all respite to congratulations, and refuse to allow a break before the next consulship beyond the time spent on winding up the one before! May your work continue, and may your spirit and guiding fortune never tire; bestow third consulships on as many of us as possible, and when you have given all you can, may there ever be more of us to whom they should be given!

62. All benefits which are awarded to deserving men give as much pleasure to others like them as to the recipients; yet in particular, the consulship conferred on these two senators delighted the entire Senate (not just one section of it) so much that everyone felt he shared both in the giving of the honour and in receiving it. For these are the men who were the Senate's choice, and indeed its first choice, when it was selecting the best men for the commission to reduce public expenditure;¹ this, then, is what recommended

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

3 penitus illos animo Caesaris insinuavit. An parum
saepe experti sumus hanc esse rerum condicionem,
ut senatus favor apud principem aut prosit aut
noceat? Nonne paulo ante nihil magis exitiale erat
quam illa principis cogitatio: "hunc senatus probat,
hic senatui carus est"? Oderat quos nos amaremus,
4 sed et nos quos ille. Nunc inter principem sena-
tumque dignissimi cuiusque caritate certatur. De-
monstramus invicem, credimus invicem, quodque
maximum amoris mutui signum est, eosdem amamus.
5 Proinde, patres conscripti, favete aperte, diligite
constanter. Non iam dissimulandus est amor ne
noceat, non premendum odium ne prosit: eadem
Caesar quae senatus probat improbatque. Vos ille
praesentes, vos etiam absentes in consilio habet.
Tertio consules fecit quos vos elegeratis, et fecit hoc
6 ordine quo electi a vobis erant. Magnus uterque
honor vester, sive eosdem maxime diligit quos scit
vobis esse carissimos, sive illis neminem praefert,
7 quamvis aliquem magis amet. Proposita sunt
senioribus praemia, iuvenibus exempla. Adeant fre-
quentent securas tandem ac patentes domos. Quis-
quis probatos senatui viros suspicit, hic maxime
8 principem promeretur. Sibi enim ad crescere putat
quod cuique adstruatur, nullamque in eo gloriam
ponit, quod sit omnibus maior, nisi maximi fuerint
9 quibus maior est. Persta, Caesar, in ista ratione

them so warmly to Caesar. Has not past experience shown us all too often a situation where the Senate's approval can make or mar a man in the Emperor's eyes? It is only a short time since nothing was so fatal as for him to think that this one or another had the Senate's affection and support. He hated everyone we loved—but we felt the same about his favourites. Today, prince and Senate are rivals in their affection for all who most deserve it; by turns we prove this or accept the proofs he gives us, and—chief indication of our mutual sentiments—we love the same men. Henceforth, Consscript Fathers, you may be open in your favours and steadfast in your affections; there is no need now to conceal your love and hatred for fear the one may bring harm, the other profit, when Caesar's approval and disapproval rests on the same objects as the Senate's. Present or absent, you share his counsels. He granted a third consulship to men of your choosing, and in the same order in which you had chosen them. Whether he has special affection for those who he knows are dearest to your hearts, or whether he will not give precedence to anyone he personally prefers to them, the honour he does you is equally great. Older men can look to rewards, young ones to examples; they can gather on the doorsteps of houses which at last feel free to open wide their doors. Anyone who looks up to the men the Senate admires can be sure of finding favour with a prince who believes that his own status is increased as others advance, and who feels no distinction in standing supreme unless those beneath him stand as high as possible. Continue, Caesar, in the course you have

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

propositi, talesque nos crede, qualis fama cuiusque est. Huic aures huic oculos intende: ne respexeris clandestinas existimationes nullisque magis quam audientibus insidiantes susurros. Melius omnibus quam singulis creditur: singuli enim decipere et decipi possunt, nemo omnes neminem omnes fellerunt.

63. Praevertor iam ad consulatum tuum, etsi sunt quaedam ad consulatum quidem pertinentia, ante consulatum tamen: in primis quod comitiis tuis interfueristi candidatus, non consulatus tantum sed immortalitatis et gloriae et exempli quod sequentur boni principes, mali mirarentur. Vedit te populus Romanus in illa vetere potestatis suae sede; per pessus es longum illud carmen comitiorum nec iam inridendam moram consulque sic factus es ut unus ex nobis, quos facis consules. Quotus quisque principum antecedentium honorem istum aut consulatui habuit aut populo? Non alii marcidi somno, hesternaque cena redundantes, comitiorum suorum nuntios opperiebantur; alii sane pervigiles et insomnes, sed intra cubilia sua illis ipsis consulibus a quibus consules renuntiabantur, exsilia et caedem machinabantur? O prava et inscia verae maiestatis ambitio, concupiscere honorem quem dederis, dederis quem concupieris, cumque ex proximis hortis campum et comitia prospectes, sic ab illis

¹ The *renuntiatio*, the proclamation of the newly-elected consuls before the *comitia centuriata* assembled in the Campus Martius.

PANEGYRICUS, 62. 9-63. 4

planned, and believe each one of us to be the equal of his public reputation; have eyes and ears for that alone, and pay no attention to furtive suggestions and whispers which do most damage to those who heed them. General opinion is more to be trusted than individual—it is quite possible for individuals to deceive and be deceived, but no one can dupe everybody, nor can everyone combine to dupe him.

63. I pass now to your consulship, though there are certain events relating to it which did in fact precede it: first of all, you were present in person at your election, as a candidate not only for the consulate but for immortality and the fame of setting an example for good rulers to follow and bad ones to look on with surprise. The people of Rome saw you in the ancient seat of their former power, while you bore patiently with the long ceremonial of the electoral assembly,¹ the slow ritual which this time was not a farce; and so you were made consul as if one of us, us who are made consuls by your word. How many of your predecessors did honour in this way either to the consulate or to the people? Some of them, we know, awaited the news of their election heavy-eyed with sleep, gorged with the banquet of the day before; others who were certainly alert and awake in their own rooms were plotting exile and death for the very consuls who proclaimed their election. Vile ambition, blind to the meaning of true majesty, for a man to covet honours which at heart he despised, to despise what he coveted, and although his gardens overlooked the election-field,² to keep away

² Perhaps the gardens of Lucullus, imperial property since 47, which overlooked the Campus Martius. Cf. 50. 6.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

5 abesse, tamquam Danubio Rhenoque dirimare! Averseris tu honori tuo sperata suffragia, renuntiarique te consulem iussisse contentus, liberae civitatis ne simulationem quidem serves; abstineas denique comitiis abstrusus atque abditus, quasi illic tibi non
6 consulatus detur sed abrogetur imperium? Haec persuasio superbissimis dominis erat, ut sibi vide-rentur principes esse desinere, si quid facerent tamquam senatores. Plerique tamen non tam super-
7 bia quam metu quodam submovebantur. An stupro-rum sibi incestarumque noctium consciī, auspicia polluere sacratumque campum nefario auderent
8 contaminare vestigio? Non adeo deos hominesque contempserant, ut in illa spacioissima sede hominum deorumque coniectos in se oculos ferre ac perpeti possent. Tibi contra et moderatio tua suasit et sanctitas, ut te et religioni deorum et iudiciis hominum exhiberes.

64. Alii consulatum ante quam acciperent, tu et dum accipis meruisti. Peracta erant sollemnia comitiorum, si principem cogitares, iamque se omnis turba commoverat, cum tu mirantibus cunctis accedis ad consulis sellam, adigendum te praebes in verba principibus ignota, nisi cum iurare cogerent alios. Vides quam necessarium fuerit consulatum non recu-

¹ Sworn by the elected consuls before the consul presiding over the *comitia*.

PANEGYRICUS, 63. 4-64. 1

as though the Rhine and Danube flowed between! Would you scorn the votes you hoped would confirm your election, and think it sufficient to be proclaimed consul by your own order, without preserving any semblance of a free state? Would you stand aloof from the elections, cowering in some hiding-place, as if they were not there to confer a consulship on you but to abrogate your supreme power? Earlier despots, in their overweening pride, held to their conviction that if ever they acted as senators, they would cease to be emperors in their own eyes. Most, however, were kept away not so much by pride as by a kind of fear; conscious of their vices and their incestuous nights, how could they have dared to defile the auspices and pollute the sacred field with their guilty tread? Their contempt for everything human and divine had not reached the point of steeling them to stand up in that great open space and face the eyes of gods and men directed on them. In striking contrast, it was your moderation and your purity of heart which persuaded you to offer yourself to men's judgement and the divine presence of the gods.

64. There have been others who merited the consulate before receiving it, but in addition, you proved your worth at the very moment of doing so. The election ceremonies were over (for, remember, this candidate was already emperor) and the entire crowd was already on the move, when you surprised everyone by going up to the consul's chair and presenting yourself to take the oath,¹ in the words no emperor had ever used except when compelling others to swear. Now you see how essential it was for you not to have refused the consulate; we should

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

sare. Non putassemus istud te facturum fuisse, si
2 recusasses. Stupeo, patres conscripti, neandumque
satis aut oculis meis aut auribus credo, atque identi-
dem me an audierim, an viderim interrogo. Im-
perator ergo et Caesar et Augustus *<et>*¹ pontifex
maximus stetit ante gremium consulis, sed sitque
3 consul principe ante se stante, et sed sit inturbatus
interritus, et tamquam ita fieri soleret. Quin etiam
sedens stanti praeiit ius iurandum, et ille iuravit
expressit explanavitque verba quibus caput suum
domum suam, si scienter fefellisset, deorum irae
consecraret. Ingens, Caesar, et par gloria tua, sive
fecerint istud postea principes, sive non fecerint.
4 Ullane satis digna praedicatio est idem tertio con-
sulem fecisse quod primo, idem principem quod
privatum, idem imperatorem quod sub imperatore?
Nescio iam, nescio, pulchriusne sit illud quod prae-
eunte nullo, an hoc quod alio praeente iurasti.

65. In rostris quoque simili religione ipse te legibus
subiecisti, legibus, Caesar, quas nemo principi scripsit.
Sed tu nihil amplius vis tibi licere quam nobis: sic
fit, ut nos tibi plus velimus. Quod ego nunc primum
audio, nunc primum disco; non est princeps super

¹ et add. *Livineius: om. M.*

¹ The *votorum nuncupatio* was made on the Capitol by the consul on the day of his entry into office. Pliny appears, however, to refer to oaths taken on the rostra in the Forum, at the beginning and end of the consulship.

not have believed you would act as you did had you not accepted it. I am still astonished, Conscript Fathers, still unable to believe the evidence of my ears and eyes; I keep on asking myself whether I really heard and saw this thing. The Emperor, Caesar, Augustus, the Chief Pontiff stood before the seated consul—yes, the consul sat while his prince stood before him, and remained seated, undisturbed and unafraid, as if it were normal practice. Moreover, while he sat he repeated the words of the oath to his prince who remained standing: and the latter swore. Clearly and explicitly he pronounced the words whereby he consigned his life and household to the wrath of heaven if knowingly he swore false. Great is your glory here, Caesar, and so it will remain, whether your successors follow your example or not. A man three times consul acted as he did at his first election: a prince showed himself no different from a commoner, an emperor no different from one of his subjects: this surely is beyond all praise. For my part, I cannot judge which is the more splendid: the fact that you took the oath with no precedent before you, or that you took the words from another's lips.

65. In the Forum, too, you mounted the platform of your own accord and were equally scrupulous to submit yourself to the laws.¹ No one had intended these laws to apply to the Emperor, Caesar, but you were unwilling for your privileges to extend beyond our own. The result is that we are all the more willing for them to do so. There is a new turn of phrase which I hear and understand for the first time—not “the prince is above the law” but “the

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

leges sed leges super principem idemque Caesari
2 consuli quod ceteris non licet. Iurat in leges
attendentibus dis (nam cui magis quam Caesari
attendant?), iurat observantibus his quibus idem
iurandum est, non ignarus alioqui nemini religiosius
quod iuraverit custodiendum, quam cuius maxime
interest non peierari. Itaque et abiturus consulatu
iurasti te nihil contra leges fecisse. Magnum hoc
erat cum promitteres, maius postquam praestitisti.
3 Iam totiens procedere in rostra, inascensumque illum
superbiae principum locum terere, hic suscipere hic
ponere magistratus, quam dignum te quamque
diversum consuetudini illorum, qui pauculis diebus
gestum consulatum, immo non gestum abiciebant
per edictum! Hoc pro contione pro rostris, pro iure
iurando, scilicet, ut primis extrema congruerent,
utque hoc solo intellegerentur ipsi consules fuisse,
quod alii non fuissent.

66. Non transilui, patres conscripti, principis nostri
consulatum, sed eundem in locum contuli, quidquid
de iure iurando dicendum erat. Neque enim ut in
sterili iejunaque materia eandem speciem laudis
deducere ac spargere atque identidem tractare
2 debemus. Inluxerat primus consulatus tui dies,
quo tu curiam ingressus nunc singulos, nunc universos
adhortatus es resumere libertatem, capessere quasi

law is above the prince"; Caesar bows to the same restrictions as any other consul. He takes the oath of obedience to the law with the gods as witness (for who if not Caesar can command their attention?)—he takes it under the watchful eye of those who must take it too, well aware that no one must be more scrupulous about keeping to his oath than the man most concerned that there should be no perjury.

Then, at the moment of laying down your consulship, you swore a similar oath that you had done nothing contrary to the law; and this, as a statement of achievement, was even finer than your earlier promise. To appear on the platform so often, to frequent a place shunned by the pride of princes, there to assume and there to lay down your offices: how this conduct becomes you, and how it contrasts with the conduct of those who took up a consulship for a day or two—or, rather, failed to take it up—only to issue a proclamation that they had flung it aside! That was what took the place of the assembly, the platform and their oath, doubtless to make their consulship end as it had begun, and to provide the only indication that they had been elected at all: namely, the absence of any other consul.

66. I have not left out our prince's consulship, Conscript Fathers, but I wanted all I had to say about oaths to be dealt with at once, for this is no barren, empty subject in which a single facet of his glory must be broken up into fragments and handled several times. The first day of your consulship had hardly dawned before you entered the senate-house and exhorted us, individually and collectively, to resume our freedom, to take up the responsibilities

PANEGLYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

communis imperi curas, invigilare publicis utilitati-
bus et insurge. Omnes ante te eadem ista
dixerunt, nemini tamen ante te creditum est. Erant
sub oculis naufragia multorum, quos insidiosa tran-
quillitate proiectos improvisus turbo perculerat.
Quod enim tam infidum mare quam blanditiae
principum illorum, quibus tanta levitas tanta fraus,
ut facilius esset iratos quam propitos cavere? Te
vero securi et alacres quo vocas sequimur. Iubes
esse liberos: erimus; iubes quae sentimus promere
in medium: proferemus. Neque enim adhuc ignavia
quadam et insito torpore cessavimus: terror et
metus et misera illa ex periculis facta prudentia
monebat, ut a re publica (<ubi>¹ erat autem omnino
res publica?) oculos aures animos averteremus. At
nunc tua dextera tuisque promissis freti et innixi,
obsaepta diutina servitute ora reseramus, frenata
tamque tot malis linguam resolvimus. Vis enim
tales esse nos quales iubes, nihilque exhortationibus
tuis fucatum, nihil subdolum, <nihil>² denique quod
credentem fallere paret non sine periculo fallentis.
Neque enim umquam deceptus est princeps, nisi qui
prius ipse decepit.

67. Evidem hunc parentis publici sensum cum
ex oratione eius tum pronuntiatione ipsa perspexisse

¹ ubi add. Mynors: nulla Kukula: om. M.

² nihil add. Burnouf: om. M.

of the power we might be thought to share,¹ to watch over the interests of the people, and to take action. All your predecessors had said the same, but none had been believed. In our mind's eye were the shipwrecks of the many who had advanced in a hazardous period of calm, only to be sunk by an unforeseen storm; for no sea could be more treacherous than the flattery of those emperors whose instability and guile made it more difficult to be on guard against their favour than their wrath. But in your case, we have no fears, and are all eagerness to follow your lead. You bid us be free, and we shall be free; you tell us to express ourselves openly, and we shall do so, for our previous hesitation was due to no cowardice or natural inertia, but to fear and apprehension, and the lamentable caution born of our perils which bade us turn eyes and ears and minds from our country, from that republic which was utterly destroyed. Today we can place our trust and reliance on your promises and sworn oath, and open our lips long sealed by servitude, loosen our tongues which were bound to silence by so many evils; for you truly wish us to be what you bid us, and your exhortations are free from all overtones of deception. In short, no traps are laid today for the trustful, bringing their own dangers for those who set them—for no prince has ever been deceived unless he led the way in deception.

67. For my part, I believe I have formed this impression of the Father of us all as much from the

¹ Durry compares *Ep.* IX. 2. 3, and thinks the "quasi" a Tacitean comment on the Senate's diminished powers. Cf. 63. 5 (*liberae civitatis simulatio*).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

videor. Quae enim illa gravitas sententiarum, quam inadfectata veritas verborum, quae adseveratio in voce, quae adfirmatio in vultu, quanta in oculis 2 habitu gestu, toto denique corpore fides! Tenebit ergo semper quid suaserit, scietque nos, quotiens 3 libertatem quam dedit experiemur, sibi parere. Nec verendum est ne incautos putet si fidelitate temporum constanter utamur, quos meminit sub malo principe aliter vixisse. Nuncupare vota et pro aeternitate imperii et pro salute principum, immo pro salute principum ac propter illos pro aeternitate 4 imperii solebamus. Haec pro imperatore nostro in quae sint verba suscepta, operae pretium est adnotare: "Si bene rem publicam et ex utilitate omnium <rexerit¹." Digna vota quae semper suscipiantur 5 semperque solvantur. Egit cum dis ipso te auctore, Caesar, res publica, ut te sospitem in columemque praestarent, si tu ceteros praestitisses; si contra, illi quoque a custodia tui capitis oculos dimoverent teque relinquenter votis, quae non palam suscipierentur. Alii se superstites rei publicae optabant faciebantque; tibi salus tua invisa est, si non sit cum rei publicae salute coniuncta. Nihil pro te pateris optari, nisi expeditat optantibus, omnibusque annis in consilium de te deos mittis, exigisque ut sententiam

¹ rexerit add. Keil (cf 68. I): rexeris Puteolanus: om. M.

¹ For the annual renewal of vows throughout the empire, see *Ep.* X. 35-6 and X. 100-1 (3 January in successive years).

manner of his delivery as from the words he has said. Only consider the seriousness of his sentiments, the unaffected candour of his words, the assurance in his voice and decision in his countenance, and the complete sincerity of his gaze, his pose and gestures, in fact of his entire person! So, we may be sure, he will always remember the advice he gave us, and will always understand that in making use of the freedom he granted we are acting only in obedience to him. We need have no fears that he will think us improvident if we show no hesitation in profiting by the security of the times, since he remembers how differently we lived under a wicked emperor. We were accustomed to offering vows¹ to ensure the eternity of the empire and the safety of the emperors, or, rather, the safety of the emperors and thereby the eternity of the empire. But in the case of our present emperor, it is worth noting the wording of these vows, and the clause "if he has ruled the State well and in the interests of all." Such vows are indeed worthy of being always renewed and always discharged. At your instigation, Caesar, the State has struck a bargain with the gods that they shall preserve your health and safety as long as you do the same for everyone else; otherwise they are to turn their attention from protecting your life, and to abandon you to such vows as are taken in secret. Others used to wish to outlive the State, and took steps to do so; but for you, the thought of personal safety is hateful unless it be bound up with the safety of us all. You permit no prayers on your behalf unless they benefit their authors, and every year you set the gods to reconsider you, insisting that

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

suam mutent, si talis esse desieris qualis electus es;
7 sed ingenti conscientia, Caesar, quasi pacisceris cum
dis, ut te si mereberis servent, cum scias an merearis
8 neminem magis quam deos scire. Nonne vobis,
patres conscripti, haec diebus ac noctibus agitare
secum videtur: "Ego quidem in me, si omnium
utilitas ita posceret, etiam praefecti manum armavi;
sed ne deorum quidem aut iram aut neglegentiam
deprecor, quaeso immo et obtistor, ne umquam pro
me vota res publica invita suscipiat, aut si suscepit
ne debeat"?

68. Capis ergo, Caesar, salutis tuae gloriosissimum
fructum ex consensu deorum. Nam cum excipias ut
ita demum te dei servent, si bene rem publicam et
ex utilitate omnium rexeris, certus es bene te rem
publicam et ex utilitate omnium regere cum servent.
2 Itaque securus tibi et laetus dies exit, qui principes
alios cura et metu distinebat, cum suspensi et
attoniti, parumque confisi patientia nostra, hinc
atque inde publicae servitutis nuntios exspectarent.
3 Ac si forte aliquos flumina nives venti praepedissent,
statim hoc illud esse credebant quod merebantur;
nec erat discriminum ullum pavoris, propterea quod
cum a malo principe tamquam successor timeatur
quisquis est dignior, cum sit nemo non dignior, omnes
4 timentur. Tuam securitatem non mora nuntiorum,
non litterarum tarditas differt. Scis tibi ubique

¹ Sex. Attius Suburanus was commander of the Guard (cf. Dio LXVIII. 16. 1). He was soon promoted to the Senate (consul in 101 and again in 104).

PANEGYRICUS, 67. 6-68. 4

they must revise their opinion if you have changed since the time of your election. But you act with full knowledge, Caesar, in your pact with the gods to preserve you if you deserve it; you are well aware that no one can judge this better than the gods themselves. Can you not imagine, Consscript Fathers, how his thoughts run, night and day: "I have put arms to be used against me, if public interest demands, in the hands of my own prefect;¹ but when it comes to the gods, I will never seek to avert either their wrath or their indifference, rather will I beg and pray that my country shall never have to offer vows on my behalf against its will, or if it has already done so, that they shall not be binding."

68. Thus, Caesar, from your agreement with the gods you have a glorious reward in your continued safety. For by stipulating that the gods shall preserve you only "if you have ruled the State well and in the interests of all" you can be confident that you are ruling well, as long as they are preserving you. And so you can be carefree and happy all through that day which was fraught with fear and anxiety for the other emperors, who spent it racked by suspense, uncertain how far to try our patience, awaiting from all quarters the messages of our common servitude. And if perchance some of these were delayed by rivers, snow, or adverse winds, they jumped to the conclusion that they would get their just deserts. Their apprehensions were always the same; for a bad ruler fears anyone worthier than himself as a likely successor, so when all are worthier, all are feared. Your own tranquillity is not interrupted either by belated messages or slow delivery of letters;

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

iurari, cum ipse iuraveris omnibus. Nemo hoc non
5 sibi praestat. Amamus quidem te in quantum
mereris; istud tamen non tui facimus amore sed
nostrī, nec umquam inlūcescat dies quo pro te
nuncupet vota non utilitas nostra sed fides, Caesar.
6 Turpis tutela principis, cui potest imputari. Queri
libet quod in secreta nostra non inquirant principes
7 nisi quos odimus. Nam si eadem cura bonis ac malis
esset, quam ubique admirationem tui, quod gaudium
exultationemque deprenderes, quos omnium cum
coniugibus ac liberis, quos etiam cum domesticis aris
focisque sermones! Scires mollissimis istis auribus
parci. Et alioqui, cum sint odium amorque contraria,
hoc perquam simile habent, quod ibi intemperantius
amamus bonos principes, ubi liberius malos odimus.

69. Cepisti tamen et adfectus nostri et iudicij
experimentum, quantum maximum praesens capere
potuisti, illo die quo sollicitudini pudorique candi-
datorum ita consuluisti, ne ullius gaudium alterius
tristitia turbaret. Alii cum laetitia, alii cum spe
recesserunt; multis gratulandum, nemo consolandus
2 fuit. Nec ideo segnius iuvenes nostros exhortatus
es, senatum circumirent, senatui supplicarent, atque
ita a principe sperarent honores, si a senatu petissent.
3 Quo quidem in loco, si quibus opus exemplo, adiecisti

¹ The *nominatio* by the emperor of eligible candidates,
sometime in mid-January.

you can be sure that everywhere the oath is being taken for you, as you have taken it for us all, for no one would deny himself this pleasure. The fact is, we love you as you deserve—but in our own self-interest rather than in yours. The day will never dawn when we offer vows on your behalf only from a sense of duty, with no benefit to ourselves. (There is no virtue in supporting a prince who can claim the credit for our support.) We may well complain that it is only the rulers we hate who violate our privacy, for if good and bad were equally inquisitive, what universal admiration for yourself you would find, what delight and rejoicing, what conversations you would hear everywhere between us and our wives and children, and even before the hearths and altars of our homes! You would then understand how we are sparing those sensitive ears of yours. But however different love and hatred may be, they have one close resemblance: we give our love more unrestrainedly to good princes in this very place where we have freely hated bad ones.

69. You have, however, had proof of our affection and our sentiments, as far as you could in person, on the day¹ when your thoughtfulness for the anxieties and personal feelings of candidates was at pains not to let anyone's pleasure be marred by another's disappointment. Some departed full of happiness, others full of hope; there were many to congratulate, but none to console. You were none the less active in urging our young men to canvass the Senate, address their pleas to the senators, and not to hope for advancement from the Emperor unless they had sought it here. If anyone needed an

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

ut te imitarentur. Arduum, Caesar, exemplum, et quod imitari non magis quisquam candidatorum quam principum possit. Quis enim vel uno die reverentior senatus candidatus, quam tu cum omni vita tum illo ipso tempore quo iudicas de candidatis? 4 An aliud a te quam senatus reverentia obtinuit, ut iuvenibus clarissimae gentis debitum generi honorem, 5 sed ante quam deberetur offerres? Tandem ergo nobilitas non obscuratur sed inlustratur a principe, tandem illos ingentium virorum nepotes, illos posteros libertatis nec terret Caesar nec pavet; quin immo festinatis honoribus amplificat atque auget, et maioribus suis reddit. Si quid usquam stirpis antiquae, si quid residuae claritatis, hoc amplexatur 6 ac refovet, et in usum rei publicae promit. Sunt in honore hominum et in ore famae magna nomina <excitata¹ ex tenebris oblivionis indulgentia Caesaris, cuius haec intentio est ut nobiles et conservet et faciat.

70. Praefuerat provinciae quaestor unus ex candidatis inque ea civitatis amplissimae² reditus egregia 2 constitutione fundaverat. Hoc senatui adlegandum putasti. Cur enim te principe, qui generis tui

¹ excitata Keil, alii alia: om. M.

² civitatis amplissimae Lipsius: civitas amplissima M.

¹ Nobilitas was never legally defined. It is used by Pliny and Tacitus to refer to the descendants of the consular families of the Republic, and also, probably, to those of the period before A.D. 14, when the consular elections were transferred to the Senate and the Republic might be said to have ended. Cf. *Ep. V. 17. 6.*

example at this point, you added that he had only to follow yours—a difficult example for anyone to follow, no easier for a candidate than for a prince! Where is the candidate who can show greater respect for the Senate for a single day than you have done throughout your life, and particularly on the day when the candidates were subject to your decision? What else was it but respect for the Senate which made you offer young men of noble birth the position which was their family right, but earlier than it was due? So at long last the light of the nobility¹ is not dimmed by Caesar but made to shine more brightly; at last the grandsons of great men, the descendants of liberty, need not fear nor be feared by the Emperor; instead, he exalts and honours them by early distinctions, and restores them to their ancestral glory. Any remnant of an ancient house, any lingering spark of former splendour he revives and cherishes and promotes to the service of the State. The great names are held in honour among men; they are on the lips of fame, brought back from the shades of oblivion by the graciousness of Caesar, whose intention is not only to preserve our noble families but to create them.

70. One of the candidates² had been responsible for a province as quaestor, and there had settled the finances of an important city by a remarkable piece of planning. This, you thought, should be put before the Senate; for while you are emperor—you,

² Possibly Sextus Quinctilius Valerius Maximus, born in Alexandria Troas in Mysia, given *latus clavus* by Nerva; quaestor in Bithynia in 97, trib. pleb. in 100, praetor 103, then *corrector* of Achaia (*Ep.* VIII. 24; S. 235).

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

claritatem virtute superasti, deterior esset condicio eorum qui posteros habere nobiles mererentur, quam eorum qui parentes habuissent? O te dignum qui de magistratibus nostris semper haec nunties, nec poenis malorum sed bonorum praemiis bonos 3 facias! Accensa est iuventus erexitque animos ad aemulandum quod laudari videbat, nec fuit quisquam quem non haec cogitatio subiret, cum sciret quidquid a quoque in provinciis bene fieret, omnia 4 te scire. Utile est, Caesar, et salutare praesidibus provinciarum hanc habere fiduciam, paratum esse sanctitati industriae suaee maximum praemium, 5 iudicium principis suffragium principis. Adhuc autem quamlibet sincera rectaque ingenia, etsi non detorquebat, hebetabat tamen misera sed vera re- 6 putatio: "Vides enim: si quid bene fecero sciet 7 Caesar? aut si scierit testimonium reddet?" Ita eadem illa seu neglegentia seu malignitas principum, cum male consultis impunitatem, recte factis nullum praemium polliceretur, nec illos a crimine et hos 8 deterrebat a laude. At nunc si bene aliquis provinciam rexerit, huic quaesita virtute dignitas offertur. Patet enim omnibus honoris et gloriae campus: ex hoc quisque quod concupiit petat et adsecutus sibi debeat. Provinciis quoque in posterum et iniuriarum metum et accusandi necessitatem remisisti. Nam si

whose virtues have gone far beyond the distinction of your origin—why should the status of those who deserve to have descendants among the nobility be inferior to that of those whose parents were already ennobled? You are indeed well fitted to report on our magistrates in this way on all occasions, and by rewarding the good instead of punishing the bad to make them better men. The country's youth was fired with inspiration to imitate what it saw winning recognition; none could fail to share this thought, knowing that anything done well by anyone in the provinces was fully known to you. There is profit now and advantage for those with responsible positions in the provinces; they can rest assured that incorruptibility and application on their part can expect the highest reward in the Emperor's judgement and support. Hitherto, however honest and upright his nature, a man's views were distorted, or at any rate weakened, by the reflection—lamentable but true—that even if he did well, would Caesar know? And if he knew, would he show it? And so the emperors in their malice or their indifference allowed evil counsels to go unpunished, while promising no rewards to deeds well done; thus they deterred some from seeking distinction but no one from crime. Things are different today. Anyone who has governed a province well is offered the position his merits demand; the field of promotion and fame lies open to all; everyone can set out to achieve his aspirations, and owes his success to his own efforts. The provinces too have been relieved by you of their fears for the future, the danger of malpractices and the need to bring prosecutions; for if they can ad-

PANEKYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

profuerint quibus gratias egerint, de nullo queri cogentur; *<sciunt>*¹ et alioqui nihil magis prodesse candidato ad sequentes honores quam peractos. Optime magistratus magistratu, honore honor petitur.

9 Volo ego, qui provinciam rexerit, non tantum codicillos amicorum nec urbana coniuratione e blanditas preces sed decreta coloniarum decreta civitatum adleget. Bene² suffragiis consularium virorum urbes populi gentes inseruntur. Efficacissimum pro candidato genus est rogandi gratias agere.

71. Iam quo adsensu senatus, quo gaudio exceptum est, cum candidatis ut quemque nominaveras osculo occurreret, devexus quidem in planum et 2 quasi unus ex gratulantibus! Te magis mirer, an improbem illos qui effecerunt ut istud magnum videretur, cum velut adfixi curulibus suis manum tantum et hanc cunctanter et pigre et imputantibus 3 similes promerent? Contigit ergo oculis nostris antiqua³ facies, princeps aequatus candidatis,⁴ et simul stantis intueri parem accipientibus honorem 4 qui dabat. Quod factum tuum a cuncto senatu quam vera acclamatione celebratum est: "Tanto maior, tanto augustior"! Nam cui nihil ad augen-

¹ lacunam statuit Keil, Mynors: sciunt add. Baehrens: om. M.

² bene Lipsius: ne M.

³ antiqua Mynors: insolita Catanaeus: alta Kukula: ante M.

⁴ equitus candidatus M: aequatus candidatis editores: principis aequati candidatis Kukula, Durry.

¹ Contrast the views of Thrasea Paetus, expressed in Tacitus, *Ann.* XV. 21.

² There is no mention here of the usual *commendatio*, the emperor's recommendation of some of the nominated candidates, nor of voting by the Senate (as in *Ep.* III. 20). Trajan appears to do no more than make his wishes known (cf. 71. 7).

vance the career of those whose services have won their thanks, they will not be compelled to lodge complaints against anyone, and besides, they know now that nothing helps a candidate for future honours better than the ones he has already held. It is an excellent thing for office to be sought through office, and honour as a result of honour already bestowed. For my part, I should like to see a provincial governor citing not only the recommendations of his friends and the support on his behalf he has coaxed out of city factions, but also the civic resolutions of the Roman townships and cities where he has served.¹ It is good that cities, peoples and nations play their part in casting votes for the men they knew as governors, and the most effective way of petitioning on behalf of a candidate is to express your gratitude to him in thanks.

71. Again, with what applause and delight the Senate acclaimed you, when you embraced each candidate as you named him,² stepping down to our level as if your intention was to join in our congratulations! Which am I to do—admire you, or blame those who made your behaviour exceptional by contrast with their own: when they sat as if rooted to their chairs of office, offering only a hand so slowly and reluctantly, and apparently seeing merit in doing no more than that? Our eyes have been fortunate to behold the old-style form of ceremony, the prince as equal with the candidates, to see him standing with them, conferring honour and yet standing no higher than those who received it from him; so that with sincere admiration the entire Senate acclaimed you as the more noble and revered.

PANEGLYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

dum fastigium superest, hic uno modo crescere potest,
si se ipse summittat securus magnitudinis suae.
5 Neque enim ab ullo periculo fortuna principum
longius abest quam humilitatis. Mihi quidem non
tam humanitas tua quam intentio eius admirabilis
6 videbatur. Quippe cum orationi oculos vocem
manum commodares, ut si alii eadem ista mandasses,
omnes comitatis numeros obibas. Atque etiam, cum
suffragatorum nomina honore quo solent exciperentur,
tu quoque inter excipientes eras, et ex ore Caesaris
7 ille senatorius adsensus audiebatur, quodque apud
principem perhibere testimonium merentibus gaude-
bamus, perhibebatur a principe. Faciebas ergo,
cum diceres optimos; nec ipsorum modo vita a te
sed iudicium senatus comprobabatur, ornarique se,
non illos magis quos laudabas, laetabatur.

72. Iam quod precatus es <caelites>¹, ut illa ipsa
ordinatio comitorum bene ac feliciter eveniret nobis
rei publicae tibi, nonne tale est ut nos hunc ordinem
votorum convertere debeamus, eosdemque² obsecrare
ut omnia quae facis quaeque facies prospere cedant
tibi rei publicae nobis, vel si brevius sit optandum,
2 ut uni tibi in quo et res publica et nos sumus? Fuit
tempus, ac nimium diu fuit, quo alia adversa alia
secunda principi et nobis: nunc communia tibi
nobiscum tam laeta quam tristia, nec magis sine te
3 nos esse felices quam tu sine nobis potes. An si

¹ caelites add. Mynors: om. M.

² eosdemque codex Londiniensis: eos denique M.

For when a man can improve no more on his supreme position, the only way he can rise still higher is by stepping down, confident in his greatness. (There is nothing the fortune of princes has less to fear than the risk of being brought too low.) For me, even your courtesy seemed less remarkable than your anxiety to make it felt. In adapting your expression, your voice and gestures to your words, as if this was some commission you had to entrust to another, you ran through the whole gamut of politeness. Similarly, when the names of the sponsors were received with the usual cries of acclamation, your voice could be heard among them; from Caesar's lips was heard the Senate's assent, and the tribute we were happy to pay to merit in the Emperor's presence was voiced by him with us. Thus by hailing these men as the best choice, you made them so; nor was it only their life which won your approval, but also the judgement of the Senate: which rejoiced to find itself honoured no less than those who received your praise.

72. Next, you offered prayers to the gods, that the elections, thus duly performed, should bring success and happiness to us, to the State, and to yourself. Should we not rather reverse this order, and beg the gods to grant that all your actions, present and future, prove successful for yourself, for the State, and for us, or, to shorten our prayers, for yourself alone, on whom the State and ourselves alike depend? There was a time (which lasted all too long) when the Emperor's successes and misfortunes did not coincide with ours; but now we share with you both joys and sorrows, and we cannot be happy without you

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

posses in fine votorum adiecisses ut ita precibus tuis
di adnuerent, si iudicium nostrum mereri perseve-
rasses? Adeo nihil tibi amore civium antiquius, ut
ante a nobis deinde a dis, atque ita ab illis amari
4 velis, si a nobis ameris. Et sane priorum principum
exitus docuit, ne a dis quidem amari nisi quos
homines ament. Arduum erat has precationes tuas
5 laudibus adaequare; adaequavimus tamen. Qui
amoris ardor, qui stimuli, quae faces illas nobis
exclamationes subiecerunt! Non nostri, Caesar,
ingenii, sed tuae virtutis tuorumque meritorum
voces fuerunt, quas nulla umquam adulatio invenit,
6 nullus cuiquam terror expressit. Quem sic timuimus
ut haec fingeremus? quem sic amavimus ut haec
fateremur? Nosti necessitatem servitutis: ecquando-
7 simile aliquid audisti, ecquando dixisti? Multa
quidem excogitat metus, sed quae adpareant quaesita
ab invitis. Aliud sollicitudinis aliud securitatis in-
genium est; alia tristium inventio, alia gaudentium:
neutrū simulationes expresserint. Habent sua
verba miseri, sua verba felices, utque iam maxime
eadem ab utrisque dicantur, aliter dicuntur.

73. Testis ipse es quae in omnium ore laetitia.
Non amictus cuiquam non habitus quem modo
extulerat. Inde resultantia vocibus tecta, nihilque
2 tantis clamoribus satis clausum. Quis tunc non e

¹ Cf. the coin legend *Felicitas*.

any more than you can without us.¹ Or should you (if it were possible) have ended by asking the gods to grant your prayers only so long as you continued to merit our esteem? Nothing stands higher with you than your subjects' affection: so much so, that you would put our love before that of the gods, and desire theirs only if you have ours. Certainly the fate of your predecessors has taught you that no one can expect the gods to love him when men do not. It was difficult for us to match these prayers of yours with appropriate acknowledgement, but we managed to do so; such was the warmth of our feeling and our enthusiasm, which set a torch to our cries of acclamation! No mental power on our side prompted these words, Caesar, but your own virtue, your own merits—words such as no adulation has ever devised nor terror wrung out. Whom have we feared so as to conjure up these expressions, or loved so as to produce an avowal like this? You know the exigencies of servitude; have you ever heard or said the like? Fear may indeed be inventive, but the result is far-fetched and constrained. The very nature of anxiety is not that of security, and misery has quite different resources at its command from joy: neither can be prompted by pretended emotion. Unhappiness has its own language, and so has good fortune, and even if what they say is identical, it is differently worded.

73. You witnessed yourself the happiness in the faces of us all. None kept his cloak or dress as when he lately left his home, as we raised the roof with our cheers; nothing could shut in such cries. Not a man but leapt to his feet, unconscious of having done so,

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

vestigio suo exsiluit? quis exsiluisse sensit? Multa fecimus sponte, plura instinctu quodam et imperio;
3 nam gaudio quoque cogendi vis inest. Num ergo modum ei tua saltem modestia imposuit? Non quanto magis a te reprimebatur exarsimus? non contumacia, Caesar; sed ut in tua potestate est an
4 gaudeamus, ita in quantum nec in nostra. Comprobasti et ipse acclamationum nostrarum fidem lacrimarum tuarum veritate. Vidimus humescentes oculos tuos demissumque gaudio vultum, tantumque
5 sanguinis in ore quantum in animo pudoris. Atque hoc magis incensi sumus ut precaremur, ne quando tibi non eadem causa lacrimarum, utque numquam
6 frontem tuam <adduceret>.¹ Hoc ipsum has nos sedes quasi responsuras interrogemus, viderintne umquam principis lacrimas; at senatus saepe viderunt. Onerasti futuros principes, sed et posteros nostros. Nam et hi a principibus suis exigent, ut eadem audire mereantur, et illi quod non audiant indignabuntur.

74. Nihil magis possum proprie dicere, quam quod dictum est a cuncto senatu: "O te felicem"! Quod cum diceremus, non opes tuas sed animum mirabamur. Ea enim demum vera felicitas, felicitate
2 dignum videri. Sed cum multa illo die dicta sunt sapienter et graviter, tum vel in primis: "Crede nobis, crede tibi." Magna hoc fiducia nostri, maiore

¹ adduceret add. Schuster: om. M.

for we did much self-prompted, and still more by some instinct or authority—even behind rejoicing there is a driving force. No thought for your modesty could restrain us—our fervour leapt into flames the more you would have damped it down. This was no wilful disobedience, Caesar; yours is the power to release our joy, but its extent is beyond our control. On your part, too, you confirmed the sincerity of our acclamation by the unfeigned shedding of your tears. We saw your eyes wet, your face overcome by joy; we saw your blushes give outward expression to the sense of unworthiness in your heart. This fired us the more to pray that you would never have a different cause for tears or anything to cloud your face. And to these seats of ours we must put a question, as if they could make reply: have they ever seen an emperor's tears? (The Senate's they have witnessed often enough.) You have laid a heavy burden on emperors to come, and no less on our successors, who will expect their princes to be worthy to receive a similar acclamation; while these princes will feel slighted because they do not.

74. I can find no more appropriate word than the one voiced by the entire Senate in hailing you as "fortunate." Here we were referring not to your material wealth but to your inner self, for genuine good fortune lies in being judged worthy of enjoying it. But among the many words of weight and wisdom spoken on that day,¹ these must be singled out: "Trust us, trust yourself." This was said with great

¹ These are the *acclamations* greeting the proposals of the emperors. Examples are quoted at length in *SHA. Alex. Sev. 6-7, M. Claud. Tac. 4-5.*

PANEGLYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

3 tamen tui diximus. Alius enim fortasse alium, ipsum se nemo deceperit, introspiciat modo vitam seque quid mereatur interroget. Proinde dabat vocibus nostris fidem apud optimum principem, quod apud malos detrahebat. Quamvis enim faceremus quae amantes solent, illi tamen non amari se credebant 4 sibi. Super haec precati sumus, ut sic te amarent di quemadmodum tu nos. Quis hoc aut de se aut principi diceret mediocriter amanti? Pro nobis ipsis quidem haec fuit summa votorum, ut nos sic amarent di quomodo tu. Estne verum, quod inter ista clamavimus: "O nos felices"? Quid enim felicius nobis, quibus non iam illud optandum est, ut nos diligit princeps, sed di quemadmodum princeps? 5 Civitas religionibus dedita, semperque deorum indulgentiam pie merita, nihil felicitati suae putat adstrui posse, nisi ut di Caesarem imitentur.

75 Sed quid singula consector et colligo? quasi vero aut oratione complecti aut memoria consequi possim, quae vos, patres conscripti, ne qua interciperet oblivio, et in publica acta mittenda et 2 incidenda in aere censuistis. Ante orationes principum tantum eius modi genere monumentorum mandari aeternitati solebant, acclamations quidem nostrae parietibus curiae cladebantur. Erant enim quibus nec senatus gloriari nec principes possent.

¹ The *acta diurna*; cf. *Ep.* V. 13. 8. Inscribing on bronze, Dio LX. 10. 2.; LXI. 3. 1.

confidence in ourselves, but greater still in you; for a man may deceive another, but no one can deceive himself, so long as he looks closely at his life and asks himself what are his true deserts. Moreover, our words carried conviction in the hearing of the best of princes through the very factor which made them unconvincing to his evil predecessors; for though we went through the motions of affection before them, they could never believe that they were genuinely liked. Furthermore, we prayed that the gods should love you as you do yourselves, and who would say this of himself or to a prince who showed only lukewarm affection? On our own account, the sum of our prayers was simply that the gods should love us as you do. Amidst our acclamation of yourself we declared ourselves happy too: has this not the ring of truth? How could we be happier? Secure in our prince's love, we have only to hope that the gods will love us in the same way. And so this city which has always shown its devotion to religion and earned through piety the gracious favour of the gods has only one thought for the completion of its happiness: the gods must follow where Caesar shows the way.

75. But why trouble to assemble all these details? I could hardly hope to keep in mind or cover in a speech all that you, Conscrip Fathers, decided to save from oblivion by publishing in the official records and inscribing on bronze.¹ Hitherto, only the speeches of the emperors were made safe for all time by records of this kind, while our acclamations went no farther than the walls of the senate-house; and indeed, these were such that neither Senate nor prince could take pride in them. Today these have

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

3 Has vero et in vulgus exire et posteris prodi cum ex utilitate tum ex dignitate publica fuit, primum ut orbis terrarum pietatis nostrae adhiberetur testis et conscientius; deinde ut manifestum esset audere nos de bonis malisque principibus non tantum post ipsos iudicare; postremo ut experimento cognosceretur et ante nos gratos, sed miseros fuisse, quibus esse nos
4 gratos probare antea non licuit. At qua contentione, quo nisu, quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne adfectus nostros ne tua merita supprimeres, denique
5 ut in posterum exemplo provideres! Discant et principes acclamations veras falsasque discernere, habeantque muneric tui quod iam decipi non poterunt. Non instruendum illis iter ad bonam famam, sed non deserendum; non submovenda adulatio sed non reducenda est. Certum est et quae facere et quae
6 debeant audire si faciant. Quid nunc ego super ea, quae sum cum toto senatu precatus, pro senatu precer, nisi ut haereat animo tuo gaudium, quod tunc oculis protulisti; ames illum diem et tamen vincas, nova merearis, nova audias? eadem enim dici nisi <ob eadem>¹ facta non possunt.

76. Iam quam antiquum quam consulare, quod triduum totum senatus sub exemplo patientiae tuae sedit, cum interea nihil praeter consulem ageres!
2 Interrogatus censuit² quisque quod placuit; <licuit>³

¹ ob eadem add. *Catanaeus*, om. *M. lacunam post nisi statuit Keil, Mynors.*

² interrogatus censuit *Mueller*: interrogavit *M.*

³ licuit add. *Haupt*, om. *M.*

¹ The final summing-up at the trial of Marius Priscus (cf. *Ep. II. 11*).

been sent out into the world and passed on to posterity both in the general interest and to do honour to us all; firstly, so that the world could be summoned as an active witness to our loyalty, secondly to demonstrate that we were not afraid to pass judgement on good and bad rulers even in their lifetime, finally to give proof that though previously we were not ungrateful, we were unhappy so long as we were denied the opportunity of making our gratitude known. Now we are all eagerness and determination, clamouring for you not to set limits to our feelings or your own merits, in a word, to remember the example you owe to posterity! Let future princes too learn to distinguish between true acclamation and false, and owe it to you that they can no longer be deceived. The road to good repute need not be made for them, they have only to follow it; they have not to clear their path of adulation, only to guard against its return. There is no uncertainty about how they must act nor how their actions will be received. What then can I add, in the name of the Senate, to the prayers I shared with the whole Senate, except this? May your heart never lose the joy which showed in your eyes on that occasion, may you always think of that day with affection, and yet go on to greater things, to win fresh rewards and hear new acclamation; for the same words can only be repeated about the same deeds.

76. It was in accordance with the best traditions of the consulate that the Senate should continue in a three-day sitting,¹ following your own example of patience, and that during that time you acted solely in your capacity as presiding consul. Each senator

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

dissentire discedere, et copiam iudicii sui rei publicae facere; consulti omnes atque etiam dinumerati
3 sumus, vicitque sententia non prima sed melior. At quis antea loqui, quis hiscere audebat, praeter miseros illos qui primi interrogabantur? Ceteri quidem defixi et attoniti ipsam illam mutam ac sedentariam adsentiendi necessitatem quo cum dolore animi, quo cum totius corporis horrore per-
4 petiebantur! Unus solusque censebat, quod seque-
rentur omnes et omnes improbarent, in primis ipse qui censuerat. Adeo nulla magis omnibus displicant,
quam quae sic fiunt tamquam omnibus placeant.
5 Fortasse imperator in senatu ad reverentiam eius componebatur; ceterum egressus statim se recipiebat in principem, omniaque consularia officia abicere
6 neglegere contemnere solebat. Ille vero ita consul,
ut si tantum consul foret, nihil infra se putabat, nisi
7 quod infra consulem esset. Ac primum ita domo progrediebatur, ut illum nullus adparatus adrogantiae principalis, nullus praecursorum tumultus detineret.
Una erat in limine mora consultare aves revererique
8 numinum monitus. Nemo proturbabatur, nemo submovebatur; tanta viatoribus quies, tantus pudor fascibus, ut plerumque aliena turba subsistere et
9 consulem et principem cogeret. Ipsius quidem

¹ It was in fact the first (that of Cornutus Tertullus, *Ep.* II. 11. 19–22), and Pliny must mean that the voting showed it was also the best.

² Cf. *Ep.* VIII. 14. 8. This account is one of the most

when called on for his opinion spoke as he thought fit; he was free to disagree, to vote in opposition, and to give the State the benefit of his views. We were all consulted and even reckoned with, and the sentence which carried the day was the better one, and not merely the first proposed.¹ Contrast the previous reign: who dared then to open his mouth or say a word except the poor wretches called on for the first speech? The rest, too terrified to move, endured the forced necessity of giving assent in silence, without rising from their seats, their mental anguish as painful as their physical fears.² A solitary senator expressed a single view for all to follow, though none approved, and least of all the speaker. (People detest nothing so much as measures which pretend to be the general will.) Maybe the Emperor put on an attitude of respect for the Senate in its presence, but once out of the House he was emperor again, throwing off all his consular obligations with careless contempt. But Caesar has conducted himself as if he were *only* consul, thinking nothing beneath him unless it were beneath a consul too. In the first place, he would leave his home without the delays caused by the pomp which accompanies imperial pride, or by the commotion of attendants who must clear his path; he paused only once on his threshold to take the auspices and receive with proper reverence the directions of the gods. No one was jostled or pushed aside, and his official escort was so unobtrusive and his lictors so restrained that several times the prince

" Tacitean " in the speech, ending with an apt *sententia*. The phrase *adsentiendi necessitas* was used by Tacitus in *Ann.* III. 22. 4 for the senate of Tiberius.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

officium tam modicum temperatum, ut antiquus aliquis magnusque consul sub bono principe incedere videretur.

Iter illi saepius in forum, frequenter tamen et in campum. 77. Nam comitia consulum obibat ipse; tantum ex renuntiatione eorum voluptatis, quantum 2 prius ex destinatione capiebat. Stabant candidati ante curulem principis ut ipse ante consulis steterat, adigebanturque in verba in quae paulo ante ipse iuraverat princeps, qui tantum putat esse in iure iurando, ut illud et ab aliis exigat. Reliqua pars diei 3 tribunali dabatur. Ibi vero quanta religio aequitatis, quanta legum reverentia! Adibat aliquis ut princi- 4 pem: respondebat se consulem esse. Nullius ab eo magistratus ius, nullius auctoritas imminuta est, aucta etiam: siquidem pleraque ad praetores remittebat, atque ita ut collegas vocaret, non quia populare gratumque audientibus, sed quia ita 5 sentiebat. Tantum dignationis in ipso honore ponebat, ut non amplius esse censeret, quod aliquis collega adpellaretur a principe, quam quod praetor esset. Ad hoc tam adsiduus in tribunali, ut labore 6 refici ac reparari videretur. Quis nostrum idem curae, idem sudoris insumit? quis adeo expetitis

¹ Cf. 63. 2 and note. This is the *renuntiatio* of the suffect consuls for 100. As Tertullus is referred to as *consul designatus* at the trial of Priscus, the ceremony probably took place before the trial.

and consul was forced to wait for another passing crowd. As for his own entourage, it was so modest and disciplined that it might have been accompanying the progress of some great consul of the past in the service of an honest ruler.

Usually he proceeded to the forum, but quite often to the Field of Mars. 77. There he was present in person at the consular elections,¹ and took as much pleasure in hearing the consuls proclaimed as he did in their designation. The candidates stood before the prince's chair, as he had previously stood himself before the consul's, and were directed to take the oath in the same words as their prince had recently used—for he believes the act of swearing so important that he expects everyone to do as he did. The rest of the day was devoted to the administration of justice, and there he gave proof of his scrupulous attitude towards equity and his deep reverence for the letter of the law. If approached as emperor, he simply replied that he was consul. No magistrate had his rights or authority diminished; indeed, he took pains to increase these, by delegating the majority of the cases to the praetors and addressing them as his colleagues, not with any idea of courting popularity among his audience, but because these were his genuine sentiments—for such was the value he put upon the praetor's office that in his estimation to be called the Emperor's colleague added nothing to its status. In addition, his application to the task of administering justice made it appear that he was refreshed and restored by hard work. Which of us takes the same trouble or makes so much effort? Who devotes himself to the duties of the offices he

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

7 honoribus aut deservit aut sufficit? Et sane aequum est tantum ceteris praestare consulibus ipsum qui consules facit: quippe etiam fortuna videbatur indignum, si posset honores dare qui gerere non 8 posset. Facturus consules doceat, accepturisque amplissimum honorem persuadeat scire se, quid sit quod dabit; sic fit ut illi quoque sciant quid acceperint.

78. Quo iustius senatus ut susciperes quartum consulatum et rogavit et iussit. Imperi hoc verbum, non adulationis esse obsequio tuo crede, quod non alia in re magis aut senatus exigere a te aut tu 2 praestare senatui debes. Ut enim ceterorum hominum ita principum, illorum etiam qui sibi di videntur, aevum omne et breve et fragile est. Itaque optimum quemque niti et contendere decet ut post se quoque rei publicae prosit, moderationis scilicet iustitiaeque monumentis, quae prima statuere consul 3 potest. Haec nempe intentio tua ut libertatem revokes ac reducas. Quem ergo honorem magis amare, quod nomen usurpare saepius debes, quam quod primum invenit reciperata libertas? Non est minus civile et principem esse pariter et consulem 4 quam tantum consulem. Habe etiam rationem verecundiae collegarum tuorum, collegarum inquam: 5 ita enim et ipse loqueris et nos loqui vis. Onerosa erit modestiae illorum tertii consulatus sui recordatio,

¹ Trajan held the consulate a fourth time 1–12 January 101. Evidently at this date (September 100) he is not yet *designatus*.

² Cf. Suetonius, *Dom.* 13. 2.

sought or fulfils expectations like this? It is of course only proper that he should stand out above the other consuls, when it was he who made them, for it would be an insult to his position if office could be bestowed by one incapable of filling it. The creator of consuls must also instruct them, and show those who are going to receive the highest office from him that he knows the value of his gifts; in this way they will also come to know the value of what they have been given.

78. With all the more justice then, did the Senate ask you to bow to its wishes and accept the consulate for a fourth time.¹ That it speaks with the voice of authority and not of flattery is proved by your own attitude of deference; there is no demand which the Senate has a better claim to make of you or you to grant. For the prince no less than for the common man the thread of life is short and easily snapped, even when he deems himself the equal of the gods;² and thus it is only proper that the best among us should apply his efforts to leaving records of his justice and moderation which will be of service to his country even after death. None can achieve this better than the consul. We know that your intention is to set up liberty in our midst again. What distinction should find more favour with you, what title should you bear more often than that which was the first creation of liberty restored? It is just as democratic to be prince as well as consul as to be consul alone. Take thought too for the feelings of propriety of your colleagues (yes, colleagues; for that is how you refer to them and wish us to do the same); it will be painful for modest men to recall their own

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

donec te saepius consulem videant. Neque enim potest non nimium esse privatis, quod principi satis est. Adnuas, Caesar, optantibus, quibusque apud deos adesse consuesti, quorum potes ipse votorum, compotes facias.

79. Tibi fortasse sufficiat tertius consulatus, sed nobis tanto minus sufficit. Ille nos instituit induxit, ut te iterum iterumque consulem habere cupiamus.
2 Remissius istud contenderemus, si adhuc nesciremus qualis esses futurus: tolerabilius fuit experimen-
3 tum tui nobis quam usum negari. Dabiturne rursus videre consulem illum? Audiet reddit quas proxime voces, praestabitque gaudium quantum ipse percipiet? Praesidebit laetitiae publicae auctor eius et causa, temptabitque affectus nostros ut solet
4 cohibere nec poterit? Pietati certe senatus cum modestia principis felix speciosumque certamen, seu fuerit victa seu vicerit. Evidem incognitam quandam proximaque maiorem praesumo laetitiam. Quis enim est tam modicilli ingenii qui non tanto meliorem consulem speret, quanto saepius fuerit?
5 Alius se a continuo labore, etsi non desidiae ac voluptati dedisset, otio tamen et quiete recreasset; hic consularibus curis exsolutus principales resumpsit, tam diligens temperamenti, ut nec consulis officium
6 princeps nec principis consul adpeteret. Videmus

third consulship unless they see you consul once again. What is sufficient for the prince cannot help but be excessive for his subjects. Grant these prayers, Caesar, and gratify the wishes of those for whom it is your custom to intercede with the gods; for this is in your power.

79. Perhaps in your own eyes a third consulship is enough, but this is all the more reason for its not sufficing our demands. It only formed the habit in us of wanting to see you consul again and again. We might be less pressing if we had yet to learn what sort of consul you would be; refusal of a chance to test you would be more easily accepted than the denial of continuing with you whom we know. Shall we be permitted to see him as consul once again? Will he hear and repeat the formula of yesterday, and give us pleasure equal to his own? Will he preside over our public rejoicing, as its author and its object, attempt (as is his wont) to check our outbursts of enthusiasm—and fail to do so? The Senate's loyal devotion will match itself against the prince's moderation in a splendid struggle, happy in its outcome whether it triumphs or not. For my part, I anticipate some form of happiness as yet unknown and even greater than before, for no one is so unimaginative as not to hope for a consul to prove all the better for repeated experience. Another man, though he did not abandon himself to the delights of idleness, would at least have sought relief from continuous service by an interval of peaceful retirement; but he rid himself of a consul's cares only to resume those of empire, so balancing his responsibilities that as prince he never sought to be consul, nor as consul to

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

ut provinciarum desideriis, ut singularum etiam civitatum precibus occurrat. Nulla in audiendo difficultas, nulla in respondendo mora. Adeunt statim, dimittuntur statim, tandemque principis fores exclusa legationum turba non obsidet.

80. Quid? in omnibus cognitionibus quam mitis severitas, quam non dissoluta clementia! Non tu locupletando fisco operatus sedes, nec aliud tibi sententiae tuae pretium quam bene iudicasse.
2 Stant ante te litigatores non de fortunis suis sed de tua existimatione solliciti, nec tam verentur, quid
3 de causa sua quam quid de moribus sentias. O vere¹ principis atque etiam dei curas,² reconciliare aemulas civitates, tumentesque populos non imperio magis quam ratione compescere; intercedere iniquitatibus magistratum, infectumque reddere quidquid fieri non oportuerit; postremo velocissimi sideris more omnia invisere omnia audire, et undecumque invo-
4 catum statim velut adesse et adsistere! Talia esse crediderim, quae ille mundi parens temperat nutu, si quando oculos demisit in terras, et fata mortalium
5 inter divina opera numerare dignatus est; qua nunc parte liber solitusque tantum caelo vacat, postquam te dedit, qui erga omne hominum genus vice sua fungereris. Fungeris enim sufficisque mandanti, cum tibi dies omnis summa cum utilitate nostra, summa cum tua laude condatur.

81. Quodsi quando cum influentibus negotiis

¹ vere *M*: veras *R*.

² dei curas *Keil*: decoras *H*: decoris *X*.

¹ Cf. *Ep.* VI. 31, where Trajan presides over cases heard at Centum Cellae.

be prince. We see how he hastens to fulfil the desires of the provinces, the prayers too of every city, with no difficulties over giving audience nor delays in making reply. Admission is immediate, dismissal prompt; at last there is an end of closed doors and crowds of delegates waiting on the palace steps.

80. Now let me turn to judicial matters,¹ where you showed how strictness need not be cruel nor mercy weak. You did not mount the tribunal for the purpose of enriching your private exchequer, and the only reward you sought in passing sentence was the knowledge that justice had been done. Before you stood the litigants, concerned more for your opinion of them than for their fortunes, fearful of your judgement on their character rather than on their case. This is indeed the true care of a prince, or even that of a god, to settle rivalry between cities, to soothe the passions of angry peoples less by exercise of power than by reason: to intervene where there has been official injustice, to undo what should never have been done: finally, like a swift-moving star, to see all, hear all, and be present at once with aid wherever your help is sought. It is thus, I fancy, that the great Father of the universe rules all with a nod of the head, if he ever looks down on earth and deigns to consider mortal destinies among his divine affairs. Now he is rid of this part of his duties, free to devote himself to heaven's concerns, since he has given you to us to fill his rôle with regard to the entire human race. And you are filling it, worthy of his trust in you: since every passing day brings every advantage for us and the greatest glory for you.

81. But whenever you have succeeded in stemming

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

paria fecisti, instar refectionis existimas mutationem laboris. Quae enim remissio tibi nisi lustrare saltus, excutere cubilibus feras, superare immensa montium iuga et horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, nullius manu nullius vestigio adiutum, atque inter haec pia
2 mente adire lucos et occursare numinibus? Olim haec experientia iuventutis, haec voluptas erat, his artibus futuri duces imbuebantur, certare cum fugacibus feris cursu, cum audacibus robore, cum callidis astu; nec mediocre pacis decus habebatur submota campis inruptio ferarum et obsidione quadam libera-
3 tus agrestium labor. Usurpabant gloriam istam illi quoque principes qui obire non poterant; usurpabant autem ita ut domitas fractasque claustris feras, ac deinde in ipsorum (quidni?) ludibrium emissas, mentita sagacitate colligerent. Huic par capiendi quaerendique sudor, summusque et idem gratissimus
4 labor invenire. Enimvero, si quando placuit idem corporis robur in maria proferre, non ille fluitantia vela aut oculis sequitur aut manibus, sed nunc gubernaculis adsidet, nunc cum valentissimo quoque sodalium certat frangere fluctus, domitare ventos reluctantantes remisque transferre obstantia freta.

82. Quantum dissimilis illi, qui non Albani lacus otium Baianique torporem et silentium ferre, non

the tide of your engagements, the form of recreation you prefer is simply this—a change of work. Your only relaxation is to range the forests, drive wild beasts from their lairs, scale vast mountain heights, and set foot on rocky crags, with none to give a helping hand or show the way; and amidst all this to visit the sacred groves in a spirit of devotion, and present yourself to the deities there. In the days of old this was the training and the delight of youth, these were the skills which formed the leaders of the future—to pit speed against an animal's swift-footedness, and strength and dexterity against its courage and cunning; while in times of peace it brought no small honour to sweep marauding wild beasts from the plains and raise the siege they laid to the farmers and their work. Then this distinction was also claimed by those emperors who lacked the ability to win it, claimed by a mere pretence of skill, as they rounded up animals who had been tamed and weakened by captivity and then let loose to provide them (of course!) with amusement. But Caesar puts just as much effort into the chase as he does into making a capture, while the hardest task of hunting out a quarry is what delights him most. And, indeed, does he ever decide to display the same physical energy on sea, he is not one to follow the sails afloat only by eye or pointing finger; one moment he sits at the helm, at another he matches the sturdiest of his comrades in mastering the waves, taming the opposition of the winds, and forcing a passage by oar against a racing current.

82. How different he is from that man who could not bear the calm of the Alban lake, or the still

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

pulsum saltem fragoremque remorum perpeti poterat, quin ad singulos ictus turpi formidine horre-
2 sceret! Itaque procul ab omni sono inconcussus
ipse et immotus, religato revinctoque navigio non
3 secus ac piaculum aliquod trahebatur. Foeda facies,
cum populi Romani imperator alienum cursum
alienumque rectorem velut capta nave sequeretur.
4 Nec deformitatem ista saltem flumina carebant, atque
etiam Danubius ac Rhenus tantum illud nostri dede-
coris vehere gaudebant, non minore cum pudore
imperii, quod haec Romanae aquilae, Romana signa,
Romana denique ripa, quam quod hostium prospec-
5 taret, hostium quibus moris est eadem illa nunc
rigentia gelu flumina aut campus superfusa, nunc
liquida ac deferentia lustrare navigiis nandoque
6 superare. Nec vero per se magno opere laudaverim
duritiam corporis ac lacertorum; sed, si his validior
ipso corpore animus imperitet, quem non fortunae
indulgentia emolliat, non copiae principales ad
segnitatem luxumque detorqueant, tunc ego seu
montibus seu mari exerceatur, et laetum opere cor-
7 pus et crescentia laboribus membra mirabor. Video
enim iam inde antiquitus maritos dearum ac deum
liberos nec <parentum divinitate nec>¹ dignitate
nuptiarum magis quam his artibus inclarusse.
8 Simul cogito, cum sint ista ludus et avocamentum,

¹ lacunam explevit Schnelle.

¹ Lake Lucrinus. Domitian had houses on the shores of both lakes.

PANEGYRICUS, 82. 1-8

silence of the lake at Baiae,¹ nor even endure the sound and splash of an oar without shivering in disgraceful terror at each stroke! So it was that, far removed from the slightest sound, sheltered from every shock and movement, his vessel firmly held in tow, he was brought like a victim to the sacrifice. Disgraceful scene, for the emperor of the Roman people to follow behind with another to steer his course and direct his helm, as if held prisoner in his own ship! Rivers also witnessed this shameful travesty; the Danube and Rhine² were delighted for their waters to play their part in our disgrace, and it was no less a blot on the empire for this to be seen by Roman eagles, Roman standards, and the Roman river-bank, than by the other side, the bank of the enemy—the enemy whose habit it was to navigate or swim across these same rivers, whether blocked with ice-floes or flooding the plains when ice is melted and passage is free. Not that I think so highly of hardness of physique and muscle as such, unless the body is ruled by a mind more powerful than itself, one which is neither softened by fortune's favour nor led astray by imperial riches into idleness and excess; in this case a body which thrives on work and sinews developed by service, whether trained on mountain or at sea, will win my admiration. I have observed that since ancient times, the husbands of goddesses and the sons of gods have won fame less through the glory of their marriages or the divinity of their fathers than by skills such as these; at the same time I ask

¹ Here, as usual, Pliny belittles Domitian's military activity both in Germany and in the Suebian-Sarmatic wars. Cf. 11. 4, 14. 5, 20. 4 and notes.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

quae quantaeque sint huius curiae seriae et intentae,
et a quibus se in tale otium recipit. Voluptates sunt
enim voluptates, quibus optime de cuiusque gravitate
9 sanctitate temperantia creditur. Nam quis adeo
dissolutus, cuius non occupationibus aliqua species
severitatis insideat? Otio prodimur. An non
plerique principes hoc idem tempus in aleam stupra
luxum conferebant, cum seriarum laxamenta cura-
rum vitiorum contentionе supplerent?

83. Habet hoc primum magna fortuna, quod nihil
tectum, nihil occultum esse patitur; principum vero
non domus modo sed cubicula ipsa intimosque
secessus recludit, omniaque arcana noseenda famae
proponit atque explicat. Sed tibi, Caesar, nihil
accommodatius fuerit ad gloriam quam penitus
2 inspici. Sunt quidem praecclara quae in publicum
profers, sed non minora ea quae limine tenes. Est
magnificum quod te ab omni contagione vitiorum
reprimis ac revocas, sed magnificentius quod tuos;
3 quanto enim magis arduum est alio praestare quam
se, tanto laudabilius quod, cum ipse sis optimus,
4 omnes circa te similes tui fecisti. Multis inlustribus
dedecori fuit aut inconsultius uxor adsumpta aut
retenta patientius; ita foris claros domestica destrue-
bat infamia, et ne maximi cives haberentur, hoc
516

myself what, if these are Caesar's recreation and amusements, must be the extent of his serious interests and preoccupations, from which he turns to relaxation like this. For it is a man's pleasures (yes, his pleasures) which tell us most about his true worth, his moral excellence, and his self-control. No one is so dissolute that his occupations lack all semblance of seriousness; it is our leisure moments which betray us. This is the very time which the majority of his predecessors used to spend on gambling, debauchery and extravagance, thus replacing what should have been the relaxation of their serious concerns by a different form of tension—their pursuit of vice.

83. One of the chief features of high estate is that it permits no privacy, no concealment, and in the case of princes, it flings open the door not only to their homes but to their private apartments and deepest retreats; every secret is exposed and revealed to rumour's listening ear. But in your case, Caesar, nothing could better redound to your credit than a searching inspection of this kind. Your public conduct is indeed remarkable, but no less so your private life. Splendid though it is to keep yourself thus unspotted by any form of vice, it is even more so to do the same for the members of your family, for the more difficult it is to vouch for others rather than oneself, the more honour is due to you for combining your own excellence with making all those around you reach the same high standard. Many distinguished men have been dishonoured by an ill-considered choice of a wife or weakness in not getting rid of her; thus their fame abroad was damaged by their loss of

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

efficiebatur, quod mariti minores erant. Tibi uxor
5 in decus et gloriam cedit. Quid enim illa sanctius,
quid antiquius? Nonne si pontifici maximo eligenda
sit coniunx, aut hanc aut similem (ubi est autem
6 similis?) elegerit? Quam illa nihil sibi ex fortuna
tua nisi gaudium vindicat! Quam constanter non
potentiam tuam, sed ipsum te reveretur! Idem
estis invicem quod fuitis; probatis ex aequo, nihil
que vobis felicitas addidit, nisi quod scire coepistis,
quam bene uterque vestrum felicitatem ferat.
7 Eadem quam modica cultu, quam parca comitatu,
quam civilis incessu! Mariti hoc opus, qui ita
imbuit ita instituit; nam uxori sufficit obsequi gloria.
8 An, cum videat quam nullus te terror, nulla comitetur
ambitio, non et ipsa cum silentio incedat, ingredient-
emque pedibus maritum, in quantum patitur sexus,
imitetur? Decuerit hoc illam, etiamsi diversa tu
facias; sub hac vero modestia viri quantam debet
verecundiam uxor marito, femina sibi!

84. Soror autem tua ut se sororem esse meminit!
ut in illa tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor
agnoscitur! ut si quis eam uxori tuae conferat, du-
bitare cogatur, utrum sit efficacius ad recte viven-
2 dum bene institui an feliciter nasci. Nihil est tam
pronum ad simultates quam aemulatio, in feminis
praesertim: ea porro maxime nascitur ex coniunc-

¹ The empress Pompeia Plotina; cf. *Ep.* IX. 28. 1.

² The *pontifex maximus* was of course the emperor himself.

³ Ulpia Marciana.

reputation at home, and their relative failure as husbands denied them complete success as citizens. But your own wife¹ contributes to your honour and glory, as a supreme model of the ancient virtues; the Chief Pontiff himself,² had he to take a wife, would choose her, or one like her—if one exists. From your position she claims nothing for herself but the pleasure it gives her, unswerving in her devotion not to your power but to yourself. You are just the same to each other as you have always been, and your mutual appreciation is unchanged; success has brought you nothing but a new understanding of your joint ability to live in its shadow. How modest she is in her attire, how moderate the number of her attendants, how unassuming when she walks abroad! This is the work of her husband who has fashioned and formed her habits; there is glory enough for a wife in obedience. When she sees her husband unaccompanied by pomp and intimidation, she also goes about in silence, and as far as her sex permits, she follows his example of walking on foot. This would win her praise even if you did the opposite, but with a husband so moderate in his habits, how much respect she owes him as his wife, and herself as a woman!

84. Your sister,³ too, never forgets that she is your sister, and your own frank sincerity and candour can be clearly recognized in her, so that if comparison were drawn between her and your wife, one could only wonder which is the more conducive to an upright life, good training or fortunate birth. Nothing leads to dissension so readily, especially between women, as the rivalry which is most likely to arise

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

ctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cuius
3 finis est odium. Quo quidem admirabilius existi-
mandum est, quod mulieribus duabus in una domo
parique fortuna nullum certamen nulla contentio
4 est. Suspiciunt invicem invicem cedunt, cumque
te utraque effusissime diligat, nihil sua putant inter-
esse utram tu magis ames. Idem utrique proposi-
5 tum, idem tenor vitae, nihilque ex quo sentias duas
esse; te enim imitari, te subsequi student. Ideo
utraque mores eosdem, quia utraque tuos habet;
inde moderatio, inde etiam perpetua securitas.
Neque enim umquam periclitabuntur esse privatae,
6 quae non desierunt. Obtulerat illis senatus cogno-
men Augustarum, quod certatim deprecatae sunt,
quam diu adpellationem patris patriae tu re-
cusasses, seu quod plus esse in eo iudicabant, si uxor
7 et soror tua quam si Augustae dicerentur. Sed,
quaecumque illis ratio tantam modestiam suasit, hoc
magis dignae sunt, quae in animis nostris et sint et
8 habeantur augustae, quia non vocantur. Quid enim
laudabilius feminis, quam si verum honorem non in
splendore titulorum, sed in iudiciis hominum repon-
ant magnisque nominibus pares se faciant, et dum
recusant?

85. Iam etiam et in privatorum animis exoleverat
priscum mortalium bonum amicitia, cuius in locum
migraverant adsentationes blanditiae et peior odio

¹ Trajan had in fact accepted the title of *pater patriae* before the consular elections of October 98 (57. 4), but the first inscription recording the title *Augusta* (ILS 288, S. 106) can

from close proximity, to be fed on similarity of status and inflamed by jealousy until it ends in open hatred; all the more remarkable then must it appear when two women in the same position can share a home without a sign of envy or rivalry. Their respect and consideration for each other is mutual, and as each loves you with all her heart, they think it makes no difference which of them stands first in your affection. United as they are in the purpose of their daily life, nothing can be shown to divide them; their one aim is to model themselves on your example, and consequently their habits are the same, being formed after yours. Hence their quiet contentment and untroubled serenity—they run no risk of being no more than your subjects, for that is what they have always been. The Senate had offered them the title of *Augusta*,¹ which both made haste to refuse, unwilling to bear it so long as *you* refused to be known as the Father of your country, or else believing it a greater honour to be spoken of simply as your wife and sister. But whatever the reason for such modesty on their part, this is the title they deserve; this is how we think of them in our hearts, the more because it is left unspoken. Nothing can be more glorious for women than to value true distinction through the opinion of the world instead of by the magnificence of titles, and to make sure they are worthy of a great name though they may not wish to bear it.

85. Furthermore, even in the hearts of ordinary men, humanity's former blessing of friendship had
be dated between December 104 and 105, and Pliny's evidence
is explicit that it was not held in 100.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

amoris simulatio. Etenim in principum domo nomen tantum amicitiae, inane scilicet inrisumque
2 remanebat. Nam qui poterat esse inter eos amicitia, quorum sibi alii domini alii servi videbantur?
Tu hanc pulsam et errantem reduxisti: habes amicos
3 quia amicus ipse es. Neque enim ut alia subiectis,
ita amor imperatur, neque est ullus adfectus tam
erectus et liber et dominationis impatiens, nec qui
4 magis vices exigat. Potest fortasse princeps inique,
potest tamen odio esse non nullis, etiamsi ipse non
5 oderit: amari nisi ipse amet non potest. Diligis
ergo cum diligaris, et in eo quod utrumque honestissimum est, tota gloria tua est; qui superior factus
descendis in omnia familiaritatis officia, et in amicum
ex imperatore submitteris, immo tunc maxime im-
6 perator cum amicum agis. Etenim cum plurimis
amicitiis fortuna principum indigeat, praecipuum
7 est principis opus amicos parare. Placeat tibi semper
haec secta, et cum reliquas virtutes tuas tum hanc
constantissime teneas, nec umquam tibi persuadeatur
humile esse principi nisi odisse. Iucundissimum
est in rebus humanis amari, sed non minus amare.
8 Quorum utroque ita frueris ut, cum ipse ardentissime
diligas, adhuc tamen ardentius diligaris, primum

¹ A reference to the precarious position of the *amici principis*.

² Cf. Tacitus, *Hist.* IV. 7.

PANEGYRICUS, 85. 1-8

withered and died, and in its place had sprung up flattery and adulation, and worse even than hatred, the false semblance of love; while in the Emperors' palace nothing remained of friendship but the name, now empty and derided.¹ For how could friendship survive between men thus divided, the one half feeling themselves the masters, the other half their slaves? It was you, Caesar, who brought her back from exile, to find a home again; you have friends because you know how to be one. Love cannot be demanded of subjects, as other things can; there is no sentiment so lofty and independent, so impatient of tyranny, so uncompromising in its expectations of a return. It is possible for a prince to incur hatred (though perhaps unjustly) from many of his subjects, though he feels none himself; it is not possible for him to win affection unless he shows it too. And so you love as you are loved; all honour to both sides, though the glory is all yours, since it is you who step down from your superior status to carry out all the duties of friendship, descend from being emperor to be a friend—though in fact you are never more emperor than when you fill the rôle of friend, for a prince needs every kind of friendship to maintain his position,² and so his first care is to provide himself with friends. May you ever follow this line of conduct, never fail to practise this among your other virtues: and never let yourself be persuaded that a prince demeans himself unless he hates. There is nothing more delightful in human affairs than to inspire love, unless it is to feel it, and you can enjoy both, seeing that the warmth of your own affection kindles even more in your friends. The reasons are two: it is

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

quia facilius est unum amare quam multos, deinde
quia tibi amicos tuos obligandi tanta facultas inest,
ut nemo te possit nisi ingratus non magis amare.

86. Operae pretium est referre quod tormentum
tibi iniunxeris, ne quid amico negares. Dimisisti
optimum virum tibique carissimum invitus et tristis,
et quasi retinere non posses, quantumque amares
eum, desiderio expertus es, distractus separatusque,
2 dum cedis ut vinceris. Ita quod fando inauditum,
cum princeps et principis amicus diversa velletis, id
potius factum est quod amicus volebat. O rem
memoriae litterisque mandandam, praefectum præ-
torii non ex ingerentibus se, sed ex subtrahentibus
legere, eundemque otio quod pertinaciter amet
reddere, cumque sis ipse distentus imperi curis, non
3 quietis gloria¹ cuiquam invidere! Intellegimus,
Caesar, quantum tibi pro laboriosa ista statione et
exercita debeamus, cum otium a te tamquam res
optima et petatur et detur. Quam ego audio con-
fusionem tuam fuisse, cum digredientem prose-
quereris! Prosecutus es enim nec temperasti tibi,
quo minus exeunti in litore amplexus, in litore
4 osculum ferres. Stetit Caesar in illa amicitiae
specula, stetit precatusque est abeundi prona maria
celeremque, si tamen ipse voluisset, recursum nec

¹ gloria codex unus, Mynors: gloriam R, M.

¹ Unidentified.

PANEGYRICUS, 85. 8-86. 4

easier to love one man than many, and your opportunities for putting your friends under obligation to you are so great that no one, without ingratitude, can fail to make sure that his love exceeds your own.

86. At this point I must recall the personal distress you chose to undergo rather than refuse anything to a friend. You released from office a man of the highest merit,¹ one of your dearest friends, in spite of your grief and reluctance, as if there was no possibility of your retaining him. How much you felt for him was shown by the extent of your regret; your heart was torn and broken as you yielded to his pressure. The situation was unheard-of: for an emperor and his friend to have conflicting desires, and the friend's wishes to take precedence. Here then is something to go down on record for all to remember—a prefect for the praetorian guard was chosen not from those who put themselves forward but from those who held back, and once chosen was allowed to return to the retirement he so obstinately preferred: occupied as you were by the cares of empire, you begrudged no one an honourable release. We can appreciate the extent of our debt to you, Caesar, for all the hardships and vexations of the responsibilities you bear, when retirement is sought and granted by you as the greatest of blessings. Your distress, I am told, was undisguised, as you saw him on to the boat; yes, you saw him off, and there on the shore you were not ashamed to give him your embrace and kiss of farewell. There on a watchtower, the witness of his friendship, stood Caesar, and prayed for a calm sea for his departing friend, prayed too for a speedy return (if that was to

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

sustinuit recedentem non etiam atque etiam votis
5 et lacrimis sequi. Nam de liberalitate taceo.
Quibus enim muneribus aequari haec cura principis
haec patientia potest, qua meruisti ut ille sibi
nimium fortis ac prope durus videretur? Nec dubito
quin agitaverit secum, an gubernacula retorqueret,
et fecisset nisi quod paene ipso contubernio principis
felicius iucundiusque est, desiderare principem de-
6 siderantem. Et ille quidem ut maximo fructu sus-
cepti ita maiore depositi officii gloria fruitur; tu
autem facilitate ista consecutus es, ne quem retinere
videaris invitum.

87. Civile hoc et parenti publico convenientissi-
mum nihil cogere, semperque meminisse nullam
tantam potestatem cuiquam dari posse, ut non sit
2 gravior potestate libertas. Dignus es, Caesar, qui
officia mandes deponere optantibus, qui potentibus
vacationem, invitus quidem sed tamen tribuas, qui
ab amicis orantibus requiem non te relinqu putes,
qui semper invenias et quos ex otio revoces, et quos
3 otio reddas. Vos quoque quos parens noster fami-
iliariter inspicere dignatur, fovete iudicium eius quod
4 de vobis habet: hic vester labor est. Princeps enim,
cum in uno probavit amare se scire, vacat culpa si
alios minus amat. Ipsum quidem quis mediocriter

PANEGYRICUS, 86. 4-87. 4

be his desire); nor could he help following him into the distance with repeated prayers and tears. Of your generosity I say nothing. No services could approach princely solicitude and endurance like yours, which merited some recognition on his side that his determination came too near obstinacy. No doubt he debated in his heart whether to swing round his helm, and would have done so, if there were not more joy and happiness than even what a prince's intimacy can bring, in missing him in absence with the knowledge that he feels the same. And so he enjoys both the high reward of having accepted office and the greater honour which came to him from laying it down; while your readiness to fall in with his wishes has at least made it clear that you cannot be suspected of retaining anyone against his will.

87. To use no force, to remember at all times that whatever the powers anyone is granted, liberty will always be dearer to men's hearts—this is indeed democratic and proper for one who is father to us all. It is your prerogative, Caesar, to confer office on those who may desire to relinquish it, to grant exemption to any who seek it, though it may be against your own wishes, to understand that your friends are not deserting you if they want to retire, to be always finding people whom you recall from private life or send back to it. And to those of you in the Senate whom our Father deems worthy of his friendship and regard, I say: cherish the high opinion he has of you; this is your concern, not his, for a prince may show that he can feel affection in one case without being blamed for not doing as much for others. But which

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

diligat, cum leges amandi non det sed accipiat? Hic praesens ille mavult absens amari; uterque ametur, ut mavult; nemo in taedium praesentia, 5 nemo in oblivionem absentia veniat. Tenet quisque locum quem semel meruit, faciliusque est ut oculis eius vultus absentis, quam ut animo caritas excidat.

88. Plerique principes, cum essent civium domini, libertorum erant servi: horum consiliis horum nutu regebantur; per hos audiebant per hos loquebantur, per hos praeturae etiam et sacerdotia et 2 consulatus, immo ab his petebantur. Tu libertis tuis sumnum quidem honorem, sed tamquam libertis habes abundeque sufficere his credis, si probi et frugi existimentur. Scis enim praecipuum esse 3 indicium non magni principis magnos libertos. Ac primum neminem in usu habes nisi aut tibi aut patri tuo aut optimo cuique principum dilectum aestimatunque;¹ hos ipsos cotidie deinde ita formas, ut se non tua fortuna sed sua metiantur, et tanto magis digni, quibus honor omnis praestetur a nobis, 4 quia non est necesse. Iustisne de causis senatus populusque Romanus Optimi tibi cognomen adiecit? Paratum id quidem et in medio positum, novum tamen. Scias neminem ante meruisse, quod non

¹ aestimatunque *Gruter*: statimque *M.*

¹ Cf. Suetonius, *Claud.* 28-9, *Galba* 15; Pliny, *Ep.* VII. 29, VIII. 6. There is little evidence for Trajan's attitude to the imperial freedmen. Vitellius' policy of reserving administrative posts for knights (*Tac. Hist.* 1. 58) had been continued by Domitian (Suetonius, *Dom.* 7. 3) and was firmly established by Hadrian (SHA *Hadr.* 22. 8.). For freedmen who are procurators under Trajan, cf. *Ep.* VI. 31. 8, X. 27 and 85.

² Cf. 2. 7 and note.

of you could be lukewarm in his feelings towards one who accepts the rules of friendship instead of imposing his own? One man may seek Caesar's affection in person, another when he is away; let both receive it according to his preference. No one becomes irksome by his presence, no one is forgotten in absence; everyone retains his position once he has won it, and Caesar can more easily forget the face of an absent friend than let the love he bears him fade from his heart.

88. Most of the emperors, though masters of their subjects, were the slaves of their freedmen, at the mercy of their counsels and their whims.¹ Through them they spoke and were spoken to; through them priesthoods, prefectures and consulships were sought—through them, or rather, from them. By contrast, you hold your freedmen in high honour, but as freedmen only, and believe that a reputation for honesty and good character is all they should expect, for you know that the chief indication of weakness in a ruler is the power of his freedmen. In the first place, you employ no one unless he was considered and chosen for you or your father or for one of the better emperors; then you train these men daily in such a way that they measure themselves against their own position, not yours: with the result that they prove all the more worthy of our high regard because it is not forced on us.

Is there not just reason for the title bestowed on you by the Senate and people of Rome—the title of *Optimus, Best?*² It may seem ready-made and commonplace, but in fact it is something new. No one is known to have merited it before, though it was

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

5 erat excogitandum si quis meruisset. An satius fuit Felicem vocare? quod non moribus sed fortunae datum est. Satius Magnum? cui plus invidiae quam pulchritudinis inest. Adoptavit te optimus
6 princeps in suum, senatus in Optimi nomen. Hoc tibi tam proprium quam paternum; nec magis distincte definiteque designat, qui Traianum quam qui Optimum adpellat, ut olim frugalitate Pisones, sapientia Laeli¹, pietate Metelli monstrabantur; quae simul omnia uno isto nomine continentur. Nec videri potest optimus, nisi qui est optimis omnibus
7 in sua cuiusque laude praestantior. Merito tibi ergo post ceteras adpellationes haec est addita ut maior. Minus est enim imperatorem et Caesarem et Augustum quam omnibus imperatoribus et Caesaribus et
8 Augustis esse meliorem. Ideoque ille parens hominum deorumque Optimi prius nomine, deinde Maximi colitur. Quo praeclarior laus tua, quem non minus constat optimum esse quam maximum.
9 Adsecutus es nomen, quod ad alium transire non possit, nisi ut adpareat in bono principe alienum, in malo falsum, quod licet omnes postea usurpent,
10 semper tamen agnosceretur ut tuum. Etenim ut

¹ Sulla and Pompey were given the names Felix and Magnus.

² Since the time of L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, who as tribune in 149 B.C. introduced the *Lex de pecuniis repetundis*.

³ C. Laelius, a member of the Scipionic circle and the leading figure in Cicero's *De Amicitia*, called *Sapiens* for his Stoic inclinations; Q. Metellus (cos. 80 B.C.) called *Pius* for his efforts to recall his father from exile.

there to be used if someone proved worthy. Would it have been better to call him "Fortunate"? This is a tribute to his luck, not his character. What about "the Great"?¹ This has a ring of envy rather than renown. In adopting you, the best of emperors gave you his own name, to which the Senate added that of *Optimus*, to be as much your personal name as the one your father gave. Thus you are as clearly designated and defined by the name of *Optimus* as by that of Trajan; just as formerly the house of Piso was known for frugality,² and those of Laelius and Metellus for wisdom and filial piety.³ All these virtues are contained in the single name which is yours, for "the Best" can only refer to the man who outstrips all others who are best in their own distinctive ways. And so it was only proper to place this at the end of your other titles,⁴ as being the greater one, for it means less to be Emperor and Caesar and Augustus than to be better than all those who have borne those titles before you. For the same reason, the Father of gods and men is worshipped under the title *Optimus* followed by *Maximus*, Best and Highest, and the more honour is due to you, who in the eyes of all are equally Highest and Best. You have won a title which cannot pass to another without seeming borrowed, in the case of a good prince, and false, in the case of a bad one; and though all in future may claim it, it will always be recognized as yours. Just as the

¹ At this time Trajan was still officially called *Imperator Caesar Nerva Traianus Augustus Germanicus, pontifex maximus, pater patriae*. *Optimus* appears after *Traianus* in inscriptions of 113/14. (S. 99-101.)

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

nomine Augusti admonemur eius cui primum dicatum est, ita haec Optimi appellatio numquam memoriae hominum sine te recurret, quotiensque posteri nostri Optimum aliquem vocare cogentur, totiens recordabuntur quis meruerit vocari.

89. Quanto nunc, dive Nerva, gaudio frueris, cum vides et esse optimum et dici, quem tamquam optimum elegisti! quam laetum tibi, quod comparatus filio tuo vinceris! Neque enim alio magis adprobatur animi tui magnitudo, quam quod optimus 2 ipse non timuisti elegere meliorem. Sed et tu, pater Traiane, (nam tu quoque, si non sidera, proximam tamen sideribus obtines sedem) quantum percipis voluptatem, cum illum tribunum, illum militem tuum tantum imperatorem, tantum principem cernis, cumque eo qui adoptavit amicissime contendis, pul- 3 chrius fuerit genuisse talem an elegisse! Macte uterque ingenti in rem publicam merito, cui hoc tantum boni contulisti! Licet alteri vestrum filii virtus triumphalia, caelum alteri dederit, non minor tamen vestra laus, quod ista per filium, quam si ipsi meruissetis.

90. Scio, patres conscripti, cum ceteros cives, tum praecipue consules oportere sic adfici, ut se publice 2 magis quam privatim obligatos putent. Ut enim

¹ On 16 January 27 B.C.

² Cf. 15. Evidently Trajan's father is dead.

³ Cf. 14. 1 and note.

name of Augustus reminds us of the man to whom it was first decreed,¹ so this title of *Optimus* will never return to the memory of man without recalling you, and whenever our descendants are called on to bestow it, they will always remember who it was whose merits won it as his due.

89. What happiness you must feel today, divine Nerva, on beholding him whom you judged the best candidate for your choice proving that he is best, and being addressed as such! What joy for you to stand second in comparison with your son! There can be no better indication of your greatness of soul than the fact that though so good yourself you did not hesitate to choose a better man. You also, father Trajan (for you too, though not raised to the stars, must surely occupy the nearest place), must know such delight when you see your son who was tribune and soldier under you² now risen to be supreme commander and emperor, when you enter into friendly rivalry with his adopter so as to determine where the greater glory must be assigned—to his begetter or to the one who made him his choice. All honour to you both for the immense service you have done your country and the great benefit you have conferred on it. Though it was your son's merits which brought one of you triumphal ornaments³ and the other his place in heaven, your glory for owing these to him is what it would be had you won them yourselves.

90. I am well aware, Conscrip Fathers, that the consuls should feel a sense of obligation (in their public rather than their private capacity) which goes beyond that of any other citizen. For just as the

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

malos principes rectius pulchriusque est ex communibus iniuriis odisse quam ex propriis, ita boni speciosius amantur ob ea quae generi humano quam quae
3 hominibus praestant. Quia tamen in consuetudinem vertit, ut consules publica gratiarum actione perlata, suo quoque nomine quantum debeant principi profiteantur, concedite me non pro me magis munere isto quam pro collega meo Cornuto Tertullo claris-
4 simo viro fungi. Cur enim non pro illo quoque gratias agam, pro quo non minus debeo? praesertim cum indulgentissimus imperator in concordia nostra ea praestiterit ambobus, quae si tantum in alterum contulisset, ambos tamen aequaliter obligasset.
5 Utrumque nostrum ille optimi cuiusque spoliator et carnifex stragibus amicorum et in proximum iacto fulmine adflaverat. Isdem enim amicis gloriabamur, eosdem amissos lugebamus, ac sicut *< nunc >*¹ spes gaudiumque, ita tunc communis nobis dolor et metus
6 erat. Habuerat hunc honorem periculis nostris divus Nerva, ut nos, etsi minus *< notos >*,² ut bonos promovere vellet, quia mutati saeculi signum et hoc esset, quod florerent quorum praecipuum votum ante fuerat, ut memoriae principis elaberentur.

91. Nondum biennium compleveramus in officio

¹ nunc *add. cod. Londiniensis: om. M.*

² notos *add. Lipsius: om. M.*

hatred roused by the evil emperors was more right and honourable if prompted by general rather than personal injustices, so it is nobler to love the good ones for their services to the human race and not to any particular men. But it has become customary for the consuls, once their official speech of thanks is finished, to go on to express their personal debt to their prince. Allow me then to perform this duty, as much on behalf of my distinguished colleague, Cornutus Tertullus,¹ as for myself. I should surely speak for us both when my debt of thanks is due as much on his account as on my own, especially when the supreme generosity of the Emperor took note of our intimacy and conferred on us jointly what would have won the gratitude of us both had it been assigned only to one. Both of us had suffered from that robber and assassin of every honest man through the massacre of our friends, as the hot breath of his falling thunderbolt passed close by our heads;² for we took pride in having the same friends and mourned their loss together, and just as today we share the same hopes and joys, at that time we were one in grief and terror. The divine Nerva had compensated us for our times of peril in expressing his wish to promote us as being honest citizens, though as yet unknown; for the advancement of those whose only prayer hitherto had been to remain forgotten by the Emperor was a further indication that times had changed.

91. We had not yet completed our second year in

¹ Cf. *Ep.* V. 14 and Index.

² Cf. *Ep.* III. 11. 3 and VII. 27. 14: the "reign of terror" under Domitian in 93.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

laboriosissimo et maximo, cum tu nobis, optime principum fortissime imperatorum, consulatum obtulisti,
2 ut ad summum honorem gloria celeritatis accederet: tantum inter te et illos principes interest, qui beneficiis suis commendationem ex difficultate captabant, gratioresque accipientibus honores arbitrabantur, si prius illos desperatio et taedium et similis repulsae mora in notam quandam pudoremque
3 vertissent. Obstat verecundia quo minus percensemus, quo utrumque nostrum testimonio ornaris, ut amore recti amore rei publicae priscis illis con-
4 sulibus aequaveris. Merito necne, neutram in partem decernere audemus, quia nec fas est affirmationi tuae derogare, et onerosum confiteri vera esse quae de nobis praesertim tam magnifica dixisti.
5 Tu tamen dignus es, qui eos consules facias, de quibus ista possis praedicare. Tribuas veniam quod inter haec beneficia tua gratissimum est nobis, quod
6 nos rursus collegas esse voluisti. Ita caritas mutua, ita congruens tenor vitae, ita una eademque ratio propositi postulabat, cuius ea vis ut morum similitudo concordiae nostrae gloriam minuat, ac perinde sit mirum, si alter nostrum a collega ac si a se ipse
7 dissentiat. Non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quod uterque collegae consulatu tamquam iterum

¹ The *praefectura aerarii Saturni* (*Ep.* V. 14, X. 3a) to which Pliny and Tertullus were nominated in January 98, before Nerva's death on the 27th. In *Ep.* X. 3a and X. 8. 3, Pliny says that the appointment was made jointly by Nerva and Trajan.

an exacting and important office¹ when you offered us the consulate, and this you did, noblest of princes and most valorous of emperors in the field, so that to its supreme honour might be added the further distinction of rapid promotion. This marks the gulf between you and those among your predecessors who sought to recommend their benefits by hedging them with difficulties, and believed that honours would be more acceptable to their recipients if hope long deferred, exasperation and endless delays tantamount to a rebuff, had first turned them into a mark of ignominy. Modesty prevents us from quoting in detail your recommendation, whereby you did honour to our love of virtue and the State by comparing us with the great consuls of the past—whether justly or not we cannot venture to decide, for it would be improper for us to disparage your expressed opinion, and an embarrassment to admit to any truth in such a splendid tribute to ourselves. You, on the other hand, are fully worthy to bestow the consulate on such men as you can extol in terms like these. Forgive me for saying that the most welcome feature to us of the favours you bestow is your intention that we should be colleagues once again. That was demanded by our mutual affection, the harmony of our way of life, and the uniformity of our principles, which is so marked that the similarity of our habits detracts from the merit of our close agreement; for either of us to disagree with his colleague would be as surprising as if he were at odds with himself. Thus there is nothing incidental or transitory in the pleasure which each of us feels in the consulship of his colleague; it might be a second one of his own,

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

suo gaudet, nisi quod tamen qui rursus consules flunt, bis quidem sed temporibus diversis obligantur, nos duos consulatus simul accepimus, simul gerimus alterque in altero consules et¹ iterum et pariter sumus.

92. Illud vero quam insigne, quod nobis praefectis aerario consulatum ante quam successorem dedisti! Aucta est dignitas dignitate, nec continuatus tantum sed geminatus est honor, finemque potestatis <altera²> alterius tamquam parum esset excipere
2 praevenit. Tanta tibi integritatis nostrae fiducia fuit, ut non dubitares te salva diligentiae tuae ratione facturum, si nos post maximum officium privatos esse non sineres. Quid quod eundem in annum consulatum nostrum <in quem tuum³> contulisti? Ergo non alia nos pagina quam te consulem accipiet, et nostra quoque nomina addentur
3 fastis, quibus ipse praescriberis. Tu comitiis nostris praesidere, tu nobis sanctissimum illud carmen praeire dignatus es; tuo iudicio consules facti, tua voce renuntiati sumus, ut idem honoribus nostris suffragator in curia, in campo declarator exsisteres.
4 Iam, quod ei nos⁴ potissimum mensi attribuisti quem tuus natalis exornat, quam pulchrum nobis! quibus edicto, quibus spectaculo celebrare continget diem

¹ consules et *Baehrens*: consul sed *M.*

² altera *ante* alterius add. *Mynors*: *post* alterius *Keil*: om. *M.*

³ in quem tuum (*sed ante consulatum*) add. *Schnelle*: ita *Mynors*: om. *M.*

⁴ ei nos *Schwarz*: eos *M.*

¹ i.e. they continued in office until the end of August and immediately entered on their consulship.

only with this difference: those who hold office twice are indeed honoured twice, but on different occasions, whereas we have received our two consulships together and hold them together, and through the person of the other each feels that we are consuls at the same moment and for a second time.

92. It is no less remarkable that you bestowed the consulate on us while we were prefects of the treasury before you appointed a successor there. Honour has been heaped on honour, and our responsibilities not only prolonged without a break but doubled, now that a second office has anticipated the end of the first as if it were not enough for it to follow in succession. Such was your faith in our integrity that you were confident that it would do no damage to your principles of close surveillance if you did not permit us to retire into private life when we laid down an office of such importance.¹ Nor must I neglect to mention that you conferred a consulship on us in the same year as you held your own,² and so our consulship will be recorded on the same page as yours, and our names will appear on the calendar headed by your own. It was not beneath your dignity to preside in person at our election and to pronounce the sacred formula of the oath; it was your decision to make us consuls, and your voice which proclaimed us; you sponsored our candidature in the senate-house and announced its success on the election-field. Moreover, what an honour it is for us of all men to be assigned to the month which is distinguished by your birthday! It will be our good fortune to celebrate by public games and official

² Cf. 60. 4 and note.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

illum triplici gaudio laetum, qui principem abstulit
pessimum, dedit optimum, meliorem optimo genuit.
5 Nos sub oculis tuis augustior solito currus accipiet,
nos inter secunda omina et vota certantia, quae
praesenti tibi conferentur, vehemur alacres et incerti,
ex utra parte maior auribus nostris accidat clamor.

93. Super omnia tamen praedicandum videtur,
quod pateris consules esse quos fecisti; quippe
nullum periculum, nullus ex principe metus consulares
animos debilitat et frangit, nihil invitis audiendum,
nihil coactis decernendum erit. Manet mane-
bitque honori veneratio sua nec securitatem auctori-
2 tate perdemus. Ac, si quid forte ex consulatus
fastigio fuerit deminutum, nostra haec erit culpa
non saeculi. Licet enim quantum ad principem,
licet tales consules agere, quales ante principes erant.
3 Ullamne tibi pro beneficiis referre gratiam parem
possumus? nisi tamen illam, ut semper nos memi-
nerimus consules fuisse et consules tuos; ea sentia-
mus, ea censeamus quae consularibus digna sunt;
ita versemur in re publica ut credamus esse rem
publicam; non consilium nostrum, non operam sub-
trahamus, nec defunctos nos et quasi dimissos con-

¹ Trajan was born on 18 September (?) 53; Domitian was assassinated on 18 September 96 and Nerva proclaimed emperor the same day. (S. 148d.)

² In the second half of October; on the *dies imperii* of Trajan (cf. 8).

PANEGYRICUS, 92. 4-93. 3

announcement that day of triple rejoicing which saw the removal of the worst emperors, the accession of the best, and the birth of one even better than the best.¹ It will be our lot to mount (beneath your own eyes) a chariot even nobler than usual, and amid the cries of good omen and clamour of competing vows offered in your presence,² we shall be carried gladly along, unable to judge from which quarter the louder cheering strikes our ears.

93. There is still something which demands praise beyond all else: the fact that when you have made consuls you allow them to act without interference, by which I mean that there are no fears nor perils as regards the Emperor to weaken and destroy their spirit; the consuls will not have to listen to anything against their will nor have decisions forced on them. Our office retains and will retain the respect due to it, and in exercising our authority we need lose none of our peace of mind. Moreover, if the high dignity of the consulate should chance to be diminished, the fault will not be found in the times we live in but in ourselves. So far as rests with our prince, the consuls are free to fill their rôle as they did before the days of emperors. Is there any proper return we can make you, to match all you have done for us? Only perhaps by remembering all our lives that we have been consuls, your consuls: by ensuring that our opinions and pronouncements are worthy of the office we once held: by playing an active part in public affairs to show we believe that the republic still exists: by not withholding our aid and counsel, and by not imagining ourselves rid of the consulate and dismissed from office, but believing ourselves

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

sulatu sed quasi adstrictos et devinctos putemus,
eundemque locum laboris et curae quem reverentiae dignitatisque teneamus.

94. In fine orationis praesides custodesque imperi
divos ego consul pro rebus humanis, ac te praecipue,
Capitoline Iuppiter, precor, ut beneficiis tuis faveas,
tantisque muneribus addas perpetuitatem. Audisti
quae malo principi precabamur: exaudi quae pro
2 dissimillimo optamus. Non te distringimus votis;
non enim pacem, non concordiam, non securitatem,
non opes oramus, non honores: simplex cunctaque
ista complexum omnium votum est, salus principis.
3 Nec vero novam tibi iniungimus curam. Tu enim
iam tunc illum in tutelam recepisti, cum praedonis
avidissimi faucibus eripuisti; neque enim sine auxilio
tuo, cum altissima quaeque quaterentur, hic, qui
omnibus excelsior erat, inconcussus stetit: praeteri-
tus est a pessimo principe, qui praeteriri ab optimo
4 non poterat. Tu clara iudicii tui signa misisti, cum
proficiscenti ad exercitum tuo nomine tuo honore
cessisti. Tu voce imperatoris quid sentires locutus,
filium illi nobis parentem tibi pontificem maximum
5 elegisti. Quo maiore fiducia isdem illis votis, quae
ipse pro se nuncupari iubet, oro et obtestor, " si

¹ Cf. *Ep. X. 52.*

always closely bound up with it in some way, so that we continue to uphold by our efforts and devotion the position which brought us so much honour and respect.

94. To end my speech, I call on the gods, the guardians and defenders of our empire, speaking as consul on behalf of all humanity: and to you in particular, Capitoline Jupiter, I address my prayer that you shall continue your benefits, and augment the great gifts you have bestowed by making them perpetual. You heard our prayers under a bad prince; now give ear to our wishes on behalf of his opposite. We are not burdening you with vows—we do not pray for peace, concord, and serenity, nor for wealth and honours: our desire is simple, all-embracing, and unanimous: the safety of our prince.¹ This is no new concern we ask of you, for it was you who took him under your protection when you snatched him from the jaws of that monster of rapacity; for at the time when all the peaks were tottering to their fall, no one could have stood high above them all and remained untouched except by your intervention. So he escaped the notice of the worst of emperors, though he could not remain unnoticed by the best. It was you too who gave him clear signs of your interest as he set out to join his army,² when you yielded to him your own name and glory; and you who spoke your opinion through the voice of the Emperor, when you chose a son for him, a father for us, a Chief Pontiff for yourself. It is therefore with increased confidence, using the same form of vow that he asked to be made on his behalf, that I make

² Cf. 5. 2-4 and notes.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

bene rem publicam, si ex utilitate omnium regit," primum ut illum nepotibus nostris ac pronepotibus serves, deinde ut quandoque successorem ei tribuas, quem genuerit quem formaverit similemque fecerit adoptato, aut si hoc fato negatur, in consilio sis eligenti monstresque aliquem, quem adoptari in Capitolio deceat.

95. Vobis, patres conscripti, quantum debeam, publicis etiam monumentis continetur. Vos mihi in tribunatu quietis, in praetura modestiae, vos in istis etiam officiis, quae studiis nostris circa tuendos socios iniunxeratis, cum <fidei¹ tum constantiae antiquissimum testimonium perhibuistis. Vos proxime destinationem consulatus mei his acclamacionibus adprobavistis, ut intellegam etiam atque etiam enitendum mihi, ut hunc consensum vestrum complectar et teneam, et in dies augeam. Etenim memini tunc verissime iudicari, meruerit quis honorem necne, cum adeptus est. Vos modo favete huic proposito et credite, si cursu quodam provectus ab illo insidiosissimo principe, ante quam profiteretur odium bonorum, postquam professus est substiti, cum viderem quae ad honores compendia paterent longius iter malui; si malis temporibus inter maestos

¹ fidei add. Keil: om. M.

¹ Cf. 8. 1.

² The *acta diurna* or the *acta senatus*; cf. 75. 1.

³ Cf. *Ep.* I. 23.

⁴ Cf. *Ep.* VII. 16.

PANEGYRICUS, 94. 5-95. 4

this my earnest prayer: "If he rules the State well and in the interests of all," first preserve him for our grandsons and great-grandsons, then grant him one day a successor born of him and formed by him in the image of the adopted son he is, or if fate denies him this, guide and direct his choice to someone worthy to be adopted in your temple on the Capitol.¹

95. To you, Conscript Fathers, my debt is great, and this is published in the official records.² You it was who paid me tribute according to the best traditions, for my orderly conduct as tribune,³ my moderation as praetor,⁴ my integrity and determination in carrying out the requests you made of my professional services for the protection of our allies.⁵ More recently, you hailed my designation as future consul with such acclamation that I am well aware that I must redouble my efforts if I am to receive your continued approval, and retain and increase it day by day; I do not forget that the truest judgement on whether a man merits an office or not is passed at the moment of his assuming it. All I ask is your support in my present undertaking and your belief in what I say. If then it is true that I advanced in my career under that most treacherous of emperors before he admitted his hatred for honest men, but was halted in it once he did so,⁶ preferring a longer route when I saw what the short cuts were which opened the way to office; that in

⁵ Cf. *Ep.* X. 3a and VI. 29.

⁶ Pliny held his quaestorship, tribunate, and praetorship under Domitian, and also the *praefectura aerarii militaris*; the check in his career must therefore refer to his consulship, if indeed there was one. See Introduction, p. xi.

PANEGYRICUS OF PLINIUS SECUNDUS

et paventes, bonis inter securos gaudentesque numeror; si denique in tantum diligo optimum principem, in quantum invitus pessimo fui. Ego
5 reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam, non ut me consulem et mox consularem, sed ut candidatum consulatus putem.

PANEGYRICUS, 95. 4-5

bad times I was one of those who lived with grief and fear, and can be counted among the serene and happy now that better days have come; that, finally, I love the best of princes as much as I was hated by the worst: then I shall act not as if I consider myself consul to day and ex-consul tomorrow, but as if I were still a candidate for the consulate, and in this way shall minister at all times to the reverence which is due to you all.

Translator's note. Where *princeps* is translated as 'prince' it is because no other English word seems to combine the emphasis of a monosyllable with the patriotic feeling which inspires the speech.