FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXIII

79 "Of Chariots Numantinius procéedou ai Ἐρωτιλοῦ ἐξαὶ τῶν τείχων ἐξῆξαν αὐτοὺς, ὡς μή καὶ βεβαιοῦν ἐκ τούτου τὰς σπουδὰς ἔδειξεν. ἦνα μάντιν σφάλι καὶ δὲ εξεπεμφαν, μὴ βούληθαν τῷ τῆς ἐπιθετ συναφείς καὶ συναλλαγ-2 σομίαν ὑφαλλάθαι. ἔλεγον δὲ οἱ μὲν περὶ τῶν Μαγέιων τὴν τε ἀνάγκην τῶν ὁμολογημένων καὶ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν συνωμοσίων, ὅτι τε πάνθη δει καὶ πρῶτον ἐν τῇ Ἰβηρία ἑλκυτείρι ἐγχυρ-νήσαν γ’ αὐτοὺς μὴ πρός τὴν παροίσκον σφαν ἀδειαν ἀλλὰ πρὸς τὸν τότε περιστάτω τοὺς στρατιώτας κάθων ἐλαυνίζεσθαι σὺν δ’ ἐδει ηγεμόνι, ἀλλ’ δαὶ ἐνεσίγγα τραχίθηναι. οἱ δὲ Νομαντῖνοι πολλὰ μὲν περὶ τὴν πρῶτον σφαν ἐν αὐτοῖς εὐνοίας, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ περὶ τῆς ἐκείνων μετὰ ταῦτ’ ἀδειας, ὡς δὲ καὶ τῶν στόχων κατέ-στησαν, τῷ τοῖς Πομπέιοις φυσικῶν πρα-θόμαν καὶ τῷ τῷ Μαγέιῳ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων συναφέων εὐρεγιαίῳ ἀδέιας. καὶ τὰς σπουδὰς ἐλευθαὶ καὶ τῶν Μαγέιων ἐλαυνίζαν τοὺς Νομαν-τίνους ἀρπασάν.—U 18 (p. 383) and καὶ τῶν Μάγ-κειων—Ἡρώσαν Σωίδ. κ.τ. ἔγρω and Μάγκειως.

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FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXIII

The Romans received the Numantine ambassadors, b.c. 133 on their arrival, outside the walls, in order that their reception might not seem to imply a ratification of the truce. However, they sent gifts of friendship notwithstanding, since they did not wish to deprive them as yet of the hope of coming to terms. The associates of Mancinus told of the necessity of the compact made and the number of the saved, and stated that they still held all their former possessions in Spain; and they brought their countrymen to look at the matter not in the light of their present immunity, but with reference to the danger that had at the time encompassed the soldiers, and to consider not what ought to have been done, but what had been possible. The Numantines, for their part, had much to say about their previous good-will toward the Romans and much also about the subsequent injustice of the latter, by reason of which they had been forced into war, and about the perjury of Pompeius; and they asked for kindly treatment in return for the preservation of Mancinus and the rest. But the Romans terminated the truce and also decided that Mancinus should be given up to the Numantines.
Claudius by reason of his harshness would have done many outrageous deeds, had he not been restrained by his colleague Quintus. For the latter, who was amiable and possessed exactly the opposite temperament, did not oppose him with anger in any matter, but in fact occasionally yielded to him, and by gentle behaviour so managed him that he found very few opportunities for irritation.

Furius took out among his lieutenants both Pompeius and Metellus, though they were hostile both to him and to each other: for, expecting to achieve some great success, he wished to have in them sure witnesses to his deeds and to receive the evidence of his prowess from their unwilling lips.

1 Ap. Claudius Pulex and Q. Fulvius Nobiliss. were censers in A.D. 136.
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