

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXVI

87 "Οτι αἱ ἱέρειαι τὸ πλείστον αὐταὶ τοῦ τε ὀλέθρου καὶ τῆς αἰσχύνῃς ὄφλον, συχνοῖς δὲ δὴ καὶ ἄλλοις μεγάλων κακῶν αἷτιαι ἐγένοντο, ἧ τε πόλις ἅπασα ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἐταράχθη. ἐκλογιζόμενοι γὰρ ὅτι τὰ ὑπὸ τοῦ νόμου ἄχραντα καὶ τὰ ὑπὸ τῆς θρησκείας ἅγια ἕκ τε τοῦ φόβου<sup>1</sup> τῆς τιμωρίας κόσμια ἐλυμάνθη, οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐχ ὑπετόπουν τῶν αἰσχίστων καὶ ἀνοσιωτάτων δύ-

2 νασθαι γενέσθαι. καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ τὰς κολάσεις οὐ μόνων τῶν ἐλεγχθέντων ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πάντων τῶν αἰτιαθέντων μίσει τοῦ συμβεβηκότος ἐποιήσαντο. ὅθεν οὐκ ἕκ γυναικείας ἔτι ἀσελγείας,<sup>2</sup> ἀλλ' ἕκ δαιμονίας τινὸς ὀργῆς σύμπαντα τὰ<sup>3</sup> κατ' αὐτὰς συμβῆναι ἔδοξεν.—V. 75 (p. 626).

3 "Οτι τρεῖς ἅμα ἠνδρώθησαν, καὶ αὐτῶν Μαρκία μὲν αὐτῆ<sup>4</sup> τε καθ' αὐτὴν καὶ πρὸς ἓνα τινα ἱπέα ἠσχύνθη, καὶν διέλαθεν, εἰ μήπερ ἡ ζήτησις ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπὶ πλείον ἄρθείσα καὶ ἐκέλευεν προσκατέλαβεν. Αἰμιλία δὲ καὶ Λικιννία πλήθος

<sup>1</sup> φόβου Val., φθόνου Ms.    <sup>2</sup> ἔτι ἀσελγείας Bs., αἷτίας ἀλγείν Ms.  
<sup>3</sup> τὰ added by Rk.    <sup>4</sup> αὐτῆ Reim., τῆι Ms.

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXVI

THE priestesses bore the chief punishment and B.C. 114 shame themselves, but they proved the source of great evils to various others as well, while the entire city was agitated on their account. For the people, considering that what was immaculate by law and sacred by religion and decent through fear of punishment had been polluted, were ready to believe that anything most shameful and unholy might be done. For this reason they visited punishment, not only on the convicted, but also on all the rest who had been accused, to show their hatred of what had occurred. Hence the whole affair in which the women were concerned seemed now to have been due not so much to feminine incontinence as to the wrath of some god.

Three had known men at the same time. Of these Marcia had acted by herself, granting her favours to one single knight, and would never have been discovered, had not the investigation into the cases of the others extended and involved her also; Aemilia and Licinia, on the other hand, had a multitude of

ἔραστῶν ἔσχον καὶ δι' ἀλλήλων ὑβρίζοντο. τὸ μὲν γὰρ πρῶτον ὀλίγοις τισὶν ἰδίᾳ καὶ δι' ἀπορ-  
 4 ρήτων ὡς καὶ μόνῳ ἐκάστῳ συνεγίγοντο· ἔπειτα αὐταὶ τε πάντα τὸν καὶ ὑποπτεῦσαι μὴνῦσαι τέ τι δυνάμενον ἐς σιωπὴν ἀναγκαίαν μισθῶ τῆς ὀμιλίας προκατελάμβανον, καὶ οἱ προδιειλεγμένοι σφίσι ταῦθ' ὀρώντες ἔφερον, ἵνα μὴ κατάφωροι τῇ ἀγανακτήσει γένωνται. ὥστε καὶ καθ' ἕνα καὶ κατὰ πολλούς, τοῦτο μὲν ἰδίᾳ, τοῦτο δὲ καὶ κοινῇ, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις ὀμιλεῖν, καὶ τῷ μὲν τῆς Αἰμιλίας ἀδελφῷ τὴν Δικιννίαν, τῷ δὲ ταύτης  
 5 τὴν Αἰμιλίαν συνεῖναι. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν οὕτω<sup>1</sup> γιγνόμενα ἐπὶ πλείστον ἔλαθεν, καὶ πολλῶν μὲν ἀνδρῶν, πολλῶν δὲ καὶ γυναικῶν, καὶ ἐλευθέρων καὶ δούλων, συγγιγνωσκόντων ὅμως<sup>2</sup> ἐπὶ μακρό-  
 ταιον ἔλαθε, πρὶν δὴ Μάνιος τις, ὅσπερ πον καὶ τοῦ παντὸς κακοῦ πρῶτος καὶ ὑπηρέτης καὶ συνεργὸς ἐγεγόνει, κατεμήνυσεν αὐτό, ὅτι μῆτε ἐλευθερίας μῆτ' ἄλλου μηδενὸς ὧν ἠλπισεν ἔτυχεν. καὶ ἦν γὰρ οὐ προαγωγέυσαι<sup>3</sup> μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ διαβαλεῖν συγκροῦσαι<sup>3</sup> τέ τινας δεινότατος . . .—V. 76 (p. 626).

88 "Οτι ἦν<sup>4</sup> μὲν πον καθ' αὐτὰ ταῦτα δόξαν αὐτῷ φέροντα, πρὸς δὲ δὴ τὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος συμφορᾶν, καὶ ὅτι καὶ ἐπιεικείᾳ πολλῇ πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας

<sup>1</sup> οὕτω Bs., οὐ Ms.      <sup>2</sup> ὅμως Dind., ὅμως ὅπως Ms.

<sup>3</sup> προαγωγέυσαι Val., προαγορεύσαι Ms.

<sup>4</sup> ὅτι ἦν St., ὅτι τῷ μάρκῳ δρούσῳ ἦν Ms.

lovers and carried on their wanton behaviour with each other's help. At first they surrendered themselves to some few privately and secretly, telling each man that he was the only one favoured. Later they themselves bound every one who could suspect and inform against them to certain silence in advance by the price of intercourse with them, and those who had previously enjoyed their favours, though they saw this, yet had to put up with it in order not to be detected through a display of their vexation. So besides holding commerce with various others, now singly, now in groups, sometimes privately, sometimes all together, Licinia enjoyed the society of the brother of Aemilia, and Aemilia that of Licinia's brother. These doings were hidden for a very long time; and though many men and many women, both freemen and slaves, were in the secret, it was kept concealed for a very long period, until one Manius, who seems to have been the first to assist and coöperate in the whole evil, gave information of the matter, because he had not obtained freedom nor any of the other objects of his hope. And since he was very skilful not only at leading women into prostitution, but also in sowing slander and discord among them, . . .

This was calculated to bring him [Marcus Drusus] B.C. 112 glory, first of itself, and secondly in the light of Cato's disaster;<sup>1</sup> and because he also had shown great

<sup>1</sup> In his campaign against the Scordisci, a Thracian tribe, in B.C. 114.

ἐχρήσατο, τὴν τε κατόρθωσιν ἐπὶ πλείων τῆς ἀληθείας πεποιήσθαι ἔδοξε, καὶ εὐκλειαν μείζω τῶν ἔργων ἐκτίσατο.—V. 77 (p. 629).

89 "Οτι τῷ Ἰουγούρθα ὁ Μέτελλος προσπέμφαντί οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης πολλὰ καθ' ἐν ἑκάστον ὡς καὶ μόνον ἐπέταξε, καὶ οὕτως ὁμήρους τε παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ ὄπλα τούς τε ἐλέφαντας καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους τούς τε αὐτομόλους ἔλαβε. καὶ τούτους μὲν πάντας ἀπέκτεινεν, οὐ κατελύσατο δέ, ὅτι ὁ<sup>1</sup> Ἰουγούρθας οὐκ ἠβουλήθη πρὸς αὐτόν, μὴ συλληφθῆναι, ἐλθεῖν, καὶ ὁ Μάριος ὃ τε Γναῖος ἐνεπώδισαν.—U<sup>o</sup> 19 (p. 385).

2 Ἦν<sup>2</sup> μὲν γὰρ καὶ τὴν ἄλλαν καὶ στασιώδης καὶ ταραχώδης, καὶ παντὸς μὲν τοῦ συρφετώδους, ἀφ' οὐπερ καὶ ἐπεφύκει, φίλος, παντὸς δὲ τοῦ γενναίου καθαιρέτης. καὶ γὰρ εἰπεῖν τι καὶ ὑποσχέσθαι καὶ ψεύσασθαι καὶ ἐπιορκῆσαι, ἐν ᾧ πλεονεκτῆσειν ἠλιπίξεν, ἐτοιμότατα ἐτόλμα, τό τε συκοφαντῆσαί τινα τῶν ἀρίστων καὶ τὸ ἐπαινεῖσαι αὐτῶν κακίστων ἐν παιδιᾷ ἐτίθετο. καὶ μοι μηδεὶς θαναμάση εἰ τοιοῦτός τις ὢν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἔλαθεν ἐν<sup>3</sup> οἷς ἐκακούργει ἕκ τε γὰρ τῆς περιτεχνήσεως καὶ ἐκ τῆς τύχης, ἣ παράπαν τὰ πρῶτα ἀγαθῆ ἐχρήσατο, καὶ ἀρετῆς δόξαν ἐκτίσατο.—V. 78 (p. 629).

<sup>1</sup> ὁ added by Leuncl.

<sup>2</sup> In the Ms. ἦν is preceded by ὅτι ὁ μάριος, evidently added by the excerpтор; cf. Frg. 88, note 4. <sup>3</sup> ἐν St., ἐφ' Ms.

leniency towards the soldiers and seemed to have made success of more importance than the truth, he likewise secured a renown greater than his deeds deserved.

When Jugurtha sent to Metellus in regard to peace, B.C. 108 the latter made many demands upon him, one by one, as if each were to be the last, and in this way got from him hostages, arms, the elephants, the captives, and the deserters. All of these last he killed; but he did not conclude peace, since Jugurtha, fearing to be arrested, refused to come to him and since Marius and Gnaeus<sup>1</sup> stood in the way.

For he [Marius] was in general seditious and turbulent, friendly to all the rabble, from which he had sprung, and ready to overthrow all the nobility. He ventured with perfect readiness any statement, promise, lie, or false oath wherever he hoped to profit by it. Blackmailing one of the best citizens or commending the veriest rascal he thought mere child's play. And let no one be surprised that such a man could conceal his villainies for so long a time; for, as a result of his exceeding cleverness and the good fortune which he uniformly enjoyed in the fullest measure, he actually acquired a reputation for virtue.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps an error for Gauda.

3 "Ὅτι τὸν Μέτελλον καὶ δι' ἐκεῖνο ῥᾶον διαβαλεῖν<sup>1</sup> ὁ Μάριος ἠδυνήθη, ὅτι ὁ μὲν ἔν τε τοῖς εὐπατρίδαϊς ἐξητάζετο καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἄριστα διεχειρίζεν,<sup>2</sup> αὐτὸς δὲ<sup>3</sup> ἐξ ἀφανεστάτου καὶ ἀδηλοτάτου ἐς τὸ μέσον παριέναι ἤρχετο (οἱ γὰρ πολλοὶ ἐτοίμως τὸν μὲν ὑπὸ τοῦ φθόνου καθήρουν, τὸν δὲ πρὸς τὰς ἐπαγγελίας ἠῤῥον), καὶ μάλισθ' ὅτι ἐλογοποιήθη τὸν Μέτελλον παριμένῳ τότε πρὸς τὰς ἀρχαιρεσίας τῷ Μαρίῳ εἰπεῖν ὅτι "ἀγαπᾶν ὀφείλεις ἂν μετὰ τοῦ υἱέος μου" (μειράκιον δὲ ἐκεῖνος ἦν) "ὑπατεύσης."—V. 79 (p. 630).

4 "Ὅτι τῷ Μετέλλῳ ἤχθετο ὁ Γαύδας,<sup>4</sup> ὅτι μήτε τοὺς αὐτομόλους μήτε φρουρὰν στρατιωτῶν Ῥωμαίων αἰτήσας παρ' αὐτοῦ ἔλαβεν, ἧ καὶ ὅτι ἐγγὺς αὐτοῦ οὐκ ἐκαθέζετο, ὅπερ ὡς πλήθει τοῖς τε βασιλεῦσι καὶ τοῖς δυνάσταις παρὰ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐδίδοτο.—V. 80 (p. 630).

5 "Ὅτι τῆς Κίρτας<sup>5</sup> καθ' ὁμολογίαν ἀλούσης ὁ Βόκχος ἐπεκηρυκεύσατο τῷ Μαρίῳ, καὶ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα τὴν τοῦ Ἰουγούρθου ἀρχὴν μισθὸν τῆς μεταστάσεως ἤτει, ἔπειτα μὴ τυχὼν αὐτῆς ἀπλῶς ἠξίωσε συμβῆναι. καὶ ὁ μὲν πρέσβεις ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐπεμφεν, ὁ δὲ Ἰουγούρθας τούτων οὕτω<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> διαβαλεῖν Val., διαλαβεῖν Ms.

<sup>2</sup> διεχειρίζεν Val., διαχειρίζειν Ms.

<sup>3</sup> δὲ Val., τε Ms.

<sup>4</sup> Γαύδας Val., μάρτιος Ms.

<sup>5</sup> Κίρτας Urs., σκίρτας Mss.

<sup>6</sup> οὕτω Bs., οὐ Mss.

Marius was the more easily able to calumniate Metellus for the reason that the latter belonged to the patricians and was conducting the war in excellent fashion, whereas he himself was just beginning to come forward from a very obscure and humble origin into public notice. The multitude was of course readily inclined to overthrow Metellus through envy, and to advance Marius for his promises; but they were particularly influenced by the report that Metellus had said to Marius, when the latter was asking for his discharge on account of the elections: "You ought to be satisfied if you get to be consul along with my son." Now this son was a mere lad.

Gauda was angry at Metellus because in spite of his requests he had received from him neither the deserters nor a garrison of Roman soldiers, or else because he could not sit near him—a privilege ordinarily accorded by the consuls to kings and potentates.

After Cirta had capitulated, Bocchus made over- B.C. 106  
tures to Marius; and first he demanded the empire of Jugurtha as the price of his defection, but later, failing to obtain this, simply asked for a truce. So he sent envoys to Rome; but Jugurtha, while

γιγνομένων ἀπεχώρησεν ἐς τὰ ἐρημότατα τῆς  
ἑαυτοῦ γῆς.—U<sup>o</sup> 20 (p. 385).

6 Ὅτι ὁ Μάριος πρέσβεις τοῦ Βόκχου κομισά-  
μενος οὐκ ἔφη αὐτῷ συνθήσασθαι, εἰ μὴ τὸν  
Ἰουγούρθαν ἔκδοτον παρ' αὐτοῦ λάβοι· ὃ καὶ  
γέγονεν.—U<sup>o</sup> 21 (p. 386).

this was taking place, retired to the most desolate  
portions of his own territory.

Marius received the envoys of Bocchus, but  
said he would make no compact with him unless  
he should receive Jugurtha as a prisoner at his  
hands; and this was actually brought about.

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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