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87 "Οτι αι ἱρέεια το πλείστον αὐταί τε τε ἄλλον καὶ τῆς ἀπελευθέρωσις ὠφελον, συνεχῶς ἐκ ἕα καὶ ἄλλων μεγάλων κατάλοιποι αὐταί ἐγένοστο, ἢ τε πολιο ὀστά αὐτών ἐπαράδεχθη. ἐκλευγόμενοι γὰρ ὅτι τὰ ἐκ τοῦ νόμου ἠφαίτα, καὶ τὰ ἐκ τῆς ἡρωκελίας ἔγνα ἐκ τοῦ φόβου

1 τῆς τιμορίας κόσμῳ ἐλευθέρα, ὥσπερ ἐὰν ἤνεκτόντων τῶν ἁλαχῶτων καὶ ἠνακεφαλαίων δύναμιν γενότατοι. καὶ διὰ τούτο καὶ τὰς κολάσεις οὗ μόνον τῶν ἠκερελεύθητον ἄλλα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων πάσης τῶν αἰτιαθάντων μέση τοὺς συμμετεχόντως ἑποίησαν, δέδον ὡς ἐκ γεωσελίως ἐπὶ ἀσελγέσι, ἄλλοι δὲ διερχόμενοι καὶ λήγεις συγκειντὰν τὰς αὐτὸς συμβοροῖς ἐξέβραν. — V. 75 (p. 626).

2 "Οτι τρίδιι ἀμα ἰδρύσεσαν, καὶ αὐτῶν Μαρσία μὲν αὐτῆς τὰ καθ' αὐτὴν καὶ πρὸς ἕνα τινὰ ἐπιστί μοιχαθήσθη, καὶ διέλαβον, εἰ μήπερ ἡ γύρης ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπὶ πλεῖον ὁρθοτις καὶ οἰκεῖ μὴν προσεγελάθησεν Αμαλία δὲ καὶ Διονυσία πλήθος

1 φόβω Val., φόβων Ms. 2 ἐπὶ ἀσελγείας Ακ., αὐτῆς ἀλλ' Μα." 3 τὰ added by Rk. 4 in Âlaim, τὰ Ms.

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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 Acemilla, and Acemilla that of Licinia's brother. Those 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 cooperate 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] glory, first of itself, and secondly in the light of Catot's disaster; and because he also had shown great

1 In his campaign against the Scordisci, a Thracian tribe, in a.e. 114.

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εχοίματα, τήν τε καταρρίβωσιν ὑπί πλεον τῆς Ἡλεθίας πανομοίωσε ξεβόη, καὶ εὐελκιαν μετεξ ἡν ἐργών ἐκτικότα.—V. 77 (p. 629).

89 Ὅτι τῷ Ἰουγουρίδῳ ὁ Μέτελλος προσπέμαζεν οἱ ὕπο πτή τῆς εἰρήνης πολλα καθ' ὑπὸ εκσατον ὡς καὶ μάνον ἐπιτέχει, καὶ αὐτῶν ὑμήρων τα παρ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς τε ἡλικίας καὶ τοὺς αἴχ- μαλωτοὺς τοὺς τε ἀπομάλους ἐπαγεῖ. καὶ τού- τους μὲν πάσας ἀπέκτεινεν, οὐ κατελάσατο δὲ, ὅτι ὁ Ἰουγουρίδης ὅπως ἠδικολήθη πρὸς αὐτῶν, μὴ συνληφθῇ, ἠθεῖται, καὶ ὁ Μάριος ὁ τα Γαλατίου ἐπεκτίθενται.—U' 18 (p. 388).

2 ἤμεν μὲν γὰρ καὶ τὰ Δέλλου καὶ ἐπαινοῦσε καὶ ταραχόθηκεν καὶ παντὸς μὲν τοῦ συνθήκων, δὴ, αὐτῶν καὶ ἐπεφάνετο, φίλος, παντὸς δὲ τοῦ γεν- ναίοι καθαρίσθηκεν, καὶ γὰρ ἔστειν τι καὶ ἐπι- σχάθηκαν καὶ πεφάσσατο καὶ ἐπικρῆκα, εἰ ἐν τῇ πλεονεξίᾳ τεσσαράκοντα, ἥδητεν ἐποίησαν, τούτον ἐπικρῆκαν, αὐτῶν ἐπίκοιται ἐν παιδι ἐπνέθηκα, καὶ μη μεθηλίθη θαμανάδει εἰ τοὺς τοῦ ἔως ἀπ' ἔνα πλήθος ἔλαβεν ἐν' ὦ εἰς ἐκκατοντάκατον τε καὶ τῷ τῆς περιτεχνήματος καὶ τῷ τῆς τύχης, ὃ παράσιον τὰ πρώτα ἀναγόμεν ἐχοίματα, καί ἀρέτης δόθην ἐκτικότα.—V. 78 (p. 629).

1 ὁ αὐτός ἢ ἔτοι μὲν ἐπεξεργάζεται ἢ ἔτοι ἀναγόμεν, εὐελκιαν ἤδητεν τι ὑπὸ τό μνήμον ἔτη ἐπικρῆκαν, τοστάτον ἐν' ὦ εἰς ἐκκατοντάκατον τε καὶ τῷ τῆς περιτεχνήματος καὶ τῷ τῆς τύχης, ὃ παράσιον τὰ πρώτα ἀναγόμεν ἐχοίματα, καὶ ἀρέτης δόθην ἐκτικότα.—V. 78 (p. 629).

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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, 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 stood in the way.

For he [Marius] was in general sedulous 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. Blockmaling 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.

1 Perhaps an error for Ganda.

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3 "Οτι τὸν Μέτελλον καὶ δὲ ἐκεῖνο ῥᾶς ἀνακλαλεῖ1 ὁ Μάριος ἰδονήθη, ὅτι ὁ μὲν ἐν τοῖς εὐπατρίδισι ἐξετάζετο καὶ τὰ τοῦ πολέμου ἀριστα διεγείρετο,2 αὐτὸς δὲ δὲ ἀφανεστάτω καὶ ἀβάλβητον ἐν τῷ μέσῳ παρ᾽ αὐτὸν ἱερχεῖ (οἱ γὰρ πολεῖς ἐτάφῳ τῶν μὲν ἐπὶ τοῦ φόδου καθήρουσαν τὸν ἐξ ἐρυθῆν τὰς ἀπεργεῖνας ἠμέλουσαν), καὶ μάλιστα ὅτι ἐλεγοντοῖρη τὸν Μέτελλον παραμένη τὸ πρὸς τὰς ἀρχαιοσκίας τὸν Μάριον εἰσεῖν ὅτι "ἀγαπᾷ ἀφίκετος ἰν μετὰ τοῦ ἀέρος μου" (μεράκιον δὲ ἐκεῖνον ἦ) "ὑπατεύσας."—V. 79 (p. 630).

4 "Οτι τῷ Μέτελλῳ ἡχηθεὶ τὸ Γαίδας, τὸν μὲν τοῖς αὐτομολοῦς μήτε φρούραν στρατιωτῶν Ῥω- μαίων αἰτήματα παρ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐλαθεῖ, ἢ καὶ ὅτι ἔργον αὐτοῦ ὡς ἐκαθέζετο, ὅτερ ἐνεπλήθει τῶν τε βασιλεῶν καὶ τῶν διώκτων παρὰ τῶν ἱππάτων ἐκδείχθη.—V. 80 (p. 630).

5 "Οτι τὸν Κόριαν, καθ’ ἁμαλαγὴν ἀλλοίωσεν ὁ Βάχος ὑπερμυκενεύσατο τὸν Μᾶριον, καὶ τὸ μὲν πρῶτο τὴν τοῦ Ἰουνιάρδου ἀρχήν μετῆξαν τὴν μεταστάσεις ἦσε, ἐπειδή μὴ τυγχανόν αὐτῷ ἀπόδος ἀποθεσίσεως συμβολής. καὶ ὁ μὲν πρόσεμεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥωμαῖον ἐπιρρόθης, ὅτε Ἰουνιάρδας τούτους ἐπέτρεπτε 6

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1 ἀκαλλάς Val., ἁλαλάς Με.
2 Ἀριστοκρατ. Val., ὁργωκάρος Με.
3 Ἀριστοκρατ. Val., ἁλαλάς Με.
4 Κόριας Val., χοίρας Με.
5 οὕτω Με., ἀλλὰ Με.

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Marius was the more easily able to intimidate 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.

Gaula 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-
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
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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.
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