

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXVII

90 Ὅτι Τόλοσσαν¹ πρότερον μὲν ἔνσπονδον οὖσαν τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, στασιάζασαν δὲ πρὸς τὰς τῶν Κίμβρων ἐλπίδας ὡς καὶ τοὺς φρουροὺς δεθῆναι, προκατέσχον νυκτὸς ἑξαπίνης ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἔσαχθέντες, καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ διήρπασαν, καὶ ἄλλα χωρὶς χρήματα πολλὰ ἔλαβον· τὸ γὰρ χωρίον ἄλλως τε παλαιόπλουτον ἦν, καὶ τὰ ἀναθήματα ἃ ποτε οἱ Γαλάται οἱ μετὰ Βρέννου στρατεύσαντες ἐκ τῶν Δελφῶν ἐσύλησαν εἶχεν. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἀξιόλογόν τι ἀπ' αὐτῶν τοῖς οἴκοι Ῥωμαίοις περιεγένετο, ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ ἐκεῖνοι τὰ πλείω ἐσφετερίσαντο. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ συχρὸν εὐθύνησαν.—V. 81 (p. 630).

91 Ὅτι ὁ Σερουίλιος ὑπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν συνάρχοντα φθόνου (τὰ μὲν γὰρ² ἄλλα ἐξ ἴσου οἱ ἐπετέτραπτο, τῷ δὲ δὴ ἀξιώματι οἷα ὑπατεύοντος αὐτοῦ ἠλαττοῦτο) πολλῶν καὶ κακῶν αἴτιος τῷ στρατεύματι ἐγένετο. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Μάλλιος³ μετὰ θάνατον Σκαύρου⁴ τὸν Σερουίλιον μετεπέμψατο· ὁ

¹ Τόλοσσαν Val., τόλοσσα Ms.

² γὰρ added by Dind. ³ γὰρ ὁ Μάλλιος supplied by Rk.

⁴ Σκαύρου Val., σκάρου Ms.

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TOLOSA, which had formerly been in alliance with B.C. 106 the Romans, but had revolted, as a result of the hopes placed in the Cimbri, even to the point of keeping the garrison in chains, was suddenly occupied at night by the Romans, after they had been admitted by their friends. They plundered the temples and obtained much money besides; for the place was wealthy from of old, containing among other things the offerings of which the Gauls under the leadership of Brennus had once despoiled Delphi. No treasure of importance, however, reached the Romans at home, but the soldiers themselves appropriated the most of it; and for this a number were called to account.

Servilius became the cause of many evils to the B.C. 105 army by reason of his jealousy of his colleague; for, though he had in general equal authority, his rank was naturally diminished by the fact that the other was consul. After the death of Scaurus, Mallius had sent for Servilius; but the latter replied that each of

δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο τὴν ἑαυτοῦ ἐκάτερον δεῖν φυλάτ-
 2 τειν. εἶτα ἐλπίσας τὸν Μάλλιον καθ' ἑαυτὸν τι
 κατορθώσειν, ἐφθόνησεν αὐτῷ, μὴ μόνος εὐδοκι-
 μήσῃ, καὶ ἦλθε μὲν πρὸς αὐτόν, οὔτε δὲ ἐν τῷ
 αὐτῷ χωρίῳ ἠύλισατο οὔτε τι βούλευμα κοινὸν
 ἐποίησατο, ἀλλ' ὡς καὶ πρότερος αὐτοῦ τοῖς
 3 Κίμβροις συμμίξων, τὴν τε δόξαν τοῦ πολέμου
 πᾶσαν ἀποισόμενος, ἐν μέσῳ ἰδρύθη. καὶ τὸ
 μὲν¹ πρῶτον φοβεροὶ καὶ ὡς τοῖς πολεμίοις,
 μέχρι οὗ ἡ διαφορά αὐτῶν ἐλάνθανεν, ἐγίγνοντο,
 ὡς καὶ ἐς ἐπιθυμίαν σπονδῶν αὐτοὺς προαγαγεῖν·
 ὡς δὲ πρὸς Μάλλιον ὑπατεύοντα διεκηρυκέ-
 σαντο, ὁ Σερούλιος ἠγανάκτησεν ὅτι μὴ πρὸς
 ἑαυτὸν ἐπρεσβεύσαντο, καὶ οὔτε τι συμβατικὸν
 ἀπεκρίνατο, ὀλίγου τε καὶ τοὺς πρεσβευτὰς
 διέφθειρεν.—V. 82 (p. 630).

4 "Ὅτι οἱ στρατιῶται τὸν Σερούλιον ἠγάγκασαν
 πρὸς Μάλλιον ἐλθεῖν καὶ μετ' αὐτοῦ βουλευ-
 σασθαι περὶ τῶν παρόντων. τοσοῦτου δὲ ὁμο-
 φρονῆσαι ἐδέησαν ὥστε καὶ ἐχθίους ἢ πρόσθεν
 ἦσαν ἐκ τῆς συνουσίας ἐγένοντο· ἕς τε γὰρ
 φιλονεικίαν καὶ λοιδορίας προαχθέντες² αἰσχροῦς
 διελύθησαν.—V. 83 (p. 633).

92 "Ὅτι Γναῖος Δομίτιος δίκην τῷ Σκαύρῳ λαχὼν,
 ἔπειτα ἐπειδὴ τῶν οἰκετῶν τις προσελθὼν αὐτῷ
 πολλὰ καὶ χαλεπὰ κατὰ τοῦ δεσπότης μνηύσει

¹ μὲν inserted by Val.

² προαχθέντες St., προσαχθέντες Ms.

them ought to guard his own province. Then, suspecting that Mallius might gain some success by himself, he grew jealous of him, fearing that he might secure the glory alone, and went to him; yet he neither encamped in the same place nor entered into any common plan, but took up a position between Mallius and the Cimbri, with the evident intention of being the first to join battle and so of winning all the glory of the war. Even thus they inspired their enemies with dread at the outset, as long as their quarrel was concealed, to such an extent that they were brought to desire peace; but when the Cimbri made overtures to Mallius, as consul, Servilius became indignant that they had not directed their embassy to him, gave them no conciliatory reply, and actually came near slaying the envoys.

The soldiers forced Servilius to go to Mallius and consult with him about the situation. But far from reaching an accord, they became as a result of the meeting even more hostile than before; for they fell into strife and abuse, and parted in a disgraceful fashion.

After Gnaeus Domitius had brought suit against B.C. 104
 Scaurus, one of the latter's slaves approached him and offered to give much damaging evidence against his

ὑπέσχετο, οὐκ ἐπολυπραγμόνησεν, καὶ προσέτι συλλαβὼν αὐτὸν παρέδωκε τῷ Σκαύρῳ.—V. 84 (p. 633).

93 "Οτι Πούπλιος Δικίνιος Νέρονος στρατηγῶν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, καὶ μαθὼν ὅτι οὐκ ἐν δίκῃ τινα περὶ τοὺς δούλους γίγνοιτο, ἢ καὶ λημμάτων ἀφορμὰς ζητῶν (καὶ γὰρ ἦν οὐκ ἄδωρος), περιήγγειλεν ἀφικνεῖσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν πάντας τοὺς αἰτιωμένους τι τοὺς δεσπότης σφῶν, ὡς καὶ 2 βοηθήσων αὐτοῖς. ἐξ οὖν τούτου ἐκείνων¹ τε πολλοὶ συνιστάμενοι οἱ μὲν ἀδικεῖσθαι τι ἔλεγον, οἱ δὲ καὶ ἄλλο τι τοῖς δεσπότηταις ἐνεκάλουν, νομίζοντες καιρὸν² εἰληφέναι τοῦ πάντα ὅσα ἐβούλοντο πρὸς³ αὐτοὺς ἀναιμωτὶ διαπράξασθαι καὶ οἱ ἐλεύθεροι συμφρονήσαντες ἀνθίσταντό 3 σφίσι καὶ οὐδαμῇ ὑφίεντο. φοβηθεὶς οὖν ὁ Δικίνιος τὴν σύστασιν αὐτῶν ἐκατέρων, μὴ καὶ μέγα τι δεινὸν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐλαττωθέντων γένηται, οὐδένα τῶν δούλων προσεδέξατο, ἀλλ' ἀπέπεμψεν αὐτοὺς ὡς μηδὲν κακὸν πεισομένους ἢ μηδὲν γε ἔτι ταραξαι τῷ διασκεδασθῆναι δυνασομένους. οἱ δὲ δέισαντες τοὺς δεσπότης, ὅτι καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐπικαλέσαι τι αὐτοῖς ἐτόλμησαν, συνεστράφησαν καὶ κοινολογησάμενοι πρὸς ληστείας ἐτρέποντο.—V. 85 (p. 633).

94 "Οτι τῶν βαρβάρων ἠττημένων, καὶ συχρῶν ἐκείνων Rk., καὶ ἐκείνων Ms. ² καιρὸν supplied by Val. ³ πρὸς supplied by Bk.

master; but Domitius did not investigate the matter, and moreover arrested the fellow and handed him over to Scaurus.

Publius Licinius Nerva, who was praetor in the island, on learning that the slaves were not being justly treated in some respects, or else because he sought an occasion for profit,—for he was not inaccessible to bribes,—sent round a notice that all who had any charges to bring against their masters should come to him and he would assist them. Accordingly, many of them banded together, and some declared they were being wronged and others made known other grievances against their masters, thinking they had secured an opportunity for accomplishing all that they wished against them without bloodshed. The freemen, after consultation, resisted them and would not make any concessions. Therefore Licinius, inspired with fear by the united front of both sides and dreading that some great mischief might be done by the defeated party, would not receive any of the slaves,² but sent them away, thinking that they would suffer no harm or that at any rate they would be scattered and so could cause no further disturbance. But the slaves, fearing their masters because they had dared to raise their voices at all against them, organized a band and by common consent turned to robbery.

After the defeat of the barbarians, though many B, C, 102

ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πεσόντων, ὀλίγοι διεσώθησαν. ἐφ' ὧπερ ὁ Μάριος τούτους παραμυθούμενος τε ἅμα καὶ ἀμειβόμενος, πᾶσαν αὐτοῖς τὴν λείαν ἐπευω- νίσας ἀπέδοτο, ὅπως μηδὲν δόξῃ προίκα τι κευχαρίσθαι. καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ὁ Μάριος, καίπερ ἐν τῷ πλήθει μόνῳ πρότερον, ὅτι ἐξ αὐτοῦ γεγονὼς ἦν καὶ ὅτι ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἠϋξήτο, εὖ φερόμενος, τότε καὶ τοὺς εὐπατρίδας ὑφ' ὧν ἐμισείτο ἐξενίκησεν, ὥστε πρὸς πάντων ὁμοίως καὶ ἐπαινείσθαι. τὴν τε ἀρχὴν καὶ ἐς τὸ ἐπιὸν ἔτος, ὅπως καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ προσκατεργάσθηται, παρ' ἐκόντων καὶ ὁμογνωμονούντων αὐτῶν ἔλαβεν.—V. 86 (p. 633).

2 "Ὅτι ὡς ἄπαξ ἐπέσχον, πολὺ τοῦ θυμοῦ οἱ Κίμβροι παρελύθησαν, κακὸν τούτου καὶ ἀμβλύ- τεροι καὶ ἀσθενέστεροι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς καὶ τοῖς σώμασιν ἐγένοντο. αἴτιον δὲ ὅτι ἐν τε οἰκίαις ἐκ τῆς πρόσθεν ὑπαιθρίου διαίτης κατέλνον, καὶ λου- τροῖς θερμοῖς ἀντὶ τῆς πρόσθεν ψυχρολουσίας ἐχρῶντο, καρυκείας τε καὶ ἠδυσμάτων ἐπιχωρίων διεπίμπλαντο, κρέα πρότερον ὠμὰ σιτούμενοι, καὶ τῷ οἴνῳ τῇ τε μέθῃ κατακορεῖς παρὰ τὸ ἔθος ἐγί- γνοντο. ταῦτα γὰρ τό τε θυμοειδὲς αὐτῶν πᾶν ἐξέκοψε καὶ τὰ σώματα ἐθήλυνεν, ὥστε μήτε τοὺς πόνους ἔτι μήτε τὰς τάλαιπωρίας, μὴ καύμα, μὴ ψύχος, μὴ ἀγρυπνίαν, φέρειν.—V. 87 (p. 633).

93, 4 "Ὅτι οἱ Μεσσήριοι νομίσαντες μηδὲν δεῖνδον πείσεσθαι, πάντα τὰ πλείστον ἄξια καὶ τιμιώ- τατα ἐκέισε ὑπεξέθεντο. μαθὼν δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθη- 45°

had fallen in battle, some few were saved. Where- upon Marius, by way of encouraging and rewarding these [the soldiers], sold all the plunder to them at a nominal price, to prevent its being thought that he had bestowed favours outright upon any one. By this act Marius, who previously had enjoyed the favour of the populace alone, because sprung from that class and raised to power by it, now won over even the nobles by whom he had been hated, so that he was praised by all alike. He received from a willing and harmonious people a reëlection for the following year, to enable him to complete his conquests.

The Cimbri, when once they had halted, lost much of their spirit and consequently became enfeebled and sluggish in both mind and body. The reason was that in place of their former outdoor life they lodged in houses, and instead of their former cold plunges they used warm baths; whereas they had been wont to eat raw meat, they now gorged themselves with richly spiced dishes and relishes of the country, and they steeped themselves, contrary to their custom, in wine and strong drink. These practices extinguished all their fiery spirit and enervated their bodies, so that they could no longer bear toils or hardships, whether heat or cold or loss of sleep.

The people of Messana, not expecting to meet with any harm, had deposited in that place for safe-keeping all their most valuable and precious possessions. Athenio, a Cilician who held the chief

νίων, ὅσπερ¹ που τὸ μέγιστον κράτος τῶν ληστευόντων Κίλιξ ὃν εἶχεν, ἐπέθετο αὐτοῖς δημοτελή τινα ἑορτὴν ἐν τῇ προαστείῳ ἄγουσι, καὶ ἐκείνων τε πολλοὺς σκεδασθέντας ἀπέκτεινε καὶ τὴν πόλιν ὀλίγου κατὰ κράτος εἶλεν. χωρίου δέ τι Μάκελλαν εὐερκὲς τειχισάμενος ἰσχυρῶς τὴν γῆν ἐκακούργει.—V. 88 (p. 634).

¹ ὅσπερ Val., ὅπερ Ms.

command of the robbers, on learning this, attacked them while they were celebrating a public festival in the suburbs, killed many of them as they were scattered about, and almost took the city by storm. After building a wall to fortify Macella, a strong position, he proceeded to do great injury to the country.

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