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90 "Οτι Τώλοσαν,1 πρώτευν μὴν ἔσαρξαν οὖς τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις, στασιάσασαν δὲ τρόχῳ τὰς τῶν Κίμβρων ἐπίδεικνυος, καὶ τοῦς φρονείς δεδήλως, προσκατοχὴν κατέχοντο ἐξαιτίας ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπετρεπτῶν ἐσπευσθέντος, καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ διείστησαν, καὶ ἄλλα χρήματα χρυσόνον πολλὰ ἔδειον τὸ γὰρ χρυσὸν ἄλλος τὰ πάλαι εἰρήπητον ἢ, καὶ τὰ ἀναθήματα ἄ ποτε οἱ Γαλάται οἱ μετὰ Βράσσου στρατεύσαντες ἐκ τῶν Δελφῶν ἐσφόροι εἰχέναι. οὐ μέντοι καὶ ἀξίωσιον τι ἄπε αὐτῶν τῶν ὅποι Ρωμαίοις περιγένετο, ἀλλὰ αὐτοὶ ἐκέινοι τὰ πλούς ἐσφοροῦσαν. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτῳ αὐξομένων εἰσόδους.——V. 81 (p. 630).

91 "Οτι ὁ Σερβίλιος ὑπὸ τοῦ πρὸς τὸν συνάρχειντα φίλου (τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἄλλα ἕξ ίσην οἱ ἐπετρεπτοῦ, τὸ δὲ δὴ ἀξίωμα οὐ ἐπανδιάσκετος αὐτοῦ ἤπατον) πολλῶν καὶ κακῶν αὐτοῦ τῷ στρατεύσατο ἐφέξῳ. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Μίλλιος2 μετὰ θάνατον Σερβίου1 τὸν Σερβίλιον μετεπέψατο· ο

1 Τώλοσαν Val., τῶλοσα Ms.
2 γὰρ ὁ Μίλλιος supplied by Bk.  
1 Τώλοσαν Val., τῶλοσα Ms.
2 γὰρ ὁ Μίλλιος supplied by Bk.

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Τολος, which had formerly been in alliance with 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 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 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, Milius had sent for Servilius; but the latter replied that each of
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then 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 Scævus, one of the latter's slaves approached him and offered to give much damaging evidence against his

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1 \*inserted by Val.
2 ἡμισφαίριας Μ. ημισφαίριας Μ.
master; but Domitius did not investigate the matter, and moreover arrested the fellow and handed him over to Seaurus.

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, 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...
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...ιν τῇ μέχρι πελάτουν, ἔλεγεν διευκόλυνα. ὁ Ἡρῴδης ὁ Μάρκος τούτος παραμυθήμενος τε ἀδικεῖ, καὶ ἀμείβομεν. πάνων αὐτῶν θάνατον ἔπεμψαν ἀνέσπασο, ὥσπερ μεθύσατο ἡ θεά καθαρισθεί. καὶ ἂν αὐτῶν ὁ Μάρκος, καίσαρ ἐν τῷ πλῆθος μόνο πρόσκρον, ὃτι ἐκ αὐτοῦ γεγονός ἦν καὶ ὃτι ὃι αὐτὸν ἰάστη. εὖ φαινόμενον, τάτε καὶ τῶν εὐπρεπῶν δορὶ ὁ Ἱοκράτης ἐξουσιαζότα, ὅστε πρῶτο ἄττων ἀναιμος καὶ ἐπαινεῖναι, τῆς τα ἁρχὴν καὶ ἐς τὸ ἑτέρον ἑτε, ὥσπερ καὶ τὰ λαοῦ προκαταφέρασθαι, παρ' ἔκτων με καὶ ἐμυρομομαυτούς αὐτῶν ἔδαβεν.—V. 96 (p. 533).

2 "Ὅτι ἄν ἤταχθη ἐκόνσχος, πολύ του μνημονία—καὶ μνημονεύσαν, κάς τούτον καὶ ἀμβλύτερον καὶ ἀκαθαίρετον καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς καὶ τοὺς σώματα ἔγνωσαν. αὕτων δὲ ὅτι ἐν τὲ πέλατι ἕκ της πρόσθεν ὑπαίθρις διακρίνεται κατέληκαν, καὶ λοιποῖς θυρίσματι ὑπὸ τῆς πρόσθεν ψυχρολουσίας ἐχρωσαν, καθηκείσας τα καὶ ἐνυμματῶν ὕπαρξιν διεπεμπόμενον, κράτα πρόστερον ἡμᾶς συναίνεομεν, καὶ τῇ ὁμοιῇ τῇ μέλης κατακορεῖ πιστὰ τὸ ἔνθεν ἐγκριναν. ταῦτα ἔγαρ τὸ τεθυμηδὲ αὐτῶν πᾶν ἐξεσκεφάλει καὶ τὰ σώματα ἐθήμνυσεν, ὡστε καὶ τὰς πόνους ὅτι μήτε τὰς ταλαιπωρίας, μὴ καταμία, μὴ ψέχον, μὴ μηχανά, μὴ ψέχον. μὴ μηχανά, μὴ ψέχον. —V. 87 (p. 658).

93, 4 "Ὅτι οἱ Μασσαῖοι ποιοστερεῖσθαι μὲν ἔκειν χαῖρεσθαι, πάντα τὰ πέλατα ἄξω καὶ τιμώσατα ἐκέες ὑπεξήθηντο. μαθὼν δὲ τοῦτο Ἀθη

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had fallen in battle, some few were saved. Whereupon 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 springing 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 re-election 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 plagues 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 hot 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. Anthonia, a Cilician who held the chief
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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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