FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXVIII

"Or τὸν Μετέλλον ὕπτω καὶ ἓθε· καὶ δημοσία πάσας ἐπίρ τοῦ τῶν πατέρα κατελ-θὼν ἱερέων ὅστε καὶ Πλούς, τοῦτο ἐνώπιον Ἰερέων, εἰπὼν εἰπών—V. 93 (p. 638).

"Οτι ο Φοίβων ἔχθραν τῇ Μετέλλῳ ὅπως ἠχὼν οτι τῶν ἕπτων αὐτοῦ τιμητέων ἡρειλετο. —V. 93 (p. 638).

"Οτι Ποίπλιος Φοίβων ἐμφαίητα ἔδωκεν ὀνείρως ἐποιεῖ οὐκέτι ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἡ βασιλεία μὲν τοὺς ἀπο-λείψαν κυβερνήσαν καὶ τῷ Σαταναίμῳ τῷ τῇ Γαλατίᾳ πρῶτον· συνώρισαν μετεβίλετο, καὶ πρὸς τὸν ἀνασπασμὸν αὐτῶν ἀντομολύσας σφίζει συνειδεῖτο, οὐ μέντοι καὶ προσήκοντα τοῦτο τῷ τρόπῳ ἡθαρμένοι. καὶ τάσσο μὲν εἰς δίκη δή τοι γενοκέναι ἐδόξως... —V. 89 (p. 637).

"Οτι τῷ Ρωμιῶν ἀγαθῷ ὅπως ἀνήρος ἔσται οὗτος "τριθ. Se., τρίτοι Μά.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

BOOK XXVIII

demned; for he was brought into court by a preconcerted plan of the knights on the charge of having received bribes [while serving in Asia as lieutenant under Quintus Mucius, and was fined by them. They did this in their anger because he had ended many of their irregularities in connection with the collecting of taxes.

Rutilius made a very noble defence, saying everything which an upright man would naturally say who was being blackmailed and who grieved far more for the condition of the state than for his own fortunes; he was convicted, however, and immediately stripped of his property. This process more than anything else revealed the fact that he had in no wise deserved the sentence passed upon him. For he was found to possess much less than his accusers had charged him with having appropriated from Asia, and he could trace all that he had back to just and lawful sources of acquisition. Such was his unworthy treatment, and Marius was not without a hand in his conviction; for a man so excellent and of such good reputation had been an annoyance to him. Therefore Rutilius, indignant at the conduct of affairs in the city, and disliking to live longer in the company of such a creature, withdrew, though under no compulsion, and actually went back to Asia. There for a time he dwelt in Mytilene; then, after that place had

1 No indication of locans in Ms. Ilk. suggests ἐστιν. ἐστιν. (cf. line 1) adopted in the translation.

2 ἐστιν. Val. (in translation), ἐστιν. Ms.

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suffered injury in the Mithridatic war, he removed to Smyrna and there lived to the end of his life without any desire to return home. And yet in all this he suffered not a whit either in reputation or wealth. For he received many gifts from Marcus and a vast number from all the peoples and kings as well who had ever had dealings with him, until he possessed far more than his original wealth.

There were other factional leaders, but the greatest influence was possessed by Marcus in the one group, and by Quintus in the other; these men were eager for power, insatiate in their ambition, and consequently very prone to strife. These qualities they possessed in common; but Drusus had the advantage of birth, and also of wealth, which he lavishly expended upon those who at any time made demands upon him, while the other greatly surpassed him in audacity and daring, and by the timeliness of his plots, as well as his malignity in carrying them out. It was not strange, therefore, since they balanced each other in a way, partly by their likenesses and partly by their differences, that they brought the discord to such a high pitch that it continued even after the death of both.

Drusus and Cassio, formerly great friends and united by mutual ties of marriage, became personal

1 M. Livius Drusus. 
2 Q. Servilius Cassio.
enemies of each other and carried their feud even into politics.

Dio, Book XXVIII. "And plotting against the consuls." 1

Dio, Book XXVIII. "Not only did he fail to convince any, in spite of the fact that he spoke the truth in part." 1

1 Said of M. Livius Drusus, on trial before the senate.
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