

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXX-XXXV

- 99 "Ὅτι ὁ Μιθριδάτης πρέσβεων ἠκόντων¹ Ῥωμαίων οὐδὲν ἐκίνησεν, ἀλλ' ἀνταιτιασάμενός τινα, καὶ προσαποδείξας² τοῖς πρέσβεσι τὸ πλῆθος τῶν χρημάτων ὧν τῷ τε κοινῷ καὶ ἰδίᾳ τισὶν ἀναλώκει, ἡσυχίαν ἔσχευ. ὁ δὲ Νικομήδης τῇ συμβαχίᾳ αὐτῶν ἐπαρθεὶς καὶ χρημάτων δεηθεὶς ἐσέβαλεν ἐς τὴν χώραν αὐτοῦ.³—U^o 22 (p. 386).
- 1^a Δίωνος λα' βιβλίῳ "καὶ τῷ Μιθραδάτῃ αὐτὸς πρὸς τε τοῦ δήμου καὶ πρὸς τῆς βουλῆς προστετάχθαι."—Bekk. Anecd. 166, 18.
- 2 "Ὅτι ὁ Μιθριδάτης πρέσβεις ἀπέστειλεν ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην, ἀξιῶν, εἰ μὲν φίλον τὸν Νικομήδην νομίζουσι, πείσαι αὐτὸν ἢ καὶ⁴ καταναγκάσαι τὰ δίκαιά οἱ ποιῆσαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, αὐτῷ γε ἐπιτρέψαι τὸν ἐχθρὸν ἀμύνασθαι. οἱ δὲ οὐχ ὅτι τι ἔπραξαν ὧν ἠθέλεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐπηπέλιψαν αὐτῷ, ἂν μὴ τῷ Ἀριοβαρζάνῃ τὴν Καππαδοκίαν ἀποδῶ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Νικομήδην εἰρήνην ἄγῃ. τοὺς τε πρέσβεις αὐτοῦ αὐθημερὸν ἀπέπεμψαν, καὶ

¹ ἠκόντων Bk., ὄντων Mss. ² προσαποδείξας Rk., προσαποδείξας Mss. ³ αὐτοῦ Leuncl., αὐτῶν Mss. ⁴ ἢ καὶ Bs., ἢ Mss.

FRAGMENTS OF BOOKS XXX-XXXV

MITHRIDATES, when the Roman envoys arrived, did B.C. 89 not create any disturbance, but after bringing some counter-charges and also exhibiting to the envoys the amount of the wealth which he had lavished on the state and on private individuals, he remained quiet. Nicomedes, however, elated by the Romans' alliance and being in need of money, invaded his territory.

Dio, Book XXXI. "And he had been appointed against Mithridates by both the people and the senate."¹

Mithridates dispatched envoys to Rome requesting the people, if they deemed Nicomedes a friend, to persuade or else compel him to act justly toward him, or if not, to allow him [Mithridates] to take measures against his foe. But they, so far from doing anything he wished, even threatened him with punishment if he should not give back Cappadocia to Ariobarzanes and remain at peace with Nicomedes. They sent away his envoys the same day and further-

¹ According to Th. Reinach this has reference to Flaccus or Sulla.

προσαπηγόρευσαν αὐτῷ ἡκέτι μηδένα ἄλλον, ἂν μὴ πειθαρχῆ σφισι, πέμψαι.—U^o 23 (p. 386).

2^a Δίωνος λα' βιβλίῳ “ τῶν δὲ ἄλλων ὡς καὶ ἐπικουρίας τινὸς παρ' ἑαυτοῦ δεομένων ἐπιμνησθεῖς.”—Bekk. Anecd. 137, 20.

100 “Οτι Κάτων ἀστικὸν καὶ ἀφηλικέστερον τὸ¹ πλεῖον τοῦ στρατοῦ ἔχων ἐς τὰ ἄλλα ἦγον ἔρρωτο, καὶ ποτε ἐπιτιμῆσαι σφισιν, ὅτι μήτε ποιεῖν μήτε τὰ παραγγελόμενα προθύμως ποιεῖν² ἤθελον, ἐπιτολμῆσας ὀλίγου κατεχώσθη βληθεῖς ὑπ' αὐτῶν. καὶ ἐτεθνήκει γ' ἂν εἰ λίθων εὐπορήκεσαν· ἐπεὶ δὲ τὸ χωρίον ἐν ᾧ συνεiléχαστο ἐγεωργεῖτο³ καὶ δίνυρον κατὰ τύχην ἦν, οὐδὲν ὑπὸ βῶλων ἔπαθεν. συνελήφθη δὲ ὁ τῆς στάσεως ἄρξας Γάιος Τίτιος, ἀνὴρ ἀγοραῖος καὶ ἐκ δικαστηρίων τὸν βίον ποιούμενος, τῇ τε παρρησίᾳ μετὰ ἀναισχυντίας κατακορεῖ χρώμενος, καὶ ἐς τὸ ἄστυ ἐς τοὺς δημάρχους ἐπέμφθη, οὐκ ἐκολάσθη δέ.—V. 99 (p. 641).

101 “Οτι πάντες τοὺς Ῥωμαίους ἐφόνευον κελεύσαντος Μιθριδάτου οἱ Ἀσιανοί, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον Τραλλιανοὶ οὐδένα ἀπέκτειναν, Θεόφιλον δὲ τινα Παφλαγόνα ἐμισθώσαντο, ὥσπερ που ἡττόν σφον ἀπόλλυσθαι μελλόντων, ἢ καὶ διαφέρων αὐτοῖς ὑφ' ὅτου σφαγήσονται.—V. 100 (p. 642).

2 “Οτι οἱ Θράκες ἀναπεισθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Μιθρι-

¹ τὸ Val., τό τε Ms.

² ποιεῖν supplied by Rk.

³ ἐγεωργεῖτο Naber, ἐγεώργητο Ms.

more ordered him never to send anyone else, unless he should render them obedience.

Dio, Book XXXI. “But recalling the others as in need of some assistance from him.”¹

Cato, the greater part of whose army was from the B.C. 88 city and rather too old for service, had little authority at best; and once, when he ventured to rebuke them because they were unwilling to work hard or obey orders readily, he came near being buried under the shower of missiles which they hurled at him. And he would certainly have been killed, if they had had plenty of stones; but since the site where they were assembled was under cultivation and happened to be very wet, he received no hurt from the clods of earth. The man who began the mutiny, Gaius Titius,² was arrested; he had been a loungee about the Forum, making his living in the courts, and was excessively and shamelessly outspoken. He was now sent to the city to the tribunes, but escaped punishment.

All the Asiatics, at the bidding of Mithridates, massacred the Romans; only the people of Tralles did not personally kill anyone, but hired [for the purpose] a certain Theophilus, a Paphlagonian,—just as if they themselves were more likely thus to escape destruction, or as if it made any difference to the victims by whom they were to be slaughtered.

The Thracians, at the instigation of Mithridates,

¹ This refers to Mithridates and the people of Asia, according to von Gutschmid.

² Properly Gaius Titinius (Sisenna).

δάτου τήν τε Ἡπειρον καὶ τὰλλα τὰ μέχρι τῆς Δωδώνης κατέδραμον, ὥστε καὶ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἱερὸν συλῆσαι.—V. 101 (p. 642).

- 102 "Οτι ὁ Κίνας, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα τὴν ἀρχὴν παρέλαβεν, οὐδὲν οὕτω τῶν πάντων ἐσπούδασεν ὡς καὶ τὸν Σύλλαν ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐκβαλεῖν, πρόφασιν μὲν τὸν Μιθριδάτην¹ ποιησάμενος, ἔργῳ δὲ ἐπιθυμήσας αὐτὸν ἀπαρτῆσαι οἱ, ὅπως μὴ ἐγγύθεν ἐφεδρεύων ἐμποδῶν πρὸς ἃ ἔπραττε γένηται. καίτοι τῇ² τοῦ Σύλλου σπουδῇ ἀπεδέδεικτο, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ κατὰ γνώμην αὐτοῦ² πράξειν ὑπέσχητο.³ ὁ γὰρ Σύλλας τὴν τε ἀνάγκην τοῦ πολέμου ὀρών καὶ τῆς δόξης αὐτοῦ γλιχόμενος, τά τε ἄλλα τὰ οἴκοι πρὸς τὸ ἐπιτηδειότατον ἑαυτῷ πρὶν ἐξορμηθῆναι κατεστήσατο, καὶ τὸν Κίναν Γναῖόν⁴ τέ τινα Ὀκτάουιον διαδόχους ἀπέφηνεν, ἐλπίσας μάλιστα ἂν οὕτω καὶ³ ἀπὸν ἰσχύσαι. τούτου μὲν γὰρ ἐπὶ τε ἐπιεικείᾳ ἐπαινούμενον ἠπίστατο καὶ οὐδὲν παρακινήσειν ἐνόμιζεν, ἐκείνου δὲ εὖ μὲν ᾗδει κακὸν ἄνδρα ὄντα, οὐκ ἠθέλησε δὲ ἐκπολεμῶσαι δυνάμενόν τε τι καὶ αὐτὸν ἤδη, καὶ ἐτόίμως, ὡς γε⁵ καὶ ἔλεγε καὶ ὤμνουν, ἔχοντα πᾶν οἱ⁶ ὀτιοῦν ὑπουργῆσαι.⁴ αὐτός τε οὖν, καίτοι δευότατος ὢν τὰς τε γνώμας τῶν ἀνθρώπων συνιδεῖν καὶ τὰς φύσεις τῶν πραγ-

¹ Μιθριδάτην Val., μιθραδάτην Ms. ² τῇ inserted by Rk.

³ ὑπέσχητο Bk., ὑπέσχετο Ms. ⁴ Γναῖόν Val., γενναῖον Ms.

⁵ ὡς γε Rk., ὥστε Ms. ⁶ οἱ inserted by Kuiper.

overran Epirus and the rest of the country as far as Dodona, going even to the point of plundering the temple of Zeus.

Cinna, as soon as he took possession of the office, was B. C. 87 anxious about no one thing so much as driving Sulla out of Italy. He made Mithridates his excuse, but in reality wanted Sulla to get out of his way so that he might not, by keeping watch close at hand, prove a hindrance to the objects he himself was trying to carry out. And yet he owed his election to the other's support and had promised to do everything according to his pleasure. For Sulla, who saw the necessity of the war and was eager for its glory, had before starting arranged everything at home for his own best interests. Among other things he appointed Cinna and one Gnaeus Octavius to be his successors, hoping in this way to retain the most power even while absent. For he understood that Octavius was commended for his amiability, and he thought he would cause no trouble; the other he well knew to be a base fellow, but he did not wish to make an enemy of his own and was prepared, as he had repeatedly said and declared on oath, to assist him in every way whatsoever. Thus Sulla himself, adept as he was at seeing through the minds of men and reasoning out

μάτων συλλογίσασθαι, πάνυ ἐν τούτῳ διεσφάλῃ, καὶ πόλεμον τῇ πόλει μέγαν κατέλειπεν.—V. 102 (p. 642).

5 "Ὅτι Ὀκτάουιος φύσει βραδὺς ἦν πρὸς τὰ πολιτικά.—V. 103 (p. 642).

6 "Ὅτι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι τοῦ ἐμφυλίου πολέμου ἐνεστηκότος τὸν Μέτελλον μετεπέμψαντο, κελεύσαντες βοηθεῖν.—U^o 24 (p. 386).

7 "Ὅτι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι στασιάσαντες πρὸς ἀλλήλους τὸν Μέτελλον μετεπέμψαντο, κελεύσαντες αὐτῷ πρὸς τοὺς Σαυνίτας, ὅπως ποτ' ἂν δύνηται, συμβῆναι· οὗτοι γὰρ ἔτι τότε μόνοι τὴν Καμπανίαν καὶ τὴν ἐπέκεινα αὐτῆς ἐκακούργουν. ὁ δὲ τούτοις οὐκ ἐσπέισατο· τὴν τε γὰρ πολιτείαν ἠξίουν οὐχ ἑαυτοῖς μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ἠὺτομοληκόσι πρὸς σφᾶς δοθῆναι, καὶ οὔτε τι τῆς λείας ἦν εἶχον ἀποδοῦναι¹ ἤθελον, καὶ τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους τοὺς τε αὐτομόλους σφῶν πάντας ἀπήτουν, ὥστε μηδὲ τοὺς βουλευτὰς τὴν εἰρήνην ἔτι τὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἐπὶ τούτοις ἐλέσθαι.—U^o 9 (p. 385).

8 "Ὅτι ἐπειδὴ ὁ Κίννας τὸν νόμον τὸν περὶ τῆς καθόδου τῶν φυγάδων ἀνενεώσατο, ὁ Μάριος οἷ τε ἄλλοι οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ ἐκπεσόντες ἐσεπήδησαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν μετὰ τοῦ λοιποῦ στρατοῦ κατὰ πάσας ἄμα τὰς πύλας, καὶ ἐκλείσαν ὥστε μηδένα διαδρᾶναι, καὶ πάντας τοὺς ἐντυγχάνοντάς σφισι ἐξειργάσαντο, μηδένα αὐτῶν ἀπο-

¹ ἀποδοῦναι Reim., ἀποδοθῆναι Mss.

the nature of things, made a grave mistake in the present instance and bequeathed a great war to the state.

Octavius was naturally slow in managing public business.

The Romans, when civil war broke out, sent for Metellus, urging him to help them.

The Romans, having become at odds with one another, sent for Metellus, bidding him come to terms with the Samnites as best he might; for at this time they alone were still ravaging Campania and the district beyond it. Nevertheless, he did not conclude a truce with them, since they demanded that citizenship be given not alone to themselves but also to those who had deserted to their side, refused to give up any of the booty which they had, and demanded back all the captives and deserters from their own ranks. As a result even the senators no longer chose to make peace with them on these terms.

When Cinna again brought forward the law regarding the return of the exiles, Marius and those who had been expelled with him rushed into the city with the rest of the army by all the gates at once; these they shut, so that no one could make his escape, and then slew every man they met, making no distinctions,

κρίνοντες, ἀλλὰ πᾶσιν αὐτοῖς ὁμοίως ὡς πολε-
 9 μίοις χρώμενοι. μάλιστα δὲ τοὺς τι ἔχοντας
 ἐπιθυμία χρημάτων ἔφθειρον, καὶ τοὺς τε παῖδας
 καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας σφῶν ὑβρίζον, ὥσπερ τινὰ ἄλλο-
 τρίαν πόλιν ἠνδραποδισμένοι. καὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς
 τῶν ἐλλογιμωτάτων ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα ἀνετίθεσαν.
 καὶ ἦν τὸ¹ θέαμα οὐδέν τι τοῦ δλέθρου αὐτῶν
 πραότερον· τά τε γὰρ ἄλλα καὶ τοῖς ὀρώσι προσ-
 παρίστη νομίζειν ὅτι, ὅσα πολεμίων ἀκροστολοῖς
 οἱ προπάτορές σφῶν ἐκεκοσμήκεσαν, ταῦτα τότε
 ταῖς τῶν πολιτῶν κεφαλαῖς ἀπεκοσμεῖτο.

10 Τοσαύτη γὰρ ἐνὶ λόγῳ ἢ τε ἐπιθυμία καὶ ἡ
 ἀπληστία τῶν φόνων τὸν Μάριον κατέσχευ
 ὥστε, ἐπειδὴ τὸ πλεῖστον τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἀπεκτόνει
 καὶ οὐκέτ' οὐδεὶς ὦν ἐξολέσαι ἐγλίχετο ἐπὶ τὸν
 νοῦν ἄτε ἐν τοσαύτῃ ταραχῇ ἐπήγει, σύνθημα τοῖς
 στρατιώταις δοῦναι σφάττειν πάντας ἐξῆς οἷς ἂν
 τῶν προσιόντων μὴ ὀρέξη τὴν χεῖρα. πρὸς γὰρ
 τοῦτο τὰ τῶν Ῥωμαίων πράγματα ἀφίκετο ὥστε
 μὴ μόνον ἀκρίτως μηδ' ἀπ' ἔχθρας, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 πρὸς τὴν οὐκ ἕκτασιν τῆς ἐκείνου χειρὸς ἀπόλ-
 11 λυσθαι. καὶ (ἦν γὰρ, ὥσπερ εἰκός, ἐν τε ὄχλῳ
 καὶ ἐν θορύβῳ τοσούτῳ οὐδ' αὐτῷ τῷ Μαρῖῳ ἐπι-
 μελές, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ δυνατὸν οὐδ' εἰ πᾶν ἐβούλετο,
 κατὰ γνώμην τῇ χειρὶ χρῆσθαι) πολλοὶ κακ
 τούτου μάτην ἀπέθανον, οἷς οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς
 ἀποκτεῖναι εἰδείτο. τὸ μὲν οὖν σύμπαν τῶν τότε²

¹ τὸ St., τό τε Ms.² τότε Rk., τε γὰρ Ms.

but treating them all alike as enemies. They took especial pains to destroy those who possessed any property, because they coveted wealth; and they abused the children and wives of the victims as if they had enslaved some foreign city. The heads of the most eminent citizens they fastened to the rostra, and that sight was no less cruel than had been their destruction; for, aside from other considerations, the thought might occur to the spectators that what their ancestors had graced with the ships' beaks of the enemy was now being disgraced by the heads of the citizens.

For, in short, so great a desire and insatiable passion for slaughter possessed Marius that when he had killed most of his enemies and could no longer, because of the great confusion prevailing, think of anyone whom he wished to destroy, he gave the word to the soldiers to slay everyone in turn of the passers-by to whom he should not extend his hand. For Roman affairs had come to this, that a man had to die not only without trial and without having incurred enmity, but even for the mere reason that Marius did not stretch out his hand. Now naturally amid so great a throng and such confusion it was not only no object to Marius to make the gesture, but it was not even possible, however much he wished it, to use his hand as he pleased. Hence many died needlessly—men whose death he did not in the least desire. The total number of those who

ἀποθανόντων ἀνεξεύρετόν ἐστι· πέντε γὰρ ὅλαις ἡμέραις καὶ νυξίν ἴσαις αἱ σφαγαὶ ἐγένοντο.— V. 104 (p. 642).

11^a Δίων λα' βιβλίῳ "κάνταύθα ἀπογνοὺς μηδέν οἱ τὸν θεὸν ἐπαρκέσειν ἑαυτὸν διεχρήσατο."— Bekk. Anecd. 140, 25.

12 "Ὅτι θύόντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἱσταμένου τοῦ ἔτους τὰ ἐσιτήρια, καὶ τῇ ἡγεμονίᾳ τὰς εὐχὰς¹ κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ποιουμένων, ὁ υἱὸς Μαρίου δήμαρχόν τινα ἀθηντία ἀποκτείνας τὴν κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ τοῖς ὑπάτοις ἐπέμψε, καὶ ἄλλον ἀπὸ τοῦ Καπιτωλίου κατεκρήμνισεν, ὅπερ οὐδεὶς ἄλλος ἐπεπόνθει, καὶ δύο στρατηγούς καὶ πυρὸς καὶ ὕδατος εἴρξεν.—V. 105 (p. 645).

104 "Ὅτι ὁ ὑποστράτηγος Φλάκκου Φιμβρίας² ἐς Βυζάντιον ἐλθόντι αὐτῷ ἐστασίασεν. ἦν γὰρ ἐς πάντα δὴ τολμηρότατος καὶ προπετέστατος, δόξης τε ὅποιασούν ἐραστής καὶ παντὸς τοῦ ἀμείνουτος ὀλίγωρος. ἐξ ὧν πού καὶ τότε, ἀφ' οὐπὲρ ἀπῆρεν ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥώμης, ἀρετὴν τε ἐς χρήματα καὶ σπουδὴν περὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας προσποιησάμενος ἀνηρτήσατό τε αὐτοὺς καὶ τῷ
2 Φλάκκῳ συνέκρουσεν. ἠδυνήθη δὲ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, ὅτι ἐκεῖνος χρημάτων τε ἀπληστος ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἠγάπα τὰ περιγιγνόμενα σφετεριζόμενος, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς τῆς τῶν στρατιωτῶν τροφῆς, ἕκ

¹ εὐχὰς Rk., ἀρχὰς Ms.

² Φιμβρίας Val., φιβρίας Ms. (and so elsewhere, except § 6).

perished at this time is beyond finding out; for the slaughter continued through five whole days and an equal number of nights.

Dio, Book XXXI. "And then, despairing of receiving any help from the god, he¹ made away with himself."

While the Romans were offering the usual sacrifice B.C. 86 at the beginning of the new year and making their vows for their magistrates according to ancestral rites, the son of Marius slew a tribune with his own hands and sent his head to the consuls, hurled another from the Capitol—a fate which had never befallen such an official—and forbade two praetors the use of fire and water.

Fimbria, the lieutenant of Flaccus, revolted against his superior when the latter reached Byzantium. For he was in all matters very bold and headstrong, passionately fond of any notoriety whatsoever and contemptuous of all his superiors. This led him at that time, after his departure from Rome, to feign an incorruptibility in respect to money and a zeal for the soldiers, which bound them to him and set them at variance with Flaccus. He was able to accomplish this for the reason that Flaccus was insatiable in regard to money, not being content to appropriate what was left over, but enriching himself even from the soldiers' allowance for food and from the

¹ Perhaps L. Cornelius Merula, the flamen Dialis.

τε τῆς λείας, ἣν ἰδίαν ἐκάστοτε ἐνόμιζεν εἶναι, ἐχρηματίζετο.—V. 112 (p. 650).

3 "Ὅτι ἐπεὶ πρὸς τὸ Βυζάντιον ἀφίκοντο Φλάκκος καὶ Φιμβρίας, καὶ ὁ Φλάκκος ἔξω τοῦ τείχους αὐτοὺς ἀλλίσασθαι κελεύσας ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἐσήλθε, παραλαβὼν¹ τοῦτο ὁ Φιμβρίας χρήματά τε αὐτὸν εἰληφέναι κατηγιάτο, καὶ διέβαλλε λέγων ὡς ἐκείνος μὲν ἔνδον τρυφῶν,² σφεῖς δὲ ὑπὸ σκηναῖς ἐν χειμῶνι ταλαιπωροῦντο. οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται ἐς τε τὸ ἄστυ θυμῷ ἔπεσον, καὶ τινὰς τῶν ἐμπροσθέντων σφίσιν ἀποκτείναντες ἐς τὰς οἰκίας ἐσκεδάσθησαν.—V. 113 (p. 650).

4 "Ὅτι διαφορὰς τινὸς τῷ Φιμβρία πρὸς τὸν τάμιαν γενομένης ἠπέιλησεν αὐτῷ ὁ Φλάκκος ἄκοντα ἐς Ῥώμην ἀποπέμψειν, λοιδορησάμενον τέ τι διὰ τοῦτο αὐτῷ τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἀφείλετο. ὁ δὲ Φιμβρίας ἐς τὴν ἀποπορείαν δῆθεν ἐπαχθέστατα στείλάμενος πρὸς τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς ἐν Βυζαντίῳ ἀφίκετο, καὶ ὡς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀφόδῳ αὐτοὺς ἠσπάζετο, γράμματά τε ἤτει, καὶ ἑαυτὸν
5 ὡς καὶ ἀνάξια πεπονθὼς ᾠδύρετο· μεμνήσθαι τέ σφισι ὧν ὑπουργῆκει, καὶ φυλακῆν σφῶν ποιῆσθαι, αἰνιττόμενος ἐς τὸν Φλάκκον ὡς καὶ ἐπιβουλεύσονται αὐτοῖς, παρήγει. καὶ μαθὼν τὰ λεγόμενα δεχομένους καὶ ἑαυτῷ εὖνοιαν ἔχοντας καὶ ἐς ἐκείνον ὑποπτεύοντας, ἀνέβη ἐπὶ μετέωρον καὶ προσπαρώξυνέ σφας, ἄλλα τέ τινα τοῦ

¹ παραλαβὼν Bs., παραλαβὼν δὲ Ms.

² τρυφῶν Gros., τρυφῶν Ms.

booty, which he invariably considered as belonging to him.

When Flaccus and Fimbria had arrived at Byzantium and Flaccus, after commanding them to encamp outside the wall, had gone into the city, Fimbria seized the occasion to accuse him of having taken money, and denounced him, declaring that he was living in luxury within, whereas they were enduring hardships under the shelter of tents, in storm and cold. The soldiers then angrily rushed into the city, killed some of those that fell upon them, and scattered to the various houses.

On the occasion of some dispute between Fimbria and the quaestor, Flaccus threatened to send him back to Rome, willing or not, and when the other consequently made some abusive reply, he deprived him of his command. Fimbria set out ostensibly upon his return to Rome with the worst possible will and upon reaching the soldiers at Byzantium greeted them as if he were on the point of departure, asked for letters, and lamented his fate, claiming to have suffered undeservedly. He urged them to remember the services he had done them and to be on their guard; this was a hidden reference to Flaccus, implying that he had designs upon them. And finding that they accepted his story and were well disposed toward him and suspicious of the general, he mounted an eminence and went on to arouse their anger by

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