

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXVIII

- 95 "Ὅτι ὁ υἱὸς ὁ τοῦ Μετέλλου οὕτω καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ πάντας ὑπὲρ τοῦ τὸν πατέρα κατελθεῖν ἰκέτευεν ὥστε καὶ Πίος, τοῦτ' ἔστιν Εὐσεβῆς, ἐπονομασθῆναι.—V. 92 (p. 638).
- 2 "Ὅτι ὁ Φούριος ἔχθραν τῷ Μετέλλῳ οὕτως ἔσχευεν ὅτι τὸν ἵππον αὐτοῦ τιμητεύων ἀφείλετο.—V. 93 (p. 638).
- 3 "Ὅτι Πούπλιον Φούριον γραφέντα ἐφ' οἷς δημαρχήσας ἐπεποιήκει ἀπέκτειναν ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ ἐκκλησίᾳ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι, ἀξιώτατον μὲν που ἀπολέσθαι ὄντα (καὶ γὰρ ταραχώδης ἦν, καὶ τῷ Σατουρνίνῳ τῷ τε Γλαυκίᾳ πρῶτον¹ συστάς μετεβάλετο, καὶ πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας αὐτῶν αὐτομολήσας σφίσι συνεπέθετο), οὐ μέντοι καὶ προσήκοντα τοῦτῳ τῷ τρόπῳ φθαρῆναι. καὶ τοῦτο μὲν ἐν δίκῃ δὴ τιμὴ γεγονέναι ἔδοξεν . . . —V. 89 (p. 637).
- 97 "Ὅτι τοῦ Ῥουτιλίου ἀγαθοῦ ὄντος ἀνδρὸς

¹ πρῶτον St., πρώτοις Ms.

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK XXVIII

THE son of Metellus besought everybody to such an extent both in private and in public to let his father return from exile that he received the cognomen Pius, i. e. Dutiful. B.C. 99

Furius cherished such enmity against Metellus because the latter when censor had taken his horse away.

Publius Furius, under indictment for the acts he had performed while tribune, was slain by the Romans in the very assembly. He richly deserved to die, to be sure, for he was a seditious person, who after first joining Saturninus and Glaucia had veered about, deserted to the opposing faction, and joined them in attacking his former associates; yet it was not proper for him to perish in just this way. This deed, then, seemed to have a certain justification. . . . B.C. 98

Rutilius, an upright man, they most unjustly con-

ἀδικώτατα κατεψηφίσαντο· ἐσήχθη γὰρ ἐς δικαστήριον ἐκ κατασκευασμοῦ τῶν ἱππέων ὡς δωροδοκῆ . . .¹ Κύντω Μουκίῳ, καὶ ἐξημιώθη ὑπ' αὐτῶν χρήμασι. ταῦτα ἐποίησαν θυμῷ φέροντες ὅτι πολλὰ περὶ τὰς τελωνίας πλημμελοῦντας ἐπέσχευ.²—V. 90 (p. 637).

2 "Ὅτι ὁ Ρουτίλιος ἀπελογήσατο μὲν γενναιώτατα, καὶ οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐκ εἶπεν ὧν ἂν³ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς συκοφαντούμενος καὶ πολὺν πλεῖον τὰ τῶν κοινῶν ἢ τὰ ἑαυτοῦ ὀδυρόμενος φθέγγεαιτο, ἐάλω δέ, καὶ τῆς γε οὐσίας εὐθύς ἐξέστη. ἐξ οὐπερ οὐχ ἥκιστα ἐφωράθη μηδὲν οἱ προσήκουσαν καταδίκην ὀφλήσας· πολλῶ γὰρ σμικρότερα κεκτημένος εὐρέθη ἢ οἱ κατηγοροὶ ἐκ τῆς Ἀσίας αὐτὸν ἐσφετερίσθαι ἐπεκάλουν, καὶ πάντα ἐκεῖνα ἐς δικαίας καὶ νομίμους ἀρχὰς
3 τῆς κτήσεως ἀνήγαγεν. οὕτω μὲν ἐπηρεάσθη, καὶ τινα ὁ Μάριος αἰτίαν τῆς ἀλώσεως αὐτοῦ ἔσχευ· ἀρίστῳ γὰρ καὶ εὐδοκιμωτάτῳ αὐτῷ ὄντι ἐβαρύνετο. διόπερ καὶ ἐκεῖνος τῶν τε πραττομένων ἐν τῇ πόλει καταγούς, καὶ ἀπαξιώσας τοιούτῳ ἔτι ἀνθρώπῳ συζῆσαι, ἐξεχώρησε μηδεὲς ἀναγκάζοντος, καὶ ἐς αὐτὴν γε τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐλθὼν τέως μὲν ἐν Μυτιλήνῃ διήγεν,

¹ No indication of lacuna in Ms. Bs. suggests δωροδοκῆσας ὑποστρατηγῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ Κύντῳ, adopted in the translation.

² ἐπέσχευ Val. (in translation), ἐπέσχεον Ms.

³ ἂν supplied by Bk.

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 repute had been an annoyance to him. Therefore Rutilius, indignant at the conduct of affairs in the city, and disdaining 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

4 ἔπειτα ἐκείνης ἐν τῷ Μιθριδατικῷ πολέμῳ κακω-
θείσης ἐς Σμύρναν μετῴκησθη, κἀνταῦθα κατεβίω,
οὐδὲ ἠθέλησεν ἐπανελθεῖν οἴκαδε. καὶ οὐδέν
γε παρὰ τοῦτο ἦττον οὔτε ἐν εὐκλείᾳ οὔτε ἐν
περιουσίᾳ ἐγένετο· πολλὰ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ καὶ
ὁ Μούκιος, πλείστα δὲ καὶ δῆμοι καὶ βασιλῆς
ὅσοι ποτὲ ἐπεπείραντο αὐτοῦ ἐχαρίσαντο, ὥστε
πολὸν πλείω αὐτὸν τῆς ἀρχαίας οὐσίας ἔχειν.
—V. 91 (p. 637).

96 Ἦσαν γὰρ καὶ ἄλλοι τινὲς στασίαρχοι,
τὸ δὲ δὴ πλείστον κράτος τῶν μὲν Μάρκος,
τῶν δὲ Κόιντος εἶχον, δυναστείας τε ἐπιθυμηταὶ
καὶ φιλοτιμίας ἄπληστοι, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐς τὸ
2 φιλόνεικον προπετέστατοι ὄντες. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν
ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἐκέκτηντο, προέφερον δὲ Δροῦσος
μὲν τῷ γένει καὶ τῷ πλούτῳ, τῇ τε ἐς τοὺς
αἰεὶ δεομένους αὐτοῦ ἀφειδῶς ἀναλώσει, ὁ δὲ τῷ
τε θράσει πολλῶ καὶ τῇ τόλμῃ, ταῖς τε προεπι-
βουλαῖς καὶ ταῖς ὑπ' αὐτὰ τὰ πράγματα κακοη-
θείαις. ὅθεν οὐκ ἀπεικότως τὰ μὲν ἐκ τῶν
ὁμοίων, τὰ δὲ ἐκ τῶν διαφόρων ἀντίρροποι
τρόπον τινὰ ἀλλήλοις ὄντες τὴν στάσιν ἐπὶ
πλείστον ἤγειραν, ὥστε αὐτὴν καὶ ἀποθανόντων
αὐτῶν μείναι.—V. 94 (p. 638).

3 Ὅτι ὁ Δροῦσος καὶ ὁ Καίπιων ἰδίαν ἀλλήλοις
ἔχθραν ἐκ φιλίας πολλῆς καὶ γάμων ἐπαλλαγῆς

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 Mucius
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 B.C. 91
influence was possessed by Marcus ¹ in the one group,
and by Quintus ² in the other; these men were eager
for power, insatiate in their ambition, and conse-
quently very prone to strife. These qualities they
possessed in common; but Drusus had the advantage
of birth, and also of wealth, which he lavishly ex-
pended 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 Caepio, formerly great friends and
united by mutual ties of marriage, became personal

¹ M. Livius Drusus. ² Q. Servilius Caepio.

DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

ποιησάμενοι καὶ ἐς τὰ πολιτικὰ αὐτὴν προήγαγον.
—V. 95 (p. 638).

4 Δίων κη' βιβλίῳ "καὶ τοῖς ὑπάτοις ἐπιβου-
λεύοντα."—Bekk. Anecd. 136, 30.

5 κη' βιβλίῳ Δίων "οὐχ ὅπως οὐκ ἔπεισέ
τινας καίπερ τινὰ ἀληθῆ λέγων."—Ib. 166, 8.

BOOK XXVIII

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 con-
vince any, in spite of the fact that he spoke the truth
in part."

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

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