

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK VI

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Οὕτως οὖν ἐς διαφορὰς τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐλθόντων, οἱ ἐναντίοι σφίσινα ἀναθαρσήσαντες ἐπήεσαν αὐτοῖς. τῷ δ' ἐξῆς ἔπει Μάρκου Γενουκίου καὶ Γαίου Κουρτίου ὑπατεούντων ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἐτραπουντο. οἳ τε γὰρ τοῦ πλήθους καὶ ὑπατεύειν ἤθελον, ἐπεὶπερ ἐδημάρχουν οἱ εὐπατρίδαι πρὸς αὐτοὺς μεθιστάμενοι, καὶ οἱ εὐπατρίδαι λίαν τῆς ὑπάτου ἀρχῆς περιείχοντο. καὶ πολλὰ κατ' ἀλλήλων καὶ βίαια ἔλεγόν τε καὶ ἔπραττον. ἵνα δὲ μὴ πρὸς τι χεῖρον χωρήσωσι, τοῦ μὲν ἔργου τῆς ἡγεμονίας οἱ δυνατοὶ αὐτοῖς παρεχώρησαν, τοῦ δὲ ὀνόματος οὐ μετέδωκαν, ἀλλ' ἀνθ' ὑπάτων χιλιάρχους ὠνόμασαν, ἵνα μὴ τὸ τῆς κλήσεως ἐντιμον τῷ σύρφακι ὀμίλῳ καταρρυπαίνοιτο. καὶ τρεῖς ἀφ' ἑκατέρων χιλιάρχους ἀντὶ τῶν δύο ὑπάτων αἰρεῖσθαι συνέδοξεν. οὐ μέντοι τὸ τῶν ὑπάτων ἐξέλιπε τέλεον ὄνομα, ἀλλὰ ποτὲ μὲν ὑπάτοι καθίσταντο, ποτὲ δὲ γε χιλίαρχοι. οὕτω μὲν οὖν ταῦτα παραδέδοται γίνεσθαι, καίτοι οὐ μόνον τῶν ὑπάτων δικτάτορας ἀνειπόντων,

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When the Romans thus fell into discord, their adversaries took courage and came against them. And in the next year, when Marcus Genucius and Gaius Curtius were consuls, they turned against each other. For the popular leaders desired to be consuls, since the patricians were in the habit of becoming tribunes by transference to their order; but the patricians clung tenaciously to the consular office. And they indulged in many words and acts of violence against each other; so, in order to prevent the populace from proceeding to some greater extremity, the nobles yielded to them the substance of authority, though they did not let them share the name; in place of consuls they named them consular tribunes,¹ in order that the honour of the former title might not be sullied by contact with the vulgar throng. It was agreed that three consular tribunes should be chosen from each of the classes in place of the two consuls. However, the name of consul was not lost entirely, but sometimes consuls were appointed and at other times consular tribunes. This, at all events, is the tradition that has come down regarding what took place. Yet not only did the consuls nominate dictators, though

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¹ The Greek word is the same as that for "military tribunes"; but, in order to avoid ambiguity, the term "consular tribunes" will be adopted in what follows.

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καὶ ταῦτα πολὺ τῆς ἀρχῆς ἐκείνης ἐλαττουμένων, ἀλλὰ καὶ χιλιάρχων τοῦτο πεποιηκότων ἐνίοτε λέγεται δὲ ὅτι οὐδεὶς τῶν χιλιάρχων, καίτοι πολλῶν πολλὰκις νικησάντων, ἐπινίκια ἔπεμψεν.

Οἱ μὲν οὖν χιλιάρχοι οὕτω τότε ἠρέθησαν, οἱ δὲ τιμηταὶ τῷ ἐχομένῳ ἔτει Βαρβάτου καὶ Μάρκου Μακρίνου ὑπατευόντων κατεδείχθησαν καὶ ἠρέθησαν Λούκιος τε Παπείριος καὶ Λούκιος Σεμπρώνιος. κεχειροτόνητο δὲ ὅτι οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἀδύνατοι ἐπὶ πάντα¹ διὰ τὸ πλήθος ἐξαρκεῖν ἦσαν. τὰ γὰρ τοῖς τιμηταῖς ἀπονεμηθέντα πρόνομια ἐκεῖνοι μέχρι τότε ἐποίουν. δύο τε ἦσαν οἱ τιμηταὶ ἐξ ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐκ τῶν εὐπατριδῶν. ἦρχον δὲ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα καὶ τὰ τελευταῖα ἐπὶ πενταετίαν, ἐν δὲ τῷ μέσῳ χρόνῳ ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἔξαμήνους· καὶ ἐγένοντο τῶν ὑπάτων μείζους, καίτοι μέρος τῆς ἐκείνων λαβόντες ἀρχῆς. ἐξῆν δὲ αὐτοῖς τὰς τε προσόδους τὰς κοινὰς ἐκμισθοῦν, καὶ τῶν ὁδῶν καὶ τῶν δημοσίων οἰκοδομημάτων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰς ἀπογραφὰς τῆς ἐκάστου εὐπορίας διατελεῖν, καὶ τὸν βίον τῶν πολιτῶν ἐπισκοπεῖν τε καὶ ἐξετάζειν, καὶ τοὺς μὲν ἀξίους ἐπαίνου ἐς τὰς φυλάς καὶ ἐς τὴν ἰππάδα καὶ ἐς τὴν γερουσίαν ἐγγράφειν, καθὼς ἐκάστοις προσήκειν ἐνομίζετο, τοὺς δ' οὐκ εὖ βιοῦντας ἀπανταχόθεν ὁμοίως ἀπαλείφειν· ὃ μείζον πάντων ἦν τῶν τοῖς ὑπάτοις καταλειφθέντων. πίστει δ' ἐνόρκους ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ πεποίητο ὡς οὔτε πρὸς χάριν οὔτε πρὸς ἔχθραν τι ποιούσιν, ἀλλ' ἐξ ὀρθῆς γνώμης τὰ συμφέροντα

¹ πάντα Bs., πάντας Mss.

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themselves far inferior to these, but even the consular tribunes likewise did so sometimes. It is further said that none of those tribunes, though many of them won many victories, ever celebrated a triumph.

It was in this way, then, that consular tribunes came to be chosen at that time. Censors were appointed in the following year, during the consulship of Barbatus and Marcus Macerinus; those chosen were Lucius Papirius and Lucius Sempronius. The reason for their appointment was that the consuls were unable to attend to all their duties, on account of the vast number of these; for the duties now assigned to the censors had until that time been performed by the consuls. Two was the original number of the censors, and they were chosen from the patricians. They held office at first and at the last for five-year periods, but in between for a year and a half; and they came to be greater than the consuls, though they had taken over only a part of the authority of the latter. They had the right to let the public revenues, to supervise roads and public buildings, to make complete records of each man's wealth, and to note and investigate the lives of the citizens, enrolling those deserving of praise in the tribes, in the equestrian order, or in the senate, as seemed to fit the case of each one, and similarly erasing from any class the names of those whose lives were evil; this power was greater than any left to the consuls. They made declarations attested by oath, in regard to every one of their acts, that no such act was prompted by favour or by enmity, but that their deliberations and acts were

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τῷ κοινῷ καὶ σκοποῦσι καὶ πράττουσι. καὶ τὸν δῆμον ἐπὶ τε νόμων εἰσφοραῖς καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις συνήθροισιν, καὶ τῷ τῶν μειζόνων ἀρχῶν κόσμῳ πλὴν ῥαβδούχων ἐχρῶντο. τοιαύτη ἡ τῶν τιμητῶν ὑπῆρχεν ἀρχή. τῶν μέντοι μὴ ἀπογραφωμένων τὰς οὐσίας ἐν ταῖς ἀπογραφαῖς καὶ ἑαυτοῦς, τὰς μὲν οὐσίας οἱ τιμηταί, αὐτοὺς δ' ἐκείνους οἱ ὑπατοὶ ἐπίπρασκον. χρόνῳ μὲν οὖν τιμὴ ταύτῃ οὕτως ἐπράχθη, ὕστερον δὲ τὸν ἀπαξ τῇ βουλῇ καταλεχθέντα διὰ βίου βουλευεῖν ἔδοξε, μὴ δ' ἀπαλείφεισθαι, εἰ μὴ τις ἀδικήσας καὶ κριθεὶς ἠτίμωτο ἢ κακῶς ζῶν ἠλέγχθη. τοὺς γὰρ τοιοῦτους ἀπήλειφον καὶ ἀντ' αὐτῶν ἑτέρους ἐνέγραφον.

Τῶν δὲ προσκαίρως ἀρχόντων πρεσβεία μὲν ἐδέδοτο τοῖς δικτάτορσι, δευτερεία δὲ γε τοῖς τιμηταῖς, ἡ δὲ τρίτη τάξις τοῖς ἱππάρχοις νενομιστοῦ καὶ οὕτω ταῦτα ἐτέτακτο, καὶ ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἦσαν καὶ ἀπηλλάγησαν. εἰ γὰρ τις ἐκ μειζόνος ἀρχῆς εἰς ὑποδεεστέραν κατέστη, τὸ τῆς προτέρας ἀξίωμα εἶχεν ἀκέραιον. εἰς δὲ τις, ὃν πρίγκιπα μὲν τῆς γερουσίας ὠνόμαζον (λέγοιτο δ' ἂν καθ' Ἕλληνας πρόκριτος), συμπάντων προεῖχε τὸν χρόνον ὃν προεκρίνετο (οὐ γὰρ διὰ βίου τις ἐς τοῦτο προεχειρίζετο), καὶ προέφερε τῶν ἄλλων τῷ ἀξιώματι, οὐ μὴν καὶ δυνάμει ἐχρήτό τι.

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20. Χρόνον μὲν οὖν τινα εἰρήνην πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ πρὸς τοὺς περιόικους ἤγαγον. εἶτα λιμοῦ ἐπικρατήσαντος, ὥστε τινας καὶ ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν ἑαυ-

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both the result of their unbiassed opinion of what was advantageous for the commonwealth. They convened the people when laws were to be introduced and for other purposes, and employed all the insignia of the greater offices save lictors. Such was the office of the censors. If any persons did not have their property and themselves registered in the census lists, the censors sold the property and the consuls the men. This arrangement held for a time, but later it was determined that a man once enrolled in the senate should be a senator for life, and that his name should not be erased, unless he had been convicted of some crime and been deprived of his citizenship, or had been shown to be leading an evil life; the names of such persons were erased and others entered in their stead.

Of the occasional magistrates dictators were given first rank, censors second, while masters of horse had third place. This same principle was followed, whether they were still in office or had retired; for if one descended from a higher office to a lower one, he still retained the rank of his former position undiminished. There was, however, one man, styled *princeps* of the senate (he would be called *prokritos* by the Greeks), who was superior to all for the time that he was thus honoured (a person was not chosen to this position for life) and surpassed the rest in rank, without, however, wielding any power.

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20. For a time they maintained peace with each other and with the neighbouring tribes; but then a famine overwhelmed them, so severe that some, unable to endure the pangs of hunger, threw themselves into

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τοὺς ἐμβαλεῖν μὴ φέροντας τὸν λιμὸν, ἐστασίασαν. οἱ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς εὐπόρους ὡς περὶ τὸν σῖτον κακουργούντας ἐν αἰτία πεποίηντο, οἱ δὲ τοὺς πένητας ὡς τὴν γῆν μὴ βουλομένους ἐργάζεσθαι. ἰδὼν δὲ τοῦτο Σπούριος Μάλλιος,¹ ἀνὴρ ἰππεὺς πλούσιος, τυραννίδι ἐπικεχείρηκε, καὶ σῖτον ἐκ τῆς περιχώρου πριάμενος πολλοῖς μὲν ἐπευονίζων πολλοῖς δὲ καὶ προῖκα ἐδίδου, κακὰ τούτου συχνοὺς προσοικειωσάμενος, ὄπλα τε ἐπορίσατο καὶ φρουροὺς· καὶ ἐκράτησεν ἂν τῆς πόλεως, εἰ μὴ Μινούκιος Αὐγουρίνος, ἀνὴρ εὐπατρίδης, ἐπὶ τῇ σιτοδοσίᾳ τεταγμένος καὶ αἰτιώμενος ἐπὶ τῇ σιτοδείᾳ, εἰσήγγειλε τῇ βουλῇ τὸ πραττόμενον. ἡ δὲ γερουσία μαθοῦσα τὸ μῆνυμα δικτάτορα παραντίκα ἐν τῷ συνεδρίῳ ἀνεῖπε τὸν Κυντίον τὸν Λούκιον τὸν Κικινάτον καὶ ταῦτα παρήλικα ὄντα· ὀγδοηκοντούτης γὰρ ἦν. κακεῖ τὴν ἡμέραν πᾶσαν ἀνάλωσαν συγκαθήμενοι, ὡς τι δὴ βουλευόμενοι, ἵνα μὴ τὸ γεγονός ἐκφοιτήσῃ. νυκτὸς δ' ὁ δικτάτωρ τὸ Καπιτώλιον καὶ τὰ λοιπὰ τὰ ἐπικαιρότατα διὰ τῶν ἰππέων προκαταλαβὼν, ἔωθεν ἐπὶ τὸν Μάλλιον ἔπεμψε Γάιον Σερουίλιον τὸν ἵππαρχον, ὡς δι' ἄλλο τι ἐκείνον μετακαλούμενος. ὁ δὲ, ὑποτοπήσαντός τι τοῦ Μαλλίου καὶ διαμέλλοντος, δείσας μὴ ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους ἔξαρπασθῆ (ἤδη γὰρ συνέτρεχον), ἔκτεινε τὸν ἄνδρα, ἢ αὐτογνωμονήσας ἢ τοῦτο κεκελευσμένος πρὸς τοῦ δικτάτορος. θορυβηθέντος δ' ἐπὶ τούτῳ τοῦ πλήθους ὁ Κυντίος δημηγορήσας καὶ σῖτον σφίσι παρασχὼν καὶ μὴ τινα ἕτερον ἢ κολάσας ἢ ἐπαιτιασάμενος τὸν θόρυβον ἔπαυσε.

¹ The name is similarly corrupted in the Mss. of Dionysius, Diodorus, and Plutarch.

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the river, and they fell to quarrelling. The one class charged the prosperous with unfairness in the handling of the grain, and the other class charged the poor men with unwillingness to till the soil. Spurius Maelius, a wealthy knight, observing this, attempted to set up a tyranny, and buying corn from the neighbouring region he lowered the price of it for many and gave it free to many others. In this way he won the friendship of a great many, and procured arms and a bodyguard. And he would have gained control of the city, had not Minucius Augurinus, a patrician, appointed to have charge of the grain-distribution and censured for the dearth of grain, reported the proceeding to the senate. That body, on receiving the information, nominated at once and at that very meeting Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, though past his prime,—he was eighty years old,—to be dictator. But they spent the whole day sitting there, as if engaged in some discussion, to prevent news of their action from getting abroad. At night the dictator made the knights occupy the Capitol and the remaining points of vantage, and then at dawn he sent Gaius Servilius, master of the horse, to Maelius pretending to summon him for some other purpose. But as Maelius suspected something and delayed, Servilius, fearing that he might be rescued by the populace, who were already running together, killed the man, either on his own responsibility or because ordered to do so by the dictator. At this the populace broke into a riot, but Quinctius addressed them and by providing them with grain and refraining from punishing or accusing any one else he stopped the riot.

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24, 1 "Οτι πρὸς Φαλίσκους οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πολλὰς μάχας μαχεσάμενοι καὶ πολλὰ καὶ παθόντες καὶ δρᾶσαντες, τῶν μὲν πατρίων ἱερῶν ὀλιγόρησαν, πρὸς δὲ τὰ ξενικὰ ὡς καὶ ἐπαρκέσοντά σφισιν ὤρμησαν. φιλεῖ γὰρ πῶς τὸ ἀνθρώπειον ἐν ταῖς συμφοραῖς τοῦ μὲν συνήθους, κὰν θεῖον ᾗ, καταφρονεῖν, τὸ δὲ ἀπείρατον θαυμάζειν. παρ' ἐκείνου μὲν γὰρ ἄτε μηδὲν ἐς τὸ παρὸν ὠφελεῖσθαι νομίζοντες οὐδὲ ἐς τὸ ἔπειτα χρηστὸν οὐδὲν προσδέχονται, παρὰ δὲ δὴ τοῦ ξένου πᾶν ὅσον ἂν¹ ἐθελήσωσιν ὑπὸ τῆς καινοτομίας ἐλπίζουσιν.—M. 43 (p. 153).

23, 4 Ἐς γὰρ τοῦτο φιλοτιμίας κακὸν τούτου καὶ φιλονεικίας ἀλλήλοις ἀφίκοντο, ὥστε μηκέτι καθ' ἐν πάντας, ὡς περ εἰώθεσαν, ἀλλ' ἐκ περιτροπῆς ἰδίᾳ ἕκαστον αὐτῶν ἄρχειν, ἀφ' οὗ οὐδὲν χρηστὸν ἐγίγνετο· τό τε γὰρ οἰκείον, οὐ τὸ κοινὸν ἕκαστου αὐτῶν σκοποῦντος, καὶ βλαβήναί πη τὸ δημόσιον μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν συνάρχοντα εὐδοκιμῆσαι ἐθέλοντος, πολλὰ καὶ δυσχερῆ συνέβαινε.—M. 44 (p. 153).

5 "Οτι δημοκρατία ἐστὶν οὐ τὸ πάντας τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπλῶς τυγχάνειν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τὰ² κατ' ἀξίαν ἕκαστου φέρεσθαι.—M. 45 (p. 154).

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Πολέμων δὲ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἐκ διαφόρων ἐθνῶν ἐπειρηγεμένων, τοὺς μὲν ἐν ὀλίγαις ἡμέραις ἐνίκησαν, τοῖς δὲ Τυρσηνοῖς ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἐπολέμησαν.

¹ ἂν St., οὐν Ms.

² τὰ added by Bk.

The Romans, after meeting with many reverses as well as successes in the course of the numerous battles they fought with the Faliscans,¹ came to despise their ancestral rites and turned eagerly to foreign ones with the idea that these would help them. Human nature is for some reason accustomed in trouble to scorn what is familiar, even though it be divine, and to admire the untried. For, believing that they are not helped by the former in their present difficulty, men expect no benefit from it in the future either; but from what is strange they hope to accomplish whatever they may desire, by reason of its novelty.

For they [the consular tribunes] reached such a pitch of emulation and next of jealous rivalry with one another that they no longer all held office as one body, as had been the custom, but each of them individually in turn; and the consequence was by no means beneficial. Since each one of them had in view his own profit, and not the public weal, and was more willing that the state should be injured, if it so happened, than that his colleagues should obtain credit, many unfortunate occurrences took place.

Democracy consists not in all winning absolutely the same prizes, but in every man obtaining his deserts.

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Wars were now waged against them by various nations, in some of which the Romans were victorious within a few days; but with the Etruscans they waged a long-continued contest. Postumius had

¹ Faliscans may be an error for Fidenates or Veientes (cf. Livy 4, 32); but Boissevain believes we may retain the reading of the Ms. and refer this statement to the year 428 (cf. Livy 4, 30, 9).

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Ποστουμίου δὲ νενικηκότος τοὺς Αἰκουοὺς καὶ μεγάλην πόλιν ἐλόντος αὐτῶν, ὅτι μὴτ' ἐκείνην οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς προνομὴν ἐξεχωρήθησαν μήτε τι τῆς λείας αἰτήσαντες ἔλαβον, τὸν τε ταμίαν τὸν διατιθέμενον αὐτὴν περιστάντες ἐφόνευσαν, καὶ τὸν Ποστούμιον ἐπιτιμῶντα αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τούτῳ καὶ ζητοῦντα τοὺς αὐτόχειρας προσαπέκτειναν, καὶ τὴν χώραν οὐ τὴν αἰχμάλωτου μόνου, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶσαν προσέειμαν ἑαυτοῖς τὴν ἐν τῷ δημοσίῳ τότε τυγχάνουσαν. κἂν ἐπὶ πλείστον ἢ στάσις διήρκεσεν, εἰ μὴ πόλεμος αὐθις Ῥωμαίοις παρὰ τῶν Αἰκουῶν ἐπενήνεκτο. φοβηθέντες γὰρ διὰ τοῦτο ἠσύχασαν, καὶ τὴν τιμωρίαν τῶν φόνων εἰς ὀλίγους ἐλθοῦσαν ὑπέμειναν, καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἐναντίους στρατεύσαντες μάχῃ αὐτοὺς νενικήκασιν. διὸ τὴν τε λείαν αὐτοῖς οἱ δυνατοὶ διέδωκαν καὶ μισθὸν τοῖς πεζοῖς, εἶτα καὶ τοῖς ἵππεῦσιν ἐψηφίσαντο· ἀμισθὶ γὰρ μέχρι τότε καὶ οἰκόσιτοι ἐστρατεύοντο· τότε δὲ πρῶτον μισθοφορεῖν ἤρξαντο.

Πολέμου δὲ αὐτοῖς πρὸς Οὐιέντας συστάντος, ἕως μὲν κατὰ σφᾶς ἐπολέμου ἐκείνοι, πολλάκις αὐτοὺς οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐνίκησαν, καὶ ἐς πολιορκίαν κατέστησαν· προσγενομένων δὲ αὐτοῖς συμμάχων ἐπεξῆλθον τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις καὶ ἐπεκράτησαν. ἐν τούτοις δὲ ἢ πρὸς τῷ ὄρει τῷ Ἀλβανῷ οὔσα λίμνη, ὑπὸ τῶν πέριξ αὐτῆς περικλειομένη λόφων καὶ μὴ ἔχουσα ἐκροήν, κατὰ τὸν τῆς πολιορκίας τῶν Οὐιεντῶν καιρὸν ἐς τοσοῦτον ἐπλήμμυρεν, ὥς ὑπερεκχειεῖσθαι καὶ τῶν ὄρων καὶ κατιέναι πρὸς θάλασσαν, κρίναντες δ' οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι πάντως τι

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conquered the Aequi and captured a large city of theirs, but the soldiers neither had had it turned over to them for pillage nor were awarded a share of the plunder when they requested it. Therefore they surrounded and slew the quaestor who was disposing of it, and when Postumius reprimanded them for this and strove to find the assassins, they killed him also. And they assigned to their own use not only the captive territory but all that at the time happened to belong to the public treasury. The uprising would have lasted a very long time but for the fact that war against the Romans was renewed by the Aequi. Alarmed by this situation, they became quiet, endured the punishment for the murders, which touched only a few, and took the field against their opponents, whom they engaged and conquered. For this achievement the nobles distributed the plunder among them, and voted pay first to the infantry and later also to the cavalry. Up to that time they were used to undertaking campaigns without pay and lived at their own expense; now for the first time they began to draw pay.

In a war which arose with the Veientes the Romans won frequent victories and reduced the foe to a state of siege so long as the latter fought merely with their own contingent; but when allies had been added to their force, they came out against the Romans and defeated them. Meanwhile the lake situated close to the Alban Mount, which was shut in by the surrounding hills and had no outlet, overflowed its banks during the siege of Veii to such an extent that it actually poured over the crests of the hills and went rushing down to the sea. The Romans, judging that something supernatural was

διὰ τούτου θεῖον σημαίνεσθαι, ἔπεμψαν εἰς Δελφοὺς περὶ τούτου χρησόμενοι. ἦν δέ τις καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Οὐιένταις Τυρσηνὸς ἀνὴρ μαντικός. ἐς ταῦτόν οὖν ἢ τε Πυθία καὶ ἢ ἐκείνου μαντεία συνέδραμον· καὶ ἄμφω γὰρ ἀλώσεσθαι τὴν πόλιν εἶπον ὅταν τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ πλημμυρήσῃ μὴ ἐς θάλασσαν ἐμπέσῃ, ἀλλ' ἀναλωθείη ἐτέρωθι, καὶ τινὰς ἱεουργίας διὰ τοῦτο γενέσθαι ἐκέλευσεν. ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Πύθιος οὔτε τίσι θεῶν οὔθ' ὅπως αὐτὰς ποιήσουσι διεσάφησεν, ὁ δὲ Τυρσηνὸς ἐφέκει μὲν εἶδέναι, οὐδὲν δὲ ἐδήλου. οἱ γοῦν περὶ τὸ τεῖχος, ὅθεν ἐκείνος ὠμίλει, τεταγμένοι Ῥωμαῖοι, φιλίαν πρὸς ἐκείνον ὑποκριθέντες, τὰ τε ἄλλα θαρρεῖν αὐτῷ ἐνεδίδουν καὶ ἀδεῶς ἐπέτρεπον ἐκφοιτᾶν· καὶ οὕτω συλλαβόντες αὐτὸν πάντα τὰ καθήκοντα ἠνάγκασαν ἐξειπεῖν. καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὑποθήκην ἐκείνου τὰς τε θυσίας ἐποίησαν καὶ τὸν λόφον διέτρησαν καὶ τὸ πλεονάζον ὕδωρ εἰς τὸ πεδίου κρυπτῇ διώρυχι μετωχέτευσαν, ὥσθ' ἅπαν ἐν αὐτῷ ἀναλίσκεσθαι καὶ μή τι καταρρέειν εἰς θάλασσαν.

21. Ἄρτι μὲν οὖν τοῦτο ἐγένετο καὶ δικτάτωρ ἠρέθη Μάρκος Φούριος Κάμιλλος. ὃς προσβαλὼν τῇ πόλει, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲν ἤνυεν, ὑπόγειον ὠρύξατο δίοδον πόρρωθεν ἀρξάμενος ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν φέρουσαν. παρεσκευασμένου δὲ ἤδη τοῦ ὑπονόμου, ἐπεὶ πολλοὶ καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ῥώμης αὐτῷ προσεχώρησαν ἐθελονταί, παραλαβὼν κακείνους προσέβαλε τῇ πόλει καὶ πανταχόθεν τὸ τεῖχος ἐκύκλωσε· τῶν

surely signified by this event, sent to Delphi to consult the oracle about the matter. There was also among the inhabitants of Veii an Etruscan soothsayer whose prophecy coincided with that of the Pythia. Both declared that the city would be captured when the overflowing water should not fall into the sea, but should be used up elsewhere; and they also ordered sacrifices to be performed because of the occurrence. But the Pythian god did not specify to which of the divinities nor in what way these should be performed, while the Etruscan appeared to have the knowledge but would explain nothing. So the Romans who were stationed about the wall from which he was wont to converse with them pretended friendliness toward him, encouraged him to feel thoroughly at ease, and allowed him to walk abroad in security. Thus they succeeded in seizing him and forced him to give all the requisite information. And in accordance with his advice they offered sacrifices, tunnelled the hill, and conducted the superfluous water by an underground channel into the plain, so that all of it was used up there and none ran down into the sea.

21. As soon as this had been accomplished, Marcus Furius Camillus was chosen dictator. He attacked the city [Veii], but, meeting with no success, began at a point remote from the walls and constructed a tunnel leading to the citadel. When at length the mine was completed, and many volunteers had joined him, coming even from Rome, he attacked the city with his combined forces and surrounded the wall on all sides; and while the inhabitants were scattered

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