

## FRAGMENTS OF BOOK VII

25 "Οτι τῆς στρατείας τῶν Γαλατῶν αἰτία αὕτη ἐγένετο. οἱ Κλουσίνοι πολέμῳ ὑπ' αὐτῶν κακωθέντες πρὸς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους κετέφυγον, ἐλπίδα οὐκ ἐλαχίστην ἔχοντες, ἐπειδὴ τοῖς Οὐηιένταις<sup>1</sup> καίπερ ὁμοφύλοις οὖσιν οὐ συνήραυτο, πάντως τινὰ ὠφελίαν παρ' αὐτῶν εὐρήσεσθαι. ὡς δὲ ἐκεῖνοι τὴν ἐπικουρίαν οὐκ ἐψηφίσαντο, πρέσβεις δὲ πρὸς τοὺς Γαλάτας πέμψαντες εἰρήνην<sup>2</sup> αὐτοῖς ἔπραττον, ταύτην παρὰ μικρόν (ἐπὶ γὰρ μέρει τῆς χώρας προοτείνεται σφισιν) ἐποιήσαντο, συμπεσόντες<sup>2</sup> δὲ τοῖς βαρβάροις ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἐς μάχην τοὺς τῶν Ῥωμαίων πρέσβεις προσπαρέλαβον. οἱ οὖν Γαλάται χαλεπῶς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀντιτάξει αὐτῶν ἐνεγκόντες, τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἀνταπέστειλάν τινας ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην, αἰτιώμενοι τοὺς πρέσβεις· εἴτ' ἐπειδὴ μήτε τι-

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(1) οἱ δ' Εὐρωπαϊοὶ Γαλάται, ὧν οἱ Ἀσιᾶται νομίζονται ἄποικοι . . .

(2) ἐν τούτοις δὲ λοχήσαντες οἱ Κλουσίνοι μετὰ τῶν ἐκ Ῥώμης πρέσβεων ἐπέθεντο τοῖς Γαλάταις.

<sup>1</sup> Οὐηιένταις Bk., βένταις Mss.

<sup>2</sup> συμπεσόντες Bk., συμπεσόν Mss.

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THE cause of the Gallic expedition was this. The B.C. 391 people of Clusium had suffered injuries in the war at the hands of the Gauls and had turned for refuge to the Romans, having considerable hope that they could obtain some help at least in that quarter, from the fact that they had not taken sides with the Veientes, though of the same race. When the Romans failed to vote them aid, but sent envoys to the Gauls and were negotiating a peace for them, they set little store by this (for it was offered them in return for a portion of the land), and attacked the barbarians in battle right after the conference, taking the Roman envoys along with them. The Gauls, vexed at seeing these on the opposite side, at first sent an embassy in their turn to Rome, preferring charges against the envoys. And when no punishment was

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(1) The European Gauls, of whom the Asiatic Gauls are thought to be an offshoot, . . .

(2) Meanwhile the people of Clusium with the Roman ambassadors lay in wait for the Gauls and attacked them.

μωρία σφίσιν ἐγένετο καὶ χιλίαρχοι πάντες ἀπεδείχθησαν, θυμοῦ τε ἐπληρώθησαν, ὄντες καὶ ἄλλως ὀργὴν ἄκροι, καὶ Κλουσίνοὺς ἐν ὀλιγοῖα θέμενοι πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην ὄρμησαν.—U<sup>n</sup> 2 (p. 373).

3 "Ὅτι τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις δεξαμένοις τὴν τῶν Γαλατῶν ἔφοδον οὐδ' ἀναπνεῦσαι ὑπῆρξεν, ἀλλ' αὐθημερὸν ἐς τὴν μάχην ἐκ τῆς πορείας ὥσπερ εἶχον καταστάντες ἐπταίσαν· πρὸς τε γὰρ τὸ ἀδόκητον τῆς ἐπιστρατείας αὐτῶν καὶ τὸ πλήθος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν σωμάτων, τὴν τε φωνὴν ξενικὸν τέ τι καὶ φρικῶδες φθειρομένην ἐκπλαγέντες, τῆς τε ἐμπειρίας ἅμα τῆς τῶν τακτικῶν ἐπελάθοντο, καὶ ἐκ τούτου καὶ τὰς ἀρετὰς προήκοντο.

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(3) καὶ τοσοῦτῳ τάχει ἐχρήσατο ὥστ' ἐπελθεῖν αὐτοὺς τῇ πόλει μὴ προμαθόντων Ῥωμαίων τὴν ἔφοδον. τὸ μέντοι δαιμόνιον προαγγεῖλαι αὐτοῖς τὴν ἔφοδον λέγεται. Μάρκος γὰρ Καίδικος νυκτὸς ποι βαδίζων φωνῆς ἤκουσε λεγούσης "Γαλάται ἔρχονται." εἰρηκότος δὲ τούτου Μάρκου τῷ δήμῳ καὶ τῇ βουλῇ [ἐν παιδιᾷ τὸν λόγον ἐποιοῦντο καὶ γέλωτι Plut., Camill. 14], ἕως αὐτάγγελοι οἱ Γαλάται σφῶν πλησίον ἐγένοντο. τότε δὲ σπουδῇ ἐξελθόντες καὶ ἀτάκτως ἀγωνισάμενοι αἰσχροτάτα ἤττηντο. καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐν τῇ μάχῃ πεπτῶκασιν, πολλοὶ δὲ φεύγοντες ἔβησκον καταλαμβανόμενοι, πλείστοι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν τὸν Τίβεριον συνώσθησαν<sup>1</sup> καὶ ἐφθάρησαν· οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ σκεδα-

<sup>1</sup> συνώσθησαν B corr., συνωθήθησαν C<sup>e</sup>, συνωθήσθησαν A (?)

visited upon the latter, but they were all, on the contrary, appointed consular tribunes, the barbarians were filled with wrath, being naturally quick to anger, and since they held Clusium in contempt, they set out against Rome.

The Romans after going out to meet the invasion of the Gauls had no time even to recover breath, but went immediately from their march into battle, just as they were, and lost. Panic-stricken by the unexpectedness of the invaders' expedition, by their numbers, by the huge size of their bodies, and by the strange and terrifying sound of their voices, they forgot their training in military science and hence lost the use

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(3) And he [Brennus] advanced with such speed that his followers came upon the city before the Romans had learned of their approach. Nevertheless, Heaven is said to have forewarned them of the attack. For as Marcus Caedicius was proceeding somewhere or other one night he heard a voice say: "The Gauls are coming." But when he reported this to the people and to the senate, [they treated his story with ridicule and derision,] until the Gauls were close at hand to announce themselves. Then indeed they eagerly sallied forth, but fighting in no orderly ranks, they met with a most disgraceful defeat. Many fell in battle, many while fleeing were overtaken and slain; great numbers moreover were crowded into the Tiber and there perished. The rest were scattered and managed

- 4 πλείστον γάρ τοι πρὸς ἀνδρείαν ἐπιστήμη φέρει, ὅτι καὶ παροῦσά τισι τὴν ῥώμην τῆς γνώμης σφῶν βεβαιοὶ καὶ ἐλλείπουσα καὶ ἐκείνην προσδιαφθείρει πολλῶ μᾶλλον ἢ εἰ μηδὲ τὴν ἀρχὴν αὐτοῖς προὔπῆρχεν<sup>1</sup> ἄπειροι<sup>2</sup> μὲν γὰρ πολλοὶ πολλὰ θυμῶ βιαίως κατορθοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ δὴ τῆς εὐταξίας, ἣν ἀν μάθωσιν, ἀμαρτάνουτες καὶ τὴν τοῦ φρονήματος ἰσχὺν προσαπολλύουσιν. ὑφ' ὧν καὶ οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι ἐσφάλησαν.—M. 47 (p. 154).
- 5 "Ὅτι οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι οἱ ἐν τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ ὄντες καὶ πολιορκούμενοι ἐλπίδα σωτηρίας πλὴν παρὰ τοῦ

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σθέντες οἱ μὲν εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην ἐλθεῖν ἠδυνήθησαν, οἱ δὲ ἀλλαχοῦ. οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Ῥώμῃ γνόντες τὸ γεγονός ἐν ἀμηχανίᾳ ἐγένοντο, καὶ ἀπογνόντες οὔτε τῶν τειχῶν φυλακὴν ἔθεντο οὔτε τὰς πύλας τῆς πόλεως ἐκλείσαν, ἀλλ' οἱ μὲν αὐτὴν ἐκλιμπάνοντες ἔφευγον, οἱ δὲ σὺν γυναιξὶ καὶ τέκνοις ἀνέδραμον εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον. μόνοι δὲ ὄγδοήκοντα ἄνδρες, οὓς οἱ μὲν ἱερεῖς εἶναί φασιν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς πρώτους Ῥωμαίων καθ' ἡλικίαν καὶ πλοῦτον καὶ γένος ἐνδύντες ἱερὰς ἢ πολυτελεστάτας στολὰς . . .

(4) οἱ δὲ Γαλάται τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἦλθον μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν Ῥώμην, . . . ἐπέσχον καὶ οὐκ εἰσῆσαν . . . τῇ δὲ τρίτῃ θαρσῆσαντες εἰσεπήδησαν καὶ εἶλον τὴν πόλιν.

(5) εἶτα καὶ τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ προσέβαλον ὡς δ' ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἐπιχειροῦντες ἡμέρας οὐδὲν ἤνουν,

<sup>1</sup> αὐτοῖς προὔπῆρχεν Bk., αὐτῆς προσαπῆλθεν Ms.

<sup>2</sup> ἄπειροι Bk., ἀπειρία Ms.

of their valour. For skill contributes very largely to bravery, since when present it strengthens the power of men's resolutions and when wanting destroys the same more thoroughly by far than if they had never possessed it at all. Many persons, to be sure, without experience often carry things through by the impetuosity of their spirit, but those who fail of the discipline which they have learned lose also their strength of purpose. This caused the defeat of the Romans.

The Romans who were on the Capitol under siege had no hope of safety, unless through the aid of

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to get away, some to Rome, and some to other places. The Romans in the city upon learning of the disaster were helpless, and in their despair neither manned the walls nor closed the city gates; instead, some of them deserted the city and fled, while others with their wives and children rushed up to the Capitol. Eighty men alone, who, according to some, were priests, according to others, the chief citizens in point of age, wealth, and family, arrayed themselves in sacred or very costly robes . . .

(4) The Gauls came the next day to Rome, [but upon seeing the gates open and the wall unguarded] they halted and did not enter, [since they suspected an ambush]. But on the third day they gained courage to rush in, and they captured the city.

(5) Then they attacked the Capitol also; but when, after attempts covering several days, they could accomplish nothing, [some continued to guard the

δαιμονίου οὐδεμίαν εἶχον. τὸ γὰρ δὴ θείον, καίπερ ἐν παντὶ κακοῦ<sup>1</sup> ὄντες ἐθεράπευον οὕτως ὥστε, ἐπειδὴ τι τῶν ἱερῶν ἐχρῆν ὑπὸ τῶν ποντιφίκων ἄλλοθί που τῆς πόλεως γενέσθαι, Καίσιον Φάβιος, ὃν<sup>2</sup> ἡ ἱερουργία ἰκνεῖτο, κατέβη τε ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἐκ τοῦ Καπιτωλίου στειλάμενος ὥσπερ εἰώθει, καὶ διὰ τῶν πολεμίων διεξεληθὼν τά τε νομιζόμενα  
 6 ἐποίησε καὶ αὐθημερὸν ἀνεκομίσθη. θαυμάζω μὲν οὖν καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ὅτι αὐτοῦ, εἴτ' οὖν διὰ τοὺς θεοὺς εἴτε καὶ διὰ τὴν ἀρετὴν, ἐφείσαντο· πολὺ γε μὴν μᾶλλον αὐτὸν ἐκείνους ἐν θαύματι ποιοῦμαι καθ' ἑκάτερον, ὅτι τε ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους μόνος κατελθεῖν ἐτόλμησε, καὶ ὅτι δυνηθεὶς ἀναχωρήσαι ποι ἀσφαλῶς οὐκ ἠθέλησεν, ἀλλ' ἐς τὸ Καπιτώλιον αὐθις ἐκὼν ἐπὶ προὔπτον κίνδυνον ἀνεχώρησεν, ἐπιστάμενος μὲν ὀκνοῦντας αὐτοὺς τὸ χωρίον, ὃ μόνον ἔτι τῆς πατρίδος εἶχον, ἐκλιπεῖν, ὁρῶν δὲ μὴδ' εἰ πάνυ ἐπεθύμουν ἐκφυγεῖν δυναμένους ὑπὸ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν πολιορκούντων τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.—V. 13 (p. 581).

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. . . καὶ ὑπὸ μέθης ἐσφάλλοντο· οἶνον γὰρ ἐντυχόντες πολλῶ ἀκρατέστερον ἐχρῶντο αὐτῷ, μῆπω πρότερον πόματος τοιούτου γευσάμενοι.

<sup>1</sup> κακοῦ Bk., κακῷ Ms.

<sup>2</sup> ὃν Bs., οὐ (i.e. οὐδ') Ms.

Heaven. For so scrupulously did they observe the mandates of religion, although in every extremity of evil, that when one of the sacred rites needed to be performed by the pontifices in another part of the city, Kaeso Fabius, who was then exercising the office of priest, descended for the purpose from the Capitol after arraying himself as was his wont, and passing through the enemy, performed the customary ceremony and returned the same day. I marvel at the barbarians, on the one hand, because, either on account of the gods or his bravery, they spared him; yet still more do I marvel at the man himself, for two reasons: first, that he dared to descend alone among the enemy, and again, that when he might have withdrawn to some place of safety, he refused, and instead voluntarily returned up to the Capitol again into manifest danger. For he understood that they hesitated to abandon the spot which was the only part of their country they still held, but saw at the same time that no matter how much they desired to escape it was impossible to do so by reason of the multitude of the besiegers.

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Capitol, while the others scoured the country for provisions, etc.]. And drunkenness proved their undoing; for upon finding a large quantity of wine they drank very intemperately, since they had never before tasted such a beverage.

7 "Ὅτι ὁ αὐτὸς παρακαλούμενος τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐγχειρισθῆναι οὐχ ὑπήκουσεν, ὅτι φεύγων τε ἦν καὶ οὐκ ἔμελλε κατὰ τὰ πάτρια αὐτὴν λήψεσθαι. οὕτω γάρ που νόμιμος ἀκριβῆς τε ἀνὴρ ἐγένετο ὥστε καὶ ἐν τηλικούτῳ τῆς πατρίδος κινδύνῳ διὰ φροντίδος τὰ καθήκοντα ποιεῖσθαι, καὶ μὴ δικαιοῦν παράδειγμα τοῖς ἔπειτα παρανομίας καταλιπεῖν.—V. 14 (p. 582).

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(6) χαλεπῶς ἀνερπύσας μόλις τε ἀναρριχησάμενος . . .

(7) οἱ δὲ βάρβαροι μεθ' ἡμέραν διόντες [καὶ καταμαθόντες ὅθεν ὁ Πόντιος προσέβη τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ Plut., *Camill.* 26, 1] (τοῦτο δ' ὑπετόπασαν ἔκ τε τῶν ἀπερρωγόντων τῆς πέτρας θραυσμάτων καὶ τῆς πύρας, ἣ πολλὴ ἐπ' αὐτῆς ἦν, τῆς μὲν ἀνεσπασμένης, τῆς δὲ συμπεπιλημένης), ἐκεῖθεν ἀναβῆναι νυκτὸς καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐβουλεύσαντο. καὶ ἐπεχείρησαν τῷ ἔργῳ, καὶ δυσχερῶς μὲν, ἀνῆσαν δ' ὁμως, καὶ ἔλαθον ἄν . . .

(8) μικροῦ ἐξέλιπον ἂν αὐτήν. οὐδὲ γὰρ ἐπέιθοντο οὔτε τοῖς ἐν τέλει οὔτε τῇ γερουσίᾳ παρακαλοῦσι καὶ συμβουλεύουσι μὴ ἐκλιπεῖν τὸ ἄστυ, ὃ ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων ἤδη ἐσέσωστο, εἰ μὴ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πάντων περὶ τούτου βουλευομένων ἑκατόνταρχος φρουρὰν ἄγων τινὰ καὶ παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν ἐκκλησίαν διῶν τυχαίως, "ἐνταῦθα στήτε" πρὸς τοὺς αὐτῷ ἐπομένους ἐβόησεν, "ἐνταῦθα γὰρ δεῖ ὑμᾶς μέναι." θεία γὰρ προνοία ἐνόμισαν ταῦτ' εἰρήσθαι, καὶ τοῦ μεταναστεῦσαι ἀπέσχοντο,

This same man [Camillus], when urged to let the leadership be entrusted to him, would not allow it, because he was an exile and could not take the position according to time-honoured usage. He showed himself so law-abiding and scrupulous a man that in so great a danger to his native land he made duty a matter of earnest thought and was unwilling to hand down to posterity the example of an illegal act.

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(6) When after much difficulty, now crawling and now clambering, he [Pontius Cominius] had at last reached the top . . .

(7) But the barbarians went around by day [and discovered where Pontius had approached the Capitol], drawing their inference from the fragments broken off the cliff as well as from the fact that the grass, which grew in abundance there, was in some places torn up, in other places crushed down. They determined therefore to climb up themselves the same way by night; and they did, in fact, make the attempt, and were getting up, painfully but surely, and would have escaped detection . . .

(8) They [the Romans] all but abandoned it [their ruined city]. They would not listen either to the officials or to the senate when these counselled them not to abandon the city, just saved from the enemy. But while they were all deliberating about the matter in the Forum, a centurion in command of a guard chanced to march directly past the assembly and to call out to his men: "Halt! This is where you remain." The people thought these words had been uttered by divine foresight, and so gave up the

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πρὸς δὲ τὸν ἀνακαινισμὸν τῆς Ῥώμης σὺν προθυμίᾳ ἐτράποντο.

(9) καὶ ἀπροσδοκῆτως αὐτῷ προσβαλὼν. . . . ἀπαθὲς κακῶν αὐθημερὸν τοῖς πολίταις αὐτὸ ἀνεσώσατο. ἐθριάμβευσεν οὖν ἐπὶ τούτοις ἄγων τὰ ἐπινίκια καὶ ἐπὶ μέγα δόξης ἤρετο.

(10) παραλαβὸν οὖν αὐτὸν τὸ πλῆθος ἀνήγαγεν εἰς τὸ Καπιτώλιον· καὶ κατέσχον αὐτό. διὸ καὶ δικτάτωρ τὸ τέταρτον ἤρέθη ὁ Κάμιλλος. τῶν δὲ τῆς γερουσίας καὶ τῶν ἐν τέλει ἐς μέγα δέος ἐμπεπτωκότων καὶ ἀπορούντων τί ἂν πράξαιεν, δοῦλός τις αὐτοῖς προσελθὼν ζῶντα τὸν Καπιτωλίον σφίσι παραδώσειν ὑπέσχετο. λαβὼν οὖν ὀπλίτας καὶ τάξας αὐτοὺς ἀφανῶς ἐνεδρεύειν ὑπὸ τὸ Καπιτώλιον, ὡς αὐτόμολος τῷ Καπιτωλίῳ προσκεχωρήκει, ἐπήνει τε αὐτὸν τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως καὶ βοήθειαν παρὰ τῶν ὁμοδούλων αὐτῷ ἐπηγγέλλετο. καὶ ταῦτά οἱ διαλεγόμενος ἀπήγαγε τὸν ἄνδρα πόρρω τῶν περιεστηκότων, ὡς δὴ τι κοινολογούμενος αὐτῷ ἰδιαίτατα, καὶ ἡρέμα κατ' ἐκεῖνο τοῦ Καπιτωλίου προσῆει καθ' ἣ ἐνέδρα ἐλελόχιστο, κάκειθεν αὐτὸν κάτω ἀπώσατο· ὃς καὶ συλληφθεὶς ἀποκεκόμιστο πρὸς τὸ δικαστήριον. ὁ δὲ τὰς τε ἀριστείας κατέλεγε καὶ τὸ Καπιτώλιον τοῖς τε δικάζουσι καὶ τοῖς περιστάσιν ἐδείκνυ, ἀποπτον ὃν ἐκεῖθεν, καὶ τῆς σωτηρίας αὐτοῦ τε καὶ τῶν ἐν αὐτῷ προσπεφευγῶτων πολιτῶν ἀνεμίμησεν, ὡς ἐντεῦθεν κατακλᾶσθαι τοὺς δικαστὰς καὶ ὑπερτίθεσθαι τὴν ψῆφον.

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thought of removal and turned with eagerness to the rebuilding of Rome.

(9) And attacking it [Sutrium] unexpectedly . . . he [Camillus] restored it that same day safe and uninjured to the inhabitants. Accordingly he celebrated a triumph as a result of these victories and was exalted to great honour.

(10) The populace, accordingly, led him [Capitolinus] up to the Capitol; and they took possession of it. As a result, Camillus was chosen dictator for the fourth time. Now when the senators and the magistrates had fallen into great fear and were doubtful what course to take, a slave approached them and promised to deliver up Capitolinus to them alive. Receiving for the purpose some heavy-armed troops and placing them secretly in ambush below the Capitol, he himself went forward in the guise of a deserter to meet Capitolinus; and he proceeded to praise him for his undertaking and to promise assistance from his fellow-slaves. While thus conversing with the man, he drew him apart from the bystanders, pretending that he had some communication for him in particular, and gradually approached that part of the Capitol where the ambuscade had been stationed; then he thrust him down. Thus Capitolinus was seized and brought before the court. But he proceeded to enumerate his valiant services and to point out to the jury and others present the Capitol, which was visible from that point, and reminded them of the preservation not only of the citadel itself but also of the citizens who had taken refuge there; as a result, the jurors were overcome with emotion, and postponed the vote.

26 "Οτι τοῦ Καπιτωλίνου κατέγνω ὁ δῆμος, καὶ ἡ τε οἰκία αὐτοῦ κατεσκάφη καὶ τὰ χρήματα ἔδημεύθη, τό τε ὄνομα, καὶ εἰ δὴ πού τις εἰκὼν ἦν, ἀπηλείφθη καὶ διεφθάρη· καὶ νῦν δὲ πλὴν τῆς κατασκαφῆς πάντα ταῦτα<sup>1</sup> γίνονται ἐπὶ τοῖς τῷ κοινῷ ἐπιβουλεύουσιν. ἔκριναν δὲ καὶ μηδένα εὐπατρίδην ἐν τῇ ἄκρᾳ κατοικεῖν, ὅτι καὶ ἐκεῖνος ἐνταυθοῖ οἰκῶν ἐτύχαιεν. ἡ δὲ δὴ συγγένεια ἡ τῶν Μαλλίων ἀπέειπε μηδένα σφῶν Μᾶρκον, ἐπεὶ περ οὕτως<sup>2</sup> ὠνομάζετο, προσκαλεῖσθαι.

2 Καπιτωλῖνος μὲν οὖν τοσοῦτον τὸ διαλλάσσειν κἂν τοῖς τρόποις κἂν τῇ τύχῃ ἔσχευ· τὰ τε γὰρ πολέμια ἀκριβῶσας εἰρηνεῖν οὐκ ἠπίστατο, καὶ τὸ Καπιτώλιον ὃ ἐσεσώκει κατέλαβεν ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, εὐπατρίδης τε ὢν οἰκέτου ἔργον ἐγένετο, καὶ πολεμικὸς νομισθεὶς ἐν ἀνδραπόδου τρόπῳ συνελήφθη, κατὰ τε τῆς πέτρας αὐτῆς ἀφ' ἧς τοὺς Γαλάτας ἀπέώσατο ἐρρίφη.—V. 15 (p. 582).

3 "Οτι ὁ Καπιτωλῖνος κατεκρημνίσθη ὑπὸ τῶν Ῥωμαίων. οὕτως οὐτ' ἄλλο τι κατὰ χώραν ὡς πλήθει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις μένει, καὶ αἱ<sup>3</sup> εὐπραγίαι συχνοὺς ἐς συμφορὰς ἀντιρρόπους προάγουσιν· ἐξαίρουσαι γὰρ αὐτοὺς πρὸς τὰς ἐλπίδας τῶν ὁμοίων, τοῦ τε πλείονος αἰεὶ ποιοῦσιν ἐπορέγεσθαι καὶ ἐς τὸ ἐναντιώτατον σφαλέντας καταβάλλουσι.—M. 48 (p. 155).

<sup>1</sup> πάντα ταῦτα Bk., πάντα Ms.

<sup>2</sup> οὕτως Rk., οὕτως Ms.

<sup>3</sup> αἱ added by Dindorf.

The people sentenced Capitolinus to death, his house was razed to the ground, his wealth confiscated, and his name and even likeness, wherever such existed, were erased and destroyed. At the present day, too, all these punishments, except the razing to the ground, are visited upon those who conspire against the commonwealth. They decreed also that no patrician should dwell upon the citadel, because Capitolinus had happened to have his house there. And the family of the Manlii prohibited any one of their number from being called Marcus, since that had been his name.

Such was the change, then, that Capitolinus underwent both in character and in fortune. Having made a speciality of warfare, he did not understand how to remain at peace; the Capitol he had once saved he occupied for the purpose of establishing a tyranny; although a patrician he became the prey of a servant; and whereas he was reputed a warrior, he was arrested after the manner of a slave and hurled down the very rock from which he had repulsed the Gauls.

Capitolinus was thrown headlong down the rock by the Romans. So true it is that nothing in human affairs, as a rule, remains fixed; and success, in particular, leads many people on into catastrophes equally great. It raises their hopes for continued good fortune, makes them always strive for more, and, when they fail, hurls them into the very opposite extreme.

# END OF SAMPLE TEXT



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