

T H E
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES
O F
DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS,

Translated into ENGLISH;

WITH
NOTES and DISSERTATIONS.

B Y
E D W A R D S P E L M A N, Esq.

V O L. II.

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M D C C L V I I I.

THE
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES
OF
DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS.

THE THIRD BOOK.

AFTER the death of Numa Pompilius, the senate, being, again, invested with the whole power of the commonwealth, resolved to retain the same form of government; and the people not opposing their resolution, they appointed some of the oldest senators to govern, as Interreges, during a certain number of days; by whom, pursuant to the unanimous desire of the people, Tullus Hostilius was chosen king; whose descent was as follows: A man of distinguished birth, and great fortune, whose name was Hostilius, had removed to Rome from Medullia, a city built by the Albans, which Romulus, after he had possessed himself of it by composition, made a colony of the Romans; and married a Sabine woman, the daughter of Hersilius, the same who advised her country-women to go in quality of deputies to their fathers in favor of their husbands, when the Sabines were making war against the

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Romans, and who was looked upon as the chief cause of the alliance then concluded by the leaders of the two nations. This man, having had a share in the many wars Romulus was engaged in, and performed great actions in the several battles with the Sabines, was slain, leaving an only son, who was then an infant; and was buried by the kings in the principal part of the forum, and honoured with a pillar, and an inscription, testifying his valor. His only son, being arrived to manhood, and, having married a woman of distinction, had by her Tullus Hostilius, a man of activity, who was chosen king by the votes of the people, given according to law, the gods by favourable auguries confirming their choice. The year, in which he entered upon the government, was the second of the twenty seventh Olympiad, in which Eurybates, an Athenian, won the prize of the stadium, Leostratus being archon. Immediately

ANNOTATIONS on the Third Book.

¹ Εν ταις προς Σαβινες μαχαις, αποθνησκει. I agree with Casaubon in placing the comma after μαχαις, rather than after αποδειξαμενος. It stands thus in all the editions, μεγαλα εργα αποδειξαμενος, εν ταις προς Σαβινες μαχαις αποθνησκει; the absurdity of which pointing he has not observed, but I think it very glaring; because, though a man may, very well, be said to have performed great actions in several engagements, I do not see how he can be said to have been slain in several

engagements. Our author, a little before, gives to the grandfather of Tullus Hostilius, the name of Hostilius only; to which the Vatican manuscript prefixes the name of Tullius, which I look upon to be a mistake, because ^a Livy calls him Hostus Hostilius, who, he, afterwards, ^b says, was grandfather to this king of the Romans: *Inde Tullum Hostilium, nepotem Hostilii, cujus in infimâ arce clara pugna adversus Sabinos fuerat, regem populus jussit. Patres auctores facti.*

^a B. i. c. 12.

^b Ib. c. 22.

upon his accession, he gained the hearts of the lowest, and poorest sort of the people, by an action, of all others, the most magnificent. It was this; The kings, his predecessors, were possessed of particular demains, consisting of very fertile lands of a large extent, the revenues of which, not only, supplied them with victims for the sacrifices, but furnished their tables with great affluence: These lands Romulus had conquered, and dispossessed the former owners of them: And he dying without children, Numa Pompilius, his successor, had enjoyed them: They were, no longer, public lands, but the demains of the king in possession. These lands Tullus caused to be divided, equally, among such of the Romans, as had none of their own, saying, that his own patrimony was sufficient both for the sacrifices, and for the expence of his table. By this act of humanity, he relieved the poorer sort, and freed them from the necessity of being servants to others. And, to the end that none might want a habitation, he added the Caelian hill to the city, where those Romans, who were unprovided with dwellings, had as much ground allotted to them as was sufficient, and built houses; and he himself fixed his habitation in this place. These are the memorable actions of this king, relating to his civil administration.

² Το Θηλικον. Θητες, and Θηλικον, are words derived from the government of the Athenians, who were divided into four parts; the lowest, or poorest of which were called Θητες. These were incapable of any magistracies, and never served in their armies; εις

τεσσαρα διηρημενης παρ' Αθηναίους της πολιτειας, οι απορωτατοι ελεγοντο ΘΗΤΕΣ, και ΘΗΤΙΚΟΝ τελειν. Ουτοι δε μηδεμιας μειχρον αρχης· ει δε εκ ετρατευοντο. Harpocration; for which he quotes Aristotle, and Aristophanes.

II. His military exploits are many, and, deservedly, celebrated; of which I shall, now, give an account, and begin with the Alban war. The cause of the disunion, and dissolution of the bond of affinity between the two cities, was an Alban, whose name was Cluilius, their chief magistrate; who, grieving at the prosperity of the Romans, and unable to contain his envy; and, being withal, by nature, arrogant and rash, resolved to engage the two cities in a war: But, finding it impossible to persuade the Albans to allow him, without just and urgent reasons, to lead an army against the Romans, he had recourse to the following stratagem: He permitted the poorest, and boldest of the Albans to plunder the territories of the Romans, promising them impunity; and, by this means, he procured many, from the hopes of advantages unattended with danger, or the fear of restitution, to carry on a plundering war in the neighbouring country: And, in this, he took very proper measures, as it appeared by the event: For he concluded that the Romans would not suffer their country to be ravaged, but would run to arms, which would furnish him with an opportunity of accusing them to the people as the aggressors in the war; and he promised himself also, that the greatest part of the Albans, envying the prosperity of their colony, would, willingly, countenance these accusations, and enter into a war with them, which happened accordingly. For the profligate of each city ravaging one another's country, and, at last, a Roman army having made an incursion into the territories of the Albans, and killed, and taken prisoners,
many

many of the robbers, Cluilius assembled the people, and inveighed against the Romans with great bitterness; shewed them many, who were wounded; produced the relations of those, who had been taken prisoners, or killed; and, at the same time, adding many circumstances of his own invention, it was resolved, on his motion, that an embassy should first be sent to demand justice for what had happened; and, if the Romans refused it, that an army should march against them.

III. Upon the arrival of the ambassadors at Rome, Tullus, suspecting they came to demand justice, resolved to prevent them, with a design to turn upon the Albans the reproach of dissolving the alliance subsisting between them, and their colony. For there had been a treaty entered into by the two cities in the reign of Romulus, wherein, among other articles, this was, also, stipulated, that neither of them should begin a war; but, if either complained of any injury, they were to sue for justice in that city, which had committed the injury, and, if they could not obtain justice, they were, in that case, to enter upon a war founded on necessity, the treaty being looked upon as at an end. Tullus, therefore, taking care that the Romans should not be the first called upon to do justice, and, by refusing it, become obnoxious to the Albans, ordered the most considerable of his friends to entertain the ambassadors of the Albans with the greatest civility, and to detain them at their houses, while he himself, pretending to be employed in some necessary affairs, put off their audience. The next night, he sent some Romans of distinction,

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