

THE
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES
OF
DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSENSIS,

Translated into ENGLISH;

WITH

NOTES and DISSERTATIONS.

BY

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VOL. IV.

LONDON,
Printed, and sold by the Bookfellers of *London* and *Westminster*.
MDCCLVIII.

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THE
ROMAN ANTIQUITIES
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THE NINTH BOOK.

THE following year, a dispute arising between the people, and the senate, concerning the persons, who were to be created consuls (for the latter desired that both of them should be chosen out of the aristocratical party, and the people, out of such, as were agreeable to them) after many contests, wherein they discovered each other's strength, they agreed that a consul should be chosen out of each party. And Caeso Fabius, who had accused Cassius of aiming at tyranny, was elected consul for the second time on the part of the senate, and Spurius ¹Furius on That of the people, in the seventy fifth Olympiad, Calliades being

ANNOTATIONS on the Ninth Book.

¹ Φυργιος. The Vatican manuscript calls this consul Φυργιος, but I believe it is a mistake; because the consuls of this year are thus set down in the *Fasti consulares*, K. Fabius Vibulanus 2. Sp. Furius Fufus.

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archon at Athens, and ² the same year that Xerxes undertook his expedition against Greece. They had no sooner taken possession of their dignity, but the ambassadors of the Latines came to the senate, desiring they would send to them one of the consuls with an army to restrain the insolence of the Aequi: The senate were, also, informed that all Tyrrhenia was in motion, and would, soon, declare war against them: For there had been a general assembly of that nation, in which, after many intreaties of the Veientes to assist them in the war against the Romans, a decree passed that all the Tyrrhenians, who were willing, might engage in their service: And a considerable number of volunteers were prepared to assist the Veientes. Upon this information, the senate resolved to raise forces, and that both the consuls should take the field; one to make war upon the Aequi, and to assist the Latines; and the other, to march with an army into Tyrrhenia. All this was opposed by Spurius ³ Icilius, one of the tribunes, who, assembling the people every day, demanded of the senate the execution of their promises relating to the division of the lands; and said he would suffer none of their decrees, whether they concerned military, or civil regulations, to take effect, unless they would, first, appoint the decemvirs to fix the bounds of the

² Καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐσελεύσασε Ξερξῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα. See the twenty fourth annotation on the sixth book.

³ Ικίλιος. Sigonius thinks, very justly, that we must read the name of this tribune in the manner I have corrected

it, instead of Σικίλιος in the editions. For the same reason, he would have us read Icilius for Licinius, which, in the editions, is the name ^a Livy gives to this tribune.

^a B. ii. c. 43.

public lands, and divide them among the people, as they had promised. The senate being at a loss, and not knowing what resolution to take, Appius Claudius suggested this expedient to them, which was to consider by what means the other tribunes might dissent from Icilius, telling them there was no other method of putting a stop to the power of a tribune, who opposes, and obstructs the decrees of the senate, and whose person is sacred, and his authority legal, unless some other tribune, invested with the same dignity, and the same power, withstands him, and opposes the negative, given by the former. And he advised all succeeding consuls to do this, and to consider by what means they might, always, gain the affection, and friendship of some of the tribunes; saying, that the only method of destroying the tribunitian power, was to sow dissension among the tribunes.

II. This advice being given by Appius, and approved of by the consuls, and the rest of the men in power, they courted the tribunes so effectually, as to engage the other four in the interest of the senate: These, at first, endeavoured to persuade Icilius to desist from pressing the division of lands, till the wars they were engaged in, should be ended. But, when he rejected their solicitations with an oath, and had the assurance to utter these outrageous words in the presence of the people, that he had rather see the Tyrrhenians, and the rest of their enemies masters of the city, than dismiss the usurpers of the public lands; they thought this a fair opportunity of restraining so great an

insolence both by their words, and actions; and even the people shewing themselves not well pleased with his declaration, they said they opposed their negative; and, openly, pursued such measures, as were agreeable both to the senate, and consuls: And Icilius, being deserted by his colleagues, had, no longer, any authority. After which, the army was raised, and every thing, that was necessary for the war, was supplied, partly by the public, and partly by private persons, with all possible alacrity: And the consuls, after drawing lots for the command of the armies, presently took the field; Spurius ^a Furius, marching against the cities of the Aequi, and Caeso Fabius against the Tyrrhenians. Every thing succeeded according to the desire of Spurius, the enemy not daring to come to an engagement; so that, in this expedition, he had an opportunity of taking a great booty, both in money, and slaves: For he overrun almost all the enemy's country, carrying, and driving off every thing; and gave all the spoils to the soldiers: And, being esteemed, even before, a lover of the people, he gained their affection, still more, by his conduct in this command. And, when the season for action was over, he brought

^a Φυριος επι των Αικωνων πολεις. ^b Livy makes *Fabius* march against the *Aequi*, and *Furius* against the *Veientes*. This Sigonius, in his notes upon this passage of Livy, says is the reading of an old manuscript. If the French translators had read this note, they would not have said that this was a modern correction. The reading Si-

^b B. ii. c. 43.

gonius contends for is, certainly, confirmed by ^c Livy, where he makes the Tyrrhenians say that the Roman consul had been deserted by his army after he had overcome the *Aequi*, which happened to Fabius, *consensu exercitus traditam ultrò victoriam victis Aequis; signa deserta; imperatorem in acie relictum; injussu in castra reditum.*

^c Id. ib. c. 44.

home his army undiminished, unhurt, and enriched with spoils.

III. Caeso Fabius, the other consul, though he performed the duty of a general with no less ability, was deprived of the praise due to his actions, not by any fault of his own, but because the plebeians were not well affected to him from the time he had caused Cassius, a consular person, to be condemned, and put to death for affecting tyranny: For they never shewed any alacrity either in those things, in which soldiers ought to yield a quick obedience to the orders of their general, or when a becoming eagerness was requisite to seize places by force, or where it was necessary to gain, by stealth, advantageous posts, or in any thing else, from whence the general might derive honor, and reputation. Their uniform conduct, by which they were, continually, insulting their general, was not very uneasy to him, or extremely hurtful to the commonwealth: But the last action they were guilty of, brought no small danger, and great disgrace, to both: For the two armies coming to a general engagement in a valley between the two hills, on which both their camps were placed, and the Romans having performed many gallant actions, and forced the enemy to give way, they refused both to pursue them, notwithstanding the repeated orders of their general, and to stay till they had taken the enemy's intrenchments; but, leaving a glorious action unfinished, they returned to their own camp. And, when some of the men attempted to salute
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