

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK II

- 7 Δίωνος β' βιβλίῳ "δόξαν τὴν ἐκείνων ἐπίπροσ-
θέν σφισι τῆς αὐξήσεως ἔσεσθαι."—Bekk. Anecd.
p. 139, 12.
- 2 "Ὅτι ὁ τε Τοῦλλος καὶ ὁ Μέττιος¹ οὐδέτεροι
συνεχώρουν τὴν μετανάστασιν, ἀμφοτέροι δὲ τὰ
σφέτερα περιέστελλον· ὁ τε γὰρ Τοῦλλος πρὸς
τε τὴν φήμην τὴν περὶ Ῥωμύλου καὶ πρὸς τὴν
δύναμιν τὴν παροῦσαν, καὶ ὁ Φουφήτιος πρὸς τε
τὴν ἀρχαιότητα τῆς Ἄλβης καὶ ὅτι καὶ μητρό-
πολις ἄλλων τε πολλῶν καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν Ῥωμαίων
3 ἦν, ἐπαιρόμενοι μικρὸν οὐδὲν ἐφρόνουν. δι' οὖν

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6. Τοῦ δὲ Νομᾶ τελευτήσαντος καὶ μηδένα
καταλιπόντος διάδοχον, Ὀστίλλιος Τοῦλλος
ἠρέθη παρὰ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῆς βουλῆς. ὃς [τὰ
πλείστα τῶν τοῦ Νομᾶ χλευάσας ἠθῶν Plutarch,
Numa 22, 7] τὸν Ῥωμύλον ἐξήλωσε καὶ πρὸς
μάχας αὐτὸς τε ὄρμα καὶ τὸν δῆμον ἠρέθιζεν.
ἀρπαγῆς γοῦν γενομένης παρὰ Ῥωμαίων ἐξ
Ἄλβανῶν ὄρμησαν πρὸς μάχην ἑκάτεροι· πρὸ
δὲ τοῦ συμβαλεῖν κατηλλάγησαν καὶ ἐς μίαν
πόλιν ἀμφοῖν ἐδόκει συνοικῆσαι τοῖς γένεσιν.

¹ ὁ τε Τοῦλλος καὶ ὁ Μέττιος is an addition of the excerptor.

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Dio, Book II. "[The Romans, realizing] that their
[the Albans'] reputation would stand in the way of
their own growth."

Neither of the two Tullus or Mettius sanctioned
the removal [of his people to the other city], but
both championed their own pretensions. For Tullus
felt emboldened in view of the fame of Romulus
and of the power the Romans now possessed, and so
did Fufetius in view of the antiquity of Alba and
because it was the mother city not only of the
Romans themselves but of many others; and both
felt no little pride. For these reasons they gave up

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6. When Numa died leaving no successor, Tullus B.C. 672
Hostilius was chosen by the people and the senate.
He [sneered at most of Numa's practices] and followed
in the footsteps of Romulus; and he was not only
himself eager for battle but also provoked the same
spirit in his people. Thus when the territory of
the Albans had been raided by the Romans, both
sides rushed to battle; but before fighting they
effected a reconciliation and both races decided to
dwell together in one city. When, however, each
clung to its own city and insisted that the other should

ταῦτα τῆς ἀμφισβητήσεως ἐκείνης ἀπέστησαν, περὶ δὲ τῆς ἡγεμονίας διηνέχθησαν· ἀστασιάστους¹ γὰρ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἴσοις ἀσφαλῶς συμβῆναί σφας ἀδύνατον ἑώρων ὄν,² ἐκ τῆς ἐμφύτου τοῖς ἀνθρώποις πρὸς τε τὸ ὅμοιον φιλονεικίας³ καὶ πρὸς τὸ ἄρχειν ἐτέρων ἐπιθυμίας. πολλὰς τε καὶ περὶ τούτου δικαιοῦσαι ἀλλήλοις προσήνεγκον, εἴ πως ἐκείνης γε οἱ ἕτεροι ὀποτεροιοῦν ἐθελούσιοι τοῖς ἐτέροις παραχωρήσειαν. οὐδὲν δ'⁴ ἐπέραναν, ἀλλ' ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς ἀγωνίσασθαι συνέθεντο.—M. 11 (p. 139).

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ἐκάστου δὲ τῆς οἰκείας ἐχομένου καὶ τὸ ἕτερον εἰς ταύτην ἀξιούντος μεταναστεῦσαι ἀπέστησαν τοῦ σκοποῦ. εἶτα περὶ τῆς ἡγεμονίας διηνέχθησαν· ὡς δὲ οὐδεὶς τῷ ἐτέρῳ παρεχώρει αὐτῆς, ἀγωνίσασθαι συνέθεντο περὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς. οὔτε δὲ τοῖς στρατοπέδοις ὅλοις ἐδόκει μαχέσασθαι οὔτε μὴν μονομαχίᾳ κριθήσεσθαι. ἦσαν δὲ παρ' ἀμφοῖν τρίδυμοι ἀδελφοί, ἐκ μητέρων γεγονότες διδύμων, ἰσήλικές τε καὶ ἰσοπαλεῖς τὴν ἰσχύν· ἐκαλοῦντο δὲ οἱ μὲν τῶν Ῥωμαίων Πουπλιόρατιοι, οἱ δὲ τῶν Ἀλβανῶν Κουριάται. τούτους εἰς μάχην προεβάλλοντο παρ' οὐδὲν τὴν πρὸς ἀλλήλους αὐτῶν συγγένειαν θέμενοι· οἱ δὲ ὀπλισάμενοι καὶ ἐν τῷ μεταίχμιῳ τῶν στρατοπέδων ἀντιπαραταξάμενοι θεοῦς τε ὁμο-

¹ ἀστασιάστους Schenkl = Ms. ? (now illegible).

² ἀδύνατον ἑώρων ὄν v. Herw., . . . ρωνιον Ms.

³ φιλονεικίας Bk., φιλαῖας (= φιλανθρωπίας) Ms.

⁴ δ' supplied by Bk.

that contention but disputed about the leadership. They saw that it was impossible, on the basis of equal sovereignty, for the two peoples to form an alliance that would be safe and free from strife, owing to the inherent disposition of men to quarrel with their equals and to desire to rule others. On this subject also they made many representations to each other, to see if by any means either would voluntarily concede the sovereignty to the other. However, they accomplished nothing, but agreed to fight for the leadership.

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move to it, they gave up this intention. Next they disputed about the leadership; and when neither would yield to the other, they arranged to have a contest for the sovereignty. They did not, however, care to fight with entire armies nor yet to let the issue be decided by single combat. Now there were on both sides brothers born three at a birth, the offspring of twin mothers, of like age and matched in prowess; the Roman brothers were called Publihoratii and the Albans Curiatii. These they put forward as their champions for battle, paying no heed to the relationship between them. So the six took up their arms, arrayed themselves opposite each other in the space between the armies, called upon

- 4 Δίωνος βιβλίον β' "καὶ μηδὲν ἕτερον δεινὸν προσ-
δεχομένοις ἐπιθέμενος."—Bekk. Anecd. p. 139, 15.
5 "Ὅτι ὁ Τούλλος πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους κράτιστος

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γίους ἀνεκαλοῦντο καὶ συνεχῶς ἀνέβλεπον πρὸς τὸν ἥλιον. συμβαλόντες δὲ ποτὲ μὲν ἀθροί, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ καθ' ἓνα ἐμάχοντο. τέλος δὲ τῶν μὲν Ῥωμαίων τῶν δύο πεσόντων, τῶν δὲ Ἀλβανῶν ἀπάντων τρωθέντων, ὁ Ὀράτιος ὁ κατάλοιπος, ὅτι τοῖς τρισὶν ἅμα, εἰ καὶ ἄτρωτος ἦν, οὐκ ἠδύνατο ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἐνέκλινεν, ὡς ἀνδιώκοντες αὐτὸν σκεδασθῶσι. κάπειδὴ πρὸς τὴν διώξιν διεσπάρησαν, ἐκάστῳ ἐπιτιθέμενος ἅπαντας διεχρήσατο. κἀντεῦθεν τετίμητο· ὅτι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἀδελφὴν προσαπέκτεινεν, ὀλοφυρομένην ἐπεὶ τὰ τῶν ἀνεψιῶν σκύλα ἐώρα φέροντα τὸν Ὀράτιον, φόνου ἐκρίθη· ἐς δὲ τὸν δῆμον ἔκκλητου αἰτήσας ἀφείθη.

Οἱ δὲ Ἀλβανοὶ τότε μὲν ὑπήκοοι τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἐγένοντο, ὕστερον δὲ τὰς συνθήκας ἀθετήσαντες καὶ ὡς ὑπήκοοι πρὸς συμμαχίαν κληθέντες, μεταθέσθαι δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ἐν τῷ καιρῷ τῆς μάχης ἐπιχειρήσαντες καὶ συνεπιθέσθαι Ῥωμαίοις, γνωσθέντες ἐκολάσθησαν· καὶ πολλοὶ μὲν ἐκτάνθησαν καὶ ὁ αὐτῶν ἐξηγούμενος Μέττιος, οἱ ἄλλοι δὲ μετανάστασιν ἔπαθον, καὶ ἡ πόλις αὐτῶν Ἀλβα κατεσκάφη, πεντακόσια πού ἔτη Ῥωμαίοις νομισθεῖσα μητρόπολις.

Πρὸς μὲν οὖν τοὺς πολεμίους ὁ Τούλλος κράτιστος ἔδοξε, τοῦ θείου δὲ παρημέλει. νόσου δ'

Dio, Book II. "And he [Horatius], attacking them when they expected no further danger."

Tullus was regarded as a most valiant man against the

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the same family gods and continually glanced upward at the sun. Then they joined battle, now in groups, and now by pairs. Finally, when two of the Romans had fallen and all of the Albans had been wounded, the surviving Horatius, because he could not contend with the three at once, even though he was unwounded, gave way in order that in pursuing him they might be scattered. And when they had become separated in the pursuit, he attacked each one by himself and slew them all. For this he was honoured; but because he furthermore killed his sister, when she lamented on seeing Horatius carrying the spoils of her cousins, he was tried for murder. However, he appealed to the people and was acquitted.

The Albans now became subjects of the Romans, but later they disregarded the compact. When summoned, as subjects, to serve as allies, they attempted at the crisis of the battle to desert to the enemy and to join in the attack upon the Romans; but they were detected and punished. Many, including their leader, Mettius, were put to death, while the rest suffered deportation; and their city, Alba, was razed to the ground, although for some five hundred years it had been honoured by the Romans as their mother city.

While Tullus was accounted a most valiant man against the enemy, he neglected the worship of the

ἐνομίζετο, τοῦ δὲ δὴ θείου πάνυ καταφρονήσας¹ παρημέλει, μέχρις οὗ νόσου λοιμώδους γενομένης καὶ αὐτὸς ἠρρώστησε· τότε γὰρ τῶν τε ἄλλων θεῶν δι' ἀκριβείας ἐπεμελήθη,² καὶ τοὺς Σαλίους τοὺς Κολλίνους προσκατέστησε.—V. 4 (p. 569).

8 Ὅτι συνεῖς ὁ Μάρκιος ὡς τοῖς βουλομένοις εἰρηνεῖν οὐκ ἐξαρκεῖ τὸ μηδὲν ἀδικεῖν, οὐδέ ἐστι τὸ ἀπραγμον ἄνευ τοῦ δραστηρίου σωτήριον,³ ἀλλ' ὅσῳ τις αὐτοῦ ὀριγνᾶται, εὐεπιθετώτερος τοῖς πολλοῖς γίγνεται, μετεβάλετο· οὔτε γὰρ τὸ ἐπιθυμοῦν ἡσυχίας ἰσχυρὸν πρὸς φυλακὴν⁴ ἄνευ τῶν πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον παρασκευῶν ἑώρα ὄν, καὶ τὸ

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εὐσκηψιάσης λοιμώδους καὶ αὐτὸς νοσήσας [εἰς δεισιδαιμονίαν ἀπέκλινεν Plut., *Numa* 22, 7]. ἐσχηκέναι μέντοι τοῦ βίου λέγεται τέλος [καταφλεχθεὶς ὑπὸ κεραυνῶν, ἢ *ibid.*] ἐπιβουλευθεὶς ὑπὸ Μαρκίου Ἀγκου, ὃς θυγατριδοῦς ἐτύγγανεν, ὡς εἴρηται, τοῦ Νομᾶ. ἐβασίλευσε δὲ Ῥωμαίων ἔτη δύο ἐπὶ τριάκοντα.

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7. Διεδέξατο δὲ αὐτὸν Μάρκιος παρ' ἐκόντων τῶν Ῥωμαίων τὴν βασιλείαν λαβών. ἦν δὲ τὴν χεῖρα οὐκ ἄρτιος· τὴν γὰρ ἀγκύλην πεπήρωτο, ὅθεν καὶ Ἀγκος ἐπώνυμον ἔσχηκεν. ἐπιεικὴς δὲ ὢν ἠναγκάσθη μεταβαλέσθαι, καὶ πρὸς στρα-

¹ καταφρονήσας Bk., καταφρονήσει Ms.

² ἐπεμελήθη Val., ἐπεμελήθησαν Ms.

³ δραστηρίου σωτήριον Egger, σωτηρίου δραστήριον Ms.

⁴ πρὸς φυλακὴν Bk., προφυλακῆς Ms.

enemy, but he absolutely despised and neglected the worship of the gods, until, during the occurrence of a pestilence, he himself fell sick. Then, indeed, he paid the strictest regard to all the gods, and in particular established the Salii Collini.

Marcus came to realize that it is not enough for men who desire peace to refrain from injuring others, and that inoffensiveness without aggressiveness is not a means of safety, but the more one strives after peace the more vulnerable does one become to the mass of mankind; and he accordingly changed his policy. He saw that the desire for quiet is not effective as a safeguard unless accompanied by equip-

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gods. But when a pestilence visited the Romans and he himself fell sick, [he turned aside to superstition]. He is said to have met his end [by being consumed by lightning, or else] as the result of a plot formed by Ancus Marcius, who was, as we have stated, a son of Numa's daughter. He was king of the Romans thirty-two years.

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7. Marcus succeeded Hostilius, receiving the kingdom as a voluntary gift from the Romans. He was not perfect in his arm, for he was maimed at the joint [*ankylé*], whence he got the nickname Ancus. Though naturally mild, he was compelled to change his policy, and so turned his attention to campaigns. B.C. 640

τερπνὸν τῆς ἀπραγμοσύνης τάχιστα καὶ ῥᾶστα τοῖς¹ πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ σπουδάζουσιν αὐτὴν ἀπολύμενον ἤσθάνετο. καὶ διὰ ταῦτα καὶ καλλίω καὶ ἀσφαλεστέραν καὶ παρασκευὴν καὶ φροντίδα τῆς εἰρήνης τὸν πόλεμον νομίσας εἶναι, πάνθ' ὅσα παρ' ἐκόντων τῶν Λατίνων μηδέν σφας ἀδικῶν οὐκ ἠδυνήθη κομίσασθαι, παρὰ ἀκόντων στρατεύσας ἀπέλαβεν.—M. 12 (p. 139).

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τείας ἐτράπετο. οἱ γὰρ λοιποὶ Λατῖνοι διὰ τὸν τῆς Ἄλβης ὄλεθρον, καὶ περὶ ἑαυτοῖς δεδοκότες μή τι πάθωσιν ὅμοιον, δι' ὀργῆς μὲν εἶχον Ῥωμαίους, ἕως δὲ περιῆν ὁ Τούλλος, δεδιότες ἐκείνον ὡς μάχιμον, συνεστέλλοντο. τὸν δὲ Μάρκιον εὐεπίθετον ἠγησάμενοι διὰ τὸ εἰρηναῖον τῆς γνώμης, τῇ τε χῶρα ἐπῆλθον καὶ αὐτὴν ἐλήσαντο. συνεῖς δ' ἐκείνος εἰρήνης εἶναι τὸν πόλεμον αἴτιον, ἐπιτίθεται τοῖς ἐπιθεμένοις καὶ ἀντημύνατο, καὶ πόλεις εἶλεν αὐτῶν, ὧν μίαν καὶ κατέσκαψε, καὶ πολλοῖς τῶν ἀλόντων ὡς αἰχμαλώτοις ἐχρήσατο, καὶ ἐς τὴν Ῥώμην δὲ συχνοὺς ἑτέρους μετώκισεν. αὐξανόμενων δὲ τῶν Ῥωμαίων καὶ τῆς χῶρας σφίσι προστιθεμένης οἱ πλησιόχωροι ἤχθοντο καὶ ἑαυτοὺς Ῥωμαίοις ἐξεπολέμωσαν· ὅθεν αὐτῶν Φιδηνάτας μὲν πολιορκία ἐκράτησαν, Σαβίνους δ' ἐκάκωσαν, αὐτοῖς τε προσπεσόντες ἐσκεδασμένοις καὶ τὸ σφῶν ἐλόντες στρατόπεδον, ἑτέρους δ' ἐκφοβήσαντες

¹ τοῖς Μαί, τοὺς Ms.

ment for war; he perceived also that the satisfactions of a policy of inoffensiveness very quickly and easily ruin those who carry it too far. For this reason he concluded that war afforded at once a more honourable and secure guaranty of peace, both materially and morally; and so whatever he was unable to obtain from the Latins with their consent, and without injuring them, he took away against their will by force of arms.

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For the rest of the Latins, on account of the destruction of Alba and in fear that they themselves might suffer some similar disaster, were angry at the Romans. As long as Tullus survived, they had restrained themselves, fearing him as a mighty warrior; but thinking that Marcius was easy to attack because of his peaceful disposition, they assailed his territory and pillaged it. He, realizing that war is the means of peace, assailed his assailants, and avenged himself; he captured some of their cities, one of which he razed to the ground, and disposed of many of the prisoners as captives, while he settled many others in Rome. As the Romans multiplied and land was added to their domain, the neighbouring peoples became displeased and set themselves at odds with them. Hence the Romans overcame the Fidenates by siege, discomfited the Sabines by falling upon them while they were scattered and seizing their camp, and so terrified the rest that they caused

- 9 Ὅτι Ταρκύνιος πλούτῳ καὶ συνέσει καὶ εὐτραπελίᾳ πολλῇ πανταχοῦ κατὰ καιρὸν χρώμενος οὕτω τὸν Μάρκιον διέθηκεν ὥστε καὶ ἐς τοὺς

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εἰρηνεῖν καὶ ἄκουτας παρεσκεύασαν. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις Μάρκιῳ ἐπέλιπε τὸ βιώσιμον, εἴκοσιν ἐνιαυτοὺς καὶ τέσσαρας ἄρξαντι, καὶ πολλὴν τοῦ θείου κατὰ τὸν πάππον Νομᾶν ποιουμένην τὴν ἐτιμέλειαν.

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8. Λούκιος δὲ Ταρκύνιος τὴν ἀρχὴν ᾤκειώσατο, ὃς Δημαράτου μὲν ἦν παῖς Κορινθίου, φυγόντος δὲ καὶ ἐς πόλιν Τυρσηνίδα Ταρκυνίαν ἐγκατοικήσαντος ἐξ αὐθιγενοῦς γυναικὸς ἐκείῳ ἐτέχθη, Λουκούμων ὀνομασθείς. πολλὰ μὲντοι πατρόθεν διαδεξάμενος, ὅτι μὴ τῶν πρωτείων παρὰ τῶν Ταρκυνησίων ὡς ἔπηλυσ κατηξίωτο, πρὸς τὴν Ῥώμην μεταναστεύει, τῇ πόλει καὶ τὴν κλήσιν συµμεταθόμενος, καὶ μετωνομάσθη Λούκιος Ταρκύνιος ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ἣ παρῶκει. λέγεται δὲ μετοικιζομένου αὐτοῦ καταπτὰς ἀρπάσαι τὸν πῖλον ὃν εἶχεν ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, καὶ μετεωρισθεὶς καὶ κλάγξας ἐπὶ πολὺ αὐθις αὐτὸν ἐφαρμόσαι τῇ αὐτοῦ κεφαλῇ, ὡς ἐντεῦθεν μηδὲν ἐλπίσαι μικρὸν καὶ προθύμως τῇ Ῥώμῃ ἐγκατοικήσαι. ὅθεν τοῖς πρώτοις οὐ μετὰ πολὺ συνηρίθμητο. τῷ τε γὰρ πλούτῳ χρώμενος ἀφειδέστερον, συνέσει τε καὶ εὐτραπελίᾳ τοὺς δυνατοὺς οἰκειομενος, ἐς τοὺς εὐπατρίδας καὶ ἐς τὴν βουλήν

Tarquinius, by using his great wealth, intelligence, and versatility everywhere, as occasion offered, impressed Marcius so favourably that he was enrolled

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them to remain at peace even against their will. After this Marcius' span of life came to its close, when he had ruled for twenty-four years; he was a man who paid strict attention to religion after the manner of his grandfather Numa.

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8. The sovereignty was now appropriated by ^{B.C. 616} Lucius Tarquinius, who was the son of Demaratus, a Corinthian. Driven into exile, the latter had taken up his abode in Tarquinii, an Etruscan city; and a son, named Lucumo, had been born to him there of a native Etruscan woman. This son, though he inherited much wealth from his father, yet, because as an immigrant he was not thought worthy of the highest offices by the people of Tarquinii, moved to Rome, changing his name along with his city; for he was now called Lucius Tarquinius, after the city in which he had sojourned. It is said that as he was journeying to his new home an eagle swooped down and snatched off the cap he had on his head, and after soaring aloft and screaming for some time, fitted it again to his head; hence he conceived no slight hope and eagerly took up his residence in Rome. And thus not long afterward he was numbered among the foremost men. For, as the result of using his wealth quite unstintingly and of winning over the influential men through his intelligence and versatility,

εὐπατρίδας καὶ ἐς τὴν βουλήν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ κατα-
 λεχθῆναι, στρατηγός τε πολλάκις ἀποδειχθῆναι,
 καὶ τὴν ἐπιτροπείαν τῶν παιδῶν αὐτοῦ καὶ τῆς
 βασιλείας πιστευθῆναι· καὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἄλλοις προσ-
 φιλῆς οὐδὲν ἤττον ἦν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἐκόντων
 2 αὐτῶν ἐπρώτευσεν. αἴτιον δὲ ὅτι πάντα ἀφ' ὧν
 ἰσχύειν ἔμελλε πράττων οὐκ ἐξεφρόνει, ἀλλ' ἐν
 τοῖς πρώτοις¹ ὧν συνεστέλλετο, καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐπίπονα
 καὶ ἀνθ' ἐτέρων καὶ ἐν τῷ φανερωῦ ὑπέμενεν, τῶν
 δὲ δὴ ἡδέων τοῖς τε ἄλλοις ἐθειλοντῆς παρεχώρει
 καὶ² αὐτὸς ἢ οὐδὲν ἢ ὀλίγα, καὶ ταῦτα λανθάνων,
 ἐκαρποῦτο. καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμεινόνων τὴν τε αἰτίαν
 ἐς πάντα μᾶλλον ἢ ἐς αὐτὸν ἀνήγε, καὶ τὴν ἀπό-
 λαυσιν ἐς τὸ μέσον τῷ δεομένῳ κατετίθει, τὰ δὲ
 ἀτοπώτερα οὐτ' ἀνέφερεν ἔς τινα οὔτε ἐκοινοῦτό
 3 τινι. πρὸς δὲ τούτοις ἐχαρίζετο μὲν πᾶσι τοῖς
 ἀμφὶ τὸν Μάρκιον ὡς ἐκάστοις καὶ τῷ ἔργῳ καὶ
 τοῖς λόγοις· τῶν τε γὰρ χρημάτων ἀφειδῶς ἀνή-
 λισκε, καὶ ταῖς σπουδαῖς, εἴ τις τι αὐτοῦ δεηθείη,

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κατελέχθη παρὰ Μαρκίου, καὶ στρατηγὸς ἀπε-
 δείχθη, καὶ τὴν τῶν παιδῶν ἐκείνου ἐπιτροπείαν
 καὶ τῆς βασιλείας πεπίστευτο. ἐδείκνυε γὰρ
 ἑαυτὸν ἀγαθὸν ἄνδρα, χρημάτων τε τοῖς δεομένοις
 μεταδιδούς καὶ ἑαυτὸν ἕτοιμον παρέχων εἴ τις
 δέοιτο αὐτοῦ εἰς βοήθειαν· φαῦλον δὲ τι οὐτ'

¹ πρώτος Bk., πρώτοις Ms.

² καὶ Bk., καὶ γὰρ Ms.

by the latter among the patricians and senators, was often appointed general and was entrusted with the supervision of the king's children and of the kingdom. He was no less agreeable to the rest, and consequently they welcomed his leadership. The reason was that while he took all measures from which he might derive strength he did not lose his head, but though among the foremost, humbled himself. Any laborious tasks he would undertake in the place of others, and that openly; but pleasures he willingly resigned to others, while he himself obtained either nothing or but little, and then unnoticed. The responsibility for what went well he ascribed to any one sooner than to himself, and he placed the resulting advantages within the reach of the public for whoever desired them; but disagreeable issues he never laid to the charge of any one else, nor attempted to divide the blame. Besides, he favoured all the friends of Marcius individually both in word and deed. Money he spent unstintingly, and he was ready to offer his services to any who needed aught

Zonaras 7, 8.

he was enrolled among the patricians and senators by Marcius, was appointed general, and was entrusted with the supervision of the king's children and of the kingdom. He showed himself an excellent man, sharing his money with those in need and offering himself readily to any one who required his assistance; he

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