BOOK II

FRAGMENTS OF BOOK II

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

Zonaras 7, 6.

6. When Numa died leaving no successor, Tullus n.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

Zonaras 7, 6.
DIO’S ROMAN HISTORY

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.

Zonaras 7, 6.

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 Publiahoratii 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

BOOK II

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.

Zonaras 7, 6.

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 Publiahoratii 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
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY


5 "ΟΤΙ ο Τούλλος πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους κράτιστος

BOOK II

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

Tullus was regarded as a most valiant man against 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..."
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

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.

Marcius 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-

BOOK II

Zonaras 7, 6.

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.

Zonaras 7, 7.

7. Marcius 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 [ankylê], whence he got the nickname Ancus. Though naturally mild, he was compelled to change his policy, and so turned his attention to campaigns.  

1 kataphorûngas Bk., kataphorûngai Ms. 
2 ἐπεμελήθη Val., ἐπεμελήθησαν Ms. 
3 δραστηρίου σωτηρίων Eger, σωτηρίων δραστηρίων Ms. 
4 πρὸς φυλακῆν Bk., προφυλακῆς Ms. 

38

Zonaras 7, 6.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

τερπνού τής ἀπραγμοσύνης τάχιστα καὶ ῥᾶστα τοῖς 1 πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ σπουδάζουσιν αὐτὴν ἀπολ. 2 λύμενον ἥσθάνετο. καὶ διὰ ταῦτα καὶ καλλίω καὶ ἀσφαλεστέραν καὶ παρασκευὴν καὶ φροντίδα τῆς εἰρήνης τῶν πόλεων νομίσας εἶναι, πάνθε' ὥσα παρ' ἐκόμων τῶν Δατίνων μοδὲν σφας ἀδικόν ὦ κ ἡδωνήθη κομίσασθαί, παρὰ ἐκόμων στρατεύσας ἀπέλαβεν.—Μ. 12 (p. 139).

BOOK II

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

1 τοῖς Mai, τοῖς Ms.
DIO'S ROMAN HISTORY

9 "Оτι Ταρκύνιος πλούτῳ και συνέτσει και εὑτραπελίᾳ πολλῇ πανταχού κατὰ καιροῦ χρώμενος οὗτος τῶν Μάρκιον διέθηκεν ὡστε καὶ ἐς τοὺς εἰρηνεῖν καὶ ἄκουτας παρεσκεύασαν. καὶ ἐπὶ τούτως Μαρκίλιν ἐπέλπυσε τὸ βιώσελον, ἐξεσε οὖν νικατοῦκας καὶ τέσσερας ἁγιασάς, καὶ πολλὴν τοῦ θεοῦ κατὰ τὸν πάππου Ἕμαν ξοιομένῳ τὴν ἐτείμελειαν.

Zonaras 7, 8.

8. Λούκιος δὲ Ταρκύνιος τὴν ἀρχὴν ὑπεσώσατο, ὡς Δημαράτων μὲν ἢν παῖς Κορνθίων, φυγὼν δὲ καὶ εἰς πόλιν Τυρσηνίδα Ταρκυνιαν ἐγκατασκήνωσάς τους ἐστὶν ἀνθρώπους οἰκοδομός ἐκείνης ἐπετήριος ἀπόκευται, ἐν τῷ Λούκιον ὅποιον πολὺ ἀργοῦσαν ὁμοσθέλεις, πολλὰ μέντοι παραβλέπειν διαδεχόμενος, ὅτι μὴ τὸν προτεῖσθαι παρὰ τῶν Ταρκυνιασών ὡς ἐπηλὼς κατηχεῖτο, πρὸς τὴν Ἡρώμην μεταναστεύει, τῇ πόλει καὶ τὴν κλῆσιν συμμεταθέμενος, καὶ μετωπομάσθη Λούκιος Ταρκύνιος ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, ἐν ὑπορκείει. λέγεται δὲ μετακεκεμένου ἀκούσας καταπτάς ἀρπάζει τὸν πλοῦτον ὅπειρον ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, καὶ μεταφρισθέις καὶ κλάχεις ἐπὶ πολὺ αὖθις ἐφαρμόσας τῇ αὐτοῦ κεφαλῆς, ἄστευθεν μηδὲν ἐπλάσατο μικρόν καὶ προθυμος τῇ Ἡρώμῃ ἐγκατακλύσαι, ὃθεν τοῖς πρώτοις οὕτω μετὰ πολὺ συνήρθησαν. τῷ τε γὰρ πλούτῳ χρώμενος ἀφεδέστερον, συνεβησε τε καὶ εὑτραπελίᾳ τοὺς δυνατοὺς οἰκειομενοὺς, ἐς τοὺς εὐπατρίδας καὶ ἐς τὴν βουλὴν

42

BOOK II

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

Zonaras 7, 7.

them to remain at peace even against their will. After this Marcus' 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.

Zonaras 7, 8.

8. The sovereignty was now appropriated by 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,
DIOS ROMAN HISTORY

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 Marcus individually both in word and deed. Money he spent unstintingly, and he was ready to offer his services to any who needed aught

BOOK II

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 Marcus 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 Marcus, 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

Zonaras 7, 8.

he was enrolled among the patricians and senators by Marcus, 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
The Complete Text can be found on our CD: 
**Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature**
which can be purchased on our Website:
or
by sending $64.95 in check or money order to:
**Brainfly Inc.**  
5100 Garfield Ave. #46
Sacramento  CA  95841-3839

**TEACHER’S DISCOUNT:**
If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher’s
discount. Click on **Teachers Discount** on our website
(www.Brainfly.net) or **Send us $55.95** and we will send you a full copy
of **Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature AND our**
**5000 Classics CD (a collection of over 5000 classic works of litera-
ture in electronic format (.txt)) plus our Wholesale price list.**

If you have any suggestions such as books you would like to see
added to the collection or if you would like our wholesale prices list
**please send us an email to:**
[webcomments@brainfly.net](mailto:webcomments@brainfly.net)