



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.

SELECTIONS FROM LIVY

E. CALVERT and R. SATTARD

RIVINGTONS

Keys to Christian Knowledge

Small 8vo. 2s. 6d. each.

A Key to the Knowledge and Use of the Book of Common Prayer. By John Henry Blunt, M.A., F.S.A., Editor of "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer."

A Key to the Knowledge and Use of the Holy Bible. By John Henry Blunt, M.A.

A Key to the Knowledge of Church History (Ancient). Edited by John Henry Blunt, M.A.

A Key to the Knowledge of Church History (Modern). Edited by John Henry Blunt, M.A.

A Key to Christian Doctrine and Practice. (Founded on the Church Catechism.) By John Henry Blunt, M.A.

A Key to the Narrative of the Four Gospels. By John Pilkington Norris, M.A., Canon of Bristol, formerly one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

A Key to the Narrative of the Acts of the Apostles. M.A.

Rivington's Mathematical Series

12110.

By J. HAMBLIN SMITH, M.A.,

OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, AND LATE LECTURER AT ST. PETER'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

Algebra.

Part I. 3s. Without Answers, 2s. 6d.

Key to Algebra. Part II. [In the Press.]

Exercises on Algebra.

Part I. 2s. 6d. [Copies may be had without the Answers.]

Elementary Trigonometry.

4s. 6d.

Elementary Hydrostatics.

3s.

Elements of Geometry.

Containing Books I to 6, and portions of Books II and 12 of
EUCLID, with Exercises and Notes. 3s. 6d.

Part I., containing Books I and 2 of EUCLID, *limp cloth*, 1s. 6d.,
may be had separately.

Elementary Statics.

3s.

Arithmetic.

Second Edition, revised. 3s. 6d.

By E. J. GROSS, M.A.,

FELLOW OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Algebra. Part II.

Crown 8vo.

[In the Press.]

By G. RICHARDSON, M.A.,

ASSISTANT MASTER AT WINCHESTER COLLEGE, AND LATE FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S
COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Geometrical Conic Sections.

Crown 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Other Works are in Preparation.

• Rivingtons • London • Oxford • Cambridge •



500084837Y

Selections from Livy

RIVINGTONS

London	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Waterloo Place</i>
Oxford	.	.	.	.	.	<i>High Street</i>
Cambridge	.	.	.	.	.	<i>Trinity Street</i>

SELECTIONS FROM LIVY

BOOKS VIII. IX.

WITH NOTES AND MAP

FOR SCHOOL USE

BY

E. CALVERT, LL.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, SOMETIME ASSISTANT MASTER IN
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

AND

R. SAWARD, M.A.

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, ASSISTANT MASTER IN
SHREWSBURY SCHOOL

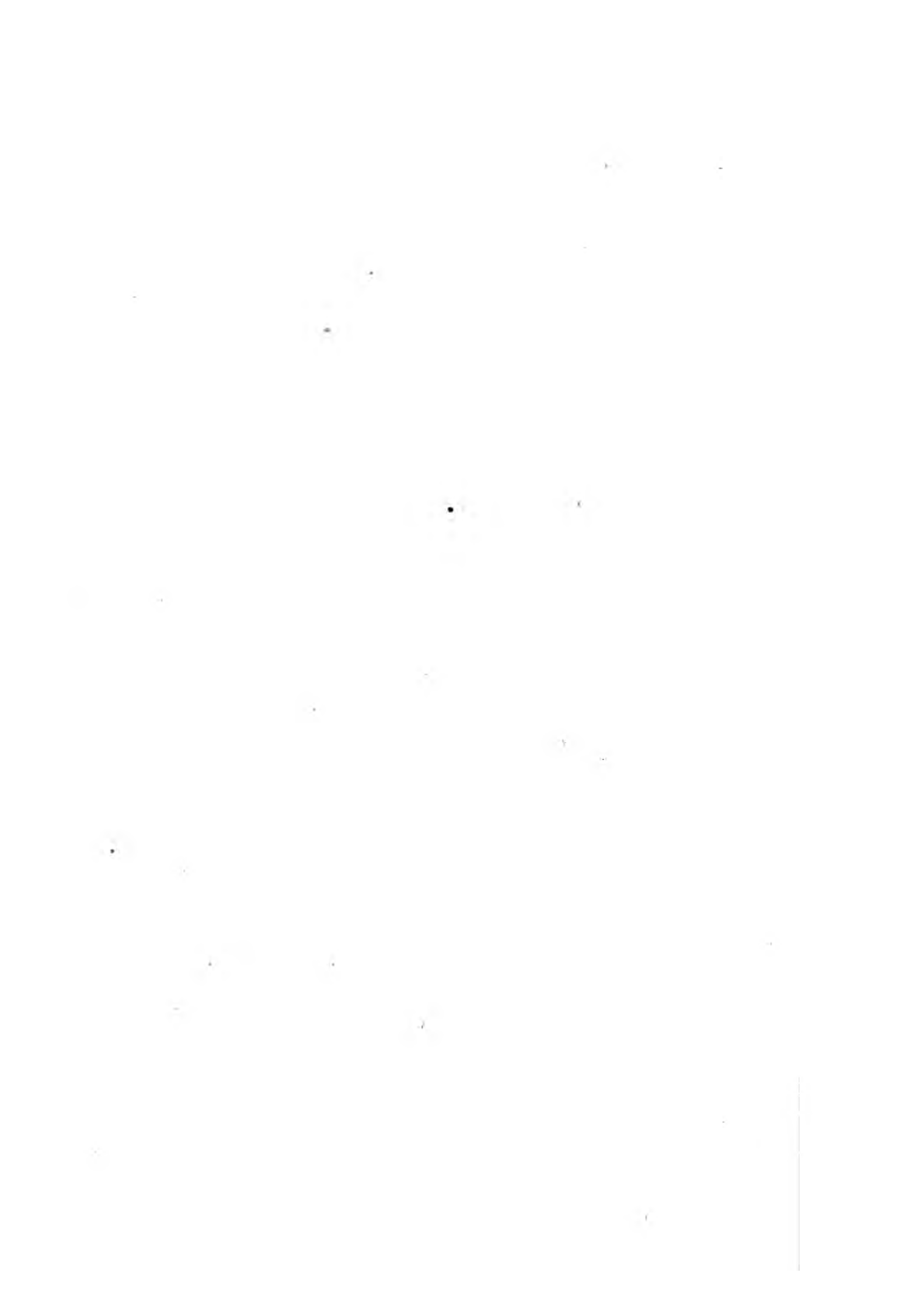


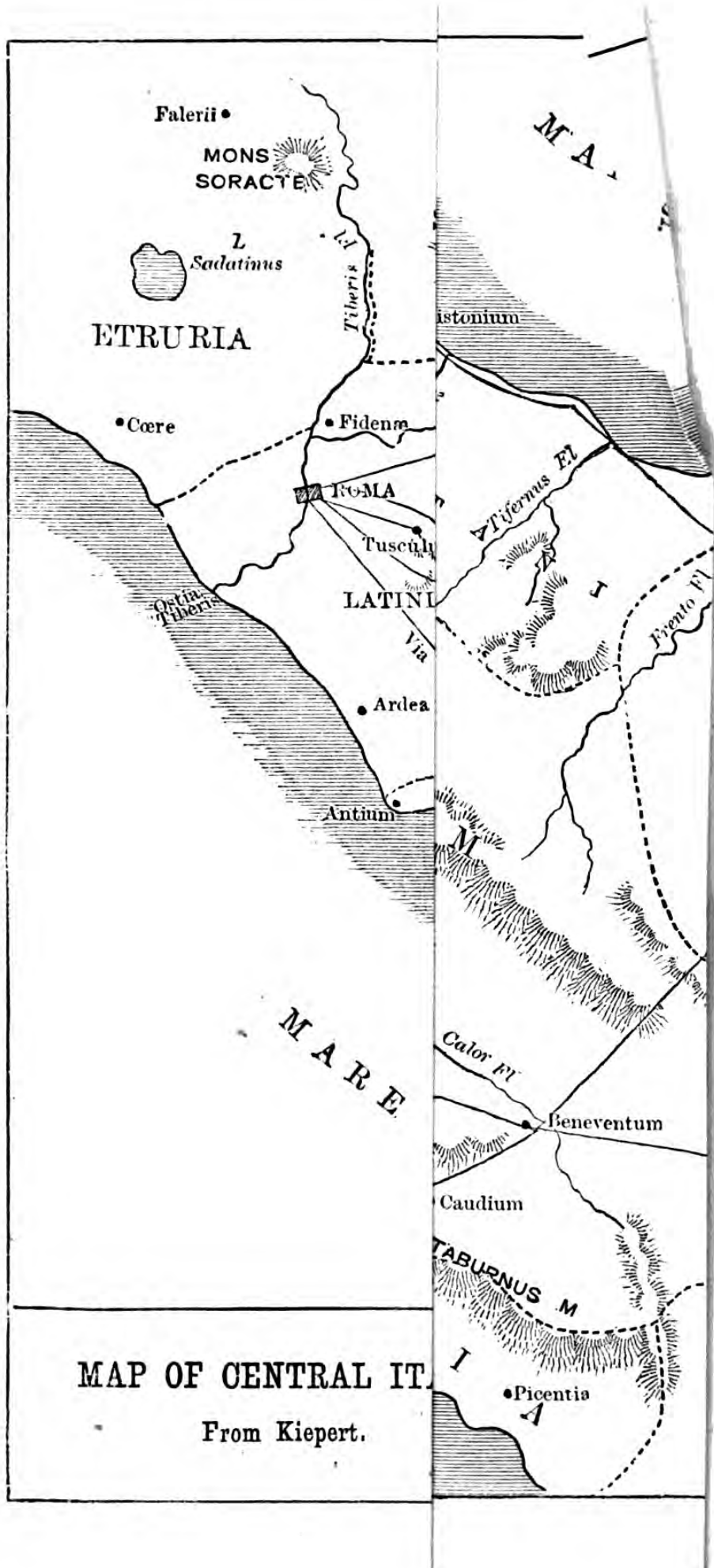
RIVINGTONS

London : Oxford : Cambridge

MDCCCLXXIV

294 g. 60.





MAP OF CENTRAL IT.

From Kiepert.

The Romans, apprehensive of a general revolt of their allies, and more especially of the Latins, summon ten of the leading men of Latium to Rome, to receive their commands. Annius, one of the number, after a deliberation at home, undertakes to speak in the name of his colleagues. B.C. 337.

I.

The proposition of Annius to the Roman Senate: its effect upon the Roman Consul Manlius.

Ubi est Romam ventum, in Capitolio eis senatus datus est. Ibi quum T. Manlius consul egisset cum eis¹ ex auctoritate patrum, ne Samnitibus foederatis bellum inferrent, Annius, tanquam victor armis Capitolium cepisset, non legatus iure gentium tutus loqueretur, "Tempus erat"² inquit, "T. Manli vosque patres conscripti, tandem iam vos nobiscum nihil pro imperio agere,³ quum florentissimum deum benignitate nunc Latium armis virisque, Samnitibus bello victis, Sidicinis Campanisque sociis, nunc etiam Volscis adiunctis, videretis; colonias quoque vestras Latinum Romano prætulisse imperium. Sed quoniam vos, regno impotenti⁴ finem ut imponatis, non inducitis in animum, nos, quanquam armis possumus asserere Latium in libertatem, consanguinitati tamen hoc

dabimus, ut condiciones pacis feramus⁵ æquas utrisque, quoniam vires quoque æquari diis immortalibus placuit. Consulem alterum Roma, alterum ex Latio creari oportet, senatus partem æquam ex utraque gente esse, unum populum, unam rem publicam fieri ; et ut imperii eadem sedes sit idemque omnibus nomen, quoniam ab alterutra⁶ parte concedi necesse est, quod utrisque bene vertat,⁷ sit hæc sane patria potior⁸ et Romani omnes vocemur.” Forte ita accidit, ut parem ferociæ huius⁹ et Romani consulem T. Manlium haberent, qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut, si tanta dementia patres conscriptos cepisset, ut ab Setino homine¹⁰ leges acciperent, gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret et, quemcunque in curia Latinum vidisset, sua manu interempturum.

II.

The reply of Manlius. An accident to Annius is accepted as a favourable omen by the Romans.

Et conversus ad simulacrum Iovis “Audi, Iuppiter, hæc scelera” inquit ; “audite Ius Fasque.¹ Peregrinos consules et peregrinum senatum in tuo, Iuppiter, augurato templo, captus ipse atque oppressus, visurus es? Hæcine foedera² Tullus, Romanus rex, cum Albanis, patribus vestris, Latini, hæc L. Tarquinius vobiscum postea fecit? Non venit in mentem pugna apud Regillum lacum? Adeo et cladium veterum vestrarum et beneficiorum nostrorum erga vos obliti estis?” Quum consulis vocem subsecuta patrum indignatio

esset, proditur memoriæ,³ adversus crebram implorationem deum quos testes foederum sæpius invocabant consules, vocem Annii spernentis numina Iovis Romani auditam. Certe, quum commotus ira se a vestibulo templi citato gradu pro-riperet, lapsus per gradus, capite graviter offenso, impactus imo ita est saxo, ut sopiretur. Exanimatum auctores⁴ quoniam non omnes sunt, mihi quoque⁵ in incerto relictum sit, sicut inter foederum ruptorum testationem ingenti fragore cæli procellam effusam; nam et vera esse et apte ad repræsentandam⁶ iram deum ficta possunt. Torquatus missus ab senatu ad dimittendos legatos, quum iacentem Annium vidisset, exclamat, ita ut populo patribusque audita vox pariter sit: "Bene habet; dii pium movere bellum. Est⁷ cæleste numen; es, magne Iuppiter; haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus. Quid cessatis, Quirites vosque patres conscripti, arma capere deis ducibus? Sic stratas legiones Latinorum dabo,⁸ quemadmodum legatum iacentem videtis." Assensu populi excepta⁹ vox consulis tantum ardoris animis fecit, ut legatos proficiscentes cura magistratum magis, qui iussu consulis prosequerentur, quam ius gentium ab ira impetuque hominum tegeter.

III.

The Consul's son, disobeying his father's orders, challenges a Latin officer to single combat.

Adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, armorum genere, institutis¹ ante omnia militaribus congruentes; milites militibus, centurionibus centuriones, tribuni tribunis

compares collegæque iisdem præsiidiis, sæpe iisdem manipulis permixti fuerant. Per hæc ne quo errore milites caperentur, edicunt consules, ne quis extra ordinem² in hostem pugnaret. Forte inter ceteros turmarum præfectos, qui exploratum in omnes partes dimissi erant, T. Manlius consulis filius super castra³ hostium cum suis turmalibus evasit, ita ut vix teli iactu ab statione proxima abesset. Ibi Tusculani erant equites; præerat Geminus Mæcius, vir quum genere inter suos, tum factis clarus. Is ubi Romanos equites insignemque inter eos præcedentem⁴ consulis filium (nam omnes inter se, utique illustres viri, noti erant) cognovit, "Unane" ait "turma⁵ Romani cum Latinis sociisque bellum gesturi estis? Quid interea consules, quid duo exercitus consulares agent? "Aderunt in tempore"⁶ Manlius inquit, "et cum illis aderit Iuppiter ipse, fœderum a vobis violatorum testis, qui plus potest polletque. Si ad Regillum lacum ad satietatem vestram pugnâvimus, hic quoque efficiemus profecto, ne nimis acies⁷ vobis et collata signa nobiscum cordi sint." Ad ea Geminus paulum ab suis equo provector:⁸ "Visne igitur, dum dies ista venit,⁹ qua magno conatu exercitus moveatis, interea tu ipse congredi mecum, ut nostro duorum iam hinc eventu cernatur, quantum eques Latinus Romano præstet?" Movet ferocem¹⁰ animum iuvenis seu ira seu detrectandi certaminis pudor seu inexsuperabilis vis fati. Oblitus itaque imperii patrii¹¹ consulumque edicti, præceps ad id certamen agitur, quo vinceret an vinceretur, haud multum interesset.¹²

IV.

The duel and its consequence.

Equitibus ceteris velut ad spectaculum summotis,¹ spatio, quod vacui interiacebat campi, adversos concitant equos; et quum infestis cuspidibus² concurrissent, Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis, Mæcii trans cervicem equi³ elapsa est. Circumactis deinde equis, quum prior ad iterandum ictum Manlius consurrexisset, spiculum inter aures equi fixit. Ad cuius vulneris sensum quum equus prioribus pedibus erectis magna vi caput quateret, excussit equitem, quem cuspide parmaque innixum, attollentem se⁴ ab gravi casu, Manlius ab iugulo,⁵ ita ut per costas ferrum emineret, terræ affixit; spoliisque lectis ad suos revector, cum ovante gaudio turma⁶ in castra atque inde ad prætorium ad patrem tendit, ignarus fati futuriq̄ue, laus an pœna merita⁷ esset. “Ut me omnes” inquit, “pater, tuo sanguine ortum vere ferrent, provocatus equestria hæc spolia capta ex hoste cæso porto.” Quod ubi audivit consul, extemplo filium aversatus⁸ contionem classico advocari iussit. Quæ ubi frequens convenit, “Quandoque”⁹ inquit “tu T. Manli, neque imperium consulare neque maiestatem patriam veritus, adversus edictum nostrum extra ordinem in hostem pugnasti et, quantum in te fuit, disciplinam militarem, qua stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, meque in eam necessitatem adduxisti, ut aut rei publicæ mihi aut mei meorumque obliviscendum sit, nos potius nostro delicto plectemur,¹⁰

quam res publica tanto suo damno¹¹ nostra peccata luat; triste exemplum, sed in posterum salubre iuventuti erimus. Me quidem quum ingenita caritas liberum, tum specimen istud¹² virtutis deceptum vana imagine decoris in te movet; sed quum aut morte tua sancienda¹³ sint consulum imperia aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, ne te quidem, si quid in te nostri sanguinis est, recusare censeam, quin disciplinam militarem, culpa tua prolapsam, pœna restituas. I, lictor, deliga ad palum." Exanimati omnes tam atroci imperio, nec aliter¹⁴ quam in se quisque dstrictam cernentes securem, metu magis quam modestia quieverere. Itaque velut merso ab admiratione¹⁵ animo, quum silentio defixi stetissent, repente, postquam cervice cœsa fusus est cruor, tum libero conquestu coortæ voces sunt, ut neque lamentis neque exsecrationibus parceretur, spoliisque contectum iuvenis corpus, structo extra vallum rogo cremaretur.

A period of fifteen years has elapsed since the events last related. All that follows is included in a period of five years. B.C. 322-317.

V.

New enemies and new difficulties. A dictator appointed. B.C. 322.

Eodem anno quum satis per se ipsum Samnitium bellum et defectio repens Lucanorum auctoresque defectionis Tarentini sollicitos haberent¹ patres, accessit, ut et Vestinus populus Samnitibus sese coniungeret. Quæ res sicut² eo

anno sermonibus magis passim hominum iactata quam in publico ullo concilio est, ita² insequentis anni consulibus, L. Furio Camillo iterum, Iunio Bruto Scævæ, nulla prior potiorque visa est, de qua ad senatum referrent. Et quamquam *non* nova res erat, tamen tanta cura patres incessit, ut pariter eam susceptam neglectamque³ timerent, ne aut impunitas eorum lascivia superbiaque aut bello pœnæ expetitæ³ metu propinquo atque ira concirent finitimos populos; et⁴ erat genus omne abunde bello Samnitibus par,⁵ Marsi Pelignique et Marrucini, quos, si Vestinus attingeretur, omnes⁶ habendos hostes. Vicit tamen pars, quæ in præsentia videri potuit maioris animi quam consilii; sed eventus docuit, fortes fortunam iuvare. Bellum ex auctoritate patrum populus adversus Vestinos iussit. Provincia⁷ ea Bruto, Samnium Camillo sorte evenit. Exercitus utroque ducti, et cura⁸ tuendorum finium hostes prohibiti coniungere arma. Ceterum alterum consulem L. Furium, cui maior moles rerum imposita erat, morbo gravi implicitum fortuna bello subtraxit; iussusque dictatorem dicere rei gerendæ causa longe clarissimum bello ea tempestate dixit, L. Papirium Cursorem, a quo Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus magister equitum est dictus, par⁹ nobile rebus in eo magistratu gestis, discordia tamen, qua prope ad ultimum¹⁰ dimicationis ventum est, nobilius.

VI.

*Successes among the Vestini. The dictator's return to Rome.
His master of the horse disobeys orders.*

Ab altero consule in Vestinis multiplex bellum, nec usquam¹ vario eventu, gestum est. Nam et pervastavit agros, et populando atque urendo tecta hostium sataque in aciem invitos extraxit, et ita proelio uno accidit² Vestinorum res, haudquaquam tamen incruento milite suo, ut non in castra solum refugerent hostes, sed iam³ ne vallo quidem ac fossis freti dilaberentur in oppida, situ⁴ urbium mœnibusque se defensuri. Postremo oppida quoque vi expugnare adortus, primo Cutinam ingenti ardore militum a vulnerum ira,⁵ quod haud fere quisquam integer proelio excesserat, scalis⁶ cepit, deinde Cingiliam. Utriusque urbis prædam militibus, quod eos neque portæ nec muri hostium arcuerant, concessit. In Samnium incertis⁷ itum auspiciis est; cuius rei vitium non in belli eventum, quod prospere gestum est, sed in rabiem atque iras imperatorum vertit.⁸ Namque Papirius dictator a pullario monitus quum ad auspicium fepetendum Romam proficisceretur, magistro equitum denuntiavit,⁹ ut sese loco teneret neu absente se cum hoste manum consereret. Q. Fabius quum post profectionem dictatoris per exploratores comperisset, perinde omnia soluta apud hostes esse, ac si nemo Romanus in Samnio esset, seu ferox adolescens¹⁰ indignitate accensus, quod omnia in dictatore viderentur reposita esse, seu occasione bene gerendæ rei inductus, exercitu instructo¹¹ paratoque profectus ad Imbrinium (ita vocant locum) acie cum Samnitibus conflixit.

VII.

*Dashing charge of cavalry. Victory of the master of the horse.
Wrath of the dictator.*

Ea fortuna pugnae fuit, ut nihil relictum sit, quo, si affuisset dictator, res melius geri potuerit; non dux militi, non miles duci defuit. Eques etiam, auctore L. Cominio tribuno militum, qui aliquoties impetu capto¹ perrumpere non poterat hostium agmen, detraxit frenos equis atque ita concitados calcaribus permisit,² ut sustinere eos nulla vis posset; per arma, per viros late stragem dedere; secutus pedes impetum equitum turbatis hostibus³ intulit signa. Viginti millia hostium caesa eo die traduntur. Auctores habeo,⁴ bis cum hoste signa collata dictatore absente, bis rem egregie gestam; apud antiquissimos scriptores una haec pugna invenitur; in quibusdam annalibus tota res praetermissa est. Magister equitum, ut ex tanta caede,⁵ multis potitus spoliis⁶ congesta in ingentem acervum hostilia arma subdito igne concremavit, seu votum id deorum cuiquam fuit, seu credere libet Fabio auctori,⁸ eo factum, ne suae gloriae fructum dictator caperet nomenque ibi⁹ scriberet aut spolia in triumpho ferret. Litterae quoque de re prospere gesta ad senatum, non ad dictatorem missae argumentum fuere minime cum eo communicantis¹⁰ laudes. Ita¹¹ certe dictator id factum accepit, ut, laetis aliis victoria parta, praese ferret iram tristitiamque.¹² Misso itaque repente senatu se ex curia proripuit, tum¹³ vero non Samnitium magis legiones quam maiestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem a magistro equitum victam et ever-

sam dictitans, si illi¹⁴ impune spretum imperium fuisset. Itaque plenus minarum iræque profectus in castra, quum¹⁵ maximis itineribus isset, non tamen prævenire famam adventus sui potuit; præcurrerant enim ab urbe, qui nuntiarent, dictatorem avidum pœnæ venire, alternis pœne verbis¹⁶ T. Manlii factum laudantem.

VIII.

Speech of the master of the horse to the soldiers.

Fabius contione extemplo advocata obtestatus milites est, ut, qua virtute rem publicam ab infestissimis hostibus defendissent, eadem se, cuius ductu auspicioque vicissent, ab impotenti crudelitate¹ dictatoris tutarentur: venire² amentem invidia,³ iratum virtuti alienæ felicitatique; furere, quod se absente res publica egregie gesta esset; malle, si mutare fortunam posset, apud Samnites quam Romanos victoriam esse; imperium dictitare spretum, tanquam non eadem mente pugnari vetuerit, qua pugnatum doleat; et tunc⁴ invidia impedire virtutem alienam voluisse, cupidissimisque arma ablaturum fuisse militibus, ne se absente moveri possent, et nunc⁴ id furere,⁵ id ægre pati, quod sine L. Papirio non inermes, non manci milites fuerint, quod se Q. Fabius magistrum equitum duxerit ac non accensum⁶ dictatoris. Quid⁷ illum facturum fuisse, si, quod belli casus ferunt Marsque communis, adversa pugna evenisset, qui sibi, devictis hostibus, re publica bene gesta, ita ut non ab illo unico duce melius geri potuerit, supplicium magistro equitum mine-

tur? Neque illum magistro equitum infestio- rem quam tribunis militum, quam centurionibus, quam militibus esse. Si posset, in omnes sæviturum fuisse; quia id nequeat, in unum sævire; etiam invidiam tanquam ignem⁸ summa petere; in caput consilii, in ducem incurrere; si se simul cum gloria rei gestæ exstinxisset,⁹ tunc victorem,¹⁰ velut in capto exercitu dominantem, quicquid licuerit in magistro equitum, in militibus ausurum. Proinde adessent in sua causa omnium libertati. Si consensum exercitus eundem, qui in prælio fuerit, in tuenda victoria videat, et salutem unius omnibus curæ esse, inclinaturum¹¹ ad clementiorem sententiam animum. Postremo se vitam fortunasque suas illorum fidei virtutique permittere.

IX.

Arrival of the dictator. Awkward questions. The lictor receives his orders.

Clamor e tota contione ortus, uti bonum animum haberet: neminem illi vim allaturum salvis legionibus Romanis. Haud multo post dictator advenit, classicoque extemplo ad contionem advocavit. Tum silentio facto, præco Q. Fabium magistrum equitum citavit; qui simul ex inferiore loco¹ ad tribunal accessit, tum dictator "Quæro" inquit "de te, Q. Fabi, quum summum imperium dictatoris sit,² pareantque ei consules, regia potestas,³ prætores, iisdem auspiciis, quibus consules, creati, æquum censeas necne, magistrum equitum dicto audientem⁴ esse; itemque illud interrogo,

quum me incertis auspiciis profectum ab domo⁵ scirem, utrum mihi, turbatis religionibus⁶ res publica in discrimen committenda fuerit,⁷ an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis dis⁸ agerem; simul illud,⁹ quæ dictatori¹⁰ religio impedito ad rem gerendam fuerit, num ea magister equitum solutus ac liber potuerit esse. Sed quid ego hæc interrogo?¹¹ Quum, si ego tacitus abissem, tamen tibi ad voluntatis interpretationem¹² meæ dirigenda tua sententia fuerit, quin tu respondes, vetuerimne te quicquam rei me absente agere, vetuerimne signa cum hostibus conferre? quo¹³ tu imperio meo spreto, incertis auspiciis, turbatis religionibus, adversus morem militarem disciplinamque maiorum et numen deorum ausus es cum hoste configere. Ad hæc, quæ interrogatus es, responde; at extra ea cave vocem mittas. Accede, lictor.” Adversus quæ singula quum respondere haud facile esset, et nunc¹⁴ quereretur, eundem accusatorem capitis sui ac iudicem esse, modo, vitam sibi eripi citius quam gloriam rerum gestarum posse, vociferaretur, purgaretque se in vicem atque ultro¹⁵ accusaret, tunc Papirius redintegrata ira spoliari¹⁶ magistrum equitum ac virgas et secures expediri iussit.

X.

Fabius takes refuge in the ranks. Unavailing intercession of the staff. End of the discussion for the day.

Fabius fidem militum implorans, lacerantibus vestem lictoribus, ad triarios¹ tumultum iam in contione miscentes sese recepit. Inde clamor in totam contionem est perlatus;

alibi preces, alibi minæ audiebantur. Qui proximi forte tribunali steterant, quia subiecti oculis imperatoris noscitari poterant, orabant, ut parceret magistro equitum neu cum eo exercitum damnaret; extrema contio² et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem nec procul seditione aberant. Ne tribunal quidem³ satis quietum erat; legati circumstantes sellam orabant, ut rem in posterum diem differret, et iræ suæ spatium⁴ et consilio tempus daret: satis castigatam adolescentiam⁵ Fabii esse, satis deformatam victoriam; ne ad extremum finem supplicii tenderet, neu unico iuveni neu patri eius, clarissimo viro, neu Fabiæ genti eam iniungeret ignominiam. Quum parum precibus, parum causa⁶ proficerent, intueri sævientem contionem iubebant: ita irritatis militum animis subdere ignem ac materiam seditioni non esse ætatis, non prudentiæ eius; neminem id Q. Fabio pœnam deprecanti suam vitio versurum, sed dictatori, si occæcatus ira infestam multitudinem in se pravo certamine⁷ movisset. Postremo, ne id se gratiæ dare⁸ Q. Fabii crederet, se ius iurandum dare paratos esse, non videri e re publica, in Q. Fabium eo tempore animadverti. His vocibus quum in se⁹ magis incitarent dictatorem quam magistro equitum placarent,¹⁰ iussi de tribunali descendere legati; et silentio nequicquam per præconem tentato, quum præ strepitu ac tumultu nec ipsius dictatoris nec apparitorum eius vox audiretur, nox velut in prælio certamini finem fecit.

XI.

Fabius escapes to Rome, hotly pursued by the dictator. Scene in the Senate House, afterwards shifted to the Rostra.

Magister equitum, iussus postero die adesse, quum omnes affirmarent,¹ infestius Papirium exarsurum, agitatum contentione ipsa² exacerbatumque, clam ex castris Romam profugit; et patre auctore M. Fabio, qui ter iam consul dictatorque fuerat, vocato extemplo senatu, quum maxime³ conquereretur apud patres vim atque iniuriam dictatoris, repente strepitus ante curiam lictorum summoventium⁴ auditur, et ipse infensus⁵ aderat, postquam comperit profectum ex castris, cum expedito equitatu secutus. Iterata deinde contentio, et prendi Fabium Papirius iussit. Ubi quum deprecantibus primoribus patrum atque⁶ universo senatu perstaret in incepto immitis animus, tum pater M. Fabius “Quando quidem” inquit, “apud te nec auctoritas senatus nec ætas mea, cui orbitatem paras, nec virtus nobilitasque magistri equitum a te ipso nominati valet, nec preces, quæ sæpe hostem mitigavere, quæ deorum iras placant, tribunos plebis appello et provoco ad populum, eumque⁷ tibi, fugienti exercitus tui, fugienti senatus iudicium, iudicem fero, qui⁸ certe unus plus quam tua dictatura potest polletque. Videro,⁹ cessurusne provocationi sis, cui rex Romanus Tullus Hostilius¹⁰ cessit.” Ex curia in contionem itur. Quo cum paucis dictator, cum omni agmine principum magister equitum *quum* escendisset, deduci eum de rostris Papirius in partem inferiorem iussit. Secutus pater “Bene agis”

inquit, "quum eo nos deduci iussisti, unde et privati¹¹ vocem mittere possemus." Ibi primo non tam perpetuæ¹² orationes quam altercatio exaudiebantur. Vicit deinde strepitum vox et indignatio Fabii senis, increpantis superbiam crudelitatemque Papirii.

XII.

The father of Fabius pleads before the people in behalf of his son.

Se quoque dictatorem Romæ fuisse, nec a se quemquam, ne plebis quidem hominem, non centurionem, non militem, violatum; Papirium tanquam ex hostium ducibus, sic ex Romano imperatore victoriam et triumphum petere. Quantum interesse inter moderationem antiquorum et novam superbiam crudelitatemque? Dictatorem Quinctium Cincinnatum in L. Minucium¹ consulem ex obsidione a se ereptum non ultra² sævisse, quam ut legatum eum ad exercitum pro consule relinqueret. M. Furium Camillum in L. Furio, qui contempta sua senectute et auctoritate foedissimo cum eventu pugnasset, non solum in præsentia moderatum iræ esse, ne quid de collega secus populo aut senatui scriberet,³ sed, quum revertisset, potissimum⁴ ex tribunis consularibus habuisse, quem, ex collegis optione ab senatu data, socium sibi imperii deligeret. Nam populi quidem,⁵ penes quem potestas omnium rerum esset, ne iram quidem unquam atrociorē fuisse in eos, qui temeritate atque inscitia exercitus amisissent, quam ut pecunia eos

multaret; capite anquisitum⁶ ob rem bello male gestam de imperatore nullo ad eam diem esse. Nunc ducibus populi Romani, quæ ne victis quidem⁷ bello fas fuerit, virgas et secures victoribus et iustissimos meritis triumphos intentari. Quid enim tandem passurum fuisse filium suum, si exercitum amisisset, si fusus, fugatus, castris exutus fuisset? quo ultra iram⁸ violentiamque eius excessuram fuisse, quam ut verberaret necaretque? Quam conveniens⁹ esse, propter Q. Fabium civitatem in lætitia, victoria, supplicationibus ac gratulationibus esse, eum, propter quem deum delubra pateant, aræ sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, nudatum virgis lacerari in conspectu populi Romani, intuentem Capitolium atque arcem deosque ab se duobus præliis¹⁰ haud frustra advocatos? Quo id animo exercitum, qui eius ductu auspiciisque vicisset, laturum? quem luctum in castris Romanis, quam lætitiā inter hostes fore?

XIII.

The dictator's reply.

Hæc¹ simul iurgans, querens, deum hominumque fidem obtestans et complexus filium plurimis cum lacrimis agebat. Stabat cum eo senatus maiestas, favor populi, tribunicium auxilium,² memoria absentis exercitus;³ ex parte altera imperium invictum populi Romani et disciplina rei militaris et dictatoris edictum pro numine⁴ semper observatum et Manliana imperia⁵ et posthabita filii caritas⁶ publicæ utilitati iactabantur.⁷ Hoc etiam L. Brutum,⁸ conditorem Romanæ

libertatis, antea in duobus liberis fecisse ; nunc patres comes et senes faciles, [de] alieno imperio spreto,⁹ tanquam rei parvæ, disciplinæ militaris eversæ iuventuti gratiam facere.¹⁰ Se tamen perstaturum in incepto nec ei, qui adversus dictum suum turbatis religionibus ac dubiis auspiciis pugnasset, quicquam ex iusta pœna remissurum. Maiestas imperii perpetuane esset, non esse in sua potestate ; L. Papirium¹¹ nihil eius deminuturum ;¹² optare, ne potestas tribunicia, inviolata ipsa, violet intercessione sua Romanum imperium, neu populus in se potissimum dictatore ius dictaturæ extinguat. Quod si fecisset, non L. Papirium,¹³ sed tribunos, sed pravum populi iudicium nequicquam posteros accusaturos, quum, polluta semel militari disciplina, non miles centurionis, non centurio tribuni, non tribunus legati, non legatus consulis, non magister equitum dictatoris pareat imperio, nemo hominum, nemo deorum verecundiam habeat,¹⁴ non edicta imperatorum, non auspicia observentur, sine com meatu¹⁵ vagi milites in pacato, in hostico errent, immemores sacramenti licentia sola¹⁶ se, ubi velint, exauctorent, infrequentia¹⁷ deserantur signa neque conveniatur ad edictum, nec discernatur, interdiu nocte, æquo iniquo loco, *iussu* iniussu imperatoris pugnent, et non signa, non ordines servent, latrocinii¹⁸ modo cæca et fortuita pro sollemni et sacrata militia sit. “Horum criminum vos reos in omnia sæcula offerte, tribuni plebi ;¹⁹ vestra obnoxia capita pro licentia Q. Fabii obiicite.”

XIV.

Effect of the dictator's speech. He yields to entreaty what he had refused to mutinous and sentimental agitation.

Stupentes tribunos et suam iam vicem¹ magis anxios quam eius, cui auxilium ab se petebatur, liberavit onere consensus populi Romani, ad preces et obtestationem versus,² ut sibi³ pœnam magistri equitum dictator remitteret. Tribuni⁴ quoque inclinatum rem in preces subsequuti orare dictatorem insistunt, ut veniam errori humano,⁵ veniam adolescentiæ Q. Fabii daret; satis eum pœnarum dedisse. Iam ipse adolescens, iam pater M. Fabius contentionis obliiti procumbere ad genua et iram deprecari dictatoris. Tum dictator, silentio facto, "Bene habet"⁶ inquit, "Quirites. Vicit⁷ disciplina militaris, vicit imperii maiestas, quæ in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent."⁸ Non noxæ eximitur⁹ Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit, sed noxæ damnatus⁹ donatur populo Romano, donatur tribunicia potestati, precarium, non iustum auxilium¹⁰ ferenti. Vive, Q. Fabi, felicior hoc consensu civitatis ad tuendum te quam, qua paulo ante exultabas, victoria; vive, id facinus ausus, cuius tibi ne parens quidem, si eodem loco fuisset, quo fuit L. Papirius, veniam dedisset. Mecum,¹¹ ut voles, reverteris in gratiam; populo Romano, cui vitam debes, nihil maius præstiteris, quam si hic tibi dies satis documenti dederit, ut bello ac pace pati legitima imperia possis." Quum se¹² nihil morari magistrum equitum pronuntiasset, degressum eum templo¹³ lætus senatus, lætior populus, circumfusi ac gratu-

lantes hinc magistro equitum, hinc dictatori, prosecuti sunt, firmatumque imperium militare haud minus periculo Q. Fabii quam supplicio miserabili adolescentis Manlii videbatur.

XV.

The history of the campaign resumed. Fabius cashiered. Consequent ill-humour and dissatisfaction in the army. Indecisive engagement.

Forte ita eo anno evenit, ut, quotiescunque dictator ab exercitu recessisset, hostes in Samnio moverentur. Ceterum in oculis exemplum erat Q. Fabius M. Valerio legato, qui castris præerat, ne quam vim¹ hostium magis quam trucem dictatoris iram timeret. Itaque frumentatores quum circumventi ex insidiis cæsi loco iniquo essent, creditum vulgo est, subveniri eis ab legato potuisse, ni tristia edicta exhorruisset. Ea quoque ira² alienavit a dictatore militum animos, iam ante infensos, quod³ implacabilis Q. Fabio fuisset et, quod suis precibus negasset, eius populo Romano veniam dedisset. Postquam dictator, præposito in urbe L. Papirio Crasso, magistro equitum Q. Fabio vetito quicquam pro magistratu⁴ agere, in castra rediit, neque civibus satis lætus adventus eius fuit nec hostibus quicquam attulit terroris. Namque postero die, seu ignari, venisse dictatorem, seu, adesset an abesset, parvi facientes, instructa acie ad castra accesserunt. Ceterum tantum momenti⁵ in uno viro L. Papirio fuit, ut, si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse, pro haud dubio habitum sit ;

ita⁶ instruxit aciem, *ita* loco ac subsidiis, ita omni arte bellica⁶ firmavit; cessatum a milite⁷ ac de industria, ut obtrectaretur⁸ laudibus ducis, impedita victoria est. Plures Samnitium⁹ cecidere, plures Romani vulnerati sunt.

XVI.

The dictator "stoops to conquer." His triumph. Appointment of consuls. Negotiations for peace unsuccessful.

Sensit peritus dux, quæ res victoriæ obstaret: temperandum ingenium suum esse et severitatem miscendam comitate. Itaque adhibit¹ legatis ipse circum saucios milites inserens in tentoria caput singulosque, ut sese haberent, rogitans, curam eorum nominatim legatis tribunisque et præfectis demandabat. Rem per se popularem ita dextere egit,² ut medendis corporibus³ animi multo prius⁴ militum imperatori reconciliarentur, nec quicquam ad salubritatem efficacius fuerit, quam quod grato animo ea cura accepta est. Refecto exercitu cum hoste congressus haud dubia spe sua militumque, ita fudit fugavitque Samnites, ut ille ultimus eis dies conferendi signa cum dictatore fuerit. Incessit deinde, qua duxit prædæ spes, victor exercitus perlustravitque hostium agros, nulla arma, nullam vim nec apertam nec ex insidiis expertus. Addebat alacritatem, quod dictator prædam omnem edixerat militibus; nec ira magis publica quam privatum compendium⁵ in hostem acuebat. His cladibus subacti Samnites pacem a dictatore petiere; cum quo pacti,⁶ ut singula vestimenta militibus et annum stipendium⁷ darent,

quum ire ad senatum iussi essent, secuturos se dictatorem responderunt, unius eius fidei virtutisque causam suam commendantes.⁸ Ita deductus ex Samnitibus exercitus. Dictator triumphans urbem est iugressus; et quum se dictatura abdicare vellet, iussu patrum, priusquam abdicaret, consules creavit C. Sulpicium Longum iterum, Q. Æmilium Cerretanum. Samnites, infecta pace, quia de condicionibus ambigebatur,⁹ indutias annuas ab urbe retulerunt; nec earum ipsarum sancta fides¹⁰ fuit; adeo,¹¹ postquam Papirium abisse magistratu nuntiatum est, arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt.

XVII.

Complication with Apulia. Extraordinary false alarm at Rome. An old score against the Tusculans cleared off, nearly.

C. Sulpicio, Q. Æmilio (Aulium quidam annales habent) consulibus ad defectionem Samnitium Apulum novum bellum accessit. Utroque exercitus missi. Sulpicio Samnites, Apuli Æmilio sorte evenerunt. Sunt, qui non ipsis Apulis bellum illatum, sed socios eius gentis populos ab Samnitium vi atque iniuriis defensos scribant; ceterum fortuna Samnitium,¹ vix a se ipsis eo tempore propulsantium bellum, propius ut sit vero, facit, non Apulis ab Samnitibus arma illata, sed cum utraque simul gente bellum Romanis fuisse. Nec tamen res ulla memorabilis acta; ager Apulus Samniumque evastatum; hostes nec hic nec illic inventi.

Romæ nocturnus terror² ita ex somno trepidam repente civitatem excivit, ut Capitolium atque arx mœniaque et portæ plena armatorum fuerint; et quum concursatum clamatumque ad arma omnibus locis esset, prima luce nec auctor nec causa terroris comparuit. Eodem anno de Tusculanis Flavia rogatione populi fuit iudicium. M. Flavius tribunus plebis tulit ad populum, ut in Tusculanos animadverteretur, quod eorum ope ac consilio Veliterni Privernatesque populo Romano bellum fecissent. Populus Tusculanus cum coniugibus ac liberis Romam venit. Ea multitudo veste mutata³ et specie⁴ reorum tribus circumit, genibus se omnium advolvens; plus itaque misericordia ad pœnæ veniam impetrandam quam causa ad crimen purgandum valuit. Tribus omnes præter Polliam⁵ antiquarunt legem. Polliæ sententia fuit, puberes verberatos necari, coniuges liberosque sub corona lege belli venire;⁶ memoriamque eius iræ⁷ Tusculanis in pœnæ tam atrocis auctores mansisse ad patrum ætatem constat, nec quemquam ferme ex Pollia tribu candidatum Papiriam⁸ ferre⁹ solitum.

XVIII.

Extraordinary preparations. Engagement forced by the Samnites, who had taken advantage of a blunder on the part of their enemy.

Insequenti anno, Q. Fabio, L. Fulvio consulibus, A. Cornelius Arvina dictator et M. Fabius Ambustus magister equitum, metu gravioris in Samnio belli (conducta enim

pretio a finitimis iuventus dicebatur) intentiore¹ dilectu habito, egregium² exercitum adversus Samnites duxerunt. Castra in hostico incuriose ita posita, tanquam procul abesset hostis, quum subito advenere Samnitium legiones tanta ferocia,³ ut vallum usque ad stationem Romanam inferrent.⁴ Nox iam appetebat; id prohibuit munimenta adoriri; nec dissimulabant,⁵ orta luce postero die facturos. Dictator ubi propiorem spe dimicationem vidit, ne militum virtuti damno locus⁶ esset, ignibus crebris relictis, qui conspectum hostium frustrarentur, silentio legiones educit; nec tamen fallere⁷ propter propinquitatem castrorum potuit. Eques⁸ extemplo insecutus ita institit agmini, ut, donec lucesceret, prælio abstineret; ne⁹ pedestres quidem copiæ ante lucem castris egressæ. Eques luce demum ausus incursare in hostem, carpando novissimos premendoque iniquis ad transitum locis agmen detinuit. Interim pedes equitem assecutus, et totis iam copiis Samnis urgebat. Tum dictator, postquam sine magno incommodo progredi non poterat,¹⁰ eum ipsum, in quo constiterat, locum castris dimetari iussit. Id vero,¹¹ circumfuso undique equitatu, ut vallum peteretur opusque inciperet, fieri non poterat. Itaque ubi neque eundi neque manendi copiam esse videt, instruit aciem impedimentis ex agmine remotis. Instruunt contra et hostes, et animis et viribus pares. Auxerat id maxime animos, quod ignari, loco iniquo, non hosti cessum,¹² velut¹³ fugientes ac territos terribiles ipsi secuti fuerant. Id aliquamdiu æquavit pugnam, iam pridem desueto Samnite¹⁴ clamorem Romani exercitus pati.

XIX.

Desperate conflict. Hopes of plunder lead the Samnites, in their turn, to blunder.

At hercule illo die ab hora diei tertia ad octavam ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse,¹ ut neque clamor, ut primo semel concursu est sublatus, iteratus sit neque signa promota loco retrove recepta neque recursum ab ulla sit parte. In suo quisque gradu obnixi,¹ urgentes scutis, sine respiratione² ac respectu³ pugnabant; fremitus æqualis tenorque idem pugnae in defatigationem ultimam⁴ aut noctem spectabat. Iam viris vires, iam ferro sua vis, iam consilia ducibus deerant, quum subito⁵ Samnitium equites, quum, turma una longius provecta, accepissent, impedimenta Romanorum procul ab armatis sine præsidio, sine munimento stare, aviditate prædæ impetum faciunt. Quod ubi dictatori trepidus⁶ nuntius attulit, "Sine⁷ modo" inquit, "sese præda præpediant." Alii deinde super alios,⁸ diripi passim ferrique fortunas militum, vociferabantur. Tum magistro equitum accito "Vides tu" inquit, "M. Fabi, ab hostium equite omissam pugnam? Hærent impediti impedimentis nostris. Aggredere, quod⁹ inter prædandum omni multitudini evenit, dissipatos; raros equis insidentes, raros, quibus ferrum in manu sit, invenies; sæ equosque dum præda onerant, cæde inermes, cruentamque¹⁰ illis prædam redde. Mihi legiones peditumque pugna curæ erunt; penes te equestre sit decus."

XX.

The Roman cavalry retrieve the day.

Equitum acies, qualis [quæ] esse instructissima potest,¹ invecta in dissipatos impeditosque hostes cæde omnia replet. Inter sarcinas omissas repente, obiacentes pedibus fugientium consternatorumque equorum, neque pugnæ neque fugæ satis potentes cæduntur. Tum deleto prope equitatu hostium, M. Fabius, circumductis paulum alis, ab tergo pedestrem aciem adoritur. Clamor inde novus accidens et Samnitium terruit animos, et dictator, ubi² respectantes hostium antesignanos turbataque signa et fluctuantem³ aciem vidit, tum appellare, tum adhortari milites, tribunos principesque ordinum⁴ nominatim ad iterandam secum pugnam vocare. Novato clamore signa inferuntur, et quicquid progrediebantur,⁵ magis magisque turbatos hostes cernebant. Eques ipse iam primis erat in conspectu, et Cornelius respiciens ad manipulos militum, quod manu, quod voce poterat;⁶ monstrabat, vexilla⁷ se suorum parmasque cernere equitum. Quod ubi auditum simul⁸ visumque est, adeo repente laboris per diem pæne totum tolerati vulnereque obliti sunt, ut haud secus, quam si tum integri e castris signum pugnæ accepissent, concitaverint se in hostem. Nec ultra Samnis tolerare terrorem equitum⁹ peditumque vim potuit; partim in medio cæsi, partim in fugam dissipati sunt. Pedes restantes ac circumventos cecidit; ab equite fugientium strages est facta, inter quos et ipse imperator cecidit.

XXI.

Effect of their defeat on the Samnites. Offers of surrender refused. Historical doubts.

Hoc demum proelium Samnitium res ita infregit, ut omnibus conciliis fremerent, minime id quidem mirum esse, si¹ impio bello et contra fœdus suscepto, infestioribus merito deis quam hominibus, nihil prospere agerent : expiandum id bellum magna mercede luendumque esse ; id referre tantum,² utrum supplicia noxio paucorum an omnium innoxio præbeant sanguine. Audebantque iam quidam nominare auctores armorum. Unum maxime nomen per consensum clamantium Brutuli Papii exaudiebatur ; vir nobilis potensque erat, haud dubie proximarum indutiarum ruptor. De eo coacti referre³ prætores decretum fecerunt, ut Brutulus Papius Romanis dederetur, et cum eo præda omnis Romana captivique ut Romam mitterentur, quæque res per fetiales ex fœdere⁴ repetitæ essent, secundum ius fasque restituerentur. Fetiales Romam, ut censuerunt,⁵ missi et corpus Brutuli exanime ; ipse morte voluntaria ignominia se ac supplicio subtraxit. Placuit, cum corpore bona quoque eius dedi. Nihil tamen earum rerum præter captivos, ac si qua cognita ex præda sunt, acceptum est ; ceterarum rerum irrita fuit deditio. Dictator ex senatus consulto triumphavit. Hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum quidam auctores sunt, eosque de Samnitibus triumphasse ; Fabium etiam in Apuliam processisse atque inde magnas prædas egisse. Nec discrepat, quin⁶ dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit ; id

ambigitur, belline gerendi causa creatus sit, an ut esset, qui ludis Romanis,⁷ quia L. Plautius prætor gravi morbo forte implicitus erat, signum mittendis quadrigis daret,⁸ functusque eo haud sane memorandi imperii ministerio se dictatura abdicaret.⁸ Nec facile est aut rem rei aut auctorem auctori præferre. Vitiatam memoriam funebribus laudibus reor falsisque imaginum titulis,⁹ dum familiæ¹⁰ ad se quæque famam rerum gestarum honorumque fallenti mendacio trahunt; inde certe et singulorum gesta et publica monumenta rerum confusa. Nec quisquam¹¹ æqualis temporibus illis scriptor exstat, quo satis certo auctore stetur.

XXII.

C. Pontius the Samnite justifies the resumption of the war, proving to his countrymen, that their embassy, though failing in its direct object, had secured to their cause the favour of the gods.

Sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax T. Veturio Calvino, Sp. Postumio consulibus. Samnites eo anno imperatorem C. Pontium Herennii filium habuerunt, patre longe prudentissimo¹ natum, primum ipsum bellatorem ducemque. Is, ubi legati, qui ad dedendas res missi erant, pace infecta redierunt, "Ne nihil actum" inquit "hac legatione censeatis,² expiatum est, quicquid ex fœdere rupto irarum in nos cælestium fuit. Satis scio, quibuscunque diis cordi fuit subigi nos ad necessitatem dedendi res, quæ ab nobis ex fœdere repetitæ fuerant, iis non fuisse cordi tam

superbe ab Romanis foederis expiationem speretam. Quid enim ultra fieri ad placandos deos mitigandosque homines potuit, quam quod nos fecimus? Res hostium in praeda³ captas, quae belli iure nostrae videbantur, remisimus; auctores belli, quia vivos non potuimus, perfunctos iam fato dedidimus; bona eorum, ne quid ex contagione noxae⁴ remaneret penes nos, Romam portavimus. Quid ultra tibi, Romane,⁵ quid foederi, quid diis arbitris foederis debeo? Quem tibi tuarum irarum, quem meorum suppliciorum iudicem feram?⁶ Neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio. Quod si nihil cum potentiore iuris humani relinquitur inopi,⁷ at ego ad deos vindices intolerandae superbiae confugiam et precabor, ut iras suas vertant in eos, quibus non suae redditae res, non alienae accumulatae satis sint; quorum saevitiam non mors noxiorum, non deditio exanimatorum corporum, non bona sequentia domini deditioem exsatient, placari nequeant,⁸ nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniandaque viscera nostra praebuerimus. Iustum est bellum, Samnites, quibus necessarium, et pia arma, quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes. Proinde,⁹ quum rerum humanarum maximum momentum sit, quam propitiis rem, quam adversis agant diis, pro certo habete, priora bella adversus deos magis quam homines gessisse,¹⁰ hoc, quod instat, ducibus ipsis diis gesturos."

XXIII.

By spreading false intelligence, the Samnites entrap the Roman army in the Caudine Forks.

Hæc non læta magis quam vera vaticinatus, exercitu educto, circa Caudium castra, quam potest occultissime, locat. Inde ad Calatiam, ubi iam consules Romanos castraque esse audiebat, milites decem pastorum habitu mittit, pecoraque diversos, alium alibi,¹ haud procul Romanis pascere iubet præsiidiis; ubi inciderent in prædatores, ut idem omnibus sermo constet,² legiones Samnitium in Apulia esse, Luceriam omnibus copiis circumsedere, nec procul abesse,³ quin vi capiant. Iam is rumor ante de industria vulgatus venerat ad Romanos, sed fidem auxere captivi, eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat. Haud erat dubium, quin Lucerinis opem Romanus ferret, bonis ac fidelibus sociis,⁴ simul ne⁵ Apulia omnis ad præsentem terrorem deficeret; ea modo, qua irent, consultatio fuit. Duæ ad Luceriam⁶ ferebant viæ, altera præter oram superi maris,⁷ patens apertaque,⁸ sed quanto tutior, tanto fere⁹ longior, altera per Furculas Caudinas, brevior; sed ita natus locus est: Saltus duo alti,¹⁰ angusti silvosique sunt, montibus circa perpetuis inter se iuncti. Iacet inter eos satis patens¹¹ clausus in medio campus herbidus aquosusque, per quem medium iter est; sed antequam venias ad eum, intrandæ primæ¹² angustiae sunt et aut eadem, qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda aut, si ire porro pergas, per alium saltum artiolem impeditioremque evadendum. In eum campum

via alia per cavam ¹³ rupem Romani demisso ¹⁴ agmine quum ad alias angustias protinus pergerent, sæptas deiectu arborum saxorumque ingentium obiacente mole invenere. Quum fraus hostilis apparuisset, præsidium etiam in summo saltu conspicitur. Citati inde retro, qua venerant, pergunt repetere viam; eam quoque clausam sua obice ¹⁵ armisque inveniunt.

XXIV.

Utter dismay of the Romans.

Sistunt inde gradum sine ullius imperio, stuporque omnium animos ac velut torpor quidam insolitus membra tenet, intuentesque alii alios, quum alterum quisque compotem magis mentis ac consilii ducerent, diu immobiles silent; deinde, ubi prætoriam ¹ consulum erigi videre ² et expedire quosdam utilia operi, quanquam ludibrio fore munientes perditis rebus ac spe omni adempta cernebant, tamen, ne culpam malis adderent, pro se quisque, ³ nec hortante ullo nec imperante, ad muniendum versi castra propter ⁴ aquam vallo circumdant, sua ⁵ ipsi opera laboremque irritum, præterquam quod hostes superbe increpabant, cum miserabili confessione eludentes. Ad consules mæstos, ne advocantes quidem in consilium, quando ⁶ nec consilio nec auxilio locus esset, sua sponte legati ac tribuni conveniunt, militesque ad prætorium versi opem, quam vix dii immortales ferre poterant, ab ducibus exposcunt. Querentes magis quam consultantes nox oppressit, quum pro ingenio quisque fremerent, alius: "Per obices viarum, per adversa montium, per silvas, qua ferri

arma poterunt, eamus; modo ad hostem pervenire liceat, quem per annos iam prope triginta vincimus: omnia æqua et plana erunt Romano in perfidum Samnitum pugnanti"; alius: "Quo aut qua eamus? num montes moliri sede sua⁷ paramus? Dum hæc imminebunt iuga, qua tu ad hostem venias? Armati, inermes, fortes, ignavi, pariter omnes capti atque victi sumus; ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblaturus⁸ est hostis; sedens bellum conficiet." His in vicem sermonibus qua cibi,⁹ qua quietis immemor¹⁰ nox traducta est.

XXV.

The Samnites, perplexed in spite of their good fortune, consult the father of Pontius, who suggests two opposite courses, and maintains the expediency of both.

Ne Samnitibus quidem consilium in tam lætis suppetebat¹ rebus; itaque universi Herennium Pontium, patrem imperatoris, per litteras consulendum censent. Iam is gravis annis non militaribus solum, sed civilibus quoque abscesserat muneribus; in corpore tamen affecto² vigebat vis animi consiliique. Is ubi accepit, ad Furculas Caudinas inter duos saltus clausos esse exercitus Romanos, consultus ab nuntio filii censuit, omnes inde quam primum inviolatos dimittendos. Quæ ubi sprete sententia est, iterumque eodem remeante nuntio³ consulebatur, censuit, ad unum omnes interficiendos. Quæ ubi tam discordia inter se velut ex ancipiti oraculo responsa data sunt, quanquam filius ipse in primis iam animum quoque patris consenuisse in affecto corpore rebatur,

tamen consensu omnium victus est, ut ipsum⁴ in consilium acciret. Nec gravatus senex plaustro in castra dicitur ad-
 vectus, vocatusque in consilium ita ferme locutus esse, ut
 nihil sententiæ suæ mutaret, causas tantum adiiceret : priore
 se consilio, quod optimum duceret, cum potentissimo populo
 per ingens beneficium perpetuam firmare pacem amicitiam,
 que ; altero consilio in multas ætates, quibus,⁵ amissis duobus
 exercitibus, haud facile receptura vires Romana res *esset*,
 bellum differre ; tertium nullum consilium esse. Quum filius
 aliique principes percontando exsequerentur,⁶ quid, si media
 via consilii caperetur, ut⁷ et dimitterentur incolumes et leges
 iis iure belli victis imponderentur, “Ista quidem sententia”
 inquit “ea est,⁸ quæ neque amicos parat nec inimicos tollit.
 Servate modo, quos ignominia irritaveritis : ea⁸ est Romana
 gens, quæ victa quiescere nesciat. Vivet⁹ semper in pec-
 toribus illorum, quicquid istuc¹⁰ præsens necessitas inusserit,
 nec eos ante multiples pœnas expetitas a vobis quiescere
 sinet.”

XXVI.

His advice rejected. The Samnite general makes an offer of terms to the Roman envoys. A Roman officer of high rank urges on his countrymen the necessity of submitting to these degrading terms, on the ground that they will thus best serve their country.

Neutra sententia accepta, Herennius domum e castris est
 avectus ; et in castris Romanis quum frustra multi conatus
 ad erumpendum capti essent¹ et iam omnium rerum inopia
 esset, victi necessitate legatos mittunt, qui primum pacem

æquam² peterent ; si pacem non impetrarent, uti provocarent ad pugnam. Tum Pontius debellatum esse respondit, et, quoniam ne victi quidem ac capti fortunam fateri scirent, inermes cum singulis vestimentis sub iugum missurum ; alias condiciones³ pacis æquas victis ac victoribus fore : si agro Samnitium decederetur, coloniæ abducerentur, suis⁴ inde legibus Romanum ac Samnitem æquo fœdere victurum ; his condicionibus paratum se esse fœdus cum consulibus ferire ; si quid eorum⁵ displiceat, legatos redire ad se vetuit. Hæc quum legatio renuntiaretur, tantus gemitus omnium subito exortus est tantaque mæstitia incessit, ut non gravius accepturi viderentur,⁶ si nuntiaretur, omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse. Quum diu silentium fuisset, nec consules aut pro fœdere tam turpi aut contra fœdus tam necessarium hiscere⁷ possent, tum L. Lentulus, qui [tum] princeps legatorum virtute atque honoribus⁸ erat, “ Patrem meum ” inquit, “ consules, sæpe audivi memorantem, se in Capitolio unum non fuisse auctorem senatui redimendæ auro a Gallis civitatis, quando⁹ nec fossa valloque ab ignavissimo ad opera ac muniendum hoste clausi essent et erumpere, si non sine magno periculo, tamen sine certa pernicie possent. Quod si, ut illis decurrere ex Capitolio armatis in hostem licuit, quo sæpe modo obsessi in obsidentes eruperunt, ita nobis æquo aut iniquo loco dimicandi tantummodo cum hoste copia esset, non mihi paterni animi indoles in consilio dando deesset. Equidem mortem pro patria præclaram esse fateor, et me vel devovere¹⁰ pro populo Romano legionibusque vel in medios [me] immittere hostes paratus sum ; sed hic

patriam video, hic quicquid Romanarum legionum est ; quæ nisi pro se ipsis¹¹ ad mortem ruere volunt, quid habent, quod morte sua servant ? Tecta urbis, dicat aliquis, et mœnia et eam turbam, a qua urbs incolitur. Immo hercule produntur ea omnia, deleto hoc exercitu, non servantur. Quis enim ea tuebitur ? Imbellis videlicet¹² atque inermis multitudo. Tam hercule, quam a Gallorum impetu defendit. An a Veïis¹³ exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt ? Hic omnes spes opesque sunt, quas servando patriam servamus, dedendo ad necem patriam deserimus ac prodimus. At¹⁴ foeda atque ignominiosa deditio est. Sed¹⁴ ea caritas patriæ est, ut tam ignominia eam quam morte nostra, si opus sit, servemus. Subeatur ergo ista,¹⁵ quantacunque est, indignitas et pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant. Ite, consules, redimite armis¹⁶ civitatem, quam auro maiores vestri redemerunt.”

XXVII.

Provisional guarantee, by which the Roman officers make themselves responsible for the conclusion of a treaty. State of feeling in the camp at the prospect of disgrace.

Consules profecti ad Pontium in colloquium, quum de foedere victor¹ agitaret, negarunt iniussu populi foedus fieri posse, nec sine fetialibus cærimoniaque alia sollemni.² Itaque non, ut vulgo credunt Claudiusque³ etiam scribit, foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem⁴ facta est. Quid enim aut sponsoribus in foedere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur, per quem populum fiat,⁵ quo minus legibus dictis

stetur, ut eum ita Iuppiter feriat, quemadmodum a fetialibus porcus feriatur. Spoponderunt consules, legati, quæstores, tribuni militum, nominaque omnium, qui spoponderunt, exstant,⁶ ubi,⁷ si ex fœdere acta res esset, præterquam duorum fetialium non exstarent; et propter necessariam fœderis dilationem obsides etiam sexcenti equites imperati, qui capite luerent, si pacto non staretur.⁸ Tempus inde statutum tradendis obsidibus exercituque⁹ inermi mittendo. Redintegravit luctum in castris consulum adventus, ut vix ab iis abstinerent manus, quorum temeritate in eum locum deducti essent,¹⁰ quorum ignavia fœdius inde, quam venissent, abituri: illis¹¹ non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse; beluarum modo cæcos in foveam lapsos. Alii alios intueri; contemplari arma mox tradenda et inermes futuras dextras obnoxiaque¹² corpora hosti; proponere sibimet ipsi ante oculos iugum hostile et ludibria victoris et vultus superbos et per armatos inermium iter, inde fœdi agminis miserabilem viam per sociorum urbes, reditum in patriam ad parentes, quo sæpe ipsi maioresque eorum¹³ triumphantes venissent: se¹⁴ solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos; sibi non stringere licuisse gladios, non manum cum hoste conferre; sibi nequicquam animos datos.

XXVIII.

The yoke. Arrival at Capua.

Hæc frementibus hora fatalis ignominiaë advenit, omnia tristiora experiundo factura, quam quæ præceperant animis.

Iam primum cum singulis vestimentis inermes extra vallum exire iussi, et primi traditi obsides atque in custodiam abducti. Tum a consulibus abire lictores iussi paludamenta¹que detracta; *id* tantam inter ipsos, qui paulo ante eos execrantes dedendos lacerandosque censuerant, miserationem fecit, ut suæ quisque condicionis oblitus ab illa deformatione tantæ maiestatis velut ab nefando spectaculo averteret oculos. Primi consules prope seminudi sub iugum missi; tum ut quisque gradu² proximus erat, ita ignominiaë obiectus; tum deinceps singulæ legiones. Circumstabant armati hostes, exprobrantes eludentesque; gladii etiam plerisque intentati,³ et vulnerati quidam necatique, si vultus eorum indignitate rerum acrior victorem offendisset. Ita traducti sub iugum et, quod pæne gravius erat, per hostium oculos quum e saltu evasisent, etsi velut ab inferis extracti tum primum lucem adspicere visi sunt,⁴ tamen ipsa lux ita deforme intuentibus agmen omni morte tristior fuit. Itaque quum ante noctem Capuam pervenire possent, incerti⁵ de fide sociorum, et quod pudor præpediebat, circa viam⁶ haud procul Capua omnium egena corpora humi prostraverunt. Quod ubi est Capuam nuntiatum, evicit miseratio iusta⁷ sociorum superbiam ingenitam Campanis. Confestim insignia sua⁸ consulibus, fasces, lictores, arma, equos, vestimenta, commeatus militibus benigne⁹ mittunt; et venientibus Capuam cunctus senatus populusque obviam egressus iustis¹⁰ omnibus hospitalibus privatisque et publicis fungitur officiis.

XXIX.

The demeanour of the Romans variously interpreted by the Capuans.

Neque¹ illis sociorum comitas vultusque benigni et alloquia non modo sermonem elicere, sed ne ut oculos quidem attollerent aut consolantes amicos contra intuerentur, efficere poterant; adeo super mærorem² pudor quidam fugere colloquia et cœtus hominum cogebat. Postero die quum iuvenes nobiles, missi a Capua, ut proficiscentes ad finem Campanum³ prosequerentur, revertissent, vocatique in curiam percontantibus maioribus natu, multo sibi mæstiores et abiectioris animi visos, referrent:⁴ adeo silens ac prope mutum agmen incessisse; iacere indolem illam⁵ Romanam, ablatosque cum armis animos; non reddere salutem salutantibus, non dare responsum, non hiscere quemquam præ metu potuisse, tanquam ferentibus adhuc cervicibus iugum, sub quod emissi essent; habere Samnites victoriam non præclaram solum, sed etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Romam, sicut ante Gallos, sed, quod multo bellicosius⁶ fuerit, Romanam virtutem ferociamque. Quum hæc dicerentur audirenturque, et deploratum pæne Romanum nomen in concilio sociorum fidelium esset, dicitur Ofillius Calavius Ovii filius, clarus genere factisque, tum etiam⁷ ætate verendus, longe aliter se habere rem dixisse: silentium illud obstinatum fixosque in terram oculos et surdas ad omnia solatia aures et pudorem intuendæ lucis ingentem molem irarum ex alto animi⁸ cientis indicia esse. Aut Romana se

ignorare ingenia, aut silentium illud Samnitibus flebiles brevi clamores gemitusque excitaturum, Caudinæque pacis aliquanto Samnitibus quam Romanis tristiores⁹ memoriam fore; quippe suos quemque¹⁰ eorum animos habiturum, ubicunque congressuri sint; saltus Caudinos non ubique Samnitibus fore.

XXX.

Effect of the news in Rome. General mourning. Political crisis.

Iam Romæ etiam sua¹ infamis clades erat. Obsessos primum audierunt; tristior deinde ignominiosæ pacis magis² quam periculi nuntius fuit. Ad famam obsidionis dilectus haberi cœptus erat;³ dimissus deinde auxiliorum apparatus,⁴ postquam deditionem tam fœde factam acceperunt; extemploque sine ulla publica auctoritate consensum⁵ in omnem formam luctus est. Tabernæ circa forum clausæ iustitiumque⁶ in foro sua sponte⁷ cœptum prius quam indictum; lati clavi,⁸ anuli aurei positi; pæne mæstior exercitu ipso civitas esse; nec ducibus solum atque auctoribus sponsoribusque pacis irasci, sed innoxios etiam milites odisse et negare urbe⁹ tectisve accipiendos. Quam concitationem animorum fregit adventus exercitus etiam iratis miserabilis. Non enim tanquam in patriam revertentes ex insperato incolumes, sed captorum habitu vultuque ingressi sero in urbem ita se in suis quisque tectis abdiderunt, ut postero atque insequentibus diebus nemo eorum forum aut publicum¹⁰ adspicere vellet. Consules in privato abditi nihil pro magistratu¹¹ agere, nisi

quod expressum¹² senatus consultum est, ut dictatorem dicerent comitorum causa. Q. Fabium Ambustum dixerunt, et P. Ælium Pætum magistrum equitum; quibus vitio creatis¹³ suffecti M. Æmilius Papus dictator, L. Valerius Flaccus magister equitum. Nec per eos¹⁴ comitia habita; et quia tædebat populum omnium magistratum eius anni, res ad interregnum rediit.¹⁵ Interreges Q. Fabius Maximus, M. Valerius Corvus. Is¹⁶ consules creavit Q. Publilium Philonem et L. Papirium Cursorem iterum, haud dubio consensu civitatis, quod nulli ea tempestate duces clariores essent.¹⁷

XXXI.

Postumius is called upon in the Senate for an explanation. Instead of defending himself, he demands his immediate surrender to the Samnites, and concludes with a solemn invocation to the gods.

Quo creati sunt die, eo (sic¹ enim placuerat patribus) magistratum inierunt, sollemnibusque senatus consultis perfectis, de pace Caudina retulerunt;² et Publilius, penes quem fasces erant,³ “Dic, Sp. Postumi” inquit. Qui ibi surrexit, eodem illo vultu, quo sub iugum missus erat, “Haud sum ignarus” inquit, “consules, ignominia, non honoris causa me primum excitatum⁴ iussumque dicere, non tanquam senatorem, sed tanquam reum qua⁵ infelicis belli, qua ignominiosæ pacis. Ego tamen, quando neque de noxa nostra neque de poena retulistis, omissa defensione,⁶ quæ non difficillima esset apud haud ignaros fortunarum humanarum necessitatumque,

sententiam de eo, de quo retulistis, paucis peragam, quæ sententia testis erit, mihi ne an legionibus vestris pepercerim, quum me seu turpi seu necessaria sponsione obstrinxi; qua⁷ tamen, quando iniussu populi facta est, non tenetur populus Romanus, nec quicquam ex ea præterquam corpora nostra debentur⁸ Samnitibus. Dedamur per fetiales nudi vinctique; exsolvamus religione populum, si qua obligavimus, ne quid divini humanive obstet, quo minus iustum⁹ piisque de integro ineatur bellum. Interea consules exercitum scribere, armare, educere placet,¹⁰ nec¹¹ prius ingredi hostium fines, quam omnia iusta¹² in deditioe nostra perfecta erunt. Vos, dii immortales, precor quæsoque, si vobis non fuit cordi, Sp. Postumium, T. Veturium consules cum Samnitibus prospere bellum gerere, at¹³ vos satis habeatis vidisse¹⁴ nos sub iugum missos, vidisse sponsione infami obligatos, videre¹⁴ nudos vinctosque hostibus deditos, omnem iram hostium nostris capitibus excipientes;¹⁵ novos consules legionesque Romanas ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis, ut omnia ante nos consules bella gesta sunt.”

XXXII.

Strong impression produced by his speech. Objection raised by the tribunes, and replied to by Postumius.

Quæ ubi dixit, tanta simul admiratio miseratioque viri incessit omnes, ut modo vix crederent, illum eundem esse Sp. Postumium, qui auctor tam fœdæ pacis fuisset, modo miserarentur, quod vir talis etiam præcipuum apud hostes sup-

plicium passurus esset¹ ob iram diremptæ pacis. Quum omnes laudibus modo² prosequentes virum in sententiam eius pedibus irent, tentata paulisper intercessio est ab L. Livio et Q. Mælio tribunis plebis;³ qui neque exsolvi religione populum aiebant deditioe sua, nisi omnia Samnitibus, qualia apud Caudium fuissent, restituerentur, neque se pro eo, quod spondendo pacem servassent exercitum populi Romani, pœnam ullam meritos esse, neque ad extremum,⁴ quum sacrosancti essent, dedi hostibus violarive posse. Tum Postumius “Interea dedite” inquit “profanos nos, quos salva religione potestis; dedetis deinde et istos sacrosanctos, quum primum magistratu abierint, sed, si me audiatis, priusquam dedantur, hic in comitio virgis cæsos,⁵ hanc iam⁶ ut intercalatæ pœnæ usuram⁷ habeant. Nam quod deditioe nostra negant⁸ exsolvi religione populum, id istos⁹ magis, ne dedantur, quam quia ita se res habeat, dicere, quis adeo iuris fetialium expers est, qui ignoret?

XXXIII.

He urges that the provisional guarantee is not binding upon any others than those who were actually parties to it, and that this was clear from the conduct of the Samnites themselves.

Neque ego infitias eo, patres conscripti, tam sponsiones quam fœdera sancta esse apud eos homines, apud quos iuxta¹ divinas religiones fides humana colitur; sed iniussu populi nego quicquam sanciri² posse, quod populum teneat. An, si eadem superbia, qua sponsionem istam expresserunt nobis

Samnites, coegissent nos verba legitima³ deditum urbes nuncupare, deditum populum Romanum vos tribuni diceretis, et hanc urbem, templa, delubra, fines, aquas Samnitium esse? Omitto deditionem, quoniam de sponsione agitur; quid tandem,⁴ si spondissemus, urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum? si incensurum? si magistratus, si senatum, si leges non habiturum? si sub regibus futurum? Di meliora,⁵ inquis. Atqui⁶ non indignitas⁷ rerum sponsionis vinculum levat; si quid est, in quod obligari populus possit, in omnia potest. Et ne illud quidem,⁸ quod quosdam forsitan moveat, refert, consul an dictator an prætor sponderit. Et hoc ipsi etiam Samnites iudicaverunt, quibus non fuit satis, consules spondere, sed legatos, quæstores, tribunos militum spondere coegerunt.⁹ Nec a me nunc quisquam quæsiverit,¹⁰ quid ita sponderim, quum id nec consulis ius esset, nec illis spondere pacem, quæ mei non erat arbitrii, [nec]¹¹ pro vobis, qui nihil mandaveratis, possem. Nihil ad Caudium, patres conscripti, humanis consiliis gestum est; dii immortales et vestris et hostium imperatoribus mentem ademerunt. Nec nos in bello satis cavimus, et illi¹² male partam victoriam male perdidierunt,¹³ dum vix locis, quibus vicerant, credunt,¹⁴ dum quacunque condicione arma viris in arma natis auferre festinant.

XXXIV.

For a three days' armistice was all that was needed for concluding an actual treaty by sending to Rome. He concludes by insisting upon his original demand.

An,¹ si sana mens fuisset, difficile illis fuit, dum senes ab domo ad consultandum accersunt,² mittere Romam legatos? cum senatu, cum populo de pace ac fœdere agere?³ Tridui iter expeditis erat; interea in indutiis res fuisset, donec ab Roma legati aut victoriam illis certam⁴ aut pacem afferrent. Ea demum sponsio esset, quam populi iussu spondissemus. Sed neque vos tulissetis,⁵ nec nos⁶ spondissemus; nec fas fuit alium rerum exitum esse, quam ut illi velut somnio lætiore, quam quod mentes eorum capere possent, nequicquam eluderentur, et nostrum exercitum eadem, quæ impedierat, fortuna expeditet, vanam victoriam⁷ vanior irritam faceret pax, sponsio interponeretur,⁸ quæ⁹ neminem præter sponsorem obligaret. Quid enim vobiscum, patres conscripti, quid cum populo Romano actum est? Quis vos appellare potest, quis se a vobis dicere deceptum? Hostis an civis? Hosti nihil spondistis, civem neminem spondere pro vobis iussistis. Nihil ergo vobis nec¹⁰ nobiscum est, quibus nihil mandastis, nec cum Samnitibus, cum quibus nihil egistis. Samnitibus sponsores nos sumus rei satis locupletes¹¹ in id, quod nostrum est, in id, quod præstare possumus, corpora nostra et animos; in hæc sæviant, in hæc ferrum, in hæc iras acuant. Quod ad tribunos attinet, consulite, utrum præsens¹² deditio eorum fieri possit an in

diem differatur ; non interim, T. Veturi vosque ceteri, vilia hæc capita luendæ sponsioni feramus,¹³ et nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma.”

XXXV.

The tribunes resign office, and are delivered up to the Samnites with the rest of the guarantors. Postumius provides the Romans with a justification for war.

Movit patres conscriptos quum causa, tum auctor, nec ceteros solum, sed tribunos etiam plebei,¹ ut se in senatus dicerent fore potestate. Magistratu inde se extemplo abdicaverunt, traditique² fetialibus cum ceteris Caudium ducendi. Hoc senatus consulto facto³ lux quædam affulsisse civitati visa est. Postumius in ore⁴ erat ; eum laudibus ad cælum ferebant, devotioni P. Decii⁵ consulis, aliis claris facinoribus æquabant : emersisse civitatem ex obnoxia⁶ pace illius consilio et opera ; ipsum se cruciatibus et hostium iræ offerre⁷ piaculæque pro populo Romano dare. Arma cuncti spectant et bellum : en unquam futurum,⁸ ut congredi armatis cum Samnite liceat ? In civitate ira odioque ardente dilectus prope omnium voluntariorum⁹ fuit ; rescriptæ¹⁰ ex eodem milite novæ legiones, ductusque ad Caudium exercitus. Prægressi fetiales ubi ad portam venere, vestem detrahi pacis sponsoribus iubent, manus post tergum vinciri. Quum apparitor verecundia maiestatis Postumii laxè vinciret, “ Quin tu ” inquit “ adducis lorum, ut iusta ” fiat deditio ? ” Tum ubi in cœtum Samnitium et ad tribunal ventum Pontii

est, A. Cornelius Arvina¹² fetialis ita verba fecit: “Quandoque¹³ hisce homines iniussu populi Romani Quiritium foedus ictum iri sponderunt atque ob eam rem noxam¹⁴ nocuerunt, ob eam rem, quo populus Romanus scelere impio sit solutus, hosce homines vobis dedo.” Hæc dicenti fetiali Postumius genu femur, quanta maxime poterat vi, perculit, et clara voce ait, se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum fetialem a se contra ius gentium violatum; eo iustius¹⁵ bellum gesturos.

XXXVI.

Pontius indignantly repudiates the surrender. He upbraids the Romans for their perfidy, quoting, though with much exaggeration, their previous history to confirm his statements. The Romans are released by his order.

Tum Pontius “Nec ego istam deditionem accipiam” inquit, “nec Samnites ratam habebunt. Quin tu, Sp. Postumi, si deos esse censes, aut omnia irrita facis aut pacto stas? Samniti populo omnes, quos in potestate habuit, aut pro iis pax debetur. Sed quid ego te appello, qui te captum victori cum qua potes fide¹ restituis? Populum Romanum appello, quem si sponsionis ad Furculas Caudinas factæ pænitet, restituat legiones intra saltum, quo sæptæ fuerunt. Nemo quemquam deceperit;² omnia pro infecto sint; recipiant arma, quæ per pactionem tradiderunt; redeant in castra sua; quicquid pridie habuerunt, quam in colloquium est ventum, habeant; tum bellum et fortia consilia placeant, tum sponsio et pax repudietur. Ea fortuna,

iis locis, quæ ante pacis mentionem habuimus, geramus bellum; nec populus Romanus consulum sponsionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusemus. Nunquamne causa defiet,³ cur victi pacto non stetis? Obsides Porsinnæ⁴ dedistis; furto eos subduxistis. Auro civitatem a Gallis⁵ redemistis; inter accipiendum aurum cæsi sunt. Pacem nobiscum pepigistis,⁶ ut legiones vobis captas restitueremus; eam pacem irritam facitis. Et semper aliquam fraudi speciem iuris imponitis.⁷ Non probat populus Romanus ignominiosa pace legiones servatas? Pacem sibi habeat,⁸ legiones captas victori restituat; hoc fide, hoc fœderibus, hoc fetialibus cærimoniis dignum erat. Ut quidem tu,⁹ quod petisti per pactiorem, habeas, tot cives incolumes, ego pacem, quam hos tibi remittendo pactus sum, non habeam, hoc tu, A. Corneli, hoc vos, fetiales, iuris gentibus dicitis? Ego vero istos, quos dedi simulatis,¹⁰ nec accipio nec dedi arbitror, nec moror, quo minus in civitatem obligatam sponsione commissa¹¹ iratis omnibus diis,¹² quorum eluditur numen, redeant. Gerite bellum, quando Sp. Postumius modo¹³ legatum fetialem genu perculit. Ita dii credent,¹⁴ Samnitem civem Postumium, non civem Romanum esse et a Samnite legatum Romanum violatum: eo vobis iustum in nos factum esse bellum. Hæc ludibria religionum non pudere¹⁵ in lucem proferre, et vix pueris dignas ambages senes ac consulares fallendæ fidei exquirere! I, lictor, deme vincla Romanis; moratus sit nemo, quo minus, ubi visum fuerit, abeant." Et illi quidem, forsitan et publica,¹⁶ sua certe liberata fide, ab Caudio in castra Romana inviolati redierunt.

XXXVII.

The Samnites, when it is too late, regret their rejection of the advice of the elder Pontius. Fregellæ seized by a joint force of Samnites and Satricans. Treacherous massacre of the inhabitants.

Samnitibus pro superba¹ pace infestissimum cernentibus renatum bellum omnia, quæ deinde evenerunt, non in animis solum, sed prope in oculis esse,² et sero ac nequicquam laudare² senis Pontii utraque consilia, inter quæ se media³ lapsos *via* victoriae possessionem pace incerta mutasse et, beneficii et maleficii occasione amissa, pugnatuos cum eis, quos potuerint in perpetuum vel inimicos tollere vel amicos facere. Adeoque, nullodum⁴ certamine inclinatis viribus, post Caudinam pacem animi mutaverant,⁵ ut clariorem inter Romanos deditio Postumium quam Pontium incruenta victoria inter Samnites faceret, et geri posse bellum⁶ Romani pro victoria certa haberent, Samnites simul rebellasse et vicisse⁷ crederent Romanum. Inter hæc Satricani ad Samnites defecerunt, et Fregellæ colonia⁸ necopinato adventu Samnitium (fuisse et Satricanos cum iis satis constat) nocte occupata est. Timor inde mutuus utrosque usque ad lucem quietos tenuit; lux pugnæ initium fuit, quam aliquamdiu æquam, et quia pro aris ac focis dimicabatur, et quia ex tectis adiuwabatur imbellis multitudo, tamen⁹ Fregellani sustinuerunt. Fraus deinde rem inclinavit,¹⁰ quod vocem audiri præconis passi sunt, incolumem abiturum, qui arma posuisset. Ea spes remisit a certamine animos, et passim arma iactari¹¹

coepta. Pertinacior pars armata per aversam portam¹² erupit, tutiorque eis audacia fuit quam incautus ad credendum ceteris¹³ pavor, quos circumdatos igni, nequicquam deos fidemque invocantes, Samnites concremaverunt.

XXXVIII.

The consul Publilius engages and totally routs the army of Caudium.

Consules inter se partiti provincias, Papirius in Apuliam ad Luceriam¹ pergit, ubi equites Romani obsides ad Caudium dati custodiebantur, Publilius in Samnio substitit adversus Caudinas legiones.² Distendit ea res Samnitium animos, quod nec ad Luceriam ire, ne ab tergo instaret hostis, nec manere, ne Luceria interim amitteretur, satis audebant. Optimum visum est committere rem fortunæ et transigere³ cum Publilio certamen; itaque in aciem copias educunt. Adversus quos Publilius consul quum dimicaturus esset, prius alloquendos milites ratus contionem advocari iussit; ceterum sicut⁴ ingenti alacritate ad prætorium concursum est, ita præ clamore poscentium pugnam nulla adhortatio imperatoris audita est; suus cuique animus memor ignominiaë adhortator aderat. Vadunt igitur in proelium urgentes signiferos, et, ne mora in concursu⁵ pilis emittendis stringendisque inde gladiis esset, pila⁶ velut dato ad id signo abiiciunt, strictisque gladiis cursu in hostem feruntur. Nihil illic imperatoriaë artis ordinibus aut subsidiis locandis fuit;

omnia ira militaris⁷ prope vesano impetu egit. Itaque non fusi modo hostes sunt, sed ne castris⁸ quidem suis fugam impedire ausi Apuliam dissipati petiere; Luceriam tamen⁹ coacto rursus in unum agmine est perventum. Romanos ira eadem, quæ per mediam aciem hostium tulerat, et in castra pertulit. Ibi plus quam in acie sanguinis ac cædis factum,¹⁰ prædæque pars maior ira¹¹ corrupta.

XXXIX.

His colleague Papirius marches with an army to Luceria, where the six hundred Roman cavalry (see Ch. XXVII.) were confined. He is joined there by Publilius.

Exercitus alter cum Papirio consule locis maritimis¹ pervenerat Arpos per omnia pacata, Samnitium² magis iniuriis et odio quam beneficio ullo populi Romani; nam Samnites, ea tempestate in montibus vicatim³ habitantes, campestria et maritima loca, contempto cultorum⁴ molliore atque, ut evenit fere, locis simili genere, ipsi montani atque agrestes depopulabantur. Quæ regio si fida Samnitibus fuisset, aut pervenire Arpos exercitus Romanus nequisset, aut interiecta⁵ inter Romam et Arpos penuria rerum omnium exclusos a com meatibus absumpsisset. Tum quoque⁶ profectos inde ad Luceriam, iuxta obsidentes obsessosque inopia vexavit. Omnia ab Arpis Romanis suppeditabantur, ceterum adeo exigue, ut militi occupato stationibus vigiliisque et opere eques folliculis in castra ab Arpis frumentum veheret, interdum occursum hostium cogere abiecto ex equo frumento

pugnare. Obsessis, priusquam alter consul victore exercitu advenit, et commeatus ex montibus Samnitium invecti erant et auxilia intromissa; artiora⁷ omnia adventus Publilii fecit, qui, obsidione delegata in curam collegæ, vagus per agros cuncta infesta commeatibus hostium fecerat. Itaque quum spes nulla esset, diutius obsessos inopiam laturos, coacti Samnites,⁸ qui ad Luceriam castra habebant, undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre.

XL.

Officious and futile interference of the Tarentines.

Per id tempus, parantibus¹ utrisque se ad proelium, legati Tarentini interveniunt, denuntiantes Samnitibus Romanisque, ut bellum omitterent: per utros stetisset, quo minus discederet ab armis, adversus eos se pro alteris pugnatos. Ea legatione Papirius audita, perinde ac motus dictis eorum, cum collega se communicaturum respondit; accitoque eo, quum tempus omne² in apparatu pugnæ consumpsisset, collocutus de re haud dubia, signum pugnæ proposuit. Agentibus divina humanaque,³ quæ assolent, quum acie dimicandum est, consulibus Tarentini legati occursare,⁴ responsum expectantes; quibus Papirius ait: "Auspicia secunda esse, Tarentini, pullarius nuntiat; litatum præterea est egregie:⁵ auctoribus diis, ut videtis, ad rem gerendam proficiscimur." Signa inde ferri iussit et copias eduxit, vanissimam⁶ increpans gentem, quæ, suarum impotens rerum præ domesticis seditionibus discordiisque, aliis modum pacis ac belli facere

æquum censeret. Samnites ex parte altera, quum omnem curam belli remisissent, quia aut pacem vere cupiebant, aut expediebat simulare,⁷ ut Tarentinos sibi conciliarent, quum instructos repente ad pugnam Romanos conspexissent, vociferari, se in auctoritate Tarentinorum manere⁸ nec descendere in aciem nec extra vallum arma ferre; deceptos⁹ potius, quodcunque casus ferat, passuros, quam ut sprevisse pacis auctores Tarentinos¹⁰ videantur. Accipere se omen consules aiunt et eam precari mentem hostibus, ut ne vallum quidem defendant.¹¹

XLI.

The Romans attack the Samnites, who offer no resistance, in their camp before Luceria. The murderous onslaught of the soldiery is checked by the consuls, who fear for the safety of the hostages. Luceria offers to capitulate.

Ipsi inter se partitis copiis succedunt hostium munimentis, et simul undique adorti, quum pars fossas explerent, pars vellerent vallum¹ atque in fossas proruerent, nec virtus modo insita, sed ira etiam exulceratos ignominia stimulare² animos, castra invasere; et pro se quisque, non hæc furculas nec Caudium nec saltus invios esse, ubi errorem fraus superbe vicisset, sed Romanam virtutem, quam nec vallum nec fossæ arcerent, memorantes, cædunt pariter resistentes fusosque, inermes atque armatos, servos, liberos, puberes, impubes, homines iumentaque; nec ullum superfuisset animal, ni consules receptui signum dedissent avidosque cædis milites e castris hostium imperio ac minis expulissent.

Itaque apud infensos ob interpellatam dulcedinem iræ confestim oratio habita est, ut doceretur miles, minime cuiquam militum consules odio in hostes cessisse aut cessuros; quin duces sicut belli, ita insatiabilis supplicii futuros fuisse, ni respectus equitum sexcentorum, qui Luceriæ obsides tenerentur, præpedisset animos,³ ne desperata venia hostes cæcos in supplicia eorum ageret, perdere⁴ prius quam perire optantes. Laudare ea milites lætarique, obviam itum iræ suæ esse, ac fateri, omnia patienda potius, quam proderetur⁵ salus tot principum Romanæ iuventutis. Dimissa contione, consilium⁶ habitum, omnibusne copiis Luceriam premerent, an altero exercitu et duce Apuli circa, gens dubiæ ad id voluntatis, tentarentur. Publilius consul ad peragrandam⁷ profectus Apuliam aliquot expeditione una populos aut vi subegit aut condicionibus in societatem accepit. Papirio quoque, qui obsessor Luceriæ restiterat, brevi ad spem eventus respondit; nam incessis omnibus viis, per quas comeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, fame domiti Samnites, qui Luceriæ in præsidio erant, legatos misere ad consulem Romanum, ut, receptis equitibus, qui causa belli essent, ab sisteret obsidione.

XLII.

Papirius insists on the terms imposed by Pontius at Caudium.

Iis Papirius ita respondit, debuisse eos Pontium Herennii filium, quo auctore Romanos sub iugum misissent, consulere, quid victis patientium censeret; ceterum quoniam¹ ab hostibus in se æqua statui quam in se ipsi ferre maluerint, nun-

tiare Luceriam iussit, arma, sarcinas, iumenta, multitudinem omnem imbellem intra mœnia relinquerent²; militem se cum singulis vestimentis sub iugum missurum, ulciscensem illatam, non novam inferentem ignominiam. Nihil recusatum. Septem millia militum sub iugum missa, prædaque ingens Luceriæ capta, receptis omnibus signis armisque, quæ ad Caudium amissa erant, et, quod omnia superabat gaudia, equitibus recuperatis, quos pignora pacis custodiendos Luceriam Samnites dederant.³ Haud ferme alia⁴ mutatione subita rerum clarior victoria populi Romani est, si quidem etiam,⁵ quod quibusdam in annalibus invenio, Pontius Herennii filius, Samnitium imperator, ut expiaret consulum ignominiam, sub iugum cum ceteris est missus. Ceterum id minus miror, obscurum esse⁶ de hostium duce dedito missoque; id magis mirabile est ambigi, Luciusne Cornelius dictator cum L. Papirio Cursore magistro equitum eas res ad Caudium atque inde Luceriam⁷ gesserit, ultorque unicus Romanæ ignominiaë, haud sciam⁸ an iustissimo triumpho ad eam ætatem secundum Furium Camillum, triumphaverit, an consulum Papirii-que præcipuum id decus sit. Sequitur hunc errorem⁹ alius error, Cursorne Papirius proximis comitiis cum Q. Aulio Cerretano iterum, ob rem bene gestam Luceriæ continuato magistratu, consul tertium creatus sit, an L. Papirius Mugilanus et in cognomine erratum sit.

XLIII.

The consul Aulus (B.C. 318) defeats the Frentani. His colleague summons the town of Satricum to give up or kill the Samnite garrison. Treachery of both factions of the inhabitants. The consul is admitted into the town.

Convenit¹ iam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta. Aulus cum Frentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, urbemque ipsam, quo se fusa contulerat acies, obsidibus imperatis in deditionem accepit. Pari fortuna consul alter cum Satricanis, qui cives Romani post Caudinam cladem ad Samnites defecerant præsidiumque eorum in urbem acceperant, rem gessit. Nam² quum ad moenia Satrici admotus esset exercitus, legatisque missis ad pacem cum precibus petendam triste³ responsum ab consule redditum esset, nisi⁴ præsidio Samnitium interfecto aut tradito ne ad se remearent, plus ea voce quam armis illatis terroris colonis⁵ iniectum. Itaque subinde exsequuntur⁶ quærendo a consule legati, quonam se pacto paucos et infirmos crederet præsidio tam valido et armato vim allaturos. Ab iisdem consilium petere iussi, quibus auctoribus præsidium in urbem accepissent, discedunt, ægreque impetrato, ut de ea re consuli senatum⁷ responsaque ad se referri sineret, ad suos redeunt. Duæ factiones senatum distinebant, una, cuius principes erant defectionis a populo Romano auctores, altera fidelium⁸ civium; certatum ab utrisque tamen est, ut ad reconciliandam pacem consuli opera navaretur.⁹ Pars altera, quum præsidium Samnitium, quia nihil satis præparati erat ad obsidionem tolerandam,

excessurum proxima nocte esset, enuntiare consuli satis habuit, qua noctis hora quaque porta et quam in viam egressurus hostis foret; altera, quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, eadem nocte portam etiam consuli aperuerunt armatosque clam in urbem acceperunt.

XLIV.

Destruction of the Samnite force. A Roman garrison posted in the town. Character of L. Papirius Cursor, illustrated by two anecdotes.

Ita duplici prodicione et præsidium Samnitium, in sessis circa viam silvestribus locis, necopinato oppressum est, et ab ¹ urbe plena ² hostium clamor sublatus, momentoque unius horæ ³ cæsus Samnis, Satricanus captus, et omnia in potestate consulis erant; qui, quæstione ⁴ habita, quorum opera defectio esset facta, quos sontes comperit, virgis cæsos securi percussit, præsidioque valido imposito, arma Satricanis ademittit. Inde ad triumphum decessisse Romam Papirium Cursorem scribunt, qui eo duce Luceriam receptam Samnitesque sub iugum missos auctores ⁵ sunt. Et fuit ⁶ vir haud dubie dignus omni bellica laude, non animi solum vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. Præcipua pedum pernicitas inerat, quæ cognomen etiam dedit; victoremque cursu omnium ætatis suæ ⁷ fuisse ferunt seu crurum vi seu exercitatione multa, cibi vini que eundem capacissimum; nec cum ullo ⁸ asperiores, quia ipse invicti ad laborem corporis esset, fuisse militiam pediti pariter equique; equites

etiam aliquando ausos ab eo petere, ut sibi pro re bene gesta laxaret aliquid laboris; quibus ille⁹ “Ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto” inquit, “ne utique¹⁰ dorsum demulceatis, quum ex equis descendetis.” Et¹¹ vis erat in eo viro imperii ingens pariter in socios civesque. Prænestinus prætor per timorem segnius ex subsidiis suos duxerat in primam aciem; quem quum inambulans ante tabernaculum vocari iussisset, lictorem expedire securem iussit. Ad quam vocem exanimi¹² stante Prænestino, “Age dum, lictor, excide¹³ radicem hanc” inquit “incommodam ambulantis,” perfusumque ultimi supplicii metu, multa¹⁴ dicta, dimisit. Haud dubie illa ætate, qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, nemo unus erat vir, quo magis innixa res Romana staret. Quin eum parem destinant animis magno Alexandro ducem, si arma Asia perdomita in Europam vertisset.

L I V Y.

Titus Livius, a native of Patavium (Padua), was born B.C. 54; died A.D. 17. He appears to have devoted his life to literary pursuits, living chiefly at Rome, and enjoying the intimacy of the Emperor Augustus and his stepsons, Tiberius and Drusus.

His great work was that from which these selections are made, 'The History of Rome,' called by himself (XLIII. 13) Annales, embracing the period from the foundation of the city, B.C. 753, to the death of Drusus, B.C. 9. It extended to CXLII. books, of which XXXV. are extant. The contents of the lost books are known from an authentic summary, attributed by some to Livy himself, by others to Florus.

The books preserved are I.—X., and XXI.—XLV., ending with the triumph of Æmilius Paullus over the Macedonians, B.C. 168.

NOTES.

I.

1. *egisset cum eis*; 'had demanded.'

2. *tempus erat*; 'twere high time.' To be taken with *tandem iam* as Horace, Carm. I. 37, 2, *nunc Saliaribus ornare pulvinar Deorum tempus erat dapibus*. Mark the sequence of tense in *videretis* below, notwithstanding the fact that present time is referred to.

3. *nihil pro imperio agere*: 'to make no demand of us in virtue of your supremacy.' The Latins denied the sovereignty of the Romans. Cf. for the expression, Ch. XV. below.

Q. Fabio vetito quicquam pro magistratu agere.

4. *regno impotenti*: 'tyrannical sway.'

5. *feramus*: 'propose.'

6. *altera utra*: from *alteruter*.

7. *vertat*: optative: frequently used in formulæ of this kind.

8. *patria potior*: 'the country of our choice.'

9. *huius*: sc. *Annii*.

10. *homine*: N.B. not *viro*: 'a fellow of Setia.'

II.

1. *Ius Fasque*: 'Earth and Heaven,' cf. Liv. I. 32 (where *Fas* is, as here, personified); properly, human law and Divine law.

2. *fœdera*. The terms of the first are to be found Liv. I. 24. *Fœdus ictum inter Romanos et Albanos est his legibus, ut cujusque (for cujuscunque) populi cives (Horatii or Curiatii) eo certamine vicissent, is alteri populo cum bona pace imperitaret*. The second was a renewal of the above in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. I. 52.

3. *proditur memoriæ*. This is the version of the legends, which, according to Livy, may or may not be true; the historical account is opened with the word *certe adversus*, 'in opposition to (i. e. attempting to drown), the repeated invocation, &c.'

4. *auctores sunt*: 'affirm; ' taking the same construction as a verb of saying.

5. *mihi quoque—effusam*: 'Let me too leave the matter in uncertainty, as also (the story) that while they call the gods to witness the breach of treaties, a violent storm burst forth accompanied by a heavy clap of thunder.'

6. *repræsentandam*: 'to picture vividly.'

7. *est—es*: not copulative.

8. *stratas dabo*: cf. Verg. *Æn.* IX. 323, *vasta dabo*; Ter. *Heaut.* v. i. 77, *depexum te dabo*. The Latin *do* = both *δίδωμι* and *τίθημι*.

9. *excepta*: 'taken up and repeated.'

III.

1. *institutis ante omnia mil.*: 'above all in military organization.'

2. *extra ordinem*: 'irregularly.'

3. *super castra*: 'beyond (i. e. past) the camp.' Cf. Sall. *Jug.* XIX. 5, *super Numidiam Gætulos accepimus*. Verg. *Æn.* VI. 795, *Super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium*.

4. *præcedentem*: 'at their head.'

5. *una turma*: is abl.

6. *in tempore* = *ἐν καιρῷ*: 'at the right time.' Geminus below alludes to these words in *dies ista*.

7. *acies* = *pugna*.

8. *paulum ab suis equo provectus*: 'riding a little in advance of his men.'

9. *dum—interea*: 'in the interval between the present moment and the time set, as you seem to say, for your armies to start on their mighty enterprise.' See note 6.

10. *ferocem*: 'warlike.'

11. *imperii patrii*. The father's command is mentioned as well as the consul's edict, because, even if the father had not been one of the consuls, the son would have been bound to obey; as the *patria potestas* gave a father immense authority over his sons, even when they had reached manhood.

12. *haud multum interesset*: i. e. because in either case he must forfeit his life.

IV.

1. *summotis*: 'being made to retire;' i. e. the ground having been cleared. *Summoveo* is the word specially used of the lictors dispersing a crowd.

2. *infestis cuspidibus*: 'with couched lances.'

3. *equi*: i. e. of his enemy's horse.

4. *innixum, attollentem se*: 'endeavouring to raise himself by leaning on.'

5. *ab iugulo*: 'in the neck.' Cf. *a tergo, a fronte*, &c.

6. *cum ovante gaudio turma*: *cum* is prep.; *ovante* agrees with *turma*.

7. *merita*: passive.

8. *filium aversatus*: 'turning away from his son.' Cf. the construction of Gr. ἀποστρέφεισθαι, e. g. τί μ' ἀπεστράφησ;

9. *quandoque*: 'since,' an old and emphatic form of *quando*.

10. *plectemur*. This verb *plēcto* is identical with the Greek πλήττω (verbal πληκτός), 'strike,' and must be carefully distinguished from *plēcto*, 'braid,' which is from the Greek πλέκω (verbal πλεκτός). *Nostro delicto plectemur* = 'we will be smitten by our own offence,' i. e. punished for it. So Cicero, *negligentia plectimur*, 'we are punished for our negligence.'

11. *tanto suo damno*: 'at so great a loss to itself.'

12. *specimen istud—in te movet*: 'The proof of valour you have given (*istud*) moves me towards (i. e. in favour of) you, deceived though you have been by a shadowy phantom of glory.' There are other ways of taking this passage.

13. *sancienda*: 'to be enforced.'

14. *nec aliter quam in se quisque, &c.*: 'and as though they saw each one the axe bared against himself.'

15. *ab admiratione*: "*Liviano usu dicitur: propter admirationem, admiratione.*"—MADV.

V.

1. *sollicitos haberent*. The causes for this anxiety were—1st, the war with the [Samnites; 2nd, the revolt of the Lucanians; 3rd, the fact that this revolt was instigated by the Tarentines.

2. *sicut—ita*: 'though—yet.' Cf. Ch. xxxviii.

3. The participles *susceptam, neglectam* have a conditional sense, 'whether undertaken or neglected;' so also *expetita*, 'if exacted.' *metu propinquo*, i. e. 'fear of danger near at hand.'

4. *et erat*: 'and, in fact, it was.'

5. *abunde par*: 'a match and more than a match.'

6. *quos—hostes*: 'The whole of whom (the Romans considered) would have to be regarded as enemies should the Vestinian be attacked.' In fact, as is seen below, this result did not follow.

7. *provincia*: 'charge.' It is not impossible that *provincia* is a contracted form of *providentia*.

8. *cura*: 'by the necessity.'

9. *par*: a substantive. *nobile*: predicate, to be taken with *rebus gestis* as abl. of cause or instrument.

10. *prope ad ultimum dimicationis*: not 'to the extreme of conflict,' or, in other words, 'the most desperate struggle;' but, 'to the last resource, which consists in fighting.'

VI.

1. *nec usquam*; 'and yet nowhere.' *Nec adversative*.

2. *accidit*: not *accidit*.

3. *iam*: 'soon after.'

4. *situ*: of natural position, opp. to *mœnibus*.
5. *a vulnèrum ira*: 'arising from the anger caused by their wounds.'
6. *scalis*: derived from *scando*, as *mala* from *mando*.
7. *incertis*: 'indecisive,' 'doubtful.'
8. *vertit*: observe the zeugma: with *non in belli eventum* 'did not affect the issue of the war;'; with *in rabiem*, &c., 'resulted in.'
9. *denuntiavit*: 'straitly charged.'
10. *seu ferox adolescens*, &c.: 'whether, being a youth of high spirit, and thus enraged by the slight' (put upon him by the enemy).
11. *instructo*: 'fully equipped.'

VII.

1. *impetu capto*: cf. Livy II. 65, where it is used with *rursus*, as here with *aliquoties*, and seems to imply a gathering together for a more powerful effort. See also below, Ch. XXXVI. *ad init.*
2. *permisit*: 'gave them their heads,' i. e. let them go as fast as they would. Cf. *immittere habenas*.
3. *turbatis hostibus*: dative.
4. *auctores habeo*: 'I find it recorded:' as in Livy IX. 36, *habeo auctores vulgo tum Romanos pueros, sicut nunc Græcis, ita Etruscis literis erudiri solitos*.
5. *ut ex tanta cæde*: 'as was to be expected,' &c.
6. *spoliis*: very different from *præda*, the arms, of course, taken from the fallen, being meant.
7. *subdito igne*: observe that the force of *do* in the compounds is generally 'to put.'
8. *seu credere*, &c.: 'or whether one prefer to take it on the authority of Fabius.' Fabius Pictor, the oldest of Roman historians. He wrote in Greek, and served in the Gallic war, B.C. 225, and in the second Punic war, B.C. 218. The whole clause is somewhat irregular in form: *factum* should have been

factum est, instead of depending on *credere*, which should have been brought in 'per parenthesin.'

9. *ibi*: refers to *hostilia arma*. These, set up as a trophy with the victor's name inscribed, would probably have been borne in the triumphal procession. Cf. Livy I. 10, 11, *spolia ducis hostium cæsi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, in Capitolium escendit (Romulus)*.

10. *minime cum eo communicantis*: 'of his being by no means inclined to share.' Notice the force of the pres. part.

11. *ita certe, &c.*: 'so no doubt the dictator interpreted the course he took; so that,' &c. Observe that *ita* refers to what precedes, and must not be taken with the following *ut*.

12. *tristitiam*: 'disappointment,' opposed to the idea contained in *lætis*, which begins the sentence.

13. *tum vero*: This *tum* would have been *nunc* in Or. Rect. and must be closely connected with the following *si*.

14. *illi*: not quite = *ab illo*: 'if he should find that authority had been despised with impunity.'

15. *quum*: 'though.'

16. *alternis pæne verbis*: 'at almost every second word.'

VIII.

1. *impotenti crudelitate*: as above in Ch. I. *regno impotenti*.

2. *venire*: from this word to the end of the chapter, follows the appeal of Fabius to the soldiers. Note specially the constructions of Or. Obl., and translate into Or. Rect.

3. *amentem invidia*: 'mad with jealousy.'

4. *et tunc*: 'both on that occasion;' *et nunc*: 'and on the present.' Note that in Or. Obl. this *nunc* would ordinarily have been *tunc*, but the *tunc* above makes it impossible here.

5. *id furere*: *id* objective (a kind of cognate accus.) after *furere*. So *id indignari*.

6. *accensum dictatoris*: 'the dictator's orderly.'

7. *quid illum facturum, &c.*: 'if, as the chances of war and its impartial deity (daily) bring it about, the battle had proved adverse, what would the dictator (*illum*) have done, seeing that (*qui = quippe qui*) he threatens his master of the horse with death, though his foes have been conquered for him, and the honour of the state maintained, quite as well as it could have been maintained by that unrivalled commander?' Notice the mood of *ferunt* where we should have expected *ferant*. See Madvig, Lat. Gram. § 369, obs. 2, and the passages there quoted.

8. *ignem*: 'lightning.' Cf. Hor. Car. II. 10, 11, *feriuntque summos fulgura montes*. Liv. XLV. 35. 5, *Intacta invidia media sunt, ad summa fere tendit*.

9. *si se — exstinxisset*: in Or. Rect. *si me exstinxerit*.

10. *tunc victorem, &c.*: 'in that case like a victorious foe, with an army of prisoners to lord it over.'

11. *inclinaturum*: Livy uses this verb both transitively and intransitively, e. g. we find Livy XXIX. 33, ad fin. *hæc animum inclinant ut—credam*: also Livy VII. 9, 5; *ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus*. Perhaps the transitive construction is intended here.

IX.

1. *ex inferiore loco*: 'from below;' the tribunal being a raised platform.

2. *quum summum imperium dictatoris sit*: 'seeing that the authority of the dictator is supreme.'

3. *regia potestas*: in opposition to *consules*. For the fact, see Livy II. 1. 7. *Libertatis autem originem inde magis quia annuum imperium consulare factum est, quam quod deminutum quicquam sit ex regia potestate numeres*.

4. *dicto audientem esse = parere*, governing dative, *ei*, here understood; *dicto* is also dative.

5. *ab domo*: i. e. *ab urbe*, or, *a patria*; *domo* without *ab* would have meant 'from home,' i. e. 'from his own house.'

6. *turbatis religionibus*: 'while there was a hitch in our religious observances.' The expression, though in form it differs, is not different in meaning from *auspiciis incertis* and *dubiis dis*.

7. *res publica in discrimen committenda fuerit*: 'ought I to have imperilled the commonwealth?'

8. *dubiis dis*: 'in uncertainty as to the will of heaven.' The adjective used here in a passive sense.

9. *simul illud*: sc. *interrogo*.

10. *quæ dictatori, &c.*: 'could a scruple that proved a hindrance to a dictator's going into action, be one from which,' &c.

11. *quid interrogo*: 'why am I asking?' or, 'why do I ask?' the questions having already been put. *Quid interrogem* would have the question, if any, after it.

12. *ad voluntatis interpretationem*: the *ad* means not 'to' but 'according to,' as in *ad regulam, ad normam, ad mussim*. Livy means this: The only meaning you ought to have put upon my silence (namely, that I wished nothing to be done) should have been your guide; transl.: 'Seeing that even had I gone away without a word, yet your views ought to have been guided by the interpretation of my wishes' (i. e. that nothing should be done).

13. *quo tu imperio*: *quo* here = *eo tamen*: 'and yet you in contempt of this order of mine,' &c.

14. *nunc quereretur—modo, vitam &c.*: *nunc—modo* here = *modo—modo*, or *nunc—nunc*.

15. *atque ultro accusaret*: 'and even went so far as to accuse' (the dictator). The notion of overstepping a line seems to underlie most of the meanings of this adverb.

16. *spoliari*: 'to be disarmed.'

X.

1. *ad triarios*: 'to the veterans'; who always formed the third line of the Roman army, as drawn up for battle.

2. *extrema contio*: the outer ring of the assembled soldiers.

3. *ne tribunal quidem*: *tribunal*, the place, here stands for its occupants, the staff-officers.

4. *et iræ suæ spatium &c.*: 'to give his anger time to cool, and his better judgment time to form.'

5. *adolescētiām*: 'hot-blooded freak.' Cf. the Gr. *νεανίευμα*.

6. *causa*: 'pleading.'

7. *pravo certamine*: 'with misguided contention:' abl. of instrument.

8. *gratiæ dare*: like the Gr. *χαρίζεσθαι*. 'lastly, that he might not suppose them to be acting thus to oblige Fabius, they affirmed,' &c. Cf. Liv. IV. 11 ad fin.; *quod nihil gratiæ cuiusquam dederant*. *In gratiam alicuius facere* is another expression of the same meaning.

9. *in se*: accus. case.

10. *m'agistro equitum placarent*: 'reconciled him to the master of the horse.'

XI.

1. *affirmarent*: 'assured him.'

2. *contentione ipsa*: 'by the strife itself,' i. e. alone, of itself; so *αὐτὸς* in Gr. for 'alone.'

3. *quum maxime*: 'at the very moment when.' Cf. Livy I. 50, *hæc quum maxime loqueretur*.

4. *summoventium*: see note 1, Ch. IV.

5. *infensus*: 'in a towering passion.'

6. *atque*: 'aye, and.'

7. *eumque &c.—fero*: 'and I hereby name it (the people) as judge between you (and him), since you shun the decision of your army and the decision of the senate.'

8. *qui*: sc. *populus*. *Unus*, single and alone, i. e. in its collective individuality.

9. *videro*: 'I shall soon see.'

10. Tullus Hostilius: Liv. I. 26. *Tum Horatius auctore Tullo, clemente legis interprete, Provoco, inquit.*

11. privati: because had his son remained upon the *rostra* he would not have been allowed to speak, without the permission of the dictator.

12. perpetuæ: 'continuous speeches'—opposed to *altercatio*, 'a bandying of words.'

XII.

This chapter should be translated into Or. Recta.

1. L. Minucium: The story occurs in Livy III. 29. The dictator's words were: *et tu, L. Minuci, donec consularem animum incipias habere, legatus his legionibus præeris.*

2. non ultra sævisse quam ut: 'limited his severity to.'

3. ne quid secus scriberet: take this closely after *moderatum*: 'checked his displeasure, for fear he might write anything unfavourable.'

4. potissimum habuisse: 'thought him most eligible.' *optione*, take with *ex collegis*.

5. nam populi quidem; genitive after *iram*: 'for as for the people (he has been giving instances of individuals hitherto) I need hardly say that their displeasure, even in the case of those who have lost armies,' &c.

6. anquisitum esse: impersonal.

7. quæ ne victis quidem: *quæ*, neut.; but referring to *virgas* and *secures*. Supply *intentari* after *fuerit*.

8. quo ultra iram &c.: *ultra* adverb, 'how much farther.'

9. quam conveniens: ironical.

10. duobus præliis: see Ch. VII. *Auctores habeo bis cum hoste signa collata dictatore absente, bis rem egregie gestam.*

XIII.

1. hæc: after *iurgans querens*; *agebat*, used absolutely, 'pleaded' (for his son).

2. *tribunicium auxilium*: technical term, used of the assistance that the tribunes could give in virtue of their office.

3. *memoria absentis exercitus* = *memor, quamvis absens exercitus*, i.e. 'the army which though absent had not forgotten him.'

4. *pro numine*: 'as the will of heaven.'

5. *Manliana imperia*: Livy IV. 29, sub fin.: where Livy refers to a statement made by some historians, that a dictator named Postumius had like Manlius ordered the execution of his son for gaining a victory contrary to orders. Arguing against these writers, he says, *argumento est quod imperia Manliana non Postumiana appellata sint, quum qui prior auctor tam sævi exempli foret, occupaturus insignem titulum crudelitatis fuerit*. He adds that Manlius obtained the surname of *Imperiosus*, while Postumius was distinguished by no such undesirable title. Gellius, on the contrary, declares that *Postumiana imperia* was a common expression. See also Livy VIII. 7. *Manliana imperia non in præsentia modo horrenda, sed exempli etiam tristis in posterum*.

6. *et posthabita filii caritas*: 'and his sacrifice of paternal affection.'

7. *iactabantur*: 'were alleged,' i.e. *a Papirio*. Notice that the verb ends, as *stabat* began the sentence: a good instance of Chiasmus.

8. *L. Brutum*: for the facts see Livy II. 5.

9. *alieno imperio spreto*: 'when the authority of others is set at nought.'

10. *disciplinæ militaris &c. — facere*: 'make excuses for youths who undermine the discipline of the army;' *gratiam facere* with genitive of thing and dative of person = 'to excuse,' 'to forgive.' In Livy III. 56, we have *Omnium igitur tibi, Appi Claudii, quæ impie nefarieque per biennium alia super alia es ausus, gratiam facio*.

11. *L. Papirium*: a very emphatic *se*. So again a few lines below.

12. *nihil eius deminuturum*: 'will abate no whit of it.'

13. L. Papirium, sed &c. : 'it will not be L. Papirius, but, &c., that posterity will accuse.'

14. verecundiam habeat : 'stands in awe of.' *Edicta imperatorum* refers to *hominum*, *auspicia* to *deorum*.

15. commeatu : look this out, it does not mean 'provisions' here.

16. licentia sola : 'in mere wilfulness.'

17. infrequentia : is an adjective = *non stipata*; it is to be taken proleptically.

18. latrocinii : 'brigandage,' opposed to *militia*.

19. plebi : another form of *plebei*, gen. of *plebes*.

XIV.

1. suam vicem : = *propter se*, as ἐμὴν χάριν, σὴν χάριν, &c., supply *vicem* to *eius* also.

2. versus, agrees with *consensus*, since *cons. p. R.* is almost equivalent to *universus p. R.*

3. sibi : 'at their (the people's) request.'

4. tribuni quoque &c. : 'the tribunes too following the lead, now that matters were taking the direction of entreaty.' *insistunt* = *incipiunt*.

5. errori humano : 'the natural (and therefore pardonable) mistake.'

6. bene habet : 'tis well.'

7. vicit : emphatic, as appears from its position and repetition.

8. quæ — essent : 'which were on their trial, as to whether they were to exist at all' (*ulla*).

9. non noxæ eximitur — noxæ damnatus : *noxæ* after *eximitur* is dative, after *damnatus* genitive; *non eximitur* 'is not acquitted,' *damnatus*, 'found guilty.'

10. precarium non iustum : *aux. precarium*, the aid they give by their entreaties, *aux. iustum*, the aid they have the legal right to give by virtue of their *intercessio*.

11. mecum, ut voles &c. — possis : 'with me you

will be reconciled (or not) as you shall choose ; to the Roman people, to whom you owe your life, you can give no greater proof of gratitude, than by showing that this day has well taught you the lesson of submitting to lawful authority, whether in war or peace.'

12. *se* : subj. to *nihil morari*; *magistrum*, object; *nihil morari* : the usual formula for dismissing an accused person.

13. *templo* : i.e. the *Rostra*. See Cic. Vatin. 10, *in Rostris, in illo, inquam, inaugurato templo ac loco*. *Eum* is the dictator, as is plain from *degressum*, Fabius having been ordered down previously.

XV.

1. *nequam vim* : *ne* final, depending on *exemplum erat*. See Livy VII. 6, sub fin., *deletum cum duce exercitum documento fuisse ne deinde turbato gentium iure comitia haberentur*.

2. *ea ira* : = *ira ob eam rem*.

3. *quod impl. &c., quod suis &c.* The first *quod* to be taken with *fuisset* and *dedisset*, the second is relative, its antecedent *eius* following it ; *eius* is neut. = *eius rei* : 'and in a matter in which he had refused to accede to their (the tribunes) prayers, he had therein granted a boon to the people of Rome.'

4. *pro magistratu* : see above, Ch. I. note 3.

5. *tantum momenti* : 'such an abundance of energy,' lit. moving power—in *uno viro* ; i.e. in his own person, in self alone, like the Gr. *εἰς ἄνθρωπον*.

6. *ita* : 'so well ;' *arte bellica* : 'warlike resource.'

7. *cessatum a milite* : 'his soldiers skulked.'

8. *ut obtrectaretur* (pass. and impers.) : 'to damage the renown of their commander.'

9. *plures Samnitium* : not *Samnites*, to avoid the homoioteleuton. The comparative is used to show that, supposing the number of men hors de combat to have been about equal, the Samnite loss was mainly in killed, the Roman in wounded.

XVI.

1. *adhibitis*: 'in attendance.'
2. *ita dextere egit*: 'managed with such tact.'
3. *medendis corporibus*: notice particularly the use of the gerundive; where the gerund would have been expected, because *medeor* governs a dative.
4. *multo prius*: either means, much sooner than would have been the case otherwise, or, much sooner than their bodies were restored to health.
5. *compendium*: 'gain,' the opposite of *dispendium*, 'loss.'
6. *pacti*: not from *pango*, but *paciscor*.
7. *annuum stipendium*: 'a year's pay,' i. e. for one campaign.
8. *commendantes*: 'being ready (or anxious) to entrust.'
9. *de condicionibus ambigebatur*: 'the conditions gave rise to prolonged negotiations.'
10. *sancta fides*: 'a binding security,' i. e. binding on the Romans.
11. *adeo*: 'accordingly.'

XVII.

1. *fortuna Samnitium*: the circumstances or position of the Samnites.
2. *Romæ nocturnus terror &c.*: 'an alarm in the night so roused from their slumbers the citizens in sudden fright.'
3. *veste mutata*: after the manner of accused persons and suppliants.
4. *specie*: 'in the guise.'
5. *Polliam*: sc. *tribum*.
6. *sub corona vĕnire*; prisoners when sold for slaves wore a wreath.

7. *eius iræ* : as before, Ch. xv. = *iræ ob eam rem*.
 8. *Papiriam* : The Tusculans when afterwards admitted to citizenship formed the majority of this tribe.
 9. *ferre* : 'to get the vote of,' as we say, "to carry."

XVIII.

1. *intentiore* : 'stricter' (than usual), i. e. such soldiers being rejected as were in the least unfitted for service.
 2. *egregium* : 'picked.'
 3. *ferocia* : 'confidence.'
 4. *ut—inferrent* : 'that they advanced their rampart right up to the Roman outpost.'
 5. *nec dissimulabant facturos* : 'and they made no secret of their intention to do so.'
 6. *locus* : 'the (ill-chosen) ground.' See above, *incuriose*.
 7. *fallere* = *λανθάνειν*.
 8. *eques extemplo &c.* : 'The (Samnite) cavalry, though it started at once in pursuit, and hung upon the skirts of the marching army, yet were careful to avoid an engagement before daybreak.'
 9. *ne pedestres quidem copiæ* : The exact force of *ne quidem* will be best given by a paraphrase. 'Twas daybreak also before their *infantry* left the camp.'
 10. *postquam non poterat* : 'finding himself unable.'
 11. *id vero* : 'this however' (which follows) : explained by the sentence beginning *ut*. More freely it might be rendered, 'The next thing, however, the fetching of stakes,' &c. *Vallum* collectively for *valli*; *inciperet* : intrans.
 12. *loco iniquo non hosti cessum* : *cedere loco* ordinarily means "to quit a place," "to make room," sometimes followed by dative of person; *loco* being ablative. Here, however, *loco* must be dative : 'unaware that they had yielded to their disadvantage of position, and not to their enemy.'
 13. *velut fugientes &c.* : *velut* belongs as much to *terribiles ipsi* as to *fugientes* and *territos* : 'they had been pur-

suing the R. thinking them a flying and panic-stricken army, and thinking themselves the cause of that panic.'

14. *desueto Samnite*: 'though the Samnite had long been unaccustomed' &c.

XIX.

1. *anceps stetit* &c. — *obnixi*. See Verg. *Æn.* x. 359. *Anceps pugna diu: stant obnixa omnia contra.*

2. *respiratione*: 'breathing space.'

3. *respectu*: in literal sense of looking back. See Livy IX. 23, *respectus ipse ardentium castrorum.*

4. *ultimam*: must be carried on to *noctem*: 'pointed to exhaustion or darkness as the end of it.'

5. *quum subito*: take with *faciunt*. *Quum accepissent*: 'after hearing' (from the advanced squadron).

6. *trepidus*: 'breathless,' 'in hot haste.'

7. *sine modo*: *sine* is the verb.

8. *alii super alios*: see Livy IX. 23, *alii super alios nuntiarent*, and the passage quoted in note 10, Ch. XIII.

9. *quod* &c.—*evenit*: the *quod* refers by anticipation to the fact expressed in *dissipatos*.

10. *cruentam redde*: 'drench their booty in their blood;' i. e. let them purchase it with their lives.

XX.

1. *qualis—potest*: 'in the most perfect array possible.' *acies* is seldom used of cavalry.

2. *ubi respectantes—vidit, tum app., tum adh.*: *ubi* = 'the moment that,' the force of the repeated *tum* being thus expressed.

3. *fluctuantem*: 'wavering.'

4. *principes ordinum*; i. e. the senior centurions.

5. *quicquid progrediebantur*: 'the farther they advanced.' Cf. Livy VII. 32, *quicquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, magis magisque in imbelles gentes eos prodire.*

6. *quod manu, quod voce poterat*: 'as far as he could by pointing and shouting.'

7. vexilla : used of cavalry only.

8. ubi auditum simul visumque est : This may mean, that those who could not hear his words saw the gestures of the dictator at the same time as those who could ; or, that they had no sooner heard the words, than they saw them to be true, as the cavalry then came in sight.

9. terrorem equitum : 'the panic caused by the cavalry.' Cf. Cæsar B. G. IV. 33, *ipso terrore equorum ordines perturbant* (sc. *Britanni*).

XXI.

1. mirum si : cf. the Gr. θαυμάζω εἰ.

2. id rēferre tantum.

3. de eo coacti rēferre : sc. *ad concilium*.

4. ex fœdere : i. e. by the terms of the old treaty.

5. ut censuerunt : 'in accordance with this vote.'

6. nec discrepat quin : = *constat* with acc. and inf., 'all historians are agreed.'

7. ludis Romanis : abl. of time when. See Livy I. 35, *sollennes deinde annui mansere ludi Romani magnique varie appellati*.

8. abdicaret : as well as *daret* above must be taken with the *qui* (final) ; the meaning being that it was intended he should resign after the games.

9. titulis : 'inscriptions.'

10. dum familiæ — trahunt : 'owing to the fact that each family tries to appropriate by misleading falsification the credit of exploits performed and offices held.'

11. nec quisquam — stetur : 'And there is no contemporary historian on whose authority we can safely rely.'

XXII.

1. longe prudentissimo : in contrast with *primum bellatorem*. The father was as pre-eminent for wisdom in council, as the son was for the qualities of a soldier and general.

2. before '*expiatum est*' supply in English 'Let me tell you.'

Cf. the first two stanzas of Hor. Od. iv. 9. '*Ne forte credas,*' &c., followed by '*non—Pindaricæ latent Camenæ.*' *Expiatum est (a nobis)*: 'we have fully appeased whatever wrath the gods cherished against us in consequence of our violation of the treaty.'

3. *in præda*: 'as booty.' *videbantur*: 'were, as we thought.'

4. *noxæ*: take with *ne quid*.

5. *quid ultra tibi* &c.: In addressing the Samnites he thus apostrophizes the Roman people.

6. *feram*: 'am I to propose,' with *neminem* sc. *judicem*, in apposition.

7. *quod si—inopi*: 'but if in their dealings with the stronger there is left to the weaker no redress at the bar of human justice;' *at*: 'at least.'

8. *placari nequeant*: supply *qui* from *quorum* above.

9. *proinde—diis*: 'wherefore seeing that it is of the highest importance in all affairs of men, what they attempt with the gods on their side, what with the gods opposed to them,' i.e. whether their undertakings are favourably or unfavourably regarded by the gods, makes the greatest possible difference.

10. *gessisse*: the subject is *nos* or *vos*.

XXIII.

1. *alium alibi*: explanatory of *diversos, præsidiiis*, 'outposts.' Varro L. L. explains the term thus: *Præsidium est dictum quia extra castra præsidebant loco aliquo quo tutior regio esset.*

2. *ut constet*: after *iubet*, the construction being changed, 'They were all to tell the same story.'

3. *nec procul abesse*: do not forget that *abesse* is impersonal.

4. *bonis ac fidelibus sociis*: supply *οἷσι* (causal) 'because they were good,' &c.

5. simul ne: 'as well as to prevent;' for *ad terrorem* cf. Livy I. 77, *ad desiderium relictarum mugissent*. Cf. the use of $\pi\rho\delta\varsigma$ in $\pi\rho\delta\varsigma \tau\alpha\upsilon\tau\alpha$, 'therefore.'

6. ad Luceriam: i.e. in the direction of Luceria.

7. superi maris: i.e. the Hadriatic.

8. patens aperta que: 'wide and unobstructed' (by mountains).

9. tanto fere: *fere* here means 'just.'

10. saltus duo alti: *saltus alti* together form one notion: 'defiles;' *montibus—juncti*: 'united by a continuous ring of mountains,' i.e. in fact by two continuous half-circles, which enclosed the *campus* mentioned in the next sentence.

11. satis patens: 'of moderate width;' *in medio*, i.e. enclosed all round by the mountains above mentioned. *Medium* agrees with *quem*.

Mommsen says: "The general position of the place is certain enough, for Caudium certainly lay near Arpaja; but it is more doubtful whether the valley between Arpaja and Montesarchio is meant, or that between Arienzo and Arpaja. For the latter appears to have been since that time raised by natural agencies at least one hundred palms."

12. primæ angustię: i.e. the defile nearer to the Romans. *Priores* would have been more strictly correct, but *alius* below is three times used for *alter*.

13. cavam: i.e. overhanging.

14. demisso: because there was a descent into the open ground.

15. sua obice: *sua* refers to *eam*; 'with a barricade of its own.' *armis que*, 'and an armed force.'

XXIV.

1. prætoria consulum: 'the consuls' quarters.'

2. erigi videri.

3. pro se quisque: 'each as best he could' = *pro virili*, almost; notice the plural verb and participle after *quisque*.

4. *propter*: 'near.'
5. *sua ipsi—eludentes*: 'acknowledging with bitter self-mockery, the fruitlessness of their laborious efforts; their foes the while taunting them with proud scorn.'
6. *quando—esset*: 'seeing that there was now no scope either for deliberation or remedial measures;' *esset*: the subj. gives the consuls' reason for not calling a council.
7. *moliri sede sua*: 'to remove (with effort) from their base.'
8. *oblaturus*: 'about to present,' i. e. for us to rush upon.
9. *qua cibi, qua quietis*: *qua—qua = et—et, or quum—tum*. In Livy II. 45, the phrase is used three times.
10. *immemor*: the adjective agrees with *nox*, but belongs properly to the soldiers. Cf. Livy VII. 31, *responsum senatus amicitiae Samnitium memor*, where *memor* agrees with *responsum*, though it belongs in sense to *senatus*.

XXV.

1. *suppetebat*: 'was ready to hand;' in *tam lætis rebus*: 'though matters were in so prosperous a train.'
2. *corpore affecto*: sc. *ætate*.
3. *eodem remeante nuntio*: abl. abs.; otherwise *ab* would have been required as above, *consultus ab nuntio*.
4. *ipsum*: sc. *patrem*.
5. *quibus*: The antecedent to *quibus* is *ætates*: 'during which' &c.
6. *percontando exsequerentur*: 'continued to press him with the question.' Cf. Liv. XXV. 29, *sedato tandem tumultu, exsequentibus sciscitando quæ acta cum Romanis essent, dilucere id quod erat cæpit*; also, Liv. VI. 14, sub fin., *itaque exsequebantur quærendo ubi tantæ rei furtum occultaretur*. See Ch. XLIII. n. 7.
7. *ut imponerentur*: explanatory of *media via consilii*, stating in what the middle course consisted.
8. *ea est, quæ—parat*: 'is just the course which,' &c.; *ea est, quæ—nesciat*: 'is of such a temper as to,' &c.

9. *vivet*: this verb introduces the apodosis to *servate*, which latter is used in a quasi-conditional sense = "if only you spare their lives," from *ea est* to *nesciat* being thrown in parenthetically.

10. *quicquid istuc*: (*istuc* for *istudce* as *hocce* for *hoc*.) Though attracted into the case of *quicquid* (acc.) *istuc* is in sense the subject to *vivet* and *sinet*. It is possible, however, that *istuc* may be the adverb and simply equivalent to *in pectora*.

XXVI.

1. *capti essent*: comp. Ch. VII. in init., and the note there.

2. *æquam*: i. e. in which no conditions were imposed on the vanquished. The opposite term was *obnoxia*, as seen in Livy VI. 28, sub fin. *Romani contra ubicunque esset Latinus hostis, satis scire, eum esse quem ad Regillum lacum devictum centum annorum pace obnoxia tenuerint.* Cf. also IX. 20, *neque tamen ut æquo fœdere sed ut in ditione populi Romani essent.*

3. *alias condiciones*: 'as for other conditions of peace, they shall be evenly adjusted between vanquished and victors.' These terms are immediately cited "*si*," &c.

4. *suis legibus* = *αὐτόνομοι*, 'as independent states.'

5. *si quid eorum*: i. e. anything he had proposed, *eorum* referring in sense to *condiciones*.

6. *ut non gravius accepturi viderentur*: 'that to all appearance they would not have been more deeply affected by the news,' &c. *Gravius* adverb.

7. *nec — hiscere possent*: 'could not utter a syllable.'

8. *honoribus*: he had been consul six years before, B.C. 325, and therefore must have filled other offices previously.

9. *quando — possent*. Here he gives the reason why his father opposed the ransoming of the city; observe *nec* followed by *et*: 'Since on the one hand they were not, &c., and on the other might have burst through,' &c.

10. *deovere*: i. e. with the customary formula; found in full, Livy VIII. 9. Cf. Cic. de Nat. Deor. II. 3. *Apud maiores tanta*

religionis vis fuit ut quidam imperatores etiam se ipsos diis immortalibus capite velato, verbis certis pro republica devoverent.

11. *pro se ipsis*: 'in defence of their own honour,' i. e. to avoid the shame of a disgraceful capitulation.

12. *videlicet*: 'doubtless,' ironical.

13. *a Veiiis &c. implorabunt*: When the city was besieged by the Gauls B.C. 390, Camillus, then in exile, appointed dictator in his absence, brought an army from Veii, defeated the Gauls, and so raised the siege. See Livy v. 43.

14. *at*: 'but, you will say;' *sed*: 'yes, but,' the latter the speaker's reply to the objection introduced by *at*.

15. *ista indignitas*: which the supposed objector had just called *fæda* and *ignominiosa*: 'the indignity you speak of.'

16. *armis*: abl. of price.

XXVII.

1. *victor*: 'as a conqueror,' i. e. in the language of a conqueror.

2. *sollemni*: 'usual,' 'regular,' 'formal.'

3. *Claudius*: *Q. Claudius Quadrigarius* wrote a history of Rome, commencing from the destruction of the city by the Gauls. He flourished B.C. 100-78. Mentioned again in Livy XXV. 39, as having translated the annals of Acilius from Greek. Livy appears to set no great value upon his authority.

4. *per sponsionem*: by personal guarantee, binding only on the guarantors. *Fædus* being made by the authority of the people, is binding on the people. The form of concluding a treaty is explained immediately below.

5. *per quem—feriatur*: these words recite the terms of the *precatio*: 'that nation, to whose deed it be owing, that the said conditions are not adhered to, may Jupiter strike as the fetials strike the pig.' Cf. Livy I. 24. *Si prior defexit (= defecerit) publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die Iuppiter populum Romanum sic ferito ut ego hunc porcum hic hodie feriam.*

6. *exstant*: 'are found in the records.'
7. *ubi*: 'where,' i. e. in which records.
8. *staretur*. This impersonal as above, *legibus dictis stetur*, is used with ablative, not dative.
9. *exercitu*: dative; *mittendo*: sc. *sub iugum*.
10. *deducti essent*: observe the subjunctive in virtual Or. Obl.: 'they had been, as they said, led on:' *essent* must also be supplied to *habituri*.
11. *illis*: sc. *consulibus*.
12. *obnoxia*: 'at the mercy of.'
13. *eorum*: from the point of view of the narrator is correct though we should have expected *sui*.
14. *se solos*: here the stricter Or. Obl. begins.

XXVIII.

1. *ante*: *ante* is adverb; *exsecrantes*, nom. case.
2. *gradu*: 'rank.'
3. *intentati*: 'pointed at.'
4. *visi sunt*: sc. *sibi*: 'felt as though.'
5. *incerti*: sc. *divites*, in causal sense.
6. *circa viam*: 'by the roadside.'
7. *iusta*: 'due;' *sociorum*: obj. genitive, 'for their allies.'
8. *insignia sua consulibus*: *sua* = *propria*, belonging to *consulibus*, and not to subject of *mittunt*. Cf. below, Ch. xxx., note 1.
9. *benigne*: 'in abundance,' 'without stint,' as *maligne* means 'stingily.'
10. *iustis*: meaning such as the Romans could have claimed as the allies of the Campanians, under any circumstances.

XXIX.

1. *neque — non modo* = *tamen non modo non*: 'And yet the courtesy of the allies, and their kind looks and words not only failed to draw them out into conversation, but also to make

them even raise their eyes, or look their consoling friends in the face;’ *amicos*: we may conclude from this word that some of the Romans had personal friends at Capua.

2. *super mærorem*: ‘besides their dejection.’

3. *finem Campanum*: ‘the Campanian frontier.’

4. *multo sibi mæstiores et abiectioris animi visos referrent*: ‘reported that to them they appeared to have become far more sad and despondent’ (than ever).

5. *iacere illam*: = ‘the old, the well known.’

6. *multo bellicosius*: ‘a much greater feat of war;’ *ferociam*: ‘warlike spirit;’ *deploratum*: ‘given up for lost.’ Cf. Livy III. 38, *deploratur in perpetuum libertas*; also v. 40, *sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes*.

7. *tum etiam*: ‘and also,’ as though *quum* had preceded *clarus*.

8. *ingentem molem—esse*: ‘were evidences of a spirit rousing from its depths an overwhelming storm (lit. heap) of resentment.’ Another reading (that of the MSS.) is *ex alto animo*, in which case *cientis* must be taken collectively for *cientium*: and even with the reading of the text this may be so; in which case *animi* must be taken with *ex alto*.

9. *tristiozem*: ‘more bitter.’

10. *quippe—fore*: It is assumed that the courage (*animi*) of the Romans was superior to that of the Samnites: ‘for, said they, wherever they are fated to encounter, they will each man of them (i. e. every Samnite, and every Roman) retain their own (natural) courage, but the Samnites will not everywhere find passes like those of Caudium.’

XXX.

1. *iam Romæ—erat*: ‘By this time at Rome also their (i. e. the Romans’) disaster was but too notorious.’

2. *magis*: here pleonastic, as *μᾶλλον* so often in Gr.

3. *haberi cœptus erat*: the passive form of *cœpi* can only be used with a passive infinitive; *cœpit*, however, is used with active and passive infinitives.

4. *auxiliorum apparatus* = *auxilia apparata*.

5. *consensum in omnem formam luctus est*: 'every guise of mourning was adopted by common consent.'

6. *iustitium*: from *ius* and *sisto*, as *solstitium* and the English *armistice*. Not to be connected with *iustitia*, which comes from *iustus* as *lætitia* from *lætus*.

7. *sua sponte*: 'as a matter of course,' i. e. without waiting for any public notice to that effect.

8. *lati clavi*: worn by the senators. The tunic, of course, is meant, on which was the broad purple stripe. The gold rings were the special badge of the *equites*, who also wore a narrower stripe on the tunic. Pliny, Ep. II. 9, 2, *latum clavum ab Cæsare impetravi*: 'I obtained from the Emperor the rank of a senator.'

9. *urbe tectisve*: with *excipere* and *accipere*, the preposition *in* is often omitted.

10. *publicum*: 'the open streets.' Cf. Livy v. 55, sub fin. *veteres cloacæ primum per publicum ductæ nunc privata passim subeunt tecta*. The opposite term is *privatum*.

11. *pro magistratu agere*. See Ch. I. and xv.

12. *expressum*: 'wrung from them.' *comitiorum causa*: 'to hold the elections.'

13. *quibus vitio creatis*: dat. *suffecti*: 'elected to supply their place;' for *vitio* cf. Livy VIII. 23, *Nec tamen ab dictatore comitia sunt habita, quia vitione creatus esset, in disquisitionem venit: consulti augures, vitiosum videri dictatorem pronuntiaverunt*; also Livy IX. 34; *qui vitio creati abierunt magistratu*.

14. *nec per eos* := *sed ne per eos quidem*, as οὐδὲ in Gr.: 'not by them either.'

15. *res ad interregnum rediit*: 'the state of affairs resulted in an interregnum.' Livy I. 17, in the story of the election of Numa, after the disappearance of Romulus, gives an account of the first *interregnum*, and the appointment of the *interreges*. See also Dict. of Antiq. s. v. *interrex*. The word *interregnum*, which strictly means the time between the demise of one king and the accession of the next, was preserved under

the republic. Cf. Livy I. 22, ad init. : *Numæ morte res ad interregnum rediit.*

16. is : i. e. *Corvus*. The first *interrex* hardly ever, if ever, held the elections ; and each held office for five days.

17. essent : subj. : because Livy does not vouch for the statement, but refers it to the unanimous verdict of the nation.

XXXI.

1. sic enim placuerat patribus : these words state the reason for the unusual course adopted in this case.

2. retulerunt : 'brought on the question' sc. *ad patres*.

3. penes quem fasces erant. In the city the consuls in alternate months were preceded by the lictors bearing fasces. Away from home each consul would be always attended by these officers.

4. excitatum : 'called up' i. e. called on to speak.

5. qua—qua. See above, Ch. XXIV., sub fin.

6. ommissa defensione : 'instead of making a defence.'

7. qua tamen : 'by which for all that ;' i. e. though I bound myself by it.

8. debentur : attracted into the number of *corpora*, though strictly referring to *quicquam*. Ex ea : 'in virtue of it,' sc. *sponsione*.

9. iustum : is what is sanctioned by *ius*, pium : what is sanctioned by *fas*. These words (note the Chiasmus) refer to *divini humanive* above.

10. placet : sc. *mihi*.

11. nec : 'but not.'

12. omnia iusta : 'all the usual formalities.'

13. at : 'yet at least.' So ἀλλὰ in Gr.

14. vidisse—videre : observe the change of tense. nudos vincetosque : take these together, after *deditos*.

15. excipientes : *excipere* here, as often, means, 'to take upon oneself, what might have fallen on others.'

XXXII.

1. *passurus esset*: subj. in virtual Or. Obl. expressing the thought of those who pitied him.

2. *laudibus modo*: *modo* here = *tantum*. *pedibus irent*: the usual phrase for 'to vote.' A division is called *discessio*.

3. *tribunis plebis*: these men had been with the army at the Caudine forks; but whether as *tribuni plebis designati*, or not, is uncertain.

4. *ad extremum*: 'to conclude.' *sacrosancti*, 'inviolate;' in virtue of their office, opposed to *profanos* below.

5. *cæsos*: governed by *deditis*.

6. *iam*: 'to begin with,' i. e. before they are surrendered.

7. *intercalatæ pœnæ usuram*: 'interest on the postponement of their penalty.' The penalty having been deferred (*intercalata*), it would have to be paid with interest, which Postumius recommends should be exacted in the shape of a scourging. Their tenure of office would be more strictly described as *intercalata*, i. e. *inserted between* their offence and their punishment.

8. *quod negant*: 'as for their saying that—not,' &c.

9. *istos*: subject to *dicere*, the accus. and inf. depending on *ignoret*.

XXXIII.

1. *iuxta*: preposition = *proxime*, 'next to.'

2. *sanciri*: 'be made so binding.' *quod*: 'as to,' relative after *quicquam*.

3. *verba legitima nuncupare*: 'to recite the form of words appointed by law.' This form is found in Livy I. 38: *Deditisne vos populumque Collatinum, urbem, agros, aquam, terminos, delubra, utensilia, divina, humanaque omnia in meam populi que Romani dicionem?* The answer is, *Dedimus*.

4. *quid tandem*: 'What, I would ask?'

5. *di meliora* : sc. *dent*. Notice that the climax is reached at the words *sub regibus futurum*; the words *rex* and *regnum* being specially hateful to the Romans, since the expulsion of the Tarquins.

6. *at qui* = *καίτοι*, 'and yet.'

7. *indignitas rerum* : 'the unmerited severity of the terms imposed.'

8. *ne illud quidem* = *οὐδὲ ἐκείνο*, the *illud* referring to what follows.

9. *coegerunt* : supply *qui* as subj. from *quibus*. Cf. Ch. XXII., above, *placari nequeant*, where *qui* has to be supplied from *quorum*.

10. *quæ siverit* : perf. subj. for imper. in negative sentence.

11. The *nec* is bracketed on the authority of Madvig. The sense is not affected by the omission, and the construction is much clearer without it, as well as much more regular. If retained, the last two *nec*'s = *nec aut—aut*.

12. *nec nos—et illi*. So often in Gr. *οὔτε—τε* : 'We on the one hand did not, &c.—and they (on the other),' &c.

13. *male partam male perdidērunt* : 'Threw away by their own folly a success which they owed to ours.'

14. *dum vix locis, quibus vicerant, credunt* : 'In their mistrust of the position to which they owed their victory ;' *quibus* : literally, by means of which ; instrumental ablative ; *dum—festinant* : 'in their haste to,' &c.

XXXIV.

1. *an—difficile illis fuit* : 'Or, think ye, was it a hard matter for them ?'

2. *dum—accersunt* : observe the present with *dum* : 'during the time they were sending home for old men to ask their advice.'

3. *agere* : 'to negotiate.'

4. *victoriam certam* : i. e. in the event of a refusal to treat on the part of the Roman people.

5. *neque vos tulissetis*: 'neither would you have authorized,' i. e. proposed it. Perhaps it may mean, you would not have submitted to it, in the sense of the Gr. *τλῆναι*.

6. *nec nos*: 'nor consequently.' *nec fas fuit*: 'nor was it heaven's will.' *exitum*: 'issue.'

7. *vanam victoriam*: 'a hollow victory.'

8. *interponeretur*: 'was pledged:' so *fidem, iusiurandum interponere*.

9. *quæ obligaret*: 'of a sort to bind.'

10. *nihil ergo vobis nec &c.* The negatives here strengthen each other.

11. *reus locuples* is a party to an action who can fulfil his engagements. Here *rei locupletes* must be taken closely with *in id*: 'we have power over what is ours, over what we can deliver up, that is our bodies and our feelings.' Slaves would not have had power over their bodies, and therefore could not have been *rei locupletes* in respect of them.

12. *præsens*: predicate, 'immediate.'

13. *feramus*: 'offer.' There is in the word *vilia* an implied sarcasm at the expense of the tribunes. *luendae sponsioni*: 'to cancel the guarantee.'

XXXV.

1. *plebei*: gen. from *plebes*.

2. *traditi*: supply *sunt*.

3. *hoc senatus consulto facto*: i. e. the decree for surrendering the guarantors.

4. *in ore*: 'in all men's mouths.'

5. P. Decii. B.C. 340. In the battle with the Latins, near Mount Vesuvius. Livy VIII. 9. His son also, in his fourth consulship, B.C. 295, at the battle of Sentinum, against the Gauls, imitated his father's example. Livy X. 28 ad fin.

6. *obnoxia*: opposed to *æqua*: properly a person is said to be *obnoxius*, at the mercy of his conqueror; here *pax obnoxia* means the peace that puts a nation in that position.

7. offerre : observe the change of tense.
8. futurum : sc. esse : 'shall we ever, they say, be permitted to encounter the Samnite in arms?'
9. voluntariorum : predicate.
10. rescriptæ : 're-enlisted : ' probably in this passage only with this sense.
11. iusta : 'unimpeachable,' 'genuine.'
12. Arvina : dictator in the previous year. See Ch. XVIII. ad init.
13. quandoque = *quandoquidem* : 'forasmuch as : ' hisce, nom. pl.
14. noxam : cogn. accus. The subst. thus expressed, explains the later use of the verb with dat. The first *ob eam rem* means 'thereby ;' the second (which is to be taken as = *eo* before *quo*) 'therefor' i. e. 'in order that.'
15. iustius : adjective.

XXXVI.

1. cum qua potes fide = *quanta maxima potes fide*, i. e. as honourably as you can.
2. nemo quemquam deceperit. Here the perfect subj. has its true sense of perfect. 'Let no one have deceived any one.'
3. defiet = *deficiet*. causa : 'excuse.' cur victi pacto non stetis : 'for not abiding, when vanquished, by the terms agreed on.'
4. Porsinnæ. The allusion is to the story of Clælia and the other maidens who swam the Tiber. furto subduxistis : Pontius has no warrant for this statement in Livy's account of the matter.
5. a Gallis : B.C. 390.
6. pacem—pepigistis : observe that the root of these words (*pac-* or *pag-*) is the same. Compare *πήγνυμι*. *Paciscor* is from the same root. ut : 'on condition that,' as in *hac lege ut*.

7. *et semper—imponitis*: 'and you never lack some plausible show of right with which to mask your trickery.'

8. *pacem sibi habeat*: 'let them keep their peace to themselves.'

9. *ut quidem—habeam*. This sentence is in apposition to *hoc juris*, and explanatory of it: 'Is this the international law that you, O Aulus Cornelius, and you fetials, lay down, that whereas you are to secure the safety of so many countrymen, which was the object of your bargain, I am not to secure the peace which I bargained for by the act of handing them over to you.'

10. *quos dedi simulatis*: 'whom you pretend you are surrendering,' of course, literally, 'are being surrendered.'

11. *commissa*: 'actually concluded,' and acted upon, i. e. by the Samnites, in releasing the Romans.

12. *iratis omn. diis*: belongs to *redeant*.

13. *modo*: 'but now.'

14. *ita dii credent*: 'this will make the gods believe;' bitterly ironical.

15. *non pudere*: inf. of indignation; 'that they should without a blush flaunt in the face of day such mockery of religion, and that old men and consulars though they are, they should invent for the purpose of breaking their word quibbles scarcely worthy of boys!'

16. *forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide*; 'no forfeiture, it may be, of national honour having been incurred, at all events, having acquitted themselves with honour,' or 'having saved, possibly, the national honour, at all events their own.'

XXXVII.

1. *superba*: 'flattering to their pride.'

2. *esse* and *laudare* are historic infinitives. From *Samnitibus* supply *Samnites* as subject to *laudare*; after *laudare* the construction passes into Or. Obl.

3. *inter quæ se media lapsos via—mutasse*: 'whereas by adopting the middle course they had failed, and bartered away a victory already theirs, for an uncertain peace.'

4. *nullodum certamine inclinatis viribus*: 'before as yet any change in their relative strength had been produced by an engagement.'

5. *mutaverant*: intrans., as often in Livy.

6. *geri posse bellum*: 'the possibility of fighting.' The whole expression is the object to *haberent*.

7. *simul rebellasse et vicisse*: 'had no sooner renewed the war than won the victory.'

8. *colonia*: i. e. a Roman colony.

9. *tamen*: 'strange to say,' i. e. in spite of the sudden surprise.

10. *rem inclinavit*: 'turned the scale;'; *passi sunt*: sc. *Fregellani*.

11. *iactari*: 'thrown away,' not 'hurled.'

12. *aversam portam*: 'opposite gate;'; i. e. opposite to the one that admitted the enemy.

13. *ceteris*: dat. after *fuit*; as *eis* above; *credendum*: here absolutely, i. e. believing what the herald said. *Fides* in the following clause is invoked personally to avenge the breach of faith.

XXXVIII.

1. *ad Luceriam*: towards Luceria, as below. Had the fact of his arrival been stated, the words would probably have stood, *Luceriam in Apuliam*; below we find *Luceriam perventum est*.

2. *Caudinas legiones*: i. e. the legions that had been employed at Caudium.

3. *transigere*: 'to get done with,' 'get it over.'

4. *sicut—ita*: 'though—yet.' See Ch. v. ad init.

5. *in concursu*: 'in their advance to meet the foe.'

6. *pila*: remember that the *pilum* was always used as a missile.

7. *castris*, not locative, but instrumental ablative.
8. *tamen*: connect with *dissipati*, the meaning being that notwithstanding they were scattered, &c.
9. *sanguinis ac cædis factum*: an instance of Zeugma.
10. *irā*: *corruptă* (est) agrees with *pars*.

XXXIX.

1. *locis maritimis*: ablative of direction of motion. See Madvig, Lat. Gr. § 274.

2. *Samnitium*: subjective after *iniuriis*, objective after *odio*. Both ablatives are instrumental to *pacata*: 'Rather by their ill-treatment at the hands of, and their dislike for, the Samnites,' &c.

3. *vicatim* = *κατὰ κώμας*, opposed to living in towns. Livy intends to imply that the dwellers in the scattered settlements of the mountains, were continually engaged in harrying their lowland and more civilized neighbours. We are of course reminded of the similar relations between the Highland and Lowland Scots of later times.

4. *cultorum*: 'cultivators,' 'farmers;' *molliore*: 'less hardy;' *agrestes*: here 'wild,' 'half civilized,' almost the opposite of *agricolæ*; the Greek would be *ἀγρίους*.

5. *interiecta*: nom. agreeing with *regio*, 'lying, as it did, between.'

6. *tum quoque*: 'even as it was;' *inopia* seems to be a milder form of *penuria*. *iuxta*: adverbial 'alike;' *obsidentes*, *obsessosque*: of course only the former of these participles refers to *profectos*.

7. *artiora fecit*: 'straitened;' *artus*, or *arctus*, is the passive part. of *arceo*. The literal meaning is 'closely hemmed in;' *arceo* (Gr. *ἐπρω*) means however 'to shut out,' as well as 'to shut in.'

8. *Samnites*: viz. those routed by Publilius.

XL.

1. *parantibus*: dat. after *interveniunt*. *denuntiantes*: 'solemnly warning.' *per utros stetisset &c.*: 'that whichever nation was responsible for the continuance of hostilities, against that nation they would do battle on behalf of the other.'

2. *tempus omne*: i. e. the whole interval till the arrival of his colleague; *de re haud dubia*: i. e. on which both (consuls) had made up their minds.

3. *divina humanaque*: the former = sacrifices and taking of auspices; the latter = the final arrangements for battle.

4. *occursare*: 'intrude;' 'push their way in;' *expectantes*: 'awaiting.'

5. *litatum est egregie*: 'our sacrifices have been remarkably acceptable.'

6. *vanissimam increpans &c.*: 'Rebuking them as an utterly deluded people;' *quæ æquum censeret*: 'for thinking themselves justified' &c.; *quæ*, causal.

7. *simulare*: sc. *se pacem cuperè*.

8. *manere, descendere, ferre*. The use of the present here is better seen by converting to, *manemus, descendimus, ferimus*. We say in Engl., I am coming, with future sense; so here the present has a future force.

9. *deceptos*: 'having been taken unawares,' i. e. because Papirius had asked for time to consult his colleague, though his mind was made up.

10. *pacis auctores Tarentinos*: 'The endeavours of the Tarentines to mediate.'

11. *ne vallum quidem defendant*: i. e. not only refuse an engagement, but not even defend their camp.

XLI.

1. *vellerent vallum*: 'pulled up the palisades' (which supported the earthwork); *proruert*: 'pitched over' (into the ditch) the earth itself.

2. *nec virtus*—*stimularet*: *quum* must be supplied to this clause also.

3. *animos*: 'desire for vengeance;' *desperata venia*: nom. case.

4. *perdere prius quam perire*: 'To kill ere they were killed.' *Perire* used as pass. of *perdere*. Cf. Thucyd. I. 20, *δράσαντές τι καὶ κινδυνεύσαι*.

5. *quam proderetur*: we must supply *ut* before *proderetur*.

6. *contione*, *consilium*. The former, an assembly of the soldiers, the latter a council of war.

7. *ad perágrandam Apuliam*: 'to scour Apulia.'

XLII.

1. *ceterum quoniam* &c.: 'But since they preferred that the enemy should determine what was a just punishment, rather than pass sentence on themselves.'

2. *relinquerent*: the subject to this verb is *Samnites qui Luceriæ in præsidio erant*, at the end of Ch. XLI.

3. *Luceriam Samnites dederant*: notice this use of *dare* with acc., probably such a word as *ducendos* is to be understood. Compare the expression *dare litteras (tabellario) ad aliquem (portandas)*.

4. *alia*: nom. agreeing with *victoria*; *mutatione subita rerum*: 'for the sudden change of affairs it brought about.'

5. *si quidem etiam*: 'especially if it be true that,' &c.

6. *obscurum esse*: 'that all is not clear;' *misso*, sc. *sub iugum*; *ambigi*: 'that there is uncertainty.'

7. *Luceriam*: here supply *ad*; from *ad Caudium*.

8. *haud sciam an*: 'perhaps:' less positive than *haud scio an*.

9. *errorem*: 'uncertainty.' Cf. Livy I. 24, ad init., *tamen in re tam clara nominum error manet, utrius populi Horatii, utrius Curiatii fuerint*.

XLIII.

1. *convenit*: 'it is agreed,' i. e. by all writers. *iam inde*: i. e. from the capitulation of Luceria.

2. *nam quum &c.*: *nam* is explanatory of *pari fortuna*.

3. *triste*: 'harsh'; *cum precibus*: stronger than the simple ablative; seeming to imply that they had not the shadow of an excuse for their revolt.

4. *nisi—tradito*: of course the abl. abs. sentence is grammatically independent of *nisi*, for which we must supply *remeasent*, from *remearent*. They were not to return unless they returned after having killed, &c.

5. *colonis*: Satricum thus appears to have been a colony as well as Fregellæ above mentioned, Ch. xxxvii.

6. *exsequuntur quærendo*. See Ch. xxv. note 6.

7. *senatum*: i. e. of their own town; *ad se*, sc. *consulem*.

8. *altera fidelium civium*: 'the other consisting of loyal subjects' (of Rome).

9. *certatum—navaretur*: 'yet both parties vied with each other in urging that, with a view to obtaining peace, the consul's wishes should be complied with.' *Consuli*, dat. after *navaretur*. *Operam navare* here = Gr. ὑπηρετεῖν, in the sense of 'to oblige.'

XLIV.

1. *ab urbe*: 'in the city,' as *a fronte*, *a tergo*.

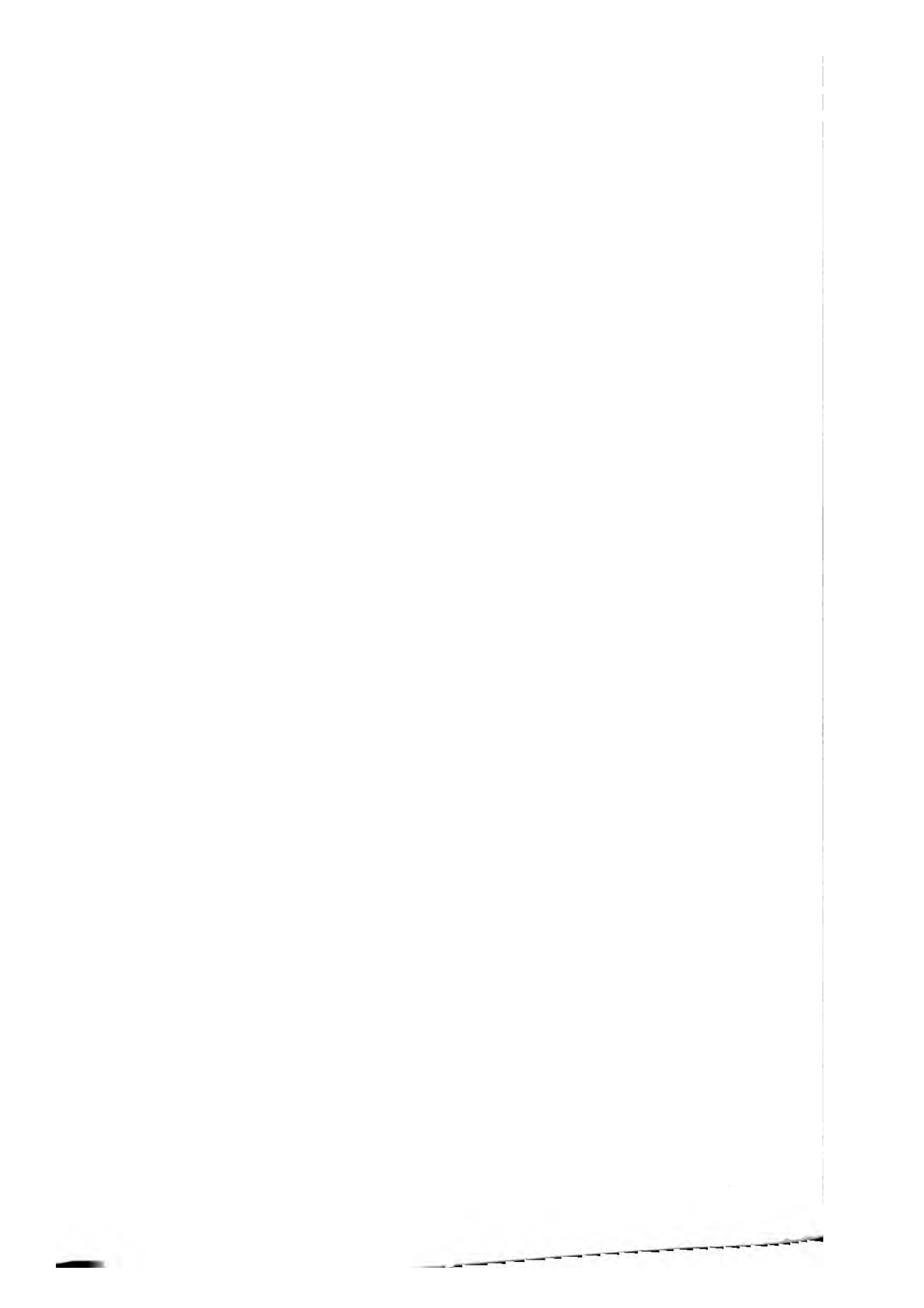
2. *plena*: take with *hostium*.

3. *clamor sublatus, momentoque unius horæ*. One of Livy's hexameters.

4. *quæstione*: 'judicial inquiry;' in this instance a court-martial.

5. *scribunt qui auctores sunt*: 'we are told by those writers who vouch for the fact,' &c., alluding to the variation in the records mentioned above, Ch. xlii.

-
6. et fuit: 'and, in fact, he was,' &c.
 7. omnium ætatis suæ: not all of his own years, but all his contemporaries.
 8. cum ullo: sc. *duce*; *asperio*rem, with *militiam*, governing, as it were, *pediti equitique*.
 9. quibus ille: observe the sudden change to Or. Rect.
 10. ne utique: 'in no case;' 'not under any circumstances.'
 11. et vis erat: *et* = 'moreover.'
 12. exanimi: 'aghast,' frightened, as we say, to death.
 13. excide.
 14. multa dicta: *multa*, the substantive; sometimes spelt *mulcta*.





1.

i. e.

2

3

sin

of 1

4

ma

ser

tur

wc

lo

e.

c.

n.

c.



Select Plays of Shakspeare

RUGBY EDITION. With an Introduction and Notes to each Play. Small 8vo.

As You Like It. 2s. ; paper cover, 1s. 6d.

Edited by the Rev. Charles E. Moberly, M.A., Assistant Master in Rugby School, formerly Scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

Macbeth. 2s. ; paper cover, 1s. 6d.

Edited by the same.

Coriolanus. 2s. 6d. ; paper cover, 2s.

Edited by Robert Whitelaw, M.A., Assistant Master in Rugby School, formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Hamlet. 2s. 6d. ; paper covers, 2s.

Edited by the Rev. Charles E. Moberly, M.A.

The Tempest.

[In preparation.]

Edited by J. Surtees Phillpotts, M.A., Assistant Master in Rugby School, formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford.

Much Ado about Nothing.

[In preparation.]

Edited by the same.

* * Other Plays are in Preparation.

Scenes from Greek Plays

RUGBY EDITION. Abridged and Adapted for the use of Schools, by Arthur Sidgwick, M.A., Assistant Master in Rugby School, and formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Aristophanes.

THE CLOUDS. THE FROGS. THE KNIGHTS. PLUTUS.

Euripides.

IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS. THE CYCLOPS. ION.
ELECTRA.

Small 8vo. 1s. 6d. each ; paper cover, 1s.

* * Other Plays are in Preparation.

• Rivingtons • London • Oxford • Cambridge •

Catena Classicorum

A Series of Classical Authors. Edited by Members of both Universities, under the Direction of the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A., Senior Fellow and Dean of Clare College, Cambridge, and late Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall; and the Rev. Charles Bigg, M.A., late Senior Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford; Principal of Brighton College.

Sophoclis Tragoediae.

THE ELECTRA, 3s. 6d. **THE AJAX**, 3s. 6d.
Edited by R. C. Jebb, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Public Orator of the University.

Juvenalis Satirae.

Edited by G. A. Simcox, M.A., Fellow and Classical Lecturer of Queen's College, Oxford. New Edition, revised. 5s.

Thucydidis Historia.

Edited by Chas. Bigg, M.A., late Senior Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford; Principal of Brighton College.

Books I. and II., with Introductions. 6s.

Demosthenis Orationes Publicae.

THE OLYNTHIACS, 2s. 6d. **THE PHILIPPICS**, 3s. **DE FALSA LEGATIONE**, 6s.

Edited by G. H. Heslop, M.A., late Fellow and Assistant Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford; Head Master of St. Bees.

Aristophanis Comoediae.

THE ACHARNIANS and **THE KNIGHTS**, 4s. **THE CLOUDS**, 3s. 6d. **THE WASPS**, 3s. 6d.

Edited by W. C. Green, M.A., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Assistant Master at Rugby School.

An Edition of **THE ACHARNIANS** and **THE KNIGHTS**, Revised and especially adapted for Use in Schools. 4s.

Isocratis Orationes.

AD DEMONICUM ET PANEGYRICUS. 4s. 6d.

Edited by John Edwin Sandys, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of St. John's College, Classical Lecturer at Jesus College, Cambridge.

Persii Satirae.

Edited by A. Pretor, M.A., Fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, Classical Lecturer of Trinity Hall. 3s. 6d.

Homeri Ilias.

Edited by S. H. Reynolds, M.A., late Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose College, Oxford. Books I. to XII. 6s.

Terenti Comoediae.

ANDRIA ET EUNUCHUS. 4s. 6d.

Edited by T. L. Papillon, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, late Fellow of Merton.

Demosthenis Orationes.

DE CORONA. 5s.

Edited by the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A., Senior Fellow and Dean of Clare College, Cambridge, and late Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.

Herodoti Historia.

Edited by H. C. Trinity College, Oxford.

