









# LIVY

BOOKS II. AND III.



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BOOKS II. AND III.

EDITED WITH INTRODUCTION AND NOTES,

BY THE

REV. H. M. STEPHENSON, M.A.

VICAR OF BOURN, CAMBS. ; LATE HEAD MASTER OF ST PETER'S SCHOOL, YORK ;  
FORMERLY FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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## PREFACE.

THIS edition is intended mainly for the higher classes in schools. The text is Madvig's (Madvig and Ussing, 1873).

In the notes all that I have attempted is to explain what appeared to require explanation, to point out facts of Latin style in general, and Livian style in particular, and here and there to translate. In such translations as I have given, my aim has been to excite in the minds of school-boys some dissatisfaction with that comfortable jargon of construing English, in the use of which they are still so liberally encouraged by some editors of classical authors. I have purposely avoided loading the notes with etymologies, having found, as a matter of experience, that such scattered etymologies are of little practical use in teaching that elementary portion of philology which is all that can be attempted in schools.

H. M. S.

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## INTRODUCTION. I.

### HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE second and third books of Livy's history contain his account of the doings of the Roman people in the period between the expulsion of the Kings and the overthrow of the Decemvirate. This account is simply his version of the narratives of the older annalists, principally those of the Sullan epoch, Valerius Antias and Licinius Macer<sup>1</sup>. It seems impossible to prove that these narratives, when they dealt with events before 390 B.C., contained anything more than what must be called traditional history, or that they were based, to anything more than a limited extent, on contemporary documents. Such evidence may have been accessible to the annalists in regard to a few, but a very few facts. As detailed histories, therefore, the work of these annalists, and consequently that of Livy, must be regarded as untrustworthy. On the other hand, it is difficult to

<sup>1</sup> For a concise but full account of the sources of the early Roman history, see Prof. Seeley's *Livy*, Bk. I. Introduction, pp. 11—20.

believe that the traditional account did not contain a substratum of historical truth. In endeavouring to extract this substratum, all that historians can do is to regard as probably true, firstly, those statements which apparently may have been based on extant documents (e.g. the treaty with the Latins alluded to by Cicero as existing in his time—*pro Balbo*, c. 23); secondly, those statements of humanly possible events in which the historians agree, and which, being not self-contradictory, are rendered more or less probable by what we know of the contemporary history of other nations, by the subsequent development of the Roman nation itself, by the institutions and customs of later times, and by the facts of language. In the brief abstract that follows I have given what Dr Mommsen regards as the most probable account of the main historical events of the period.

At the time of the expulsion of the kings, the Etruscans were about at the height of their power. They possessed the islands of Aethalia, Corsica, and Sardinia, while, in alliance with the Carthaginians, they held supremacy in the Tuscan and Adriatic seas. In Italy they not only held their extensive territory north of the Tiber, but possessed also a large portion of Campania, while the Volscian towns on the sea-coast were subject to them. Latium thus divided them by land from their Italian dependencies. Accordingly, taking advantage of the weakness that naturally followed the violent overthrow of the monarchy, Lars (or Larth) Porsinna (or Porseua) of Clusium invaded Latium. The city was surrendered, the

people forbidden the use of iron<sup>2</sup>, except for agricultural purposes, and it seemed as if Rome were about to sink permanently into the condition of a dependency of Etruria. From this it was saved by the Italian Greeks. Porsinna, owing to the intervention of the Greeks of Cumæ, suffered a repulse under the walls of Aricia, which seems to have been the turning-point in the war. How the war ended or how long the Romans remained in their abject condition it is impossible to say, but it is clear that the Etruscans were not able to establish themselves permanently on the left hand of the Tiber. Some twenty years after this the Romans appear engaged in a ten years' war with Veii, in the course of which the Fabian clan perished. This was terminated by a truce for forty years (Livy II. 54), by which apparently Rome regained in relation to the Etruscans the same position she had held under the kings. By this time the Etruscan power had begun to decline. The Gauls were threatening them in the North; and at sea the Sicilian Greeks, who began their victorious career by the defeat of the Carthaginians on the same day on which the battle of Salamis was fought, were robbing them of their supremacy in the Tuscan waters, as later on the Tarentines supplanted them in the Adriatic. Under pressure of all these adverse forces the power of Etruria rapidly declined, and its ultimate subjection to Rome became merely a question of time<sup>3</sup>. The annalists represented the invasion of Porsinna as undertaken for the purpose of restoring the Tarquins.

<sup>2</sup> Tac. Hist. III. 72; Pliny, N. H. XXXIV. 139.

<sup>3</sup> Mommsen, Vol. I. pp. 150, 329—340.

That the latter and their friends should have made attempts to procure their restoration is in the highest degree probable, and the account of Livy (II. cc. 3—7, 19—20) describing such attempts, and indicating a division of feeling on the subject among the Latin towns, as well as in Rome itself, may contain a historical fact<sup>4</sup>. But the statement that Porsinna's invasion was undertaken with this object refutes itself. For, notwithstanding his complete success, he retired, according to the narrative, without effecting the very object for which he set out from home. Livy himself could hardly have believed that the charming exploits of Scævola and Clælia accounted satisfactorily for such a change of purpose<sup>5</sup>.

As soon as Rome recovered from the Etruscan defeat, she became engaged in wars with the neighbouring peoples. Volscians and Auruncans, Æquians, Sabines, all appear at war with her, the names of her foes varying according as the annalists drew from the records of one Roman family or another. Whether these fought as clients or allies of the Etruscans, or on their own account as rival claimants for the supremacy which the removal of Etruscan pressure had thrown open to competition, it is impossible to say. But tradition and inherent probability would incline us to believe that the struggle must have been a fierce one, and that Rome must often have been near destruction. It must be remembered that in speaking of Rome in connexion with these wars, we mean Rome as the head of the Latin cities, which shared with her

<sup>4</sup> Mommsen, Vol. I. p. 349.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. I. p. 256 n.

the burden of her wars. The league, which was perhaps shaken by the events that accompanied the revolution, was renewed by Sp. Cassius in B.C. 493, and strengthened subsequently by the admission of the Hernici.

But Rome was in even greater danger from fightings within than from fightings without her walls.

The revolution had been the joint work of patricians and plebeians under pressure of a tyranny that affected both. But the results to the two portions of the community were very different. The patricians and their representative body, the senate, became the governing body in the state. The plebeians soon discovered that they had only exchanged one master for many. As long as the danger of a renewal of the late tyranny remained, it served no doubt to hold together the burgess body and the 'fragments' for the time being in an artificial and unnatural alliance. But as that danger passed away the two antagonistic bodies soon fell asunder and settled into their natural positions. On the one side were the fully-privileged burgesses, containing within them a few plebeian families detached from their own order by senatorian privileges (Livy, II. 1. 10), on the other, the unprivileged or semi-privileged mass. The former furnished from their numbers the magistrates who governed the whole community. The latter formed numerically the largest portion of the governed body. They had the privilege no doubt of voting for the magistrates. But even supposing that they could succeed, in spite of patrician influence in the *comitia* and actual patrician checks on the elections, in securing the patrician

magistrate whom they desired, the advantage was neutralised, if not nullified, by the limitations on the power of the chief magistrates, which necessarily followed on the revolution. Nominally successors to the royal authority, the consuls soon became practically the officials of the senate, to whom they were responsible at the expiration of their year of office. The essential feature even of the Valerian laws—the Magna Charta, as they have been called, of Rome—is the depression of the consular authority, and when it is remembered that the senate by traditional custom possessed the right of preparing and authorising beforehand all business for the *comitia*, while the patrician portion of it possessed the privilege of confirming or rejecting all the decisions of the people, it will be clear that the supreme executive body in the state was the practically patrician senate, and the consuls little more than chairmen of that body. Here then in the political division of the community into two antagonistic bodies, in the concentration of all authority, legislative, executive, judicial and religious, in patrician hands, and the consequent patrician bias in legislation, government, and the administration of justice (and that at a time when no code of written law as yet existed), lay a grave danger to the young republic. But this danger was intensified by the social division of the people into rich and poor, and the stupid indifference shown by the governing class to the material welfare of the mass. Under the kings it seems probable, as Mommsen conjectures, that plebeians as well as patricians were allowed to use the public pastures; but under the republic the principle was established that only full



burgesses were entitled to enjoy the domain land (*ager publicus*). Further than this, the rent formerly paid for the cattle grazing on the public pastures was gradually allowed to fall into abeyance, while the assignments of land to poorer burgesses and plebeians were practically discontinued. Instead of this, the custom of occupation in heritable tenancy of large portions of the *ager publicus* was introduced. The poorer members of the community and, speaking generally, the plebeians thus suffered loss in two ways. They were not only deprived of a source of livelihood, but they had to bear a heavier burden of taxation, in consequence of the cessation of income to the state from the pastures. Under the pressure of these difficulties, combined with the necessity of military service, they fell into the power of the capitalists, from whom they were obliged to borrow, and under the severe Roman law of debt became in most cases slaves or at least serfs of their creditors. In other words, the farmer and yeoman classes of Rome were beginning to be transformed into a class of villeins.

Under these circumstances, it is clear that the only chance of salvation for the state lay in the plebeians discovering in time their real power, and extorting political recognition from the patricians. That power lay in the simple fact that the patricians could not do without them. They formed numerically far the larger portion of the community, and they furnished the bulk of the Roman armies. The accounts of the annalists, who dovetail together wars and agitations, are no doubt imaginative in the extreme, but they are so far true to history that they record the consciousness of the people,

that it was the wars of Rome which taught the plebeians their own value and importance. When once this was learnt and the commons had made up their minds to act on the knowledge, the exclusive position of the patricians was sapped, and the equalization of the orders became only a matter of time. How the first step was taken it is impossible to say for certain. It must have been by some action on the part of the plebs which expressed their determination either to be recognised and protected in the community to which they nominally belonged, or to leave it. A secession would have been a very simple way of making that declaration, and, but for the variations in the accounts of the traditional secession, it might be regarded as historical. But whatever form the declaration of revolt took, the immediate results are clear and unmistakeable. The plebeians returned to Rome with the right to elect annually from their own number officials of their own, whose recognised right and duty it was to cancel the command of any patrician magistrate by which any plebeian considered himself to be aggrieved<sup>6</sup>. The details of the tribunician power, so far as they can be determined or conjectured, have been dealt with in the

<sup>6</sup> "The power of the tribunes therefore primarily involved the right of putting a stop at their pleasure to acts of administration and to the execution of the law, of enabling a person bound to military service to withhold himself from the levy with impunity, of preventing or cancelling the arrest of the condemned debtor, or his imprisonment during investigation, and other powers of the same sort....The tribunes however could not prohibit the judge from pronouncing his sentence, the senate from adopting its decree, or the centuries from giving their votes." Mommsen, 1. 281.

notes on various passages in the second book. It will be sufficient to say here, that these officers, subordinate to whom were the plebeian aediles or record-keepers, were not magistrates in the proper Roman sense, but recognised leaders or captains of the plebs, with the rights mentioned above. The plebs however having now learnt its power, it was not likely that their captains should continue to hold the comparatively humble position originally accorded to them. It is pretty clear that the tribunes rapidly acquired or assumed an appellate criminal jurisdiction<sup>7</sup> and a right of initiating legislation<sup>8</sup>. The latter was recognised and confirmed when by the *lex Valeria Horatia* (iii. 55) Plebiscita were made binding on all the people.

But the tribunate was not a satisfactory solution of the political difficulty, and it was less satisfactory, the more the power of the tribunes increased. The parallel authority led to perpetual collision, and reduced the city of Rome to what may be described as a condition of intermittent civil war. The history of the people in times of peace during the period between the institution of the tribunate and the appointment of the decemvirs, is a history of street riots, murders, and violations of magisterial dignity, of banishments and emigrations. The capitol was seized, and Rome threatened by a band of political refugees and slaves; the tribune Genucius was murdered because he was powerful enough to threaten the consuls; and Sp. Cassius was put to death, because his agrarian law, based on broad principles of equity and good

<sup>7</sup> For the causes which led to this, see Mommsen, i. 282.

<sup>8</sup> See note on Livy, ii. 56.

statesmanship, offended the selfishness of all classes in the state. It became evident, even to the more sober-minded of the plebeians, that either the struggle between consuls and tribunes must cease, or the republic perish. If the patricians could not do without the plebeians, the plebeians could not dispense with the patricians, and if the growing power of the tribunate drove all but poorer plebeians out of Rome, these might find that they had been tribuned out of their political existence. Could not some means be devised whereby this perpetual conflict between the arbitrary jurisdiction of the patrician magistrates and the personal interference of the tribunes could be obviated? If the magistrates were bound and restricted in the exercise of their functions by a code of laws embodying in it the rights of the commons, then the necessity for the tribunician interference would be materially diminished. Even if the tribunes became unnecessary altogether, and the patricians demanded as the price of their consent to a code that the tribunate should be abolished, even that the wiser plebeians felt would be preferable to the present anarchy. So when the proposal of Tarentilius Harsa was made, to appoint five men to draw up such a code, the struggle protracted for ten years between the extreme patricians, who thought they could reduce the tribunate without submitting to a code, and the extreme plebeians, who thought that they could reduce the consular powers without surrendering the tribunate, ended in a compromise, by which ten men were elected to draw up a code of laws. These decemvirs until their work was completed were to act as supreme magistrates, super-

seding the consuls. Meanwhile the tribunate and the right of appeal were suspended. The history of the Decemvirate is well known. The moral of it is simple. The patrician decemvirs took pains to shew what the commons might expect from patrician magistrates restricted by a code of laws, and the leaders of the commons were not slow to take advantage of the lesson. The attempted union of the orders was dispersed. The decemvirs were driven from power, the old form of government restored, and the tribunate re-established with increased dignity and power, and under more binding sanctions than before<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>9</sup> For details of altered position of tribunate see Mommsen, I. 204.

## INTRODUCTION. II.

### STYLE OF LIVY.

LIVY had to form a historical style of his own—a style which could live through 150 books, and make the traditional history of their country so attractive to the Romans of his day as to induce them to read it attentively and admire, if they did not imitate, the virtues of their ancestors. There was no existing model of Roman historic style which could have suited his purpose. The older Latin annalists were rude and archaic. Tubero, the contemporary of Sallust, affected the same style. The style of Sallust himself, incisive and terse, sometimes even to obscurity, admirably adapted to biography, or biographical history, was of very limited use to an historian contemplating such a work as Livy's. Cæsar's despatch style, elaborately nude and artificially frank, skilful as it was, and skilfully as he used it for his own political purposes, was obviously of but little use as a model to a general historian. From Cicero, and the other orators, Livy could derive but little assistance, even in the purely oratorical parts of his work. There must

be a dramatic element in historical speeches which is entirely wanting in the advocate's speech. Livy then had to mould the Roman prose speech to his purposes. He found in that speech dignity, purity, perspicuity, and force. What it wanted for his purposes, was greater elasticity and greater variety. To supply this deficiency he not only availed himself of the undeveloped resources existing, so to speak, within pure Roman prose, but he took advantage of a tendency perceptible in his predecessors, notably in Sallust, and gaining ground in the every-day language of the time in which he lived—the tendency to Græcise. The meaning of the term Græcism as applied to a Roman writer should be clearly understood. It is not to be supposed that Livy, or the poets of the Augustan age, dragged into the Latin language Greek forms of expression, or Greek terms entirely alien to it, in the way in which the LXX. translators dragged Hebrew and other idioms into their Greek. What the former did was to seize on those idioms of the Latin language that assimilated to Greek, and produce or extend them in the same direction, but that, with so much care and skill, with such artful concealment, so to speak, of the joints in the process, that the full Græcism appears as the natural development of the rudimentary Latin idiom. When Horace, for example, writes, *Omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos viscere montes*, we feel that it is a Græcism, but we feel also that the construction is very nearly related to that of *cogo* with the infinitive. When, again, Livy uses *jallo* with a participle, to express the same as *λονθάνω* with a participle in Greek, we see that he is Græcising, but we

wonder that the Roman language did not develop the idiom, without the assistance of Greek. In addition to his Græcism, and more or less in connexion with it, Livy introduced a poetical element into his style, that is, a freedom of structure and usage, before his time considered to be allowable only in poets. The influence of Virgil on Livy's diction in general is distinctly traceable.

By these two means, then, in the main Livy produced these two characteristics which are the distinguishing features of his style as compared with Roman prose writers before him. In what follows I have attempted to describe these characteristics a little more in detail. For this purpose it is convenient to consider them under the three heads, of structure, syntax, and vocabulary; including under the first, peculiarities of arrangement, whether the alternation of different rhetorical styles, or the arrangement of sentences in a period, or words in a sentence; under the second, peculiarities of grammar and construction, the use of parts of speech in relation to and connexion with other parts of speech; under the third, peculiar uses of single parts of speech<sup>1</sup>.

I. Under the head of structure, we notice:

(1) The sudden<sup>2</sup> transition in the narrative parts of the work from direct to oblique narration, in other words, the practice of relieving the monotony of a narrative by making the people of whom the author is

<sup>1</sup> For what follows, I am indebted almost entirely to Kulmast, *Die hauptpunkte der Livianischen syntax*.

<sup>2</sup> That is, without any introducing word.



writing tell their own story. This use is limited to those cases where the thoughts, feelings, passions, etc. of the people enter into the narrative, e. g. II. ii. 3.

(2) The sudden transition in speeches from *oratio obliqua* to *oratio recta*, and vice versâ, I. 13. 2; II. 7. 9.

(3) Alternation of the periodic, and detached or open styles, and variety in the lengths of periods. Livy uses both the periodic and open styles in vivid description (comp. II. 6. 6—10, with 12. 7—14); the former is of course more natural where a single or single man's action is being described, the latter, where the action is varied or the actors more numerous. He also uses both long and short periods in quiet narrative, the former where the action is more complicated, especially by the addition of various motives. Livy's longest period (XLIII. 18. 1—5) describes the motives of Perseus in planning a campaign. A common form of period in Livy is where a subordinate sentence precedes the principal, itself being preceded by a participial construction, XXIII. 17. 1. But he exhibits great versatility in his periods, both as regards the arrangement of the subordinate clauses, and the variety of the constructions used (e. g. III. 57. 2—4).

Characteristic of his periods is a skilful complication of participles in various constructions (cf. III. 3. 6), especially in the coupling of the absolute participle to the participle in the construction of the sentence, and to adjectives, I. 1. 4.

(4) The frequent use of parenthesis, to avoid complication, especially to avoid the necessity for an awkward relative clause.

(5) Asyndetism, chiasmus, anaphora, and iteration. These figures are of course common to Livy with other writers, but he uses them very frequently, and with great skill. Chiasmus is employed in the members of a period, and in the members of a sentence: II. 40. 3, 44. 2. One noticeable form of anaphora is the repetition of a predicate in the form of a participle at the beginning of a fresh sentence, to mark the immediate sequence of action; II. 25. 5.

(6) Forms of sentence evidently modelled on Greek (a) interrogative, in participial and conjunctive clauses; *Quid Alpes aliud credentes quam montium altitudines; Quid ut a vobis sperent?* Comp. also III. 72. 3, *quo cum dolore hos, quo cum gaudio illos*, where *audituros* must be supplied from the previous *audire*. (b) Objective, in which the subject of the subordinate is made the object of the principal sentence; *Hic metus Codrionem...oppidum ut dederetur Romanis effecit?*

(7) Peculiarities in arrangement of individual members of the sentence:

The subject of a subordinate sentence preceding the principal, not being also subject to the principal, is nevertheless placed before the conjunction of the subordinate; II. 28. 5. The subject of a sentence is placed inside an ablative absolute; *Cum clausis Andranodorus Insule portis*, etc. The *cognomen* is proposed to the *nomen*, and the latter separated from the *prænomen*; e.g. *Ahala Servilius, Marcus erut Valerius*, etc. The object in dependent interrogative is placed before the interrogative word; III. 13. 7.

The adjective is separated from its substantive; (a) By words qualifying the latter. By this means Livy to a certain extent supplies the want of the article, which gives so much elasticity to Greek. II. 32. 11, *maturum confecto cibo sanguinem*; II. 49. 4, *Egregius quibuslibet temporibus senatus*<sup>3</sup>. On the same principle the genitive is separated from the substantive it qualifies. II. 5. 2, *Spem in perpetuum cum iis pacis*. (b) By words not forming part of the qualification of the substantive; III. 16. 4.

Great freedom is used in arrangement of words in what are known as *locutiones solemnes*; e. g. Livy writes *pro virili parte* (the usual order) or *pro parte virili*, at will; he disregards the general rule of the position of *summus*, *primus*, etc. e. g. *luce primâ, valle mediâ*, herein assimilating to poetic usage. On the other hand, the preposing of the adjective is used for grammatical purposes as above (a). Specially Livian also is the predicative use of the adjective so placed, another reflexion of Greek elasticity, e. g. I. 50. 3, *Ferociter in absentem Tarquinium erat invecus*, ἀπόντι τῷ τ. πολὺς ἐρέκειτο ("for being absent").

The supine in *u* is placed freely before and after its adjective.

The verb *inquit* not unfrequently follows immediately its subject.

The auxiliary and participle in compound tenses

<sup>3</sup> This occurs in Cicero also, but to a much more limited extent, being confined as a rule in (a) to a single case or its equivalent, a preposition and a substantive; in (b) to a single substantive or particles.

are separated often by a considerable number of words, III. 16. 4<sup>4</sup>.

Great freedom is used in the position of adverbs, which are placed even between substantive and attribute; II. 10. 8. *Ferme, non amplius*, etc. precede or follow the words they qualify.

Several conjunctions and particles are used in unusual positions; e.g. *Igitur*, first word in a sentence, *Namque* and *itaque*, second, etc.

(8) Poetic rhythm; *Hæc ubi dicta dedit* (Virgilian), II. 56, 1 n.

(9) Arrangement by alliteration; e.g. II. 12. 7, *Quo temere traxit fortuna facinus*.

(10) Pleonasm; *Nemo unus, Itaque ergo*, etc.

II. Under the head of syntax, we have to notice:

(1) Hypallage, e.g. II. 51. 7.

(2) Variation of gender, number, and person in the same passage; *Ad duodecim millia hostium sunt cæsa, capti quingenti*; etc. III. 6. 3, *urbanos agrestem*, 65. 11; *homines...nobis*; cf. II. 2.

(3) Plural verb after collective nouns in the same clause. This before Livy's time is rare and confined to one or two words, the commonest being *pars*.

(4) The adjective as predicate or as attribute agreeing in gender with the sense of the substantive, e.g. *Capita conjurationis cæsi sunt; Ingens turba*

<sup>4</sup> In Cicero this is confined to the insertion of the subject between the participle and auxiliary, and that, where the subject is reserved to the end of the sentence.

*circumfusi*; and with the nearer of two substantives.

(5) Adjectival use of substantives; II. 1. 4 n.

(6) Personification, whereby a word expressing an inanimate thing is used as the subject of an action; II. 4. 3 n.

(7) Freer use of cases; e.g. of the possessive (e.g. with *totus*, III. 36. 7), objective, and partitive genitive, in imitation of Greek; use of the double genitive, showing the same tendency; free use of the descriptive genitive, especially of gerundives; dative of purpose after adjectives, e.g. *firmus, validus*, etc.; dative of purpose of gerunds and gerundives; accusative after adjective in *-bundus*, III. 47. 3 n.; free use of the circumstantial ablative, of the modal ablative without attribute; III. 18. 4 n. These are noticed in the notes as they occur.

(8) Substantival use of adjectives (a) in masculine and feminine; so, in various cases, in both numbers, in comparative and superlative degrees, with qualifying phrases, e.g. *Barbarus, Patricii, Plebeio et humili, Potiores, ab Hermandica profugi*. The same applies to participles, e.g. *concionatis in modum; effuse sequentes; Oriundi a Sabinis; Delecti militum; nullus for nemo*.

(b) In neuter gender (a) in singular number. So, in all cases: in genitive with case dependent on it, e.g. *quidquam humanorum certi est*; in comparative as well as positive after prepositions (this however confined to *majus*); in combination with genitives, pronouns, and adjectives, e.g. *pessimo publico*: cf. also

II. 11. 4 n. (In connexion with this may be noticed the qualification by adjective or participle of an already qualified substantive, the original qualification forming part of the whole substantive, e. g. *occulta solemnia sacrificia*, and the use of adjective or participle to extend the predicate in an ablative absolute, II. 7. 1 n.) ( $\beta$ ) In plural, after prepositions, *per ardua*, etc., with qualifying word or phrase, in oblique cases, with another adjective or participle; *omnia, pleraque, cetera* as substantives with predicative adjective.

Many of these uses are common to Livy and Cicero, but the former largely extends the usage of the latter.

(9) Pronouns agreeing with substantives, but expressing the object after them, II. 3. 5 n. The oblique cases of pronouns frequently expressed by adverbs, II. 2. 5; indefinite relatives used without verb, II. 44. 8.

(10) Frequent use of perfect participle for the finite verb; the present and imperfect frequently used in conative and quasi-future senses, present and imperfect in *oratio obliqua* vividly for imperfect and pluperfect; indicative for subjunctive in vivid narration, II. 10. 12, in *oratio obliqua*, II. 15. 3 n.; irregularity of construction after conjunctions, e. g. *postquam*; frequent use of participle instead of conjunction and finite verb, especially after *quippe*, II. 33. 8 n.; Græcism and poeticism in construction after verbs, e. g. *fallo* with participle, *obstinare* and *obstinatus* with infinitive; middle use of perfect passive participle, and passive use of perfect participle of deponents; infini-

tive in dependent sentences in *oratio obliqua*, III. 9. 10 (but more distinctly, VI. 27. 6, *cum interim...objectari*); historic infinitive after conjunctions, II. 27. 1; ablative *gerund* used as = present participle, II. 9. 1 n.; etc.

11. Adverbs used as primary predicates, II. 25. 1 n.; and as attributes, *exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam*. Index s. v. Adverb.

III. Under the head of vocabulary only a few typical phenomena of expression can be noticed. A detailed list of special Livian usages would be too long for our limits, and not very useful.

(1) Synecdoche, especially in collective use of singular number of concrete nouns. Index, s. v. 'Singular.'

(2) Metonymy; (a) ordinary poetic, e. g. *Mars = bellum*, and *eventus belli*. Cf. II. 47. 10.

(b) Pregnant and subjective use of substantives, e. g. *indignitas, factio*, II. 30. 2 n.

(c) Use of abstracts for plural of concrete, e. g. *advocatio* (Livy's fondness for abstracts in *-us* is specially noticeable).

(3) A fondness for adjectives in *-bundus* and *-osus*, II. 26. 1 n.; greater freedom than in other prose writers in forming comparatives and superlatives, especially of participles, II. 60. 3 n.; a large number of participial adjectives borrowed from poets, or invented by Livy himself, expressing dress, ornament, equipment, etc., e. g. *galeatus, loricated, linteatus, laureatus*, etc.

(4) A tendency to use simple instead of more ordinary compound verbs, e. g. *apiscor, novo* for *adi-*

*piscor, renovo*; cf. *promptus*, II. 58. 9; fondness for frequentatives.

(5) A large number of adverbs in *-ter* and *-im*; metaphorical use of adverbs, e.g. *ibi* used of time, *alibi* of manner, etc.

(6) Prepositions used in unusual senses, especially *a, ad, in, super, per*. Index s. v.



## LIBER II.

LIBERI iam hinc populi Romani res pace belloque 1  
gestas, annuos magistratus, imperiaque The Republic.  
Supplementing of  
the Senate. legum potentiora quam hominum per-  
gam. Quæ libertas ut lætior esset, proximi regis su- 2  
perbia fecerat. Nam priores ita regnarunt, ut laud  
immerito omnes deinceps conditores partium certe  
urbis, quas novas ipsi sedes ab se auctæ multitudinis  
addiderunt, numerentur; neque ambigitur, quin Brutus 3  
idem, qui tantum gloriæ superbo exacto rege meruit,  
pessimo publico id facturum fuerit, si libertatis imma-  
turæ cupidine priorum regum alieni regnum extorsisset.  
Quid enim futurum fuit, si illa pastorum convenarumque 4  
plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati tem-  
pli aut libertatem aut certe impunitatem adepta, soluta  
regio metu agitari cœpta esset tribuniciis procellis et  
in aliena urbe cum patribus serere certamina, prius- 5  
quam pignera coniugum ac liberorum caritasque ipsius  
soli, cui longo tempore assuescitur, animos eorum con-  
sociasset? Dissipatæ res nondum adultæ discordia fo- 6  
rent, quas fovit tranquilla moderatio imperii eoque  
nutriendo perduxit, ut bonam frugem libertatis matu-  
ris iam viribus ferre possent.

7 Libertatis autem originem inde magis, quia annum  
 imperium consulare factum est, quam quod deminutum  
 8 quicquam sit ex regia potestate, numeres. Omnia  
 iura, omnia insignia primi consules tenere; id modo  
 cautum est, ne, si ambo fasces haberent, duplicatus  
 terror videretur. Brutus prior, concedente collega,  
 fasces habuit; qui non acrior vindex libertatis fuerat,  
 9 quam deinde custos fuit. Omnium primum avidum  
 novæ libertatis populum, ne postmodum flecti precibus  
 aut donis regiis posset, iure iurando adegit, neminem  
 10 Romæ passuros regnare. Deinde, quo plus virium in  
 senatu frequentia etiam ordinis faceret, cadibus regis  
 deminutum patrum numerum primoribus equestribus  
 11 gradus lectis ad trecentorum summam explevit, tradi-  
 tumque inde fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur, qui  
 patres quique conscripti essent; conscriptos, videlicet  
 novum senatum, appellabant lectos. Id mirum quan-  
 tum profuit ad concordiam civitatis iungendosque pa-  
 2 tribus plebis animos. Rerum deinde divinarum habita-  
 cura; et quia quedam publica sacra per  
 ipsos reges factitata erant, necubi regum  
 desiderium esset, regem sacrificulum  
 2 creant. Id sacerdotium pontifici subie-  
 cere, ne additus nomini honos aliquid libertati, cuius  
 tunc prima erat cura, officeret. Ac nescio an nimis  
 undique eam minimisque rebus muniendo modum exces-  
 3 serint. Consulibus enim alterius, quum nihil aliud  
 offenderet, nomen invisum civitati fuit: nimium Tar-  
 quinius regno assuesse; initium a Prisco factum;  
 regnasse deum Ser. Tullium; ne intervallo quidem facto  
 oblitum, tanquam alieni, regni Superbum Tarquinium  
 velut hereditatem gentis scelere ac vi repetisse; pulso

Appointment of  
*Rex Sacrorum.*

Retirement of  
 Collatinus and  
 banishment of  
 all the *Gens*  
*Tarquinius.*

Superbo penes Collatinum imperium esse; nescire Tarquinos privatos vivere; non placere nomen, periculosum libertati esse. Hic primo sensim tentantium animos sermo per totam civitatem est datus, sollicitamque suspicione plebem Brutus ad contionem vocat. Ibi omnium primum ius iurandum populi recitat, neminem regnare passuros nec esse Romæ, unde periculum libertati foret; id summa ope tuendum esse, neque ullam rem, quæ eo pertineat, contemnendam. Invitum se dicere hominis causa, nec dicturum fuisse, ni caritas rei publicæ vinceret: non credere populum Romanum, solidam libertatem recuperatam esse; regium genus regium nomen non solum in civitate, sed etiam in imperio esse; id officere, id obstare libertati. “Hunc tu” inquit “tua voluntate, L. Tarquini, remove metum. Meminimus, fatemur: eiecisti reges; absolve beneficium tuum, aufer hinc regium nomen. Res tuas tibi non solum reddent eives tui, auctore me, sed, si quid deest, munifice augebunt. Amicus abi; exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu; ita persuasum est animis, cum gente Tarquinia regnum hinc abiturum.” Consuli primo tam novæ rei ac subitæ admiratio incluserat vocem; dicere deinde incipientem primores civitatis circumsistunt, eadem multis precibus orant. Et ceteri quidem movebant minus; postquam Sp. Lucretius, maior ætate ac dignitate, socer præterea ipsius, agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque cœpit, ut vinci se consensu civitatis pateretur, timens consul, ne postmodum privato sibi eadem illa cum bonorum amissione additaque alia insuper ignominia acciderent, abdicavit se consulatu, rebusque suis omnibus Lavinium translatis civitate cessit. Brutus ex

senatus consulto ad populum tulit, ut omnes Tarquinia gentis exsules essent; collegam sibi comitiis centuriatis creavit P. Valerium, quo adiutore reges eiecerat.

3 Quum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab  
Conspiracy of  
 partisans of the  
 Tarquins. Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe om-  
 nium serius fuit; ceterum, id quod non  
 timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas  
 2 amissa est. Erant in Romana iuventute adolescentes  
 aliquot, nec ii tenui loco orti, quorum in regno libido  
 solutior fuerat, æquales sodalesque adolescentium Tar-  
 3 quiniorum, assueti more regio vivere. Eam tum,  
 æquato iure omnium, licentiam quærentes, libertatem  
 aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem inter se conquere-  
 bantur: regem hominem esse, a quo impetres, ubi ius,  
 ubi iniuria opus sit; esse gratiæ locum, esse beneficio;  
 et irasci et ignoscere posse; inter amicum atque inimi-  
 4 eum discrimen nosse; leges rem surdam, inexorabilem  
 esse, salubriorem melioremque inopi quam potenti;  
 nihil laxamenti nec veniæ habere, si modum excesseris;  
 periculosum esse in tot humanis erroribus sola inno-  
 5 centia vivere. Ita iam sua sponte ægris animis, legati  
 ab regibus superveniunt, siue mentione reditus bona  
 tantum repetentes. Eorum verba postquam in senatu  
audita sunt, per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, ne  
 non reddita belli causa, reddita belli materia et adiu-  
 6 mentum essent. Interim legati alia moliri; aperte bona  
 repetentes clam re operandi regni consilia struere; et  
 tanquam ad id, quod agi videbatur, ambientes nobilium  
 7 adolescentium animos pertentant. A quibus placide  
 oratio accepta est, iis litteras ab Tarquiniis reddunt et  
 de accipiendis clam nocte in urbem regibus colloquun-  
 4 tur. Vitelliis Aquiliisque fratribus primo commissa

res est. Vitelliorum soror consuli nupta Bruto erat, iamque ex eo matrimonio adolescentes erant liberi, Titus Tiberiusque; eos quoque in societatem consilii<sup>2</sup> avunculi assumunt. Præterea aliquot nobiles adoles-  
centes conscii assumpti, quorum vetustate memo-  
ria abiit. Interim quum in senatu vicisset sen-<sup>3</sup>  
tentia, quæ censebat reddenda bona, eamque ipsam  
causam moræ in urbe haberent legati, quod spatium  
ad vehicula comparanda a consulibus sumpsissent,  
quibus regum asportarent res, omne id tempus cum  
coniuratis consultando absumunt, evincuntque in-  
stando, ut litteræ sibi ad Tarquinos darentur: nam<sup>4</sup>  
aliter qui credituros eos, non vana ab legatis super  
rebus tantis afferri? Datæ litteræ, ut pignus fidei  
essent, manifestum facinus fecerunt. Nam quum<sup>5</sup>  
pridie, quam legati ad Tarquinos proficiscerentur,  
cenatum forte apud Vitellios esset, coniuratique ibi,  
remotis arbitris, multa inter se de novo, ut fit, consilio  
egissent, sermonem eorum ex servis unus excepit, qui  
iam antea id senserat agi, sed eam occasionem, ut<sup>6</sup>  
litteræ legatis darentur, quæ deprehensæ rem coarguere  
possent, expectabat. Postquam datas sensit, rem ad  
consules detulit. Consules ad deprehendendos legatos<sup>7</sup>  
coniuratosque profecti domo sine tumultu rem omnem  
oppressere; litterarum in primis habita cura, ne inter-  
ciderent. Proditoribus extemplo in vincla coniectis,  
de legatis paululum addubitatum est; et quanquam  
visi sunt commisisse, ut hostium loco essent, ius tamen  
gentium valuit. De bonis regiis, quæ reddi ante cen-<sup>5</sup>  
suerant, res integra refertur ad patres. Ii victi ira  
vetuere reddi, vetuere in publicum redigi. Diripienda<sup>2</sup>  
plebi sunt data, ut contacta regia præda spem in per-

petuum cum iis pacis amitteret. Ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem ac Tiberim fuit, consecratus Marti  
 3 Martius deinde campus fuit. Forte ibi tum seges farris dicitur fuisse matura messi. Quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, desectam cum stramento segetem magna vis hominum simul immissa corbibus fudere in Tiberim tenui fluentem aqua, ut mediis caloribus solet. Ita in vadis hæsitantes frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo; insulam inde paulatim, et aliis, quæ fert temere flumen, eodem invecis, factam; postea credo additas moles manumque adiutum, ut tam eminens area firmaque templis quoque ac porticibus sustinendis esset. Direptis bonis regum, damnati proditores sumptumque supplicium, conspectus eo, quod pænæ capiendæ ministerium patri de liberis consulatus imposuit, et, qui spectator erat amovendus,  
 6 eum ipsum fortuna exactorem supplicii dedit. Stabant deligati ad palum nobilissimi iuvenes; sed a ceteris, velut ab ignotis capitibus, consulis liberi omnium in se averterant oculos, miserebatque non pænæ magis  
 7 homines quam sceleris, quo pœnam meriti essent: illos eo potissimum anno patriam liberatam, patrem liberatorem, consulatum ortum ex domo Iunia, patres, plebem, quicquid deorum hominumque Romanorum esset, induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum  
 8 infesto exsuli proderent. Consules in sedem processere suam, missique lictores ad sumendum supplicium. Nudatos virgis cadunt securique feriunt, quum inter omne tempus pater vultusque et os eius spectaculo esset, eminente animo patrio inter publicæ pænæ  
 9 ministerium. Secundum pœnam nocentium, ut in utramque partem arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile

esset, præmium indici pecunia ex ærario, libertas et civitas data. Ille primum dicitur vindicta liberatus; 10 quidam vindictæ quoque nomen tractum ab illo putant; Vindicio ipsi nomen fuisse. Post illum observatum, ut, qui ita liberati essent, in civitatem accepti viderentur.

His, sicut acta erant, nuntiatis, incensus Tar- 6  
 quinius non dolore solum tantæ ad irri-  
 tum cadentis spei, sed etiam odio iraque, War with Veii  
 and Tarquinius on  
 account of the  
 Tarquins. postquam dolo viam obsæptam vidit,  
 bellum aperte moliendum ratus circumire supplex  
 Etruriæ urbes; orare maxime Veientes Tarquini- 2  
 esque, ne se ab se ortum, eiusdem sanguinis, extorrem,  
 egentem ex tanto modo regno cum liberis adolescenti-  
 bus ante oculos suos perire sinerent. Alios peregre  
 in regnum Roman accitos; se regem, augentem bello  
 Romanum imperium, a proximis scelerata coniuratione  
 pulsum. Eos inter se, quia nemo unus satis dignus 3  
 regno visus sit, partes regni rapuisse; bona sua diri-  
 pienda populo dedisse, ne quis expers sceleris esset.  
 Patriam se regnumque suum repetere et persequi  
 ingratos cives velle. Ferrent opem, adiuverent; suas  
 quoque veteres iniurias ultum irent, toties cæsas legio-  
 nes, agrum ademptum. Hæc moverunt Veientes, ac 4  
 pro se quisque, Romano saltem duce ignominias de-  
 mendas belloque amissa repetenda, minaciter fremunt.  
 Tarquinienses nomen ac cognatio movet; pulchrum  
 videbatur, suos Romæ regnare. Ita duo duarum civi- 5  
 tatum exercitus ad repetendum regnum belloque per-  
 sequendos Romanos secuti Tarquiniium. Postquam in  
 agrum Romanum ventum est, obviam hosti consules  
 eunt. Valerius quadrato agmine peditem ducit; 6

Brutus ad explorandum cum equitatu antecessit. Eodem modo primus eques hostium agminis fuit; præerat Arruns Tarquinius, filius regis; rex ipse cum 7 legionibus sequebatur. Arruns ubi ex lictoribus procul, consulem esse, deinde iam propius ac certius facie quoque Brutum cognovit, inflammatus ira “ Ille est vir ” inquit, “ qui nos extorres expulit patria. Ipse eni ille nostris decoratus insignibus magnifice in- 8 cedit. Di regum ultores, adeste. ” Concitat calcari- bus equum atque in ipsum infestus consulem dirigit. Sensit in se iri Brutus; decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus; avide itaque se certamini 9 offert; adeoque infestis animis concurrerunt, neuter, dum hostem vulneraret, sui protegendi corporis memor, ut contrario ictu per parvam uterque transfixus, duabus hærentes hastis moribundi ex equis lapsi sint. 10 Simul et cetera equestris pugna cœpit, neque ita multo post et pedites superveniunt. Ibi varia victoria et velut æquo Marte pugnatum est; dextera utrinque 11 cornua vicere, læva superata. Veientes, vinci ab Romano milite assueti, fusi fugatique; Tarquiniensis, novus hostis, non stetit solum, sed etiam ab sua parte 7 Romanum pepulit. Ita quum pugnatum esset, tantus terror Tarquinium atque Etruscos incessit, ut, omissa irrita re, nocte ambo exercitus, Veiens Tarquiniensisque, suas quisque abirent domos. Adiciunt miracula huic pugna: silentio proximæ noctis ex silva Arsia ingentem editam vocem; Silvani vocem eam creditam; hæc dicta: uno plus Tuscorum cecidisse in 3 acie; vincere bello Romanum. Ita certe inde abiire, Romani ut victores, Etrusci pro victis; nam postquam illuxit nec quisquam hostium in conspectu erat,



P. Valerius consul spolia legit, triumphansque inde Romam rediit. Collegæ funus, quanto tum potuit apparatus, fecit; sed multo maius morti decus publica fuit mæstitia, eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronæ annum ut parentem cum luxerunt, quod tam acer ultor violatæ pudicitiae fuisset.

Consuli deinde, qui superfuerat, ut sunt mutabiles vulgi animi, ex favore non invidia modo, sed suspicio etiam cum atroci crimine Valerius falls under suspicion. orta. Regnum eum affectare fama ferebat, quia nec collegam subrogaverat in locum Bruti et ædificabat in summa Velia: alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore. Hæc dicta vulgo cre- ditaque quum indignitate angerent consulis animum, vocato ad concilium populo, summissis fascibus in contionem escendit. Gratum id multitudini spectaculum fuit, summissa sibi esse imperii insignia confessionemque factam, populi quam consulis maiestatem vinque maiorem esse. Ibi audire iussis, consul laudare fortunam collegæ, quod liberata patria, in summo honore, pro re publica dimicans, matura gloria necdum se vertente in invidiam, mortem occubisset; se superstitem gloriæ suæ ad crimen atque invidiam superesse; ex liberatore patriæ ad Aquilios se Viteliosque recidisse. “Nunquamne ergo” inquit “ulla adeo vobis spectata virtus erit, ut suspicione violari nequeat? Ego me, illum acerrimum regum hostem, ipsum cupiditatis regni crimen subiturum timerem? Ego, si in ipsa arce Capitolioque habitarem, metui me crederem posse a civibus meis? Tam levi momento mea apud vos fama pendet? Adeone est fundata leviter fides, ut, ubi sim, quam qui sim, magis referat?

- 11 Non obstabunt Publii Valerii aedes libertati vestrae, Quirites; tuta erit vobis Velia; deferam non in planum modo aedes, sed colli etiam subiiciam, ut vos supra suspectum me civem habitetis; in Velia aedificent, quibus melius quam P. Valerio creditur libertas."
- 12 Delata confestim materia omnis infra Veliam et, ubi nunc Vicæ Potæ *avdes* est, domus in infimo clivo aedificata. Latæ deinde leges, non solum quæ regni suspicionem consulem absolvent, sed quæ adeo in contrarium verterent, ut popularem etiam facerent; inde eognomen factum
- 2 Publicolæ est. Ante omnes de provocatione adversus magistratus ad populum sacrandoque cum bonis capite eius, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratæ in vulgus leges fuere. Quas quum solus pertulisset, ut sua unius in iis gratia esset, tum demum comitia collegæ subrogando habuit. Creatus Sp. Lucretius consul, qui magno natu, non sufficientibus iam viribus ad consularia munera obeunda, intra paucos dies moritur. Suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus.
- 5 Apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt; credo, quia nulla gesta res insignem fecerit consulatum, memoriam intereidisse.
- 6 Nondum dedicata erat in Capitolio Iovis aedes; Valerius Horatiusque consules sortiti, uter dedicaret. Horatio sorte evenit; Publicola ad Veientium bellum
- 7 profectus. Ægrius, quam dignum erat, tulere Valerii necessarii, dedicationem tam incliti templi Horatio dari. Id omnibus modis impedire conati, postquam alia frustra tentata erant, postem iam tenenti consuli fœdum inter precationem deum nuntium incutiunt,

Leges Valeriae.  
Consecration of  
the temple of Ju-  
piter Capitolinus.

mortuum eius filium esse, funestaque familia dedicare eum templum non posse. Non crediderit factum, an 8 tantum animo roboris fuerit, nec traditur certum nec interpretatio est facilis. Nihil aliud ad eum nuntium a proposito aversus, quam ut cadaver elferri iuberet, tenens postem precationem peragit et dedicat templum.

Hæc post exactos reges domi militiaeque gesta 9 primo anno. Inde P. Valerius iterum, T. Lucretius consules facti. Iam Tar- War with Porsinna. Exploits of Horatius, Mucius and Cloelia. 9 quini ad Iartem Porsinam, Clusinum regem, perfugerant. Ibi miscendo consilium precesque nunc orabant, ne se, oriundos ex Etruscis, eiusdem sanguinis nominisque, egentes exsulare pateretur, nunc 2 monebant etiam, ne orientem morem pellendi reges inultum sineret. Satis libertatem ipsam habere dulcedinis. Nisi, quanta vi civitates eam expetant, tanta 3 regna reges defendant, æquari summa infimis; nihil excelsum, nihil, quod supra cetera emineat, in civitatibus fore; adesse finem regnis, rei inter deos hominesque pulcherrimæ. Porsinna, quum regem esse 4 Romæ, tum Etruscæ gentis regem, amplum Tuscis ratus, Romam infesto exercitu venit. Non unquam 5 alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit; adeo valida res tum Clusina erat magnumque Porsinnæ nomen. Nec hostes modo timebant, sed suosmet ipsi cives, ne Romana plebs metu perculsa, receptis in urbem regibus, vel cum servitute pacem acciperet. Multa igitur 6 blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data. Annonæ in primis habita cura, et ad frumentum comparandum missi alii in Volscos, alii Cumas. Salis quoque vendendi arbitrium, quia impenso pretio veni-

bat, in publicum omne sumptum, ademptum privatis; portoribusque et tributo plebes liberata, ut divites conferrent, qui oneri ferendo essent: pauperes satis stipendii pendere, si liberos educerent. Itaque hæc indulgentia patrum asperis postmodum rebus in obsidione ac fame adeo concordem civitatem tenuit, ut regium nomen non summi magis quam infimi horrerent, nec quisquam unus malis artibus postea tam popularis esset, quam tum bene imperando universus senatus fuit.

10 Quum hostes adessent, pro se quisque in urbem ex agris demigrant; urbem ipsam sæpiunt presidii.  
 2 Alia muris, alia Tiberi obiecto videbantur tuta; pons sublicius iter pæne hostibus dedit, ni unus vir fuisset, Horatius Coeles; id munimentum illo die fortuna  
 3 urbis Romanæ habuit. Qui positus forte in statione pontis, quum captum repentino impetu Ianiculum atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset, trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relinquere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens obtestansque deum et hominum fidem testabatur, nequicquam deserto presidio eos fugere; si transitum pontem a tergo reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatio Capitolioque quam in Ianiculo fore. Itaque monere, prædicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacunque vi possint, interrumpant; se impetum hostium, quantum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. Vadit inde in primum aditum pontis, insignisque inter conspecta cedentium pugna terga obversis cominus ad ineundum prælium armis,  
 6 ipso miraculo audaciæ obstupescit hostes. Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcius ac T. Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque. Cum his pri-

mam periculi procellam et quod tumultuosissimum  
 pugnae erat, parumper sustinuit; deinde eos quoque  
 ipsos, exigua parte pontis relicta, revocantibus, qui  
 rescindebant, cedere in tutum coegit. Circumferens 8  
 inde truces minaciter oculos ad proceres Etruscorum  
 nunc singulos provocare, nunc increpare omnes: ser-  
 vitia regum superbiorum, suae libertatis immemores  
 alienam oppugnatum venire. Cunctati aliquamdiu 9  
 sunt, dum alius alium, ut praelium incipiant, circum-  
 spectant; pu<sup>d</sup>or deinde commovit aciem, et clamore  
sublato undique in unum hostem tela coniciunt.  
 Quae quum in obiecto cuncta seuto haesissent, neque 10  
 ille minus obstinatus ingenti pontem obtineret gradu,  
 iam impetu conabantur detrudere virum, quum simul  
 fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum, alacri-  
 tate perfecti operis sublatus, pavore subito impetum  
 sustinuit. Tum Coeles "Tiberine pater" inquit, "te 11  
 sancte precor, haec arma et hunc militem propitio  
 flumine accipias." Ita sic armatus in Tiberim desi-  
luit, multisque superincidentibus telis incolumis ad  
 suos tranavit, rem ausus plus famae habituram ad  
 posteros quam fidei. Grata erga tantam virtutem 12  
 civitas fuit; statua in comitio posita; agri quantum  
 uno die circumaravit, datum. Privata quoque inter 13  
 publicos honores studia eminebant; nam in magna  
 inopia pro domesticis copiis unusquisque ei aliquid,  
 fraudans se ipse victu suo, contulit.

Porsinna primo conatu repulsus, consiliis ab op- 11  
 pugnanda urbe ad obsidendam versis, praesidio in  
 Ianiculo locato, ipse in plano ripisque Tiberis castra  
 posuit, navibus undique accitis et ad custodiam, ne 2  
 quid Romam frumenti subvehi sineret, et ut pra-

datum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque  
 3 aliis locis traicerent; brevique adeo infestum omnem  
 Romanum agrum reddidit, ut non cetera solum ex  
 agris, sed pecus quoque omne in urbem compellere-  
 tur, neque quisquam extra portas propellere auderet.  
 4 Hoc tantum licentiæ Etruscis non metu magis quam  
 consilio concessum. Namque Valerius consul intentus  
 in occasionem multos simul et effusos improvise adori-  
 undi, in parvis rebus negligens ultor, gravem se ad  
 5 maiora vindicem servabat. Itaque ut eliceret præda-  
 tores, edicit suis, postero die frequentes porta Esqui-  
 lina, quæ aversissima ab hoste erat, expellerent pecus,  
 scituros id hostes ratus, quod in obsidione et fame  
 6 servitia infida transfugerent. Et sciere perfugæ in-  
 dicio; multoque plures, ut in spem universæ prædæ,  
 7 flumen traiciunt. P. Valerius inde T. Herminium  
 eum modicis copiis ad secundum lapidem Gabina via  
 occultum considerare iubet, Sp. Larcium eum expedita  
 inventute ad portam Collinam stare, donec hostis  
 prætereat; inde se obicere, ne sit ad flumen reditus.  
 8 Consul alter T. Lucretius porta Næviana eum aliquot  
 manipulis militum egressus; ipse Valerius Cælio  
 monte cohortes delectas educit, hique primi apparuere  
 9 hosti. Herminius ubi tumultum sensit, concurrit ex  
 insidiis, versisque in Lucretium Etruscis terga cedit;  
 dextra lævaque, hinc a porta Collina, illinc ab Næviana,  
 10 redditus clamor; ita cæsi in medio prædatores, neque  
 ad pugnam viribus pares et ad fugam sæptis omnibus  
 viis. Finisque ille tam effuse evagandi Etruscis fuit.  
 12 Obsidio erat nihilo minus et frumenti cum summa  
 caritate inopia, sedendoque expugnaturum se urbem  
 2 spem Porsinna habebat, quum C. Mucius, adolescens

nobilis, cui indignum videbatur, populum Romanum servientem, quum sub regibus esset, nullo bello nec ab hostibus ullis obsessum esse, liberum eundem populum ab iisdem Etruscis obsideri, quorum sæpe exercitus fuderit, [itaque] magno audacique aliquo facinore eam <sup>3</sup> indignitatem vindicandam ratus primo sua sponte penetrare in hostium castra constituit; dein metuens, <sup>4</sup> ne, si consulum iniussu et ignaris omnibus iret, forte deprehensus a custodibus Romanis retraheretur ut transfuga, fortuna tum urbis crimen affirmante, senatum adit. “Transire Tiberim” inquit, “patres, et <sup>5</sup> intrare, si possim, castra hostium volo, non prædo nec populationum in vicem ultor; maius, si di iuvant, in animo est facinus.” Approbant patres; abdito intra vestem ferro proficiscitur. Ubi eo venit, in confertis- <sup>6</sup> sima turba prope regium tribunal constitit. Ibi <sup>7</sup> quum stipendium militibus forte daretur, et scribam cum rege sedens pari fere ornatu multa ageret, eum milites vulgo adirent, timens sciscitari, uter Porsinna esset, ne ignorando regem semet ipse aperiret, quis esset, quo temere traxit fortuna facinus, scribam pro rege obtruncat. Vadentem inde, qua per trepidam <sup>8</sup> turbam eruento mucrone sibi ipse fecerat viam, quum, concursu ad clamorem facto, comprehensum regii satellites retraxissent, ante tribunal regis destitutus, tum quoque inter tantas fortunæ minas metuendus magis quam metuens, “Romanus sum” inquit “civis; C. <sup>9</sup> Mucium vocant. Hostis hostem occidere volui, nec ad mortem minus animi est, quam fuit ad cædem; et facere et pati fortia Romanum est. Nec unus in te <sup>10</sup> ego hos animos gessi; longus post me ordo est idem petentium decus. Proinde in hoc discrimen, si iuvat,

accingere, ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo,  
 11 ferrum hostemque in vestibulo habeas regiæ. Hoc  
 tibi iuventus Romana indicimus bellum. Nullam  
 aciem, nullum prælium timueris; uni tibi et cum sin-  
 12 gulis res erit." Quum rex simul ira incensus pericu-  
loque conterritus circumdari ignes minitabundus iu-  
 beret, nisi expromeret propere, quas insidiarum sibi  
 13 minas per ambages iaceret, "En tibi" inquit, "ut  
 sentias, quam vile corpus sit iis, qui magnam gloriam  
 vident," dextramque accenso ad sacrificium foculo  
 iniicit. Quam quum velut alienato ab sensu torreret  
 animo, prope attonitus miraculo rex, quum ab sede  
 sua prosilisset amoverique ab altaribus iuvenem ius-  
 14 sisset, "Tu vero abi" inquit, "in te magis quam in  
 me hostilia ausus. Iuberem macte virtute esse, si pro  
mea patria ista virtus staret; nunc iure belli liberum  
 15 te, intactum inviolatumque hinc dimitto." Tunc Mu-  
 cius, quasi remunerans meritum, "Quando quidem"  
 inquit "est apud te virtuti honos, ut beneficio tuleris  
 a me, quod minis nequisti, trecenti coniuravimus-  
 principes iuventutis Romanæ, ut in te hac via gras-  
 16 saremur. Mea prima sors fuit; ceteri, ut cuiusque  
 ceciderit primi, quoad te opportunum fortuna dederit,  
 suo quisque tempore aderunt."

13 Mucium dimissum, cui postea Scævole a clade  
 dextræ manus cognomen inditum, legati a Porsinna  
 2 Romam secuti sunt; adeo moverat eum et primi peri-  
 culi casus, quo nihil se præter errorem insidiatoris  
 texisset, et subeunda dimicatio toties, quot coniurati  
 superessent, ut pacis condiciones ultro ferret Romanis.  
 3 Iactatum in condicionibus nequicquam de Tarquiniiis  
 in regnum restituendis, magis quia id negare ipse ne-



quiverat Tarquiniis, quam quod negatum iri sibi ab Romanis ignoraret. De agro Veientibus restituendo 4 impetratum, expressaque necessitas obsides dandi Romanis, si Ianiculo præsidium deduci vellent. His condicionibus composita pæce, exercitum ab Ianiculo deduxit Porsinna et agro Romano excessit. Patres C. 5 Mucio virtutis causa trans Tiberim agrum dono dedere, quæ postea sunt Mucia prata appellata. Ergo, 6 ita honorata virtute, feminae quoque ad publica decora excitatae, et Clælia virgo una ex obsidibus, quum castra Etruscorum forte haud procul ripa Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium Tiberim tranavit sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit. Quod ubi regi nuntiatum est, primo incensus ira oratores Romanam misit 7 ad Clæliam obsidem deprecandam: alias haud magni 8 facere; deinde in admirationem versus, supra Coclites Muciosque dicere id facinus esse, et præ se ferre, quemadmodum, si non dedatur obses, pro rupto fœdus se habiturum, sic deditam *intactam* inviolatamque ad suos remissurum. Utrinque constitit fides: et Romani pignus pæcis ex fœdere restituerunt, et apud regem Etruscum non tuta solum, sed honorata etiam virtus fuit, laudatamque virginem parte obsidum se donare dixit; ipsa, quos vellet, legeret. Productis 10 omnibus, elegisse impubes dicitur; quod et virginitati decorum et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat, eam ætatem potissimum liberari ab hoste, quæ maxime opportuna iniuriæ esset. Pace redintegrata, Romani 11 novam in femina virtutem novo genere honoris, statua equestri, donavere; in summa Sacra via fuit posita virgo insidens equo.

- 14 Huic tam pacatæ profectiōni ab urbe regis Etrusci  
 abhorrens mos traditus ab antiquis usque  
 Mos bona Porsinnæ vendendi. ad nostram ætatem inter cetera sollem-  
 2 nia manet, bona Porsinnæ regis vendendi. Cuius  
 originem moris necesse est aut inter bellum natam  
 esse neque omissam in pace, aut a mitiore crevisse  
 principio, quam hic præ se ferat titulus bona hos-  
 3 tiliter vendendi. Proximum vero est ex iis, quæ  
 traduntur, Porsinnam discedentem ab Ianiculo castra  
 opulenta, convecto ex propinquis ac fertilibus Etru-  
 riæ arvis comæatu, Romanis dono dedisse, inopi  
 4 tum urbe ab longinqua obsidione; ea deinde, ne popu-  
 lo inmisso diriperentur hostiliter, venisse, bonaque  
 Porsinnæ appellata, gratiam muneris magis significante  
 titulo quam auctionem fortunæ regiae, quæ ne in po-  
 testate quidem populi Romani esset.
- 5 Omisso Romano bello Porsinna, ne frustra in  
 ea loca exercitus adductus videretur,  
 Invasion of Aricia by Porsinna. cum parte copiarum filium Arruntem  
 6 Ariciam oppugnatum mittit. Primo Aricinos res  
 necopinata perculerat; accessita deinde auxilia et a  
 Latinis populis et a Cumis tautum spei fecere, ut  
 acie decernere auderent. Prælio inito, adeo concitato  
 impetu se intulerant Etrusci, ut funderent ipso  
 7 incursu Aricinos: Cumanæ cohortes arte adversus  
 vim usæ declinavere paululum, effuseque prælatos  
 8 hostes conversis signis ab tergo alortæ sunt. Ita in  
 medio prope iam victores cæsi Etrusci. Pars perexi-  
 gua, duce amisso, quia nullum propius perfugium erat,  
 Romana inermes et fortuna et specie supplicum delati  
 9 sunt. Ibi benigne excepti divisique in hospitia. Cu-  
 ratis vulneribus, alii profecti domos, nuntii hospita-

lium beneficiorum ; multos Romæ hospitem urbisque caritas tenuit. His locus ad habitandum datus, quem deinde Tuscum vicum appellarunt.

P. Lucretius inde et P. Valerius Publicola consules 15 facti. Eo anno postremum legati a Porsinna de reducendo in regnum Tarquinio venerunt ; quibus quum responsum esset, missurum ad regem senatum legatos, missi confestim honoratissimus quisque e patribus. Non quin breviter 2 reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, ideo potius delectos patrum ad eum missos, quam legatis eius Romæ daretur responsum, sed ut in perpetuum mentio eius rei finiretur, neu in tantis mutuis beneficiis in vicem animi sollicitarentur, quum ille peteret, quod contra libertatem populi Romani esset, Romani, nisi in perniciem suam faciles esse vellent, negarent, cui nihil negatum vellent. Non in regno populum Roma- 3 num, sed in libertate esse. Ita induxisse in animum, hostibus potius portas quam regibus patefacere ; ea esse vota omnium, ut, qui libertati erit in illa urbe finis, idem urbi sit. Proinde, si salvam esse vellet 4 Romam, ut patiatu liberam esse, orare. Rex verecundia victus “Quando id certum atque obstinatum est” inquit, “neque ego obtundam sæpius eadem nequiequam agendo, nec Tarquinius spe auxilii, quod nullum in me est, frustrabor. Alium hinc, seu bello opus est seu quiete, exsilio querant locum, ne quid meam vobiscum pacem distineat.” Dictis facta amici- 6 ora adiecit ; obsidum quod reliquum erat, reddidit ; agrum Veientem, fœdere ad Ianiculum icto adeptum, restituit. Tarquinius, spe omni redivis incisa, 7 exsulatum ad generum Mamilium Octavium Tuscu-

Final negotiations with Porsinna, and retirement of Tarquinius to Tusculum.

lum abiit. Romanis pax fida [ita] cum Porsinna fuit.

16 Consules M. Valerius, P. Postunius. Eo anno  
War with Sabines.  
Migration of Clau-  
dii to Rome.  
 2 bene pugnatum cum Sabinis; consules  
 triumpharunt. Maiore inde mole Sabini  
 bellum parabant. Adversus eos, et ne quid simul  
 ab Tusculo, unde etsi non apertum, suspectum tamen  
 bellum erat, repentini periculi oriretur, P. Valerius  
 3 quartum, T. Lucretius iterum consules facti. Seditio  
 inter belli pacisque auctores orta in Sabinis aliquantum  
 4 inde virium transtulit ad Romanos. Namque Attus  
 Clausus, cui postea Appio Claudio fuit Romæ nomen,  
 quum pacis ipse auctor a turbatoribus belli premeretur  
 nec par factioni esset, ab Inregillo, magna clientium  
 5 comitatus manu, Romam transfugit. His civitas data  
 agerque trans Anienem; vetus Claudia tribus, additis  
 6 postea novis tribulibus, qui ex eo venirent agro, appel-  
 lati. Appius inter patres lectus, haud ita multo post  
 in principum dignationem pervenit. Consules infesto  
 exercitu in agrum Sabinum profecti quum ita vastatione,  
 dein prelio afflixissent opes hostium, ut diu nihil inde  
 rebellionis timere possent, triumphantes Romam redierunt.

7 P. Valerius, omnium consensu princeps belli pacis-  
 que artibus, anno post Agrippa Menenio, P. Postunio  
 consulibus moritur, gloria ingenti, copiis familiaribus  
 adeo exiguis, ut funeri sumptus decisset; de publico  
 8 est datus. Luxere matronæ ut Brutum. Eodem anno  
 duæ coloniæ Latinae, Pometia et Cora, ad Auruncos  
 deficiunt. Cum Auruncis bellum initum; fusoque  
 ingenti exercitu, qui se ingredientibus fines consulibus  
 ferociter obtulerat, omne Auruncum bellum Pome-

tiam compulsum est. Nec magis post prælium quam in prælio cædibus temperatum est: et cæsi aliquanto plures erant quam capti, et captos passim trucidaverunt; ne ab obsidibus quidem, qui trecenti accepti numero erant, ira belli abstinuit. Et hoc anno Romæ triumphatum.

Secuti consules Opiter Verginius, Sp. Cassius 17 Pometiam primo vi, deinde vineis aliisque operibus oppugnarunt. In quos Aurunci magis iam inexpiabili 2 odio quam spe aliqua aut occasione coorti, quum plures igni quam ferro armati excucurrissent, cæde incendioque cuncta complent. Vineis incensis, multis hostium 3 vulneratis et occisis, consulum quoque alterum (sed nomen auctores non adiciunt) gravi vulnere ex equo deiectum prope interfecerunt. Romam inde male 4 gesta re reditum; inter multos saucios consul spe incerta vitæ relatus. Interiecto deinde haud magno spatio, quod vulneribus curandis supplendoque exercitui satis esset, quum ira maiore, tum viribus etiam auctis Pometiæ arma illata. Et quum, vineis reffectis 5 aliaque mole belli, iam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, deditio est facta. Ceterum nihilo minus 6 fœda, dedita urbe, quam si capta foret, Aurunci passi; principes securi percussi; sub corona venierunt coloni alii; oppidum dirutum, ager venit. Consules magis 7 ob iras graviter ultas quam ob magnitudinem perfecti belli triumpharunt.

Insequens annus Postumum Cominium et T. Lar- 18 cium consules habuit. Eo anno Romæ, Appointment of First Dictator. 2 quum per ludos ab Sabinorum iuventute per lasciviam scorta raperentur, concursu hominum rixa ac prope prælium fuit, parvaque ex re ad re-

3 bellionem spectare res videbatur. Super belli Latini  
metum id quoque accesserat, quod triginta iam coniu-  
rasse populos, concitante Octavio Mamilio, satis con-  
4 stabat. In hac tantarum expectatione rerum sollicita  
civitate, dictatoris primum creandi mentio orta. Sed  
nec quibus consulibus, quia ex factione Tarquiniana  
essent (id quoque enim traditur), parum creditum sit,  
nec quis primum dictator creatus sit, satis constat.  
5 Apud veterrimos tamen auctores T. Larcium dictatorem  
primum, Sp. Cassium magistrum equitum creatos in-  
venio. Consulares legere; ita lex iubebat de dicta-  
6 tore creando lata. Eo magis adducor, ut credam Lar-  
cium, qui consularis erat, potius quam M'. Valerium  
M. filium Volesi nepotem, qui nondum consul fuerat,  
moderatore et magistrum consulibus appositum;  
7 quia, si maxime ex ea familia legi dictatorem vellent,  
patrem multo potius M. Valerium, spectatae virtutis  
et consularem virum, legissent.

8 Creato dictatore primum Romae, postquam preferri  
sceures viderunt, magnus plebem metus incessit, ut  
intentiores essent ad dicto parendum; neque enim, ut  
in consulibus, qui pari potestate essent, alterius auxi-  
lium neque provocatio erat neque ullum usquam nisi  
9 in cura parendi auxilium. Sabinis etiam creatus  
Romae dictator, eo magis, quod propter se creatum  
crediderant, metum incussit. Itaque legatos de pace  
10 mittunt. Quibus orantibus dictatorem senatumque,  
ut veniam erroris hominibus adolescentibus darent,  
responsum, ignosci adolescentibus posse, senibus non  
11 posse, qui bella ex bellis sererent. Actum tamen est  
de pace, impetrataque foret, si, quod impense factum  
in bellum erat, prestare Sabini (id enim postulatam

erat) in animum induxissent. Bellum indictum; tacitæ indutiæ quietum annum tenuere.

Consules Ser. Sulpicius, M. Tullius; nihil dignum 19  
 memoria actum; T. Æbutius deinde et  
 C. Vetusius. His consulibus Fidenæ ob- Latin War. Bat-  
 sessæ, Crustumeria capta; Præneste ab tle of Lake Re-  
 Latinis ad Romanos descivit, nec ultra gillus. Single com- 2  
 bellum Latinum, gliscens iam per aliquot bats between Æ-  
 annos, dilatatum. A. Postumius dicta- butius and Mami-  
 tor, T. Æbutius magister equitum, magnis copiis lius, Valerius and  
 peditum equitumque profecti, ad lacum Regillum in Tarquinius, Her-  
 agro Tusculano agmini hostium occurrerunt, et quia 4 minius and Mami-  
 Tarquinius esse in exercitu Latinorum auditum est, lius. Death of  
 sustineri ira non potuit, quin extemplo confligerent. Valerius and Mami-  
 Ergo etiam prælium aliquanto quam cetera gravius 5 milius. 3  
 atque atrocius fuit. Non enim duces ad regendam  
 modo consilio rem affuere, sed suismet ipsi corporibus  
 dimicantes miscuere certamina, nec quisquam procerum  
 ferme hac aut illa ex acie sine vulnere præter dictato-  
 rem Romanum excessit. In Postumium prima in acie 6  
 suos adhortantem instruentemque Tarquinius Super-  
 bus, quanquam iam ætate et viribus erat gravior,  
 equum infestus admisit, ictusque ab latere concursu  
 suorum receptus in tutum est. Et ad alterum cornu 7  
 Æbutius magister equitum in Octavium Mamilium  
 impetum dederat; nec fefellit veniens Tusculanum  
 ducem, contraque et ille concitat equum. Tantaque 8  
 vis infestis venientium hastis fuit, ut brachium  
 Æbutio traiectum sit, Mamilio pectus percussum.  
 Hunc quidem in secundam aciem Latini receperunt; 9  
 Æbutius quum saucio brachio tenere telum non posset,  
 pugna excessit. Latinus dux nihil deterritus vulnere 10

prælium ciet et, quia suos percultos videbat, arcessit cohortem exsulum Romanorum, cui L. Tarquiniï filius præerat. Ea quo maiore pugnabat ira ob erepta bona patriamque ademptam, pugnam parumper restituit.

20 Referentibus iam pedem ab ea parte Romanis, M. Valerius Publicolæ frater, conspicatus ferocem iuvenem Tarquinium ostentantem se in prima exsulum  
2 acie, domestica etiam gloria accensus, ut, cuius familiæ decus eiectione reges erant, eiusdem interfecti forent, subdit calcaria equo et Tarquinium infesto spiculo pe-  
3 tit. Tarquinius retro in agmen suorum infenso cessit hosti; Valerium temere invectum in exsulum aciem ex transverso quidam adortus transfigit, nec quicquam equitis vulnere equo retardato, moribundus Romanus, labentibus super corpus armis, ad terram defluxit.

4 Dictator Postumius postquam cecidisse talem virum, exsules ferociter citato agmine inveli, suos percultos  
5 cedere animadvertit, cohorti suæ, quam delectam manum præsidii causa circa se habebat, dat signum, ut, quem suorum fugientem viderint, pro hoste habeant. Ita metu ancipiti versi a fuga Romani in hostem  
6 et restituta acies. Cohors dictatoris tum primum prælium iniit; integris corporibus animisque fessos  
7 adorti exsules cædunt. Ibi alia inter proceres coorta pugna. Imperator Latinus, ubi cohortem exsulum a dictatore Romano prope circumventam vidit, ex subsidiariis manipulos aliquot in primam aciem secum  
8 rapit. Hos agmine venientes T. Herminius legatus conspicatus, interque eos insignem veste armisque Mamilium noscicans, tanto vi maiore quam paulo ante  
9 magister equitum cum hostium duce prælium iniit, ut et uno ictu transfixum per latus occiderit Mamilium et



ipse inter spoliandum corpus hostis veruto percussus, quum victor in castra esset relatus, inter primam curationem exspiraverit. Tum ad equites dictator <sup>10</sup> advolat, obtestans, ut, fesso iam pedite, descendant ex equis et pugnam capessant. Dicto parere; desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum et pro antesignanis <sup>11</sup> parmas obiciunt. Recipit extemplo animum pedestris acies, postquam inventutis proceres æquato genere pugnae secum partem periculi sustinentes vidit. Tum demum impulsus Latini percussaue inclinavit acies. Equiti admoti equi, ut persequi hostem posset; secuta <sup>12</sup> et pedestris acies. Ibi nihil nec divinae nec humanae opis dictator prætermittens ædem Castori vovisse fertur ac pronuntiasse militi præmia, qui primus, qui secundus castra hostium intrasset; tantusque ardor fuit, ut <sup>13</sup> eodem impetu, quo fuderant hostem Romani, castra caperent. Hoc modo ad lacum Regillum pugnatum est. Dictator et magister equitum triumphantes in urbem rediere.

Triennio deinde nec certa pax nec bellum fuit. <sup>21</sup> Consules Q. Clælius et T. Larcus, inde A. Sempronius et M. Minucius. His consulibus ædes Saturno dedicata, Saturnalia institutus festus dies. A. deinde Postumius et T. Verginius consules facti. Hoc de <sup>3</sup> mum anno ad Regillum lacum pugnatum apud quosdam invenio; A. Postumium, quia collega dubiæ fidei fuerit, se consulatu abdicasse; dictatorem inde factum. Tanti errores implicant <sup>783</sup> temporum, aliter apud alios <sup>4</sup> ordinatis magistratibus, ut nec qui consules secundum quos, nec quid quoque anno actum sit, in tanta vetustate non rerum modo, sed etiam auctorum digerere possis.

First Saturnalia.  
Death of Superbus. Colony of Signia. Roman tribes increased to 21. <sup>2</sup>

- 5 App. Claudius deinde et P. Servilius consules  
facti. Insignis hic annus est nuntio Tarquini mortis.  
Mortuus Cumis, quo se post fractas opes Latinorum  
6 ad Aristodemum tyrannum contulerat. Eo nuntio  
erecti patres, erecta plebes; sed patribus nimis luxu-  
riosa ea fuit lætitia; plebi, cui ad eam diem summa  
ope inservitum erat, iniuriæ a primoribus fieri cœpere.  
7 Eodem anno Signia colonia, quam rex Tarquinius  
deduxerat, suppleto numero colonorum iterum deducta  
est. Romæ tribus una et viginti factæ Ædes Mer-  
curii dedicata est idibus Maiis.
- 22 Cum Volscorum gente Latino bello neque pax  
neque bellum fuerat; nam et Volsci com-  
War with Volsci. paraverant auxilia, quæ mitterent Latinis,  
ni maturatum ab dictatore Romano esset, et maturavit  
Romanus, ne prælio uno cum Latino Volseoque conten-  
2 deret. Hac ira consules in Volscum agrum legiones dux-  
ere. Volscos consilii pœnam non metuentes necopinata  
res perculit; armorum immemores obsides dant trecen-  
tos principum a Cora atque Pometia liberos. Ita  
3 sine certamine inde abductæ legiones. Nec ita multo  
post Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium.  
Rursus occultum parant bellum, Hernicis in societa-  
4 tem armorum assumptis. Legatos quoque ad sollici-  
tandum Latium passim dimitunt; sed recens ad  
Regillum lacum accepta clades Latinos ira odioque  
eius, quicumque arma suaderet, ne ab legatis quidem  
violandis abstinuit; comprehensos Volscos Roman  
duxere. Ibi traditi consulibus indicatumque est,  
5 Volscos Hernicosque parare bellum Romanis. Re-  
lata re ad senatum, adeo fuit gratum patribus, ut et  
captivorum sex millia Latinis remitterent et de fœdere.

quod prope in perpetuum negatum fuerat, rem ad novos magistratus reiicerent. Enimvero tum Latini gaudere facto; pacis auctores in ingenti gloria esse. Coronam auream Iovi donum in Capitolium mittunt. Cum legatis donoque, qui captivorum remissi ad suos fuerant, magna circumfusa multitudo venit. Pergunt domos eorum, apud quem quisque servierant; gratias agunt liberaliter habiti cultique in calamitate sua; inde hospitia iungunt. Nunquam alias ante publice privatimque Latinum nomen Romano imperio coniunctius fuit.

Sed et bellum Volscum imminebat et civitas 23  
 secum ipsa discors intestino inter patres plebemque flagrabat odio, maxime propter nexos ob æs alienum. Fremebant, Increase of debt among poor Romans. The aged debtor. Agitations for relief. 2  
se, foris pro libertate et imperio dimicantes, domi a civibus captos et oppressos esse, tutioremque in bello quam in pace et inter hostes quam inter cives libertatem plebis esse; invidiamque eam sua sponte gliscentem insignis unius calamitas accendit. Magno 3  
 natu quidam eum omnium malorum suorum insignibus se in forum proiecit. Obsita erat squalore vestis, fœdior corporis habitus pallore ac macie perempti; ad hoc promissa barba et capilli efferaverant speciem oris. 4  
 Noscitabatur tamen in tanta deformitate, et ordines duxisse aiebant, aliaque militiæ decora vulgo miserantes eum iactabant; ipse testes honestarum aliquot locis pugnarum cicatrices adverso pectore ostentabat. 5  
 Sciscitantibus, unde ille habitus, unde deformitas, quum circumfusa turba esset prope in contionis modum, Sabino bello ait se militantem, quia propter populationes agri non fructu modo caruerit, sed villa

incensa fuerit, direpta omnia, pecora abacta, tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, æs alienum fecisse.

6 Id cumulatam usuris primo se agro paterno avitoque exuisse, deinde fortunis aliis; postremo velut tabem pervenisse ad corpus; ductum se ab creditore non in servitium, sed in ergastulum et carnificinam esse.

7 Inde ostentare tergum fœdum recentibus vestigiis verberum. Ad hæc visa auditaque clamor ingens oritur. Non iam foro se tumultus tenet, sed passim

8 totam urbem pervadit. Nexi vineti solutique se undique in publicum proripiunt, implorant Quiritium fidem. Nullo loco deest seditionis voluntarius comes; multis passim agminibus per omnes vias cum clamore

9 in forum curritur. Magno cum periculo suo, qui forte

10 patrum in foro erant, in eam turbam inciderunt; nec temperatum manibus foret, ni prope consules, P. Servilius et App. Claudius, ad comprimendam seditionem intervenissent. At in eos multitudo versa

11 ostentare vincula sua deformitatemque aliam. Hæc se meritos dicere, exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam; postulare multo minaciter magis quam suppliciter, ut senatum vocarent; curiamque ipsi futuri arbitri moderatoresque publici consilii circumsis-

12 tant. Pauci admodum patrum, quos casus obtulerat, contracti ab consulibus; ceteros metus non curia modo, sed etiam foro areebat, nec agi quicquam per in-

13 frequentiam poterat senatus. Tum vero eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, et patrum qui abessent, non casu, non metu, sed impediendæ rei causa abesse, et consules ipsos tergiversari, nec dubie ludibrio esse

14 miserias suas. Iam prope erat, ut ne consulum quidem maiestas coerceret iras hominum, quum incerti,

morando an veniendo plus periculi contraherent, tandem in senatum veniunt. Frequentique [tandem] curia, non modo inter patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat. Appius, vehementis ingenii vir, imperio consulari rem agendam censebat: uno aut altero arrepto, quieturos alios; Servilius, lenibus remediis aptior, concitatos animos flecti quam frangi putabat quum tutius, tum facilius esse.

Inter hæc maior alius terror: Latini equites cum tumultuoso advolant nuntio, Volscos infesto exercitu ad urbem oppugnandam venire. Quæ audita (adeo duas ex una civitate discordia fecerat) longe aliter patres ac plebem affecere. Exsultare gaudio plebes; ultores superbiæ patrum adesse dicere deos; alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent; cum omnibus potius quam solos perituros; patres militarent, patres arma caperent, ut penes eosdem pericula belli, penes quos præmia, essent. At vero curia, mæsta ac trepida ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, Servilium consulenti, cui ingenium magis populare erat, orare, ut tantis circumventam terroribus expediret rem publicam. Tum consul, misso senatu, in contionem prodit. Ibi curæ esse patribus ostendit, ut consulatur plebi; ceterum deliberationi de maxima quidem illa, sed tamen parte civitatis metum pro universa re publica intervenisse; nec posse, quum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello præverti quicquam, nec, si sit laxamenti aliquid, aut plebi honestum esse, nisi mercede prius accepta, arma pro patria non cepisse, neque patribus satis decorum per metum potius quam postmodo voluntate afflictis

Volscian invasion. Promises of Servilius to plebeians.

6 civium suorum fortunis consuluisse. Contioni de-  
 inde edicto addidit fidem, quo edixit, ne quis  
 civem Romanum vinctum aut clausum teneret,  
 quo minus ei nominis edendi apud consules po-  
 testas fieret, neu quis militis, donec in castris esset,  
 bona possideret aut venderet, liberos nepotesve  
 7 eius moraretur. Hoc proposito edicto, et, qui ade-  
 rant nexi, profiteri extemplo nomina, et undique ex  
 tota urbe proripientium se ex privato, quum re-  
 tinendi ius creditori non esset, concursus in forum,  
 8 ut sacramento dicerent, fieri. Magna ea manus fuit,  
 neque aliorum magis in Volseo bello virtus atque  
 opera enituit.

Consul copias contra hostem educit; parvo diri-  
 25 Defeat of Volsci  
and capture of  
Suessa Pometia. mente intervallo castra ponit. Proxima  
 inde nocte Volsci, discordia Romana freti,  
 si qua nocturna transitio proditiove fieri posset, ten-  
 tant castra. Sensere vigiles; excitatus exercitus;  
 signo dato concursus est ad arma; ita frustra id  
 2 inceptum Volscis fuit. Reliquum noctis utrinque  
 quieti datum. Postero die prima luce Volsci fossis  
 3 repletis vallum invadunt. Iamque ab omni parte mu-  
 nimenta vellebantur, quum consul, quanquam cuncti  
 undique et nexi ante omnes, ut signum daret, cla-  
 mabant, experiendi animos militum causa parumper  
 moratus, postquam satis apparebat ingens ardor, dato  
 tandem ad erumpendum signo militem avidum certa-  
 4 minis emittit. Primo statim incursu pulsati hostes;  
 fugientibus, quoad insequi pedes potuit, terga cæsa;  
 eques usque ad castra pavidos egit. Mox ipsa castra,  
 legionibus circumdatis, quum Volscos inde etiam pavor  
 5 expulisset, capta direptaque. Postero die ad Suessam

Pometiam, quo confugerant hostes, legionibus ductis, intra paucos dies oppidum capitur; captum præde datum. Inde paulum recreatus egeus miles; consul cum maxima gloria sua victorem exercitum Romanum reducit. Decedentem [Roman] Ecetranorum Volscorum legati, rebus suis timentes post Pometiam captam, adeunt. His ex senatus consulto data pax, ager adeptus.

Confestim et Sabini Romanos territavere; tumultus enim fuit verius quam bellum. Nocte in urbem nuntiatum est, exercitum Sabini- Sabine scare. num prædabundum ad Anienem amnem pervenisse; ibi passim diripi atque incendi villas. Missus exemplo eo cum omnibus copiis equitum A. Postumius, qui dictator bello Latino fuerat; secutus consul Servilius cum delecta peditum manu. Plerosque palantes eques circumvenit, nec adveniendi peditum agmini restitit Sabina legio. Fessi quum itinere, tum populatione nocturna, magna pars in villis repleti cibo vinoque, vix fugæ quod satis esset virium habuere.

Nocte una audito perfectoque bello Sabino, postero die, in magna iam spe undique partæ pacis, legati Aurunci senatum adeunt, ni decedatur Volseo agro, bellum indicentes. Cum legatis simul exercitus Auruncorum domo profectus erat; cuius fama haud procul iam ab Aricia visi tanto tumultu conceivit Romanos, ut nec consuli ordine patres nec pacatum responsum arma inferentibus arma ipsi capientes dare possent. Ariciam infesto agmine itur; nec procul inde cum Auruncis signa collata, prælioque uno debellatum est.

27 Fusis Auruncis, victor tot intra paucos dies bellis

Plebeians demand fulfilment of promises. Appius Claudius rages. Servilius temporises. Dispute about dedication of temple of Mercury, and decision of people, who appoint a centurion to discharge the duty. Plebs are still clamouring for relief. Appius raging. A Sabine war is threatened, but plebeians refuse to serve. Servilius observing a 'popular silence,' falls between two stools.

Romanus promissa consulis fideque senatus exspectabat, quum Appius et insita superbia animo, et ut collegæ vanam faceret fidem, quam asperrime poterat, ius de creditis pecuniis dicere. Deinceps et, qui ante nexi fuerant, creditoribus tradebantur et necebantur alii. Quod ubi cui militi inciderat, collegam appellabat. Concursus ad Servilium fiebat; illius promissa iactabant; illi exprobrabant sua quisque belli merita cicatricesque acceptas. Postulabant, ut aut referret ad senatum aut [ut] auxilio esset consul civibus suis, im-

3 perator militibus. Movebant consulem hæc, sed tergiversari res cogebat; adeo in alteram causam non collega solum præceps erat, sed omnis factio nobilium. Ita medium se gerendo nec plebis vitavit odium nec  
4 apud patres gratiam iniit. Patres mollem consulem et ambitiosum rati, plebes fallacem, brevique apparuit  
5 adæquasse eum Appii odium. Certamen consulibus inciderat, uter dedicaret Mercurii ædem. Senatus a se rem ad populum reiecit: utri eorum dedicatio iussu populi data esset, eum præesse annonæ, mercatorum collegium instituere, sollemnia pro pontifice iussit sus-  
6 cipere. Populus dedicationem ædis dat M. Lætorio, primi pili centurioni, quod facile appareret non tam ad honorem eius, cui curatio altior fastigio suo data  
7 esset, factum quam ad consulum ignominiam. Sævire inde utique consulum alter patresque; sed plebi creverant animi, et longe alia, quam primo instituerant,  
8 via grassabantur. Desperato enim consulum senatus-



que auxilio, quum in ius duci debitorem vidissent, undique convolabant. Neque decretum exaudiri consulis præ strepitu et clamore poterat, neque, quum decresset, quisquam obtemperabat. Vi agebatur, metus<sup>9</sup> que omnis et periculum, quum in conspectu consulis singuli a pluribus violarentur, in creditores a debitoribus verterant. Super hæc timor incessit Sabini belli; <sup>10</sup> dilectumque decreto, nemo nomen dedit, furente Appio et insectante ambitionem collegæ, qui populari silentio rem publicam proderet et ad id, quod de credita pecunia ius non dixisset, adiiceret, ut ne dilectum quidem ex senatus consulto haberet: non esse tamen <sup>11</sup> desertam omnino rem publicam neque proiectum consulare imperium; se unum et suæ et patrum maiestatis vindicem fore. Quum circumstaret quotidiana <sup>12</sup> multitudo licentia accensa, arripi unum insignem duces seditionum iussit. Ille quum a lictoribus iam traheretur, provocavit; nec cessisset provocationi consul, quia non dubium erat populi iudicium, nisi ægre victa pertinacia foret consilio magis et auctoritate principum quam populi clamore; adeo supererant animi ad sustinendam invidiam. Crescere inde <sup>13</sup> malum in dies, non clamoribus modo apertis, sed, quod multo perniciosius erat, secessione occultisque colloquiis. Tandem invisæ plebi consules magistratu abeunt, Servilius neutris, Appius patribus mire gratus.

A. Verginius inde et T. Vetusius consulatum <sup>28</sup> ineunt. Tum vero plebs incerta, quales habitura consules esset, cœtus nocturnos, pars Esquiliis, pars in Aventino, facere, ne in foro subitis trepidaret consiliis et

Nightly gatherings of Plebeians. Levy held, but people refuse to answer to their names

2 omnia temere ac fortuito ageret. Eam rem consules  
rati, ut erat, perniciosam ad patres deferunt, sed  
delatam consulere ordine non licuit; adeo tumultuose  
excepta est clamoribus undique et indignatione pa-  
trum, si, quod imperio consulari exsequendum esset,  
3 invidiam eius consules ad senatum reiicerent. Pro-  
fecto, si essent in re publica magistratus, nullum fu-  
turum fuisse Romæ nisi publicum consilium; nunc in  
mille curias contionesque, quum alia [in] Esquilis,  
alia in Aventino fiant concilia, dispersam et dissipa-  
4 tam esse rem publicam. Unum hercule virum (id  
enim plus esse quam consulem), qualis App. Claudius  
fuerit, momento temporis discussurum illos cœtus  
5 fuisse. Correpti consules quum, quid ergo se facere  
vellent (nihil enim segnius molliusve, quam patribus  
placeat, acturos), percontarentur, decernunt, ut dilec-  
tum quam acerrimum habeant: otio lascivire plebem.  
6 Dimisso senatu consules in tribunal escendunt; citant  
nominatim iuniores. Quum ad nomen nemo respon-  
deret, circumfusa multitudo in contionis modum ne-  
7 gare, ultra decipi plebem posse; nunquam unum mili-  
tem habituros, ni præstaretur fides publica; libertatem  
unicuique prius reddendam esse quam arma danda, ut  
8 pro patria civibusque, non pro dominis pugnent. Con-  
sules, quid mandatum esset a senatu, videbant, sed  
eorum, qui intra parietes curiæ ferociter loquerentur,  
neminem adesse invidiæ suæ participem; et apparebat  
9 atrox cum plebe certamen. Prius itaque, quam ultima  
experirentur, senatum iterum consulere placuit. Tum  
vero ad sellas consulum propere convolavere minimus  
quisque natu patrum, abdicare consulatum iubentes et  
deponere imperium, ad quod tuendum animus deesset.

Utraque re satis experta, tum demum consules : “ Ne 29  
 prædictum negetis, patres conscripti, adest The consuls up-  
 ingens seditio. Postulamus, ut ii, qui braided by the  
 maxime ignaviam increpant, adsint nobis Senate for not  
 habentibus dilectum. Acerrimi cuiusque acting vigorous-  
 arbitrio, quando ita placet, rem agemus.” ly, after solemn  
 Redeunt in tribunal; citari nominatim protest, make a  
 unum ex iis, qui in conspectu erant, dedita opera iu- second attempt.  
 bent. Quum staret tacitus et circa eum aliquot homi- Riot in forum and  
 num, ne forte violaretur, constitisset globus, lictorem tumultuous meet-  
 ad eum consules mittunt. Quo repulso, tum vero in- ing of Senate.  
 dignum facinus esse clamitantes, qui patrum consuli- Finally. 2  
 bus aderant, devolant de tribunali, ut lictori auxilio  
 essent. Sed ab lictore, nihil aliud quam prendere 4  
 prohibito, quum conversus in patres impetus esset,  
 consulum intercurso rixa sedata est, in qua tamen  
 sine lapide, sine telo plus clamoris atque irarum quam  
 iniuriæ fuerat. Senatus tumultuose vocatus tumul- 5  
 tuosius consulitur, quæstionem postulantibus iis, qui  
 pulsati fuerant, decernente ferocissimo quoque non  
 sententiis magis quam clamore et strepitu. Tandem 6  
 quum iræ resedissent, exprobrantibus consulibus, ni-  
 hilo plus sanitatis in curia quam in foro esse, ordine  
 consuli cœpit. Tres fuere sententiæ. P. Verginius 7  
 rem non vulgabat; de iis tantum, qui fidem secuti P.  
 Servilii consulis Volseo, Aurunco Sabinoque militas-  
 sent bello, agendum censebat. T. Larcius, non id 8  
 tempus esse, ut merita tantummodo exsolventur;  
 totam plebem ære alieno demersam esse, nec sisti  
 posse, ni omnibus consulatur; quin, si alia aliorum  
 sit condicio, accendi magis discordiam quam sedari.  
 App. Claudius, et natura immitis et efferatus hinc 9

plebis odio, illinc patrum laudibus, non miseriis ait, sed licentia tantum concitum barbarum, et lascivire  
 10 magis plebem quam sævire. Id adeo malum ex pro-  
 vocatione natum; quippe minas esse consulum, non  
 imperium, ubi ad eos, qui una peccaverint, provocare  
 11 liceat. “Age dum” inquit, “dictatorem, a quo pro-  
 vocatio non est, creemus; iam hic, quo nunc omnia  
 12 ardent, conticiscet furor. Pulset tum mihi lictorem,  
 qui sciet, ius de tergo vitæque sua penes unum illum  
 esse, cuius maiestatem violarit.”

30 Multis, ut erat, horrida et atrox videbatur Appii

M. Valerius is appointed dictator. The Plebs are mitigated for the time. War against Aequi, Volsei and Sabines. Colony of Velitrae.

sententia; rursus Verginii Larciique ex-  
 emplo haud salubres; utique Larcii [pu-  
 tabant sententiam], quæ totam fidem tol-  
 leret. Medium maxime et moderatum  
 utroque consilium Verginii habebatur;  
 2 sed factione respectuque rerum privatarum, quæ sem-  
 per offecere officientque publicis consiliis, Appius  
 vicit, ac prope fuit, ut dictator ille idem crearetur;  
 3 quæ res utique alienasset plebem periculosissimo tem-  
 pore, quum Volsci Æquique et Sabini forte una  
 4 omnes in armis essent. Sed curæ fuit consulibus et  
 senioribus patrum, ut imperii vis vehemens mansueto  
 5 permitteretur ingenio: M. Valerium dictatorem Vo-  
 lesi filium creant. Plebes etsi adversus se creatum  
 dictatorem videbat, tamen, quum provocationem fra-  
 tris lege haberet, nihil ex ea familia triste nec  
 6 superbum timebat; edictum deinde a dictatore pro-  
 positum confirmavit animos, Servilii fere consulis  
 edicto conveniens; sed et homini et potestati melius  
 7 rati credi, omisso certamine nomina dedere. Quan-  
 tus nunquam ante exercitus, legiones decem ef-

fectæ; ternæ inde datæ consulibus, quattuor dictator usus.

Nec iam poterat bellum differri. Æqui Latinum 8 agrum invaserant. Oratores Latinorum ab senatu petebant, ut aut mitterent subsidium aut se ipsos tuendorum finium causa capere arma sinerent. Tutius 9 visum est defendi inermes Latinos quam pati retrac-tare arma. Vetusius consul missus est; is finis popu-lationibus fuit. Cessere Æqui campis, locoque magis quam armis freti summis se iugis montium tutabantur. Alter consul in Volscos profectus, ne et ipse tereret 10 tempus, vastandis maxime agris hostem ad conferenda propius castra dimicandumque acie excivit. Medio 11 inter castra campo, ante suum quisque vallum, infestis signis constitere. Multitudine aliquantum Volsci 12 superabant; itaque effusi et contemptim pugnam iniere. Consul Romanus nec promovit aciem, nec clamorem reddi passus, defixis pilis stare suos iussit: ubi ad manum venisset hostis, tum coortos tota vi gladiis rem gerere. Volsci cursu et clamore fessi 13 quum se velut stupentibus metu intulissent Romanis, postquam impressionem sentire ex adverso factam et ante oculos micare gladios, haud secus quam si in insidias incidissent, turbati vertunt terga; et ne ad fugam quidem satis virium fuit, quia cursu in præ- lium ierant. Romani contra, quia principio pugnae 14 quieti steterant, vigentes corporibus, facile adepti fessos et castra impetu ceperunt et castris exutum hostem Velitras persecuti uno agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrupere; plusque ibi sanguinis pro- 15 miscua omnium generum cæde quam in ipsa dimi- catione factum. Paucis data venia, qui inermes in 31

deditionem venerunt. Dum hæc in Volscis geruntur, dictator Sabinos, ubi longe plurimum belli fuerat, fundit fugatque exuitque castris. Equitatu immisso mediam turbaverat hostium aciem, quam, dum se cornua latius pandunt, parum apte introrsum ordinibus firmaverant; turbatos pedes invasit. Eodem impetu castra capta debellatumque est. Post pugnam ad Regillum lacum non alia illis annis pugna clarior fuit. Dictator triumphans urbem invehitur. Super solitos honores locus in circo ipsi posterisque ad spectaculum datus; sella in eo loco curulis posita. Volscis devictis Veliternus ager ademptus; Velitras coloni ab urbe missi et colonia deducta. Cum Æquis post aliquanto pugnatum est, invito quidem consule, quia loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes; sed milites extrahi rem criminantes, ut dictator, priusquam ipsi redirent in urbem, magistratu abiret irritaque, sicut ante consulis, promissa eius eaderent, perpulere, ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret. Id male commissum ignavia hostium in bonum vertit, qui, priusquam ad coniectum teli veniretur, obstupefacti audacia Romanorum, relictis castris, quæ munitissimis tenuerant locis, in aversas valles desiluere. Ibi satis prædæ et victoria ineruenta fuit.

7 Ita trifariam re bello bene gesta, de domesticarum rerum eventu nec patribus nec plebi cura decesserat: tanta quum gratia, tum arte præparaverant feneratores, quæ non modo plebem, sed ipsum etiam dictatorem frustrarentur. Namque Valerius post Vetusii consulis reditum omnium actionum in senatu primam

Ineffectual attempts of Valerius to procure fulfilment of promises to the Plebs.

habuit pro victore populo, rettulitque, quid de nexis fieri placeret. Quæ quum reiecta relatio esset, “ Non placeo ” inquit “ concordiae auctor. Optabitis, mediufidius, propediem, ut mei similes Romana plebes patronos habeat. Quod ad me attinet, neque frustrabor ultra cives meos neque ipse frustra dictator ero. Discordiae intestinae, bellum externum fecere, ut hoc magistratu egeret res publica; pax foris parta est, domi impeditur; privatus potius quam dictator seditioni interero.” Ita curia egressus dictatura se abdicavit. Apparuit causa plebi, suam vicem indignantem magistratu abisse; itaque velut persoluta fide, quoniam per eum non stetisset, quin praestaretur, decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt.

Timor inde patres incessit, ne, si dimissus exercitus foret, rursus cœtus occulti coniurationesque fierent. Itaque quanquam per dictatorem dilectus habitus esset, tamen, quoniam in consulum verba iurasset, sacramento teneri militem rati, per causam renovati ab Æquis belli educi ex urbe legiones iussere. Quo facto maturata est seditio. Et primo agitatum dicitur de consulum cæde, ut solverentur sacramento; doctos deinde, nullam scelere religionem exsolvi, Sicinio quodam auctore iniussu consulum in Sacrum montem secessisse. (Trans Anienem amnem est, tria ab urbe millia passuum. Ea frequentior fama est quam, cuius Piso auctor est, in Aventinum secessionem factam esse.) Ibi sine ullo duce vallo fossaque communitis castris, quieti, rem nullam nisi necessariam ad victum sumendo, per aliquot dies neque laccessiti neque laccessentes sese

The Patricians endeavouring to keep the soldiers under arms, the first secession is made. The mission of Menenius Agrippa and appointment of Tribunes.

5 tenuere. Pavor ingens in urbe, metuque mutuo sus-  
 pensa erant omnia. Timere relictâ ab suis plebes  
 violentiam patrum; timere patres residem in urbe  
 6 plebem, incerti, manere eam an abire mallent. Quam-  
 diu autem tranquillam, quæ secesserit, multitudinem  
 fore? quid futurum deinde, si quod externum interim  
 7 bellum existat? Nullam profecto nisi in concordia  
 civium spem reliquam ducere; eam per æqua, per  
 8 iniqua reconciliandam civitati esse. Placuit igitur  
 oratorem ad plebem mitti Menenium Agrippam, fa-  
 cundum virum et, quod inde oriundus erat, plebi  
carum. Is, intromissus in castra, prisco illo dicendi  
 et horrido modo nihil aliud quam hoc narrasse fertur:  
 9 Tempore, quo in homine non, ut nunc, omnia in unum  
 consentientia, sed singulis membris suum cuique con-  
 silium, suus sermo fuerit, indignatas reliquas partes,  
 sua cura, suo labore ac ministerio ventri omnia quæri,  
 ventrem in medio quietum nihil aliud quam datis volup-  
 10 tatibus frui; conspirasse inde, ne manus ad os cibum  
ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent.  
 Hac ira, dum ventrem fame domare vellent, ipsa una  
 membra totumque corpus ad extremam tabem venisse.  
 11 Inde apparuisse, ventris quoque haud segne ministe-  
 rium esse, nec magis aliâ quam alere eum, reddentem in  
 omnes corporis partes hunc, quo vivimus vigemusque,  
 divisum pariter in venas maturum confecto cibo san-  
 12 guinem. Comparando hinc, quam intestina corporis  
 seditio similis esset iræ plebis in patres, flexisse  
 33 mentes hominum. Agi deinde de concordia cœptum,  
 concessumque in condiciones, ut plebi sui magistratus  
 essent sacrosancti, quibus auxilii latio adversus con-  
 sules esset, neve cui patrum capere eum magistratum



liceret. Ita tribuni plebei creati duo, C. Licinius et  
 L. Albinus. Hi tres collegas sibi creaverunt. In  
 his Sicinium fuisse, seditionis auctorem; de duobus,  
 qui fuerint, minus convenit. Sunt, qui quos tantum  
 in Sacro monte creatos tribunos esse dicant ibique  
 sacratam legem latam.

Per secessionem plebis Sp. Cassius et Postumus  
 Cominius consulatum inierant. His con-  
 sulibus cum Latinis populis ictum fœdus.  
 Ad id feriendum consul alter Romæ man-  
 sit; alter ad Volscum bellum missus  
 Antiates Volscos fundit fugatque; compulsos in oppi-  
 dum Longulam persecutus mœnibus potitur. Inde  
 protinus Poluscam, item Volscorum, cepit; tum magna  
 vi adortus est Coriolos. Erat tum in castris inter  
 primores iuvenum Cn. Marcius, adolescens et consilio  
 et manu promptus, cui cognomen postea Coriolano  
 fuit. Quum subito exercitum Romanorum Coriolos  
 obsidentem atque in oppidanos, quos intus clausos  
 habebat, intentum sine ullo metu extrinsecus immi-  
 nentis belli, Volscæ legiones, profectæ ab Antio, inva-  
 sissent, eodemque tempore ex oppido erupissent hostes,  
 forte in statione Marcius fuit. Is cum delecta militum  
 manu non modo impetum erumpentium rettudit, sed  
 per patentem portam ferox irrupit in proxima urbis,  
 cædeque facta ignem temere arreptum imminentibus  
 muro ædificiis iniecit. Clamor inde oppidanorum  
 mixtus muliebri puerilique ploratu ad terrorem, ut  
 solet, primum orto et Romanis auxit animum et tur-  
 bavit Volscos, utpote capta urbe, cui ad ferendam  
 opem venerant. Ita fusi Volsci Antiates, Corioli  
 oppidum captum; tantumque sua laude obstitit famæ

League of Sp. Cassius with Latinus. War with Volscians, in which Cn. Marcius distinguishes himself by capture of Corioli.

consulis Marcius, ut, nisi fœdus cum Latinis columna aenea insculptum monumento esset, ab Sp. Cassio uno, quia collega afuerat, ictum, Postumum Cominium bellum gessisse cum Volscis, memoria cessisset.

10 Eodem anno Agrippa Menenius moritur, vir omni  
vita pariter patribus ac plebi carus, post secessionem  
11 carior plebi factus. Huic interpreti arbitroque concordia civium, legato patrum ad plebem, reductori plebis Romanæ in urbem sumptus funeri defuit; extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita.

34 Consules deinde T. Geganius, P. Minucius facti.

Famine. Corn refused by many states. That sent by Cumae seized by Aristodemus. Large supplies from Sicily. Eo anno quum et foris quieta omnia a bello essent et domi sanata discordia, aliud multo gravius malum civitatem invasit, caritas primum annonæ ex incultis per secessionem plebis agris, fames deinde, qualis esse clausis solet. Ventumque ad interitum servitorum utique et plebis esset, ni consules providissent, dimissis passim ad frumentum coemendum, non in Etruriam modo dextris ab Ostia litoribus, lævoque per Volscos mari usque ad Cumas, sed [quæsitum] in Siciliam quoque; adeo finitimorum odia longinquis coegerant indigere 4 auxiliis. Frumentum Cumis quum coemptum esset, naves pro bonis Tarquiniorum ab Aristodemo tyranno, qui heres erat, retentæ sunt; in Volscis Pomptinoque ne emi quidem potuit; periculum quoque ab impetu 5 hominum ipsis frumentatoribus fuit; ex Tuscis frumentum Tiberi venit; eo sustentata est plebs. Incommodo bello in tam artis commeatibus vexati forent, ni Volscos iam moventes arma pestilentia ingens invasisset. Ea clade conterritis hostium animis, ut etiam, 6 ubi ea remisisset, terrore aliquo tenerentur, et Velitris

auxere numerum colonorum Romani, et Norbam in montes novam coloniam, quæ arx in Pomptino esset, miserunt.

M. Minucio deinde et A. Sempronio consulibus 7 magna vis frumenti ex Sicilia advecta, agitatumque in senatu, quanti plebi daretur. Multi venisse tempus premendæ plebis putabant recuperandique iura, quæ extorta secessione ac vi patribus essent. Coriolanus begins to agitate against the Plebs, but is overtaken by them and obliged to go into exile. His designs against his country. 8

In primis Marcius Coriolanus, hostis tribunicie potestatis, “Si annonam” inquit “veterem volunt, ius 9 pristinum reddant patribus. Cur ego plebeios magistratus, cur Sicinium potentem video, sub iugum missus, tanquam ab latronibus redemptus? Egone has 10 indignitates diutius patiar, quam necesse est? Tarquinium regem qui non tulerim, Sicinium feram? Secedat nunc; avocet plebem; patet via in Sacrum montem aliosque colles; rapiant frumenta ex agris nostris, quemadmodum tertio anno rapuere. Fruantur 11 annona, quam furore suo fecere. Audeo dicere, hoc malo domitos ipsos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam ut armati per secessionem coli prohibeant.” Haud 12 tam facile dictu est, faciendumne fuerit, quam potuisse arbitror fieri, ut condicionibus laxandi annonam et tribuniciam potestatem et omnia invitis iura imposita patres demerent sibi. Et senatui nimis atrox visa 35 sententia est et plebem ira prope armavit. Fame se iam sicut hostes peti, cibo victuque fraudari; peregrinum frumentum, quæ sola alimenta ex insperato fortuna dederit, ab ore rapi, nisi Cn. Marcio vineti dedantur tribuni, nisi de tergo plebis Romanæ satisfiat; eum sibi carnificem novum exortum, qui aut mori

2 aut servire iubeat. In exeuntem e curia impetus  
 factus esset, ni peropportune tribuni diem dixissent.  
 Ibi ira est suppressa; se iudicem quisque, se dominum  
 3 vitæ necisque inimicis factum videbat. Contemptim  
 primo Marcius audiebat minas tribunicias; auxilii, non  
 pœnæ ius datum illi potestati, plebisque, non patrum  
 tribunos esse. Sed adeo infensa erat coorta plebs, ut  
 4 unius pœna defungendum esset patribus. Restiterunt  
 tamen adversa invidia, usique sunt qua suis quisque,  
qua totius ordinis viribus. Ac primo tentata res est, si,  
 dispostis clientibus, absterrendo singulos a coitionibus  
 5 conciliisque disiicere rem possent. Universi deinde  
 processere (quicquid erat patrum, reos dices) preci-  
 bus plebem exposcentes, unum sibi civem, unum sena-  
 torem, si innocentem absolvere nollent, pro nocente  
 6 donarent. Ipse quum die dicta non adesset, perseve-  
 ratum in ira est. Damnatus absens in Volscos exsu-  
 latum abiit, minitans patriæ hostilesque iam tum  
 spiritus gerens.

Venientem Volsci benigne excepere, benigniusque  
 in dies colebant, quo maior ira in suos eminebat cre-  
 bræque nunc querelæ, nunc minæ percipiebantur.  
 7 Hospitio utebatur Attii Tullii. Longe is tum princeps  
 Volsci nominis erat Romanisque semper infestus. Ita  
 quum alterum vetus odium, alterum ira recens stimu-  
 8 laret, consilia conferunt de Romano bello. Haud facile  
 credebant plebem suam impelli posse, ut toties infeli-  
 citer tentata arma caperent: multis sæpe bellis, pesti-  
 lentia postremo amissa iuventute fractos spiritus esse;  
 arte agendum in exoletis iam vetustate odio, ut recenti  
 aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi.

36 Ludi forte ex instauratione magni Romæ paraban-

tur. Instaurandi hæc causa fuerat. Ludis mane servum quidam pater familiæ, nondum commisso spectaculo, sub furca cæsum medio egerat circo; cæpti inde ludi, velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset. Attius Tullius and the ludi magni ex instauratione facti. War of Volscians against Rome under Attius Tullius, and Cn. Marcius Coriolanus.

Haud ita multo post Tito Latinio, de plebe homini, <sup>2</sup> somnium fuit; visus Iuppiter dicere, sibi ludis præ-sultatorem displicuisse; nisi magnifice instaurarentur ii ludi, periculum urbi fore; iret, ea consulibus nuntia-ret. Quamquam haud sane liber erat religione animus, <sup>3</sup> ver-cundia tamen maiestatis magistratum [timorem] vici-t, ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret. Magno <sup>4</sup> illi ea cunctatio stetit; filium namque intra paucos dies amisit. Cuius repentinæ cladis ne causa dubia esset, ægro animi eadem illa in somnis obversata species visa est rogitare, satin' magnam spreti numinis haberet mercedem; maiorem instare, ni cat propere ac nuntiet consulibus. Iam præsentior res erat. Cunc- <sup>5</sup> tantem tamen ac prolatantem ingens vis morbi adorta est debilitate subita. Tunc enimvero deorum ira <sup>6</sup> admonuit. Fessus igitur malis præteritis instantibus-que, consilio propinquorum adhibito, quum visa atque audita et obversatum toties somno Iovem, minas iras-que cælestes repræsentatas casibus suis exposuisset, consensu inde haud dubio omnium, qui aderant, in forum ad consules lectica defertur. Inde in curiam <sup>7</sup> iussu consulum delatus, eadem illa quum patribus ingenti omnium admiratione enarrasset, ecce aliud miraculum: qui captus omnibus membris delatus in <sup>8</sup> curiam esset, eum, functum officio, pedibus suis domum redisse, traditum memoriæ est.

Ludi quam amplissimi ut fierent, senatus decrevit. **37**

Ad eos ludos auctore Attio Tullio vis magna Volscorum  
 2 venit. Priusquam committerentur ludi, Tullius, ut  
 domi compositum cum Marcio fuerat, ad consules  
 venit; dicit esse, quæ secreto agere de re publica  
 3 velit. Arbitris remotis, "Invitus" inquit, "quod  
 sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor. Non tamen ad-  
 missum quicquam ab iis criminatum venio, sed cautum,  
 4 ne admittant. Nimio plus, quam vellem, nostrorum  
 5 ingenia sunt mobilia. Multis id cladibus sensimus,  
 quippe qui non nostro merito, sed vestra patientia  
 incolumes simus. Magna hic nunc Volscorum mul-  
 tudo est; ludi sunt; spectaculo intenta civitas erit.  
 6 Memini, quid per eandem occasionem ab Sabinorum  
 iuventute in hac urbe commissum sit; horret animus,  
 ne quid inconsulte ac temere fiat. Hæc nostra vestra-  
 que causa prius dicenda vobis, consules, ratus sum.  
 7 Quod ad me attinet, extemplo hinc domum abire in  
 animo est, ne cuius facti dictive contagione præsens  
 8 violer." Hæc locutus abiit. Consules quum ad patres  
 rem dubiam sub auctore certo detulissent, auctor magis,  
 ut fit, quam res ad præcavendum vel ex supervacuo  
 movit, factoque senatus consulto, ut urbe excederent  
 Volsci, præcones dimittuntur, qui omnes eos proficisci  
 9 ante noctem iuberent. Ingens pavor primo discur-  
 rentes ad suas res tollendas in hospitia percudit; pro-  
 ficiscentibus deinde indignatio oborta, se ut consele-  
 ratos contaminatosque ab ludis, festis diebus, cœtu  
 38 quodam modo hominum deorumque abactos esse. Quum  
 prope continuato agmine irent, prægressus Tullius ad  
 caput Ferentinum, ut quisque veniret, primores eorum  
 excipiens querendo indignandoque, et eos ipsos, sedulo  
 audientes secunda iræ verba, et per eos multitudinem

aliam in subiectum viæ campum deduxit. Ibi in con-<sup>2</sup>  
tionis modum orationem exorsus *adversus* veteres po-  
puli Romani iniurias cladesque gentis Volscorum,  
“Ut omnia” inquit “obliviscamini alia, hodiernam  
hanc contumeliam quo tandem animo fertis, qua per  
nostram ignominiam ludos commisere? An non sen-<sup>3</sup>  
sistis, triumphatum hodie de vobis esse? vos omnibus,  
civibus, peregrinis, tot finitimis populis, spectaculo  
abeuntes fuisse? vestras coniuges, vestros liberos tra-  
ductos per ora hominum? Quid eos, qui audivere<sup>4</sup>  
vocem præconis, quid, qui nos videre abeuntes, quid  
eos, qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existi-  
masse putatis, nisi aliquod profecto nefas esse, quo, si  
intersimus spectaculo, violaturi simus ludos piaculum-  
que merituri; ideo nos ab sede piorum, cœtu concilio-  
que abigi? Quid deinde? illud non succurrit, vivere<sup>5</sup>  
nos, quod maturarimus proficisci? si hoc profectio et  
non fuga est. Et hanc urbem vos non hostium du-  
citis, ubi si unum diem morati essetis, moriendum  
omnibus fuit? Bellum vobis indictum est, magno  
eorum malo, qui indixere, si viri estis.” Ita et sua<sup>6</sup>  
sponte irarum pleni et incitati domos inde digressi  
sunt, instigandoque suos quisque populos effecere, ut  
omne Volscum nomen deficeret.

Imperatores ad id bellum de omnium populorum<sup>39</sup>  
sententia lecti Attius Tullius et Cn. Marcius, exsul  
Romanus, in quo aliquanto plus spei repositum. Quam<sup>2</sup>  
spem nequaquam fefellit, ut facile appareret, ducibus  
validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse. Cir-  
ceios profectus primum colonos inde Romanos expulit  
liberamque eam urbem Volscis tradidit; inde in Lati-<sup>3</sup>  
nam viam transversis tramitibus transgressus Satricum,

Longulam, Poluscam, Coriolos, novella hæc Romanis  
4 oppida ademit; inde Lavinium recepit; tum deinceps  
Corbionem, Vitelliam, Trebium, Lavicos, Pedum cepit.  
5 Postremum ad urbem a Peto ducit, et ad fossas Clui-  
lias quinque ab urbe millia passuum castris positus,  
populatur inde agrum Romanum, custodibus inter  
6 populatores missis, qui patriciorum agros intactos ser-  
varent, sive infensus plebi magis sive ut discordia inde  
7 inter patres plebemque oreretur. Quæ profecto orta  
esset (adeo tribuni iam ferocem per se plebem crimi-  
nando in primores civitatis instigabant); sed externus  
timor, maximum concordiae vinculum, quamvis sus-  
8 pectos infensosque inter se iungebat animos. Id modo  
non conveniebat, quod senatus consulesque nusquam  
alibi spem quam in armis ponebant, plebes omnia  
9 quam bellum malebat. Sp. Nautius iam et Sex.  
Furius consules erant. Eos recensentes legiones, præ-  
sidia per muros aliaque, in quibus stationes vigiliasque  
esse placuerat, loca distribuentes, multitudo ingens  
pacem poscentium primum seditioso clamore conterruit,  
deinde vocare senatum, referre de legatis ad Cn. Mar-  
10 cium mittendis coegit. Acceperunt relationem patres,  
postquam apparuit labare plebis animos; missique de  
pace ad Marcium oratores atrox responsum rettule-  
11 runt: si Volscis ager redderetur, posse agi de pace;  
si præda belli per otium frui velint, memorem se et  
civium iniuriæ et hospitem beneficii annisurum, ut  
appareat exsilio sibi irritatos, non fractos animos esse.  
12 Iterum deinde iidem missi non recipiuntur in castra.  
Sacerdotes quoque suis insignibus velatos isse supplices  
ad castra hostium, traditum est; nihilo magis quam  
40 legatos flexisse animum. Tum matronæ ad Veturiam



matrem Coriolani Volumniamque uxorem frequentes  
coeunt. Id publicum consilium an muliebris timor  
fuerit, parum invenio; pervicere certe, ut et Veturia,<sup>2</sup>  
magno natu mulier, et Volumnia duos parvos ex  
Marcio ferens filios secum in castra hostium irent et,  
quoniam armis viri defendere urbem non possent,  
mulieres precibus lacrimisque defenderent. Ubi ad<sup>3</sup>  
castra ventum est nuntiatumque Coriolano est, adesse  
ingens mulierum agmen, primo, ut qui nec publica  
maiestate in legatis nec in sacerdotibus tanta offusa  
oculis animoque religione motus esset, multo obstina-  
tior adversus lacrimas muliebres erat; dein familia-<sup>4</sup>  
rium quidam, qui insignem mæstitia inter ceteras  
cognoverat Veturiam, inter nurum nepotesque stan-  
tem, "Nisi me frustrantur" inquit "oculi, mater tibi  
coniuxque et liberi adsunt." Coriolanus prope ut<sup>5</sup>  
amens consternatus ab sede sua quum ferret matri  
obviæ complexum, mulier in iram ex precibus versa  
"Sine, priusquam complexum accipio, sciam" inquit,  
"ad hostem an ad filium venerim, captiva materne in  
castris tuis sim. In hoc me longa vita et infelix<sup>6</sup>  
senecta traxit, ut exulem te, deinde hostem viderem?  
Potuisti populari hanc terram, quæ te genuit atque<sup>7</sup>  
aluit? Non tibi, quamvis infesto animo et minaci  
perveneras, ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Non, quum  
in conspectu Roma fuit, succurrit: Intra illa mœnia  
domus ac penates mei sunt, mater, coniux liberique?  
Ergo ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur;<sup>8</sup>  
nisi filium haberem, libera in libera patria mortua  
essem. Sed ego nihil iam pati nec tibi turpius nec  
mihi miserius possum, nec, ut sim miserrima, diu  
futura sum; de his videris, quos, si pergis, aut imma-<sup>9</sup>

tura mors aut longa servitus manet.” Uxor deinde ac liberi amplexi, fletusque ab omni turba mulierum ortus et comploratio sui patriæque fregere tandem  
 10 virum. Complexus inde suos dimittit; ipse retro ab urbe castra movit. Abductis deinde legionibus ex agro Romano, invidia rei oppressum perisse tradunt,  
 11 alii alio leto. Apud Fabium, longe antiquissimum auctorem, usque ad senectutem vixisse eundem invenio; refert certe, hanc sæpe cum exacta ætate usur-  
 12 passe vocem, multo miserius seni exsilium esse. Non inviderunt laude sua mulieribus viri Romani (adeo sine obtrectatione gloriæ alienæ vivebatur), monumetoque quod esset, templum Fortunæ muliebri ædificatum dedicatumque est.

Rediere deinde Volsci, adiunctis Æquis, in agrum Romanum; sed Æqui Attium Tullium haud ultra  
 13 tulere ducem. Hinc ex certamine, Volsci Æquine imperatorem coniuncto exercitui darent, seditio, deinde atrox prælium ortum. Ibi fortuna populi Romani duos hostium exercitus haud minus pernicioso quam pertinaci certamine confecit.

14 Consules T. Sicinius et C. Aquilius. Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici (nam ii quoque in armis erant) provincia evenit. Eo anno Hernici devicti; cum Volseis æquo Marte discessum est.

41 Sp. Cassius deinde et Proculus Verginius consules facti. Cum Hernicis fœdus ictum; agri  
 Lex Agraria of Sp. Cassius. His unpopularity and fall. partes duæ ademptæ. Inde dimidium Latinis, dimidium plebi divisurus consul  
 2 Cassius erat. Adiciebat huic muneri agri aliquantum, quem publicum possideri a privatis criminabatur. Id multos quidem patrum, ipsos possessores, periculo

rerum suarum terrebat ; sed et publica patribus sollicitudo inerat, largitione consulem periculosas libertati opes struere. Tum primum lex agraria promulgata est, nunquam deinde usque ad hanc memoriam sine maximis motibus rerum agitata. Consul alter largitioni resistebat, auctoribus patribus nec omni plebe adversante, quæ primo cœperat fastidire munus vulgatum : a civibus isse in socios ; sæpe deinde et Verginium consulem in contionibus velut vaticinantem audiebat, pestilens collegæ munus esse ; agros illos servitutem iis, qui acceperint, laturus ; regno viam fieri. Quid ita enim assumi socios et nomen Latinum ? Quid attinuisse, Hernicis, paulo ante hostibus, capti agri partem tertiam reddi, nisi ut eæ gentes pro Coriolano duce Cassium habeant ? Popularis iam esse dissuasor et intercessor legis agrariæ cœperat. Uterque deinde consul certatim plebi indulgere. Verginius dicere, passurum se assignari agros, dum ne cui nisi civi Romano assignentur ; Cassius, quia in agraria largitione ambitiosus in socios eoque civibus vilior erat, ut alio munere sibi reconciliaret civium animos, iubere pro Siculo frumento pecuniam acceptam retribui populo. Id vero haud secus quam præsentem mercedem regni aspernata plebes ; adeo propter suspicionem insitam regni, velut abundarent omnia, munera eius in animis hominum respuebantur. Quem, ubi primum magistratu abiit, damnatum necatumque constat. Sunt, qui patrem auctorem eius supplicii ferant : eum, cognita domi causa, verberasse ac necasse peculiumque filii Cereri consecravisse ; signum inde factum esse et inscriptum : Ex Cassia familia datum. Invenio apud quosdam, idque propius fidem est, a quæstoribus

Cæsone Fabio et L. Valerio diem dictam perduellionis, damnatumque populi iudicio, dirutas publice ædes.

12 Ea est area ante Telluris ædem. Ceterum, sive illud domesticum sive publicum fuit iudicium, damnatur Servio Cornelio, Q. Fabio consulibus.

42 Haud diuturna ira populi in Cassium fuit. Dulcedo agrariæ legis ipsa per se, dempto auctore, subibat animos, accensaque ea cupiditas est malignitate patrum, qui, devictis eo anno Volscis Æquisque, militem præda fraudavere. Quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius consul ac redegit in publicum.

Wars with Veientes and confederate armies of Volsci and Æqui. Struggles between Plebs and Patricians about the Agrarian law.

Invisum erat Fabium nomen plebi propter novissimum consulem; tenere tamen patres, ut cum L. Æmilio Cæso Fabius consul crearetur. Eo infestior facta plebes seditione domestica bellum externum excivit. Bello deinde civiles discordiæ intermissæ; uno animo patres ac plebs rebellantes Volscos et Æquos duce Æmilio prospera pugna vicere. Plus tamen hostium fuga quam prælium absumpsit; adeo pertinaciter fusos insecuti sunt equites.

5 Temple of Castor. Castoris ædes eodem anno idibus Quintilibus dedicata est; vota erat Latino bello a Postumio dictatore; filius eius, duumvir ad id ipsum creatus, 6 dedicavit. Sollicitati et eo anno sunt dulcedine agrariæ legis animi plebis. Tribuni plebi popularem potestatem lege populari celebrabant; patres, satis superque gratuiti furoris in multitudine credentes esse, largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta horrebant. Acerrimi patribus duces ad resistendum consules 7 fuere. Ea igitur pars rei publicæ vicit, nec in præsens

modo, sed in venientem etiam annum M. Fabium, Cæsonis fratrem, et magis invisum alterum plebi accusatione Sp. Cassii, L. Valerium, consules dedit.

Certatum eo quoque anno cum tribunis est. Vana 8  
 lex vanique legis auctores iactando irritum munus  
 facti. Fabium inde nomen ingens post tres continuos  
 consulatus unoque velut tenore omnes expertos tribu-  
 niciis certaminibus habitum; itaque, ut bene locatus,  
 mansit in ea familia aliquamdiu honos. Bellum inde 9  
 Veiens initum, et Volsci rebellarunt; sed ad bella  
 externa prope supererant vires, abutebanturque iis  
 inter semet ipsos certando. Accessere 10  
 ad ægras iam omnium mentes prodigia Prodigies, and  
 punishment of  
 Vestal Virgin.  
 cælestia, prope quotidianas in urbe agris-  
 que ostentantia minas; motique ita numinis causam  
 nullam aliam vates canebant, publice privatimque  
 nunc extis, nunc per aves consulti, quam haud rite  
 sacra fieri; qui terrores tandem eo evasere, ut Oppia 11  
 virgo Vestalis damnata incesti pœnas dederit.

Q. Fabius inde et C. Iulius consules facti. Eo 43  
 anno non segnior discordia domi et bellum foris atro-  
 cius fuit. Ab Æquis arma sumpta; Veientes agrum  
 quoque Romanorum populantes inierunt. Quorum  
 bellorum crescente cura, Cæso Fabius et Sp. Furius  
 consules fiunt. Ortonam, Latinam urbem, Æqui op- 2  
 pugnant; Veientes, pleni iam populationum, Ro-  
 manam ipsam se oppugnaturus minabantur.  
 Qui terrores quum compescere deberent, Sp. Licinius, tri-  
 bune, is opposed  
 by his fellow tri-  
 bunes in trying to  
 prevent levy. 3  
 auxere insuper animos plebis, redibatque  
 non sua sponte plebi mos detrectandi mi-  
 litiam, sed Sp. Licinius tribunus plebis, venisse tempus  
 ratus per ultimam necessitatem legis agrariæ patribus

iniungendæ, suscepit rem militarem impediendam.

4 Ceterum tota invidia tribuniciæ potestatis versa in auctorem est, nec in eum consules acrius quam ipsius collegæ coorti sunt, auxilioque eorum dilectum consu-  
 5 les habent. Ad duo simul bella exerci-  
 6 tus scribitur; ducendus Fabio in Veientes, in Æquos Furio datur. Et in Æquis  
 7 quidem nihil dignum memoria gestum est; Fabio aliquanto plus negotii cum civibus quam cum hostibus fuit. Unus ille vir, ipse consul, rem publicam sustinuit, quam exercitus odio consulis, quantum in se fuit,  
 8 prodebat. Nam quum consul præter ceteras imperatorias artes, quas parando gerendoque bello edidit plurimas, ita instruxisset aciem, ut solo equitatu emisso exercitum hostium funderet, insequi fusos  
 9 pedes noluit; nec illos, etsi non adhortatio invisit ducis, suum saltem flagitium et publicum in præsentia dedecus, postmodo periculum, si animus hosti redisset, cogere potuit gradum accelerare aut, si aliud nihil,  
 10 stare instructos. Iniussu signa referunt, mæstique (crederes victos), exsecrantes nunc imperatorem, nunc navatam ab equite operam, redeunt in castra. Nec huic tam pestilenti exemplo remedia ulla ab imperatore quæsitæ sunt; adeo excellentibus ingeniis citius defuerit ars, qua civem regant, quam qua hostem superent.  
 11 Consul Romam rediit non tam belli gloria aucta quam irritato exacerbatoque in se militum odio. Obtinere tamen patres, ut in Fabia gente consulatus maneret: M. Fabium consulem creant; Fabio collega Cn. Manlius datur.

44 Et hic annus tribunum auctorem legis agrariæ habuit. Tib. Pontificius fuit. Is eandem viam, velut

proecessisset Sp. Licinio, ingressus dilectum paulisper impediit. Perturbatis iterum patribus App. Claudius victam tribuniciam potestatem dicere priore anno, in praesentia re, exemplo in perpetuum, quando inventum sit, suis ipsam viribus dissolvi. Neque enim unquam defuturum, qui et ex collega victoriam sibi et gratiam melioris partis bono publico velit quaesitam; et plures, si pluribus opus sit, tribunos ad auxilium consulum paratos fore, et unum vel adversus omnes satis esse. Darent modo et consules et primores patrum operam, ut, si minus omnes, aliquos tamen ex tribunis rei publicae ac senatui conciliarent. Praeceptis Appii moniti patres et universi comiter ac benigne tribunos appellare, et consulares, ut cuique eorum privatim aliquid iuris adversus singulos erat, partim gratia, partim auctoritate obtinere, ut tribuniciae potestatis vires salubres vellent rei publicae esse, novemque tribunorum adversus unum moratorem publici commodi auxilio dilectum consules habent.

Further use of tribunes against tribune by Patricians.

Inde ad Veiens bellum profecti, quo undique ex Etruria auxilia convenerant, non tam Veientium gratia concitata, quam quod in spem ventum erat, discordia intestina dissolvi rem Romanam posse. Principesque in omnium Etruriae populorum conciliis fremebant, aeternas opes Romanas, nisi inter semet ipsi seditionibus saeviant; id unum venenum, eam labem civitatibus opulentis repperitam, ut magna imperia mortalia essent. Diu sustentatum id malum, partim patrum consiliis, partim patientia plebis, iam ad extrema venisse. Duas civitates

Great muster of all Etruria. The Roman soldiers, at first disloyal, repent and retrieve their honour in a great battle. Popularity of Fabii.

ex una factas ; suos cuique parti magistratus, suas  
 10 leges esse. Primum in dilectibus sævire solitos, eos-  
 dem in bello tamen paruisse ducibus. Qualicumque  
 urbis statu, manente disciplina militari sisti potuisse ;  
 iam non parendi magistratibus morem in castra quo-  
 11 que Romanum militem sequi. Proximo bello in ipsa  
 acie, in ipso certamine, consensu exercitus traditam  
 12 ultro victoriam victis Æquis, signa deserta, imperato-  
 rem in acie relictum, iniussu in castra reditum. Pro-  
 fecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse. Ni-  
 hil aliud opus esse quam indici ostendique bellum ;  
 cetera sua sponte fata et deos gesturos. Hæ spes  
 Etruscos armaverant, multis in vicem casibus victos  
 45 victoresque. Consules quoque Romani nihil præterea  
 aliud quam suas vires, sua arma horrebant ; memoria  
 pessimi proximo bello exempli terrebat, ne rem com-  
 mitterent eo, ubi duæ simul acies timendæ essent.  
 2 Itaque castris se tenebant, tam ancipiti periculo aversi :  
 diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras sanita-  
 3 temque animis allaturum. Veiens hostis Etruscique  
 eo magis præpropere agere ; lacessere ad pugnam  
 primo obequitando castris provocandoque, postremo, ut  
 nihil movebant, qua consules ipsos, qua exercitum in-  
 4 crepando : simulationem intestinæ discordiæ remedium  
 timoris inventum, et consules magis non confidere  
 quam non credere suis militibus ; novum seditionis  
 genus, silentium otiumque inter armatos. Ad hæc in  
 novitatem generis originisque qua falsa, qua vera  
 5 iacere. Hæc quum sub ipso vallo portisque streper-  
 ent, haud ægre consules pati ; at imperitiæ multitudi-  
 ni nunc indignatio, nunc pudor pectora versare et ab  
 intestinis avertere malis : nolle inultos hostes, nolle



successum, non patribus, non consulibus; externa et domestica odia certare in animis. Tandem superant 6 externa; adeo superbe insolenterque hostis eludebat. Frequentes in prætorium conveniunt; poscunt pugnam, postulant, ut signum detur. Consules velut de- 7 liberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur. Pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda et abdenda cupiditas erat, ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum. Redditur responsum, im- 8 maturam rem agi; nondum tempus pugnae esse; castris se tenerent. Edicunt inde, ut abstineant pugna: si quis iniussu pugnaverit, ut in hostem animadversuros. Ita dimissis, quo minus consules velle credunt, 9 crescit ardor pugnandi. Accendunt insuper hostes ferocius multo, ut statuisset non pugnare consules cognitum est: quippe impune se insultaturos; non credi 10 militi arma; rem ad ultimum seditionis erupturam, finemque venisse Romano imperio. His freti occurrant portis, ingerunt probra; ægre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent. Enimvero non ultra contumeliam 11 pati Romanus posse; totis castris undique ad consules curritur; non iam sensim, ut ante, per centurionum principes postulant, sed passim omnes clamoribus agunt. Matura res erat; tergiversantur tamen. Fa- 12 bius deinde, ad crescentem tumultum iam metu seditionis collega concedente, quum silentium classico fecisset: "Ego istos, Cn. Manli, posse vincere scio; velle ne scirem, ipsi fecerunt. Itaque certum atque 13 decretum est non dare signum, nisi victores se redituros ex hac pugna iurant. Consulem Romanum miles semel in acie fefellit: deos nunquam fallit." Centurio erat M. Flavoleius, inter primores pugnae flagitator.

14 “Victor” inquit, “M. Fabi, revertar ex acie”; si  
 fallat, Iovem patrem Gradivumque Martem aliosque  
 iratos invocat deos. Idem deinceps omnis exercitus  
 in se quisque iurat. Iuratis datur signum : arma ca-  
 15 piunt ; eunt in pugnam irarum speique pleni. Nunc  
 iubent Etruscos probra iacere, nunc armati sibi quis-  
 16 que lingua promptum hostem offerri. Omnium illo die,  
 qua plebis, qua patrum, eximia virtus fuit; Fabium  
 nomen [Fabia gens] maxime enituit; multis civilibus  
 certaminibus infensos plebis animos illa pugna sibi  
 reconciliare statuunt.

46 Instruitur acies, nec Veiens hostis Etruscæque  
 legiones detrectant. Prope certa spes erat, non magis  
 secum pugnatos, quam pugnarint cum Æquis; maius  
 quoque aliquod in tam irritatis animis et occasione an-  
 2 cipiti haud desperandum esse facinus. Res aliter  
 longe evenit ; nam non alio ante bello infestior Ro-  
 manus (adeo hinc contumeliis hostes, hinc consules  
 3 mora exacerbaverant) prælium iniit. Vix explicandi  
 ordines spatium Etruscis fuit, quum, pilis inter pri-  
 mam trepidationem abiectis temere magis quam emis-  
 sis, pugna iam in manus, iam ad gladios, ubi Mars est  
 4 atrocissimus, venerat. Inter primores genus Fabium  
 insigni spectaculo exemploque civibus erat. Ex his  
 Q. Fabium (tertio hic anno ante consul fuerat) princi-  
 pem in confertos Veientes euntem ferox viribus et  
 armorum arte Tusceus, incautum inter multas versan-  
 tem hostium manus, gladio per pectus transfigit ; telo  
 5 extracto, præceps Fabius in vulnus abiit. Sensit  
 utraque acies unius viri casum, cedebatque inde Ro-  
 manus, quum M. Fabius consul transiit iacentis  
 corpus obiectaque parma, “Hoc iurastis” inquit,

“milites, fugientes vos in castra redituros? Adeo ignavissimos hostes magis timetis quam Iovem Martemque, per quos iurastis? At ego iniuratus aut victor revertar aut prope te hic, Q. Fabi, dimicans eadam.” Consuli tum Caeso Fabius, prioris anni consul: “Verbisne istis, frater, ut pugnent, te impetraturum credis? Dii impetrabunt, per quos iurare; et nos, ut decet proceres, ut Fabio nomine est dignum, pugnando potius quam adhortando accendamus militum animos.” Sic in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, totamque moverunt secum aciem. Prælio ex parte una restituto, nihilo segnus in cornu altero Cn. Manlius consul pugnam ciebat, ubi prope similis fortuna est versata. Nam ut altero in cornu Q. Fabium, sic in hoc ipsum consulem Manlium iam velut fusos agentem hostes et impigre milites secuti sunt et, ut ille gravi vulnere ietus ex acie cessit, interfectum rati gradum rettulere; cessissentque loco, nihil consul alter cum aliquot turmis equitum in eam partem citato equo advectus, vivere clamitans collegam, se victorem, fuso altero cornu, adesse, rem inclinatam sustinuisset. Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert. Duorum consulum cognita ora accendunt militum animos. Simul et vanior iam erat hostium acies, dum, abundante multitudine freti, subtracta subsidia mittunt ad castra oppugnanda. In quæ haud magno certamine impetu facto, quum prædæ magis quam pugnae memores tererent tempus, triarii Romani, qui primam irruptionem sustinere non potuerant, missis ad consules nuntiis, quo loco res essent, conglobati ad prætorium redeunt et sua sponte ipsi prælium renovant. Et Manlius consul revectus

in castra, ad omnes portas milite opposito, hostibus  
viam clauserat. Ea desperatio Tuscis rabiem magis  
quam audaciam accendit. Nam quum incursantes,  
quacunq̄ue exitum ostenderet spes, vano aliquoties  
impetu issent, globus iuvenum unus in ipsum consu-  
7 lem insignem armis invadit. Prima excepta a circum-  
stantibus tela; sustineri deinde vis nequit; consul  
mortifero vulnere ictus cadit, fusique circa omnes.  
8 Tuscis crescit audacia; Romanos terror per tota  
castra trepidos agit, et ad extrema ventum foret, ni  
legati, rapti consulis corpore, patefecissent uua porta  
9 hostibus viam. Ea erumpunt; consternatoque agmine  
abeuntes in victorem alterum incidunt consulem; ibi  
iterum cæsi fusique passim.

Victoria egregia parta, tristis tamen duobus tam  
10 claris funeribus. Itaque consul, decernente senatu  
triumphum, si exercitus sine imperatore triumphare  
possit, pro eximia eo bello opera facile passurum res-  
pondit; se, familia funesta Q. Fabii fratris morte, re-  
publica ex parte orba, consule altero amisso, publico  
privatoque deformem luctu lauream non accepturum.  
11 Omni acto triumpho depositus triumphus clarior fuit;  
adeo spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior  
redit. Funera deinde duo deinceps collegæ fratrisque  
ducit, idem in utroque laudator, quum concedendo  
illis suas laudes ipse maximam partem earum ferret.  
12 Neque immemor eius, quod initio consulatus imbibe-  
rat, reconciliandi animos plebis, saucios milites curan-  
dos dividit patribus. Fabiis plurimi dati, nec alibi  
maiore cura habiti. Inde populares iam esse Fabii  
nec hoc ulla nisi salubri rei publicæ arte.

48 Igitur non patrum magis quam plebis studiis

K. Fabius cum T. Verginio consul factus neque belli neque dilectus neque ullam aliam priorem curam agere quam ut, iam aliqua ex parte inchoata concordiae spe, primo quoque tempore cum patribus coalescerent animi plebis. Itaque principio anni censuit, priusquam 2  
 quisquam agrariae legis auctor tribunus existeret, occuparent patres ipsi suum munus facere; captivum agrum plebi quam maxime aequaliter darent; verum esse, habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit. Aspernati patres sunt; questi quoque quidam, nimia 3  
 gloria luxuriare et evanescere vividum quondam illud Cæsonis ingenium.

Nullae deinde urbanae factiones fuere; vexabantur 4  
 incursionibus Æquorum Latini. Eo cum exercitu Cæso missus in ipsorum Æquorum agrum depopulandum transit. Æqui se in oppida receperunt murisque se tenebant; eo nulla pugna memorabilis fuit. At a 5  
 Veiente hoste clades accepta temeritate alterius consulis, actumque de exercitu foret, ni K.  
 Fabius in tempore subsidio venisset. Ex eo tempore neque pax neque bellum cum Veientibus fuit; res proxime formam latrocinii venerat. Legionibus Romanis cedebant in urbem; ubi abductas senserant legiones, agros incur-  
 sabant, bellum quiete, quietem bello in vicem eludentes. Ita neque omitti tota res nec perfici poterat; et alia bella aut præsentia instabant, ut ab Æquis Volscisque, non diutius, quam recens dolor proximæ cladis transiret, quiescentibus, aut mox moturos apparebat Sabinos semper infestos Etruriamque omnem. Sed Veiens hostis, assiduus magis quam gravis, con- 7

The war with Veii dragging on in a desultory manner, when the Fabii offer to undertake it. Their march from Rome, actions against the Veientes, and destruction at the Cremera.

tumeliis sapius quam periculo animos agitabat, quod nullo tempore negligi poterat aut averti alio sinebat.

8 Tum Fabia gens senatum adiit. Consul pro gente loquitur: "Assiduo magis quam magno præsidio, ut scitis, patres conscripti, bellum Veiens eget. Vos alia bella curate, Fabios hostes Veientibus date. Auctores sumus, tutam ibi maiestatem Romani nominis fore. Nostrum id nobis velut familiare bellum privato sumptu gerere in animo est; res publica et

10 milite illic et pecunia vacet." Gratiae ingentes actæ. Consul e curia egressus comitante Fabiorum agmine, qui in vestibulo curiæ senatus consultum expectantes steterant, domum redit. Iussi armati postero die ad

49 limen consulis adesse; domos inde discedunt. Manat tota urbe rumor; Fabios ad cælum laudibus ferunt: familiam unam subisse civitatis onus; Veiens bellum

2 in privatam curam, in privata arma versum. Si sint duæ roboris eiusdem in urbe gentes, deposcant hæc Volscos sibi, illa Æquos: populo Romano tranquillam pacem agente, omnes finitimos subigi populos posse. Fabii postera die arma capiunt; quo iussi erant, con-

3 veniunt. Consul paludatus egrediens in vestibulo gentem omnem suam instructo agmine videt; acceptus in medium signa ferri iubet. Nunquam exercitus neque minor numero neque clarior fama et

4 admiratione hominum per urbem incessit. Sex et trecenti milites, omnes patricii, omnes unius gentis, quorum neminem ducem sperneres, egregius quibuslibet temporibus senatus, ibant, unius familiæ viribus

5 Veienti populo pestem minitantes. Sequebatur turba, propria alia cognatorum sodaliumque, nihil medium, nec spem nec curam, sed immensa omnia volventium

animo, alia publica sollicitudine excitata, favore et admiratione stupens. Ire fortes, ire felices iubent, 6 inceptis eventus pares reddere; consulatus inde ac triumphos, omnia præmia ab se, omnes honores sperare. Prætereuntibus Capitolium arcemque et 7 alia templa, quicquid deorum oculis, quicquid animo occurrit, precantur, ut illud agmen faustum atque felix mittant, sospites brevi in patriam ad parentes restituant. Incassum missæ preces. Infelici via, 8 dextro iano portæ Carmentalis, profecti ad Cremeram flumen perveniunt. Is opportunus visus locus communiendo præsidio.

L. Æmilius inde et C. Servilius consules facti. 9 Et donec nihil aliud quam in populationibus res fuit, non ad præsidium modo tutandum Fabii satis erant, sed tota regione, qua Tuscus ager Romano adiacet, sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium, vagantes per utrumque finem, fecere. Intervallum deinde haud magnum 10 populationibus fuit, dum et Veientes, accito ex Etruria exercitu, præsidium Cremeræ oppugnant, et Romanæ legiones ab L. Æmilio consule adductæ cominus cum Etruscis dimicant acie; quanquam vix dirigendi aciem spatium Veientibus fuit; adeo inter 11 primam trepidationem, dum post signa ordines introeunt subsidiaque locant, invecta subito ab latere Romana equitum ala non pugnae modo incipiendæ, sed consistendi ademit locum. Ita fusi retro ad saxa 12 Rubra (ibi castra habebant), pacem supplices petunt. Cuius impetratæ, ab insita animis levitate, ante deductum Cremera Romanum præsidium pœnituit.

Rursus cum Fabiis erat Veienti populo, sine ullo 50 maioris belli apparatu, certamen; nec erant incur-

siones modo in agros aut subiti impetus in incursantes, sed aliquoties æquo campo collatisque signis certatum, 2 gensque una populi Romani sæpe ex opulentissima, ut tum res erant, Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit. 3 Id primo acerbum indignumque Veientibus est visum; inde consilium ex re natum insidiis ferocem hostem captandi; gaudere etiam, multo successu Fabiis au- 4 daciam crescere. Itaque et pecora prædantibus aliquoties, velut casu incidissent, obviam acta, et agres- tium fuga vasti relictis agri, et subsidia armatorum, ad arcendas populationes missa, sæpius simulato quam 5 vero pavore refugerunt. Iamque Fabii adeo contemp- serant hostem, ut sua invicta arma neque loco neque tempore ullo crederent sustineri posse. Hæc spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul a Cremera magno campi intervallo pecora, quanquam rara hostium ap- 6 parebant arma, decurrerent. Et quum improvidi effuso cursu insidias circa ipsum iter locatas superas- sent palatque passim vaga, ut fit pavore iniecto, raperent pecora, subito ex insidiis consurgitur; et 7 adversi et undique hostes erant. Primo clamor circumlatus exterruit, dein tela ab omni parte accidebant; coeuntibusque Etruscis, iam continenti agmine arma- torum sæpti, quo magis se hostis inferebat, cogebantur 8 breviori spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, quæ res et paucitatem eorum insignem et multitudinem Etru- 9 scorum, multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, faciebat. Tum omissa pugna, quam in omnes partes parem intende- rant, in unum locum se omnes inclinant; eo nisi 10 corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam. Duxit via in editum leniter collem. Inde primo restitere; mox, ut respirandi superior locus spatium dedit recipien-



dique a pavore tanto animum, pepulere etiam subeuntes, vincebatque auxilio loci paucitas, ni iugo circummissus Veiens in verticem collis evasisset. Ita superior rursus hostis factus. Fabii cæsi ad unum omnes præsidiumque expugnatum. Trecentos sex perisse satis convenit, unum prope puberem ætate relictum, stirpem genti Fabiæ dubiisque rebus populi Romani sæpe domi bellicque vel maximum futurum auxilium.

Quum hæc accepta clades est, iam C. Horatius 51 et T. Menenius consules erant. Menenius adversus Tuscos victoria elatos confestim missus. Tum quoque male pugnatum est, et Ianiculum hostes occupare; obsessaque urbs foret, super bellum annona premente (transierant enim Etrusci Tiberim), ni Horatius consul ex Volscis esset revocatus. Adeoque id bellum ipsis institit mœnibus, ut primo pugnatum ad Spei sit æquo Marte, iterum ad portam Collinam. Ibi quanquam parvo momento superior Romana res 3 fuit, meliorem tamen militem, recepto pristino animo, in futura prælia id certamen fecit.

A. Verginius et Sp. Servilius consules fiunt. Post 4 acceptam proxima pugna cladem Veientes abstinuere acie; populationes erant, et velut ab arce Ianiculo passim in Romanum agrum impetus dabant; non usquam pecora tuta, non agrestes erant. Capti deinde 5 eadem arte sunt, qua ceperant Fabios. Secuti dedita opera passim ad illecebras propulsa pecora præcipitare in insidias; quo plures erant, maior cædes fuit. Ex hac clade atrox ira maioris cladis causa atque 6 initium fuit. Traiecto enim nocte Tiberi, castra

March of the Veientes upon Rome. Two battles at temple of Hope and Colline Gate. Scarcity in Rome.

Servilii consulis adorti sunt oppugnare. Inde fusi  
 7 magna caede in Ianiculum se ægre receperunt. Confes-  
 tim consul et ipse transit Tiberim, castra sub Ianiculo  
 communit. Postero die luce orta nonnihil et hesterna  
 felicitate pugnae ferox, magis tamen quod inopia  
 frumenti quamvis in præcipitia, dum celeriora essent,  
 8 agebat consilia, temere adverso Ianiculo ad castra  
 hostium aciem crexit, fœdusque inde pulsus, quam  
 pridie pepulerat, interventu collegæ ipse exercitusque  
 9 est servatus. Inter duas acies Etrusci, quum in  
 vicem his atque illis terga darent, occidione occisi.  
 Ita oppressum temeritate felici Veiens bellum.

52 Urbi cum pace laxior etiam annona rediit, et  
 advecto ex Campania frumento et, post-  
 quam timor sibi cuique futuræ inopiæ  
 abiit, eo, quod abditum fuerat, prolato.  
 Prosecution of Menenius son of c. 32 and Sp. Servilius by tribunes.

2 Ex copia deinde otioque lascivire rursus animi et  
 pristina mala, postquam foris deerant, domi quærere.  
 Tribuni plebem agitare suo veneno, agraria lege; in  
 resistentes incitare patres, nec in universos modo, sed  
 3 in singulos. Q. Considius et T. Genucius, auctores  
 agrariæ legis, T. Menenio diem dicunt. Invidiæ erat  
 amissum Cremeræ præsidium, quum haud procul inde  
 4 stativa consul habuisset; ea oppressit, quum et patres  
 haud minus quam pro Coriolano annisi essent et  
 5 patris Agrippæ favor haud dum exolevisset. In multa  
 temperarunt tribuni; quum capitis anquisissent, duo  
 millia æris damnato multam dixerunt, Ea in caput  
vertit; negant tulisse ignominiam ægritudinemque;  
 inde morbo absumptum esse.

6 Alius deinde reus, Sp. Servilius, ut consulatu  
 abiit, C. Nautio et P. Valerio consulibus, initio statim

anni ab L. Cædicio et T. Statio tribunis die dicta, non, ut Menenius, precibus suis aut patrum, sed cum multa fiducia innocentiae gratiæque tribunicios impetus tulit. Et huic prælium cum Tuscis ad Ianiculum erat crimini. Sed fervidi animi vir ut in publico periculo ante, sic tum in suo, non tribunos modo, sed plebem oratione feroci refutando exprobrandoque T. Menenii damnationem mortemque, cuius patris munere restituta quondam plebs eos ipsos, quibus tum sæviret, magistratus, eas leges haberet, periculum audacia discussit. Iuvit et Verginius collega, testis productus, participando laudes; magis tamen Menenianum (adeo mutaverant animum) profuit iudicium.

Certamina domi finita; Veiens bellum exortum, quibus Sabini arma coniunxerant. P. Valerius consul, accitis Latinorum Her-  
nicorumque auxiliis, cum exercitu Veios missus castra Sabina, quæ pro mœnibus sociorum locata erant, confestim aggreditur; tantamque trepidationem iniecit, ut, dum dispersi alii alia manipulatim excurrunt ad arcendam hostium vim, ea porta, cui signa primum intulerat, caperetur. Intra vallum deinde cæles magis quam prælium esse. Tumultus e castris et in urbem penetrat; tanquam Veis captis, ita pavidi Veientes ad arma currunt. Pars Sabinis eunt subsidio, pars Romanos toto impetu intentos in castra adoriuntur. Paulisper aversi turbatique sunt; deinde et ipsi utroque versis signis resistunt, et eques ab consule immissus Tuscos fundit fugatque, eademque hora duo exercitus, duæ potentissimæ et maximæ finitimæ gentes superatæ sunt. Dum hæc ad Veios geruntur,

War against combined forces of Veientes and Sabines. Nautius is sent to assist Latius against Volscians, though no assistance was needed by Latius.

Volsci Æquique in Latino agro posuerant castra populatque fines erant. Eos per se ipsi Latini, assumptis Hernicis, sine Romano aut duce aut auxilio castris exuerunt; ingenti præda præter suas recuperatas res potiti sunt. Missus tamen ab Roma consul in Volscos C. Nautius; mos, credo, non placebat, sine Romano duce exercituque socios propriis viribus consiliisque bella gerere. Nullum genus calamitatis contumeliæque non editum in Volscos est, nec tamen percelli potuere, ut acie dimicarent.

54 L. Furius inde et C. Manlius consules. Manlio Veientes provincia evenit; non tamen bellatum; indutiæ in annos quadraginta petentibus datæ, frumento stipendioque imperato. Paci externæ confestim continuatur discordia domi. Agrariæ legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat. Consules, nihil Menenii damnatione, nihil periculo deterriti Servilii, summa vi resistunt. Abeuntes magistratu Cn. Genucius tribunus plebis arripuit.

3 L. Æmilius et Opiter Verginius consulatum ineunt; Vopiscum Iulium pro Verginio in quibusdam annalibus consulem invenio. Hoc anno, quosunque consules habuit, rei ad populum Furius et Manlius circumeunt sordidati non plebem magis quam iuniores 4 patrum. Suadent, monent, honoribus et administratione rei publicæ abstineant; consulares vero fascēs, prætextam curulemque sellam nihil aliud quam pompam funeris putent; claris insignibus velut infulis 5 velatos ad mortem destinari. Quod si consulatus tanta dulcedo sit, iam nunc ita in animum inducant, consulatum captum et oppressum ab tribunicia potes-

Truce for 40 years with Veientes. Renewal of agrarian agitations. Murder of Genucius. Agrarian vehemence damped for awhile.

tate esse ; consuli, velut apparitori tribunicio, omnia ad nutum imperiumque tribuni agenda esse ; si se commoverit, si respexerit patres, si aliud quam plebem esse in re publica crediderit, exsilium Cn. Marci, Menenii damnationem et mortem sibi proponat ante oculos. His accensi vocibus patres concilia inde non publica, sed in privato seductaque a plurium conscientia habere, ubi quum id modo constaret, iure an iniuria, eripiendos esse reos, atrocissima quæque maxime placebat sententia, nec auctor quamvis audaci facinori deerat. Igitur iudicii die, quum plebs in foro erecta expectatione staret, mirari primo, quod non descenderet tribunus ; dein, quum iam mora suspectior fieret, deterritum a primoribus credere, et desertam ac proditam causam publicam queri ; tandem, qui obversati vestibulo tribuni fuerant, nuntiant, domi mortuum esse inventum. Quod ubi in totam contionem pertulit rumor, sicut acies funditur duce occiso, ita dilapsi passim alii alio. Præcipuus pavor tribunos invaserat, quam nihil auxiliî sacratæ leges haberent, morte collegæ monitos. Nec patres satis moderate ferre lætitiã, adeoque neminem noxiæ pænitebat, ut etiam insontes fecisse videri vellent palamque ferretur, malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem.

Sub hanc pessimi exempli victoriam dilectus edicitur, paventibusque tribunis, sine inter-  
cessione ulla consules rem peragunt. Publius Volero defies the consuls. Riot.  
Tum vero irasci plebs tribunorum magis silentio quam consulum imperio, et dicere, actum esse de libertate sua ; rursus ad antiqua reditum ; cum Genucio una mortuam ac sepultam tribuniciam potestatem. Aliud

agendum ac cogitandum, quomodo resistatur patribus ;  
3 id autem unum consilium esse, ut se ipsa plebs, quan-  
do aliud nihil auxilii habeat, defendat. Quattuor et  
viginti lictores apparere consulibus, et eos ipsos plebis  
homines ; nihil contemptius neque infirmius, si sint,  
qui contemnant ; sibi quemque ea magna atque hor-  
4 renda facere. His vocibus alii alios quum incitassent,  
ad Voleronem Publilium, de plebe hominem, quia,  
quod ordines duxisset, negaret se militem fieri debere,  
5 lictor missus est a consulibus. Volero appellat tri-  
bunos. Quum auxilio nemo esset, consules spoliari  
hominem et virgas expediri iubent. “Provoco” in-  
quit “ad populum” Volero, “quoniam tribuni civem  
Romanum in conspectu suo virgis cædi malunt quam  
ipsi in lecto suo a vobis trucidari. Quo ferocius  
clamitabat, eo infestius circumscindere et spoliare  
6 lictor. Tum Volero, et prævalens ipse et adiuvantibus  
advocatis, repulso lictore, ubi indignantium pro  
se acerrimus erat clamor, eo se in turbam confertissi-  
7 mam recipit, clamitans : “Provoco et fidem plebis  
imploro. Adeste, cives ; adeste, commiliones ; nihil  
est, quod exspectetis tribunos, quibus ipsis vestro  
8 auxilio opus est.” Concitati homines veluti ad præ-  
lium se expediunt, apparebatque, omne discrimen  
adesse ; nihil cuiquam sanctum non publici fore, non  
9 privati iuris. Huic tantæ tempestati quum se con-  
sules obtulissent, facile experti sunt, parum tutam  
maiestatem sine viribus esse. Violatis lictoribus,  
fascibus fractis, e foro in curiam compelluntur, incerti,  
10 quatenus Volero exerceret victoriam. Conticiscente  
deinde tumultu, quum in senatum vocari iussissent,  
queruntur iniurias suas, vim plebis, Voleronis auda-

ciam. Multis ferociter dictis sententiis, vicere seni- 11  
ores, quibus ira patrum adversus temeritatem plebis  
certari non placuit.

Voleronem amplexa favore plebs proximis comitiis 56  
tribunum plebi creat in eum annum, qui  
L. Pinarium, P. Furium consules habuit. Publius elected  
tribune. The *lex  
Pubilia* "ut ple-  
bei magistratus  
tributis comitiis  
fierent". Pro-  
longed contests.  
Bill carried.  
Contraque omnium opinionem, qui eum  
vexandis prioris anni consulibus permis-  
surum tribunatum credebant, post pub-  
licam causam privato dolore habito, ne verbo quidem  
violatis consulibus, rogationem tulit ad populum, ut  
plebei magistratus tributis comitiis fierent. Haud 3  
parva res sub titulo prima specie minime atroci  
ferebatur, sed quæ patriciis omnem potestatem per-  
clientium suffragia creandi, quos vellent, tribunos  
auferret. Huic actioni gratissimæ plebi quum summa 4  
vi resisterent patres, nec, quæ una via ad resistendum  
erat, ut intercederet aliquis ex collegio, auctoritate  
aut consulum aut principum adduci posset, res tamen  
suo ipsa molimine gravis certaminibus in annum  
extrahitur. Plebs Voleronem tribunum reficit; pa- 5  
tres, ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam,  
App. Claudium App. filium, iam inde a paternis cer-  
taminibus invisum infestumque plebi, consulera fa-  
ciunt. Collega ei T. Quinctius datur.

Principio statim anni nihil prius quam de lege 6  
agebatur. Sed ut inventor legis Volero, sic Lætorius,  
collega eius, auctor quum recentior, tum acrior erat.  
Ferocem faciebat belli gloria ingens, quod ætatis eius 7  
haud quisquam manu promptior erat. Is, quum Vo-  
lero nihil præterquam de lege loqueretur, insectatione  
abstinens consulum, ipse accusationem Appii famili-

æque superbissimæ ac crudelissimæ in plebem Romanam exorsus, quum a patribus non consulem, sed carnificem ad vexandam et lacerandam plebem creatum esse contenderet, rudis in militari homine lingua non suppetebat libertati animoque. Itaque deficiente oratione, “Quando quidem non *tam* facile loquor” inquit, “Quirites, quam, quod locutus sum, præsto, crastino die adeste; ego hic aut in conspectu vestro moriar aut perferam legem.” Occupant tribuni templum postero die; consules nobilitasque ad impediendam legem in contione consistunt. Summoveri Lætorius iubet, præterquam qui suffragium incant. Adolescentes nobiles stabant nihil cedentes viatori. Tum ex his prendi quosdam Lætorius iubet. Consul Appius negare, ius esse tribuno in quemquam nisi in plebeium; non enim populi, sed plebis eum magistratum esse; nec illum ipsum summovere pro imperio posse more maiorum, quia ita dicatur: “Si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites.” Facile contemptim de iure disserendo perturbare Lætorium poterat. Ardens igitur ira tribunus viatorem mittit ad consulem, consul lictorem ad tribunum, privatum esse clamitans, sine imperio, sine magistratu; violatusque esset tribunus, ni et contio omnis atrox coorta pro tribuno in consulem esset, et concursus [hominum] in forum ex tota urbe concitatae multitudinis fieret. Sustinebat tamen Appius pertinacia tantam tempestatem, certatumque haud incruento prælio foret, ni Quinctius, consul alter, consularibus negotio dato, ut collegam vi, si aliter non possent, de foro abducerent, ipse nunc plebem savientem precibus lenisset, nunc orasset tribunos, ut concilium dimitterent: darent iræ spa-



tium; non vim suam illis tempus adempturum, sed consilium viribus additurum; et patres in populi et consulem in patrum fore potestate. Ægre sedata 57 ab Quinctio plebs, multo ægrius consul alter a patribus. Dimisso tandem concilio plebis, senatum consules habent. Ubi quum timor atque ira in vicem 2 sententias variassent, quo magis spatio interposito ab impetu ad consultandum avocabantur, eo plus abhorrebant a certatione animi, adeo ut Quinctio gratias agerent, quod eius opera mitigata discordia esset. Ab Appio petitur, ut tantam consularem maiestatem 3 esse vellet, quanta esse in concordia civitate posset; dum tribuni consulesque ad se quisque omnia trahant, nihil relictum esse virium in medio; distractam laceratamque rem publicam; magis, quorum in manu sit, quam ut incolumis sit, quæri. Appius contra 4 testari deos atque homines, rem publicam prodi per metum ac desereri; non consulem senatui, sed senatum consuli deesse; graviores accipi leges, quam in Sacro monte acceptæ sint. Vietus tamen patrum consensu quievit; lex silentio perfertur. Tum primum tributis 58 comitiis creati tribuni sunt. Numero etiam additos tres, perinde ac duo antea fuerint, Piso auctor est. Nominat quoque tribunos, Cn. Siccium, L. Numitorium, M. Duillium, Sp. Icilium, L. Mecilium.

Volscum Æquicumque inter seditionem Romanam 3 est bellum coortum. Vastaverant agros, ut, si qua secessio plebis fieret, ad se receptum haberet: compositis deinde rebus, castra retro movere. App. Claudius in Volscos missus, Quinctio Æqui provincia evenit. Eadem in militia sæ-

War with the Volsci and Æqui. Bad feeling between Appius Claudius and his troops, and misbehaviour of latter. Severe punishments inflicted. Different conduct of army under Quinctius. 4

vitia Appii, quæ domi, esse, liberior, quod sine  
 5 tribuniciis vinculis erat. Odisse plebem plus quam  
 paterno odio: se victum ab ea; se unico consule  
 electo adversus tribuniciam potestatem, perlatam  
 legem esse, quam minore conatu, nequaquam tanta  
 6 patrum spe, priores impedierint consules. Hæc ira  
 indignatioque ferocem animum ad vexandum sævo  
 imperio exercitum stimulabat. Nec ulla vi domari  
 7 poterat; tantum certamen animis imbibebant. Seg-  
 niter, otiose, negligenter, contumaciter omnia agere;  
 nec pudor nec metus coerebat. Si citius agi vellet  
 agmen, tardius sedulo incedere; si adhortator operis  
 adesset, omnes sua-sponte-motam remittere indus-  
 8 triam; præsentis vultus demittere, tacite prætereun-  
 tem exsecrari, ut invictus ille odio plebeio animus  
 9 interdum moveretur. Omni nequicquam acerbitate  
prompta, nihil iam cum militibus agere; a centurion-  
 ibus corruptum exercitum dicere; tribunos plebei  
 59 cavillans interdum et Volerones vocare. Nihil eorum  
 Volsci nesciebant, instabantque eo magis, sperantes,  
 idem certamen animorum adversus Appium habitu-  
 rum exercitum Romanum, quod adversus Fabium  
 2 consulem habuisset. Ceterum multo Appio quam  
 Fabio violentior fuit; non enim vincere tantum  
 noluit, ut Fabianus exercitus, sed vinci voluit. Pro-  
 ductus in aciem turpi fuga petit castra, nec ante resti-  
 tit, quam signa inferentem Volscum munimentis vidit  
 3 fœdamque extremi agminis cædem. Tum expressa  
 vis ad pugnandum, ut victor iam a vallo summovere-  
 tur hostis, satis tamen appareret, capi tantum castra  
 militem Romanum noluisse, alia gaudere sua clade  
 4 atque ignominia. Quibus nihil infractus ferox Appii

animus quum insuper sævire vellet, contionemque advocaret, concurrunt ad eum legati tribunique, mo-  
nentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium, cuius vis  
omnis in consensu obedientium esset; negare vulgo  
militēs, se ad contionem ituros, passimque exaudiri 5  
voces postulantium, ut castra ex Volseo agro movean-  
tur; hostem victorem paulo ante prope in portis ac  
vallo fuisse, ingentisque mali non suspicionem modo,  
sed apertam speciem obversari ante oculos. Victus 6  
tandem, quando quidem nihil præter tempus noxæ  
lucrarentur, ommissa contione iter in insequentem diem  
pronuntiari quum iussisset, prima luce classico signum  
profectionis dedit. Quum maxime agmen e castris 7  
explicaretur, Volsci, ut eodem signo excitati, novissi-  
mos adoriuntur. A quibus perlatus ad primos tu-  
multus eo pavore signaque et ordines turbavit, ut  
neque imperia exaudiri neque instrui acies posset.  
Nemo ullius nisi fugæ memor. Ita effuso agmine per 8  
stragem corporum armorumque evasere, ut prius hos-  
tis desisteret sequi quam Romanus fugere. Tandem 9  
collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, consul, quum  
revocando nequicquam suos persecutus esset, in pacato  
agro castra posuit; advocataque contione, invectus  
haud falso in proditorem exercitum militaris disci-  
plinæ, desertorem signorum, ubi signa, ubi arma 10  
essent, singulos rogitans, inermes milites, signo amisso  
signiferos, ad hoc centuriones duplicariosque, qui reli- 11  
querant ordines, virgis cæsos securi percussit; cetera  
multitudo sorte decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti.

Contra ea in Æquis inter consulem ac milites 60  
comitate ac beneficiis certatum est. Et natura Quinc-  
tius erat lenior, et sævitiā infelix collegæ, quo is magis

2 gauderet ingenio suo, effecerat. Huic tantæ concordiæ ducis exercitusque non ausi offerre se Æqui, vagari populabundum hostem per agros passi; nec nullo ante bello latius inde actæ prædæ. Ea omnis  
3 militi data est. Addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam præmio gaudent militum animi. Quum duci, tum propter ducem patribus quoque placatior exercitus redit, sibi parentem, alteri exercitui dominum datum ab senatu memorans.

4 Varia fortuna belli, atroci discordia domi forisque annum exactum insignem maxime comitia tributa efficiunt, res maior victoria suscepti certaminis quam  
5 usu. Plus enim dignitatis comitiis ipsis detractum est patribus ex concilio summovendis, quam virium aut plebi additum est aut demptum patribus.

61 Turbulentior inde annus excepit, L. Valerio, Ti.

Prosecution of Appius Claudius. His resolute bearing, and death.

Æmilio consulibus, quum propter certamina ordinum de lege agraria, tum propter iudicium App. Claudii, cui, acerrimo adversario legis causamque possessorum publici agri tanquam tertio consuli sustinenti, M.  
3 Duillius et Cn. Siccius diem dixere. Nunquam ante tam invisus plebi reus ad iudicium vocatus populi est, plenus suarum, plenus paternarum irarum.  
4 Patres quoque non temere pro ullo æque annisi sunt; propugnatorem senatus maiestatisque vindicem suæ, ad omnes tribunicios plebeiosque oppositum tumultus, modum dumtaxat in certamine egressum, iratæ obiici  
5 plebi. Unus e patribus ipse App. Claudius et tribunos et plebem et suum iudicium pro nihilo habebat. Illum non minæ plebis, non senatus preces perpellere unquam potuere, non modo ut vestem mutaret aut

supplex prensaret homines, sed ne ut ex consueta quidem asperitate orationis, quum ad populum agenda causa esset, aliquid leniret atque summitteret. Idem 6 habitus oris, eadem contumacia in vultu, idem in oratione spiritus erat, adeo ut magna pars plebis Appium non minus reum timeret, quam consulem timuerat. Semel causam dixit, quo semper agere omnia 7 solitus erat, accusatorio spiritu, adeoque constantia sua et tribunos obstupescit et plebem, ut diem ipsi sua voluntate prodicerent, trahi deinde rem sinerent. Haud ita multum interim temporis fuit; ante tamen, 8 quam predicta dies veniret, morbo moritur. Cuius 9 quum laudationem tribuni plebis impedire conarentur, plebs fraudari sollemni honore supremum diem tanti viri noluit, et laudationem tam æquis auribus mortui audivit, quam vivi accusationem audierat, et exsequias frequens celebravit.

Eodem anno Valerius consul cum exercitu in 62 Æquos profectus, quum hostem ad prælium elicere non posset, castra oppugnare est adortus. Prohibuit fœda tempestas cum grandine ac tonitribus cælo deiecta. Admirationem deinde auxit, signo receptui dato, adeo tranquilla serenitas reddita, ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum religio fuerit. Omnis ira belli ad populationem agri vertit. Alter consul, Æmilius, in Sabinis 3 bellum gessit. Et ibi, quia hostis mœnibus se tenebat, vastati agri sunt. Incendiis deinde non villarum 4 modo, sed etiam vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Sabini exciti quum prædatoribus occurrissent, ancipiti prælio digressi postero die rettulere castra in

Wars with Aequi, Sabines, and Volsci, overpowering Agrarian agitations just as they are being renewed.

5 tutiora loca. Id satis consuli visum, cur pro victo relinqueret hostem, integro inde decedens bello.

63 Inter hæc bella manente discordia domi, consules  
2 T. Numicius Priscus, A. Verginius facti. Non ultra videbatur latura plebes dilationem agrariæ legis, utriusque vis parabatur, quum, Volscos adesse, fumo ex incendiis villarum fugaque agrestium cognitum est. Ea res maturam iam seditionem ac prope erumpentem  
3 repressit. Consules, coacti extemplo ab senatu ad bellum, educta ex urbe iuventute, tranquilliorum  
4 ceteram plebem fecerunt. Et hostes quidem, nihil aliud quam perfusis vano timore Romanis, citato  
5 agmine abeunt: Numicius Antium adversus Volscos, Verginius contra Æquos profectus. Ibi ex insidiis prope magna accepta clade, virtus militum rem pro-  
6 lapsam negligentia consulis restituit. Melius in Volscis imperatum est; fusi primo prælio hostes fuga-  
que in urbem Antium, ut tum res erant, opulentissimam acti. Quam consul oppugnare non ausus Cænonem, aliud oppidum nequaquam tam opulentum, ab  
7 Antiatibus cepit. Dum Æqui Volscique Romanos exercitus tenent, Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere. Deinde ipsi paucis post diebus ab duobus exercitibus, utroque per iram consule ingresso in fines, plus cladum, quam intulerant, acceperunt.

64 Extremo anno pacis aliquid fuit, sed, ut semper alias, sollicitæ pacis certamine patrum et plebis.  
2 Irata plebs interesse consularibus comitiis noluit; per patres clientesque patrum consules creati T. Quinctius, Q. Servilius. Similem annum priori [consules] habent, seditiosa initia, bello deinde ex-  
3 terno tranquilla. Sabini Crustumino campos citato

agmine transgressi, quum cædes et incendia circum Anienem flumen fecissent, a porta prope Collina mœnibusque pulsus ingentes tamen prædas hominum pecorumque egere. Quos Servilius consul infesto exercitu insectus ipsum quidem agmen adipisci æquis locis non potuit, populationem adeo effuse fecit, ut nihil bello intactum relinqueret multiplicique capta præda rediret.

Et in Volscis res publica egregie gesta quum ducis, tum militum opera. Primum æquo campo signis collatis pugnatum, ingenti cæde utrinque, plurimo sanguine; et Romani, quia paucitas damno sentiendo propior erat, gradum rettulissent, ni salubri mendacio consul, fugere hostes ab cornu altero clamitans, concitasset aciem. Impetu facto, dum se putant vincere, vicere. Consul metuens, ne nimis instando renovaret certamen, signum receptui dedit. Intercessere pauci dies, velut tacitis indutiis utrinque quiete sumpta, per quos ingens vis hominum ex omnibus Volscis Æquisque populis in castra venit, haud dubitans, si senserint, Romanos nocte abituros. Itaque tertia fere vigilia ad castra oppugnanda veniunt. Quinctius, sedato tumultu, quem terror subitus exciverat, quum manere in tentoriis quietum militem iussisset, Hernicorum cohortem in stationem educit, cornicines tubicinesque in equos impositos canere ante vallum iubet sollicitumque hostem ad lucem tenere. Reliquum noctis adeo tranquilla omnia in castris fuere, ut somni quoque Romanis copia esset. Volscos species armatorum peditum, quos et plures esse et Romanos putabant, fremitus hinnitusque equorum, qui et insueto sedente equite et insuper aures agitante

sonitu sæviebant, intentos velut ad impetum hostium  
65 tenuit. Ubi illuxit, Romanus integer satiatuque  
somno productus in aciem fessum stando et vigiliis  
2 Volseum primo impetu percussit; quanquam cessere  
magis quam pulsati hostes sunt, quia ab tergo erant  
clivi, in quos post principia integris ordinibus tutus  
receptus fuit. Consul, ubi ad iniquum locum ventum  
est, sistit aciem. Miles ægre teneri, clamare et pos-  
3 cere, ut percussis instare liceat. Ferocius agunt  
equites; circumfusi duci vociferantur, se ante signa  
ituros. Dum cunctatur consul, virtute militum fre-  
tus, loco parum fidens, conclamant se ituros, clamor-  
emque res est secuta. Fixis in terram pilis, quo  
4 leviores ardua evaderent, cursu subeunt. Volseus,  
effusis ad primum impetum missilibus telis, saxa  
obiacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntes, turbatosque  
ictibus crebris urget ex superiore loco. Sic prope  
oneratum est sinistrum Romanis cornu, nisi referenti-  
bus iam gradum consul, increpando simul temeritatem,  
5 simul ignaviam, pudore metum excussisset. Restitere  
primo obstinatis animis; deinde, ut obtinentes locum  
vires reficiebant, audent ultro gradum inferre et  
clamore renovato commovent aciem; tum rursus  
impetu capto enituntur atque exsuperant iniquitatem  
6 loci. Iam prope erat, ut in summum clivi iugum  
evaderent, quum terga hostes dedere, effusoque cursu  
pæne agmine uno fugientes sequentesque castris inci-  
dere. In eo pavore castra capiuntur; qui Volscorum  
7 effugere potuerunt, Antium petunt. Antium et Ro-  
manus exercitus ductus. Paucos circumsessum dies  
deditur, nulla oppugnantium nova vi, sed quod iam inde  
ab infelici pugna castrisque amissis ceciderant animi.



## LIBER III.

ANTIO capto, Ti. Æmilius et Q. Fabius consules 1  
fiunt. Hic erat Fabius, qui unus ex-  
stinctæ ad Cremeram genti superfuerat. Renewal of Agra-  
rian agitation. Co-  
lony of Antium  
founded. 2  
Iam priore consulatu Æmilius dandi  
agri plebi fuerat auctor; itaque secundo quoque con-  
sulatu eius et agrarii se in spem legis crexerant,  
et tribuni, rem contra consules sæpe tentatam adiu-  
tore utique consule obtineri posse rati, suscipiunt;  
et consul manebat in sententia sua. Possessores et 3  
magna pars patrum, tribuniciiis se iactare actionibus  
principem civitatis et largiendo de alieno popularem  
fieri querentes, totius invidiam rei a tribunis in con-  
sulem averterant. Atrox certamen aderat, ni Fabius 4  
consilio neutri parti acerbo rem expedisset: T. Quinc-  
tium ductu et auspicio agri capti priore anno aliquantum  
a Volscis esse; Antium, [propinquam] opportunam 5  
et maritimam urbem, coloniam deduci posse; ita sine  
querelis possessorum plebem in agros ituram, civi-  
tatem in concordia fore. Hæc sententia accepta est.  
Triumviros agro dando creat T. Quinctium, A. Ver- 6  
ginium, P. Furium; iussi nomina dare, qui agrum  
accipere vellent. Fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, 7

adeoque pauci nomina dedere, ut ad explendum numerum coloni Volsci adderentur; cetera multitudo  
 8 poscere Romæ agrum malle quam alibi accipere. Æqui  
 a Q. Fabio (is eo cum exercitu venerat) pacem petiere,  
 irritamque eam ipsi subita incursione in agrum Latinum fecere.

2 Q. Servilius insequenti anno (is enim cum Sp. Postumio consul fuit) in Æquos missus  
 War with Æqui. in Latino agro stativa habuit [castra].  
 Quies necessaria morbo implicitum exercitum tenuit.  
 2 Extractum in tertium annum bellum est, Q. Fabio et T. Quinctio consulibus. Fabio extra ordinem, quia is victor pacem Æquis dederat, ea provincia data.  
 3 Qui haud dubia spe profectus, famam nominis sui pacaturam Æquos, legatos in concilium gentis missos nuntiare iussit, Q. Fabium consulem dicere, se ex Æquis pacem Romam tulisse, ab Roma Æquis bellum afferre eadem dextera armata, quam pacatam illis  
 4 antea dederat. Quorum id perfidia et periurio fiat, deos nunc testes esse, mox fore ultores. Se tamen, utcunque sit, etiam nunc, pænitere sua sponte Æquos  
 5 quam pati hostilia, malle. Si pæniteat, tutum receptum ad expertam clementiam fore; sin periurio gaudeant, dis magis iratis quam hostibus gesturos  
 6 bellum. Hæc dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint exercitusque in Algidum  
 7 adversus Romanos missus. Quæ ubi Romam sunt nuntiata, indignitas rei magis quam periculum consulem alterum ab urbe excivit. Ita duo consulares exercitus ad hostem accessere acie instructa, ut con-  
 8 festim dimicarent. Sed quum forte haud multum diei superesset, unus ab statione hostium exclamat: "Os-

tentare hoc est, Romani, non gerere bellum. In 9  
noctem imminentem aciem instruitis; longiore luce  
ad id certamen, quod instat, nobis opus est. Crastino  
die oriente sole redite in aciem; erit copia pugnandi;  
ne timete." His vocibus irritatus miles in diem 10  
posterum in castra reducitur, longam venire noctem  
ratus, quæ moram certamini faceret. Tum quidem  
corpora cibo somnoque curant; ubi illuxit postero die,  
prior aliquanto constitit Romana acies; tandem et  
Æqui processere. Prælium fuit utrinque vehemens, 11  
quod et Romanus ira odioque pugnabat, et Æquos  
conscientia contracti culpa periculi et desperatio fu-  
turae sibi postea fidei ultima audere et experiri co-  
gebat. Non tamen sustinuerunt aciem Romanam Æqui; 12  
pulsique quum in fines suos se recepissent, nihilo in-  
clinatoribus ad pacem animis ferox multitudo in-  
crepare duces, quod in aciem, qua pugnandi arte  
Romanus excellat, commissa res sit; Æquos popula- 13  
tionibus incursionibusque meliores esse, et multas  
passim manus quam magnam molem unius exercitus  
rectius bella gerere. Relicto itaque castris præsidio, 3  
egressi tanto cum tumultu invasere fines Romanos,  
ut ad urbem quoque terrorem pertulerint. Necopi- 2  
nata etiam res plus trepidationis fecit, quod nihil  
minus, quam ne victus ac prope in castris obsessus  
hostis minor populationis esset, timeri poterat;  
agrestesque pavidi incidentes portis non populationem 3  
nec prædonum parvas manus, sed, omnia vano au-  
gentes timore, exercitus et legiones adesse hostium  
et infesto agmine ruere ad urbem clamabant. Ab his 4  
proximi audita incerta eoque vaniora ferre ad alios.  
Cursus clamorque vocantium ad arma haud multum

a pavore captæ urbis abesse. Forte ab Algido Quinctius consul redierat Romam. Id remedium timori fuit; tumultuque sedato, victos timeri increpans hostes, præsidia portis imposuit. Vocato dein senatu, quum ex auctoritate patrum iustitio indicto profectus ad tutandos fines esset, Q. Servilio præfecto urbis relicto, hostem in agris non invenit. Ab altero consule res gesta egregie est; qui, qua venturum hostem sciebat, gravem præda eoque impeditiore agmine incedentem aggressus, funestam populationem fecit. Pauci hostium evasere ex insidiis; præda omnis recepta est. Sic finem iustitio, quod quatrimum fuit, reditus Quinctii consulis in urbem fecit. Census deinde actus et conditum ab Quinctio lustrum. Censa civium capita centum quattuor millia septingenta quattuordecim dicuntur præter orbos orbisque. In Æquis nihil deinde memorabile actum; in oppida sua se recepere, uri sua popularique passi. Consul quum aliquoties per omnem hostium agrum infesto agmine populabundus isset, cum ingenti laude prædaque Romam rediit.

4 Consules inde A. Postumius Albus, Sp. Furius Fusus. Furius Fusus scripsere quidam; id admoneo, ne quis immutationem virorum ipsorum esse, quæ nominum est, putet. Haud dubium erat, quin cum Æquis alter consulum bellum gereret. Itaque Æqui ab Ecetranis Volscis præsidium petiere; quo cupide oblato (adeo civitates eæ perpetuo in Romanos odio certavere), bellum summa vi parabatur. Sentiant Hernici et prædicunt Romanis, Ecetranum ad

Census.

The Æqui seek assistance from the Volscians of Ecetria. Suspicion of disloyalty on the part of Antium.  
2 Final victory of Romans, but after great losses on both sides. Prodiges and expiatory ceremonies.

Æquos descisse. Suspecta et colonia Antium fuit, quod magna vis hominum inde, quum oppidum captum esset, confugisset ad Æquos; isque miles per bellum Æquicum vel acerrimus fuit; compulsis deinde 4 in oppida Æquis, ea multitudo dilapsa quum Antium redisset, sua sponte iam infidos colonos Romanis abalienavit. Necdum matura re quum defectionem parari delatum ad senatum esset, datum negotium est consulibus, ut, principibus coloniae Romam excitis, quærent, quid rei esset. Qui quum haud gravate 6 venissent, introducti a consulibus ad senatum ita responderunt ad interrogata, ut magis suspecti, quam venerant, dimitterentur. Bellum iude haud dubium 7 haberi. Sp. Furius, consulum alter, cui ea provincia evenerat, profectus in Æquos, Hernicorum in agro populabundum hostem invenit, ignarusque multitudinis, quia nusquam universa conspecta fuerat, imparem copiis exercitum temere pugnae commisit. Pri- 8 mo concursu pulsus se intra castra recepit. Neque is finis periculi fuit; namque et proxima nocte et postero die tanta vi castra sunt circumsessa atque oppugnata, ut ne nuntius quidem inde mitti Romam posset. Hernici et male pugnatum et consulem exer- 9 citumque obsideri nuntiaverunt, tantumque terrorem incussere patribus, ut, quæ forma senatus consulti ultimæ semper necessitatis habita est, Postumio, alteri consulum, negotium daretur, videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet. Ipsum consulem Romæ 10 manere ad conscribendos omnes, qui arma ferre possent, optimum visum est; pro consule T. Quinctium subsidio castris cum sociali exercitu mitti; ad eum 11 explendum Latini Hernicique et colonia Antium dare

Quinctio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia  
5 appellabant) iussi. Multi per eos dies motus multique  
impetus hinc atque illinc facti, quia, superante mul-  
titudine, hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas, ut  
2 non suffecturas ad omnia, aggressi sunt; simul castra  
oppugnabantur, simul pars exercitus ad populandum  
agrum Romanum missa urbemque ipsam, si qua for-  
3 tuna daret, tentandam. L. Valerius ad præsidium  
urbis relictus, consul Postumius ad arcendas popu-  
4 lationes finium missus. Nihil remissum ab ulla parte  
curæ aut laboris; vigiliæ in urbe, stationes ante  
portas præsidiaque in muris disposita, et, quod ne-  
cesse erat in tanto tumultu, iustitium per aliquot  
5 dies servatum. Interim in castris Furius consul,  
quum primo quietus obsidionem passus esset, in in-  
cautum hostem decumana porta erupit, et quum per-  
sequi posset, metu substitit, ne qua ex parte altera  
6 in castra vis fieret. Furium legatum (frater idem  
consulis erat) longius extulit cursus; nec suos ille  
redeuntes persequendi studio neque hostium ab tergo  
incursum vidit. Ita exclusus, multis sæpe frustra  
7 conatibus captis, ut viam sibi ad castra faceret, acriter  
dimicans cecidit. Et consul nuntio circumventi fratris  
conversus ad pugnam, dum se temere magis quam  
satis caute in mediam dimicationem infert, vulnere  
8 accepto ægre ab circumstantibus ereptus et suorum  
animos turbavit et ferociores hostes fecit; qui cæde  
legati et consulis vulnere accensi nulla deinde vi  
sustineri potuere, quin compulsi in castra Romani  
rursus obsiderentur nec spe nec viribus pares. Ve-  
nissetque in periculum summa rerum, ni T. Quinctius  
peregrinis copiis, Latino Hernicoque exercitu, sub-

venisset. Is intentos in castra Romana Æquos le-  
gatique caput ferociter ostentantes ab tergo adortus,  
simul ad signum a se procul editum ex castris erup-  
tione facta, magnam vim hostium circumvenit. Minor  
cædes, fuga effusior Æquorum in agro fuit Romano,  
in quos palatos prædam agentes Postumius aliquot  
locis, quibus opportuna imposuerat præsidia, impetum  
dedit. Hi vagi dissipato agmine fugientes in Quincti-  
um victorem cum saucio consule revertentem in-  
cidere; tum consularis exercitus egregia pugna con-  
sulis vulnus, legati et cohortium ultus est cædem.  
Magnæ clades ultro citroque illis diebus et illatæ et  
acceptæ. Difficile ad fidem est in tam antiqua re,  
quot pugnaverint ceciderintve, exacto affirmare nu-  
mero; audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere sum-  
mas: Romanos cecidisse in Hernico agro quinque  
millia octingentos; ex prædatoribus Æquorum, qui  
populabundi in finibus Romanis vagabantur, ab A.  
Postumio consule duo millia et quadringentos casos;  
ceteram multitudinem prædam agentem, quæ inciderit  
in Quinctium, nequaquam pari defunctam esse cæde:  
interfecta inde quattuor millia et, exsequendo sub-  
tiliter numerum, ducentos ait et triginta.

Ut Romam reditum et iustitium remissum est,  
cælum visum est ardere plurimo igni, portentaque  
alia aut obversata oculis aut vanas exterritis os-  
tentavere species. His avertendis terroribus in tri-  
dium feriæ indictæ, per quas omnia delubra pacem  
deum exposcentium virorum mulierumque turba im-  
plebantur. Cohortes inde Latinæ Hernicæque ab  
senatu, gratiis ob impigram militiam actis, remissæ  
domos. Antiates mille milites, quia serum auxilium

post prælium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi.

- 6 Comitia inde habita; creati consules L. Æbutius, P. Servilius. Calendis Sextilibus, ut tunc principium anni agebatur, consulum ineunt. Grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, nec hominibus magis quam pecori, et auxere vim morbi terrore populationis pecoribus agrestibusque in urbem acceptis. Ea colluvio mixtorum omnis generis animalium et odore insolito urbanos et agrestem confectum in arcta tecta æstu ac vigiliis angebat, ministeriaque in vicem ac contagio ipsa vulgabant morbos.
- 4 Vix instantes sustinentibus clades repente legati Hernici nuntiant, in agro suo Æquos Volscosque coniunctis copiis castra posuisse, inde exercitu ingenti
- 5 fines suos depopulari. Præterquam quod infrequens senatus indicio erat sociis, afflictam civitatem pestilentia esse, mæstum etiam responsum tulere, ut per se ipsi Hernici cum Latinis res suas tutarentur; urbem Romanam subita denique ira morbo populari; si qua eius mali quies veniat, ut anno ante, ut semper
- 6 alias, sociis opem laturos. Discessere socii, pro tristis nuntio tristiores domum referentes, quippe quibus per se sustinendum bellum erat, quod vix Romanis
- 7 fulti viribus sustinuissent. Non diutius se in Hernico hostis continuit; pergit inde infestus in agros Romanos, etiam sine belli iniuria vastatos. Ubi quum obvius nemo ne inermis quidem fieret, perque omnia non præsidiis modo deserta, sed etiam cultu agresti transirent, pervenere ad tertium lapidem Gabina via,

Pestilence at Rome. The Æqui and Volsci renew the war by invading the Hernican territory. The Hernici appealing to Rome are told that the Romans are too much weakened by the plague to aid them. Ravages of the plague at Rome.



Mortuus Æbutius erat Romanus consul; collega eius 8  
Servilius exigua in spe trahebat animam; affecti  
plerique principum, patrum maior pars, militaris fere  
ætas omnis, ut non modo ad expeditiones, quas in  
tanto tumultu res posebat, sed vix ad quietas sta-  
tiones viribus sufficerent. Munus vigiliarum sena- 9  
tores, qui per ætatem ac valetudinem poterant, per  
se ipsi obibant; circumitio ac cura ædilium plebi erat;  
ad eos summa rerum ac maiestas consularis imperii  
venerat. Deserta omnia, sine capite, sine viribus, 7  
dii præsidēs ac fortuna urbis tutata est, quæ Volscis  
Æquisque prædonum potius mentem quam hostium  
dedit. Adeo enim nullam spem non potiundi modo, 2  
sed ne adeundi quidem Romana mœnia animus eorum  
cepit, tectaque procul visa atque imminentes tumuli  
avertere mentes eorum, ut, totis passim castris fremitu  
orto, quid in vasto ac deserto agro inter tabem pe- 3  
corum hominumque desides sine præda tempus tere-  
rent, quum integra loca, Tusculanum agrum opimum  
copiis, petere possent, signa repente convellerent  
transversisque itineribus per Lavicanos agros in Tus-  
culanos colles transirent. Eo vis omnis tempestasque  
belli conversa est. Interim Hernici Latinique pudore 4  
etiam, non misericordia solum moti, si nec obsti-  
tissent communibus hostibus infesto agmine Romanam  
urbem petentibus nec opem ullam obsessis sociis  
ferrent, coniuncto exercitu Romam pergunt. Ubi 5  
quum hostes non invenissent, secuti famam ac ves-  
tigia obvii fiunt descendentes ab Tusculana in  
Albanam vallem. Ibi haudquaquam æquo prælio  
pugnatum est, fidesque sua sociis parum felix in præ-  
sentia fuit. Haud minor Romæ fit morbo strages, 6

quam quanta ferro sociorum facta erat. Consul, qui unus supererat, moritur; mortui et alii clari viri, M. Valerius, T. Verginius Rutilus augures, Ser. Sulpicius curio maximus, et per ignota capita late vagata est vis morbi. Inopsque senatus auxilii humani ad deos populum ac vota vertit; iussi cum coniugibus ac liberis supplicatum ire pacemque exposcere deum. Ad id, quod sua quemque mala cogebant, auctoritate publica evocati omnia delubra implent. Stratæ passim matres, crinibus templa verrentes, veniam irarum cælestium finemque pesti exposcunt.

8 Inde paulatim, seu pace deum impetrata seu graviore tempore anni iam circumacto, defuncta morbis corpora salubriora esse incipere, versisque animis iam ad publicam curam, quum aliquot interregna exissent, P. Valerius Publicola tertio die, quam interregnum inierat, consules creat L. Lucretium Tricipitinum et T. Veturium Geminum, sive ille Vetusius fuit. Ante diem tertium idus Sextiles consulatum ineunt, iam satis valida civitate, ut non solum arcere bellum, sed ultro etiam inferre posset. Igitur nuntiantibus Hernicis, in fines suos transcendisse hostes, impigre promissum auxilium. Duo consulares exercitus scripti. Veturius missus in Volscos ad bellum ultro inferendum; Tricipitinus populationibus arcendis sociorum agro oppositus non ultra quam in Hernicos procedit. Veturius primo prælio hostes fundit fugatque; Lucretium, dum in Hernicis sedet, prædonum agmen fefellit supra montes Prænestinos duetum, inde demissum in campos. Vastare agros Prænestinum Gabinumque; ex Gabino

Return of health. Signal successes against the enemy, especially under Lucretius, who 'almost destroys the Volscian name.'

in Tusculanos flexere colles. Urbi quoque Romæ <sup>7</sup>  
ingens præbitus terror, magis re subita quam quod  
ad arcendam vim parum virium esset. Q. Fabius  
præerat urbi; is armata iuventute dispositisque præ-  
sidiis tuta omnia ac tranquilla fecit. Itaque hostes, <sup>8</sup>  
præda ex proximis locis rapta, appropinquare urbi  
non ausi, quum circumacto agmine redirent, quanto  
longius ab urbe hostium abscederent, eo solutiore  
cura, in Lucretium incidunt consulem, iam ante ex-  
ploratis itineribus suis, instructum et ad certamen  
intentum. Igitur præparatis animis repentino pavore <sup>9</sup>  
perculosos adorti aliquanto pauciores multitudinem in-  
gentem fundunt fugantque et compulsos in cavas  
valles, quum exitus haud in facili essent, circum-  
veniunt. Ibi Volsecum nomen prope deletum est. <sup>10</sup>  
Tredecim millia quadringentos septuaginta cecidisse  
in acie ac fuga, mille septingentos quinquaginta vivos  
captos, signa viginti septem militaria rêlata, in quibus-  
dam annalibus invenio, ubi etsi adiectum aliquid nu-  
mero sit, magna certe cædes fuit. Victor consul, <sup>11</sup>  
ingenti præda potitus, eodem in stativa rediit. Tum  
consules castra coniungunt, et Volsei Æquique afflic-  
tas vires suas in unum contulere. Tertia illa pugna  
eo anno fuit. Eadem fortuna victoriam dedit; fuis  
hostibus etiam castra capta.

Sic res Romana in antiquum statum rediit, <sup>9</sup>  
secundæque belli res extemplo urba-  
nos motus excitaverunt. C. Teren-  
tilius Harsa tribunus plebis eo anno  
fuit. Is consulibus absentibus ratus  
locum tribuniciis actionibus datum, per  
aliquot dies patrum superbiam ad ple-

Renewal of agita-  
tion in the city. G. <sup>2</sup>  
Terentilius Harsa.  
His lex 'ut quinque  
viri creentur legi-  
bus de imperio con-  
sulari scribendis.'  
Shelved for the pre-  
sent by intervention  
of the other tri-  
bunes.

bem criminatus, maxime in consulare imperium tan-  
 quam nimium nec tolerabile liberæ civitati inveh-  
 3 batur. Nomine enim tantum minus invidiosum, re  
 4 ipsa prope atrocius quam regium esse; quippe duos  
 pro uno domino acceptos, immoderata, infinita potes-  
 tate, qui, soluti atque effrenati ipsi, omnes metus  
 5 legum omniaque supplicia verterent in plebem. Quæ  
 ne æterna illis licentia sit, legem se promulgaturum,  
 ut quinque viri creentur legibus de imperio consulari  
 scribendis; quod populus in se ius dederit, eo consulem  
 usurum, non ipsos libidinem ac licentiam suam pro  
 6 lege habituros. Qua promulgata lege, quum timerent  
 patres, ne absentibus consulibus iugum acciperent,  
 senatus a præfecto urbis Q. Fabio vocatur, qui adeo  
 atrociter in rogationem latoremque ipsum est invectus,  
 ut nihil, si ambo consules infesti circumstarent tri-  
 7 bunum, relictum minarum atque terroris sit. Insi-  
 diatum eum et tempore capto adortum rem publicam.  
 Si quem similem eius priore anno inter morbum bel-  
 lumque irati dii tribunum dedissent, non potuisse  
 8 sisti. Mortuis duobus consulibus, iacente ægra civi-  
 tate, in colluvione omnium rerum, ad tollendum e  
 re publica consulare imperium laturum leges fuisse,  
 ducem Volscis Æquisque ad oppugnandam urbem  
 9 futurum. Quid tandem? Illi non licere, si quid  
 consules superbe in aliquem civium aut crudeliter  
 fecerint, diem dicere, accusare iis ipsis iudiciis,  
 10 quorum in aliquem sævitum sit? Non illum consu-  
 lare imperium, sed tribuniciam potestatem invisam  
 intolerandamque facere; quam placatam reconcilia-  
 tamque patribus de integro in antiqua redigi mala.  
 Neque illum se deprecari, quo minus pergat, ut

cœperit. “Vos” inquit Fabius, “ceteri tribuni, ora-<sup>11</sup>  
mus, ut primum omnium cogitetis, potestatem istam  
ad singulorum auxilium, non ad perniciem univer-  
sorum comparatam esse; tribunos plebis vos creatos,  
non hostes patribus. Nobis miserum, invidiosum<sup>12</sup>  
vobis est, desertam rem publicam invadi. Non ius  
vestrum, sed invidiam minueritis. Agite cum collega,  
ut rem integram in adventum consulum differat. Ne  
Æqui quidem ac Volsci, morbo absumptis priore  
anno consulibus, crudeli superboque nobis bello in-  
stitere.” Agunt cum Terentilio tribuni, dilataque in<sup>13</sup>  
speciem actione, re ipsa sublata, consules extemplo  
arcessiti.

Lucretius cum ingenti præda, maiore multo gloria<sup>10</sup>  
rediit. Et auget gloriam adveniens ex-  
posita omni in campo Martio præda, ut  
suum quisque per triduum cognitum  
abduceret. Reliqua vendita, quibus domini non ex-  
stitere. Debebatur omnium consensu consuli trium-<sup>2</sup>  
phus; sed dilata res est, tribuno de lege agente; id  
antiquius consuli fuit. Iactata per aliquot dies quum<sup>3</sup>  
in senatu res, tum apud populum est; cessit ad ulti-  
mum maiestati consulis tribunus et destitit. Tum  
imperatoris exercituique honos suus redditus. Trium-<sup>4</sup>  
phavit de Volscis Æquisque; triumphantem secutæ  
sue legiones. Alteri consuli datum, ut ovans sine  
militibus urbem iniret.

Anno deinde insequenti lex Terentilia ab toto<sup>5</sup>  
relata collegio novos aggressa consules  
est; erant consules P. Volumnius, Ser.  
Sulpicius. Eo anno cælum ardere vi-  
sum, terra ingenti concussa motu est.

Return and tri-  
umph of Lucretius.

Renewed proposal  
of lex Terentilia.  
Prodigies. The Ro-  
mans warned ‘ut  
seditionibus absti-  
neretur.’<sup>6</sup>

Bovem locutam, cui rei priore anno fides non fuerat, creditum. Inter alia prodigia et carne pluit, quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolutando rapuisse fertur; quod intercidit, sparsum ita iacuisse per aliquot dies, ut nihil odor mutaret. Libri per duumviros sacrorum aditi; pericula a conventu alienigenarum prædicta, ne qui in loca summa urbis impetus cædesque inde fierent; inter cetera monitum, ut seditionibus abstineretur. Id factum ad impediendam legem tribuni criminabantur, ingensque aderat certamen. Ecce,

News of renewal of war by Volsci.—Treated by the tribunes as a fable of the patricians to gain time. The tribunes oppose the levy, the patricians oppose the bringing forward of the law. *Rixæ.*

ut idem in singulos annos orbis viveretur, Hernici nuntiant, Volscos et Æquos, etsi accisæ res sint, reficere exercitus; Antii summam rei positam; Eeetræ Antiates colonos palam concilia facere; id caput, eas vires belli esse. Ut hæc dicta in senatu sunt, dilectus edicitur; consules belli administrationem inter se dispertiri iussi, alteri ut Volsci, alteri ut Æqui provincia esset. Tribuni coram in foro personare, fabulam compositam Volsci belli, Hernicos ad partes paratos. Iam ne virtute quidem premi libertatem populi Romani, sed arte eludi. Quia occisione prope occisos Volscos et Æquos movere sua sponte arma posse iam fides abierit, novos hostes quæri; coloniam fidam, propinquam infamem fieri. Bellum innoxiiis Antiatibus indici, geri cum plebe Romana, quam onerata armis ex urbe præcipiti agmine acturi essent, exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos. Sic, ne quid aliud actum putent, victam legem esse, nisi, dum in integro res sit, dum domi, dum togati sint, caveant, ne possessione urbis pellantur, ne iugum

accipiant. Si animus sit, non defore auxilium; con-<sup>14</sup>  
sentire omnes tribunos. Nullum terrorem externum,  
nullum periculum esse; cavisse deos priore anno, ut  
tuto libertas defendi posset. Hæc tribuni. At ex <sup>11</sup>  
parte altera consules in conspectu eorum positis sellis  
dilectum habebant. Eo decurrunt tribuni contionem-  
que secum trahunt. Citati pauci velut rei experiundæ  
causa, et statim vis coorta. Quemcunque licitor iussu <sup>2</sup>  
consulis prendisset, tribunus mitti iubebat; neque  
suum cuique ius modum faciebat, sed virium spes, et  
manu obtinendum erat, quod intenderes.

Quemadmodum se tribuni gessissent in prohibendo <sup>3</sup>  
dilectu, sic patres in lege, quæ per omnes comitiales  
dies ferebatur, impedienda gerebant. Initium erat <sup>4</sup>  
rixæ, quum discedere populum iussissent tribuni,  
quod patres se summoverti haud sinebant. Nec fere  
seniores rei intererant, quippe quæ non consilio re-  
genda, sed permissa temeritati audaciæque esset.  
Multum et consules se abstinebant, ne cui in collu-<sup>5</sup>  
sione rerum maiestatem suam contumeliæ offerrent.  
Cæso erat Quinctius, ferox iuvenis qua nobilitate <sup>6</sup>  
gentis, qua corporis magnitudine et vi-  
ribus. Ad ea munera data a diis et <sup>The trial of Cæso  
Quinctius.</sup>  
ipse addiderat multa belli decora faeun-  
diamque in foro, ut nemo non lingua, non manu  
promptior in civitate haberetur. Hic quum in medio <sup>7</sup>  
patrum agmine constitisset, eminens inter alios, velut  
omnes dictaturas consulatusque gerens in voce ac  
viribus suis, unus impetus tribunicios popularesque  
procellas sustinebat. Hoc duce sæpe pulsus foro tribuni, <sup>8</sup>  
fusa ac fugata plebes est; qui obvius fuerat, mulcatus  
nudatusque abibat, ut satis appareret, si sic agi

9 liceret, victam legem esse. Tum, prope iam percussis aliis tribunis, A. Verginius, ex collegio unus, Cæsoni capitis diem dicit. Atrox ingenium accenderat eo facto magis quam conterruerat; eo acrius obstare legi, agitare plebem, tribunos velut iusto persequi bello. Accusator pati reum ruere invidiæque flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere; legem interim non tam ad spem perferendi quam ad lacessendam Cæsonis temeritatem ferre. Ibi multa sæpe ab iuventute inconsulte dicta factaque in unius Cæsonis suspectum incidunt ingenium. Tamen legi resistebatur. Et A. Verginius identidem plebi: "Ecquid sentitis iam, vos, Quirites, Cæsouem simul civem et legem, quam cupitis, habere non posse? Quanquam quid ego legem loquor? Libertati obstat; omnes Tarquinius superbia exsuperat. Expectate, dum consul aut dictator fiat, quem privatum viribus et audacia regnantem videtis." Assentiebantur multi, pulsatos sequentes, et tribunum ad rem peragendam ultro incitabant.

12 Iam aderat iudicio dies apparebatque, vulgo homines in damnatione Cæsonis libertatem agi credere. Tum demum coactus cum multa indignitate prensabat singulos. Sequebantur necessarii, principes civitatis. T. Quinctius Capitolinus, qui ter consul fuerat, quum multa referret sua familiaeque decora, affirmabat, neque in Quinctia gente neque in civitate Romana tantam indolem tam mature virtutis unquam exstitisse; suum primum militem fuisse, se sæpe vidente pugnasse in hostem. Sp. Furius, missum ab Quinctio Capitolino sibi cum in dubiis suis rebus venisse subsidio; neminem unum esse, cuius



magis opera putet rem restitutam. L. Lucretius, 5  
consul anni prioris, recenti gloria nitens, suas laudes  
participare cum Cæsone, memorare pugnas, referre  
egregia facinora nunc in expeditionibus, nunc in acie;  
suadere et monere, iuvenem egregium. instructum 6  
naturæ fortunæque omnibus bonis, maximum momen-  
tum rerum eius civitatis, in quacumque venisset, suum  
quam alienum mallent civem esse. Quod offendat in 7  
eo, fervorem et audaciam, ætatem quotidie auferre;  
quod desideretur, consilium, id in dies crescere.  
Senescentibus vitiis, maturescente virtute, sinerent  
tantum virum senem in civitate fieri. Pater inter 8  
hos L. Quinctius, cui Cincinnato cognomen erat, non  
iterando laudes, ne cumlaret invidiam, sed veniam  
errori atque adolescentiæ petendo, sibi, qui non dicto,  
non facto quemquam offendisset, ut condonarent filium,  
orabat. Sed alii aversabantur preces aut verecundia 9  
aut metu alii, se suosque mulcatos querentes, atroci  
responso iudicium suum præferebant. Premebat reum 13  
præter vulgatam invidiam crimen unum, quod M.  
Volscius Fictor, qui ante aliquot annos tribunus plebis  
fuerat, testis exstiterat, se haud multo post, quam 2  
pestilentia in urbe fuerat, in iuventutem grassantem in  
Subura incidisse. Ibi rixam natam esse fratremque  
suum maiorem natu, necdum ex morbo satis validum,  
pugno ictum ab Cæsone cecidisse; semianimum inter 3  
manus domum ablatum, mortuumque inde arbitrari,  
nec sibi rem exsequi tam atrocem per consules  
superiorum annorum licuisse. Hac Volscio clami-  
tante adeo concitati homines sunt, ut haud multum  
afuerit, quin impetu populi Cæso interiret. Verginius 4  
arripi iubet hominem et in vincula duci. Patricii vi

contra vim resistunt. T. Quinctius clamitat, cui rei capitalis dies dicta sit et de quo futurum propediem iudicium, eum indemnatum indicta causa non debere  
 5 violari. Tribunus supplicium negat sumpturum se de indemnato; servaturum tamen in vinculis esse ad iudicii diem, ut, qui hominem necaverit, de eo sup-  
 6 plicii sumendi copia populo Romano fiat. Appellati tribuni medio decreto ius auxilii sui expediunt: in vincula conici vetant; sisti reum pecuniamque, ni  
 7 sistatur, populo promitti, placere pronuntiant. Summam pecuniæ quantam æquum esset promitti, veniebat in dubium; id ad senatum reiicitur; reus, dum con-  
 8 sulerentur patres, retentus in publico est. Vades dari placuit; unum vadem tribus millibus æris obligaverunt; quot darentur, permissum tribunis est. Decem finierunt; tot vadibus accusator vadatus est reum. Hic primus vades publico dedit. Dimissus e foro  
 9 nocte proxima in Tuscos in exilium abiit. Iudicii die quum excusaretur solum vertisse exilii causa, nihilo minus Verginio comitia habente, collegæ appel-  
 10 lati dimisere concilium. Pecunia a patre exacta crudeliter, ut, divenditis omnibus bonis, aliquamdiu trans Tiberim veluti relegatus devio quodam tugurio viveret.

14 Hoc iudicium et promulgata lex exerevit civitatem; ab externis armis otium fuit. Quum  
 2 Organised resistance to the Tribunes by younger patricians, who adopt a popular behaviour on all occasions 'nisi cum de lege agi ceptum esset.' velut victores tribuni, perculsis patribus Cæsonis exsilio, prope perlatam esse crederent legem, et, quod ad seniores patrum pertineret, cessissent possessione  
 3 rei publicæ, iuniores, id maxime, quod Cæsonis sodalium fuit, auxere iras in plebem, non minuerunt

animos; sed ibi plurimum profectum est, quod modo quodam temperavere impetus suos. Quum primo 4 post Cæsonis exsilium lex cœpta ferri est, instructi paratique cum ingenti clientium exercitu sic tribunos, ubi primum summoventes præbuere causam, adorti sunt, ut nemo unus inde præcipuum quiequam gloriæ domum invidiæve ferret, mille pro uno Cæsones existisse plebes quereretur. Mediis diebus, quibus tribuni 5 de lege non agerent, nihil eisdem illis placidius aut quietius erat. Benigne salutare, alloqui plebis homines, domum invitare, adesse in foro, tribunos ipsos cetera pati sine interpellatione concilia habere, nunquam ulli neque publice neque privatim truces esse, nisi quum de lege agi cœptum esset; alibi popularis iuventus erat. Nec cetera modo tribuni tranquillo peregere, 6 sed refecti quoque in insequentem annum. Ne voce quidem incommodi, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, paulatim permulcendo tractandoque mansuefecerant plebem. His per totum annum artibus lex elusa est.

Accipiunt civitatem placidiorem consules C. Clau- 15 dius Appii filius et P. Valerius Publicola. Nihil novi novus annus attulerat; legis ferendæ aut accipiendæ cura civitatem tenebat. Quantum iuniores patrum 2 plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tendebant, ut plebi suspectos eos criminando facerent: coniurationem factam; Cæsonem Romæ esse; inter- 3 ficiendorum tribunorum, trucidandæ plebis consilia inita; id negotii datum ab senioribus patrum, ut iuventus tribuniciam potestatem e re publica tolleret, formaque eadem civitatis esset, quæ ante Sacrum montem occupatum fuerat. Et ab Appius Herdonius. 4 Volscis et Æquis statum iam ac prope

sollemne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, propius-  
 5 que aliud novum malum necopinato exortum. Ex-  
 sules servique, ad duo millia hominum et quingenti,  
 duce Appio Herdonio Sabino nocte Capitolium atque  
 6 arcem occupavere. Confestim in arce facta cædes  
 eorum: qui coniurare et simul capere arma noluerant;  
 alii inter tumultum præcipites pavore in forum de-  
 volant; alternæ voces “Ad arma” et “Hostes in urbe  
 7 sunt” audiebantur. Consules et armare plebem et  
 inermem pati timebant. Incerti, quod malum repen-  
 tinum, externum an intestinum, ab odio plebis an ab  
 servili fraude, urbem invasisset, sedabant tumultus,  
 sedando interdum movebant; nec enim poterat pavida  
 8 et consternata multitudo regi imperio. Dant tamen  
 arma, non vulgo, tantum ut, incerto hoste, præsidium  
 satis fidum ad omnia esset. Solliciti reliquum noctis  
 incertique, qui homines, quantus numerus hostium  
 esset, in stationibus disponendis ad opportuna omnis  
 9 urbis loca egere. Lux deinde aperuit bellum duem-  
 que belli. Servos ad libertatem Appius Herdonius  
 ex Capitolio vocabat: se miserrimi cuiusque suscepisse  
 eausam, ut exsules iniuria pulsos in patriam reduceret  
 et servitiis grave iugum demeret; id malle populo  
 Romano auctore fieri; si ibi spes non sit, se Volscos  
 et Æquos et omnia extrema tentaturum et concita-  
 turum. Dilucere res magis patribus  
 16 The patricians fear a general attack from the enemies of Rome all round; the tribunes treat the occupation of the Capitol as a trick of the patricians, and induce the men to desert their posts. atque consulibus. Præter ea tamen, quæ denuntiabantur, ne Veientium neu Sabinorum id consilium esset, timere, et, quum tantum in urbe hostium esset, mox Sabinæ Etrusque legiones ex composito adessent, tum æterni hostes, Volsci et Æqui,

non ad populandos, ut ante, fines, sed ad urbem ut ex parte captam venirent. Multi et varii timores; inter ceteros eminebat terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, cui nec credere nec non credendo, ne infestior fieret, fidem abrogare satis erat tutum; vixque concordia sisti videbatur posse. Tantum superantibus aliis ac mergentibus malis, nemo tribunos aut plebem timebat; mansuetum id malum et per aliorum quietem malorum semper exoriens tum quiesce, peregrino terrore sopitum, videbatur. At id prope unum maxime inclinatis rebus incubuit. Tantus enim tribunos furor tenuit, ut non bellum, sed vanam imaginem belli ad avertendos ab legis cura plebis animos Capitolium insedissee contenderent; patriciorum hospites clientesque si, perlata lege, frustra tumultuatos esse se sentiant, maiore, quam venerint, silentio abituros. Concilium inde legi perferendæ habere, avocato populo ab armis. Senaturn interim consules habent, alio se maiore ab tribunis metu ostendente, quam quem nocturnus hostis intulerat. Postquam arma poni et discedere homines ab stationibus nuntiatur est, P. Valerius, collega senatum retinente, se ex curia proripit, inde in templum ad tribunos venit. “Quid hoc rei est” inquit, “tribuni? Appii Herdonii ductu et auspicio rem publicam eversuri estis? Tam felix vobis corrupendis fuit, qui servitia non commovit auctor? Quum hostes supra caput sint, discedi ab armis legesque ferri placet?” Inde ad multitudinem oratione versa: “Si vos urbis, Quirites, si vestri nulla cura tangit, at vos veremini deos vestros ab hostibus captos. Iuppiter optimus maximus Iunoque regina et Minerva, alii dii deæque

Speech of Publius Valerius, 17

obsidentur ; castra servorum publicos vestros penates  
 4 tenent ; hæc vobis forma sanæ civitatis videtur ? Tan-  
 tum hostium non solum intra muros est, sed in arce  
 supra forum curiamque ; comitia interim in foro sunt,  
 senatus in curia est ; velut quum otium superat,  
 senator sententiam dicit, alii Quirites suffragium in-  
 5 eunt. Non, quicquid patrum plebisque est, consules,  
 tribunos, deos hominesque omnes armatos opem ferre,  
 in Capitolium currere, liberare ac pacare augustissi-  
 6 mam illam domum Iovis optimi maximi decuit ? Ro-  
 mule pater, tu mentem tuam, qua quondam arcem ab  
 his iisdem Sabinis auro captam recepisti, da stirpi tuæ ;  
 iube hanc ingredi viam, quam tu dux, quam tuus  
 ingressus exercitus est. Primus en ego consul, quan-  
 tum mortalis deum possum, te ac tua vestigia sequar.”

7 who threatens to Ultimum orationis fuit, se arma capere,  
 treat as an enemy vocare omnes Quirites ad arma ; si qui im-  
 any one who inter- pediat, iam se consularis imperii, iam tri-  
 feres with the arm- bunicie potestatis sacratarumque legum oblitum, quis-  
 ing of the citizens. quis ille sit, ubicumque sit, in Capitolio, in foro, pro hoste  
 8 habiturum. Iuberent tribuni, quoniam in Appium  
 Herdonium vetarent, in P. Valerium consulem sumi  
 arma ; ausurum se in tribunis, quod princeps familia  
 9 sue ausus in regibus esset. Vim ultimam apparebat  
 futuram spectaculoque seditionem Romanam hostibus  
 fore. Nec lex tamen ferri nec ire in Capitolium  
 consul potuit ; nox certamina cepta oppressit ; tribuni  
 10 cessere nocti, timentes consulum arma. Anotis inde  
 seditionis auctoribus, patres circumire plebem inseren-  
 tesque se in circulos sermones tempori aptos serere ;  
 admonere, ut viderent, in quod discrimen rem pub-  
 11 licam adducerent. Non inter patres ac plebem eer-

tamen esse, sed simul patres plebemque, arcem urbis, templa deorum, penates publicos privatosque hostibus dedi. Dum hæc in foro sedandæ discordiæ causa aguntur, consules interim, ne Sabini neve Veiens hostis moveretur, circa portas murosque discesserant.

The people are 12  
quieted and military  
preparations made.

Eadem nocte Tusculum de arce capta Capitolioque 18  
occupato et alio turbatæ urbis statu nuntii veniunt. L. Mamilius Tusculti tum dictator erat. Is, confestim convocato senatu atque introductis nuntiis, magno opere censet, ne exspectent, dum ab Roma legati auxilium petentes veniant; periculum ipsum discrimenque ac sociales deos fidemque fœderum id poscere; demerendi beneficio tam potentem, tam propinquam civitatem nunquam parem occasionem daturus deos. Placet ferri auxilium; iuventus conscribitur, arma 4 dantur. Romam prima luce venientes procul speciem hostium præbuere; Æqui aut Volsci venire visi sunt; deinde, ubi vanus terror abiit, accepti in urbem agmine in forum descendunt. Ibi iam P. Valerius, relicto ad portarum præsidia collega, instruebat aciem. Auctoritas viri moverat, affirmantis, Capitolio recuperato et urbe pacata, si edoceri se sissent, quæ fraus ab tribunis occulta in lege ferretur, memorem se maiorum suorum, memorem cognominis, quo populi colendi velut hereditaria cura sibi a maioribus tradita esset, concilium plebis non impediturum. Hunc ducem secuti, nequicquam re- 7 clamantibus tribunis, in clivum Capitolinum erigunt aciem. Adiungitur et Tusculana legio. Certare socii civesque, utri recuperatæ arcis suum decus facerent;

Arrival of a contingent from Tusculum, where news of the Roman danger has been received. Recapture of the Capitol. Valerius killed in the assault. 3

8 dux uterque suos adhortatur. Trepidare tum hostes  
nec ulli satis rei præterquam loco fidere; trepidantibus  
inferunt signa Romani sociique. Iam in vestibulum  
perruperant templi, quum P. Valerius inter primores  
9 pugnam cicens interficitur. P. Volumnius consularis  
vidit cadentem. Is, dato negotio suis, ut corpus  
obtegerent, ipse in locum vicinque consulis provolat.  
Præ ardore impetuque tantæ rei sensus non pervenit  
ad militem; prius vicit, quam se pugnare sine duce  
10 sentiret. Multi exsulum cæde sua fedavere tem-  
plum; multi vivi capti; Herdonius interfectus. Ita  
Capitolium recuperatum. De captivis, ut quisque  
liber aut servus esset, suæ fortunæ a quoque sumptum  
supplicium est. Tusculanis gratiæ actæ, Capitolium  
11 purgatum atque lustratum. In consulis domum plebes  
quadrantes, ut funere ampliore efferretur, iactasse fertur.

19 Pace parta, instare tum tribuni patribus, ut

The tribunes demand the fulfilment of the promise of Valerius (18. 6) about the Terentian law. Demand resisted until a consul is elected to fill the place of Valerius.  
2 L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, father of Cæso, elected. Consternation of the Plebs, increased by a speech from the consul, who announces his intention of levying an army to make war  
3 on the Volscians.

P. Valerii fidem exsolverent, instare Claudio, ut collega deos manes fraude liberaret, agi de lege sineret. Consul, antequam collegam sibi subrogasset, negare passurum agi de lege. Hæc tenere contentiones usque ad comitia consulis subrogandi. Decembri mense summo patrum studio L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, pater Cæsonis, consul creatur, qui magistratum statim occiperet. Perculsa erat

plebes consulem habitura iratum, potentem favore patrum, virtute sua, tribus liberis, quorum nemo Cæsoni cedebat magnitudine animi, consilium et  
4 modum adhibendo, ubi res posceret, priores erant. Is  
ut magistratum iniiit, assiduis contionibus pro tri-



bunali non in plebe coercenda quam senatu castigando vehementior fuit, cuius ordinis languore perpetui iam tribuni plebis, non ut in re publica populi Romani, sed ut in perdita domo lingua criminibusque regnarent: cum Cæsone filio suo virtutem, constantiam, 5 omnia iuventutis belli domique decora pulsa ex urbe Romana et fugata esse; loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum, iterum ac tertium tribunos pessimis artibus, regia licentia vivere. “Aulus” inquit “ille 6 Verginius, quia in Capitolio non fuit, minus supplicii quam Appius Herdonius meruit? Plus hercule aliquanto, qui vere rem aestimare velit. Herdonius, si nihil aliud, hostem se fatendo prope denunciavit, ut arma caperetur; hic negando bellum esse arma vobis ademit nudosque servis vestris et exulibus obiecit. Et vos (C. Claudii pace et P. Valerii mortui loquar) 7 prius in clivum Capitolinum signa intulistis, quam hos hostes de foro tolleretur? Pudet deorum hominumque. Quum hostes in arce, in Capitolio essent, exsulum et servorum dux, profanatis omnibus, in cella Iovis optimi maximi habitaret, Tusculi ante quam Romæ sunt arma. In dubio fuit, utrum L. 8 Mamilius, Tusculanus dux, an P. Valerius et C. Claudius consules Romanam arcem liberarent; et qui ante Latinos ne pro se quidem ipsis, quum in finibus hostem haberent, attingere arma passi sumus, nunc, nisi Latini sua sponte arma sumpsissent, capti et deleti eramus. Hoc est, tribuni, auxilium plebi ferre, 5 inermem eam hosti trucidandam obicere? Scilicet si quis vobis humillimus homo de vestra plebe, quam partem velut abruptam a cetero populo vestram patriam peculiaremque rem publicam fecistis, si quis

ex his domum suam obsessam a familia armata nuntiaret, ferendum auxilium putaretis; Iuppiter optimus maximus exsulum atque servorum septus armis nulla humana ope dignus erat? Et hi postulant, ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt? At enim, divinis humanisque obruti sceleribus, legem vos hoc anno perluturos dicitatis. Tum hercule illo die, quo ego consul sum creatus, male gesta res publica est, peius multo, quam quum P. Valerius consul periit. "Iam primum omnium" inquit, "Quirites, in Volscos et Æquos mihi atque collegæ legiones ducere in animo est. Nescio quo fato magis bellantes quam pacati propitios habemus deos. Quantum periculum ab illis populis fuerit, si Capitolium ab exsulibus obsessum scissent, suspicari de præterito quam re ipsa experiri est melius."

20 Moverat plebem oratio consulis; erecti patres restitutam credebant rem publicam. Consul alter, comes animosior quam auctor, suscepisse collegam priorem actiones tam graves facile passus, in peragendis consularis officii partem ad se vindicabat. Tum tribuni, eludentes velut vana dicta, persequi quærendo, quonam modo exercitum educturi consules essent, quos dilectum habere nemo passurus esset. "Nobis vero" inquit Quinctius "nihil dilectum opus est, quum, quo tempore P. Valerius ad recipiendum Capitolium arma plebi dedit, omnes in verba iuraverint, conventuros se iussu consulis nec iniussu abituros. Edicimus itaque, omnes, qui in verba iurastis, crastina die armati ad lacum Regillum adsitis." Cavillari tum tribuni et populum exsolvere

The tribunes threatening to prevent the levy, Quinctius informs the people that they are still under the obligation of their oath to Valerius.

religione velle : privatum eo tempore Quinctium fuisse, quum sacramento adacti sint. Sed nondum hæc, quæ nunc tenet sæculum, negligentia deum venerat, nec interpretando sibi quisque ius iurandum et leges aptas faciebat, sed suos potius mores ad ea accommodabat. Igitur tribuni, ut impediendæ rei nulla spes erat, de proferendo exitu agere, eo magis, quod et augures iussos adesse ad Regillum lacum fama exierat,

A rumour that the patricians intend to transfer the comitia to a place in the neighbourhood of lake Regillus, outside the *provocatio*.

locumque inaugurari, ubi auspiciato cum populo agi posset, ut, quicquid Romæ vi tribunicia rogatum esset, id comitiis ibi abrogaretur: omnes id iussuros, quod consules vellent; neque enim provocationem esse longius ab urbe mille passuum, et tribunos, si eo veniant, in alia turba Quiritium subiectos fore consulari imperio. Terrebant hæc; sed ille maximus terror animos agitabat, quod sæpius Quinctius dictitabat, se consulum comitia non habiturum; non ita civitatem ægram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti posset; dictatore opus esse rei publicæ, ut, qui se moverit ad sollicitandum statum civitatis, sentiat, sine provocatione dictaturam esse. Senatus

in Capitolio erat; eo tribuni cum perturbata plebe veniunt. Multitudo clamore ingenti nunc consulum, nunc patrum fidem implorant; nec ante moverunt de sententia consulem, quam tribuni se in auctoritate patrum futuros esse polliciti sunt. Tunc referente consule de tribunorum et plebis postulatis, senatus consultum fit, ut neque tribuni legem eo anno ferrent neque consules

A compromise is made, the tribunes are not to bring forward the law, nor the consul to lead out the army. The Senate having decided that it is inexpedient that the same magistrates should be re-elected year after year, the plebs proceed at once to re-elect the tribunes, the patricians intending to retaliate are prevented by Quinctius, who refuses to be re-elected.

ab urbe exercitum educerent ; in reliquum magistratus continuari et eosdem tribunos refici, iudicare senatum  
 3 contra rem publicam esse. Consules fuere in patrum potestate ; tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti. Patres quoque, ne quid cederent plebi, et ipsi L. Quinctium consulem reficiebant. Nulla toto anno  
 4 vehementior actio consulis fuit. “ Mirer ” inquit, “ si vana vestra, patres conscripti, auctoritas ad plebem est ? Vos elevatis eam ; quippe, quia plebs senatus consultum continuandis magistratibus solvit, ipsi quo-  
 5 que solutum vultis, ne temeritati multitudinis cedatis, tanquam id sit plus posse in civitate, plus levitatis ac licentiæ habere. Levius enim vaniusque profecto est  
 6 sua decreta et consulta tollere quam aliorum. Imitamini, patres conscripti, turbam inconsultam, et, qui exemplo aliis esse debetis, aliorum exemplo peccate potius, quam alii vestro recte faciant, dum ego ne imiter tribunos nec me contra senatus consultum con-  
 7 sulem renuntiati patiar. Te vero, C. Claudii, adhortor, ut et ipse populum Romanum hac licentia arceas et de me hoc tibi persuadeas, me ita accepturum, ut non honorem meum a te impeditum, sed gloriam sprete honoris auctam invidiamque, quæ ex  
 8 continuato eo impenderet, levatam putem.” Communiter inde edicunt, ne quis L. Quinctium consulem faceret ; si quis fecisset, se id suffragium non observa-  
 22 turos. Consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis. Censu actus eo anno ; lustrum propter Capitolium captum, consulem occisum condi religiosum fuit.

2 Q. Fabio, L. Cornelio consulibus principio anni statim res turbulentiæ. Instigabant plebem tribuni ;

bellum ingens a Volscis et Æquis Latini atque Hernici nuntiabant: iam Antii Volscorum legiones esse. Et ipsam coloniam ingens metus erat defecturam; ægreque impetratum a tribunis, ut bellum præverti sine-  
War with Volsci and Aequi—the former are attacked and defeated in their camp at Antium by Fabius,

rent. Consules inde partiti provincias: Fabio, ut legiones Antium duceret, datum, Cornelio, ut Romæ præsidio esset, ne qua pars hostium, qui Æquis mos erat, ad populandum veniret. Hernici et Latini iussi milites dare ex fœdere, duæque partes sociorum in exercitu, tertia civium fuit. Postquam ad diem præstitutum venerunt socii, consul extra portam Capenam castra locat. Inde, lustrato exercitu, Antium profectus haud procul oppido stativisque hostium consedit. Ubi quum Volsci, quia nondum ab Æquis venisset exercitus, dimicare non aushi, quemadmodum quieti vallo se tutarentur, pararent, postero die Fabius non permixtam unam sociorum civiumque, sed trium populorum tres separatim acies circa vallum hostium instruxit; ipse erat medius cum legionibus Romanis. Inde signum observari iussit, ut pariter et socii rem inciperent referrentque pedem, si receptui cecinisset. Equites item suæ cuique parti post principia collocat. Ita trifariam adortus castra circumvenit et, quum undique instaret, non sustinentes impetum Volseos vallo deturbat. Transgressus inde munitiones pavidam turbam inclinatanque in partem unam castris expellit. Inde effuse fugientes eques, cui superare vallum haud facile fuerat, quum ad id spectator pugnae adstitisset, libero campo adeptus parte victoriæ fruitur territos cædendo. Magna et in castris et extra munimenta cædes fugientium fuit, sed præda maior, quia vix arma secum efferre

hostis potuit; deletusque exercitus foret, ni fugientes silvæ texissent.

- 23 Dum ad Antium hæc geruntur, interim Æqui, robore iuventutis præmisso, arcem Tusculanam improviso nocte capiunt, reliquo exercitu haud procul mœnibus Tusculi considunt, ut distenderent hostium copias. Hæc celeriter Romam, ab Roma in castra Antium perlata movent Romanos haud secus, quam si Capitolium captum nuntiaretur; adeo et recens erat Tusculanorum meritum et similitudo ipsa periculi reposcere datum auxilium videbatur. Fabius, omissis omnibus, prædam ex castris raptim Antium convehit; ibi modico præsidio relicto, citatum agmen Tusculum rapit. Nihil præter arma et quod cocti ad manum fuit cibi, ferre militi licuit; comæatum ab Roma consul Cornelius subvehit. Aliquot menses Tusculi bellatum. Parte exercitus consul castra Æquorum oppugnabat; partem Tusculanis dederat ad arcem recuperandam. Vi nunquam eo subiri potuit; fames postremo inde detraxit hostem. Qua postquam ventum ad extremum est, inermes nudique omnes sub iugum ab Tusculanis missi. Hos ignominiosa fuga domum se recipientes Romanus consul in Algidio consecutus ad unum omnes occidit. Victor ad Columen (id loco nomen est) exercitu reducto castra locat. Et alter consul, postquam mœnibus iam Romanis, pulso hoste, periculum esse desierat, et ipse ab Roma profectus. Ita bifariam consules ingressi hostium fines ingenti certamine hinc Volscos, hinc Æquos populantur. Eodem anno de-

the latter seize the citadel of Tusculum. Fabius hurries thither from Antium and lays siege to them; reduced by famine they capitulate, are passed under the yoke, and returning home are overtaken and cut to pieces by the consul at Columen. The two consuls then ravage the Volscian and Æquian territories, and the war is brought to a close.

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scisse Antiates, apud plerosque auctores invenio : L. Cornelium consulem id bellum gessisse oppidumque cepisse. Certum affirmare, quia nulla apud vetustiores scriptores eius rei mentio est, non ausim.

Hoc bello perfecto, tribunicium domi bellum patres 24  
 terreat : Clamant fraude fieri, quod foris  
 teneatur exercitus ; frustrationem eam  
 legis tollendæ esse ; se nihilo minus rem  
 susceptam peracturos. Obtinuit tamen  
 L. Lucretius præfectus urbis, ut actiones  
 tribuniciaë in adventum consulum differ-  
 rentur. Erat et nova exorta causa motus.  
 A. Cornelius et Q. Servilius quæstores  
 M. Volscio, quod falsus hand dubie testis in Cæsonem  
 exstitisset, diem dixerant. Multis enim emanabat 4  
 indicîs, neque fratrem Volscii, ex quo semel fuerit  
 æger, unquam non modo visum in publico, sed ne as-  
 surrexisse quidem ex morbo, multorumque tabe men- 5  
 sum mortuum, nec iis temporibus, in quæ testis crimen  
 coniecisset, Cæsonem Romæ visum, affirmantibus, qui  
 una meruerant, secum eum tum frequentem ad signa  
 sine ullo comæatu fuisse. Nisi ita esset, multi pri-  
 vatim ferebant Volscio iudicem. Quum ad iudicium 6  
 ire non auderet, omnes eæ res in unum congruentes  
 hand magis dubiam damnationem Volscii, quam Cæ-  
 sonis Volscio teste fuerat, faciebant. In mora tribuni 7  
 erant, qui comitia quæstores habere de reo, nisi prius  
 habita de lege essent, passuros negabant. Ita extracta  
 utraque res in consulum adventum est. Qui ubi tri- 8  
 umphantes victore cum exercitu urbem inierunt, quia  
 silentium de lege erat, percussos magna pars credebant  
 tribunos ; at illi (etenim extremum anni iam erat), 9

Tribunician War at home. The præfect of the city procures the postponement of the consideration of the lex, until the return of the consuls ; the tribunes, on their side, put off the trial of Volscius, accused of giving false evidence against Cæso (13. 1—4).

quartum affectantes tribunatum, in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen averterant. Et quum consules nihilo minus adversus continuationem tribunatus, quam si lex minuendæ suæ maiestatis causa promulgata ferretur, tetendissent, victoria certaminis penes tribunos fuit.

- 10 Eodem anno Æquis pax est petentibus data. Census, res priore anno inchoata, perficitur, idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum ferunt. Censa civium capita  
 11 centum septendecim millia trecenta undeviginti. Consul magna domi bellique eo anno gloria fuit, quod et foris pacem peperere, et domi, etsi non concursus, minus tamen quam alias infesta civitas fuit.

- 25 L. Minucius inde et C. Nautius consules facti duas residuas anni prioris causas exceperunt. Eodem modo consules legem, tribuni iudicium de Volscio impediabant; sed in quaestoribus novis maior vis, maior auctoritas erat. Cum M. Valerio Manii filio, Volesi nepote, quaestor erat T. Quinctius Capitolinus, qui ter consul fuerat. Is, quoniam neque Quinctiæ familiæ Cæso neque rei publicæ maximus iuvenum restitui posset, falsum testem, qui dicendæ causæ innocuo potestatem ademisset, iusto ac pio bello persequabatur. Quum Verginius maxime ex tribunis de lege ageret, dum mensum spatium consulibus datum est ad inspiciendam legem, ut, quum edocuissent populum, quid fraudis occultæ ferretur, sinerent deinde suffragium inire. Hoc intervalli datum res tranquillas in urbe

Peace made with Æqui. Census. 117, 319 citizens.

The domestic struggles are renewed, but interrupted by hostile movements on the part of the Æqui. The Senate, having in vain sent an embassy to Gracchus Clælius, leader of the Æqui, to protest against the violation of the treaty of peace, commission one of the consuls to proceed against Gracchus on Mt. Algidus, the other to ravage the Æquian lands. The tribunes are proceeding *suo more* to impede the levy.



fecit. Nec diuturnam quietem Æqui dederunt, qui, 5  
 rupto fœdere, quod ietum erat priore anno cum Ro-  
 manis, imperium ad Gracchum Clælium deferunt; is  
 tum longe princeps in Æquis erat. Graccho duce in 6  
 Lavicanum agrum, inde in Tusculanum hostili popu-  
 latione veniunt, plenique prædæ in Algido castra locant.  
 In ea castra Q. Fabius, P. Volumnius, A. Postumius  
 legati ab Roma venerunt questum iniurias et ex fœdere  
 res repetitum. Eos Æquorum imperator, quæ man- 7  
 data habeant ab senatu Romano, ad quercum iubet  
 dicere; se alia interim acturum. Quercus ingens  
 arbor prætorio imminebat, cuius umbra opaca sedes  
 erat. Tum ex legatis unus abiens “Et hæc” inquit 8  
 “sacrata quercus et quicquid deorum est, audiant,  
 fœdus a vobis ruptum, nostrisque et nunc querelis  
 adsint et mox armis, quum deorum hominumque simul  
 violata iura exsequemur.” Romam ut redire legati, 9  
 senatus iussit alterum consulem contra Gracchum in  
 Algidum exercitum ducere, alteri populationem finium  
 Æquorum provinciam dedit. Tribuni suo more im-  
 pedire dilectum, et forsitan ad ultimum impedissent;  
 sed novus subito additus terror est. Vis Sabinorum 26  
 ingens prope ad mœnia urbis infesta po-  
 pulatione venit; fœdati agri, terror in-  
 iectus urbi est. Tum plebs benigne arma  
 cepit; reclamantibus frustra tribunis  
 magni duo exercitus scripti. Alterum  
 Nautius contra Sabinos duxit, castrisque  
 ad Eretum positis, per expeditiones par-  
 vas, plerumque nocturnis incursionibus,  
 tantam vastitatem in Sabino agro reddi-  
 dit, ut comparati ad eam prope intacti

when a panic is caused by an irruption of Sabines into the Roman territory, the citizens then take to their arms kindly. Nautius succeeds in ravaging the Sabino lands very satisfactorily. Minucius being besieged in his camp, it is determined to name a dictator. L. Quinctius is named *omnium consensu*. Ambassadors proceeding to his farm on

3 the other side of the Tiber, find him ploughing (cf. Cic. de Senect. 16. 56); he cleans himself and accompanies them to Rome (so widely did the old Romans differ from the Romans of Livy's time in their view of the relation of worth to wealth).

bello fines Romani viderentur. Minucio neque fortuna nec vis animi eadem in gerendo negotio fuit; nam quum haud procul ab hoste castra posuisset, nulla magnopere clade accepta, castris se pavidus tenebat. Quod ubi senserunt hostes, crevit ex metu alieno, ut fit, audacia, et nocte adorti castra, postquam parum vis aperta profecerat, munitiones postero die circumdant. Quæ priusquam undique vallo obiectæ clauderent exitus, quinque equites inter stationes hostium emissi Romanos pertulere, consulem exercitumque obsideri. Nihil tam inopinatum nec tam insperatum accidere potuit. Itaque tantus pavor, tanta trepidatio fuit, quanta si urbem, non castra hostes obsiderent. Nautium consulem arcessunt. In quo quum parum præsidii videretur dictatoremque dici placeret, qui rem percussam restitueret, L. Quinctius Cincinnatus consensu omnium dicitur.

7 Operæ pretium est audire, qui omnia præ divitiis humana spernunt neque honori magno locum neque virtuti putant esse, nisi ubi effuse affluant opes. Spes unica imperii populi Romani, L. Quinctius trans Tiberim, contra eum ipsum locum, ubi nunc navalia sunt, quattuor iugerum colebat agrum, quæ prata 9 Quinctia vocantur. Ibi ab legatis, seu fossam fodiens palæ innixus, seu quum araret, operi certe, id quod constat, agresti intentus, salute data in vicem redditaque, rogatus, ut, quod bene verteret ipsi rei publicæ, togatus mandata senatus audiret, admiratus 10 proferre uxorem Racilianam iubet. Qua simul, absterso pulvere ac sudore, velatus processit, dictatorem eum

legati gratulantes consalutant, in urbem vocant; qui terror sit in exercitu, exponunt. Navis Quinctio publice parata fuit, transvectumque tres obviam egressi filii exceipiunt, inde alii propinqui atque amici, tum patrum maior pars. Ea frequentia stipatus, antecedentibus lictoribus, deductus est domum. Et plebis concursus ingens fuit; sed ea nequaquam tam læta Quinctium vidit, et imperii nimium et virum ipso imperio vehementiorem rata.

Et illa quidem nocte nihil præterquam vigilatum est in urbe; postero die dictator quum ante lucem in forum venisset, magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, patriæ gentis et qui, quum stipendia pedibus propter paupertatem fecisset, bello tamen primus longe Romanæ iuventutis habitus esset. Cum magistro equitum in contionem venit, iustitium edicit, claudi tabernas tota urbe iubet, vetat quemquam privatæ quicquam rei agere; tum, quicumque ætate militari essent, armati cum cibariis in dies quinque coctis vallisque duodenis ante solis occasum [Martio] in campo adessent; quibus ætas ad militandum gravior esset, vicino militi, dum is arma pararet vallumque peteret, cibaria coquere iussit. Sic iuventus discurrit ad vallum petendum. Sumpsere, unde cuique proximum fuit; prohibitus nemo est; impigreque omnes ad edictum dictatoris præsto fuere. Inde composito agmine non itineri magis apte quam prælio, si res ita tulisset, legiones ipse dictator, magister equitum suos equites ducit. In utroque agmine, quas tempus ipsum posebat, adhortationes erant: adderent gradum; maturato opus esse, ut nocte ad hostem per-

The Dictator first orders a *iustitium*, then, rapidly completing his preparations, sets out to Mt. Algidus.

veniri posset; consulem exercitumque Romanum ob-  
sideri, tertium diem iam clausos esse; quid quæque  
nox aut dies ferat, incertum esse; puncto sæpe tem-  
8 poris maximarum rerum momenta verti. “Accelera,  
signifer,” “sequere, miles,” inter se quoque, gratifi-  
cantes ducibus, clamabant. Media nocte in Algidum  
perveniant et, ut sensere, se iam prope hostes esse,  
28 signa constituunt. Ibi dictator, quantum nocte pro-  
spici poterat, equo circumvectus con-  
templatusque, qui tractus castrorum  
quæque forma esset, tribunis militum  
imperavit, ut sarcinas in unum conici  
iubeant, militem cum armis valloque  
redire in ordines suos. Facta, quæ im-  
peravit. Tum, quo fuerant ordine in via, exercitum  
omnem longo agmine circumdat hostium castris et,  
ubi signum datum sit, clamorem omnes tollere iubet,  
clamore sublato, ante se quemque ducere fossam  
3 et iacere vallum. Edito imperio, signum secutum  
est. Iussa miles exsequitur; clamor hostes circum-  
sonat. Superat inde castra hostium et in castra con-  
sulis venit; alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens  
4 facit. Romani, civilem esse clamorem atque auxilium  
adesse, inter se gratulantes, ultro ex stationibus ac  
5 vigiliis territant hostem. Consul differendum negat:  
illo clamore non adventum modo significari, sed rem  
ab suis coptam, mirumque esse, ni iam exteriori parte  
castra hostium oppugnentur. Itaque arma suos ca-  
6 pere et se subsequi iubet. Nocte initum prelium  
est; legionibus dictatoris clamore significant, ab ea  
7 quoque parte rem in discrimine esse. Iam se ad  
prohibenda circumdari opera Æqui parabant, quum

There he surrounds  
the enemy by night,  
who being thus be-  
tween two Roman  
armies are compel-  
led to surrender.  
They are passed un-  
der the yoke and  
dismissed.

ab interiore hoste prælio cœpto, ne per media sua castra fieret eruptio, a munientibus ad pugnautes introrsum versi vacuum noctem operi dedere; pugnantumque cum consule ad lucem est. Luce prima iam 8 circumvallati ab dictatore erant, et vix adversus unum exercitum pugnam sustinebant. Tum a Quinctiano exercitu, qui confestim a perfecto opere ad arma rediit, invaditur vallum. Hic instabat nova pugna; illa nihil remiserat prior. Tum ancipiti malo urgente, a prælio ad preces versi hinc dictatorem, hinc consulem orare, ne in occisione victoriam ponerent, ut inermes se inde abire sinerent. Ab consule ad dictatorem ire iussi; is ignominiam infensus addidit; Gracchum Cælium ducem principesque alios vinctos 10 ad se adduci iubet, oppido Corbione decedi. Sanguinis se Æquorum non egere; licere abire, sed, ut exprimatur tandem confessio, subactam domitamque esse gentem, sub iugum abituros. Tribus hastis 11 iugum fit, humi fixis duabus superque eas transversa una deligata. Sub hoc iugum dictator Æquos misit.

Castris hostium receptis plenis omnium rerum 29 (nudos enim emiserat), prædam omnem suo tantum militi dedit; consularem exercitum ipsumque consulem increpans "Carebis" inquit "prædæ parte, miles, ex eo hoste, cui prope prædæ fuisti. Et tu, L. Minuci, donec consularem animum incipias habere, legatus his legionibus præeris." Ita se Minucius abdicat consulatu iussusque ad exercitum manet. Sed adeo tum imperio meliori animus mansuete obediens erat, ut beneficii

Minucius is reduced to the position of a *legatus*, and his army deprived of their share of the spoil. Quinctius returns to Rome and celebrates a triumph.

magis quam ignominiae hic exercitus memor et coronam auream dictatori, libram pondo, decreverit et proficiscentem cum patronum salutaverit. Romae a Q. Fabio praefecto urbis senatus habitus triumphantem Quinctium, quo veniebat agmine, urbem ingredi iussit. Ducti ante curram hostium duces; militaria signa praelata; secutus exercitus praeda onustus. Epulae instructae dicuntur fuisse ante omnium domos, epulantesque cum carmine triumphali et sollemnibus iocis comissantium modo curram secuti sunt.

6     Eo die L. Mamilio Tusculano, approbantibus cunctis, civitas data est. Confestim se dictator magistratu abdicasset, ni comitia M. Volscii, falsi testis, tenuissent. Ea ne impedirent tribuni, dictatoris obstitit metus; Volscius damnatus Lanuvium in exsilium abiit. Quinctius sexto decimo die dictatura in sex menses accepta se abdicavit. Per eos dies consul Nautius ad Eretum cum Sabinis egregie pugnabat; ad vastatos agros ea quoque clades accessit Sabinis. Minucius Fabius [Quintus] successor in Algidum missus. Extremo anno agitatum de lege ab tribunis est; sed quia duo exercitus aberant, ne quid ferretur ad populum, patres tenere; plebes vicit, ut quintum eosdem tribunos crearent. Lupos visos in Capitolio ferunt a canibus fugatos; ob id prodigium lustratum Capitolium esse. Haec eo anno gesta.

30     Sequuntur consules Q. Minucius, C. Horatius Pulvillus. Cuius initio anni quum foris otium esset, domi seditiones iidem tribuni, eadem lex faciebat; ulteriusque

Roman citizenship is conferred on Mamilius of Tusculum. Volscius is brought to trial and condemned. Quinctius lays down his dictatorship. Nautius successful against the Sabines. Minucius superseded by Fabius. The same tribunes elected for the fifth time.

Agitations beginning again in the city are interrupted by news of Equian and Sabine invasion.

ventum foret (adeo exarserant animis), The tribunes by threatening to prevent the levy extort their consent to the number of tribunes being raised to ten. 3  
 ni, velut dedita opera, nocturno impetu  
 Æquorum Corbione amissum præsidium  
 nuntiatum esset. Senatam consules  
 vocant; iubentur subitarium scribere  
 exercitum atque in Algidum ducere.

Inde, posito legis certamine, nova de dilectu contentio  
 orta; vincebaturque consulare imperium tribunicio 4  
 auxilio, quum alius additur terror, Sabinum exercitum  
 prædatum descendisse in agros Romanos, inde ad urbem  
 venire. Is metus perpulit, ut scribi militem tribuni 5  
 sinerent, non sine pactione tamen, ut quoniam ipsi  
 quinquennium elusi essent parvumque id plebi præ-  
 sidium foret, decem deinde tribuni plebis crearentur.  
 Expressit hoc necessitas patribus; id modo exceperè, 6  
 ne postea eosdem tribunos viderent. Tribunicia co-  
 mitia, ne id quoque post bellum ut cetera vanum esset,  
 extemplo habita. Tricesimo sexto anno a primis tribuni 7  
 plebis decem creati sunt, bini ex singulis classibus;  
 itaque cautum est ut postea crearentur. Dilectu 8  
 deinde habito, Minucius contra Sabinos profectus non  
 invenit hostem. Horatius, quum iam Æqui, Corbione  
 interfecto præsidio, Ortonam etiam cepissent, in Algido  
 pugnat; multos mortales occidit; fugat hostem non ex  
 Algido modo, sed a Corbione Ortonaque. Corbionem  
 etiam diruit propter proditum præsidium.

Deinde M. Valerius, Sp. Verginius consules facti. 31  
 Domi forisque otium fuit; amona prop-  
 ter aquarum intemperiem laboratum est. Law passed to make the Aventine  
 De Aventino publicando lata lex est. tenantable domain  
 Tribuni plebis iidem relecti. Hi se- land; renewed agi-  
 quente anno, T. Romilio, C. Venturio tations in favour of  
 are again interrupt- 2  
 ed by news from  
 Tusculum of inva-

sion by Æqui. Victory over the Æqui at Algidus. The consuls sell the spoil for the benefit of the treasury, for which they are impeached by the tribunes and condemned to heavy fines.

consulibus, legem omnibus contionibus suis celebrabant: pudere se numeri sui nequiequam aucti, si ea res æque suo biennio iaceret, ac toto superiore lustro iacuisset. Quum maxime hæc agerent, trepidi nuntii ab Tusculo veniunt, Æquos in agro Tusculano esse. Fecit pudorem recens eius populi meritum morandi auxilii. Ambo consules eum exercitum missi hostem in sua sede, in Algido inveniunt. Ibi pugnatum. Supra septem millia hostium caesa, alii fugati; præda parta ingens. Eam propter inopiam ærarii consules vendiderunt. Invidiæ tamen res ad exercitum fuit, eademque tribunis materiam criminandi ad plebem consules præbuit.

Itaque ergo, ut magistratu abiere, Sp. Tarpeio, A. Aternio consulibus dies dicta est Romilio ab C. Calvio Cicerone tribuno plebis, Veturio ab L. Alieno ædile plebis. Uterque magna patrum indignatione damnatus, Romilius decem millibus æris, Veturius quindecim. Nec hæc priorum calamitas consulum segniore novos fecerat consules. Et se damnari posse aiebant, et

Compromise proposed by tribunes that a commission of patricians and plebeians be appointed to frame a code of equal laws—the patricians assent as far as the code is concerned, but claim for their order the right of framing it. Commissioners sent to Greece to procure a copy of the Solonian laws and to acquaint themselves with the political institutions of other Greek states as well.

plebem et tribunos legem ferre non posse. Tum abiecta lege, quæ promulgata consenuerat, tribuni lenius agere cum patribus: Finem tandem certaminum facerent. Si plebeie leges displicerent, at illi communiter legum latores et ex plebe et ex patribus, qui utrisque utilia ferrent quæque aquandæ libertatis essent, sinerent creari. Rem non aspernabantur patres; laturum leges neminem nisi ex patribus aiebant. Quum



de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, missi legati Athenas Sp. Postumius Albus, A. Manlius, P. Sulpicius Camerinus, iussique inclitas leges Solonis describere et aliarum Græciæ civitatum instituta, mores iuraque noscere.

Ab externis bellis quietus annus fuit, quietior **32** insequens, P. Curiatio et Sex. Quinctilio consulibus, perpetuo silentio tribunorum, quod primo legatorum, qui Athenas ierant, legumque peregrinarum expectatio præbuit, dein duo simul mala ingentia exorta, fames pestilentiaque, fæda homini, fæda pecori. Vastati agri sunt, urbs assiduis exhausta funeribus; multæ et claræ lugubres domus. Flamen Quirinalis Ser. Cornelius **3** mortuus, augur C. Horatius Pulvillus, in cuius locum C. Veturium eo cupidius, quia damnatus a plebe erat, augures legere. Mortuus consul Quinctilius, quattuor **4** tribuni plebi. Multiplici clade fædatus annus; ab hoste otium fuit. Inde consules C. Menenius, P. **5** Sestius Capitolinus. Neque eo anno quicquam belli externi fuit; domi motus orti. Iam redierant legati **6** cum Atticis legibus. Eo intentius instabant tribuni, ut tandem scribendarum legum initium fieret. Placet, creari decemviros sine provocatione, et ne quis eo anno alius magistratus esset. Admiserenturne plebei, **7** controversia aliquamdiu fuit; postremo concessum patribus, modo ne lex Icilia de Aventino aliæque sacratæ leges abrogarentur.

Anno trecentesimo altero, quam condita Roma **33** erat, iterum mutatur forma civitatis, ab consulibus ad decemviros, quemadmodum ab regibus ante ad consules vene-

Return of the pestilence—great mortality among human beings and cattle.

The commissioners return, and it is resolved to appoint ten commissioners to draw up a code

- <sup>2</sup> of law—these decemvirs are to be *sine provocatione*, and to supersede all ordinary magistrates for that year. rat, translato imperio. Minus insignis quia non diuturna, mutatio fuit. Læta enim principia magistratus eius nimis luxuriavere; eo citius lapsa res est repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque. Decemviri creati App. Claudius, T. Genucius, P. Sestius, L. Veturius, C. Iulius, A. Manlius, P. Sulpicius, P. Curiatius, T. Romilius, Sp. Postumius.
- <sup>3</sup> The names of the decemvirs. Appius the leading decemvir. Claudio et Genucio, quia designati consules in eum annum fuerant, pro honore honos redditus, et Sestio, alteri consulum prioris anni, quod eam rem collega invito ad patres rettulerat. His proximi habiti legati tres, qui Athenas ierant, simul pro legatione tam longinqua præmio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova iura usui fore credebant.
- <sup>4</sup> Claudio et Genucio, quia designati consules in eum annum fuerant, pro honore honos redditus, et Sestio, alteri consulum prioris anni, quod eam rem collega invito ad patres rettulerat. His proximi habiti legati tres, qui Athenas ierant, simul pro legatione tam longinqua præmio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova iura usui fore credebant.
- <sup>5</sup> invito ad patres rettulerat. His proximi habiti legati tres, qui Athenas ierant, simul pro legatione tam longinqua præmio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova iura usui fore credebant.
- <sup>6</sup> bant. Supplevere ceteri numerum. Graves quoque ætate electos novissimis suffragiis ferunt, quo minus
- <sup>7</sup> ferociter aliorum scitis adversarentur. Regimen totius magistratus penes Appium erat favore plebis, adeoque novum sibi ingenium induerat, ut plebicola repente omnisque aure popularis captator evaderet pro truci
- <sup>8</sup> sævoque insectatore plebis. Decimo die ius populo singuli reddebant. Eo die penes præfectum iuris fascæ duodecim erant: collegis novem singuli accensi apparebant. Et in unica concordia inter ipsos, qui consensus privatis interdum inutilis est, summa ad
- <sup>9</sup> versus alios æquitas erat. Moderationis eorum argumentum exemplo unius rei notasse satis erit. Quam sine provocatione creati essent, defosso cadavere domi apud P.
- <sup>10</sup> Sestium, patriciæ gentis virum, invento prolatoque in

Remarkable instance of self-denial on the part of the decemvirs.

contionem, in re iuxta manifesta atque atroci C. Iulius decemvir diem Sestio dixit et accusator ad populum exstitit, cuius rei iudex legitimus erat, decessitque iure suo, ut demptum de vi magistratus populi libertati adiiceret.

Quum promptum hoc ius velut ex oraculo incor- 34  
ruptum pariter ab iis summi infimique Ten tables are  
ferrent, tum legibus condendis opera finished and pub-  
lished.  
dabatur; ingentique hominum expectatione propositis  
decem tabulis, populum ad contionem advocaverunt et, 2  
quod bonum, faustum felixque rei publicæ, ipsis libe-  
risque eorum esset, ire et legere leges propositas ius-  
sere. Sc, quantum decem hominum ingeniis provideri 3  
potuerit, omnibus, summis infimisque, iura æquasse;  
plus pollere multorum ingenia consiliaque. Versarent 4  
in animis secum unanquamque rem, agitent deinde  
sermonibus atque in medium, quid in quaque re plus  
minusve esset, conferrent. Eas legis habiturum popu- 5  
lum Romanum, quas consensus omnium non iussisse  
latas magis quam tulisse videri posset. Quum ad 6  
rumores hominum de unoquoque legum capite editos  
satis correctæ viderentur, centuriatis comitiis decem  
tabularum leges perlatae sunt, quæ nunc quoque,  
in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum  
legum cumulo, fons omnis publici privatique est iuris.

Vulgatur deinde rumor, duas deesse tabulas, 7  
quibus adiectis absolvi posse velut  
corpus omnis Romani iuris. Ea ex-  
spectatio, quum dies comitiorum appro-  
pinquaret, desiderium decemviros ite-  
rum creandi fecit. Iam plebs, præter-  
quam quod consulum nomen haud secus  
Two tables being  
still required to  
complete the code,  
the decemvirs seek  
re-election. The  
election hotly con-  
tested between them  
and other leading  
men in the state. 8  
Popular behaviour  
of Appius: in spite

of the trick of the  
 optimates, who ap-  
 point him to pre-  
 side at the comitia,  
 he proposes himself  
 and is re-elected.  
 The names of the  
 others.

35  
 2  
 3  
 4  
 5  
 6  
 7  
 8

quam regum perosa erat, ne tribunicium  
 quidem auxilium, cedentibus in vicem  
 appellationi decemviris, quærebat. Post-  
 quam vero comitia decemviris creandis  
 in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, tanta  
 exarsit ambitio, ut primores quoque civitatis (metu,  
 credo, ne tanti possessio imperii, vacuo ab se relicto  
 loco, haud satis dignis pateret) prensarent homines,  
 honorem summa ope a se impugnatum ab ea plebe, cum  
 qua contenderant, suppliciter petentes. Demissa iam  
 in discrimen dignitas ea atate iisque honoribus ætis  
 stimulabat App. Claudium. Nescires, utrum inter  
 decemviros an inter candidatos numerares; propior  
 interdum petendo quam gerendo magistratui erat.  
 Criminari optimates, extollere candidatorum levis-  
 simum quemque humillimumque, ipse medius inter  
 tribunicios, Duillios Iciliosque, in foro volitare, per  
 illos se plebi venditare, donec collegæ quoque, qui  
 unice illi dediti fuerant ad id tempus, coniecere in eum  
 oculos, mirantes, quid sibi vellet. Apparere, nihil  
 sinceri esse; profecto haud gratuitam in tanta superbia  
 comitatem fore; nimium in ordinem se ipsum cogere  
 et vulgari eum privatis non tam properantis abire  
 magistratu quam viam ad continuandum magistratum  
 quærentis esse. Propalam obviam ire cupiditati parum  
 ausi, obsecundando mollire impetum aggrediuntur.  
 Comitiorum illi habendorum, quando minimus natu  
 sit, munus consensu iniungunt. Ars hæc erat, ne  
 semet ipse creare posset, quod præter tribunos plebi  
 (et id ipsum pessimo exemplo) nemo unquam fecisset.  
 Ille enimvero, quod bene vertat, habiturum se comi-  
 tia professus, impedimentum pro occasione arripuit;

deiectisque honore per coitionem duobus Quinctiis, 9  
 Capitolino et Cincinnato, et patruo suo C. Claudio,  
 constantissimo viro in optimatum causa, et aliis  
 eiusdem fastigii civibus, nequaquam splendore vitæ  
 pares decemviros creat, se in primis, quod haud secus 10  
 factum improbabant boni, quam nemo facere ausurum  
 crediderat. Creati cum eo M. Cornelius Maluginensis, 11  
 M. Sergius, L. Minucius, Q. Fabius Vibulanus, Q.  
 Pætelius, T. Antonius Merenda, K. Duillius, Sp.  
 Oppius Cornicen, M'. Rabuleius.

Ille finis Appio alienæ personæ ferendæ fuit. Suo 36  
 iam inde vivere ingenio cæpit novosque  
 collegas, iam priusquam inirent magis-  
 tratum, in suos mores formare. Quotidie  
 coibant remotis arbitris; inde impoten-  
 tibus instructi consiliis, quæ secreto ab  
 aliis coquebant, iam haud dissimulando  
 superbiam, rari aditus, colloquentibus  
 difficiles, ad idus Maias rem perduxere.  
 Idus tum Maiæ sollempnes ineundis  
 magistratibus erant. Inito igitur magistratu primum  
 honoris diem denuntiatione ingentis terroris insignem  
 fecere. Nam quum ita priores decemviri servassent,  
 ut unus fascēs haberet et hoc insigne regium in orbem,  
 suam cuiusque vicem, per omnes iret, subito omnes  
 cum duodenis fascibus prodire. Centum viginti lie- 4  
 tores forum impleverant et cum fascibus secures illi-  
 gatas præferēbant; nec attinuisse demi securem, quum  
 sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur. De- 5  
 cem regum species erat, multiplicatusque terror non  
 infimis solum, sed primoribus patrum, ratis cædis  
 causam ac principium quæri, ut, si quis memorem

Complete change in the conduct of Appius. The decemvirs assume the behaviour and insignia of absolute rulers. The code is complete, but they do not lay down their office. Mutual jealousies and the corruption of the patrician youth by the decemvirs make the people helpless to resist them.

libertatis vocem aut in senatu aut in populo misisset, statim virgæ securesque etiam ad ceterorum metum  
6 expedirentur. Nam præterquam quod in populo nihil erat præsidii, sublata provocatione, intercessionem quoque consensu sustulerant, quum priores decemviri, appellatione collegæ corrigi reddita ab se iura, tulissent et quædam, quæ sui iudicii videri possent, ad populum  
7 reiecissent. Aliquamdiu æquatus inter omnes terror fuit; paulatim totus vertere in plebem cœpit; abstinabatur a patribus; in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur. Hominum, non causarum toti erant,  
8 ut apud quos gratia vim æqui haberet. Iudicia domi conflabant, pronuntiabant in foro. Si quis collegam appellasset, ab eo, ad quem venerat, ita discedebat, ut  
9 præmitteret non prioris decreto stetisse. Opinio etiam sine auctore exierat, non in præsentis modo temporis eos iniuriam conspirasse, sed fœdus clandestinum inter ipsos iure iurando ictum, ne comitia haberent perpetuoque decemviratu possessum semel obtinerent imperium.  
37 Circumspectare tum patriciorum vultus plebei et inde libertatis captare auram, unde servitutem timendo in eum statum rem publicam adduxerant.  
2 Primores patrum odisse decemviros, odisse plebem; nec probare, quæ fierent, et credere, haud indignis accidere; avide ruendo ad libertatem in servitutem  
3 elapsos iuvare nolle, cumulari quoque iniurias, ut tædio præsentium consules duo tandem et status pristinus  
4 rerum in desiderium veniant. Iam et processerat pars maior anni et duæ tabulæ legum ad prioris anni decem tabulas erant adiectæ, nec quicquam iam supererat, si eæ quoque leges centuriatis comitiis perlatae essent, cur  
5 eo magistratu rei publicæ opus esset. Expectabant,

quam mox consulibus creandis comitia edicerentur. Id modo plebes agitabat, quoniam modo tribuniciam potestatem, munimentum libertati, rem intermissam, repararent, quum interim mentio comitiorum nulla fieri. Et decemviri, qui primo tribunicios homines, 6 quia id populare habebatur, circum se ostentaverant plebi, patriciis iuvenibus sēpserant latera. Eorum 7 catervæ tribunalia obsederant. Hi ferre agere plebem plebisque res, quum fortuna æqua, quicquid cupitum foret, potentioris esset. Et iam ne tergo quidem 5 abstinebatur; virgis cædi, alii securi subiici; et, ne gratuita crudelitas esset, bonorum donatio sequi domini supplicium. Hac mercede iuventus nobilis corrupta non modo non ire obviam iniuriæ, sed propalam licentiam suam malle quam omnium libertatem.

Idus Maiæ venere. Nullis subrogatis magistratibus, 38 privati pro decemviris, neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis neque ad speciem honoris insignibus, prodeunt. Inroads by Sabines and Æqui into Roman and Tusculan territories. Id vero regnum haud dubie videri. Deploratur in 2 perpetuum libertas, nec vindex quisquam existit aut futurus videtur. Nec ipsi solum desponderant animos, sed contemni cœpti erant a finitimis populis, imperiumque ibi esse, ubi non esset libertas, indignabantur. Sabini magna manu incursionem in agrum Romanum 3 fecere; lateque populati quum hominum atque pecudum inulti prædas egissent, recepto ad Eretum, quod passim vagatum erat, agmine, castra locant, spem in discordia Romana ponentes: eam impedimentum dilectui fore. Non nuntii solum, sed per urbem agres- 4 tium fuga trepidationem iniecit. Decemviri consultant, quid opus facto sit, destituti inter patrum et

plebis odia. Addit terrorem insuper alium fortuna.  
 5 Æqui alia ex parte castra in Algido locant depopulanturque inde excursionibus Tusculanum agrum; legati  
 6 The decemvirs are ab Tuseulo, præsidium orantes, nuntiant. compelled to summon the Senate. Is pavor perpulit decemviros, ut senatum, simul duobus circumstantibus urbem bellis, consulerent. Citari iubent in curiam patres, haud ignari,  
 7 quanta invidiæ immineret tempestas: omnes vastati agri periculorumque imminentium causas in se congesturos, tentationemque eam fore abolendi sibi magistratus, ni consensu resisterent imperioque inhibendo acriter in paucos præferocis animi conatus aliorum  
 8 comprimerent. Postquam audita vox in foro est præconis patres in curiam ad decemviros vocantis, velut nova res, quia interniserant iam diu morem consulendi senatus, mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, cur ex tanto intervallo rem desuetam usurparent; hostibus belloque gratiam habendam, quod  
 9 solitum quicquam liberæ civitati fieret. Circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem, raroque usquam noscitare; curiam inde ac solitudinem circa  
 10 decemviros intueri, quum et ipsi, consensu invisum imperium, et plebs, quia privatis ius non esset vocandi senatum, non convenire patres, interpretarentur; iam pateferi libertatem repetendi viam, si se plebs comitem senatui det et, quemadmodum patres vocati non coeant  
 11 in senatum, sic plebs abnuat dilectum. Hæc fremunt plebes. Patrum haud fere quisquam in foro, in urbe rari erant. Indignitate rerum cesserant in agros, suarumque rerum erant, amissa publica, tantum ab iniuria se abesse rati, quantum a cætu congressuque



impotentium dominorum se amovissent. Postquam <sup>12</sup> citati non conveniebant, dimissi circa domos apparitores simul ad pignera capienda sciscitandumque, num consulto detrectarent, referunt senatum in agris esse. Lætius id decemviris accidit, quam si presentes detrectare imperium referrent. Iubent acciri omnes, <sup>13</sup> senatumque in diem posterum edicunt; qui aliquanto spe ipsorum frequentior convenit. Quo facto, proditam a patribus plebs libertatem rata, quod iis, qui iam magistratu abissent, privatisque, si vis abesset, tamquam iure cogentibus senatus paruisset.

Sed magis obedienter ventum in curiam [est] <sup>39</sup> quam obnoxie dictas sententias accepimus. L. Valerium Potitum proditum memoriæ est post relationem App. Claudii, priusquam ordine sententiæ rogarentur, postulando, ut de re publica liceret dicere, prohibentibus minaciter decemviris, proditurum se ad plebem denuntiantem, tumultum excivisse. Nec minus ferociter M. Horatium <sup>3</sup> Barbatum isse in certamen, decem Tarquinius appellentem admonentemque, Valeriis et Horatiis ducebus pulsos reges. Nec nominis homines tum per- <sup>4</sup> tæsum esse, quippe quo Iovem appellari fas sit, quo Romulum, conditorem urbis, deincepsque reges, quod sacris etiam ut sollemne retentum sit; superbiam violentiamque tum perosos regis. Quæ si in rege <sup>5</sup> tum † eodem aut in filio regis ferenda non fuerint, quem laturum in tot privatis? Viderent, ne vetando <sup>6</sup> in curia libere homines loqui extra curiam etiam moverent vocem; neque se videre, qui sibi minus privato ad contionem populum vocare quam illis

Meeting of the Senate. Violent speeches of L. Valerius Potitus and M. Horatius Barbatum against the decemvirs.

7 senatum cogere liceat. Ubi vellent, experirentur,  
 quanto fortior dolor in libertate sua vindicanda quam  
 8 cupiditas in iniusta dominatione esset. De bello  
 Sabino eos referre, tanquam maius ullum populo  
 Romano bellum sit quam cum iis, qui legum feren-  
 darum causa creati nihil iuris in civitate reliquerint,  
 qui comitia, qui annuos magistratus, qui vicissitudinem  
 imperitandi, quod unum exæquandæ sit libertatis,  
 sustulerint, qui privati fasces et regium imperium  
 9 habeant. Fuisse regibus exactis patricios magis-  
 tratus; creatos postea post secessionem plebis ple-  
 beios; cuius illi partis essent, rogitare. Populares?  
 Quid enim eos per populum egisse? Optimates?  
 Qui anno iam prope senatum non habuerint, nunc  
 10 ita habeant, ut de re publica loqui prohibeant? Ne  
 nimium in metu alieno spei ponerent; graviora, quæ  
 patiantur, videri iam hominibus, quam quæ metuant.

40 Hæc vociferante Horatio quum decemviri nec iræ

C. Claudius after  
 2 appealing to the  
 good feeling of his  
 nephew the decem-  
 vir, proposes that no  
 resolution be pass-  
 ed. Another pro-  
 posal is made that  
 the Patricians pro-  
 ceed to elect an in-  
 3 terrex. Finally L.  
 Cornelius Malugin-  
 ensis persuades the  
 Senate that it is not  
 advisable to discuss  
 the state of the re-  
 public till the wars  
 are disposed of, and  
 4 moves that, if the  
 reports about the  
 movements of the  
 Sabines and Equi  
 prove to be correct,  
 a levy be held at  
 5 once.

nec ignoscendi modum reperirent nec,  
 quo evasura res esset, cernerent, C. Clau-  
 dii, qui patruus Appii decemviri erat,  
 oratio fuit precibus quam iurgio similior,  
 orantis per sui fratris parentisque eius  
 manes, ut civilis potius societatis, in qua  
 natus esset, quam federis nefarie ieti  
 cum collegis meminisset. Multo id magis  
 se illius causa orare quam rei publicæ;  
 quippe rem publicam, si a volentibus ne-  
 queat, ab invitis ius expetiturum; sed ex  
 magno certamine magnas excitari ferme  
 iras; earum eventum se horrere. Quum  
 alios, præterquam de quo rettulissent, decemviri dicere

prohiberent, Claudium interpellandi verecundia fuit. Sententiam igitur peregit, nullum placere senatus consultum fieri. Omnesque ita accipiebant, privatos eos a 6 Claudio iudicatos; multique ex consularibus verbo assensi sunt. Alia sententia, asperior in speciem, vim 7 minorem aliquanto habuit, quæ patricios coire ad proferendum interrogem iubebat. Censendo enim quodcumque, magistratus esse, qui senatum haberent, iudicabat, quos privatos fecerat auctor nullius senatus consulti faciendi. Ita labante iam causa decemvirorum, L. Cor- 8 nelius Maluginensis, M. Cornelii decemviri frater, quum ex consularibus ad ultimum dicendi locum consulto servatus esset, simulando curam belli fratrem collegasque eius tuebatur, quoniam fato incidisset, mirari se dicti- 9 tans, ut decemviros, qui decemviratum petissent, aut soli aut hi maxime oppugnarent, aut quid ita, quum per 10 tot menses vacua civitate nemo, iustine magistratus summæ rerum præessent, controversiam fecerit, nunc demum, quum hostes prope ad portas sint, civiles discordias serant, nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent, quid agatur. Ceterum (etenim, 11 maiore cura occupatis animis, verum esse, præiudicium rei tantæ haud fieri) sibi placere de eo, quod Valerius Horatiusque ante idus Maias decemviros abisse magistratu insimulent, bellis, quæ immincant, perfectis, re publica in tranquillum redacta, senatu disceptante agi, et iam nunc ita se parare App. Claudium, ut 12 comitorum, quæ decemviris creandis decemvir ipse habuerit, sciat sibi rationem reddendam esse, utrum in unum annum creati sint, an, donec leges, quæ deessent, perferrentur. In præsentia omnia præter 13 bellum omitti placere; cuius si falso famam vulgatam,

vanaque non nuntios solum, sed Tusculanorum etiam legatos attulisse putent, speculatores mittendos censere, qui certius explorata referant; sin fides et nuntiis et legatis habeatur, dilectum primo quoque tempore haberi, decemviros, quo cuique eorum videatur, exercitus ducere, nec rem aliam præverti.

41 In hanc sententiam ut discederetur, iniiores patrum evincebant. Ferocioresque iterum coorti Valerius Horatiusque vociferari, ut de re publica liceret dicere;

dicturos ad populum, si in senatu per factionem non liceat; neque enim sibi privatos aut in curia aut in contione posse obstare, neque se imaginariis fascibus eorum cessuros esse. Tum Appius iam prope esse ratus, ut, ni violentiæ eorum pari resisteretur audacia, victum imperium esset, “Non erit melius” inquit, “nisi de quo consulimus, vocem misisse,” et ad Valerium, negantem se privato reticere, licentiam accedere iussit.

3 Iam Quiritium fidem implorante Valerio a curiæ limine, L. Cornelius complexus Appium, non, cui simulabat, consulendo, diremit certamen; factaque per Cornelium Valerio dicendi gratia, quæ vellet, quum libertas non ultra vocem excessisset, decemviri

4 propositum tenere. Consulares quoque ac seniores ab residuo tribunicie potestatis odio, cuius desiderium plebi multo acrius quam consularis imperii rebantur esse, prope malebant, postmodo ipsos decemviros voluntate abire magistratu, quam invidia eorum exurgere rursus plebem; si leniter ducta res sine populari strepitu ad consules redisset, aut bellis interpositis

5

6

Valerius and Horatius again assert their right to speak *de re publica*. The former is being removed from the Senate by the order of Appius, when L. Cornelius interposes and obtains leave for him to speak as he wishes. The decemvirs however carry their point, and the levy is held.

aut moderatione consulum in imperiis exercendis posse in oblivionem tribunorum plebem adduci.

Silentio patrum edicitur dilectus. Iuniores, quum sine provocatione imperium esset, ad nomina respondent. Legionibus scriptis, inter se decemviri comparabant, quos ire ad bellum, quos præesse exercitibus oporteret. Principes inter decemviros erant Q. Fabius et App. Claudius. Bellum domi maius quam foris apparebat. Appii violentiam aptiorem rati ad comprimendos urbanos motus; in Fabio minus in bono constans quam navum in malitia ingenium esse. Hunc enim virum, egregium olim domi militiæque, decemviratus collegæque ita mutaverant, ut Appii quam sui similis mallet esse. Huic bellum in Sabinis, M. Rabuleio et Q. Pœtelio additis collegis, mandatam. M. Cornelius in Algidum missus cum L. Minucio et T. Antonio et K. Duillio et M. Sergio. Sp. Oppium App. Claudio adiutorem ad urbem tuendam, æquo omnium decemvirorum imperio, decernunt.

Nihilo militiæ quam domi melius res publica administrata est. Illa modo in ducibus culpa, quod, ut odio essent civibus, fecerant; alia omnis penes milites noxia erat, qui, ne quid ductu atque auspicio decemvirorum prospere usquam gereretur, vinci se per suum atque illorum dedecus patiebantur. Fusi et ab Sabinis ad Eretum et in Algido ab Æquis exercitus erant. Ab Ereto per silentium noctis profugi propius urbem, inter Fidenas Crustumeriamque, loco edito castra communiarant; persecutis hostibus, nusquam se æquo certamini committentes natura loci ac vallo, non virtute aut armis tutabantur. Maius flagitium in Algido,

Disgraceful defeat.  
of the Romans.

maior etiam clades accepta; castra quoque amissa erant, exutusque omnibus utensilibus miles Tusculum se, fide misericordiaeque victurus hospitum, quæ tamen non fefellerunt, contulerat. Romanæ tanti erant terrores allati, ut, posito iam decemvirali odio, patres vigilias in urbe habendas censerent, omnes, qui per ætatem arma ferre possent, custodire mœnia ac pro portis stationes agere iuberent, arma Tusculum ac supplementum decernerent, decemvirosque ab arce Tusculi degressos in castris militem habere, castra alia a Fidenis in Sabinum agrum transferri, belloque ultro inferendo deterreri hostes a consilio urbis oppugnandæ.

43 Ad clades ab hostibus acceptas duo nefanda facinora decemviri belli domique adiciunt. L. Siccium in Sabinis, per invidiam decemviralem tribunorum creandorum secessionisque mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serentem, prospiculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt. Datur negotium militibus, quos miserant expeditionis eius comites, ut eum opportuno adorti loco interficerent. Haud inultum interfecerunt; nam circa repugnantem aliquot insidiatores cecidere, quum ipse se prævalidus, pari viribus animo, circumventus tutaretur. Nuntiant in castra ceteri, præcipitatum in insidias esse; Siccium egregie pugnantem militesque quosdam eum eo amissos. Primo fides nuntiantibus fuit; profecta deinde cohors ad sepeliendos, qui ceciderant, decemvirorum permissu, postquam nullum spoliatum ibi corpus Sicciumque in medio iacentem armatum, omnibus in eum versis corporibus, videre, hostium neque corpus ullum nec vestigia abeuntium, profecto ab suis interfectum memorantes

Two crimes hasten the downfall of the decemvirs:  
 (1) the murder of Siccium,

nora decemviri belli domique adiciunt.

L. Siccium in Sabinis, per invidiam decemviralem tribunorum creandorum se-

cessionisque mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serentem, prospiculatum ad locum castris

capiendum mittunt. Datur negotium militibus, quos miserant expeditionis eius comites, ut eum opportuno

adorti loco interficerent. Haud inultum interfecerunt; nam circa repugnantem aliquot insidiatores cecidere,

quum ipse se prævalidus, pari viribus animo, circumventus tutaretur. Nuntiant in castra ceteri, præcipitatum

in insidias esse; Siccium egregie pugnantem militesque quosdam eum eo amissos. Primo fides

nuntiantibus fuit; profecta deinde cohors ad sepeliendos, qui ceciderant, decemvirorum permissu, postquam

nullum spoliatum ibi corpus Sicciumque in medio iacentem armatum, omnibus in eum versis corporibus,

videre, hostium neque corpus ullum nec vestigia abeuntium, profecto ab suis interfectum memorantes

rettulere corpus. Invidiæque plena castra erant, et 7  
 Romam ferri protinus Siccium placebat, ni decemviri  
 funus militare ei publica impensa facere maturassent.  
 Sepultus ingenti militum mæstitia, pessima decemvi-  
 rorum in vulgus fama est.

Sequitur aliud in urbe nefas, ab libidine ortum, 41  
 haud minus fœdo eventu, quam quod per <sup>(2) the abduction</sup>  
 stuprum eademque Lucretiæ urbe reg- <sup>of Virginia.</sup>  
 noque Tarquinius expulerat, ut non finis solum idem  
 decemviris, qui regibus, sed causa etiam eadem imperii  
 amittendi esset. App. Claudium virginis plebeicæ stu- 2  
 prandæ libido cepit. Pater virginis, L. Verginius,  
 honestum ordinem in Algido ducebat, vir exempli  
 recti domi militiæque. Perinde uxor instituta fuerat 3  
 liberique instituebantur. Desponderat filiam L. Icilio  
 tribunicio, viro acri et pro causa plebis expertæ vir-  
 tutis. Hanc virginem adultam, forma excellentem 4  
 Appius, amore amens, pretio ac spe pellicere adortus,  
 postquam omnia pudore sæpta animadvertit, ad crude-  
 lem superbamque vim animum convertit. M. Claudio 5  
 clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem  
 assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postu-  
 lantibus vindicias, quod pater puellæ abesset, locum  
 iniuriæ esse ratus. Virgini venienti in forum (ibi 6  
 namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant) minister  
 decemviri libidinis manum iniecit, serva sua natam  
 servamque appellans, sequique se iubebat: cunctantem  
 vi abstracturum. Pavidam puellam stupentem, ad clamorem 7  
 nutricis fidem Quiritium implorantis fit concursus.  
 Verginii patris sponsique Icilio populare nomen cele-  
 bratur. Notos gratia eorum, turbam indignitas rei  
 virgini conciliat. Iam a vi tuta erat, quum assertor 8

nihil opus esse multitudine concitata ait; se iure  
 grassari, non vi. Vocat puellam in ius. Auctoribus,  
 qui aderant, ut sequeretur, ad tribunal Appii perven-  
 tum est. Notam iudici fabulam petitor, quippe apud  
 ipsum auctorem argumenti, peragit: puellam domi  
 suæ natam furtoque inde in domum Verginii transla-  
 10 tam suppositam ei esse; id se indicio compertum affer-  
 ro probaturumque vel ipso Verginio iudice, ad quem  
 maior pars iniuriæ eius pertineat; interim dominum  
 11 sequi ancillam æquum esse. Advocati puellæ, quum  
 Verginium rei publicæ causa dixissent abesse, biduo  
 affuturum, si nuntiatum ei sit; iniquum esse absentem  
 12 de liberis dimicare, postulant, ut rem integram in  
 patris adventum differat, lege ab ipso lata vindicias  
 det secundum libertatem neu patiatur, virginem adul-  
 45 tam famæ prius quam libertatis periculum adire. Ap-  
 pius decreto præfatus, quam libertati faverit, eam  
 ipsam legem declarare, quam Verginii amici postula-  
 2 tioni suæ prætendant; ceterum ita in ea firmum liber-  
 tati fore præsidium, si nec causis nec personis variet.  
 In iis enim, qui asserantur in libertatem, quia quivis  
 lege agere possit, id iuris esse; in ea, quæ in patris  
 manu sit, neminem esse alium, cui dominus posses-  
 3 sione cedat. Placere itaque, patrem arcessiri, interea  
 iuris sui iacturam assertorem non facere, quin ducat  
 puellam sistendamque in adventum eius, qui pater  
 4 dicatur, promittat. Adversus iniuriam decreti quum  
 multi magis fremerent, quam quisquam unus recusare  
 auderet, P. Nuntorius, puellæ avus, et sponsus Icilius  
 5 interveniunt; dataque inter turbam via, quum multi-  
 tudo Icili maxime interventu resisti posse Appio  
 crederet, lictor decresse ait, vociferantemque Icilium



summovet. Placidum quoque ingenium tam atrox 6  
iniuria accendisset. “Ferro hinc tibi summovendus  
sum, Appi,” inquit, “ut tacitum feras, quod celari vis.  
Virginem ego hanc sum ducturus nuptamque pudicam  
habiturus. Proinde omnes collegarum quoque lictores 7  
convoca; expediri virgas et secures iube; non manebit  
extra domum patris sponsa Icilii. Non, si tribuniciium 8  
auxilium et provocationem plebi Romanæ, duas arces  
libertatis tuendæ, ademistis, ideo in liberos quoque  
nostros coniugesque regnum vestræ libidini datum est.  
Sævite in tergum et in cervices nostras; pudicitia 9  
saltem in tuto sit. Huic si vis afferetur, ego præsen-  
tium Quiritium pro sponsa, Verginius militum pro  
unica filia, omnes deorum hominumque implorabimus  
fidem, neque tu istud unquam decretum sine cæde  
nostra referes. Postulo, Appi, etiam atque etiam 10  
consideres, quo progrediare. Verginius viderit, de 11  
filia, ubi venerit, quid agat; hoc tantum sciat, sibi, si  
huius vindiciis cesserit, condicionem filiæ quærendam  
esse. Me vindicantem sponsam in libertatem vita  
citius deseret quam fides.” Concitata multitudo erat 46  
certamenque instare videbatur. Lictores Icilium cir-  
cumsteterant; nec ultra minas tamen processum est, 2  
quum Appius, non Verginiam defendi ab Icilio, sed  
inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spiran-  
tem locum seditionis quærere, diceret. Non præbi- 3  
turum se illi eo die materiam, sed, ut iam sciret, non  
id petulantiaæ suæ, sed Verginio absentis et patri no-  
mini et libertati datum, ius eo die se non dicturum  
neque decretum interpositurum; a M. Claudio peti-  
turum, ut decederet iure suo vindicarique puellam in  
posterum diem pateretur. Quod nisi pater postero 4

die afflisset, denuntiare se Icilio similibusque Icilio, neque legi suæ latorem neque decemviro constantiam defore; nec se utique collegarum lictores convocaturum ad coercendos seditionis auctores; contentum se suis lictoribus fore.

- 5 Quum dilatatum tempus iniuriæ esset secessissentque advocati puellæ, placuit, omnium primum fratrem Icilio filiumque Numitorii, impigros iuvenes, pergere inde recta ad portam, et, quantum accelerari posset,
- 6 Verginium acciri e castris: in eo verti puellæ salutem, si postero die vindex iniuriæ ad tempus præsto esset. Iussi pergunt, citatisque equis nuntium ad patrem
- 7 perferunt. Quum instaret assertor puellæ, ut vindicaret sponsoresque daret, atque id ipsum agi diceret Icilius, sedulo tempus terens, dum præciperent iter nuntii missi in castra, manus tollere undique multitudo et se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere.
- 8 Atque ille lacrimabundus "Gratum est" inquit; "crastina die vestra opera utar; sponsores nunc satis
- 9 est." Ita vindicatur Verginia spondentibus propinquis. Appius paulisper moratus, ne eius rei causa sedisse videretur, postquam, omissis rebus aliis præcure unius, nemo adibat, domum se recepit, collegisque in castra scribit, ne Verginio comneatum dent
- 10 atque etiam in custodia habeant. Improbum consilium serum, ut debuit, fuit, et iam, comneatu sumpto, profectus Verginius prima vigilia erat, quum postero die mane de retinendo eo nequicquam litteræ redduntur.
- 47 At in urbe prima luce, quum civitas in foro expectatione erecta staret, Verginius sordidatus filiam secum obsoleta veste, comitantibus aliquot matronis,

cum ingenti advocacione in forum deducit. Circumire<sup>2</sup> ibi et prensare homines cepit et non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debita petere: se pro liberis eorum ac coniugibus quotidie in aëie stare, nec alium virum esse, cuius strenue ac ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possent; quid prodesse, si incolumi urbe, quæ capta ultima timeantur, liberis suis sint patienda? Hæc prope contionabundus circumibat homines. Similia his ab Icilio iactabantur. Comitatus<sup>3</sup> muliebris plus tacito fletu quam ulla vox movebat. Adversus quæ omnia obstinato animo Appius (tanta<sup>4</sup> vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat) in tribunal escendit, et, ultro querente pauca petitore, quod ius sibi pridie per ambitionem dictum non esset, priusquam aut ille postulatum perageret aut Verginio respondendi daretur locus, Appius interfatur. Quem<sup>5</sup> decreto sermonem prætenderit, forsitan aliquem verum auctores antiqui tradiderint; quia nusquam ullum in tanta fœditate decreti veri similem invenio, id, quod constat, nudum videtur proponendum, decresse vindicias secundum servitutum. Primo stupor omnes<sup>6</sup> admiratione rei tam atrocis defixit; silentium inde aliquamdiu tenuit. Dein, quum M. Claudius, circumstantibus matronis, iret ad prendendam virginem, lamentabilisque eum mulierum comploratio excepisset, Verginius, intentans in Appium manus, "Icilio" in<sup>7</sup>quit, "Appi, non tibi filiam despondi et ad nuptias, non ad stuprum educavi. Placet pecudum ferarumque ritu promiscue in concubitus ruere? Passurine hæc isti sint, nescio; non spero esse passuros illos, qui arma habent." Quum repelleretur assertor virginis<sup>8</sup> a globo mulierum circumstantiumque advocatorum,

48 silentium factum per præconem. Decenvir, alienato ad libidinem animo, negat ex hesterno tantum convivio Iciliï violentiaque Verginii, cuius testem populum Romanum habeat, sed certis quoque iudiciis compertum se habere, nocte tota cætus in urbe factos esse  
2 ad movendam seditionem. Itaque se, haud inscium eius dimicationis, cum armatis descendisse, non ut quemquam quietum violaret, sed ut turbantes civitatis  
3 otium pro maiestate imperii coerceret. “Proinde quiesse erit melius” inquit. “Lictor, summove turbam et da viam domino ad prendendum mancipium.” Quum hæc intonuisset plenus iræ, multitudo ipsa se sua sponte dimovit, desertaque præda iniuriæ puella  
4 stabat. Tum Verginius, ubi nihil usquam auxilii vidit, “Quæso” inquit, “Appi, primum ignosce patrio dolori, si quid inclementius in te sum invectus; deinde sinas hic coram virgine nutricem percontari, quid hoc rei sit, ut, si falso pater dictus sum, æquiore hinc  
5 animo discedam.” Data venia, seducit filiam ac nutricem prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, quibus nunc Novis est nomen, atque ibi ab lanio cultro arrepto, “Hoc te uno, quo possum” ait, “modo, filia, in libertatem vindico.” Pectus deinde puellæ transfigit, respectansque ad tribunal “Te” inquit, “Appi, tuumque caput  
6 sanguine hoc consecro.” Clamore ad tam atrox facinus orto excitus Appius comprehendit Verginium iubet. Ille ferro, quacunque ibat, viam facere, donec, multitudine etiam prosequentium tuente, ad portam perrexit.  
7 Icilius Numitoriusque exsanguis corpus sublatum ostentant populo; scelus Appii, puellæ infelicem formam,  
8 necessitatem patris deplorant. Sequentes clamitant matronæ: Famine liberorum procreandorum condicio-

neu, ea pudicitiae praemia esse? cetera, quae in tali re muliebris dolor, quo est maestior imbecillo animo, commiserabilia magis querentibus subiicit. Virorum et maxime Iciliii vox tota tribuniciae potestatis ac provocationis ad populum ereptae publicarumque indignationum erat.

Concitur multitudo partim atrocitate sceleris, 49 partim spe per occasionem repetendae uproar in the city. libertatis. Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi, postremo, quum locus adeundi apparitoribus non daretur, ipse cum agmine patriciorum iuvenum per turbam vadens, in vincula duci iubet. Iam circa Icilium non solum multitudo, sed duces quoque multitudinis erant, L. Valerius et M. Horatius, qui, repulso licitore, si iure ageret, vindicare se a privato Icilium aiebant; si vim afferre conaretur, ibi quoque haud impares fore. Hinc atrox rixa oritur. 4 Valerium Horatiumque licitor decemviri invadit; franguntur a multitudine fascies. In contionem Appius ascendit; sequuntur Horatius Valeriusque. Eos contio audit; decemviro obstrepitur. Iam pro imperio 5 Valerius discedere a privato licitores iubebat, quum fractis animis Appius, vitae metuens, in domum se propinquam foro, insciis adversariis, capite obvoluto recipit.

Sp. Oppius, ut auxilio collegae esset, in forum ex altera parte irrupit. Videt imperium vi victum. Agitatus deinde consiliis, ad quae ex omni parte assentiendo multis auctoribus trepidaverat, senatum postremo vocari iussit. Ea res, quod magnae parti patrum displicere acta decemvirorum videbantur, spe per senatum finiendae potestatis eius multitudinem se-

8 davit. Senatus nec plebem irritandam censuit et  
 multo magis providendum, ne quid Verginii adventus  
 50 in exercitu motus faceret. Itaque missi iuniores  
 patrum in castra, quæ tum in monte Vecilio erant,  
 nuntiant decemviris, ut omni ope ab seditione milites  
 contineant.

2 Ibi Verginius maiorem, quam reliquerat in urbe,  
 Verginius returning from the murder of his daughter to the camp on Mt. Algidus, rouses the army to revolt against the  
 3 decemvirs. motum excivit. Nam præterquam quod  
 agmine prope quadringentorum hominum veniens, qui ab urbe indignitate  
 rei accensi comites ei se dederant, conspectus est, strictum etiam telum respersusque ipse  
 cruore tota in se castra convertit. Et togæ multifariam in castris visæ maioris aliquanto, quam erat,  
 4 speciem urbanæ multitudinis fecerant. Quærentibus, quid rei esset, flens diu vocem non misit; tandem, ut iam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit ac silentium fuit, ordine euncta, ut gesta erant, exposuit.  
 5 Supinas deinde tendens manus, commilitones appellans orabat, ne, quod scelus App. Claudii esset, sibi attribuerent neu se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur.  
 6 Sibi vitam filiae sua cariorem fuisse, si liberæ ac pudicæ vivere licitum fuisset; quum velut servam ad stuprum rapi videret, morte amitti melius ratum quam contumelia liberos, misericordia se in speciem  
 7 crudelitatis lapsam. Nec se superstitem filiae futurum fuisse, nisi spem ulciscendæ mortis eius in auxilio commilitonum habuisset. Illis quoque enim filias, sorores coniugesque esse, nec cum filia sua libidinem App. Claudii extinctam esse, sed quo impunitior sit,  
 8 eo effrenatiorem fore. Aliena calamitate documentum datum illis cavendæ similis iniuriæ. Quod ad se

attineat, uxorem sibi fato ereptam, filiam, quia non ultra pudica victura fuerit, miseram, sed honestam mortem occubuisse; non esse iam Appii libidini locum 9 in domo sua; ab alia violentia eius eodem se animo suum corpus vindicaturum, quo vindicaverit filiae; ceteri sibi ac liberis suis consularent. Hac Verginio 10 vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suæ libertati se defuturos. Et immixti turbæ militum togati, [quum] eadem illa querendo docendoque, quanto visa quam audita indigniora oportuerit videri, simul profligatam iam rem nuntiando Romæ esse, insecutique, qui Appium prope interemptum in 11 exilium abisse dicerent, perpulerunt, ut ad arma conclamaretur, vellentque signa et Romam proficiscerentur. Decemviri simul iis, quæ videbant, iisque, 12 quæ acta Romæ audierant, perturbati alius in aliam partem castrorum ad sedandos motus discurrunt. Sed leniter agentibus responsum non redditur; imperium si quis inhiheret, et viros et armatos se esse, responderetur. Eunt agmine ad urbem et Aventinum insidunt, ut quisque occurreret, plebem ad repetendam libertatem creandosque tribunos plebis adhortantes.

The secession to the Aventine—the army appoint ten military tribunes *qui summæ rei processent.*

Alia vox nulla violenta audita est. Senatium Sp. 14 Oppius habet. Nihil placet aspere agi; quippe ab ipsis datum locum seditioni esse. Mittuntur tres 15 legati consulares, Sp. Tarpeius, C. Iulius, P. Sulpicius, qui quaererent senatus verbis, cuius iussu castra deseruissent aut quid sibi velient, qui armati Aventinum obsedissent, belloque averso ab hostibus patriam suam cepissent. Non defuit, quod responderetur; deerat, 16 qui daret responsum, nullodum certo duce nec satis

audentibus singulis invidiæ se offerre. Id modo a multitudine conclamatum est, ut L. Valerium et M. Horatium ad se mitterent; iis se daturus responsum.

51 Dimissis legatis, admonet milites Verginius, in re non maxima paulo ante trepidatum esse, quia sine capite multitudo fuerit, responsumque, quanquam non inutiliter, fortuito tamen magis consensu quam communi  
2 consilio esse; placere, decem creari, qui summæ rei præessent, militarique honore tribunos militum appel-  
3 lari. Quum ad eum ipsum primum is honos deferretur, “Melioribus meis vestrisque rebus reservate”  
4 inquit “ista de me iudicia. Nec mihi filia iuncta honorem ullum iucundum esse patitur, nec in perturbata re publica eos utile est præesse vobis, qui proximi  
5 invidiæ sint. Si quis usus mei est, nihilo minor ex  
6 privato capietur.” Ita decem numero tribunos militares creant.

7 Neque in Sabinis quievit exercitus. Ibi quoque  
They are joined by the army from the Sabine territory. auctore Icilio Numitorioque secessio ab  
decemviris facta est, non minore motu  
animorum Siceii cædis memoria renovata, quam quem  
nova fama de virgine adeo fæde ad libidinem petita  
8 accenderat. Icilius ubi audivit, tribunos militum in  
Aventino creatos, ne comitiorum militarium præro-  
9 gativam urbana comitia iisdem tribunis plebis creandis  
sequerentur, peritus rerum popularium imminensque  
ei potestati, et ipse, priusquam iretur ad urbem, pari  
potestate eundem numerum ab suis creandum curat.  
10 Porta Collina urbem intravere sub signis, mediaque  
urbe agmine in Aventinum pergunt. Ibi coniuncti  
alteri exercitui viginti tribunis militum negotium de-  
derunt, ut ex suo numero duos crearent, qui summæ



rerum præsent. M. Oppium, Sex. The decemvirs 11  
 Manilium creant. obstinately refusing  
 to lay down their  
 office, the deadlock  
 continues, until

Patres solliciti de summa rerum, quum senatus quotidie esset, iurgiis sæpius terunt tempus quam consiliis. Sicci caedes decemviris et Appiana libido et dedecora militiæ obiiciebantur. Placebat, Valerium Horatiumque ire in Aventinum. Illi negabant, se aliter ituros, quam si decemviri deponerent insignia magistratus eius, quo anno iam ante abissent. Decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, non ante quam perlatis legibus, quarum causa creati essent, deposituros imperium se aiebant. Per M. Duillium, qui tribunus plebis fuerat, certior facta plebs, contentionibus assiduis nihil transigi, in Sacrum montem ex Aventino transit, affirmante Duillio, non prius, quam deseri urbem videant, curam in animos patrum descensuram; admoniturum Sacrum montem constantiæ plebis, sciturosque, qua sine restituta potestate redigi in concordiam res nequeant. Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulensi nomen fuit, profecti castra in monte Sacro locavere, modestiam patrum suorum nihil violando imitati. Secuta exercitum plebs, nullo, qui per ætatem ire posset, retractante. Prosequuntur coniuges liberique, cuinam se relinquerent in ea urbe, in qua nec pudicitia nec libertas sancta esset, miserabiliter rogitantes.

Quum vasta Romæ omnia insueta solitudo fecisset, in foro præter paucos seniorum nemo esset, vocatis utique in senatum patribus desertum apparuisset forum, plures iam quam Horatius ac Valerius vociferabantur: “Quid expectabitis, patres conscripti? Si decemviri finem

the unanimous protest of the Senate, led by Valerius and Horatius, compels them to yield.

pertinacæ non faciunt, ruere ac deflagrare omnia pas-  
 suri estis? Quod autem istud imperium est, decem-  
 viri, quod amplexi tenetis? Tectis ac parietibus iura  
 7 dicturi estis? Non pudet, lictorum vestrorum maio-  
 rem prope numerum in foro conspici quam togatorum  
 aliorum? Quid, si hostes ad urbem veniant, facturi  
 estis? Quid, si plebs mox, ubi parum secessione movea-  
 mur, armata veniat? Occasune urbis vultis finire in-  
 8 perium? Atqui aut plebs non est habenda aut ha-  
 bendi sunt tribuni plebis. Nos citius caruerimus  
 9 patriciis magistratibus quam illi plebeiis. Novam in-  
 expertamque eam potestatem eripere patribus nostris,  
 ne nunc dulcedine semel capti ferant desiderium, quum  
 præsertim nec nos temperemus imperiis, quo minus  
 10 illi auxilii egeant." Quum hæc ex omni parte iacta-  
 rentur, victi consensu decemviri, futuros se, quando  
 11 ita videatur, in potestate patrum, affirmant. Id modo  
 simul orant ac monent, ut ipsis ab invidia caveatur  
 nec suo sanguine ad supplicia patrum plebem assue-  
 faciant.

53 Tum Valerius Horatiusque missi ad plebem condi-  
 tionibus, quibus videretur, revocandam  
 componendasque res, decemviris quoque  
 ab ira et impetu multitudinis præcavere  
 2 iubentur. Profecti gaudio ingenti plebis in castra  
 accipiuntur, quippe liberatores haud dubie et motus  
 initio et exitu rei. Ob hæc iis advenientibus gratiæ  
 3 actæ; Icilius pro multitudine verba facit. Idem,  
 quum de condicionibus ageretur, quærentibus legatis,  
 quæ postulata plebis essent, composito iam ante ad-  
 ventum legatorum consilio, ea postulavit, ut appa-  
 reret, in æquitate rerum plus quam in armis reponi

Mission of Valerius  
 and Horatius to  
 the plebs. Negotia-  
 tions.

spei. Potestatem enim tribuniciam provocationemque 4  
repetebant, quæ ante decemviros creatos auxilia plebis  
fuerant, et ne cui fraudi esset concisse milites aut  
plebem ad repetendam per secessionem libertatem.  
De decemvirorum modo supplicio atrox postulatun 5  
fuit; dedi quippe eos æquum censebant, vivosque igni  
concrematuros minabantur. Legati ad ea: "Quæ 6  
consilii fuerunt, adeo æqua postulastis, ut ultro vobis  
deferenda fuerint; libertati enim ea præsidia petitis,  
non licentiæ ad impugnandos alios. Iræ vestræ magis 7  
ignoscendum quam indulgendum est, quippe qui cru-  
delitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis et prius pæne,  
quam ipsi liberi sitis, dominari iam in adversarios  
vultis. Nunquamne quiescet civitas nostra a sup- 8  
pliciis aut patrum in plebem Romanam aut plebis in  
patres? Sento vobis magis quam gladio opus est.  
Satis superque humili est, qui iure æquo in civitate 9  
vivit, nec inferendo iniuriam nec patiendo. Etiam si 10  
quando metuendos vos præbituri estis, quum, recupe-  
ratis magistratibus legibusque vestris, iudicia penes  
vos erunt de capite nostro fortunisque, tunc, ut que-  
que causa erit, statuetis; nunc libertatem repeti satis  
est." Facerent, ut vellent, permittentibus eunetis, mox 54  
redituros se legati rebus perfectis affirmant. Profecti 2  
quum mandata plebis patribus exposuissent, alii de-  
cemviri, quando quidem præter spem ipsorum supplicii  
sui nulla mentio fieret, haud quicquam abnuere;  
Appius, truci ingenio et invidia præcipua, odium in se 3  
aliorum suo in eos metiens odio, "Haud ignaro" in-  
quit "imminet fortuna. Video, donec arma adver- 4  
sariis tradantur, differri adversus nos certamen. Dan-  
dus invidiæ est sanguis. Nihil ne ego quidem moror,

5 quo minus decemviratu abeam." Factum senatus consultum, ut decemviri se primo quoque tempore magistratu abdicarent, Q. Furius pontifex maximus tribunos plebis crearet, et ne cui fraudi esset secessio militum plebisque.

6 His senatus consultis perfectis dimisso senatu, decemviri procedunt in contionem abdicantque se magistratu, ingenti hominum lætitia. Nuntiantur hæc plebi. Legatos, quicquid in urbe hominum supererat, prosequitur. Huic multitudini læta alia turba ex castris occurrit. Congratulantur libertatem concordiamque civitati restitutam. Legati pro contione: "Quod bonum, faustum felixque sit vobis rei que publicæ, redite in patriam ad penates, coniuges liberosque vestros; sed, qua hic modestia fuistis, ubi nullius ager in tot rerum usu necessario tantæ multitudini est violatus, eam modestiam 9 ferte in urbem. In Aventinum ite, unde profecti estis; ibi felici loco, ubi prima initia inchoastis libertatis vestræ, tribunos plebi creabitis. Præsto crit 10 pontifex maximus, qui comitia habeat." Ingens assensus alacritasque cuncta approbantium fuit. Convellunt inde signa, profectique Romam certant cum 11 obviis gaudio. Armati per urbem silentio in Aventinum perveniunt. Ibi extemplo, pontifice maximo comitia habente, tribunos plebis creaverunt, omnium primum L. Verginium, inde L. Icilium et P. Numitorium, avunculum Verginii, auctores secessionis, tum 12 C. Sicinium, progeniem eius, quem primum tribunum plebis creatum in Sacro monte proditum memoriæ est, et M. Duillium, qui tribunatum insignem ante decemviro creatos gesserat nec in decemviralibus certami-

The decemvirs  
abdicate and the  
old constitution is  
restored.

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nibus plebi defuerat. Spe deinde magis quam meritis <sup>13</sup>  
 electi M. Titinius, M. Pomponius, C. Apronius, P.  
 Villius, C. Oppius. Tribunatu inito, L. Icilius ex- <sup>14</sup>  
 templo plebem rogavit et plebs scivit, ne cui fraudi  
 esset secessio ab decemviris facta. Confestim de con- <sup>15</sup>  
 sulibus creandis cum provocatione M. Duillius roga-  
 tionem pertulit. Ea omnia in pratis Flaminiis con-  
 cilio plebis acta, quem nunc circum Flaminium ap-  
 pellant.

Per interregem deinde consules creati L. Valerius, <sup>55</sup>  
 M. Horatius, qui extemplo magistratum ceperunt. Quorum consulatus  
 popularis sine ulla patrum iniuria nec sine offensione  
 fuit; quicquid enim libertati plebis caveretur, id suis <sup>2</sup>  
 decedere opibus credebant. Omnium primum, quum <sup>3</sup>  
 velut in controverso iure esset, teneren-  
 turne patres plebiscitis, legem centuria-  
 tis comitiis tulere, ut, quod tributim  
 plebes iussisset, populum teneret; qua lege tribuni-  
 ciiis rogationibus telum acerrimum datum est. Aliam <sup>4</sup>  
 deinde consularem legem de provocatione, unicum  
 presidium libertatis, decemvirali potestate eversam,  
 non restituunt modo, sed etiam in posterum muniunt  
 sanciendo novam legem, ne quis ullum magistratum <sup>5</sup>  
 sine provocatione crearet; qui creasset,  
 eum ius fasque esset occidi, neve ea  
 cades capitalis noxæ haberetur. Et <sup>6</sup>  
 quum plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio  
 auxilio satis firmassent, ipsis quoque tribunis, ut <sup>7</sup>  
 sacrosancti viderentur, cuius rei prope iam memoria  
 aboleverat, relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo cæ-  
 rimoniis renovarunt, et quum religione inviolatos eos,

L. Valerius and M.  
 Horatius consuls.

Laws passed  
 (1) That plebiscita  
 are binding on the  
 whole community.

(2) That it shall  
 be a capital crime  
 henceforth to ap-  
 point magistrates  
 sine provocatione. 6

(3) That tribunes and other plebeian magistrates are sacrosanct.

tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo, ut, qui tribunis plebis, ædilibus, iudicibus, decemviris nocuisset, eius caput Iovi sacrum esset, familia ad ædem Cereris, Liberi Libereque venum iret. Hac lege iuris interpretes negant quemquam sacrosanctum esse, sed, quum quis eorum cuiquam nocuerit, id sacrum sanciri; itaque ædilem prendi ducique a maioribus magistratibus, quod etsi non iure fiat (noceri enim ei, cui hac lege non liceat), tamen argumentum esse, non haberi pro sacrosancto ædilem; tribunos vetere iure iurando plebis, quum primum eam potestatem creavit, sacrosanctos esse. Fuere, qui interpretarentur, eadem hac Horatia lege consulibus quoque et prætoribus, quia eisdem auspiciis, quibus consules, crearentur, cautum esse: iudicem enim consulem appellari. Quæ refellitur interpretatio, quod iis temporibus nondum consulem indicem, sed prætorem appellari mos fuerit. Hæ consulares leges fuere. Institutum etiam ab iisdem consulibus, ut senatus consulta in ædem Cereris ad ædiles plebis deferrentur, quæ antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitabanturque. M. Duillius deinde tribunus plebis plebem rogavit plebesque scivit, qui plebem sine tribunis reliquisset, quique magistratum sine provocatione creasset, tergo ac capite puniretur.

Hæc omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, quia nondum in quemquam unum sæviebatur. Fundata deinde et potestate tribunicia et plebis libertate, tum tribuni aggredi singulos tutum maturumque iam rati,

Attack upon Appius by Verginius, who offers him

accusatorem primum Verginium et Appium reum deligunt. Quum diem Appio Verginius dixisset, et Appius stipatus patriciis iuvenibus in forum descendisset, redintegrata extemplo est omnibus memoria fœdissimæ potestatis, quum ipsum satellitesque eius vidissent. Tum Verginius "Oratio" inquit "rebus dubiis inventa est; itaque neque ego accusando apud vos eum temeram, a cuius crudelitate vosmet ipsi armis vindicastis, nec istum ad cetera scelera impudentiam in defendendo se adiciere patiar. Omnium igitur tibi, Appi Claudi, quæ impie nefarieque per biennium alia super alia es ausus, gratiam facio. Unius tantum criminis nisi iudicem dices, te ab libertate in servitutem contra leges vindicias non dedisse, in vincla te duei iubebo." Nec in tribunicio auxilio Appius nec in iudicio populi ullam spem habebat; tamen et tribunos appellavit et, nullo morante arreptus a viatore, "Provoeco" inquit. Audita vox una vindex libertatis, ex eo missa ore, quo vindiciæ nuper ab libertate dictæ erant, silentium fecit. Et dum pro se quisque, deos tandem esse et non negligere humana, fremunt, et superbiæ crudelitatisque etsi seras, non leves tamen venire pœnas: provocare, qui provocationem sustulisset, et implorare prasidium populi, qui omnia iura populi obrisset, rapique in vincla egentem iure libertatis, qui liberum corpus in servitutem addixisset, ipsius Appii intercontionis murmur fidem populi Romani implorantis vox audiebatur. Maiorum merita in rem publicam domi militiaeque commemorabat, suum infelix erga plebem Romanam studium, quo æquandarum legum

the choice between standing his trial and being at once cast into prison.

Appius claims the right to appeal;

causa cum maxima offensione patrum consulatu  
 abisset, suas leges, quibus manentibus lator earum in  
 10 vincula ducatur. Ceterum sua propria bona malaque,  
 quum causæ dicendæ data facultas sit, tum se exper-  
 turum; in præsentia se comuni iure civitatis civem  
 Romanum die dicta postulare, ut dicere liceat, ut  
 11 iudicium populi Romani experiri. Non ita se invi-  
 diam pertinuisse, ut nihil in æquitate et misericordia  
 civium suorum spei habeat. Quod si indicta causa in  
 vincula ducatur, iterum se tribunos plebei appellare  
 12 et monere, ne imitentur, quos oderint. Quod si  
 tribuni eodem fœdere obligatos se fateantur tollendæ  
 appellationis, in quod conspirasse decemviros criminati  
 sint, at se provocare ad populum, implorare leges de  
 provocatione et consulares et tribunicias, eo ipso anno  
 13 latas. Quem enim provocaturum, si hoc indemnato,  
 indicta causa, non liceat? Cui plebeio et humili  
 præsidium in legibus fore, si App. Claudio non sit?  
 Se documento futurum, utrum novis legibus dominatio  
 an libertas firmata sit, et appellatio provocatioque  
 57 adversus iniuriam magistratum ostentata tantum ina-  
 nibus litteris an vere data sit. Contra ea Verginius  
 unum App. Claudium et legum exper-  
 tem et civilis et humani fœderis esse  
 2 aiebat. Respicerent tribunal homines,  
 castellum omnium scelerum, ubi decemvir ille per-  
 petuus, bonis, tergo, sanguini civium infestus, virgas  
 securesque omnibus minitans, deorum hominumque  
 3 contemptor, carnificibus, non lictoribus stipatus, iam  
 ab rapinis et cædibus animo ad libidinem verso, virgi-  
 nem ingenuam in oculis populi Romani, velut bello  
 captam, ab complexu patris abreptam ministro cubiculi

which Verginius,  
 with the approval  
 of the people, re-  
 fuses to allow.



sui clienti dono dederit ; ubi crudeli decreto nefandis-  
 que vindiciis dextram patris in filiam armaverit ; ubi  
 tollentes corpus semianime virginis sponsum avumque  
 in carcerem duci iusserit, stupro interpellato magis  
 quam cæde motus. Et illi carcerem ædificatum esse,  
 quod domicilium plebis Romanæ vocare sit solitus.  
 Proinde, ut ille iterum ac sæpius provocet, sic se  
 iterum ac sæpius iudicem illi ferre, ni vindicias ab  
 libertate in servitute dederit ; si ad iudicem non eat,  
 pro damnato in vincula duci iubere. Ut haud quo-  
 quam improbante, sic magno motu animorum, quum  
 tanti viri supplicio summet plebi iam nimia libertas  
 videretur, in carcerem est coniectus ; tribunus ei diem  
 prodixit.

Inter hæc ab Latinis et Hernicis legati gratulatum  
 de concordia patrum ac plebis Romanæ  
 venerunt, donumque ob eam Iovi opti-  
 mo maximo coronam auream in Capito-  
 lium tulere parvi ponderis, prout res  
 haud opulentæ erant colebanturque re-  
 ligationes pie magis quam magnifice. His-  
 dem auctoribus cognitum est, Æquos  
 Volscosque summa vi bellum apparare.

Congratulatory embassy from the Latins and Hernici, with an offering of a golden crown to Jupiter Optimus Maximus: these ambassadors reporting hostile movements among the Aequi and Volsci, an army is levied and their spheres assigned to the consuls.

Itaque partiri provincias consules iussi. Horatio  
 Sabini, Valerio Æqui evenere. Quum ad ea bella  
 dilectum edixissent, favore plebis non iuniores modo,  
 sed emeritis etiam stipendiis pars magna voluntario-  
 rum ad nomina danda præsto fuere, eoque non copia  
 modo, sed genere etiam militum, veteranis admixtis,  
 firmior exercitus fuit. Priusquam urbe egrederentur,  
 leges decemvirales, quibus tabulis duodecim est nomen,  
 in æs incisas in publico proposuerunt. Sunt, qui

iussu tribunorum ædiles functos eo ministerio scribant.

58 C. Claudius, qui perosus decemvirorum scelera et

C. Claudius endeavours in vain to procure the release of his nephew Appius, who commits suicide.

ante omnes fratris filii superbiae infestus Regillum, antiquam in patriam, se contulerat, is magno iam natu quum ad pericula eius deprecanda redisset, cuius

vitia fugerat, sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque  
 2 in foro prensabat singulos orabatque, ne Claudiæ genti  
 eam inustam maculam vellent, ut carcere et vinculis viderentur digni. Virum honoratissimæ imaginis futurum ad posteros, legum latorem conditoremque Romani iuris, iacere vinctum inter fures nocturnos ac  
 3 latrones. Averterent ab ira parumper ad cognitionem cogitationemque animos, et potius unum tot Claudiis deprecantibus condonarent, quam propter unius odium  
 4 multorum preces aspernarentur. Se quoque id generi ac nomini dare nec cum eo in gratiam redisse, cuius adversæ fortunæ velit succursum. Virtute libertatem recuperatam esse; clementia concordiam ordinum stabiliri posse. Erant, quos moveret sua magis pietate quam  
 5 eius, pro quo agebat, causa; sed Verginius, sui potius ut miserentur, orabat, filiaque, nec gentis Claudiæ, regnum in plebem sortita, sed necessariorum Verginiæ, trium tribunorum, preces audirent, qui, ad auxilium plebis creati, ipsi plebis fidem atque auxilium  
 6 implorarent. Iustiores hæ lacrimæ videbantur. Itaque spe incisa, priusquam prodicta dies adesset, Appius mortem sibi conceivit.

7 Subinde arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius,

Oppius is arrested, as accomplice of Appius, and also

proximus invidiæ, quod in urbe fuerat, quum iniustæ vindiciæ a collega diceren-

tur. Plus tamen facta iniuria Oppio quam non prohibita invidiae fecit. Testis productus, qui, septem et viginti enumeratis stipendiis, octies extra ordinem donatus donaque ea gerens in conspectu populi, scissa veste, tergum laceratum virgis ostendit, nihilum deprecans, quin, si quam suam noxam reus dicere posset, privatus iterum in se saeviret. Oppius quoque ductus in vincula est, et ante iudicii diem finem ibi vitae fecit. Bona Claudii Oppiique tribuni publicaverunt. Collegae eorum exsilio causa solum verterunt; bona publicata sunt. Et M. Claudius, assertor Verginiæ, die dicta damnatus, ipso remittente Verginio ultimam pœnam, dimissus Tibur exsulatum abiit, manesque Verginiæ mortuæ quam vivæ felicioris, per tot domos ad petendas pœnas vagati, nullo relicto sonte, tandem quieverunt.

commits suicide. 8  
The property of Appius Claudius and Oppius is confiscated. M. Claudius (c. 44. 5) is banished.

Ingens metus incesserat patres, vultusque iam iidem tribunorum erant, qui decemvirorum fuerant, quum M. Duillius tribunus plebis, inhibito salubriter modo nimie potestati, “Et libertatis” inquit “nostræ et pœnarum ex inimicis satis est; itaque hoc anno nec diem diei cuiquam nec in vincula duci quemquam sum passurus. Nam neque vetera peccata repeti iam obliterata placet, quum nova expiata sint decemvirorum suppliciiis, et nihil admissum iri, quod vim tribuniciam desideret, spondet perpetua consulum amborum in libertate vestra tuenda cura.” Ea primum moderatio tribuni metum patribus dempsit, eademque auxit consulum invidiam, quod adeo toti plebis fuissent, ut patrum salutis libertatisque prior plebeio magistratui

Further prosecutions prevented by the wise moderation of the tribune Duillius.

quam patricio cura fuisset, et ante inimicos satietas  
 pœnarum suarum cepisset, quam obviam ituros licen-  
 5 tiæ eorum consules appareret. Multique erant, qui  
 mollius consultum dicerent, quod legum ab iis latorum  
 patres auctores fuissent; neque erat dubium, quin  
 turbato rei publicæ statu tempori succubuissent.

60 Consules, rebus urbanis compositis fundatoque  
 plebis statu, in provincias diversi abiere.  
 Valerius adversus coniunctos iam in Al-  
 gido exercitus Æquorum Volscorumque  
 2 sustinuit consilio bellum; quod si extemplo rem for-  
 tunc commisisset, haud scio an, qui tum animi ab  
 decemvirorum infelicibus auspiciis Romanis hostibus-  
 que erant, magno detrimento certamen staturum  
 3 fuerit. Castris mille passuum ab hoste positis copias  
 continebat. Hostes medium inter bina castra spatium  
 acie instructa complebant, provocantibusque ad præ-  
 4 lium responsum Romanus nemo reddebat. Tandem  
 fatigati stando ac nequicquam exspectando certamen  
 Æqui Volscique, postquam concessum propemodum de  
 victoria credebant, pars in Hernicos, pars in Latinos  
 prædatum abeunt; relinquitur magis castris presidium  
 5 quam satis virium ad certamen. Quod ubi consul  
 sensit, reddit illatum antea terrorem, instructaque  
 6 acie ultro hostem laccessit. Ubi illi conscientia, quid  
 abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, crevit extemplo  
 Romanis animus, et pro victis habebant paventes  
 7 intra vallum. Quum per totum diem stetissent in-  
 tenti ad certamen, nocti cessere. Et Romani quidem  
 pleni spei corpora curabant; haudquaquam pari hostes  
 animo nuntios passim trepidi ad revocandos prædatores  
 dimittunt. Recurritur ex proximis locis; posteriores

War with Æqui  
 and Volsci and Sa-  
 bines. Signal de-  
 feat of the former  
 by Valerius.

non inventi. Ubi illuxit, egreditur castris Romanus, 8  
vallum invasurus, ni copia pugnae fieret. Et post-  
quam multa iam dies erat neque movebatur quicquam  
ab hoste, iubet signa inferri consul; motaque acie,  
indignatio Æquos et Volscos incessit, si victores exer-  
citus vallum potius quam virtus et arma tegerent.  
Igitur et ipsi efflagitatum ab ducibus signum pugnae  
acceperunt. Iamque pars egressa portis erat deincepsque 9  
alii servabant ordinem, in suum quisque locum descen-  
dentes, quum consul Romanus, priusquam totis viribus  
fulta constaret hostium acies, intulit signa; adortus- 10  
que nec omnes dum eductos nec, qui erant, satis expli-  
catis ordinibus, prope fluctuantem turbam trepidantium  
huc atque illuc circumspectantiumque se ac suos,  
addito turbatis mentibus clamore atque impetu, invadit.  
Rettulere primo pedem hostes; deinde quum animos 11  
collegissent et undique duces, victisne cessuri essent,  
increparent, restituitur pugna. Consul ex altera parte 61  
Romanos meminisse iubebat, illo die primum liberos  
pro libera urbe Romana pugnare: sibi met ipsis victu-  
ros, non ut decenvirorum victores praemium essent.  
Non Appio duce rem geri, sed consule Valerio, ab 2  
liberatoribus populi Romani orto, liberatore ipso.  
Ostenderent, prioribus praeliis per duces, non per  
milites stetisse, ne vincerent. Turpe esse contra cives 3  
plus animi habuisse quam contra hostes et domi quam  
foris servitutem magis timuisse. Unam Verginiam 4  
fuisse, cuius pudicitiae in pace periculum esset, unum  
Appium civem periculosae libidinis; at, si fortuna  
belli inclinet, omnium liberis ab tot millibus hostium pe-  
riculum fore; nolle ominari, quae nec Iuppiter nec Mars 5  
pater passuri sint iis auspiciis conditae urbi accidere.

Aventini Sacrique montis admonerat, ut, ubi libertas  
 6 parta esset paucis ante mensibus, eo imperium illiba-  
 tum referrent, ostenderentque, eandem indolem militi-  
 bus Romanis post exactos decemviros esse, quæ ante  
 creatos fuerit, nec æquatis legibus imminutam virtu-  
 7 tem populi Romani esse. Hæc ubi inter signa pedi-  
 tum dicta dedit, advolat deinde ad equites. “Agite,  
 invenes” inquit, “præstate virtute peditem, ut honore  
 8 atque ordine præstatis. Primo concursu pedes movit  
 hostem; pulsum vos inmissis equis exigit e campo.  
 Non sustinebunt impetum, et nunc eunctantur magis  
 9 quam resistunt.” Concitant equos permittuntque in  
 hostem pedestri iam turbatum pugna, et perruptis  
 ordinibus, elati ad novissimam aciem, pars libero  
 spatio circumvecti, iam fugam undique capessentes  
 plerosque a castris avertunt præterequitantesque ab-  
 10 sterrent. Peditum acies et consul ipse visque omnis  
 belli fertur in castra, captisque cum ingenti cæde,  
 maiore præda potitur.

11 Huius pugnae fama perlata non in urbem modo,  
 sed in Sabinos ad alterum exercitum, in  
Defeat of Sabines  
 by Horatius. urbe lætitia modo celebrata est, in castris  
 12 animos militum ad æmulandum decus accendit. Iam  
 Horatius eos excursionibus præliisque levibus experi-  
 undo assuefecerat sibi potius fidere quam meminisse  
 ignominia decemvirorum ductu acceptæ, parvaque  
 13 certamina in summam totius profecerant spei. Nec  
 cessabant Sabini, feroces ab re prioris anno bene gesta,  
 laccessere atque instare, rogitantes, quid latrocinii modo  
 proeursantes pauci recurrentesque tererent tempus et in  
 multa prælia parvaque carperent summam unius belli?  
 14 Quin illi congrederentur acie inclinandamque semel

fortunæ rem darent? Ad id, quod sua sponte satis col- 62  
lectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani ac-  
cendebantur: iam alterum exercitum victorem in urbem  
rediturum; sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare;  
quando autem se, si tum non sint, pares hostibus fore?  
Ubi hæc fremere militem in castris consul sensit, 2  
contione advocata, “Quemadmodum” inquit “in Algido  
res gesta sit, arbitror vos, milites, audisse. Qualem  
liberi populi exercitum decuit esse, talis fuit; consilio  
collegæ, virtute militum victoria parta est. Quod ad 3  
me attinet, id consilii animique habiturus sum, quod vos  
mihi feceritis. Et trahi bellum salubriter et mature  
perfici potest. Si trahendum est, ego, ut in dies spes 4  
virtusque vestra crescat, eadem, qua institui, disciplina  
efficiam; si iam satis animi est decernique placet,  
agite dum, clamorem, qualem in acie sublaturi estis,  
tollite hic indicem voluntatis virtutisque vestræ.” Post- 5  
quam ingenti alacritate clamor est sublatus, quod bene  
vertat, gesturum se illis morem posteroque die in aciem  
deducturum affirmat. Reliquum diei apparandis armis  
consumptum est. Postero die simul instrui Romanam 6  
aciem Sabini videre, et ipsi, iam pridem avidi certaminis,  
procedunt. Prælium fuit, quale inter fidentes sibimet  
ambo exercitus, veteris perpetuæque alterum gloriæ,  
alterum nuper nova victoria elatum. Consilio etiam 7  
Sabini vires adiuvare; nam quum æquassent aciem, duo  
extra ordinem millia, quæ in sinistrum cornu Romano-  
rum in ipso certamine impressionem facerent, tenuere.  
Quæ ubi, illatis ex transverso signis, degravabant prope 8  
circumventum cornu, equites duarum legionum, sex-  
centi fere, ex equis desiliunt cedentibusque iam suis,  
provolant in primum, simulque et hosti se opponunt 7

et æquato primum periculo, pudore deinde animos  
 9 peditum accendunt. Verecundiæ erat, equitem suo  
 alienoque Marte pugnare, peditem ne ad pedes quidem  
 63 degresso equiti parem esse. Vadunt igitur in prælium  
 ab sua parte omissum et locum, ex quo cesserant,  
 repetunt; momentoque non restituta modo pugna, sed  
 2 inclinatur etiam Sabinis cornu. Eques inter ordines  
 peditum tectus se ad equos recipit; transvolat inde in  
 partem alteram suis victoriæ nuntius; simul et in  
 hostes iam pavidos, quippe fuso suæ partis validiore  
 cornu, impetum facit. Non aliorum eo prælio virtus  
 3 magis enituit. Consul providere omnia, laudare fortes,  
 increpare, sicubi segnior pugna esset. Castigati for-  
 tium statim virorum operam edebant, tantumque hos  
 4 pudor, quantum alios laudes excitabant. Redintegrato  
 clamore undique omnes connsi hostem avertunt, nec  
 deinde Romana vis sustineri potuit. Sabini fusi pas-  
 sim per agros castra hosti ad prædam relinquunt. Ibi  
 non sociorum, sicut in Algido, res, sed suas Romanus,  
 populationibus agrorum amissas, recipit.

5 Gemina victoria duobus bifariam præliis parta,  
 maligne senatus in unum diem supplica-  
 tiones consulum nomine decrevit. Popu-  
 lus iniussu et altero die frequens iit  
 supplicatum; et hæc vaga popularisque  
 supplicatio studiis prope celebratior fuit.

6 Consules ex composito eodem biduo ad  
 urbem accessere senatumque in [Martium] campum  
 evocavere. Ubi quum de rebus ab se gestis agerent,  
 questi primores patrum, senatum inter milites dedita  
 7 opera terroris causa haberi. Itaque inde consules, ne  
 criminationi locus esset, in prata Flaminia, ubi nunc

The Senate refusing a triumph to the consuls, it is granted to them by the comitia, on the motion of the tribune Icilius; the first instance of a triumph granted by the people.



ædes Apollinis est (iam tum Apollinare appellabant),  
 avocavere senatum. Ubi quum ingenti consensu pa- 8  
 trum negaretur triumphus, L. Icilius tribunus plebis  
 tulit ad populum de triumpho consulum, multis dis-  
 suasum prodeuntibus, maxime C. Claudio vociferante,  
 de patribus, non de hostibus consules triumphare velle, 9  
 gratiamque pro privato merito in tribunum, non pro  
 virtute honorem peti. Nunquam ante de triumpho  
 per populum actum; semper æstimationem arbitrium-  
 que eius honoris penes senatum fuisse; ne reges quidem 10  
 maiestatem summi ordinis imminuisse. Ne ita omnia  
 tribuni potestatis suæ implerent, ut nullum publicum  
 consilium sinerent esse. Ita demum liberam civitatem  
 fore, ita æquatas leges, si sua quisque iura ordo, suam  
 maiestatem teneat. In eandem sententiam multa et 11  
 a ceteris senioribus patrum quum essent dicta, omnes  
 tribus eam rogationem acceperunt. Tum primum sine  
 auctoritate senatus populi iussu triumphatum est.

Hæc victoria tribunorum plebisque prope in haud 64  
 salubrem luxuriam vertit, conspiratione  
 inter tribunos facta, ut iidem tribuni  
 reficerentur, et, quo sua minus cupiditas  
 emineret, consulibusquoque continuarent  
 magistratum. Consensum patrum causa-  
 bantur, quo per contumeliam consulum  
 iura plebis labefacta essent. Quid futu-  
 rum nondum firmatis legibus, si novos  
 tribunos per factionis suæ consules adorti essent? non  
 enim semper Valerios Horatiosque consules fore, qui  
 libertati plebis suas opes postferrent. Forte quadam 4  
 utili ad tempus, ut comitiis præset, potissimum M.  
 Duillio sorte evenit, viro prudenti ex continuatione

A conspiracy of the  
 tribunes to procure  
 their re-election  
 frustrated by Duil-  
 lius. Owing to the  
 influence of the re-  
 tiring tribunes only  
 five new ones are  
 elected, who are in-  
 structed, in accord-  
 ance with the old  
 formula of tribuni-  
 cian election, to co-  
 optate five more. 2 3

5 magistratus invidiam imminentem cernenti. Qui quum  
ex veteribus tribunis negaret ullius se rationem habi-  
tutum, pugnarentque collegæ, ut liberis tribus in  
suffragium mitteret aut concederet sortem comitorum  
6 voluntate patrum, iniecta contentione, Duillius, con-  
sules ad subsellia accitos quum interrogasset, quid de  
comitiis consularibus in animo haberent, respondis-  
sentque, se novos consules creaturos, auctores popu-  
lares sententiæ haud popularis nactus in contionem  
7 cum iis processit. Ubi quum consules producti ad  
populum interrogatique, si eos populus Romanus, me-  
mor libertatis per illos receptæ domi, memor militiæ  
rerumque gestarum, consules iterum faceret, quidnam  
8 facturi essent, nihil sententiæ suæ mutassent, collau-  
datis consulibus, quod perseverarent ad ultimum  
dissimiles decemvirorum esse, comitia habuit; et quin-  
que tribunis plebi creatis, quum præ studiis aperte  
petentium novem tribunorum alii candidati tribus non  
explerent, concilium dimisit, nec deinde comitorum  
9 causa habuit. Satisfactum legi aiebat, quæ, numero  
nusquam præfinito, tribuni modo ut relinquerentur,  
sanciret et ab iis, qui creati essent, cooptari collegas  
10 iuberet; recitabatque rogationis carmen, in quo esset:  
“Tribunos plebei decem rogabo; si qui vos minus  
hodie decem tribunos plebei feceritis, tum ut ii, quos  
hi sibi collegas cooptassint, legitimi eadem lege tribuni  
plebei sint ut illi, quos hodie tribunos plebei feceritis.”  
11 Duillius quum ad ultimum perseverasset, negando  
quindecim tribunos plebei rem publicam habere posse  
vieta collegarum cupiditate, pariter patribus plebeique  
acceptus magistratu abiit.

Novi tribuni plebis in cooptandis collegis patrum 65  
 voluntatem foverunt; duos etiam patricios consulares-  
 que, Sp. Tarpeium et A. Aternium, cooptavere. Con- 2  
 sules creati Sp. Herminius, T. Verginius Cælimon-  
 tanus, nihil magnopere ad patrum aut plebis causam  
 inclinati, otium domi ac foris habuere. L. Trebonius 3  
 tribunus plebis, iustus patribus, quod se ab iis in  
 cooptandis tribunis fraude captum proditumque a col-  
 legis aiebat, rogationem tulit, ut, qui plebem Romanam 4  
 tribunos plebi rogaret, is usque eo rogaret, dum decem  
 tribunos plebi faceret; insectandisque patribus, unde  
 Aspero etiam inditum est cognomen, tribunatum  
 gessit.

Inde M. Geganius Macerinus et C. Iulius consules 5  
 facti contentiones tribunorum adversus Uneasy relations  
 between tribunes  
 and patricians, with-  
 out actual disturb-  
 ances.  
 nobilium iuventutem ortas, sine insecta-  
 tione potestatis eius conservata maies-  
 tate patrum, sedavere. Plebem, decreto ad bellum 6  
 Volscorum et Æquorum dilectu, sustinendo rem ab  
 seditionibus continuere, urbano otio foris quoque omnia  
 tranquilla esse affirmantes, per discordias civiles ex-  
 ternos tollere animos. Cura pacis concordiae quoque 7  
 intestinae causa fuit. Sed alter semper ordo gravis  
 alterius modestiae erat; quiescenti plebi ab iunioribus  
 patrum iniuriae fieri coeptae. Ubi tribuni auxilio hu- 8  
 milioribus essent, in primis parum proderat; deinde  
 ne ipsi quidem inviolati erant, utique postremis men-  
 sibus, quum et per coitiones potentiorum iniuria fieret  
 et vis potestatis omnis aliquanto posteriore anni parte  
 languidior ferme esset. Iamque plebs ita in tribunatu 9  
 ponere aliquid spei, si similes Icilio tribunos haberet:  
 nomina tantum se biennio habuisse. Seniores contra 10

patrum ut nimis feroces suos credere iuvenes esse, ita malle, si modus excedendus esset, suis quam adversariis  
 11 superesse animos. Adeo moderatio tuendæ libertatis, dum æquari velle simulando ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, in difficili est, cavendoque, ne metuant, homines metuendos ultro se efficiunt, et iniuriam ab nobis repulsam, tanquam aut facere aut pati necesse sit, iniungimus aliis.

66 T. Quinctius Capitolinus quartum et Agrippa  
 Outbreak of civil Furius consules inde facti nec sedi-  
 discord. War with tionem domi nec foris bellum accepe-  
 Volsci and Æqui. runt; sed imminabat utrumque. Iam non ultra dis-  
 2 cordia civium reprimi poterat, et tribunis et plebe incitata in patres, quum dies alicui nobilium dicta novis  
 3 semper certaminibus contiones turbaret. Ad quarum primum strepitum, velut signo accepto, arma cepere Æqui ac Volsci, simul quod persuaserant iis duces, cupidi prædarum, biennio ante dilectum indictum  
 4 co adversus se non esse missos exercitus. Dissolvi licentia militandi morem, nec pro communi iam patria Romam esse. Quicquid irarum simultatumque cum  
 5 externis fuerit, in ipsos verti. Occacatos lupos intestina rabie opprimendi occasionem esse. Coniunctis  
 exercitibus Latinum primum agrum perpopulati sunt; deinde postquam ibi nemo vindex occurrebat, tum  
 vero, exsultantibus belli auctoribus, ad mœnia ipsa Romæ populabundi regione portæ Esquilinæ accessere,  
 6 vastationem agrorum per contumeliam urbi ostentantes. Unde postquam inulti, prædam præ se  
 agentes, retro ad Corbionem agmine iere, Quinctius  
 67 consul ad contionem populum vocavit. Ibi in hanc

sententiam locutum accipio: "Etsi mihi nullius noxæ conscius, Quirites, sum, tamen cum pudore summo in contionem vestram processi. Hoc vos scire, hoc posteris memoriæ traditum iri, Æquos et Volscos, vix Hernicis modo pares, T. Quinctio quartum consule ad mœnia urbis Romæ impune armatos venisse! Hanc ego ignominiam, quanquam iam diu ita vivitur, is status rerum est, ut nihil boni divinet animus, si huic potissimum imminere anno scissem, vel exsilio vel morte, si alia fuga honoris non esset, vitassem. Ergo si viri illa habuissent, quæ in portis fuere nostris, capi Roma me consule potuit? Satis honorum, satis superque vitæ erat; mori consulem tertium oportuit. Quem tandem ignavissimi hostium contempserunt? nos consules an vos Quirites? Si culpa in nobis est, auferte imperium indignis et, si id parum est, insuper pœnas expetite; si in vobis, nemo deorum nec hominum sit, qui vestra puniat peccata, Quirites; vosmet tantum eorum pœniteat. Non illi vestram ignaviam contempserunt nec suæ virtuti confisi sunt; quippe toties fusi fugatique, castris exuti, agro multati, sub iugum missi et se et vos novere; discordia ordinum et venenum huius urbis, patrum ac plebis certamina, dum nec nobis imperii nec vobis libertatis est modus, dum tædet vos patriciorum, nos plebeiorum magistratum, sustulere illis animos. Pro deum fidem, quid vultis? Tribunos plebis concupistis; concordiae causa concessimus. Decemviros desiderastis; creari passi sumus. Decemvirorum vos pertæsum est; coegimus abire magistratu. Manente in eosdem privatos ira vestra, mori atque exulare nobilissimos viros hono-

Speech of the consul  
Quinctius to the  
people.

2 ratissimosque passi sumus. Tribunos plebis creare iterum voluistis; creastis. Consules facere vestrarum partium; etsi patribus videbamus iniquos, patricium quoque magistratum plebi donum fieri vidimus. Auxilium tribunicium, provocationem ad populum, scita plebis iniuncta patribus, sub titulo æquandarum  
10 legum nostra iura oppressa tulimus et ferimus. Qui finis erit discordiarum? ecquando unam urbem habere, ecquando communem hanc esse patriam licebit? Victi nos æquiore animo quiescimus quam vos victores. Sa-  
11 tisne est, nobis vos metuendos esse? Adversus nos Aventinum capitur, adversus nos Sacer occupatur mons. Esquilias vidimus ab hoste prope captas et scandentem in aggerem Volscum. Hostem nemo  
68 summovit; in nos viri, in nos armati estis. Agite dum, ubi hic curiam circum sederitis et forum infestum  
2 feceritis et carcerem impleveritis principibus, iisdem istis ferocibus animis egredimini extra portam Esquilinam, aut, si ne hoc quidem audetis, ex muris visite agros vestros ferro ignique vastatos, prædam abigi,  
3 fumare incensa passim tecta. At enim communis res per hæc loco est peiore; ager uritur, urbs obsidetur, belli gloria penes hostes est. Quid tandem? private res vestræ in quo statu sunt? Iam unicuique ex agris  
4 sua damna nuntiabuntur. Quid est tandem domi, unde ea expleatis? Tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Vocis verborumque, quantum voletis, ingerent, et criminum in principes et legum aliarum super alias et contionum; sed ex illis contionibus nunquam vestrum quisquam re, fortuna domum auctior  
5 rediit. Equis rettulit aliquid ad coniugem ac liberos præter odia, offensiones, simultates publicas privatas-

que, a quibus semper non vestra virtute innocentiaque, sed auxilio alieno tuti sitis? At hercules, quum stipendia nobis consulibus, non tribunis ducibus et in castris, non in foro faciebatis et in acie vestrum clamorem hostes, non in contione patres Romani horrebant, præda parta, agro ex hoste capto, pleni fortunarum gloriæque simul publicæ, simul privatæ, triumphantes domum ad penates redibatis; nunc oneratum vestris fortunis hostem abire sinitis. Hærete affixi contionibus et in foro vivite; sequetur vos necessitas militandi, quam fugitis. Grave erat in Æquos et Volscos proficisci; ante portas est bellum; si inde non pellitur, iam intra mœnia erit et arcem et Capitolium scandet et in domos vestras vos persequetur. Biennio ante senatus dilectum haberi et educi exercitum in Algidum iussit; sedemus desides domi, mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, præsentî pace læti nec cernentes, ex otio illo brevi multiplex bellum rediturum. His ego gratiora dictu alia esse scio; sed me vera pro gratis loqui, etsi meum ingenium non mone-ret, necessitas cogit. Vellem equidem vobis placere Quirites; sed multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicumque erga me animo futuri estis. Natura hoc ita comparatum est, ut, qui apud multitudinem sua causa loquitur, gratior eo sit, cuius mens nihil præter publicum commodum videt; nisi forte assentatores publicos, plebicolas istos, qui vos nec in armis nec in otio esse sinunt, vestra vos causa incitare et stimulare putatis. Concitati aut honori aut quæstui illis estis; et quia in concordia ordinum nullos se usquam esse vident, malæ rei se quam nullius, turbarum ac seditionum duces esse volunt. Quarum rerum si vos tædium tandem

capere potest et patrum vestrosque antiquos mores  
 13 vultis pro his novis sumere, nulla supplicia recuso,  
 nisi paucis diebus hos populatores agrorum nostrorum  
 fusos fugatosque castris exuero et a portis nostris  
 mœnibusque ad illorum urbes hunc belli terrorem,  
 quo nunc vos attoniti estis, transtulero.”

69 Raro alias tribuni popularis oratio acceptior plebi  
 quam tunc severissimi consulis fuit. Iu-  
 2 Its salutary effect.  
The levy is held  
omnium consensu. ventus quoque, quæ inter tales metus  
 detrectationem militiæ telum acerrimum  
 adversus patres habere solita erat, arma et bellum  
 spectabat. Et agrestium fuga spoliatiq̄ue in agris et  
 vulnerati, fœdiora iis, quæ subiiciebantur oculis, nun-  
 3 tiantes, totam urbem ira implevere. In senatum ubi  
 ventum est, ibi vero in Quinctium omnes versi ut  
 unum vindicem maiestatis Romanæ intueri, et pri-  
 mores patrum dignam dicere contionem imperio consu-  
 lari, dignam tot consulatibus ante actis, dignam vita  
 omni, plena honorum sæpe gestorum, sapius merito-  
 4 rum. Alios consules aut per proditorem dignitatis  
 patrum plebi adulatos aut acerbe tuendo iura ordinis  
 asperiores domando multitudinem fecisse; T. Quinc-  
 tium orationem memorem maiestatis patrum concor-  
 diæque ordinum et temporum in primis habuisse.  
 5 Orare eum collegamque, ut capesserent rem publicam;  
 orare tribunos, ut uno animo cum consulibus bellum  
 ab urbe ac mœnibus propulsari vellent plebemque obe-  
 dientem in re tam trepida patribus præberent; appel-  
 lare tribunos communem patriam auxiliūque eorum  
 6 implorare vastatis agris, urbe prope oppugnata. Con-  
 sensu omnium dilectus decernitur habeturque. Quum  
 consules in contione pronuntiassent, tempus non esse



causas cognoscendi; omnes iuniores postero die prima luce in campo Martio adessent; cognoscendis causis 7 eorum, qui nomina non dedissent, bello perfecto se duros tempus; pro desertore futurum, cuius non probassent causam, omnis iuventus affuit postero die. Cohortes sibi quæque centuriones legerunt; bini sena- 8 tores singulis cohortibus præpositi. Hæc omnia adeo mature perfecta accepimus, ut signa, eo ipso die a quæstoribus ex ærario prompta delataque in campum, quarta diei hora mota ex campo sint, exercitusque novus, paucis cohortibus veterum militum voluntate sequentibus, manserit ad decimum lapidem. Insequens 9 dies hostem in conspectum dedit, castraque ad Corbionem castris sunt coniuncta. Tertio die, quum ira Ro- 10 manos, illos, quum toties rebellassent, conscientia culpæ ac desperatio irritaret, mora dimicandi nulla est facta.

In exercitu Romano quum duo consules essent 70 potestate pari, quod saluberrimum in administratione magnarum rerum est, Complete victory gained by the two consuls over the enemy. summa imperii, concedente Agrippa, penes collegam erat; et prælatus ille facilitati summittentis se comiter respondebat communicando consilia laudesque et æquando imparem sibi. In acie 2 Quinctius dextrum cornu, Agrippa sinistrum tenuit; Sp. Postumio Albo legato datur media acies tuenda; legatum alterum P. Sulpicium equitibus præficiunt. Pedites ab dextro cornu egregie pugnavere, haud seg- 3 niter resistentibus Volscis. P. Sulpicius per mediam 4 hostium aciem cum equitatu perrupit. Unde quum eadem reverti posset ad suos, priusquam hostis turbatos ordines reficeret, terga impugnare hostium satius visum est; momentoque temporis, in aversam incur-

sando aciem, ancipiti terrore dissipasset hostes, ni suo proprio eum prælio equites Volscorum et Æquorum  
5 exceptum aliquamdiu tenuissent. Ibi vero Sulpicius negare cunctandi tempus esse, circumventos interclusosque ab suis vociferans, ni equestre prælium con-  
6 nixi omni vi perficerent; nec fugare equitem integrum satis esse; conficerent equos virosque, ne quis reveheretur inde ad prælium aut integraret pugnam; non posse illos resistere sibi, quibus conferta peditum acies  
7 cessisset. Haud surdis auribus dicta. Impressione una totum equitatum fudere, magnam vim ex equis præcipitavere, ipsos equosque spiculis confodere. Is  
8 finis pugnae equestris fuit. Tunc adorti peditum aciem, nuntios ad consules rei gestae mittunt, ubi iam inclinabatur hostium acies. Nuntius deinde et vincentibus Romanis animos auxit et referentes gradum perculit  
9 Æquos. In media primum acie vinci cœpti, qua permissus equitatus turbaverat ordines; sinistrum deinde  
10 cornu ab Quinctio consule pelli cœptum; in dextro plurimum laboris fuit. Ibi Agrippa, ætate viribusque ferox, quum omni parte pugnae melius rem geri quam apud se videret, arrepta signa ab signiferis ipse inferre,  
11 quædam iacere etiam in confertos hostes cœpit; cuius ignominia metu concitati milites invasere hostem. Ita æquata ex omni parte victoria est. Nuntius tum a Quinctio venit, victorem iam se imminere hostium castris; nolle irrupere, antequam sciat debellatum et  
12 in sinistro cornu esse: si iam fudisset hostes, conferret ad se signa, ut simul omnis exercitus præda potiretur.  
13 Victor Agrippa cum mutua gratulatione ad victorem collegam castraque hostium venit. Ibi paucis defendentibus momentoque fuis, sine certamine in

munitiones irrumpunt, prædaque ingenti compotem exercitum, suis etiam rebus recuperatis, quæ populatione agrorum amissæ erant, reducunt. Triumphum 14 nec ipsos postulasse nec delatum iis ab senatu accipio, nec traditur causa sprete aut non sperate honoris. Ego 15 quantum in tanto intervallo temporum coniicio, quum Valerio atque Horatio consulibus, qui præter Volscos et Æquos Sabini etiam belli perfecti gloriam pepere- rant, negatus ab senatu triumphus esset, verecundiæ fuit pro parte dimidia rerum consulibus petere triumphum, ne, etiamsi impetrassent, magis hominum ratio quam meritorum habita videretur.

Victoriam honestam ex hostibus partam turpe 71 domi de finibus sociorum iudicium populi deformavit. Aricini atque Ardeates de ambiguo agro quum sæpe bello certassent, multis in vicem cladibus fessi iudicem populum Romanum cepere. Quum ad causam orandam venissent, concilio populi a magistratibus dato, magna contentione actum. Iamque editis testibus, quum tribus vocari et populum inire suffragium oporteret, consurgit P. Scaptius de plebe, magno natu, et "Si licet" inquit, "consules, de re publica dicere, errare ego populum in hac causa non patiar." Quum 4 ut vanum eum negarent consules audiendum esse vociferantemque, prodi publicam causam, summoveri iussissent, tribunos appellat. Tribuni, ut fere semper 5 reguntur a multitudine magis quam regunt, dedere cupidæ audiendi plebi, ut, quæ vellet, Scaptius diceret. Ibi iussit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, 6 et in eo agro, de quo agitur, militasse, non iuvenem,

The Romans being called upon to arbitrate in a territorial dispute between the Aricini and Ardeates, decide, on the single evidence of Scaptius, that the land in question belongs to the Romans themselves. 3

vicesima iam stipendia merentem, quum ad Coriolos  
 7 sit bellatum. Eo rem se vetustate oblitteratam, ce-  
 terum suæ memoriæ infixam afferre, agrum, de quo  
 ambigitur, finium Coriolanorum fuisse, captisque Co-  
 riolis iure belli publicum populi Romani factum. Mi-  
 rari se, quonam ore Ardeates Aricinique, cuius agri  
 ius nunquam usurpaverint incolumi Coriolana re, eum  
 se a populo Romano, quem pro domino iudicem fece-  
 8 rint, intercepturos sperent. Sibi exiguum vitæ tempus  
 superesse; non potuisse se tamen inducere in animum,  
 quin, quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset,  
 eum senex quoque voce, qua una posset, vindicaret.  
 Magnopere se suadere populo, ne inutili pudore suam  
 72 ipse causam damnaret. Consules quum Scaptium non  
 silentio modo, sed cum assensu etiam audiri animad-  
 vertissent, deos hominesque testantes, flagitium ingens  
 2 fieri, patrum primores accessunt. Cum iis circumire  
 tribus, orare, ne pessimum facinus peggiore exemplo  
 admitterent iudices in suam rem litem vertendo, quum  
 præsertim, etiamsi fas sit curam emolumenti sui iu-  
 dici esse, nequaquam tantum agro intercipiendo acqui-  
 ratur, quantum amittatur alienandis iniuria sociorum  
 3 animis. Nam famæ quidem ac fidei damna maiora  
 esse, quam quæ aestimari possent: hoc legatos referre  
 domum, hoc vulgari, hoc socios audire, hoc hostes, quo  
 4 cum dolore hos, quo cum gaudio illos? Scaptione hoc,  
 contionali seni, assignaturos putarent finitimos popu-  
 los? Clarum hac fore imagine Scaptium; sed populum  
 Romanum quadruplatoris et interceptoris litis alienæ  
 5 personam laturum. Quem enim hoc privatae rei iudi-  
 cem fecisse, ut sibi controversiosam adiudicaret rem?  
 Scaptium ipsum id quidem, etsi præmortui iam sit

pudoris, non facturum. Hæc consules, hæc patres 6  
vociferantur; sed plus cupiditas et auctor cupiditatis  
Scaptius valet. Vocatæ tribus iudicaverunt, agrum  
publicum populi Romani esse. Nec abnuitur ita 7  
fuisse, si ad iudices alios itum foret; nunc haud sane  
quicquam bono causæ levatur dedecus iudicii; idque  
non Aricinis Ardeatibusque quam patribus Romanis  
fædius atque acerbius visum. Reliquum anni quietum  
ab urbanis motibus et ab externis mansit.



## NOTES.

### BOOK II.

c. i. § 1. **Liberi** emphasized by its position.

**iam hinc**, immediately from this point. *Iam* signifies the point of time immediately succeeding what has been described before. The words qualify both *liberi* and *peragam*. *Annuos ...hominum* are illustrations of *liberi*.

‘From this point the Commonwealth of Rome, with its two notes of freedom, annual elections, and the subjection of all individual authority to sovereign laws, and the fortunes of its sons in peace and war, will form the subject of my narrative.’

§ 2. **Quae libertas**. The connexion by means of the repetition of the leading idea of the preceding sentence should be noticed.

**regnarunt... numerentur**. The perf. and present instead of the plpf. and imp. because Livy is speaking of a present result, in his own time, of the conduct of the kings before Tarquinius Superbus.

**partium**. Cf. i. 30. 1, 33. 5, 44. 3.

**ipsi**. Closely connected with *ab se*, according to the ordinary form of reflexive expression in Latin.

**sedes...** proleptie, ‘to accommodate.’

§ 3. **neque ambigitur quin**. *Neque ambigitur* is regarded as equivalent to *non dubium est*. The expression does not occur elsewhere, though the construction is used with other equivalents of *non dubium est*, e.g. iv. 17. 7, *Nihil controversiae fuit quin*, &c.

**pessimo publico.** *Pessimo* is subst., *publico* adj. The phrase is formed on the model of *bonum publicum*, c. 44. 3. 'With most injurious results to the community.' For the use of the abl. see c. 12. 1.

§ 4. **transfuga.** This adjectival or, more correctly, present-participial use of substantives is most frequent in the case of verbals in *tor* and *trix*. In Cicero it is almost confined to these, although he uses *tiro*, *advena*, and *plebicola* as adjectives; but these latter expressions are, apparently, intentionally exceptional. Livy uses such expressions (e.g. *exsul advena*, *pastor accola*) much more freely and more as a matter of course.

**inviolati**, like *invictus*, *inauditus* and other negatives of participles, has an adjectival sense, arising out of the meaning of the compound, what is *never conquered, violated, &c.*, being practically *invincible, inviolable, &c.*

**templi.** The Asylum. 1. 8. 5.

**procellis.** A rather favourite metaphor with Livy. Cf. c. 10. 7.

§ 5. **serere**, from *sero*—*sevi*, a metaphor from planting and raising crops. Cf. *civiles discordias* s. III. 40. 10 and *invidiam in alios* s. Tac. Hist. II. 86. Translate here: 'to begin a series of contests, &c.'

**assuescitur.** Impers. pass.: 'Familiarity with which begins (only) after long time.' 'The love of the soil for its own sake, the home feeling which must be a work of time.'

§ 6. **adultae...forent...nutriendo.** Metaphors from the rearing of plants.

**quas**, adversative use of relative. Cf. xxvii. 6. 2, *Ipsae comitia in quem diem primum potuit edixit; quae certamine...perfici non potuerunt.* 'Discord would have shattered the rising state; whereas under the shelter of monarchical control its growth was encouraged and assisted until its matured powers were fit to produce the good fruit of liberty.'

**tranquilla** is opposed to *procellae* implied in *dissipatae* and *discordia*.

**moderatio imperii** may be equivalent to *moderatum imperium*, 1. 48. 9.

§ 7. **Libertatis autem** refers back to § 1.

**inde...quia = inde...quod.** Cf. vii. 17. 3. 'The first beginnings of freedom we are to see in the limitation of the impe-



rium of the consuls to one year,' lit., 'you are to reckon from this, that, &c.'

'The one life-king was simply replaced by two year-kings,' Mommsen, R. H. i. 256 ff. The essential change, as Livy points out, which converted the Roman Government from a Monarchy to a Commonwealth was not the abolition of the royal powers, but rather the limitation of the reign of the kings, now called praetors or consuls, to one year, after which they became private men, responsible to the citizens for the acts of their reign.

**ex.** Exceptional. The preposition after *deminutum* is generally *de*.

§ 8. **primi**, because later the powers of the consuls were limited. Cf. c. 2. 1, 8. 2, Mommsen, l. c.

**insignia.** By the *lex Valeria de provocatione* the axe was removed from the fasces of the consul in the city. Cic. de R. P. ii. 31. The ordinary official dress of the consul was the *toga praetexta* not the *purpurea*, nor was he allowed to ride in the city. The only occasion on which a consul could assume the full insignia of the kings was when he celebrated a triumph, the *toga purpurea* on such occasions being exchanged later for the *toga picta*.

When both consuls were in the city, each in turn, for a month at a time, performed the ordinary duties and assumed the insignia of the office. Compare the expression, *penes quem fasces erant*, ix. 8. 1. The reason given here is also given by Cicero, l. c. But a more probable reason is the obvious inconvenience of two supreme magistrates of concurrent powers exercising those powers at the same time in the same city.

**vindex**, prop. a legal term. One who lays a legal claim to a thing.

§ 9. **postmodum** and *postmodo* (much commoner) are pretty nearly equivalent to *postea*, but more indefinite.

**iure iurando**, 'made them swear an oath.' Other varieties of this expression are *ad ius iurandum* and *ius iurandum adigere*, a comparison of which forms seems to indicate that *iure iurando* is dative rather than ablative. 'To pen or enclose in an oath.' Compare *iure dicundo*, XLII. 28. 6, and *solvendo aere alieno esse*, XXXI. 13. 5.

§ 10. **equestris**. As the centuries of the cavalry, both the original six and the twelve added by Servius, contained plebeian members, and as in v. 12 we find mention of plebeians in the Senate, it seems certain that some plebeians must have been

introduced into the Senate at this time. The following sentence, *id mirum, &c.*, would seem to imply that the number was considerable. It is assumed by most historians (Mommsen i. 266) that the whole number added to the Senate at this time consisted of plebeians. But this is improbable in itself (Ihne, R. H. i. 136), and is not borne out by Livy's account. For he defines *conscripti* to mean *novus Senatus* which, unless we are to suppose that there were no patricians outside the kingly Senate, might well include patricians as well as plebeians. In this case, *patres* in this phrase will mean simply the original senators.

§ 11. *traditum ut*, 'dates (is derived) the custom of summoning.' *Ut* depends on the idea of *institution* implied in *traditum*.

*mirum quantum* is regarded as a simple adverb, and consequently does not affect the mood of the verb. Exceptional use in Livy, cf. i. 16. 8, where the verb is in subj. Gk. *θαυμάσιως ὡς, θαυμάσιον ὄσον*.

c. II. § 1. *regem*. A curious instance of the formal conservatism of the Romans and their tendency to legal fictions. As certain rites had been performed only by a *Rex*, a *Rex* must continue to perform them, but to prevent the possibility of this official becoming *rex* in anything more than name he was made incapable of holding office and commonly called by an apparently derisive title—other forms of the title are *Rex sacerorum, sacrificiorum* and *sacrificus*.

The Pontifex Maximus would seem to have succeeded to the King's position as head of the Roman religious establishment. Seeley, Livy, Bk. i. p. 96.

§ 2. *nescio an*, 'perhaps.' An elliptical construction, as *an* must introduce the *second* member of an alternative question. The writer by leaving out the first member shows that the second is that to which he inclines as true. Consequently in classical prose writers it always introduces a modest affirmation. In post-Augustan writers it is constantly used to express mere doubt or ignorance. Roby, Lat. Gr. § 2255; Martial, selected epigrams, II. pref. note.

§ 3. *tamquam alieni, &c.* 'Had never abandoned his hopes of the throne or brought himself to regard another man as the lawful possessor of it, but, &c.;' lit., 'Not having forgotten the royal power, as being the property of another man.' But *obliscor*, as in VIII. 35. 3, has the force of active or intentional forgetting, abandoning the idea of a thing, and *tamquam* is subordinate to *obliscum*, expressing what would have been his

view of the royal power, if he had abandoned the idea of obtaining it.

**repetisse.** The *re* signifies his idea that he was only claiming what was due to him. Cf. the use of *reddo* to pay.

**nescire**, 'know not how to be, &c.' Cf. vi. 30. 7, *apparuit eos tempore et victoria uti nescire*.

§ 5. **unde** = *a quo*. Cf. i. 10. 1, *eo* = *ad eum*, and *eo* in this chapter = *ad id*.

§ 6. **solidam**, equivalent to *integer* or *totus*. Horace, Odes, i. 1. 20, *solido de die*. So Livy i. 19. 6, *solidus annus*.

§ 7. **absolve**, 'complete.' Cf. iii. 34. 7, *quibus adiectis absolvi posse velut corpus omnis Romani iuris*. Not a very common use of the word in Livy.

**meminimus** and **fatemur** used absolutely and parenthetically. The use is rather conversational and poetical. Used here to express the emotion with which Brutus is supposed to be speaking.

**reges.** i. 39. 2.

**forsitan.** For this use of *forsitan* qualifying the adjective *rano*, rather than the verb, comp. ix. 11. 13: *Et illi quidem forsitan et publica, sua certeliberata fide...redierunt*; and Sallust, Jug. 106. 3.

**ita**, &c. 'So rooted is the conviction that only with the Tarquinian clan will the spirit of monarchy depart hence.'

**ita**, like *adeo*, οὕτως and τοιοῦτος, introduces a statement confirmatory of a previous statement, and acquires an almost causal sense, 'so true is it that.' Cf. Cic. pro Reg. Deiot. c. 7, *Di te perduint, fugitive! ita non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam jatuus et amens es*.

§ 8. **incluserat.** More animated way of expressing *impedierat*. Comp. Cic. pro Rab. Post. c. 17, *sed me dolor debilitat includitque vocem*. Soph. Antig. 505, γλῶσσαν ἐγκλειοι φόβος.

§ 9. **et** with and without *quidem* is used to introduce in connexion with a previous statement, the first or concessive member of an antithesis, the second member being introduced with or without an adversative particle, according to requirement. Cf. vi. 13. 4, *Instare Romanus. Et donec armati confertique abibant, peditum labor in persequendo fuit. Postquam iactari arma passim animadversum est, tum equitum turmae emissae*.

§ 10. **postmodum.** Cf. c. 1. 9.

§ 11. **populum** with *comitiis centuriatis* mentioned just after, apparently in contradistinction to it, seems to suggest that Livy was thinking here of the *Comitia Tributa* of later times.

**comitiis cent.**, &c. See Mommsen, R. H. I. 261.

c. III. § 1. **ceterum**, meaning lit. 'as regards the rest,' is frequently used by Livy and Sallust as an adversative conjunction, esp. with a negative in the preceding sentence.

**serius**, the comp. only used in the adverb.

§ 2. **nec ii** = *et ii quidem non*, &c.

**in regno**, 'under the monarchy.' *In* here signifies the surrounding circumstances. Compare such expressions as *trepididis in rebus*, *in tanta omnium inopia*, *in acre alieno*, &c., and *in tot humanis erroribus* lower down.

§ 3. **tum** explained by *aequato*, &c. 'Now that there was one law for all.'

**quaerentes** = *quirentes*, 'looking for in vain. Cf. Cic. Verr. II. III. 18, *ut in uberrima parte Siciliae Siciliam quaeremus*.

**vertisse**, intrans.: a use not uncommon in Livy.

**hominem**, opp. to *rem*. 'A king was a human being from whom a man could obtain a favour, lawful or unlawful: law was a machine deaf to all appeals,' &c.

§ 5. **ita**, **sponte** qualify *aegris*. 'They had already worked themselves into this morbid state of feeling when they came under the influence of the ambassadors sent,' &c.

**animis**, dat. after *superveniunt*, which signifies the introduction of a new impulse towards disloyalty. Cf. Verg. Ecl. VI. 20, *Addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle*. For the metaphor in *aegris* comp. XXIV. 2, *Unus velut morbus invaserat omnes Italiae civitates, ut plebes ab optimatibus dissentirent*, and the similar use of *ροσείν* in Greek.

**ea consultatio**. 'The debate on this.' For this use of an adjective pronoun agreeing with a subst. to express the object after it, comp. I. 30. 4, *Hac fiducia*. VIII. 5, *Quo terrore*. The usage is very common in Livy.

**ne non**, &c. *Ne* depends on the notion of fear and anxiety expressed in *ea—tenuit*.

§ 6. **moliri** and **struere** in this metaphorical use generally have a bad sense, like our 'machination.'

ad id, 'ostensibly canvassing to secure their professed object.'

ambire is used absolutely.

c. iv. § 1. Vitelliis. These Vitellii appear to have become extinct. The Emperor belonged to a different stock. The Aquilii appear again during the republic.

§ 3. *sententia, quae censebat*. Personification or the ascribing of actions to inanimate subjects, in Cicero confined to collective words (e.g. *actas, antiquitas, &c.*), words expressing moral or religious powers (e.g. *Fides, Fortuna, &c.*) and words expressing the mind or mental processes (e.g. *mens, cupiditas, &c.*), is by Livy much more freely used. See index s.v.

§ 4. *super* = *de*, rare in Cicero (only occurring in letters), is more frequent in Livy, but, as a rule, only in connexion with *res*, and esp. in such phrases as *super tali, tanta re, &c.*

§ 5. *ut fit*, 'naturally,' 'as is generally the case.' Cf. Cic. pro Milone, c. 10, *Dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus erat*.

§ 7. *commisisse, ut, &c.*, 'had laid themselves open to be regarded as enemies.' *Committere ut, &c.*, is 'to set things going, to begin a course of action, with a certain result' (cf. *committere proelium*, 'to set a battle going'), but always used in a bad sense.

*et...tamen*. Cf. c. 2. 9.

*ius gentium* here, as frequently, means international law, the law of peace and war.

c. v. § 1. *integra*. 'The question was re-opened and again submitted to the senate.' Lit. 'The matter was submitted as one in regard to which nothing had been done, no decision arrived at.' Cf. *Integrum est mihi*, 'It is open to me.'

§ 2. *ager*. According to Cic. de R. P. 5. 2 and Dionysius 5. 13, the royal domains were distributed among the poor citizens with the exception of the portion here mentioned, and known afterwards as the Campus Martius.

§ 3. *religiosum erat*. 'It was a matter of religious observance not to,' &c. Lit. 'It was a matter involving religious scruples to,' &c. Livy uses *religio* and *religioni est* in the same way.

§ 4. *inde et aliis, &c.* *Inde* = *Iis*, ablative of material, 'out of these and the other chance materials,' &c.

**credo.** Parenthetic, the accus. and infin. being due to the *orat. obliqua*. This use in Cicero is always, more or less, ironical.

**manu**, 'artificially.' *Moles*, 'embankments.'

**adiutum**, impersonal passive, 'other artificial means were employed.'

**templis**, of Jupiter, Faunus, Semo, Sancus, Æsculapius. On the island of the Tiber, see Burn, *Old Rome*, p. 115.

**firma** = *satis firma*. *ad* with accus. would be a more usual construction than the dat., but comp. xxv. 36. 9, *satis validum feminis morandis*.

§ 5. **pœnæ cap.**, an unusual phrase, but used by Sallust, *Jug. c.* 68.

§ 6. **averterant**. 'But the spectators had no eyes for the others...their attention was riveted on,' &c. The plpf. expresses the withdrawal of the gaze from all other objects, and the resulting concentration of it on the two.

§ 7. **potissimum**, 'should have chosen that year, of all years.' *potissimum* signifies preference of one object before all others of the same class; *potius*, before one other. Cf. i. pref. 7, *cum suum...parentem Martem potissimum ferat*.

§ 8. **pater vultusque**, &c. Construction of the whole and the part. On use of *que* cf. c. 11. 1. The father, as seen in the working of his countenance, was the object of interest.

**eminente**, &c. 'While all through the scene it was a strange sight to see the workings of the father's face as he performed his public duty in spite of the natural affection that *would* assert itself.'

**inter**. Lit. 'in the midst of the administration of public punishment.' It implies that the one interrupted the other. Compare *inter* with gerundive, ii. 20. 9, *Inter spoliandum corpus veruto percussus*. As all the other narrators of this story represent Brutus as perfectly unmoved, it has been suggested to read *emineretne* here; but the alteration is quite unnecessary.

Weissenb. would translate *eminente* 'trying to assert itself,' but *emineo* is a neuter verb, 'to be prominent, conspicuous,' &c., and consequently the *active* present participles which he quotes are not in point.

§ 9. **ut in**, &c. 'To promote by an impressive appeal to two opposite motives the prevention of crimes.'

**in utramque partem**, in either direction, that is, in the way of punishment and of reward.

**arcendis sceleribus.** The dat. of purpose after *nobile exemplum*.

§ 10. **vindicta.** The *manumissio per vindictam* was a mode of liberating a slave by a legal fiction. The master and slave appeared before a magistrate, and a third person, previously appointed, appeared to claim the slave. This *assertor libertatis* laid a rod (*vindicta festuca*) on the head of the slave (the form observed in claiming disputed property) and pronounced the words *Hunc hominem liberum esse dico*. Whereupon the owner instead of disputing the claim turned the slave round, gave him a tap on the cheek (*alapa*) and let him go, using the words *Hunc hominem liberum esse volo*. The magistrate then pronounced judgment in favour of the claimant and so set the slave free. For the real legal process in which a person claimed another as free or slave and the claim was disputed, see III. 44—47.

**civitatem.** Except in quite the earliest times freedmen appear to have enjoyed the privileges of plebeians. Mommsen, I. 90. But they were enrolled in the city tribes only, until the time of Appius Claudius, the Censor, who dispersed them through all the tribes. Afterwards they were confined to the city tribes, and in B.C. 169 to one of those tribes, the *Esquilina*. According to Dionysius it was Servius Tullius who first bestowed citizen rights on freedmen. IV. 22.

c. vi. § 1. **sicut, &c.** 'A full and exact account.'

§ 2. **se...ortum.** The reading of the text is Madvig's, who inserts *ab se*. Weissenb. reads *se ortum*, taking *se* to be ablative, which seems very improbable; for the sense requires *se* in the accus., and Livy would not use *se* as ablative without something (e.g. a preposition or word in agreement) to indicate the case.

**ex** signifies change from one set of circumstances to another. Cf. Cic. de R. P. II. 10, *Dii ex hominibus facti*, 'The other day a powerful monarch.'

**in regnum,** 'to mount the throne.'

**augentem.** In allusion probably to the siege of Ardea, I. 57.

§ 3. **iniurias.** Cf. I. 15 and 42.

§ 4. **saltem.** Under the Roman leader, at any rate, if not under their own.

§ 6. **quadrato agmine,** 'in column.' That is the phalanx, 6 or 8 files deep, marching in column and ready to form in line either way at a moment's notice.

§ 7. *Arruns, &c.* ‘Arruns saw by the lictors in the distance that it was a consul approaching; presently, as he gained a nearer and clearer view of the party, he recognised the form and features of Brutus: then maddened,’ &c. *Ex* signifies the source of intelligence, which is here the appearance of the lictors. For the use of *procul*, cf. 64. 3. *cognovit* used in two constructions: (1) the accus. and infin., *consulem esse*; (2) the accus. alone, *Brutum*. Lit. ‘when he perceived that the consul, &c. (and) then nearer and more certainly by form also recognised Brutus.’

*ipse en.* The natural position of *en* is first in the sentence. Its position here intensifies the force of *ipse*.

§ 8. *infestus, &c.*, ‘rode straight at.’

§ 9. *neuter.* Each, in the desire to wound the other, taking no care to protect himself.

*memor.* Cf. c. 2. 3.

*infestis.* Dr Donaldson would read *infensis*, maintaining that *infensus*, only, signifies the feeling and *infestus* merely the fact. But it is a question whether the distinction can be maintained without very arbitrary alteration of MS. readings. See on c. 20. 2.

§ 10. *velut* has a limiting force, ‘as if Mars was equal,’ meaning that neither side was very decidedly victorious. ‘They fought with balanced success, the result being almost (something like) a drawn battle.’

*superveniunt.* This absolute use of this verb does not occur before Livy.

c. vii. § 1. *omissa irrita re.* For a similar combination of words cf. i. 14. 4, *Immissa armata iuventute*; viii. 12. 9, *bello infecto omisso*. One of the participles is used adverbially as an extension of the predicate contained in the other.

*irrita.* Subjective. An enterprise from which they looked for no results: so almost = ‘hopeless.’

*suas quisque.* Ellipse of the special singular predicate, as in *Pictores et poetae suum quisque opus a vulgo considerari vult* there is an ellipse of the general plural predicate. Both forms are common in Livy. See Roby, Lat. Gr. § 1440. *suas* is pl. on account of the collective sense of *quisque*.

*Veiens.* For this collective use of the singular in proper and professional names see 20. 12 and Capes’ Livy xxi.—xxii. Introd. iii.

§ 2. *Arsia.* N.W. of Rome on the borders of Etruria and Latium.



§ 3. *ita*, 'in accordance with this,' confirms the previous statement and = *ita erat, nam*, 'and this was so far true that the Romans,' &c. Compare the use of *ita* in affirmative answers.

§ 4. *quanto tum potuit*. For the position of *tum* comp. I. 7. 9, *Is tum Euander*, &c., 'with all the magnificence that age admitted.'

§ 5. *ex*. Cf. c. 6. 2.

§ 6. *quia...subrogaverat*. Livy's own statement of the causes of the people's suspicion; therefore indic.

*nec...et*. 'Not only not...but, &c.' *et* in this connexion introduces an important addition to a previous statement.

*indignitate*. Cf. c. 30. 2.

§ 7. *populo*, dat. after *summissis*. The custom was a regular one in historical times.

§ 8. *ibi*. 'Then,' frequent use in Livy. Cf. c. 6. 10.

*matura*. 'In the full bloom of his renown, before, &c.' Compare the common metaphorical use of *floreo*.

*ex*. Cf. c. 6. 2.

*recidisse*, 'had sunk to the level of.' Cf. iv. 2. 8. So *cadere*, I. 40. 3.

§ 9. *nunquamne?* Rhetorical mode of expressing what ought to be. Cf. III. 53. 8, *Nunquamne quiescet civitas nostra a suppliciis?*

*ergo*, like *ἀρα* in Greek, expressing sorrow or indignation at realising some fact. Cf. c. 40. 8, *Ergo ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur*. Martial, iv. 88. 3, note.

*vobis*, dative of the person judging, Roby, 1148, the participle here having acquired an adjectival sense. The dat. instead of *a vobis* is the emendation of Gronovius. 'Will no man ever convince you so fully of the genuineness of his good qualities as to be secured against injurious suspicions?'

*spectata*. Metaphor from metals.

*ulla virtus*. Cf. c. 3. 5.

§ 10. *timerem...crederem*. Deliberative subjunctive in interrogation, without introductory particle, suggesting a just possible conception which the speaker expects his hearers to reject. Cf. XLII. 41, *Quiescerem et paterer donec in regiam meam armatus pervenisset?*

**arce Capitolioque.** The N.E. and S.W. eminences of the Capitoline hill.

**momento.** Metaphor from weighing. *Momentum* is the weight required to disturb the equilibrium, a very common metaphor in Cicero as well as in Livy. 'Does it require so little to turn the scales against my good name?' The ablative is a sort of ablative of circumstance. Lit. 'Does my fame hang (balanced against ill fame) under the circumstances of so slight a weight (being required) to turn the scale?' hence the use of *pendere* with *ex*, *ab*, *de* or the simple abl. = 'to depend upon.'

**fides.** 'Your confidence in me.'

§ 11. **Publii.** Rhetorical use of the proper name for the pronoun.

**deferam.** 'I will bring my house down not merely to level ground, but to the bottom of the hill.'

**aedes**, inserted by Madvig on the ground that the elliptical genitive is never used except after a preposition and that *aedes* might easily fall out between *ae* and *est*.

§ 12. **Vicae Potae.** An old Italian goddess of Victory, derived apparently from the two roots *vie* (*vi(u)co*) and *pot* (*potis*).

c. VIII. § 1. **absolverent.. verterent.** Consecutive subj. *verterent* is used absolutely here, rather than intransitively, an object (*rem*, 'the state of affairs') being supplied from the context, 'produced such a reaction (such a complete revulsion of feeling), as to make him even a popular hero.'

**Publicolae**, from the two stems *popul* and *col*. *Populicola*, *Poplicola*, *Publicola*, by syncope and assimilation.

§ 2. **de provocatione.** In the regal period the king decided when a condemned man should be allowed to appeal for pardon. Under this Valerian law, the consuls were bound to allow it in all cases, unless the man was condemned by martial law. This fact was symbolised by the removal of the axes from the fasces. Cf. e. i. § 7.

**sacrandoque, &c.** The *consecratio capitis et bonorum* was a punishment attached to certain laws known as *leges sacratae*, whereby the offender was devoted to the gods with all his possessions. In the earliest times the punishment of such an offender was left in the hands of the gods, but his property was obviously lost to him, and anybody might take his life without incurring the guilt of murder. In historical times, however, it would seem that after the *comitia* had pronounced

sentence, the criminal was executed, under the superintendence of the tribunes, by being thrown from the Tarpeian rock (vi. 20); unless the modified sentence of *consecratio bonorum* was pronounced, in which case the life of the offender was spared.

The principal *leges sacratae* of historical times were those mentioned here and those which secured the inviolability of the Tribunes. Comp. III. 55.

§ 3. **subrogando.** *Rogare* in such compounds as this is used in the technical sense of submitting a proposal to the *comitia*, the nature of the proposal being indicated by the preposition. Thus *subrogare* is to make a proposal for filling a vacant office, *prorogare* to propose an extension of office, &c. Practically the words are used not simply of the proposal made but of the act of the *comitia* assenting to the proposal. Not unfrequently they are used in a general sense, e.g. *erogare*, to pay or spend.

§ 4. **magno natu**, a case of hypallage and condensed expression. Livy applies *magnus* to the man's birth, whereas it properly belongs to the man, who is great in respect of the time of his birth, *magno natu* = *cum grandis natu esset*. Cf. III. 38. 1, v. 34. 3.

§ 5. **memoriam.** Cf. c. 4. 2, *Memoria abiit*. The use of *intercidere* in this connexion is rare, and *memoria* is more commonly in the abl. in such expressions than subj. to the verb. Cf. c. 33. 9.

§ 6. **aedes**, begun by Tarquinius Priscus, I. 38.

§ 7. **tenenti.** In dedicating a temple, the officiating magistrate with his hand on the door-post repeated after the priest the form of dedication.

**incutiunt.** In Latin a messenger is identified with his message. Hence *nuntius* practically means both a messenger and a message. Livy here, by way of coining a telling expression, speaks of striking a message into the consul, suggesting the sudden terror caused by the message. Cf. *incutere timorem*, &c., 'sought to shake him from his purpose by sudden evil news.'

**funesta familia.** 'With death in his house.' Abl. of circumstance.

§ 8. **non simply negatives crediderit.** The omission of *utrum* or *ne* in the first clause of a double sentence is common. 'Whether he was incredulous or too strong-minded to care;' 'He may have been incredulous: he may have been very strong-minded: tradition leaves the question open, and it is not an easy one to settle now.'

**tantum.** Elliptical=*tantum ut ad peragendum inceptum valeret.* Comp. *tanti est*, 'it is worth while,' that is, *tanti est, ut faciam.*

**nihil aliud quam**=one adverb, 'only.' See c. 29. 4. 'Only pausing in his work for an instant, as this message was delivered to him, to give orders, &c.'

**tenens.** 'Without letting go of the door-post.'

c. IX. § 1. **miscendo.** The modal use of the gerund, very common in Livy, and differing little in sense from a present participle.

**nunc...nunc** explain *preces* and *consilium* respectively.

**oriundos**, the gerundive of *orior*, but always used as a simple adj. without gerundival force. It differs from *ortus* in expressing not simply the historical fact of a descent, but the character, condition, claims, &c. implied in such a descent, 'descendants of Etruscan ancestors.'

§ 3. **aequari.** The present, more vivid than the future, expressing immediate apprehension of the danger described.

§ 4. **amplum**, 'that it added to the dignity of the Etruscans.' A very common use of the word both in Cicero and Livy. *Romae* 'at', not 'of Rome.'

**Tusci.** On the origin of this name and the name Etrusci, see Mommsen, v. 1, p. 129.

§ 5. **ipsi.** The young student should notice the Latin idiom here. It will be noticed that the danger to the new constitution lay in the feelings of the plebs. The expulsion of the kings had been the work of the aristocracy.

§ 6. **impensus**, generally derived from *impendo*, which is supposed to have acquired the notion of lavish expenditure from the connexions in which it was frequently used, e.g. *vitam patriae impendere.* But it is a question whether it is not simply 'unweighed,' 'beyond weighing.' So 'considerable, large,' &c.

Horace uses *impenso* alone, II. Sat. III. 245, *Luscinias soliti impenso prandere coemptas.*

**omne sumptum**, 'was transferred entirely to the state.' Madvig's emendation for the MSS. *omni sumptu* which gives no satisfactory meaning.

**tributo.** The property-tax levied on Roman citizens for the payment of the troops and general war purposes, so called

*quia tributim a singulis pro portione census exigebatur.* Such a tax is mentioned in connexion with the earliest kings, and specially in connexion with the Servian reforms, when it was regulated according to the Servian property qualification. But the systematic levying of it seems to date from the year 406, when the troops first began to receive pay. From that time, whenever the ordinary revenues did not cover the military expenses, this extraordinary tax was levied to supply the deficiency. Sometimes after a successful and fruitful war it was returned to the citizens. But this was not a rule. It was levied apparently on real and personal property and ceased after the conquest of Macedonia in 167.

**oneri ferendo**, 'who were qualified to bear the burden;' similar use of the dat. gerundive to *solvendo esse*, 'to be qualified to pay,' 'solvent,' c. 5. 9.

§ 7. **postmodum.** Cf. c. 1. 9.

§ 8. **unus** emphasizes *quisquam* in opp. to *univversus* applied to *senatus*.

c. x. § 1. **demigrant.** Cf. c. 7. 1.

**dedit.** Vivid use of indic., common in descriptions of scenes. It implies that the thing averted not only would have happened but for a counteracting influence, but was on the point of happening. Cf. III. 19. 8, *nisi Latini sua sponte arma sumpsissent, capti et deleti eramus.*

§ 2. **sublucius**, the earliest of the bridges of Rome built to connect the city with the Janiculus. It was built of wood, and, in consequence of certain religious feelings connected with it, was still formed of wood in the first century A. D. It probably stood a little below the ruins now known as *ponte rotto*, which stand on the site of the *pons lapideus* or Aemilius, built B.C. 179—142. This latter probably stood on the site of an older stone bridge, for Livy speaks of two bridges existing as early as B.C. 194.

**vir** has its full sense, 'a true man,' 'but for the bravery of one man.'

**id** attracted into the gender of *munimentum*. Cic. Phil. v. 14, *Pompeio patre, quod imperio populi Romani lumen fuit, extructo, &c.*

For the opposite construction see c. 38. 5, *si hoc profectio et non fuga est*, and III. 38, *Sabini...spem in discordia Romana ponentes: eam impedimentum dilectui fore.*

§ 3. **in statione.** 'In command at the bridge.'

**citatos**, 'at full speed.' Adj. use of participle. Cf. c. 47. 3, *citato equo*.

**turbam**, condensed expression = *suos ex instructis militibus turbam factos*. 'Saw his men panic-stricken and in disorder abandoning their arms and ranks.'

**reprehensans**, a very unusual word. It implies the constant renewal of his efforts to detain his men, one after another: 'seizing them by the arm one after the other.'

**praesidio**, used with local signification, as frequently.

§ 4. **transitum**, subst. in app. to *pontem*, 'if they left the bridge free for the enemy to cross by.'

**iam**, 'in a few moments.'

§ 5. **insignisque**. 'Showing conspicuous among the retreating forms of the runaways as he faced about ready to fight at the point of the sword, he overpowered for an instant the minds of the enemy by the mere force of his astonishing boldness.'

§ 6. **tamen**, in spite of the behaviour of the others.

§ 7. **procella**. Cf. c. 1. 4.

§ 8. **servitia**, abstr. for concrete—a common use, 'The slave-gangs.'

**immemores**, 'careless of,' 'indifferent to.' Cf. c. 2. 3.

§ 9. **pudor**. Cf. c. 4. 3.

§ 10. **ingenti gradu**. *εἰ διαβάς*, 'immoveable as a rock.' *Gradus* signifies the firm immoveable stand of the man. *ingenti*, generally, indicates 'heroic,' a power almost more than human.

**alacritate**, 'a ringing cheer from the Romans as they finished their work.' *alacritate* abl. of cause. *operis* a descriptive genitive, classifying *alacritas*.

§ 11. **Tiberine pater**. The regular appellation of the Tiber as a river-god in invocations.

§ 13. **in magna**. Cf. c. 3. 2. *Pro* 'in proportion to.'

**se ipse**. Cf. c. 9. 5.

c. xi. § 1. **ripisque**. The use of *que* in classical Latin is to couple together terms or sentences, which form part of a whole single idea; frequently it couples, as here, the specific to the general, and so the words introduced by it are epexegetical of the preceding; in other words, the two members coupled by *que* form a hendiadys.

§ 2. *per occasiones* = *data occasione, si quando occasio data esset*, first used by Livy, otherwise this modal or circumstantial use of *per*, though not unfrequent in Livy (cf. *per ambages, per defectionem, &c.*) is more common in Sallust. The use appears to be due to the influence of Greek, *per* with acc. in these cases being exactly equivalent to *διά* with gen. in such expressions as *διά τάχους, &c.*

*aliis atque aliis*, 'first one and then another,' 'different at different times.' Comp. i. 8. 4, *alia atque alia loca appetendo. Atque* lays a stress on the second *alius*.

§ 4. *hoc tantum, &c.* When Livy uses a neut. adj. substantively in combination with a genitive, the adj. is always of the second declension and the genitive is a partitive genitive—the use of these neut. adj. in combination with pronouns is common in Livy, i. 29. 3, *ultimum illud domos visuri*. Cicero only uses such combinations to supply the place of abstract subst. not in the language. N. D. i. 24. 68, *illud vestrum beatum et aeternum*.

*ultor...vindicem*. Cf. c. 1. 4. 'Submitting with indifference to small affronts, he was reserving his vengeance for more important occasions.'

§ 5. *Esquilina*, on the east side of the city.

*quod*, 'because.'

§ 6. *et sciere*. 'And, as a matter of fact, they did know of it.'

*ut*, Gk. *ὡς*, makes the words that follow not Livy's statement, but the thought of the people that he is writing about.

§ 7. *lapidem*, milestone—an anachronism, for the *via Gabina* and its milestones did not exist until long after this time. Livy of course means that these men were posted at the point where the second milestone on the Gabinian way stood in his time. In vii. 39. 16 he speaks more correctly, '*ad lapidem octarum viarum quae nunc Appia est.*'

*porta Collina*, on the N.E. of the city.

§ 8. *Naevia* on the S. between the Aventine and Caelian. The Romans were posted in four divisions—N., E. and S. of the city. The Etruscans moved round the N. side of the city to the Esquiline Gate. As soon as they passed the Colline Gate Larcus drew out his forces to cut off their retreat that way. Valerius, issuing from the *Porta Caelimontana*, first came in contact with the enemy. As soon as he had engaged with them, Herminius, leaving his ambush on the road to Prae-

neste, attacked them in the rear. At the same time, the troops of Larcins at the Colline, and those of Lucretius at the Naevian Gate, made their presence known to the enemy, who were thus completely surrounded and cut down.

§ 9. **Lucretium**, evidently a mistake for *Valerium*, and altered accordingly by most editors.

c. XII. § 1. **cum**, 'involving.' The abl. with or without *cum* according to circumstances (see rule III. 38. 1), frequently expresses the result of an action as its accompaniment.

**sedendo**, a word regularly used of a besieging army, XXXI. 38. 8, *Sedentem Romanum debellaturum*.

§ 4. **fortuna**, 'a charge which the present condition of the city would tend to substantiate.' The abl. qualifies *ut transfuga*.

§ 5. **praedo...ultor**. Cf. c. 1. 4. 'Not to plunder nor to retaliate on our plunderers.' The verbal subst. is here qualified by *invicem*. Cf. c. 35. 3.

§ 7. **eum**. Emphasized by its position at the head of the second of two sentences asyndeton.

**quo temere**. *quo* = *in quem*, relative to *scribam*, 'letting his hand fall where blind chance directed it.' *temere* in sense belongs really rather to Mucius's action than to fortune's.

§ 8. **metuendus**, &c., 'inspiring more fear than he felt himself.'

§ 10. **animos**. For the plural of a single person cf. I. 25. 3.

**accingere in** is uncommon, *ad* being the more usual preposition. The metaphor is military.

§ 12. **periculoque**. 'With mingled feelings of anger at the outrage and terror at the danger he had incurred.' *que* couples the two feelings which went to make up the whole state of mind of the king. c. 2. 1.

§ 13. **en tibi**. 'Look here and learn! &c.' *tibi* is ethical dative, the person interested in the exclamation.

**dextramque**, 'and with that (*que*) plunged, &c.' c. 2. 1.

**alienato ab sensu**, 'insensible to pain,' lit., 'alienated or disconnected from sensation.'

§ 14. **macte**, blest—contains the root of the Gk. μάχαρ. It is a question whether it is an adverb or the vocative case.



From the use of the plural *macti*, the latter seems the more probable. In that case, it is a *constructio ad sensum*, the case required grammatically being attracted into the vocative because of the vocative sense of the whole expression. Comp. Horace II. Sat. VI. 20, *seu Iane libentius audis*.

§ 16. *ceteri*. 'The rest each in his turn as the lot brings his name to the head of the list will be here in due time, so long as Fortune offers a chance of attacking you,' or, 'until Fortune puts you in our power.'

*primi* is proleptic; 'as the lot of each shall have fallen (*cado* for the more usual *excido*) so that he comes first.'

c. XIII. § 2. *quo (casu)*, prob. a modal abl. 'in which.' If the meaning were 'from which danger' the prepn. *a* would be required. *Tego*, in the sense of 'protecting,' is not very common.

*texisset*. Subj. because the relative clause contains P.'s view of the fact.

*ultra*, 'unasked.' *Ultra* is used of an action done *proprio motu*, without any suggestion or impulse from outside. *Sponte* of an action done freely, not under compulsion.

§ 3. *lactatum de*. On the analogy of *agi de*, *iactatum* being, as it were, a weak form of *actum*, a mere hint or suggestion, as opposed to a definite proposal.

*quia*, with indic. : a reason stated by Livy.

*quod*, with subj. : a reason in the mind of Porsinna. 'Not because he had any doubt in his own mind that the Romans would decline to entertain it, but because it was impossible for him to decline to offer it.'

§ 4. *agro*. Cf. I. 15. 4 and 33. 8.

*Romanis*, dat. after *expressa*.

§ 5. *Mucia prata*. Nothing is known of the position of these fields.

§ 6. *dux*, 'at the head of,' c. I. 4.

§ 8. *alias* is not equivalent to *ceteras*. The use of it emphasizes the desire to regain Cloelia. Porsinna does not say that he cared nothing for all the rest as a body considered numerically, but for *any* except (different from) Cloelia.

*facere* = *se facere*. Orat. obliq. 'he cared little (he said) about any others.'

**dicere...prae se ferre**, historic infinitives.

**quemadmodum...sic**, variation of the ordinary *ut...ita*.

§ 10. **opportuna**=*obnoxia*, as above, c. 12. 16.

§ 11. **summa Sacra via**. The portion of the *sacra via* where the *porta Mugionis* and the temple of Jupiter Stator stood and afterwards the arch of Titus. From this point the road descended to the Forum.

**Sacra**. This is the regular position of the adj. in this and similar expressions. Cf. 32. 1.

c. XIV. § 1. **huic**. *Abhorrere* with the dat. is unusual, the regular construction being with *a* and *abl*.

**inter cetera sollemnia**, among the other formalities of a public sale.

§ 2. **mitiore**, such as that suggested in the next sentence. This is the account given by Plutarch, *Popl. c. 19*, Διὸ καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς ἐτι πωλοῦντες τὰ δημόσια πρῶτα κηρύττουσι τὰ Πορσίνα χρήματα, τιμὴν τῷ ἀνδρὶ τῆς χάριτος αἰδίου ἐν τῇ μνήμῃ διαφυλάττοντες. It is impossible to say what the origin of the custom was. Possibly it was simply a verbal corruption.

§ 3. **ab**, 'in consequence of:' rather a common use in Livy, but rare before his time. Cf. i. 31. 4, *Ab eodem prodigio novemdiale sacrum susceptum est*.

§ 4. **in potestate**. The reading *potestatem* in some MSS. is a case of confusion between *acc.* and *abl.* of nouns of 3rd decl., the difference in writing and especially in pronunciation in such words as this being small: where this is not the case the *abl.* is always found, e.g. *in vincla* is not found for *in vinclis*.

§ 6. **concitato**, 'impetuous.' Cf. e. 10. 3.

**intulerant**. The plpf. expresses the rapidity of the action. *Cumae* in Campania, the first Greek colony planted in Italy by Chalcidians and Eretrians. The *Cumaeans* from early times had been allies of the Romans.

§ 7. **praelatos**. *Prae* here = *praeter*, as in i. 45. 6, *prae-fluit*, 'flows past.'

§ 9. **nuntii**. Cf. e. 1. 4.

**Tusci vicus**, a quarter between the Palatine and Capitoline, at the foot of the former. In historical times it was a very low quarter of the city. *Hor. ii. Sat. iii. 228*, *Tusci turba impia vici*.

c. xv. § 2. **non quin.** 'Not that...not,' negative of '*non quo*' with subj.: a classical usage expressing a desire to anticipate and deny a reason that might be suggested for a previously stated fact. The English vulgarism 'not as how' is a near equivalent. Cic. de Orat. II. 72, *Non tam ut proximis causis elaborare soleo quam ut ne quid obsim: non quin exitendum sit in utroque, sed tamen, &c.*

**non recipi reges.** 'That there was no restoring the kings.' The present instead of the future emphasizes the certainty of refusal. Cf. v. 20. 1, *Dictator cum iam in manibus videret victoriam, urbem opulentissimam capi, &c.*

**in perniciem.** *In* signifies the tendency or natural end of a course of action. Livy, as other post-Ciceronian writers, also uses it to express the actual result of an action. Comp. *accendere in pugnam* with *exardescere in contentionem*. This usage is probably due to the influence of Greek.

§ 3. **in animum** and *animum inducere* admits of the infin. or *ut* with subj. after it. The latter is more usual.

**erit**, vivid use of indie. for subj. Strictly speaking, the indie. in orat. obliq. should introduce the writer's own statement. A Graecism. Cf. xxv. 4. 6.

§ 5. **obstinatum.** A very rare use of the word, which is commonly used only of persons or human faculties, e.g. *animus. destinatum* is more commonly used in this sense.

**obtundam**, used absolutely, *eadem* being governed by *agendo*. So Ter. And. 348, *Obtundis tametsi intellego!* In Cic. Verr. iv. 49 it is a question whether the words *aures vestras* ought not to be supplied.

The origin of the absolute use is prob. an ellipse of *aures*. Hence the verb gets the sense of wearying persistence generally.

'I will not go on with wearisome persistency driving continually at the same point to no purpose.'

c. xvi. § 2. **Tusculo.** Comp. c. 15. 7.

§ 5. **vetus, &c.** 'All who came (to Rome for the comitia, &c.) from this district (that in which the Claudii were settled) were known as the old Claudian tribe, when subsequently new Claudii were added to the community.' The opposition between *vetus* and *novis* seems to point to this as the natural translation of this passage, which is however very obscure.

The oldest *tribus rusticae* were named from the clan districts (*pagi*). Mommsen, R. H., vol. I. pp. 39, 46. See also c. 21. 7.

**inter patres.** Cf. III. 35. 3, *Inter decemviros numerare*. From a comparison with x. 8. 7, iv. 4. 7 and 3. 14, as well as with i. 8. 7, Livy appears to mean that Appius Claudius was admitted into the Senate and consequently became a patrician. On the real relation of the Senate to the patrician order see Seeley's Livy, Bk. I., Intro.

**dignationem**=the commoner *dignitas*, 'rank.'

§ 8. **Latinae.** That is, colonies planted on conquered ground by the Latin confederation, different from the Latin colonies after the dissolution of that confederation planted by Rome alone. The Latin colonies were of three periods: (1) Those planted in the early times of the Latin confederation, when Rome was its head state merely. (2) Those planted after the renewal of the league by Spurius Cassius and the admission of the Hernici into it. (3) Those planted by Rome alone, after the complete reduction of the Latins, and holding the same position relatively to Rome as the towns which had formerly been members of the Latin league. The old Latin colonies had been considered members of that league.

**Pometiam**, 'was concentrated on Pometia.' Cf. I. 33. 4, *omni Latino bello Medulliam compulso*.

§ 9. **nec magis**, 'as little.'

**ab obsidibus.** The preposition is commoner when persons are the object, the simple abl. when things.

c. XVII. § 2. **in quos.** 'On these the A. burst in a sudden sally, not waiting for a favourable opportunity or a prospect of success, but impelled by implacable hatred.' The ablatives give the motive which induced the A. to rise in force (*coerior*) against their enemies. *occasione* is subjective and causal, 'because of a supposed opportunity.' *iam* qualifies *inexpiabili*, 'a hatred which had reached the stage of being implacable.'

§ 5. **mole**, the heavy apparatus or machinery, more generally in this connexion used metaphorically. XXIII. 28. 5, *cernentes quanta vix tolerantibus Punicum bellum Macedonici belli moles instaret*.

§ 6. **sub corona.** It was an ancient custom to crown with a wreath prisoners of war when sold into slavery.

c. XVIII. § 2. **rebellionem**, renewal of the Sabine war. Cf. c. 16. 6.

§ 3. **Latini.** Cf. c. 16. 2.

**triginta.** The thirty cities of the Latin league. Mommsen, i. 41 and 357.

§ 4. **nec quibus,** 'or who were the consuls who could not be trusted because,' &c.

**enim.** Cf. III. 50. 7.

**parum,** with *minus* and *minime*, a very favourite meiosis in Latin for *non*.

§ 5. **consulares.** Acc. after *legere* (perf.). The subj. to *legere* being prob. *patres*, understood. The choice and nomination of the actual person lay with the consul. The qualification here stated as requisite for the dictatorship is out of keeping with the fact that the dictatorship still existed during the period of the *Tribuni militum consulari potestate*, which lasted for a considerable time, and with the actual records of the dictators elected. Even in this case one tradition gave a non-consular as the first dictator. But Livy may mean that there was a special regulation applying to this election on account of the distrust of the consuls.

§ 6 **magistrum** The original name of the dictator appears to have been *magister populi*. The dictatorship was a reproduction for a limited period in emergency of the irresponsible monarchy. Hence the axes appeared again in the *fasces*, as no appeal from the decision of the dictator could be claimed. See e. 8. 2. Mommsen, i. 262.

**appositum.** The consuls remained in office, but as subordinate magistrates to the dictator.

§ 8. **dicto parere** is practically one word, rather stronger than *parere* alone—so also *dicto audire*. For a similar division of the preposition from the gerund and for a similar reason, cf. Cic. Off. II. 19, 65, *ad beneficio obstringendos*.

§ 10. **bella,** 'who were no sooner out of one war than they begun another.' *Ex* signifying immediate sequence.

**sererent.** Cf. c. 1. 5.

c. XIX. § 2. **bellum Latinum.** c. 16. 2.

**gliscens,** 'gathering strength.' *glisco* is confined mostly to poets and post-Augustan prose writers. It expresses rapid and irresistible growth whether of a thing or a feeling, e.g. *gliscit ignis, multitudo, invidia*, &c. The derivation is uncertain. The root is possibly the same as the Greek  $\chi\lambda\iota$ - (in  $\chi\lambda\iota\alpha\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ ), signifying originally warmth. In that case *glisco* would mean originally to begin to be warm, and the sense of it may be derived from heating a substance such as water, &c.

§ 5. **certamina**. The plural signifies the different hand-to-hand encounters in which the generals engaged. For the phrase, cf. *proelium miscere*, and the Greek *μῖξαι ἀρη* (Soph. O. C. 1047).

§ 6. **instrumentemque**. Cf. c. 11. 1.

§ 7. **fefellit**. *ἔλαθε*, a Graecism rather common in Livy, cf. VIII. 20. 5, *ne hostis falleret ad urbem incedens*.

§ 10. **proelium ciet**, an expression used of leaders who animate their troops by example and words. Cf. I. 12. 2, *Principes utrimque pugnam ciebant*.

**quo maiore**, defective comparative sentence, the usual *eo* with comp., or an equivalent, not appearing in the other member. This is not common in Livy, but frequent in Tacitus.

c. XX. § 3. **infenso**. The difference between *infensus* and *infestus* appears to be that whereas *infensus* always implies an angry hostile feeling in the mind of a person, *infestus* by itself only necessarily implies hostile action and requires the addition of some word (e.g. *animus*) or the help of the context, to imply feeling as well.

**labentibus**, &c. ‘Beneath the arms that slipped from his grasp.’

**defluxit**. The word expresses the effortless sinking of the helpless frame. Cf. Verg. Aen. xi. 128 of the dying Camilla, *Ad terram non sponte fluens*. Plutarch has the expression, ἀπορρεῖν τοῦ ἵππου.

§ 5. **delectam manum**. An anachronism. The *cohors praetoria* began with Scipio the younger.

§ 9. **veruto**, a javelin, 3½ feet long, with an iron head 5 inches long.

**inter**, &c. e. 5. 7. ‘He died as they began to dress his wound.’

§ 10. **antesignanis**. This term seems to have had a different signification at different periods of the Roman army organisation. In this period it meant the first line of the battle, that is the first line of maniples fighting before their standards which in battle were placed in the last rank of the maniples. Under ordinary circumstances these would be the maniples of the *hastati*, and generally when the term *antesignani* was used, it would be understood to mean the *hastati*, unless there were something to show the contrary. But supposing the *hastati* to

have been driven back and the *principes* to have taken their place, these in their turn fighting in front of their standards would be *antesignani*. The term therefore would not be confined to any one portion of the army, but would be used of that portion which for the time being was fighting in the front of the battle with its standards behind it. That line of standards behind the front line was the constant element of the battle order—so long as it was maintained the battle was not lost; when the army were gaining, this line was advanced (*signa promoverere*), when it was broken, the battle was lost.

§ 12. *equiti*, collective or generic use of the subst., very frequent in Livy, especially in national names, e.g. *Poenus*, *Romanus*, &c.

Somewhat similar is the collective use of abstract words, e.g. *advocatio*=*advocati*, III. 47. 1.

c. xxi. § 2. *Saturnalia*. The first institution of the *Saturnalia*, a festival in honour of the old Italian god Saturnus. In B.C. 217 it was considerably modified by the introduction of Greek elements, and became later the wild carnival that we find it under the early empire. It was originally a one day's festival, extended by Augustus to three, and by Caligula to five days. Under the later republic some uncertainty as to the day appears to have prevailed, owing to the alteration in the number of days in the months introduced by Julius Cæsar, and the popular celebration straggled over as many as seven days. This was probably the reason why Augustus fixed the three days for it. The purely religious part lasted always for one day only.

§ 4. *implicant*. Sc. *nos*, a strange ellipsis. 'We find ourselves entangled in such a wild confusion of dates.'

§ 5. *Aristodemum*. This man, surnamed *ὁ μαλακός*, had, according to the tradition, crushed the aristocracy in Cumæ and made himself despot about the time of the expulsion of the Tarquins. He had appeared as the ally and champion of the Latins against the Etruscans at Aricia, cf. c. 14. 6. As Tarquinius had to be located somewhere to die, Aristodemus answered the romancers' purpose as well as any one else. He had fled from Porsinna to Tusculum, c. 15. 7.

§ 6. *nimis luxuriosa*, 'led them into excesses;' an hypallage, *luxuriosa* being properly applicable to the *patres*, not to the *laetitia*.

§ 7. *Signia*. Cf. I. 56. 3.

*una et viginti*. According to Dionysius, Servius had formed 30 or 31 country tribes which, with the four city ones made 34

or 35, the number that was still adhered to in later times. Livy's account represents these tribes as having been added to from time to time until they reached the number 35, at which addition ceased. This is more probable in itself. The *tribus rusticae* would naturally increase in number as the territory was extended by conquest. And it is borne out by the character of the names of these tribes. Some of these bear the name of ancient patrician *gentes*, whose separate local habitations would thus seem to have formed the *tribus*. The names of the others are purely territorial. This would point to their addition at a later time. Cf. c. 16. 5, and Seeley, Livy, Bk. 1. Introd.

c. XXI. § 1. ni. Cf. c. 10. 1.

§ 2. hac ira. Cf. c. 3. 5.

consilii, 'for an intention,' not carried into execution.

immemores. Cf. c. 2. 3.

a Cora. The preposition signifies the local habitation of the men. Not unfrequent use in Livy. So 1. 50, *Herdonius ab Aricia*.

§ 3. nec. Adversative, 'but not,' as *et* frequently means 'and yet.' Cf. XXI. 44. 5, *includit nos terminis...neque eos quos statuit terminos observat*, and comp. c. 28. 8, *et apparebat*.

§ 4. recens. Adv., so used by Livy only with pf. pass. part.

clades...abstulit. Rather striking personification. See on c. 4. 3.

§ 5. relata, the technical word used of submitting a matter to the Senate, as *relicere* is for referring back a matter for judgment from one person or body to another.

§ 6. enimvero. The simplest sense of *enimvero* is that of strong affirmation connected with what precedes and based on the feeling that the truth of the statement will approve itself to the hearer as soon as it is made. 'You will easily understand.' 'of course.' Frequently used in this sense with adv. of time, cf. c. 36. 6. Frequently also it implies more distinctly a conclusion from what has preceded, and especially a conclusion to which a man is forced against his wishes. 1. 51. 8, *enimvero res manifesta visa*, 'unfortunately,' 'I am sorry to say.' Cie. Verr. iv. 66. 147, *Ille enimvero negat*, where the pretended reluctance to believe the fact is made to tell against the adversary. It is also used in answers = 'of course.'

magna, &c., in apposition to *qui...fuerant*, attracting the



verb into the sing. In xxxviii. 28. 7, the verb is similarly attracted into the plural, *Una civitas Samaei desciverunt*.

§ 7. **habiti**, &c., 'for having been, &c.' Graecising use of the participle.

**hospitia iungunt**. They entered into engagements to befriend one another in their respective countries.

**Latinum nomen**. The general term including all the cities of the Latin league under the hegemony of Rome and all Latin colonies.

c. xxiii. § 1. **nexos**, bondsmen for debt. Under Roman law a debtor who could not satisfy his creditors was after certain legal formalities assigned (*addictus*) to his creditors who could either kill him and divide his carcase, sell him into foreign slavery, or keep him in modified slavery at home. The debtor was strictly speaking *nexus* as soon as he had incurred the *nexum* or obligation of the debt and not a bondsman until he was *addictus*. But *nexus* is commonly used of the condition of the man after judgment was given against him. A man could not be absolutely a slave in his own state, according to the maxim of Latin law that no burgess could become a slave in a state in which he had been free. But the adjudged debtor was practically a slave in all but the name. Mommsen, i. 163, 4 and 110. See § 6.

§ 2. **gliscentem**. Cf. c. 19. 2.

§ 4. **efferverant**. 'Gave a wild inhuman aspect to his face.' *Efferro* is 'to dehumanise,' ἀποθηριώω, to produce an inhuman or unnatural condition. So Dido, in the unnatural state of mind, preceding her suicide, is *coeptis immanibus efferat*. Aen. iv. 642.

**in**. Cf. ii. c. 3. 2. Here however, as is shown by the *tamen*, the circumstance is one *in spite of which* something is the case. Not an unfrequent use, i. 21. 1, *Tamen in re tam clarā hominum error manet*.

**ordines duxisse** = *centurionem fuisse*. So iii. 44. 2, *honestum ordinem ducere*. *Ordo* was the name given to a maniple arranged in battle order, e.g. *ordo octavus hastatus prioris, posterioris centuriae*. Each century was commanded by a centurion and the centurion of the second (posterior) century was subordinate to the centurion of the first. The centurions also differed in rank according to the part of the army they served in, see 27. 6. The plural *ordines* here implies several campaigns.

§ 5. *villa*, farm.

*tributum*. Cf. c. 9. 6.

*suo=sibi*. So xxxi. 31. 12, *tempore nostro adverso*.

§ 6. *non in servitium*. *Servitium* is evidently used in a pregnant sense, 'not to ordinary or mere slavery but &c.' The debtor could hardly mean to draw a distinction between his nominal and real condition. That was true (see above) but a truth not to his purpose. He would *call* his condition slavery. Such a sense too would require *quidem* or an equivalent in the first member.

*ergastulum*. The work-house in which less trusted slaves who worked during the day in chains were housed at night. It was also used as a house of correction for offending slaves.

§ 8. *vincti solutique*, 'chained and unchained.' See above.

*fidem*, protection. *Fides* in such phrases, which are common, is the expression or exhibition of good faith or loyalty.

*comes*, generic sing. Cf. c. 20. 12.

*passim*, explained by *per omnes vias*. 'The streets were filled everywhere with noisy crowds hurrying by different routes to the Forum.'

§ 9. *cum periculo*. Cf. c. 12. 1.

§ 11. *exprobrantes*. 'Bitterly recalling their several services in different campaigns.'

*alius*, though grammatically in apposition to subject of *exprobrantes*, in sense qualifies with *alibi*, *militiam*. The sentence is really modelled on Greek. Comp. Soph. O. C. 928, σὺ δ' ἀξίαν οὐκ οὔσαν αἰσχύνεις πόλιν τῆν αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ.

*futuri*, final, 'intending themselves to direct and control the public counsels.'

§ 12. *infrequentiam*. It is uncertain how many formed a quorum of the Senate. The number is differently stated at different times as 100, 150, and 200.

§ 13. *extrahi*, otherwise used with things as subject, is here used of persons by attraction to the construction of *cludi*, 'they were being put off.'

§ 14. *prope erat ut*, frequent in Livy.

*non modo*. Roby, Lat. Gr. (Sch. Ed.) § 881.

§ 15. *arrepto*. c. 27. 12, 54. 1.

c. XXIV. § 1. *adeo*. Cf. c. 2. 7.

§ 2. *ultores*. Cf. c. 1. 4.

*nomina darent*, i.e. for the levy, the technical expression.

*penes* is used always of persons. Connected with *penus* and Greek *πατέομαι*, it is used of persons in whose keeping (lit. storehouse) a thing is—so used both literally and metaphorically. In the latter use, it corresponds often nearly to our phrase 'to rest with,' e.g. *culpa penes aliquem est*.

§ 4. *ceterum*. Cf. c. 3. 1.

*quidem illa*. This use of *ille* (here in an unusual order) introduced for the sake of the *quidem*, to give it distinctness and emphasis, is very common in Cicero. -Philipp. VII. 6, *excusatio misera illa quidem sed tamen iusta*.

*parte*, pregn. 'only a part.'

§ 5. *praeverti*, a conjectural emendation adopted by Madvig for the MSS. *praevertisse*, an obvious error, as the tense shows, arising perhaps from the other perfect infinitives in the immediate neighbourhood, *intervenisse*, &c. *Praeverto* is used in the sense of 'taking precedence of,' 'outweighing,' but *praevertor* is much commoner. With the acc. *praevertor* is used with personal subj., 'to pay special attention to anything.'

*neque patribus*, anacolouthou. Livy returns to the negative instead of employing another *aut*.

*per metum* corresponds to abl. *voluntate*, frequent combination in Livy, e.g. VI. 3. 10, *non vi...sed...per conditiones*. Both are modal, c. 11. 2.

*postmodo*. c. 1. 9.

§ 6. *moraretur*, 'detain.' The household of a defaulting debtor came into the possession of the creditor as well as the debtor himself.

§ 7. *ex privato*, i.e. out of the establishments of their creditors. 'From retirement.'

*sacramento*. The military oath. The abl. is modal. 'To make declaration in (the way of) the oath.' One man in each legion repeated the words of the oath. The rest took it by saying the words *idem in me*. So *sacramento rogare* is to administer the oath.

c. xxv. § 1. **si qua** (abl.), Gk. *εἰ πως*. 'In the hope that.' **frustra**, predicate; cf. i. 59. 6, *quidquid sit, haud temere esse rentur*.

§ 4. **eques**. Cf. c. 20. 12.

§ 5. **captum**. The repetition of the verb in the pass. part. signifies the *immediate* sequence of what follows. Cf. i. 10, *Exercitum fundit fugatque, fustum persequitur*. Seeley's note. The construction is therefore natural in rapid narrative.

§ 6. **inde**=*ex eo*, 'from this source the pockets of the needy soldiers were replenished.' Cf. c. 2. 5, 20. 12.

**cum**. Cf. c. 12. 1.

**Ecetranorum**, a hill tribe of the Volsci; according to Dionysius, an important one.

c. xxvi. § 1. **tumultus**, here used in its simple sense of a disorderly unorganised rising in arms, 'a raid,' not in its special sense which belongs rather to a later time of 'civil or Italian war.'

**enim** explains the use of *territaverē*. The Romans were alarmed but not hurt.

**praedabundum**. See c. 60. 2.

§ 3. **eques**. Cf. c. 20. 12.

**legio**, used here quite generally for an 'army.' This is perhaps the original sense of the word. So Horace, Sat. ii. vi. 4, *Olim qui magnis legionibus imperitabant*. And Sallust, Cat. *Sciebam saepe numero (populum Romanum) cum Magnis legionibus hostium contendisse*. See i. 11. 1, Seeley's note.

§ 4. **in**. Cf. c. 3. 2. 'Just when men were beginning (iam) to hope and trust that peace was secured on all sides.' *Magna spes* is a fully developed hope, amounting almost to confidence.

§ 5. **fama**. Cf. c. 4. 3.

**nec...ipsi**. That is, even if an orderly meeting of the Senate could have been held, a peaceful answer would have been impossible as the people in their excitement were already arming for war. *Ipsi* refers in sense rather to the whole population than the senators alone, 'their side.'

c. xxvii. § 1. **victor**. Cf. c. 1. 4.

**Romanus**. Cf. c. 20. 12.

**quum**. *Quum* with indic. following the principal sentence shows the coincidence of two actions more distinctly and vividly

than when it precedes the principal sentence. Here, this vividness is heightened by the use of the hist. inf., the regular use of which is to describe the different parts of the same scene. It represents what happened as the two sides of a picture, the plebs looking for the fulfilment of the promises made to them on the one side, and on the other Appius doing his best to frustrate their hopes. The construction is used by Sallust, Jug. 98. 2, and frequently by Tacitus, not by Cicero or Caesar.

**et qui nexi**, &c. Cf. c. 24. 6.

§ 3. **adeo**. Cf. 2. 7.

**in**. Cf. 15. 2.

**causam**, 'side,' a sense derived from the forensic use of the word. From this it became gradually wider and vaguer in its signification, until it spread into the French *chose*.

§ 4. **ambittosum**, popularity-hunter.

§ 5. **relect**. Cf. 22. 5. For the election of the dedicator, comp. c. 42. 5.

**annonae**. In the early times the superintendence of the markets, afterwards the duty of the aediles, belonged to the consuls.

**mercatorum**. Guilds of traders connected with the temple and worship of Mercury. Cf. *Mercurialis*.

**sollemnia**. The inaugural ceremonies performed in the presence of the high priest who dictated the form of dedication. Cf. c. 8. 8.

**suscipere**, to perform, with a sense of obligation and responsibility implied; frequently used in connexion with religious performances. So Cic. in Vatin. 6, *inaudita et nefaria sacra suscipere*.

§ 6. **primi pili**. The first centurion of the first maniple of the Triarii. Therefore the first centurion of the legion. The special name *pilus* was applied to the maniple of the Triarii, hence the other two divisions are sometimes called collectively *antepilani*.

**fastigio**, lit. 'higher than his highest point.'

*Fastigium*, containing in its second element the same root as the Greek *σείλω* and the Sanskrit *stigh*, 'to ascend,' means the highest point of anything raised above ground, or by inversion the lowest point of a pit or hole sunk in the ground, Verg. Georg. II. 288, *Forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia quaeras...* Hence it is used metaphorically of a man's position in life, rank

&c., as we talk of a man, for example, marrying above or beneath himself. So xxvii. 31. 6, *In privatum fastigium se summittendo*. Suet. Iul. 76, *ampliores humano fastigio honores*.

**ad ignominiam.** III. 36. 5.

§ 7. **utique**, lit. 'anyhow,' signifies that something certainly is the case, whatever else may be true. In Cicero generally used with subj. or imperat. Here it qualifies *inde*.

**grassabantur.** *Grassari* always implies powerful or forcible, and hence sometimes violent advance. Comp. 12. 14.

§ 8. **decretum**, here is 'a judicial decision.'

§ 10. **populari silentio**, 'shutting his mouth (keeping in the background) to please the mob.' *Silentium* here used in a wider sense than our 'silence,' of refusal to come forward and take decided action. So Tac. Agric. 6, *Idem praeturae tenor et silentium*.

§ 12. **arripi.** c. 54. 1.

**supererant**, i.e. He had more than enough courage to bear a weight of odium, 'he had courage enough to face any amount of unpopularity.'

**animi**, 'courage.' See Livy i. 25, Seeley's note.

c. xxviii. § 1. **ne in foro**, &c. 'That they might not find themselves in the Forum confused and disorganised, forming their plans on the spur of the moment, and trusting to random haphazard action.'

§ 3. **magistratus**, pregnant, magistrates worthy of the name.

§ 4. **id**, sc. *virum esse*, 'manhood was more to the point than consulship.'

§ 5. **correpti**. 'Thus reproached.' A sense of the word not found in Cicero, and only here in Livy. Generally has a qualifying word to indicate the meaning. Hor. Sat. II. iii. 257, *impransi correptus voce magistri*.

**ergo**. 'What in heaven's name, &c.' The impassioned use of *ergo* = Gk. *ἀρα*, c. 7. 8. For the use in orat. obliq., comp. x. 13. 10, *quid ergo attineret*, xxxviii. 59. 8, *ubi ergo esse?*

**acerrimum**, 'strict.'

§ 6. **iuniores**, i.e. the men of military age.

§ 7. **ut**, &c. 'and then they might fight for fatherland and fellow-citizens, and not for owners (drivers).' *dominis*, owners of slaves.

§ 8. **participem**. c. 1. 4.

et. Cf. c. 22. 3.

§ 9. **abdicare**, with accus., less regular construction than *abdicare se consulatu*.

c. XXIX. § 1. **ne**. 'That you may not, &c. (we tell you) you are threatened with, &c.' Horace, Odes, iv. 9. 1, *ne forte credas*, &c. *Ne* with present subj. is not prohibitive, but is frequently used to express the object of the speaker in making the statement on which the *ne* clause depends.

**arbitrio**, 'under the direction.'

§ 2. **nominatim**, an irregular proceeding to call upon a special individual not in the order of the muster roll.

§ 4. **nihil aliud quam**, used as a single adv. = 'simply' or 'merely,' by ellipse of the verb 'to say' or 'do,' &c. governing *nihil aliud*. The usage is common in Livy and later writers, but not Cicero or Caesar, who always have a verb governing the *nihil aliud*.

**intercursu**, a word not used before Livy's time, but not unfrequent in him. He has also the verbs *intercurro* and *intercurso*, but only once each.

**in qua tamen**, adversative relative assisted by *tamen*. Cic. Verr. iv. 7, *Tot praetores tot consules in Sicilia... fuerunt... quorum nemo sibi tam vehemens... visus est qui*, &c., 'and yet no one of them.'

§ 5. **quaestionem**, 'a criminal enquiry.'

**decernente**, sc. *quaestionem*. Conative present; 'sought to pass a decree to that effect, not by votes, but by noisy clamour.'

**ferocissimo quoque**, 'the bolder spirits among them.'

§ 7. **vulgabat**, conative sense of imperfect, almost = *vulgandum censebat*, 'would not deal with it as a general question.'

§ 8. **sisti**, impersonal passive of *sisto*, intransitive, frequent in Livy. Cicero uses a personal expression, Acad. iii. 96. 233, *Rempublicam sistere non posse*; 'the state must fall.'

§ 9. **tantum turbarum**, 11. 4.

§ 10. **id adeo.** 'This, yes, this,' or, 'this, let them observe.' The force of *adeo* in these cases is to emphasize, and force on the hearer's notice the word it follows. Verg. Ecl. iv. 11, *Teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule inibit.*

§ 11. **age dum.** In this enclitic indefinite use *dum* frequently, especially after imperative, loses its temporal sense, as  $\pi\omega$  in Greek does. *age dum* = Gk.  $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\ \delta\eta$ .

**provocatio non est,** 18. 8.

§ 12. **mihi,** ethic dative. 'Then let me see one of these gentlemen,' &c.

**ius de tergo** seems to be a condensed expression for *ius de tergo sumendi supplicii*.

**penes,** 24. 2.

c. xxx. § 1. **rursus,** of a counteracting fact or consideration, a reversal of what has gone before, without any idea of repetition as it more usually has. Cf. i. 59. 6, Caes. B. G. v. 44. 6.

**utique.** e. 27. 7.

**putabant sententiam.** The reading of the MSS. for which *putabant esse eam* and *improbabant* or *repudiabant sententiam* have been suggested.

**fidem,** 'credit,' in commercial sense, i.e. that which makes people trust one another.

**utroque,** adverb, 'going to no excess in either direction.'

§ 2. **rerum privatarum.** The senators being probably some of the principal creditors.

**factione,** 'party feeling.' So *officium,* 'sense of duty,' *verum,* 'love of truth,' objective for subjective. Potts' Hints, &c., p. 32.

**prope fuit ut.** c. 23. 2.

§ 4. **imperii vis.** The MSS. reading is *imperio suo re-hemens*, which some editors retain, inserting *magistratus*, 'that the excessively powerful instrument of the dictatorial office might be put into humane hands.'

**mansueto** is properly used of tamed animals, then transferred to men.

§ 5. **provocationem.** e. 8. 2.

§ 6. **Servilli.** c. 24. 6.



*sed* either implies an ellipse, 'though Servilius had not fulfilled his promises,' or is opposed to *confirmavit animos*, which may mean 'increased their confidence in themselves,' the edict being so far a confession of weakness on the part of the Senate. It seems hardly possible that *sed et* should mean here what it frequently does, 'and not only so, but.'

§ 9. *defendi...pati*. The change of subject is noticeable.

§ 10. *et ipse*. That is, he wished to bring the enemy to a decisive engagement at once, as Vetusius had not done.

§ 11. *castra*, plural, as frequently. *quisque*. c. 20. 12.

§ 12. *contemptim*. Livy is very fond of these adverbs in *im*; besides the ordinary ones he uses, *caesim*, *carptim*, *caterivatim*, *coniunctim*, *cursim*, *manipulatim*, *pagatim*, *punctim*, *summatim*.

*pilis*. In the earliest times, the *pilum* was confined to the *Triarii*, cf. c. 27. 6. The other troops were armed with the *hasta*. But by the time of the war with Pyrrhus this had been reversed, and the two front divisions used the *pilum* and the *Triarii* the *hasta*. When this began it is impossible to say, but the change of weapons seems to be intimately connected with the change from the close phalanx to the manipular legion.

§ 13. *micare*, a sort of zeugma; *viderunt* is supplied from *sensere*.

§ 14. *adepti*, 'overtaking.' Cf. 64. 4.

c. xxxi. § 1. *exiitque*. Some editors omit the *que*. In either case, *fundit fugatque* is to be regarded as one expression to which *exiit* is joined by *que*, or appended asyndeton.

§ 2. *turbatos*. c. 25. 5.

*dum...pandunt*. Young scholars will notice the ordinary idiom of the indicative after *dum* in narrative. *Dum* here, as frequently, has not only its temporal sense, but a sort of causal sense as well. The action and its consequence are regarded simply as concurrent actions. Roby, *Lat. Gr.*, Sch. Ed., p. 283.

*introrsum*, &c. Cf. xxxii. 17. 8, *Conferti, pluribus introrsus ordinibus acie firmata*, where *pl. intr. ord.* explains *conferti*.

§ 3. *super* = 'in addition to,' 'over and above,' first found in Livy in this sense. i. 50. 6, *alii super alios trucidantur*, where the half literal, half metaphorical sense suggests the origin of the usage.

§ 5. *extrahi*. Cf. 23. 13.

*abiret*. A general term for retiring from an office, whether at the expiration of the term of it, or otherwise. Cf. Cic. in Pisonem III., *abiens magistratu*, and comp. 32. 11.

The dictatorship lasted only for six months. The soldiers accused the consul of wishing to protract the war until M. Valerius, who was inclined to deal fairly with the plebs, should be no longer in office and consequently unable to perform his promises.

*forte temere*. 'Trusting to providence.' The words are *asyndeta*. So *forte casu, clam furtim*. (In *nocte silentio* and similar phrases, quoted here by Müller, the one adverb rather explains the other.) *Asyndeton* in *one* pair of words is most usual in, if not confined to, cases where the two words are associated by meaning or usage.

*erigeret*, 'to march the army straight up the mountain.' So I. 27. 6.

§ 6. *ignavia*. c. 4. 3.

*ad coniectum telli*, within range. So *ad* and *sub ictum telli venire*.

§ 8. *actionum*. 'In his very first address to the Senate pleaded the cause of the victorious people and moved "that the Senate do consider the case of insolvent debtors."'

*Actio*, as used here, is the substantive of *ago* in its use *agere cum aliquo*, and means the speech made in support of a proposal submitted to any one, especially to the people in *comitia*. Equally it is used of the speech of an advocate to a jury. From the use of *pro populo*, it would seem as if Livy here had the forensic sense of the word in his mind as well as the parliamentary. In the phrase *tribuniciae actiones*, which frequently occurs, the word has the same meaning, but a little wider, and corresponds very nearly to the modern 'agitations,' that is, meetings held and speeches made in order to elicit a demonstration of public opinion. Comp. also III. 20. 1.

The words *ca de re quid fieri placet* were the formula by which the president invited discussion.

§ 9. *relecta*, 'shelved.' The expression corresponds to our parliamentary expression, 'to move the previous question:' different from the other use noticed, 22. 5.

*auctor*. c. 1. 4.

§ 11. *suam*, sc. *plebis*, 'on their account,' because the *plebs* are the virtual subject.

*quin*. The phrase *per aliquem stare* is followed by *ne quominus* and *quin*, the last only when it is negative.

c. XXXII. § 1. *coetus*. c. 28. 1.

*in verba*, 'had sworn to obey,' 'had taken the military oath to.' The expression is formed from the repeating of the oath by the soldier after the person dictating it. Comp. 24. 7, lit. 'to swear word by word.'

*per causam*. Cf. c. 11. 2.

§ 2. *Sacrum montem*, c. 13. 11. The name is an anachronism, strictly speaking. It was given when the hill was consecrated to Jupiter, on the return of the Plebs.

§ 3. *frequentior*, 'better supported.'

*Piso*. Lucius Calpurnius Piso Frugi, consul B.C. 133, wrote a history of Rome from the earliest times.

§ 4. *sumendo*, very nearly = a present participle. c. 9. 1.

§ 5. *metuque*, 'mutual apprehension and nervous suspense prevailed everywhere.'

§ 7. *per aequa*, *per iniqua*, adverbs *asyndeta*; so *serius ocus*, &c., c. 31. 5. Comp. c. 11. 2.

§ 8. *Agrippam*. Cicero, *Brut.* xiv. 54, represents Valerius, still dictator, as the mediator on this occasion. Livy himself says, viii. 18. 12, that during the secession a dictator was in office.

*oriundus*. c. 9. 1.

*horrido*, the original sense of the word 'rough,' transferred to a style of speaking. Cf. Cic. *Brut.* lxxvii. 237, *horrida oratio*, 'unpolished, uncouth.'

§ 10. *hac ira*. c. 3. 5.

c. XXXIII. § 1. *in condiciones*. Cf. c. 15. 2.

*sacrosancti*, explained iii. 55. 7, *Ut qui tribunus plebis... nocuisset, eius caput Iovi sacrum esset*. Comp. note on 8. 2.

*auxilii latio*. On the powers of the Tribunes see Mommson, i. 280 fol.

§ 2. *plebei*, gen. of *plebes*, written also *plebi*, and common esp. in such phrases as this. From the form *plebs* the gen. *plebis* is formed, also frequently used.

§ 3. *sunt qui*. The tradition here alluded to is adopted by Cic. *de Rep.* ii. 34. 59, and seems more probable, because the Tribunes were evidently intended to be the counterpart of the patrician consuls. Dionysius however gives the number as five originally, vi. 89.

§ 4. *ictum*. Livy has also *icit*, *icisse*, and *icturi foedus*, otherwise he uses *ferio*. The phrase is said to be a *constructio ad sensum*, the striking of the victim implying the conclusion of the treaty, and the verb being constructed accordingly. As regards the treaty cf. 41. 1; Mommsen, I. 349.

§ 5. *consilio*, &c. 'Ready of resource, and prompt in action.'

§ 6. *forte in statione*, 'happened to be in command of the outpost in that quarter.' Cf. c. 10. 3.

§ 7. *rettudit*. Not common. xxxiii. 31. 8, *Actolorum linguas retundere*. Compare the use of 'bang' in Shakespeare, *Othello*, Act II. Sc. i.

*ignem*. It is not absolutely patent from the narrative, where he got the fire from.

§ 8. *ad terrorem*, 'as the alarm spread.' Cf. c. 8. 8.

*utpote*. With abl. abs. Not unfrequent in Livy. In Cicero used only with relative or conjunctive clauses, *utpote qui, cum*, &c. So Livy uses *quippe*, III. 63. 2. Compare the similar use of *tanquam, velut, ut*, &c. The use is an extension of Latin construction in the direction of Greek.

§ 9. *foedus*. This treaty is mentioned by Cicero (*pro Balbo*, 23) as extant in his time.

*monumento esset*. 'Had recorded the fact,' viz. that Cominius had carried on a war with the Volsci.

§ 11. *interpreti*. Used in its simplest sense of a mediator. Verg. *Aen.* IV. 356, *Interpres Divom*.

*arbitro*, derived from *ad* and *bito=eo*, means a person who goes to something to see or hear it. (1) as a witness; (2) as commissioner to hear and decide a controversy, 'umpire.'

*sumptus*. Comp. 16. 7. This habit of dying without sufficient property to pay funeral expenses appears to have been almost *de rigueur* with the more conspicuous benefactors of ancient Rome. It is the converse of the proverbial half-crown, the basis of so much prosperous adventure in England.

*sextantibus*, prob. an anachronism, as coined money began later than this in Rome.

c. xxxiv. § 2. *qualls*. 'Equal to that of a besieged town.'

§ 3. *utique*. c. 27. 7.

**in Etruriam.** 'Along the coasts to the right from Ostia and down the sea on the left (from Ostia), along the Volscian (and Campanian) coasts as far as Cumae.' The local ablatives signify the local sphere within which the action took place.

§ 4. **Aristodemo.** c. 21. 5.

§ 6. **Velitris.** c. 31. 4.

**in montes,** 'among the mountains.' The Latin idiom expresses the general locality and the special point towards which the motion is directed, in apposition, one explaining the other.

§ 9. **annonam,** 'prices.'

**ego.** Some MSS. have *ergo*, which Weissenb. and Müller adopt. *Ego* seems far preferable.

**sub iugum,** figurative. That is, the plebs have treated us as robbers treat their victims, and extorted the most shameful concessions from us, as the price of our lives.

§ 10. **tertio anno.** The omission of *ante* or *abhinc* is very unusual.

**rapuere,** an exaggeration. See c. 32. 4.

§ 12. **haud tam.** 'It is not easy to say whether it was the right thing to do, but I believe that it would have been quite possible,' &c., an irregularly constructed comparison. The easiness of paying, &c., is not equal to my belief, &c. *Haud tam* is unusual for *non* or *haudquaquam tam*.

**iura,** the restrictions on their own powers. Lit. rights (of the plebeians) imposed on the patricians. *imposita*, in accordance with the sense implied of burden or obligation on the *patres*.

**demerent sibi.** *sibi* belongs to *demerent* in the second clause only, corresponding to *tribunis* implied in *tribuniciam* in the first: 'To take away the Tribunician power and rid themselves of &c.' For this latter use of *demo* compare *demere iniuriam*, iv. 10. 6.

c. XXXV. § 1. **de tergo.** Cf. c. 29. 12.

§ 2. **diem dixissent.** Under the *lex sacrata* (33. 1) which Coriolanus had broken virtually.

**ibi,** temporal, as often in Livy.

§ 3. **infensa,** adverbial. Cf. iii. 41. 1, iv. 9. 8, *acrior coorta*. On *infensus* and *coerior* see c. 20. 3 and c. 17. 2. 'So bitter was the feeling shown in this outburst of popular anger.'

**defungendum.** Used absolutely. *poena* is abl. of instrument, or price.

§ 4. **adversa invidia.** Abl. absol. 'In the face of public opinion.'

**qua...qua = et...et.** Used by Cicero, but only in letters. Prob. a conversationalism.

**disiicere.** 'To disconcert their plans,' lit. 'to burst, scatter in different directions the thing.'

§ 5. **quicquid.** &c. Comp. c. 5. 7, 11. 4. This use of *quicquid* with gen. is poetical.

**innocentem...pro nocente.** The first the fact, the second the plebeian's view of the case. 'If they would not acquit him of an offence of which he was guiltless, then let them call him guilty, but,' &c.

§ 6. **iam tum.** Prop. signifies the exact time of an occurrence in past time, but here used simply to emphasize *tum*, 'even then.'

**spiritus** is stronger than *animos*.

§ 7. **infestus.** c. 17. 2.

§ 8. **in.** c. 3. 2.

c. xxxvi. § 1. **ludi magni**, or *Romani*, according to tradition (1. 35) instituted by Tarquinius Priscus; originally *votivi*, that is, performed in fulfilment of a special vow, they became annual. Properly speaking, the name *Romani* belonged to the fixed festival, *magni* to extraordinary ones of a similar kind, but the epithets are used promiscuously.

**ex instauratione.** A re-celebration of a festival became necessary when any informality had occurred in the regular celebration.

**ex.** This simple adv. use of *ex* and *abl.* seems to be a Graecism. Cf. *ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς*, &c.

**caesum** has a sort of present passive sense. Cf. xxx. 30. 19, *melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria*, and, *simul parata ac sperata decora*. Cicero gives this story de Divin. 1. 26. 55. His account explains these words, *sub...circo*. Servus per circum, *cum virgis caederetur*, *furcam ferens ductus est*. The *furca* was an instrument of wood made in the shape of a Greek A. Into this the head of the slave was placed and his hands tied to the wooden sides. He was then flogged through the public streets. Hence *furcijer*.

§ 2. **praesultatorem**. Cic. l. c. *praesulem sibi non placuisse*. *praesultator* is only used here. *praesul* in its first signification means one who leads a dance, used, in particular, of the leader of the *Salii* in their religious dance.

**in ora abiret**=the more usual *in ora* or *sermonem hominum renire*. Comp. the later use of *abire*, 'to end in,' 'pass into.'

§ 4. **praesentior**, 'touched him more nearly,' so xxiv. 32. 3, *propius praesentiusque malum*.

§ 5. **enimvero**. c. 22. 6.

§ 6. **repraesentatas**, 'embodied,' 'realised,' 'represented,' in the proper sense of the word as Lamb uses 'representation.' Essays of Elia. 'So vividly set before him.' Horace, Ep. i. 19. 4, *Virtutemne repraesentet* ('reproduce') *moresque Catonis?*

§ 7. **admiratione**. c. 12. 1.

c. XXXVII. § 3. **arbitris**. Cf. c. 33. 11.

**sequius**. Comp. of *secus*, which does not occur as adj. in pos., 'worse,' here in the sense of 'little to the credit of;' a Graecism. Comp. use of *ἄλλως*, 'wrongly.'

§ 8. **sub auctore**. 'On such excellent authority,' an extension of the use of *sub* in such phrases as *sub nomine*, &c., not found in Cicero.

**vel**, 'even.'

**ex**. Cf. c. 36. 1.

**supervacuo**, unusual form of the more usual *supervacaneus*.

§ 9. **consceleratos**, with esp. reference to *hominum*, *contaminatos* to *deorum*.

**quodam modo**, also written in one word, indicates that the view taken is an extreme one, though justifiable. 'In a sense.'

c. XXXVIII. § 1. **caput Ferentinum**, otherwise *caput aquae Ferentinae* (I. 51. 9), lay on what was afterwards the Appian Road. In the grove at the source of the stream, the Latins held their assemblies.

**querendo**. c. 9. 1.

**secunda irae**. Comp. Ovid, '*Neu dubites illi verba secunda loqui*.'

§ 2. **adversus**, inserted by Madvig to supply the gap in the construction. Weissenb. retains the MSS. reading unaltered and treats the sentence as a sort of rhetorical anacoluthon intended to give bitter emphasis to the words *veteres...Volscorum*.

ut, 'though.'  
per. c. 11. 2.

§ 3. **an, &c.**, rhetorical use of *an*, to suggest an impossible alternative, and prove the truth of the speaker's view by *reductio ad absurdum*. The alternative here is, *non sensistis*, 'Is it possible that you have failed to &c.?' Comp. c. 2. 2.

**traductos per ora**, 'made a spectacle of,' a sense derived from triumphal processions, and the parading of criminals through the streets. Cf. Martial, I. 53. 3, *Quae tua traducit, manifesto carmina furto*, and for the literal use Livy XXXVI. 40. 11, *Cum captivis nobilibus equorum quoque captorum gregem traduxit*.

§ 4. **putatis**, rhetorical use, pretty nearly='what must have been,' &c.

**merituri**, an unusual expression for *piaculum committere* or *contrahere*. The sense is 'to deserve punishment for' and so 'to be guilty of.'

§ 5. **succurrit**. Cf. Verg. Aen. II. 317.

**maturarimus**. Subj. dept. on *vivere*. *quod* more usual than *quia* in subjective sentence.

**si hoc**. Cf. c. 10. 2.

**et**=Gk. *ετρα*. 'And after this.' 22. 3.

**magno malo**. c. 12. 1.

§ 6. **suos quisque, &c.** c. 7. 1.

c. XXXIX. § 2. **Circeios**. I. 56. 3, *Signiam Circeiosque colonos misit* (Tarquinius) *praesidia urbi futura terra marique*.

§ 3. **tramitibus**, 'by-roads,' as opp. to (*viae*) high-roads. Cic. Phil. XIII. 9. 19, *Egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus*.

**novella**, an unusual word, but occurring again Livy XI. 5. 1. It has been suggested to read *Mugillam*, a town mentioned by Dionys. VIII. 36 as having been captured by Coriolanus.

**haec**. This use of *hic* and *is* in summing up is common in Cicero, esp. after a list of abstract qualities. Cf. pro Arch. c. 1.

§ 4. **Lavicos**. *Labici*, *Labicum* or *Lavicum*, which gave its name afterwards to the *via Lavicana*, lay about 15 miles south-east of Rome.

§ 5. **a Pedo**. Livy frequently prefixes the preposition to the names of towns, motion from which is expressed, contrary to the rule observed by the older prose writers.



**fossas.** Cf. I. 23. 3 for the traditional origin of the name.

**milla**, accusative of distance, as the space *traversed* between the two points. So *fossa decem pedes alta*, &c.

§ 6. **sive...sive...** Cf. I. 4. 2, *seu ita rata, seu quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat*. The form is Graecising.

**oreretur.** Both forms of this verb are found in the same MSS. of Livy.

§ 7. **sed** for the more usual *nisi*.

c. XL. § 1. **parum.** c. 18. 4.

§ 2. **magno natu.** c. 8. 4.

§ 3. **ut qui**, 'as was to be expected, seeing that.'

**offusa.** Livy has also *pavorem, terrorem, errorem offundere*. The metaphor is derived probably from the use of *offundo* with *lucem*, Cic. de Fin. III. 14. 45. Livy has also *caliginem off.* 'The man who could not be moved by the majesty of the State represented in her ambassadors, or by the splendour of sanctity appealing to heart and eye in the forms of the priests, naturally was still less inclined to be moved by weeping women.'

§ 5. **consternatus**, 'in strong emotion,' to be construed with *a sede*.

§ 7. **infesto.** c. 17. 2.

§ 8. **ergo.** c. 7. 8.

**ego**, emphatic, opp. to *de his*.

**diu.** 'Nor shall I live long enough to reach the lowest depths of misery.' *diu* is relative.

§ 9. **de his**, 'think of these.' *Videris* appears to be used here simply as = imperat. I. 58. 10, quoted as parallel here by editors, is rather different. The nom. of pers. pron. is there expressed, and the use of *videro* is that of transferring responsibility from one person to another. See Mayor on Cic. Philipp. II. § 118. *Virginus viderit*, III. 45. 11, is an instance of this latter use.

**amplexi**, se. *eum*.

§ 11. Fabius Pictor, the oldest historian of Rome, served in the Gallic war of 224. He wrote his history originally in Greek.

§ 12. **monumento.** 'To commemorate it.' Cf. 33. 9.

§ 13. **fortuna.** c. 4. 3.

§ 14. *provincia*, 'sphere of command or duty,' regular meaning of the sing. word in speaking of times before the provinces were formed and organised.

*cum Volscis*. Constructio ad sensum, *discessum est* implying *pugnatum est*.

c. XLV. § 1. *foedus*. Cf. c. 33. 5.

§ 2. *publicum*. On the public land, and the law of Sp. Cassius, see Mommsen, I. 276 and 288.

*possessores*, as applied to holders of domain land meant a tenant, but with a tenant-right that practically amounted to ownership. Such men acknowledged the state as landlord, and paid rent to the state, but they could never bring themselves to acknowledge the right of the state to terminate their occupancy. Mommsen, I. 276.

*publica sollicitudo*. The adjective is used much as the pronoun *is*, c. 3. 5.

*struere*, c. 3. 6.

§ 4. *vulgatum*, by being shared with the Latins.

*a civibus*, &c., epexegetical of *vulgatum*.

§ 5. *pestilens*, 'very dangerous.'

§ 7. *dissuasor*, c. 1. 4.

*intercessor*, used in a general sense of 'protesting against.'  
*dicere*, hist. infin.

§ 8. *ambitiosus*, 'he had bid for popularity among the allies.'

*Siculo*. c. 34. 7. According to Dionysius, half the corn then brought, was a present from the tyrant of Syracuse.

§ 10. *peculium*. 'A grown-up son might establish a separate household or maintain, as the Romans expressed it, his "own cattle" (*peculium*) assigned to him by his father; but legally all that the son acquired...remained the father's property.' Mommsen, I. 61. This dependence of the son on the father could be cancelled by the form *emancipatio*.

§ 11. *quaestoribus*, sc. *parricidii*. These officials had existed under the kings, but after the establishment of the Republic, they became standing magistrates, nominated by the consul, and vacating their office at the end of the year. Mommsen, I. 56, 159, 261.

*ea*, c. 10. 2. The temple was built in B.C. 268, by P. Sempronius Sophus, consul, on the Carinae.

c. XLII. § 1. *subibat*, 'quickly took possession of.' *subeo* in this mental sense, signifies unperceived or unexpected entry into the mind. Comp. the adjectival participle, *subitus*.

*malignitate*. *malignus* acquired in addition to its original sense, that of niggardliness, which is the predominant meaning here. Cf. *sub luce maligna*, and Livy, VIII. 12, *ager maligne plebi divisus*.

§ 2. *tenuere* = *obtinuere* (c. 43. 11), 'carried their point.' The sense and construction are frequent in Livy.

§ 5. *Castori*, c. 20. 12.

*duumvir*. The dedication of a temple was normally the office of the officiating consul. But from very early times, it was the custom, in case the man who vowed the temple was not holding office at the time of its dedication, to appoint one or two commissioners (*duumvir* or *duumviri*) for the purpose. The election lay with the people, but the senate in referring the matter to them, named a person or persons, usually the man who had vowed the temple or his son. See Livy, XXIII. 30, and compare c. 27. 5, above.

§ 6. *plebi*, c. 33. 1.

*celebrabant*, conative imperfect, 'sought to strengthen the influence of.' *celebro* and *celeber* always imply large numbers in some connexion or other. Here the idea is to increase the number of warm supporters of their power.

*que*, c. 11. 1.

§ 8. *vana*, sc. *facta*. 'The bill was frustrated and its promoters stultified by loud professions which they were unable to fulfil.'

*uno tenore* implies an action going on in an uninterrupted and even course, not changing its direction in any way. It is not an uncommon phrase, but is not unfrequently qualified by *velut, ut aiunt, &c.*

*expertos*, used passively. There are several instances of this in other classical writers, and a large number in Livy. 'During which he had shown his temper in continual and consistent opposition to the attacks of the tribunes.'

§ 9. *supererant*, c. 27. 12. 'They might be said (*prope*) to have more strength than they needed for foreign wars alone.'

*abutebanturque*. These two sentences are expressed coordinately instead of by principal and subordinate. It is, in fact, one sentence in two. Therefore *que* is the coupling

particle, see on c. 11, and compare the sentence, c. 39. 10, *Acceperunt...rettulerunt*. In both cases there is an antithesis between the two members, the first corresponding to a clause introduced by a concessive particle; so that *que* may be translated by 'but' or 'only.' 'But they used up all the surplus.'

§ 10. *canebant*. The regular word of oracular or religious official response, because such responses were originally given in verse. Here there is perhaps added the force of 'repetition,' as in Gk. *ὑμνεῖν*.

*extis...per aves*, c. 24. 6.

§ 11. *qui...tamen*, c. 29. 4. The force of *tamen* here is that though these terrors had been excited by apprehension of some general religious faultiness, in the end they were allayed by the punishment of one individual.

*poenas*, by being buried alive.

c. XLIII. § 2. *populationum*, not simply by metonymy for *praedae*. For *pleni* here is evidently intended to convey the sense, 'sick or tired of,' the feeling consequent on constant repetition of the same thing, like the Gk. *μεστός*.

§ 4. *potestatis*, objective genitive after *invidia*. That is, the whole feeling against this exercise of Tribunician power, roused by the action of Licinius.

*auxilloque*, see last chapter. The situation was this. When the consuls disregarding the intercession of the tribune Licinius proceeded to punish those who refused to serve, they did so on the strength of an assurance from the other tribunes that, in case Licinius proceeded against them for contempt of the tribunician authority, they (the other tribunes) would extend to the consuls the benefit of the *auxilii latio*, and veto such proceedings: a similar situation is described, iv. 53. 7.

§ 5. *et...quidem...Fabio*, c. 2. 9.

§ 6. *ipse consul*. Explained by *odio consulis* below. He was the very consul, hatred for whom made the army inclined to betray the state. By this arrangement, which is rather strained, Livy makes the antithesis more effective than if he had written, *Ipsa consul cuius odio*, &c.

'He, the unpopular consul, by his unassisted vigour, sustained the fortunes of the state which the army for hatred of him were willing for their part to betray.'

§ 7. *artes*, 'qualities,' but implying the improvement by culture and education of special gifts.

§ 8. **nec illos, etsi, &c.** An elliptical sentence. They could not be induced to do that which, even if the appeal of the general had no effect upon them, *they might at least have done* from a regard for their own honour and safety, cf. Eurip. *Hec.* 796, *τύμβου δ', εἰ κτανεῖν ἐβούλετο, οὐκ ἤξιωσεν*, i.e. *ὡσπερ ἔδει εἰ*, the least he could do if, &c.

**si aliud nihil.** 'The very least they could do.'

§ 9. **signa**, cf. 20. 10.

§ 10. **adeo**, c. 2. 7.

**ingeniis** comes near to the later concrete use of the words, like our word 'genius' for a 'man of genius.'

§ 11. **obtinuere ut**, c. 42. 2.

c. XLIV. § 1. **annus...habuit**, c. 4. 3.

**velut**, 'as if Sp. Licinius had succeeded.' *res procedit* is more common than the impersonal use.

§ 2. **re, exemplo.** Chiasmus. The antithesis below, *in praesentia* and *in posterum, futurum*, &c. is common, 'and the moral effects of that event would long outlive its actual occurrence,' 'a fact for that time only, but a precedent for future times.'

**suis ipsam**, more idiomatic than *ipsius*, 9. 5.

§ 3. **bono publico**, c. 1. 3.

**auxilium**, cf. 43. 4.

§ 4. **minus**, c. 18. 4.

§ 5. **iuris**, 'legal claims upon.' A tribune, for example, might be in debt to one or more of the consulars.

**gratia...auctoritate**, both mean personal influence, the first arising from obligation, the second from moral character.

§ 6. **novemque.** A slip apparently on Livy's part, he must have meant *quattuor*, c. 33. 2.

**moratorem**, c. 1. 4.

§ 8. **principesque—que** cpegegetical. What follows is an expansion of the words, *in spem...posse*.

**fremebant = dictitabant**, with more emotion implied—'loudly asserted'—more commonly indignation is expressed.

**ut, final.** The purpose answered by the appointment (by the gods) of this drawback to the prosperity of great cities.

§ 10. **qualicumque.** This use of the indef. relative without a verb, on the model of the Gk. *ὅστισόνυ*, &c. is exceedingly rare in Cicero—(*quivis* is hardly in point)—but common in Livy.

sisti. c. 29. 8.

**potuisse:** because he is speaking of what was possible no longer. The English idiom requires the past tense of the infin., so *oportuit dicere*, 'he ought to have said;' but *oportuit dixisse*, 'he ought (at some time previous to the statement) to have finished speaking;' *oportet dixisse*, 'he ought now to have finished speaking;' *oportet dicere*, 'he ought now to speak.'

**non parendi, &c.,** 'insubordination.'

§ 12. **spes armaverant.** c. 4. 3.

c. XLV. § 1. **rem committerent eo,** 'to run the risk of fighting with equal danger to apprehend from both armies.' *eo* = in id. Cf. *committere rem in aciem, in casum, &c.* The idea of *committo* in these phrases is to launch or embark a thing on a certain course, to set a thing a going and let it pass out of one's control in a certain direction. So the verb gets the meaning of 'entrusting, &c.' Comp. c. 47 and III. 4. 7.

§ 3. **qua...qua.** c. 35. 4.

§ 4. **confidere...credere.** 'The consuls did not mistrust the soldiers: they could not depend upon them:' the antithesis of the two words, 'to depend (on the courage)' and 'to believe (in the loyalty)' is really made by the context.

§ 5. **indignatio versare.** c. 4. 3.

**non...non.** Emphatic repetition of the negative instead of conjunctions.

§ 7. **capita conferunt.** Not used elsewhere by Livy, but used by Cic. Acad. III. 12. 31.

**semel** with part. = *ut semel* with verb, 'now that they were once thoroughly roused.'

§ 10. **quippe,** not unlike *enimvero*, introduces a statement the truth of which becomes obvious as soon as it is made; with relative, *quia, quod, &c.* it introduces an obvious reason. *quippe* is subjective rather than objective, *enimvero* the reverse.

§ 11. **sensim,** 'indirectly,' feeling one's way, as it were, in a transaction, by employing another person to act for one.

**passim,** 'anyhow.' Clamouring in all directions, without any attempt at order or concerted action.

**tergiversantur.** 'They temporised.' Cf. 27. 3. The idea is of a man shifting his position to avoid something disagree-

able, 'shuffling.' *Tergiversatio*, in law, was the offence committed by an accuser, when from corrupt motives he abandoned a prosecution. It is a favourite word with Cicero.

§ 12. **ne scirem.** *Ne* is final, not consecutive, which it never is. 'They have taken pains to prevent my knowing.'

§ 13. **flagitator.** c. 1. 4. 'Among the loudest in his demands to be led to battle.'

§ 14. **in se**, adaptation of the formula *idem in me*. Cf. 24. 7. **iuratis**, one of not a few pass. participles used in an active or middle sense. Cf. *iniuratus*, 46. 6. So also *pransus* and *epotus*. Compare *adultus*, *fluxus*, *tacitus*.

c. XLVI. § 1. **occasione ancipiti**, 'with opportunities on both sides of them,' that is, either of murdering their leaders or deserting to the enemy.

§ 2. **infestior.** c. 20. 3.

§ 3. **pilis.** c. 30. 12.

**inter primam**, &c. 'Before the combatants could settle to their work,' lit. 'among the first hurrying about.' Cf. 20. 9.

**abiectis**, &c. 'Flung anyhow rather than discharged.'

§ 4. **principem**, 'at the head of his troops.'

**praeceps in vulnus**, lit. 'passed away headlong into his wound.' *In vulnus* qualifies both *praeceps* and *abiit*, the former expresses the attitude of the falling man, the latter his departure from life. 'Falling with his head on his wounded breast, expired.' So I. 58. 12, *Prolapsaque in vulnus* (corresponding to *praeceps in vulnus* here) *moribunda cecidit*. Verg. Aen. x. 448, *corruit in vulnus*.

c. XLVII. § 1. **ciebat.** Cf. c. 19. 7.

**fortuna est versata.** Personification. c. 4. 3.

§ 3. **citato.** c. 10. 3.

**rem inclinatam**, metaphor from scales, 'restored the balance of the fight,' or less literally 'rallied the wavering lines.'

§ 4. **vanior**, 'weakened,' lit. 'less substantial,' metaphor from things hollow, not solid. Comp. I. 8, *ne vana esset urbis magnitudo*, 'a mere shell, with nothing inside it.'

§ 5. **memores.** c. 2. 3, 22. 2.

**triarii.** It was the duty of the *triarii* during an action to protect the camp. It is possible that in the earliest times, this was their only duty, and that they did not serve in the field with the rest of the army at all.

§ 6. **ea desperatio.** c. 3. 5 and 4. 3.

**magis quam** expresses (as often, e.g. 46. 3) the greater appropriateness of a less usual than a more usual term to the action described. 'Something more like madness than boldness.'

§ 10. **si exercitus**, cf. XLV. 38. 3, *erratis si triumphum imperatoris tantum et non militum quoque...esse decus censetis*.

**eo bello**, frequently used as an attribute of a subst., e.g. XXXVII. 49. 2, *exprobrantes virtutem suam in Philippi bello*.

**familia funesta.** c. 8. 7.

**lauream**, synecdoche for *triumphus*, the laurel crown being the ornament of the triumphing general.

§ 11. **in tempore**, 'at the right time.'

**laudator**, c. 1. 4, 'pronouncing the funeral oration in both cases.' The *laudatio funebris* in the Forum was a regular part of public funerals.

§ 12. **eius**, neut. gen.: not an unfrequent use in Livy.

**imbiberat**, of an idea or resolve fixed in the mind, cf. 58. 6. Cic. pro Quint. *si...imbiberit eius modi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perducere*—a metaphor from dyeing, like *combibo*.

c. XLVIII. § 1. **primo quoque.** Roby, Lat. Gr., Sch. Ed. p. 344.

§ 2. **quisquam**, rather in app. to *tribunus* than qualifying it, though *quisquam* in Livy is sometimes used adjectively.

**verum**, 'fair,' Horace, Epp. I. vii. 98, *metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede verum est*.

§ 3. **luxuriare**, cf. c. 21. 6. Here the metaphor, from a plant growing rank, is rather differently applied: 'was running to seed,' the point, as *evanescere* shows, being the weakness produced, rather than the excess itself.

§ 5. **in tempore**, c. 47. 11.

§ 6. **tota**, 'altogether'—adverbial use.

§ 7. **averti alio**, 'to concentrate their attention on other matters.' *alio* adv.

§ 8. **auctores sumus**, 'we guarantee;' *auctor esse* with acc. and infin. is more frequently 'to be the authority for a statement.'



c. XLIX. § 3. **paludatus**, the dress of a general in the field.

§ 4. **ducem**, cf. Ovid, *Fasti*, II. 200, *E quis dux fieri quilibet aptus erat*. The whole passage, l. c. vv. 193—242.

**senatus**, that is, they might have formed the Senate of Rome in the most critical times.

**pestem**, 'destruction,' cf. *pestilens*, c. 41. 5.

§ 5. **nihil medium**, 'filled with no ordinary thoughts, but divided between extremes of hope and apprehension,' lit. 'revolving in the mind nothing half-way, either hope or fear (in loose apposition to *nihil medium*), but boundless thoughts whatever they were.'

**stupens**, 'overpowered,' used, as frequently, to express the feelings of one under the influence of some overpowering emotion, which deprives him for the time being of the use of his powers of reflection.

§ 6. **felices** has its regular military meaning of 'successful.' On *felicitas* as a quality necessary to a general, see Cic. *de Imp. Pomp.* c. 16.

§ 7. **Capitollum arcemque**, the N. E. and S. W. summits of the Capitoline hill, but which was which, is still a matter of anxious debate among archaeologists.

**alia templa**, with reference to the Temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline.

**quicquid**, c. 35. 5.

**faustum...felix**. The regular combination in such prayers. Two aspects of the same idea. *Faustum* is that which is done under the blessing (*favere*) of the gods. *Felix* that which succeeds in consequence of having the blessing of the gods upon it.

§ 8. **incassum**, found in poets, in Sallust and later prose writers, but not in Cicero, is stronger than *frustra* or *nequidquam*, signifying hopeless failure, lit. 'ending in emptiness.'

**infelici** is an anachronism, because it was in consequence of the route of the Fabii that this gate became ill-omened. The *Porta Carmentalis*, the right arch of which was known as *scelerata*, opened out of the wall between the Capitoline and the river, see Ovid l. c.

**iano**, 'archway:' all archways were symbolical of and sacred to *Janus*, as pointing two opposite ways; hence they came to be called *iani*.

§ 9. **omnia**, with the use of *omnia* cf. *immensa omnia* above. It implies that the epithet is true of that to which it is applied, without exception, e.g. *alia omnia sentire*, &c.—‘to differ absolutely.’

**infesta**, ‘dangerous.’

§ 10. **cominus...acie**, ‘in a pitched battle,’ opp. to *populationibus* and *vagantes*.

**quanquam**. This retrospective use of *quanquam* (the apodosis being really contained in what precedes) introducing a drawback or correction of what has just been stated, is a rhetorical use. It is common in Cicero, in Livy, as a rule, it is confined to speeches. It is very frequently followed by an interrogative sentence. Roby, *Lat. Gr.*, Sch. Ed. 871, § 6.

§ 11. **inter primam**, c. 46. 3.

**signa**, c. 20. 10. The Roman battle order is applied to the Veientes.

**ordines**, the accusative after *introeunt*.

§ 12. **saxa Rubra** (otherwise *Rubrac*) lay on the Via Flaminia, between Rome and Narnia, about 9 miles from the former. It derived its name from the red tufa rocks of the neighbourhood.

**ab**, c. 14. 3, ‘with the capriciousness that belonged to their race.’

c. l. § 2. **ex civitate...tulit**, comp. the expression, *reportare triumphum, victoriam, laudem*, &c., *a* or *ex aliquo*. The idea in both cases is that of bringing back the results of victory.

§ 3. **ex re**, ‘demanded by circumstances,’ lit. ‘arising out of the state of things.’ So *ex re* means ‘advantageous,’ ‘suitable to the occasion;’ Plaut. *ex tua non est ut ego moriar*; Hor. Sat. II. vi. 78, *Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles ex re fabellas*; and *e republica* = in the interests of the Republic.

§ 4. **velut** = *velut si*, as often, e.g. c. 36. 1.

§ 5. **invicta**, c. 1. 4. *Invicta* here is part of the predicate, not merely attribute of *arma*, ‘being invincible,’ ‘were invincible and could not be withstood at any time, or in any place.’

**spes**, c. 4. 3.

**rara**, ‘here and there.’

§ 6. **superassent**, ‘had passed,’ a sense derived probably from ‘surmounting,’ and so ‘passing’ hills, &c.

**ut fit**, c. 4. 5.

§ 8. **multiplicatis**. 'The ranks of the latter multiplying as their circle was contracted.' As the Etruscans closed in, narrowing their circle, the front of the lines was diminished, and the number of them, one behind the other, consequently increased. *multiplicatis* therefore is equivalent in sense to *densatis*.

§ 9. **omissa**, &c. 'Giving up the idea of resisting, as they had been preparing to do, equally on all sides.' *parem* adverbial. *Intendere pugnam* is 'to stretch out fighting in a certain direction,' not unlike our expression 'to show fight.'

**eo nisi**. 'Concentrating their attack on that point.' So in *directum niti*. *Nitor* and its compounds (e.g. *conitor*) mean 'to use all one's strength.'

§ 10. **vincebat**. Cf. c. 10. 2.

**Velens**. c. 20. 12.

§ 11. **stirpem**. Sc. *futuram*, 'to keep alive.'

**auxilium**. Cf. Ovid, l. c., *Scilicet ut posses olim tu, Maxime, nasci, cui res cunctando restituenda foret*.

c. LI. § 2. **ad Spei**. II. 7. 11.

§ 3. **parvo**. 'Although the advantage gained by the Romans was very slight.' Metaphor from balance, 'superior by a trifling inclination of the balance.' Comp. c. 7. 10.

§ 4. **velut ab**, &c., i.e. *a Janiculo velut ab arce*. Cf. Cic. Tusc. v. 32. 90, *quare ut ad quietum me licet venias*.

§ 5. **dedita opera** qualifies *propulsa*.

§ 7. **nonnihil et**, adv. 'to a certain extent, no doubt.' Livy also has *haud nihil*. I. 3.

**quamvis** qualifies *praecipitia*. 'Drove them to adopt any expedients, however reckless, provided they were prompt.'

§ 8. **erexit**. c. 31. 5.

§ 9. **occidione occisi**, 'cut to pieces,' used by Cicero. The repetition expresses the entire destruction. The abl. is modal.

c. LII. § 1. **laxior**. So *laxandi annonam*, 34. 12. The opposite is *arta*. Compare our use of the word *tight* in regard to the money market. The metaphor is a natural and obvious one in any language.

§ 2. **suo**. 'Their own special poison.' For the metaphor comp. c. 44. 8.

§ 3. **diem dicunt.** On the jurisdiction of the tribunes and the connexion of it with the plebeian assembly see Mommsen, i. 281 and c. 56. 3 n. It evidently rapidly extended beyond cases of appeal and violations of the laws establishing the tribunate.

**invidiae.** Livy does not state distinctly what the charge was, but leaves it to be inferred that he was accused of deserting the Fabii, when he might have assisted them.

§ 5. **capitis.** Condensed use for *criminis capitalis*. In these phrases the gen. and abl. are both used. Very prob. in the gen. there is an ellipse of an original *crimine*.

**aeris.** Livy apparently means 2000 asses; but it is a question whether coined money existed before the decemviral legislation. Mommsen, i. 458.

**in caput.** 'This was his death-warrant.' Lit. 'This turned (*verto* intrans.) into a sentence of death.' *caput* here = *poena capitalis*, as above, *crimen capitale*.

c. LIII. § 1. **quibus.** *κατὰ σύνεσιν*, agreeing with *Veientibus* implied in *Veiens bellum*.

**Latinorum... auxiliis.** c. 33. 4.

**alia.** Abl.

**manipulatum.** Used generally: 'in small bodies.' Cf. 30. 11.

§ 2. **tanquam.** 'Under the impression that their city itself was in the hands of the enemy.' For the position of *ita* here comp. XLII. 59. 2, *Haud secus quam diu claustris retentae ferae, ita concitati... incurrerunt*.

§ 3. **signis.** c. 20. 10.

**eques.** c. 20. 12.

§ 5. **ab Roma.** c. 39. 5.

§ 6. **calamitatis,** 'injury,' 'damage.' The root of the word is the same as that of *incolumis*, prob. the same as Gk. *σκολ-*, signifying 'plucking,' which appears without the *σ* in *κόλος*. 'doeked' and *κολούω*. *κοσκυλάτια* 'shreds,' and *quisquiliae* 'refuse,' 'rubbish,' are from the same root.

c. LIV. § 2. **arripuit,** 'arrested.' III. 58. 7. More strictly used of the officer, *viator* or *lictor*, e.g. 27. 12.

§ 3. **rei ad populum.** Summoned to take their trial before the plebeian *Comitia tributa*. c. 52. 3, and 56. 3 n.

§ 4 **infulis,** with which victims were adorned for sacrifice.

§ 5. **iam nunc.** Cf. 35. 6. For *ita* anticipating a subst. clause cf. xxxiv. 34. 2, *Iam nunc hoc ita proponere vos animis oportet hibernandum circa Lacedaemonis moenia esse.*

**ab.** *Tribunicia potestas* is personified, hence the preposition.

§ 6. **si se commoverit.** 'If he (the Consul) stirred a finger.' *movere* is used absolutely without *se*, XLII. 64. 9, *Qui postquam nihil movebant.*

§ 7. **seductaque.** Cf. 11. 1. *seductaque*, &c. explains *in privato*, 'where the general public could not obtain access or information.' Lit. 'withdrawn from the privacy of the larger number of people.'

**quamvis.** c. 51. 7.

§ 9. **quam nihil**, &c. 'How absolutely powerless the holy laws were to protect them.'

§ 10. **malo.** 'Suffering.' Comp. 34. 11.

c. LV. § 1. **sub.** Of immediate succession in time. With the ablative *sub* expresses the time or occasion as influencing the action, but is rarer and more poetical. Weissenborn and Müller prefer the abl. here, which is the MS. reading. *Hanc* is the emendation of Gronovius adopted by Madvig.

§ 3. **lictores.** See Mommsen, III. 349 n.

**contemptius**, more contemptible. c. 1. 4.

**si sint.** If only there were men to realise it, viz. the weakness and insignificance of the lictors.

**facere**, viz. by being afraid of them.

§ 4. **ordines.** c. 23. 4.

**militem**, that is, as a common soldier.

§ 5. **spoliari**, to be stripped. So VIII. 32. 10.

§ 8. **sanctum**, 'inviolable,' the first meaning of the adj.

§ 9. **exerceret.** Cf. VI. 22. 4, *foede in captis victoriam exercere.*

c. LVI. § 1. **Voleronem...favore.** The hexameter rhythm is noticeable. Comp. I. pref. opening words, and XXII. 50. 10, *Hacc ubi dicta dedit.*

§ 2. **vexandis**, is the dat. of aim after *permiss.*

**permissurum.** Metaphor from driving, 'to give a horse the rein,' III. 61. 9, *concitant equos permittuntque in hostem.*

**tributis.** Up to this time, the tribunes had been elected by the *comitia curiata*. See below § 3.

§ 3. **atroci**, 'alarming,' *atrox* is connected with *ater* and gets its secondary meaning by metaphor from that which is 'dark, gloomy, threatening.'

**sed quae**, *sed opp. to haud parva*.

**aufferret**, &c. Mommsen's explanation of this passage and c. 60. 4 is as follows: besides the patrician-plebeian *comitia curiata* and *tributa*, there was a separate assembly of plebeians in curies and tribes, not originally called *comitia*, but *concilium plebis curiatum* and *centuriatum*, dating from the time when they gained their separate officers. The tribunes were originally elected in the plebeian curiate assembly. In this, voting being by heads and not according to landed property, patricians' clients would have considerable influence. Livy however confuses these plebeian assemblies with the *comitia curiata* and *tributa* of the whole *populus* (patricians and plebeians). Hence he represents the patricians as excluded by the tribunes not because they had no right to vote, but because they were there for the purpose of obstruction, and further represents the exclusion of patricians from the *comitia tributa* as dating from this time. The assembly according to M.'s theory, from which the patricians were now, as they always had been excluded was not the *comitia tributa* proper but the *concilium plebis* in tribes, which afterwards came to be called the *comitia tributa*. The decrees of this plebeian assembly, he thinks, were from an early time *de facto* though not *de jure* binding on all the people, because of the powerful position of the tribunes, and in particular it assumed a criminal jurisdiction as the body before which the tribunes justified their acts. This jurisdiction he calls, rather happily, an organised lynch-law (*regulisirte Lynchjustiz*).

§ 4. **actioni.** Cf. 31. 8. The term was specially used of the transactions in the *comitia tributa*.

**resisterent...posset**, both governed by *cum* which in the latter case has a concessive force.

**nec quae**, emendation of MSS. *neque*.

**quae una via...intercederet.** Comp. c. 43. 4.

**molimine** a poetic word, in prose *moles* or *molumentum* are more usual. 'By the mere force of its inherent importance was carried over the year.'

§ 5. **ultimum dim.** c. 11. 4.

§ 6. **auctor**, of a man who proposes a law not originated by himself. So 44. 1, 42. 8.

§ 7. **is**, nom. to *contenderet* only, placed here as frequently to connect the sentence with the former.

**ipse**, as opposed to *Volero*, 'on *his* side,' 'for *his* part.'

§ 9. **quam**, the corresponding *tam* is omitted, as frequently in *Livy*. Cf. xxxv. 49. 7, *homo non quam isti sunt gloriosus*.

§ 10. **templum**, used in its wide sense of a place consecrated by inauguration, as all places of public business were. So the *Rostra* and the *Curia* are *templa*.

**nobilitas**, i.e. the patricians.

**contione** = the *comitia* in which the *lex* was to be proposed.

§ 12. **illum ipsum**, i.e. even a magistrate of the *populus* (the whole people, patricians and plebeians).

**pro imperio**. Authoritatively, as one entitled to command in virtue of his magistracy. Cf. Terence *Phorm.* 195 *Hem! satis pro imperio quisquis es*.

**de iure disserendo**, i.e. *disserendo de iure* (*tribunicio*). 'It was easy for the consul by a sneering exposition of the tribunician powers to irritate *Laetorius*.'

§ 13. **privatum**. The tribunes in the earliest times, were not strictly speaking magistrates. Their position was a negative one. They could not strictly speaking initiate judicial proceedings, though practically they did so, nor were the resolutions passed in their plebeian assembly legally binding, though practically recognised. They had no *imperium*, only *auxilium*, no *insignia* such as *lictors*, *fasces*, &c. no right to take auspices. They might be regarded legally as mere representatives or delegates of the plebs, though of course practically they were a great deal more. It is this discrepancy between the *legal* and *practical* position of the tribunes and their assemblies which makes the notices of them often so confusing. The laws, such as the *Hortensia*, which are supposed to have bestowed powers only probably confirmed legally powers that had practically existed almost from the beginning. See § 3.

c. LVII. § 2. **timor...ira**. c. 4. 3.

**quo magis**. 'As their passion had time to cool down and allow them to reflect calmly, they felt more and more averse, &c.' lit. 'The more, space being interposed, their minds were called away from bursting anger to deliberation, the more &c.'

§ 3. **tantam**, (only) so great. Cf. Cic. de Imp. Pomp. c. 6, *ceterarum provinciarum tanta sunt vectigalia ut iis ad ipsas tutandas provincias vix contenti esse possimus*. Compare the similar use of *τοσοῦτος* in Gk.

**in medio**. That is, the main body of the state as opposed to the two conflicting parties of the consuls and tribunes. Comp. Sallust, Jug. 41. 5, *Ita omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, res publica quae media fuerat dilacerata*. Possibly Livy's sentence is modelled on this.

c. LVIII. § 1. **Piso**. Cf. c. 32. 3.

§ 3. **qua**, nominative.

§ 5. **odisse** may be historic infin. as *esse* above, but it seems more natural to take it as part of the orat. obliq. with *se* omitted.

**se unico**, &c. 'He had been elected to the consulship as the bitterest (uncompromising) opponent of tribunician power, and yet a law had been carried,' &c.

**unico**, a rather favourite word of Livy's. It implies much the same as *unus* with superlatives, that is, single preeminence, matchlessness. Here it is to be taken in close connexion with *adversus...potestatem*. Perhaps the nearest literal equivalent would be the term 'winner' applied by the marchioness to Mr R. Swiveller.

§ 6. **nee**. 'But it could not,' &c. Cf. c. 22. 3.

**certamen**, 'spirit of opposition.' Cf. 30. 9.

**imbiberant**. Cf. 47. 12.

§ 7. **si...vellet...adesset**. The subj. here like the opt. in Gk. signifies the indefinite repetition of an action in past time.

**adhortator**, c. 1. 4.

**sua sponte** qualify *motam*, 'any diligence they had felt moved to show.' *movere* is used as in the phrase *movere bellum, controversiam*, &c., 'to set a thing in motion,' 'to begin, excite,' &c.

§ 8. **ut**, conseq. without preceding demonstrative.

§ 9. **prompta**, participle of *promo*, very unusual, elsewhere always an adj. Here it is a stronger way of expressing *adhibita*: 'when he had exhausted all the resources of his harshness.' The metaphor from bringing out of a cellar or storehouse.

**cavillans** used adverbially, 'with bitter sarcasm.'

**Volerones**, c. 13. 8.

**vocare**, sc. *centuriones*. *trib. pleb.* and *Vol.* are completions of *vocare*.



e. LIX. § 1. **Fabium**, c. 43. 6.

§ 2. **ceterum**, c. 3. 1.

**Appio**. The dat. for *in* or *adversus* with acc. is very unusual, until a later period of Latin.

**signa**, c. 20. 10.

§ 3. **expressa**. 'Then they were forced to rouse themselves and fight, and the already victorious enemy were dislodged,' &c., lit. 'force for fighting was wrung out of.'

**ut**, consec., see last chapter.

**iam** qualifies *a vallo*. 'The enemy were repulsed, but not before they had climbed the *vallum*.'

**alia** agrees with *clade*, but is used adverbially, extending the predicate 'with this exception,' lit. 'in the defeat where it was of a different kind,' i.e. when it did not affect the safety of the camp. The MSS. reading is *alii*, other emendations are *alibi* (Weissenb.) and *aliter*.

§ 4. **infractus**, rather stronger than *fractus*, broken so as to be disabled. Verg. Aen. XII. 1. Of the spirit it = 'broken down.' So also of words XXXVIII. 14, *oratio fuit sunmissa et infracta*. Here therefore with *nihil*, it strengthens the positive statement implied, 'utterly unbroken.'

**ne utique**, c. 27. 7.

§ 6. **tempus**, 'postponement.'

**lucrarentur**, subj. because it is the reason in Appius' mind, which induced him to give way.

§ 7. **quum maxime**. 'Just as.' Cf. I. 50. 7, *Hacc atque alia ... quum maxime dissereret, intervenit Tarquinius*.

**ut eodem** = *ut qui...essent*, 'naturally roused by,' &c., comp. 40. 3.

**signaque**, c. 20. 11.

**memor**, c. 2. 3.

§ 8. **ita** serves two purposes, to connect this sentence with the last and to anticipate *ut*; *ita...ut* = 'under such circumstances that.'

**evasere**. The subject to this has to be inferred from the context, that is, the Romans who escaped.

§ 9. **revocando**, c. 9. 1.

**proditorem**, c. 1. 4.

§ 11. **duplicarios** were soldiers who received double rations as a reward for distinguished service.

**decimus quisque.** The verb *decimo* is not used till later, e.g. Suetonius. The punishment was ancient enough. The principle of it is thus stated by Cicero, pro Cluent. 46, *Statuerunt enim ita maiores nostri ut si a multis esset flagitium rei militaris admissum sortitione in quosdam animadverteretur ut metus videlicet ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret.*

c. LX. § 1. **quo** = *ut* consec. More usually *quo* with comp. has a final sense. In this consecutive sense, it appears to be only used after *facio* and compounds, XIII. 25. 8, *quo magis laetarentur effecerat.*

§ 2. **concordiae**, personification, cf. 4. 3.

**populabundum.** Livy has a great partiality for these adjectives, comp. *commissabundus, concionabundus, deliberabundus, errabundus, lacrimabundus, minitabundus, peregrinabundus, tentabundus, venerabundus, cunctabundus, indignabundus, gratulabundus, mirabundus, ludibundus.* The use of them before his time is very limited. It may almost be said to have begun with him as a literary prose usage.

§ 3. **placator**, other comparatives of adjectival passive participles used by Livy are *inelinatio* (Cic.), *ignotior, celebratio, excitatio, commotio, paratio, distinctio, cuneatio, assuetio, obedientio, retractio, incautio, inflatio, impeditio, confectio, honoratio, efferatio, impunitio, effrenatio, auctio.*

§ 4. **atroci**, c. 56. 3.

§ 5. **summovendis**, c. 56. 4.

c. LXI. § 2. **tertio**, for the more usual *tertium*.

§ 4. **dumtaxat**, concessive, 'certainly.' Not common in Livy, and always after the word it qualifies. This is usually the position of it in Cicero also, but not always, e.g. de Amic. c. 15. 53, *Coluntur tamen simulatione dumtaxat ad tempus*, where *dumtaxat* qualifies *ad tempus*.

§ 5. **non modo...sed ne...quidem.** c. 23. 12.

**aliquid**, 'somewhat.' Not 'in any respect,' which would be *quidquam*. So in c. 2. 2, *ne honos...aliquid libertati...officeret* is 'lest the honour should interfere with liberty to some serious extent.'

§ 7. **prodicerent**, 'adjourned.' In these earlier times the trial would seem to have been concluded on the day on which the accused man was summoned to appear. In later times, the day of trial was fixed, generally by law, after the *nominis receptio*, that is after the preliminaries, including the *citatio*, had been completed.

§ 9. **laudationem.** c. 47. 11.

**celebravit**, 'attended the funeral in large numbers.' c. 42. 6.

c. LXII. § 2. **religio fuerit.** c. 5. 3.

**vertit.** Intrans. c. 52. 5.

§ 4. **quibus.** For the simple abl. without *in*, cf. VIII. 22. 5, *duabus urbibus populus idem habitabat*: so also *sedere*, I. 34. 8, *carpento* and *vivere*, IV. 3. 2, *una urbe*. The usage is poetical.

**incipiti proelio.** Abl. of circumstance=*aequo Marte*, c. 40. 14.

§ 5. **integro**, 'undecided.' Cf. c. 5. 1.

c. LXIII. § 4. **et...quidem.** c. 2. 9.

**nihil aliud quam.** c. 29. 4.

**citato.** c. 10. 3.

§ 5. **prolapsam.** Metaphor from a man losing his footing. Used again VI. 22. 6, *rem temeritate eius prolapsam restituit*, and XXVII. 40. 3, *prospera bella in Hispania prolapsam eam (rem Romanam) erexisse*. 'The valour of the soldiers retrieved the false step of their careless commanders.'

**negligentia.** Personification, c. 4. 3.

7. **tenent.** 'Kept employed.' This sense of *teneo* to 'detain, keep in a certain position' is common in Livy, c. 64. 11, &c.

c. LXIV. § 2. **consularibus comitiis**, i. e. the *comitia centuriata*, in which the consuls were elected.

§ 3. **citato.** c. 10. 3.

**prope**, qualifying *porta Collina*. This attributive use of the simple adv. occurs, but not frequently, in writers before Livy, e. g. Plaut. Pers. III. 1. 57, *Non tu nunc hominum mores vides?* Cic. in Pis. IX. 21, *discessu tum meo*. (The limiting adverbs *quasi* and *tanquam*, the commonest example in ante-Augustan writers.) In Livy it is common. He uses *prope* (as here), *circa*, *invicem*, *alibi*, *bifariam*, *publice*, *inde*, *deinceps*, *alibi*, for the corresponding adjectives. A noticeable feature is the insertion of such adverbs between an attribute and subst., as a second coordinate attribute, e. g. *duo simul bella*, two simultaneous wars. This extension of the usage is Graccism.

§ 4. **infesto.** c. 20. 3.

**adipisci.** c. 30. 14.

§ 5. **signis.** c. 20. 10.

**caede...sanguine**, i.e. the number killed *and* wounded was enormous.

§ 6. **et** introduces a sentence confirmatory of what has preceded, and at the same time expressing a consequence of it. 'And accordingly.' Cf. Caesar, B. G., *Disciplina in Britannia repta... esse existimatur; et nunc, qui eam rem diligentius cognoscere volunt, plerumque illo proficiscuntur.*

**paucitas.** c. 4. 3.

**damno sentiendo.** Dat. after *propior*. Cf. III. 35. 4, 'with their small numbers, they were more sensitive to loss.'

**dum.** II. 31. 2.

§ 10. **cohortem.** III. 5. 11.

**stationem.** 'Posted on guard outside the camp.'

**in equos**, the regular construction in Livy, not *equis*. So also *in naves imponere*.

§ 11. **species.** c. 4. 3.

**equite.** c. 20. 12.

**tenuit.** c. 63. 7.

c. LXV. § 2. **principia** has simply the general sense of 'the front ranks,' without reference to the *Principes* of the manipular legion. The use of the word may date from a period before the introduction of the manipular legion, when the citizens of the first class served in the front ranks.

**miles.** c. 20. 12.

§ 4. **Volscus.** c. 20. 12.

**oneratum est...ni.** c. 10. 2.

**simul...simul.** Frequent in Livy, not in Cicero, rare in Caesar.

§ 5. **ultro.** 'Actually,' 'even,' going *farther* than might have been expected, and turning the tables on the enemy. c. 13. 2.

**capto, impetum conatum &c. capere** is a frequent use, 'to begin' or 'start.' Possibly extensions of the phrase *capere* ('to grasp, conceive,' and so 'form and execute') *consilium*.

§ 6. **prope erat ut.** II. 23. 12.

## BOOK III.

c. I. § 1. **Antio**, II. 65.

**Fabius**, the MSS. have *Quinctius* inserted here which is probably an error arising from *qui unus* having been repeated by the copyist. Only ten years before this time, this Fabius was a boy, II. 50.

§ 2. **priore**. Livy does not mention the fact, II. 61.

**auctor**, II. 56. 6.

**agrarii**. The friends of the Domain-law.

**utique**, II. 27. 7.

§ 3. **possessores**, II. 41. 2.

**se iactare**, 'displaying himself,' 'taking a prominent part.'

**actionibus**, II. 31. 8. 'agitations.'

**averterant**, 'succeeded in diverting,' pluperfect, signifies the completion of the action before the time of which the writer is speaking.

§ 4. **aderat...ni**, II. 10. 1.

**priore anno**, II. 65.

§ 5. **Antium**, originally a Latin, became afterwards a Roman colony, see § 7.

**et couples propinquam** and **maritimam**, which qualify *opportunam*, conveniently situated, being near at hand, and on the sea-coast, II. 32. 3.

§ 6. **agro dando**, II. 5. 9.

§ 7. **ut fit**, II. 4. 5.

**numerus**. The number of a colony was fixed by the act, under which it was planted. Livy's statement about the addition of Volscians to the colony is very doubtful. The statement of Dionysius that Latins and Hernicans were associated with the Romans is probably the correct one.

c. II. § 2. **extra ordinem**, i.e. by a special decree of the Senate on special grounds. Usually the spheres of command were arranged by lot, or by mutual arrangement between the consuls.

§ 3. **ab Roma**, II. 39. 5. Here, however, a personification of Rome may be intended.

§ 4. **etiam nunc**. 'Even now he had much rather the Aequi should freely change their mind than that they should have to be treated as enemies.'

§ 5. **gandeant.** 'If they must indulge their inclination to perjury.' Comp. II. 60. 1.

§ 6. **adeo non, nihil, &c.,** frequent in Livy, II. 2. 7.

§ 7. **indignitas.** Cf. II. 30. 2.

§ 8. **ab statione,** 'from the outposts,' II. 64. 10.

§ 10. **miles,** II. 20. 12.

**longam venire,** 'that the night that was coming was (would be) a weary long one, because, &c. *Longam venire,* it is hardly necessary to point out, does not mean that the night was long in passing, but indicates the disappointment of the soldiers at the obstacle put in the way of fighting, and their impatience at the thought of the long time that must elapse before they could fight. They were not conscious of the passing of the night because they were asleep.

c. III. § 2. **memor,** II. 6. 9.

§ 3. **infesto,** II. 6. 8.

§ 4. **incerta eoque vaniora**=*quo incertiora eo vaniora* qualifying *audita*. *vaniora* suggests the *vano augentes timore* above. 'Their report, exaggerated in proportion to its vagueness, was taken up by the first people they met, and by them spread further.'

§ 5. **timori.** Final dative after substantive, frequent in Livy, e.g., c. 12. 1, 8.

**increpans,** 'indignantly exclaiming.'

§ 6. **iustitium,** a cessation of legal and all other business, usual in times of great danger or distress.

**praefecto urbis relicto.** The consuls had the right of appointing in case of emergency, a magistrate to represent them in the city. This magistrate during the absence of the consuls had all the power of the latter *inside the city*, and assumed the consular *insignia*. In later times, when the consuls never left the city during their year of office, the office of *praefectus urbis* naturally fell into abeyance, except in the purely formal praefecture, lasting for a few hours, while the consuls were absent for the *Feriae Latinae*. Under the Caesars the office was revived, and ultimately became a permanent one. *Relinquere praefectum* is the technical phrase for the appointment of this magistrate, by the consul, under the republic.

§ 9. **conditum.** *Condo*, as Prof. Seeley says, Livy, I. 44. 2, like the English verb, 'to close,' meant originally 'to put away,' then, 'to finish.'

**lustrum.** The purificatory rites (*λοῦ-ειν, lav-are*) after the taking of the census. As this was done at intervals of five years, *lustrum* obtained the significance of 'a space of five years;' and it is probably that acquired meaning which determined the use of the word *condo* in connexion with it.

**orbos orbasque.** Elsewhere *pupillos viduasque*, but *orbas* here would include widows, for the word is a general one, meaning, deprived of a near relation, especially a relation to whom a person looks for protection. *Orbos* here will of course only mean orphans. The meaning that it sometimes bears of 'childless men,' is not to the point here. Only full citizens were entered in the census in their own names, widows and orphans were entered by their *tutores*.

§ 10. **populari**, passive, as not unfrequently.

c. IV. § 1. **Fusios**, the regular weakening of *s* to *r* between two vowels (e.g. *genus generis*) was a fact unknown to Livy.

§ 2. **gereret.** This use of the imperfect subjunctive in dependent questions, as a more vivid expression of the future is common, comp. II. 55. 9, *incerti quatenus exerceat victoriam*, compare the use of the present indicative for future, II. 9. 3.

**Ecetranis**, II. 25. 6.

§ 5. **quid rei esset.** 'What was going on.' *Quid hoc rei est?* (c. 17. 2), 'What is the meaning of this?'

§ 7. **multitudinis**, 'their numbers;' so, frequently used of the population of a city.'

**commisit**, with dative instead of *in* with accusative, II. 45. 1.

§ 9. **quae forma**, relative clause in apposition to what follows, cf. 5. 4.

**ultimae**, so Caesar, B. G. 1. 5, *ultimum senatus consultum* of a similar decree.

**videret ne.** The formula by which the Senate invested the consuls with temporary dictatorial power. The more usual course in the earlier times was to appoint a dictator.

§ 10. **pro consule.** 'Deputy consul,' a substitute for the consul in his military capacity as the *praefectus urbis* was in his civil. It is obvious that the phrase in connexion with these early times means something very different from what it meant in later times when the consul regularly became pro-consul after his year of office. The later war period, when several commanders were required at once, and it was advisable to continue men in their commands, forms the middle

portion as it were of the history of the word. The *pro* meant originally no doubt 'instead of,' but in the later development of the office the sense of 'prolongation' (as in *prorogare*) would suit the meaning of *pro consule* equally well; and the Romans themselves seem to have hovered between the two derivations.

§ 11. *subitarios*, otherwise, *tumultuarius exercitus*. Troops levied hastily for an emergency not according to the strict rules of the levy.

c. v. § 3. *ad praesidium*, i.e. as *praefectus urbis*, c. 3. 6.

§ 4. *stationes*, c. 2. 8.

*iustitium*, c. 3. 4.

*decumana*. The rear gate of the camp.

§ 6. *captis*, II. 65. 5.

§ 7. *animos*, 'courage,' II. 12. 8.

§ 8. *peregrinis*, explained by *cum Latino*, &c.

§ 11. *cohortium*. Livy both here and in II. 64. 10 has been misled by the word *στῆρα* which he found in his authorities. This in its later and best known sense was the equivalent of *cohort*. But in speaking of earlier times the Greek historians used it to mean *manipulus*.

§ 12. Valerius Antias lived in the time of Sulla. His history comprised apparently the whole period from the founding of Rome to his own times. Livy professes to use him with caution, but it is probable that he borrowed largely from him.

*concipere*, 'to take together,' so 'to grasp as a whole in the mind,' 'to estimate.'

§ 13. *exsequendo*, &c. 'Giving very exact details,' 'with a nice accuracy of detail.'

§ 14. *aut...aut*, 'were either actually seen or conjured up by their terrified imagination,' lit. 'showed unsubstantial appearances to the terrified people,' a sort of hypallage, the portents being said to cause what proceeded from the men's own minds.

*his*, dative, 'by way of,' &c. The dat. of the gerundive is used, by a very free use, here simply for a final sentence, cf. x. 41. 3, *carmen detestandae familiae compositum*. This usage begun by Livy is frequent in later writers. Livy, however, more commonly perhaps uses this dat. of gerund. in connexion with single words, adjectives, substantives (e.g. *comitia*, *cremulum*, *occasio*, *tempus*, &c.) and intrans. verbs esp. *esse*, cf. II. 5. 9, 9. 6.



c. vi. § 1. **anni**. That is, the official year, cf. c. 36. 3: *agebatur*, imperf., shows that Livy means that that was the time regularly observed as the beginning of the year.

§ 3. **ministeriaque**, 'while,' &c. *Collurio...angebatur* and *ministeria...vulgabant* are two parts of the description of the aggravation of the disease intimately connected, cf. ii. 12. 13.

**ministeria in vicem** and *contagio ipsa* are distinct; attendance on one another would of course spread the disease, but, more than that, the merest contact, not amounting to attendance on a sick person, did the same.

**in vicem**, cf. ii. 64. 3.

§ 5. **ut**, i.e., 'bidding the Hernicans to,' &c.

§ 7. **infestus**, ii. 6. 8.

**lapidem Gabina...via**, cf. ii. 11. 7.

§ 8. **in spe...tumultu**, c. ii. 3. 2.

**affecti**, absolute. A technical use of the word of people labouring under a disease. Quite classical both in literal and metaphorical sense.

**aetas**, abstr. for concrete, ii. 10. 8.

§ 9. **per aetatem**, 'whose age and state of health would allow of it.' For this use of *per* = as far as concerns something, compare the common phrase *per me licet*.

**circumitio ac cura**, sc. *vigiliarum*.

**summa rerum**, *summa* in this phrase means the 'sum total' or 'whole' rather than 'the highest point' (both being meanings of the subst.), the whole of affairs devolving on a person obviously meaning that he holds supreme control over all the affairs of the state.

**consularis**. Livy can hardly mean that the superintendence of the watch was a duty of the consuls—in later times it was certainly a duty of the inferior magistrates, Livy xxxii. 26. 17, but rather that the Plebeian aediles were now responsible for everything because they were the only magistrates left in the city. On these magistrates see Mommsen i. 280.

c. vii. § 2. **non modo...sed ne...quidem**, ii. 61. 5.

**avertere**, whereas they might naturally have been supposed to attract them and would have done so, if they had had the spirit of soldiers rather than plunderers.

§ 3. **convellerent**. The standards in camp were planted in the ground. Hence the expression = 'to strike camp.'

§ 4. *etiam...non solum*, a variation of the more usual *non modo...sed etiam*, cf. XXI. 54. 3, *uti numero etiam, non animis modo valcatis*.

*si*, dependent on  *pudore*, seems a reflection of the Greek *αἰσχύνεσθαι εἰ*.

§ 5. *ab Tusculana*. The name *Tusculani colles* was given to the ridge lying N.W. of and forming a sort of *vallum* to the Alban hills. On this ridge Tusculum lay about 2 miles above the modern Frascati.

*parum*, II. 18. 4.

*in praesentia*. With reference to the events in c. 8. The phrase appears to be elliptical, understanding *tempora*, and corresponds therefore very nearly to our 'for the present.' It is quite classical.

§ 6. *curio maximus*. The President of the 30 *curiones*, the religious heads of the *curiae*.

§ 7. *ire supplicatum*. To perform a *supplicatio*, a religious processional service, in later times the accompaniment of the *lectisternum*, see Capes, Livy XXI. and XXII., App. 2.

§ 8. *ad id, quod*, 'in addition to the cogent motive of individual suffering,' with reference to *publica auctoritate*.

c. VIII. § 1. *defuncta*, 'those in whom the disease had run its course,' lit. 'bodies which had passed fully through their diseases.'

§ 2. *interregna*. The *interrex* was a magistrate appointed for 5 days, in case of a vacancy occurring in the chief magistracy. He must be a patrician and a senator. He was appointed by the patrician portion of the Senate (*coeunt patres (Patricii) ad prodendum interregem*) and during his term of office held all the powers and the insignia of the consul. But the first *interrex* appointed after a vacancy could not hold the consular comitia. He could only appoint a second *interrex* who could hold the elections. The reason for this is perhaps the following. The right of consulting the gods by auspices was vested in the chief magistrate of the state, the king first, afterwards the consul. In case of the death of a consul, the *auspicia* were said to return to the patrician senators (*redire in patres*). The right of consulting the gods, then, was in abeyance until one of the patrician senators was chosen by election or lot to represent the body in this respect, when the auspices were said to be renewed (*renovari*). The first *interrex*, therefore, was elected without previous taking of the auspices, and this possibly is

the reason why he was considered incapable of holding the elections. The Auspice system had, so to speak, got out of gear, and one *interrex* was required solely for the purpose of putting it into working order again.

*creare* is a loose expression for *comitiis habitis consullem renuntiat*.

§ 3. *ultro*, II. 13. 2.

§ 5. *arcendis*, c. 5. 14.

§ 6. *fefellit*, II. 19. 7.

§ 7. *re subita*. Madvig probably rightly omits the *in* which other editors admit. This would be *in* of the attendant circumstances, as a cause, II. 3. 2, 34. 5. But Livy does not seem to use it elsewhere than in this passage so distinctly and barely in a causal sense. Draeger reads the passage with *in*, but he gives no other example of such a purely causal sense of *in* with abl.

§ 11. *victor*, II. 1. 4.

*fortuna*, II. 4. 3. So *res secundae* below.

c. IX. § 2. *actionibus*, II. 31. 8.

§ 4. *legum*, with special reference to the discretionary power exercised by the consuls in the absence of a written code of laws.

§ 5. *promulgare* was to publish the terms of a measure that a man meant to bring before the *comitia*. This being the preliminary process in legislation, the phrase is often used in a general sense, 'to bring in a bill.' This measure affecting the whole community was to be brought before the people in the plebeian *comitia tributa*, without therefore obtaining the *auctoritas patrum*, see III. 59. 5. On the proposal and the meaning of it, see Mommsen I. 289 fol.

§ 6. *praefecto*, c. 3. 6.

§ 7. *sisti*, II. 29. 8.

§ 9. *quid...sit*? A proof amongst others that the tribunes had the power of summoning offenders before their *comitia tributa* as a court of justice.

§ 12. *miserum, invidiosum*. Chiasmus.

*integram*, II. 5. 1.

c. x. § 2. *antiquius*. *Antiquus* which is the adjective of *ante*, as *posticus* of *post*, is used of what precedes in order, as well

as of what precedes in time. The consul gave precedence to this matter, considered it of the *first* importance, his triumph a matter of only *secondary* importance.

consul, II. 7. 9.

§ 4. *ovans*. The modified triumph (*ovatio*). The general entered the city on foot instead of in a triumphal car, in simple *toga praetexta* instead of the *pieta*, often without soldiers as here, and the victim sacrificed was a sheep (hence the name) instead of a bull.

§ 5. *lex aggressa est*, II. 4. 3.

*relata* appears not to be used in its usual sense in this connexion, of *referre ad senatum*, but = 'to bring before the people again.'

· § 6. *ita...ut*. The *ut* introduces a sentence restrictive of the preceding statement. Sometimes the *ita* is omitted in the first clause—very favourite use of Cicero, Phil. II. § 85, *Ita Lupercus eras ut te consulem esse meminisse deberes*. De Fin. II. 22, *Certe malet existimari vir bonus, ut non sit, quam esse, ut non putetur*. Comp. e. 20 below.

§ 7. *libri Sibyllini*. On these and the prodigies, see Capes' Livy, App. 2.

*ne* depends on *pericula*, implying fear.

§ 8. *accisae*, 'impaired.' Horace opposes the word to *integer*, II. Sat. II. 114, *Integris opibus novi non latius usum quam nunc accisis*. Comparing this with II. Epp. II. 50, *decisis humilem pennis*, we may perhaps conclude that the metaphor is from clipping a bird's wings.

*summam*. 'Antium was their head-quarters.'

*Ecetrae* appears as the chief state of the Volseians, e. 4.

*eas*, II. 10. 2.

§ 10. *personare*. Not common in this sense, but quite classical. Cic. Republ. I. II. 2, *Has res isti in angulis personant*.

§ 11. *occidione*, II. 51. 9.

§ 12. *indici, geri*. Chiasmus.

§ 13. *ne quid*, &c. II. 29. 1.

*victam esse, nisi*, II. 10. 1.

*togati*, opp. to *oneratam armis*.

c. XI. § 2. **prendisset**, repeated indefinite action, Gk. opt., II. 58. 7.

**virium spes** = *spes quam vires dabant*. 'A man did not confine himself within his rights, but went as far as he could trust his strength, and if you wished to assert yourself, it must be done by main force.'

**intendo**, 'to strain the muscles, exert the strength in a certain direction,' usually has an attribute, an infin., or a case. Sallust also uses it absolutely, as here. Jug. 25. 10, *Neque quod intenderat, efficere poterat*.

§ 3. **gessissent**. By using the subj. Livy represents this not merely as a statement of his own, but as the motive at work in the minds of the Patricians.

§ 4. **discedere**, II. 60. 5.

§ 6. **qua...qua**, II. 35. 4.

§ 7. **velut**, II. 33. 8. 'Like one in whose imperious tones and imperious strength all Rome's dictators and consuls asserted themselves.'

**procellas**, II. 1. 4.

§ 9. **capitis**, II. 52. 5.

**velut iusto**. 'In something more like regular warfare.' *Iustum* in this phrase has the sense of full, complete, as in *iusti cursus amnis*, I. 4. 4, 'the true river.'

§ 10. **ruere**, 'to go his own way,' used absolutely of a man going blindly on in a way that will land him in destruction or difficulty. Cic. de Off. III. 13. 55, *Emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in fraudem incurrere*.

§ 12. **ecquid** = *en quid*. It is frequently used to express urgency on the part of the speaker, so that it is a rhetorical way of expressing a wish or a command. Frequently in Plautus, e.g., *ecquis hoc aperit ostium?* Here it = 'I hope you are beginning to see now, &c.'

§ 13. **quanquam**, II. 49. 10.

**ultro**, II. 13. 2.

c. XII. § 1. **iudicio**, attribute to *dies*.

**cum**, II. 12. 1.

**indignitate**, c. 2. 5, 'most reluctantly,' or 'chafing the while.'

§ 3. **maturae**, early. Metaphor from fruits, ripening early.

§ 4. **suis**, II. 23. 5.

§ 5. **participare**, II. 52. 8.

§ 6. **momentum**, 'certain to be a mighty power in any state, &c.' Comp. II. 7. 10. Used of a person also XXVIII. 17. 10, *Magnum in omnia momentum Syphax erat*. The person is represented as that which causes a change in the balance of things anywhere.

§ 8. **cumulo**, vivid way of saying *augeo*, favourite metaphor of Cicero.

**condonarent**. 'For *his* sake who, &c. to pardon his son,' lit., 'to make a present of his son to him,' the regular word in this sense for which Horace uses *redono*, Odes, III. iii. 33.

§ 9. **aversabantur**, 'turned away from.' The accus. *κατὰ σύνεσιν*, because of the active sense of the word. Cf. Gk. ἀποστρέφεισθαί τινα.

**praeferebant**, 'showed what their verdict would be.' *Prae* here has a temporal sense as in *praeiudicium*. The sense is rare in this compound, but it is found XXXIX. 5. 9, *praetulit triumphi diem*.

c. XIII. § 2. **grassantem**, 'roistering.' Comp. II. 27. 7.

**in Subura**. The low part between the Esquiline Viminal and Quirinal. In later times it certainly was, and perhaps from early times had been, the lowest part of the city in every sense.

§ 3. **per consules**. 'The consuls had persecuted,' &c. c. 6. 9.

§ 5. **servaturum**. Mommsen I. 281.

§ 6. **appellatī**. Comp. II. 43 and 44.

**medio**. II. 30. 1.

**expedfunt**, 'saved their position as the legal protectors of the citizens.' Lit. 'disentangled (from a difficult position) the right of (claiming) their aid.'

**sisti**, to appear in court to take his trial.

§ 8. **vades**. Bail, men who became security for the appearance of an accused man on the day of trial, properly used of criminal cases, *praes* of a similar security in civil cases. But the distinction is very commonly not observed, and Livy seems to regard the word as a general one here, from his adding *publicos* (= in a criminal trial) to *vades* below.

**vadatus est.** *Vadari reum* is said of the plaintiff who holds the defendant to bail.

§ 9. **solum...causa.** The regular phrase used of a man who went into voluntary exile. The Roman law recognised the right of an accused man to avoid trial by self-expatriation, hence *nihilominus*, &c. Probably Verginius argued that Caeso could not become a citizen of Etruria and therefore was still a citizen of Rome, for it was the law that a man who went into banishment did not cease to be a citizen of Rome until he was admitted to the citizenship of another state.

c. xiv. § 4. **quum primo**, 'when for the first time after, &c.'  
**ubi primum**, 'as soon as ever.'

ut. c. 10. 6.

§ 5. **adesse.** The regular word of supporting a man in a law court as patron or *advocatus*.

§ 6. **nedum ut.** *Nedum* is used adverbially, *ut* being consecutive with the same sense as above and c. 10. 6.

c. xv. § 3. **interficiendorum.** The gen. of the gerund after *consilium capere*, *inire* is a classical construction.

§ 4. **et**, 'and so,' 'under these circumstances,' introducing the whole of the statements in two parts coupled by *que*, 'accordingly while a war, &c., an evil nearer home arose.'

**sollemne.** *Annus prob.* contains the root *amb* (*am*) which appears in *ἀμφί*, *ambire*, &c. *sollus* was an old Latin word (Gk. *ῥλος*) which appears also in *sollers*, *solidus*, *solliferreum* (sc. *telum*). *Sollemnis* therefore means recurring every year, and secondarily that which ought to recur every year, stated, regular. It was used specially in connexion with the regular, stated festivals of the Roman religion, and hence is used by Latin writers in two shades of meaning according as the religious connexion of the word, or the sense of regular recurrence, is predominant in the mind of the writer. Here it is qualified by *in singulos annos* (showing that the derivation had been lost sight of) and means 'a regular annual institution.'

§ 5. **exules.** *Prob.* men who had fled from Rome on account of debt. The patrician exiles can hardly be meant.

**Capitolium.** II. 49. 7.

§ 7. **sedando.** II. 9. 1, 'by their very attempts to quiet them.' Lit. 'in the process of.'

§ 8. **incerto.** *Incertus* = 'undetermined,' and is used either subjectively of a man whose mind is undetermined about something, or objectively of some external thing, the nature of which is undetermined.

c. xvi. § 1. **dilucere.** Rare word, only used in metaphorical sense, whereas *dilucescere* is more ordinarily literal.

§ 3. **abrogare.** II. 8. 3.

**concordia.** Abl. of circumstance.

§ 4. **mergentibus** may be regarded as coupled to *superantibus*, supplying *republicam* from the context, but it seems more natural to regard it as an adjective simply coupled to *aliis*. 'Thrown into the shade by other overwhelming evils, the Tribunes and Plebs ceased to be a terror to any one.' If the future participle *futurus* can be used, as it frequently is, as an adjective, there seems no reason why a present part. should not be used so also.

**mansuetum**, 'domesticated,' metaphor from animals. II. 30. 4.

**tum quiesse.** Madvig's excellent emendation for *tumque esse* of the MSS.

§ 5. **unum** intensifies *maxime*, while *prope* modifies both. 'But they were perhaps the one influence that pressed most heavily on the toppling state.' *Inclinatis*, metaphor from a structure, pillar, &c., forced out of the perpendicular.

**hospites.** Foreign correspondents. That is, people of a foreign state to whom the patricians acted as *proxeni* in Rome. The word was perhaps specially levelled at Appius Claudius. Cf. II. 16. These words qualify the subj. to *abituros*. 'They were foreign friends and clients &c...and.'

§ 6. **legi perferendae** qualifies *concilium*. Cf. 5. 14.

c. xvii. § 1. **templum.** II. 56. 10.

**quid hoc**, &c. Cf. c. 4. 5.

§ 3. **Iuppiter, Iuno, Minerva.** The three deities to whom the Capitoline temple was dedicated. Other deities to whom temples were dedicated on the *Arx* and *Capitolium* were *Terminus* and *Fides*.

**penates** does not refer to the temple of the Penates which was on the *Velia* but to the three deities mentioned above, the household gods, as it were, of the Roman community.

§ 4. **curiam**, sc. *Hostilium* on the N. side of the *comitium*.

§ 5. **quicquid.** II. 35. 5.



§ 6. **auro captam**, allusion to the story of Tarpeia. i. 11.  
**en.** ii. 6. 7.

§ 7. **ultimum orationis.** ii. 11. 4.

**imperii.** That is, of the restrictions on the power of the consuls.

**sacratarum.** ii. 8. 2.

§ 8. **in tribunis.** In the case of the tribunes. Cf. vi. 18. 4, *Quod in Spurio Maelio Cincinnatus fecisset.*

§ 9. **cessere nocti.** 'Retired from the scene at the approach of night,' lit. 'retired in favour of night,' ethic dat.

§ 12. **circa.** 'To inspect (to go the round of) the gates and walls.'

c. XVIII. § 1. **dictator.** The title of the chief magistrate in some of the Latin States, e.g. Aricia, Lanuvium, Nomentum.

§ 3. **demerendi**, with acc. of person instead of *de* with abl., is a *constructio ad sensum*. The compound is rare.

§ 4. **agmine descendunt**, 'they march down.' Livy and later writers used the bare modal abl. without attribute (adj. or gen. case) much more frequently than the previous writers. In the latter the use is nearly confined to the following, *ordine, ratione, via, more, iure, iniuria, silentio, dolo, fraude, vi, vitio.*

§ 5. **ad.** Used in its local sense. So *ad exercitum relinquere*. For local sense of *praesidium*, cf. ii. 10. 3.

§ 6. **quo.** Causal abl. The emendation of Gronovius for *quod*.

**se sissent.** The MSS. vary a good deal here. The reading of the text is the emendation of Rhenanus, adopted by Madvig and other editors.

§ 7. **clivum.** The steep road leading from the Forum up to the Capitol.

**erigunt.** ii. 31. 5.

§ 8. **signa.** ii. 20. 12.

**ciens.** ii. 19. 7.

§ 9. **prae ardore.** *Prae* is used, as frequently, of the cause of a thing, vividly and picturesquely stated: so especially of an impeding cause. Cic. Pro Plane. 41, *Nec loqui prae maerore potuit*. It is really a case of personification, for *prae* = 'in the presence of.' The Greek equivalent is *ὕπὸ* with gen.

**tantae rei** qualifies *sensus*.

§ 10. *esset*, more picturesque than *erat*. For it expresses the criterion of punishment, not as a fact stated by Livy, but as existing in the minds of the people who inflicted it.

*suae fortunae*. An adj. qualifying *supplicium*. The punishment appropriate to his condition in life.

§ 11. *ut funere*, &c. Comp. II. 16. 7.

c. XIX. § 1. *subrogasset*. II. 8. 3.

§ 2. *tenuere*. II. 63. 7.

*occiperet*, 'begin.' So I. 7. 6, *agere porro armentum ocepit*. Ante- and post-classical. Not used by Cicero or Caesar.

§ 3. *favore.. liberis*. All qualify *potentem*, as causal ablatives.

*priores erant*. From an oblique case of a relative, a nom., or accus., may be supplied to a following clause. Cic. Tusc. I. 30. 72, *Quibus fuisset minima cum corporibus contagio, seseque ab iis semper sevocassent*. Livy IX. 1, *quorum sacritiam...non exsatiarent, placari nequeant*.

*priores*, 'superior.' Not so used by Caesar or Cicero.

§ 4. *castigando*, 'severely rebuking.' So opp. to *laudo*. XXVII. 8. 18, *ut ..dominos laudaret castigaretque*.

§ 5. *belli domique*. This locative use of *belli* is only found once in Cicero, who uses *militiae* in this connexion: Livy uses both expressions. The two words practically form an adverb, and the construction is similar to II. 64. 3. Livy also uses *bello domique*.

*semina*. Not unfrequently applied to persons. Cic. Philipp. II. § 55, *Ut igitur in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium, sic huius luctuosissimi belli semen tu fuisti*, with which Mr Mayor compares Demosth. de Cor. § 159, ὁ γὰρ τὸ σπέρμα παρασχών, οὗτος τῶν φόντων κακῶν αἴτιος.

§ 6. *qui* = *si quis*.

*si nihil aliud*, concessive; cf. XXX. 35. 8, *si nihil aliud, vulneribus certe ferrum hostile hebetarent*.

*prope*, 'as good as.' Cf. II. 42. 9.

§ 7. *pace*. Abl. of circumstance. In Cicero it is used without *cum*, as also by Livy, except in the phrase *cum bona pace*; but in this too he sometimes omits the preposition. *Venia*, which is used in much the same sense, is found with and without *cum*, both in Cicero and in Livy.

**tolleretis.** *Signa, intulistis* imply the choice exercised by the soldiers, and practically = 'Did you decide to march?' &c.; hence the *orat. obliq.* in the relative sentence.

**deorum.** The gen. after *puget* and other impersonal verbs expresses the object which excites mental emotion. In the case of persons, therefore, it signifies the person *before* whom one is ashamed, whose presence excites shame, or the person *of* whom one is ashamed, whose relation to oneself excites one's shame. Cic. Philipp. II. § 61.

§ 8. **liberarent.** Imp. = future. Cf. c. 4. 2.

**ne pro se, &c.** II. 30. 8, 53. 5.

**eram nisi, &c.** II. 10. 1.

§ 9. **scilicet**, like *quippe* and *nempe*, introduces what is self-evident, but in prose is generally ironical.

**peculiarem**, adj. of *peculium*, II. 41. 10. 'Your own private state,' 'a state within the state.' These two sentences, from *scilicet* to *erat*, are antithetic and *asyndeta*, very frequent form in Latin rhetoric.

§ 11. **at enim.** Ordinary rhetorical usage, introducing a statement of the other side which is to be attacked: Gk. ἀλλὰ νῦν Δία.

**tum.** Then, = 'in that case,' expanded into *si tulcritis*, below. 'Then, by Heaven, it was a bad day's work for the Republic to make me consul, far worse than losing their consul Valerius, if ever you do carry it.'

§ 12. **fuerit.** The perfect adapted to *ex praeterito suspicari*, while *re ipsa experiri* would require the present.

**si scissent.** *Fuerit* is the perf. indic. turned into subj. on account of the dependent question. Put directly it would have been *quantum fuit*, &c. *si scivissent* = *quantum fuisset si scivissent*. The construction is therefore virtually the same as in II. 10. 1, &c.

c. xx. § 1. **comes animosior**, <sup>quam auctor</sup> 'ready to co-operate in a spirited policy, but not so ready to originate it.'

**suscipisse**, 'had been the first to adopt (or begin).' Cf. Cic. pro Arch., *suscipere rationem studiorum*.

**actiones**, II. 31. 8, here almost = 'policy.'

§ 3. **in verba iuraverint** is practically one verb, *in verba* showing that it was the regular military oath. Cf. II. 32. 1.

It would seem that the death of the leader did not dissolve the oath, but that a formal release (*missio*) was required (cf. *nee iniussu abituros*). Comp. however II. 32. 2. The idea of the

soldiers there and the protest of the tribunes here would seem to imply some doubt upon the point among the Romans themselves.

§ 4. *cavillari*. II. 58. 9.

*adacti*. II. 1. 9.

§ 5. *tenet*, 'possesses,' 'which is so fashionable in our times.'

*saeculum*, 'the age,' with special reference to the tone and habits of feeling of the age. Cf. Tac. Germ. 19, *nec corrumpere et corrumpi saeculum vocatur*.

§ 6. *exitu*. Emendation of Perigonius, for MSS. *exercitu*, which gives no sense.

*ubi auspicato*. The necessary preliminary to public business in *comitia*. The place was made a *templum*, cf. II. 56. 10. As the *comitia centuriata* was the assembly of the arm-bearing citizens, held in Rome in the Campus Martius, there would seem to be nothing impossible in transferring the assembly to the seat of war.

§ 7. *rogatum...iussuros*, the technical terms for submitting a proposal to the assembly, and for accepting it on the part of the citizens. *Abrogare* is to repeal. To reject a proposition, *antiquare*.

*provocationem*. The right of appeal ceased where martial law existed. Mommsen, I. 259.

*in alia*. *alia* here apparently = *cetero*. This is not frequent in Livy, and never occurs in Cicero. Sallust and Caesar use it so.

§ 8. *non ita...ut*. For the more usual *ita ut...non*, c. 10. 6. *sisti*. II. 29. 8.

*sine provocatione*. II. 18. 6.

c. xxi. § 2. *magistratus et tribunos*. Livy here as c. 64 makes a distinction between magistrates and tribunes. Compare II. 56.

§ 3. *in potestate esse*, as *in auctoritate esse* above, is 'to submit to the authority of, &c.'

*refliciebant*. Conative.

*actio*. II. 31. 8.

§ 4. *elevatis*, 'you yourselves are setting it at naught.' Metaphor from scales, to raise a scale by lessening the weight in it, a common use of the word.

**quippe** introduces the whole sentence of which *quia...solvit* is a subordinate part.

§ 5. **tanquam** = *tanquam si*.

§ 6. **quam faciant** depends on the idea of preferring in 'peccate potius.'

§ 7. **accepturum**, 'I shall regard your action.' Compare our use of 'take' in 'taking ill, &c.' 'The view I shall take of your doing so, will be not that you have stood in the way of my advancement, &c.'

**spreti**, sc. *a me*. 'The glory of refusing office.'

c. XXII. § 1. The **lustrum** being a religious ceremony would be hindered by any circumstance that would interfere with any other rite.

**condi**. Cf. III. 2. 9.

**religiosum**. II. 5. 3.

§ 2. **instigabant**. A classical word, but not very frequent. It is formed on the root *stig*, the original idea of which is that of 'pricking.' From the same root are Greek *στιζω*, *στιγμή*, &c., *στικτός* (dappled). Lat. *sti(g)mulus*, *sti(g)lus*, *distinguo*, &c.

**praeverti**, 'to be attended to first.' II. 24. 5.

§ 4. **foedere**, II. 33. 4, 41. 1. Mommsen, I. 349.

**lustrato**. A review of the army was accompanied by a *lustratio*, ceremony of purification, corresponding to that which was held when the whole people was reviewed.

§ 5. **tres separatim acies**. II. 64. 3.

§ 6. **inde** qualifies *observari*. The allies on either side were to look to the Roman division for the signal to advance or retreat.

**principia**. II. 65. 2.

§ 7. **quum, instaret** qualify *non sustinentes*. 'The Volsci, unable to withstand the shock of this general attack.'

§ 8. **eques**. II. 20. 12.

**ad id**, up to that time.

**spectator**, II. 1. 4.

**adeptus**, sc. *hostes*. 'Getting a chance at the enemy in the open.'

**libero**. Cf. XXIII. 47. 4, *libero spatio inter se ludificantes*.

c. XXIII. § 2. recens. c. 18.

§ 3. nihil praeter, &c. Compare c. 27. 3, for the ordinary arrangements for an expedition.

ab Roma. Cf. II. 39. 5.

§ 4. fames. II. 4. 3.

§ 6. et. 'The other consul too' (repeated in *et ipse*) (as well as Fabius) left Rome.'

c. XXIV. § 1. quod foris. Instead of the more usual *ut*.

*legis tollendae*, descriptive attribute to *frustratio*. It describes the kind of trick, that is, the object or purpose of it. This use of the gen. gerund. with a subst. is found in Cicero and Caesar. But Livy's use is wider and looser than Cicero's, extending the use of the genitive.

§ 2. L. Lucretius seems a necessary correction for P. Lucretius. For the praefects at that time seem to have been always consulars. See c. 8.

praefectus urbis, c. 3. 6.

actiones. II. 31. 8.

§ 3. quaestores. II. 41. 11.

§ 4. emanabat, 'it oozed out.' So VIII. 3. 3, *Indicia emanarunt*.

non modo...sed ne quidem. Cf. II. 23. 12.

§ 5. tabe, a wasting disease. 'Had never even left his bed, dying after a lingering illness of several months.' *que*, II. 12. 13.

frequentem. Epexegetical of *secum*, II. 5. 7, 'constantly on duty.' *signa*, II. 20. 12.

nisi, &c. 'Many were ready to challenge Volseius to prove the contrary in a civil suit.' Lit. 'Many privately (opp. to *publicum* used with *iudicium*) were offering Volseius an umpire, "if it were not so."'

*nisi ita esset* is part of the form which would be used in the legal wager, used here to express the kind of process that these people proposed to adopt. This was the *sponsio*. The formal question put by the plaintiff (one of these *multi*) would be *si haec res ita est*, or *si in castris fuit Caeso, aeris &c.* (whatever the sum might be) *dare spondes!* To which Volseius would reply *spondeo*. This civil process would be preliminary (*praecudicialis*) to the criminal. If Volseius gained a verdict here, the case against him would be at an end. Livy, however, is here transferring a legal process of later times to earlier.

**iudex** in sing. the judge or umpire in a civil dispute. The pl. is the jury in a *iudicium publicum*.

§ 7. **in mora**. In such phrases as this (cf. *in culpa esse*) signifies the position which a thing holds, the class it is reckoned in. So *in bonis*, *in poena haberi*. Compare our use of 'in fault.'

**comitia**, sc. *centuriata*, before which the quaestors as representatives of the consuls would have Volscius tried. The consuls, as we have seen, II. 1. 7, succeeded to the criminal jurisdiction of the kings, but with this limitation, that they were obliged to allow appeal to the people. Under these circumstances, it was only to be expected that important criminal prosecutions (what may be called state trials) would be brought before the people in the first instance. Thus the *Comitia* was the supreme court of criminal judicature, always in theory, and in early times, in practice also. In later times the citizens were represented by *quaestiones* 'commissions,' which in course of time became *perpetuae* 'standing commissions,' or in fact 'criminal courts.' But in using the terms 'criminal' and 'civil' it must be remembered that offences which we should call criminal, if individuals only were injured by them, were dealt with by civil procedure. Only those offences were strictly criminal with the Romans which more or less directly affected the public peace. See Mommsen, I. 158, 160, 449.

§ 9. **certamen**, 'their fighting energy,' II. 30. 2.

**promulgata**, c. 9. 5.

§ 10. **inchoata**, 'left unfinished,' c. 22. 1. Apparently Livy means that the census was not considered finished, because the *lustrum* was not held.

**decimum ab origine**. The census appears to have been instituted at the time of the Servian Reform. The *lustrum* may have been older. *Decimum* cannot be explained with the information we have. Livy appears from the addition of *ferunt* not to wish to make himself responsible for the statement.

§ 11. **infesta**, sc. *sibi*, that is, 'divided into hostile factions.'

c. xxv. § 3. **posset...ademisset**. The motives, described by the subj., as at work in the mind of Quinctius. Livy implies that Caeso was dead, though he has not stated the fact.

**iusto**, 'just,' 'righteous,' not 'regular' as in c. 11. 9.

**pio**, prompted by natural feelings of duty towards a kinsman. 'Made war upon the false witness as a duty he owed to Justice and his kinsman.'

§ 5. *foedere*, c. 24. 10.

§ 6. *hostili* implies open, regular hostility, with reference to the *rupto foedere* alone.

*legati*, i. e. the *Fetiales* or priests who represented Rome in the ceremonies attendant on international transactions.

§ 7. *umbra opaca*, ablative.

c. xxvi. § 1. *benigne*, 'ungrudgingly,' 'freely,' opposite of *maligne*.

§ 2. *Eretum*, a Sabine town stood where afterwards the via Nomentana and the via Salaria united.

*comparati ad*. Not so usual as the *dat* or *cum* with ablative. But *ad* alone = 'compared with' sometimes.

§ 3. *magnopere*, II. 64. 3.

§ 4. *ut fit*, II. 4. 5.

*munitiones*, besieging works.

§ 7. *audire*. The conversational *audi* used to draw special attention to what the speaker is going to say, turned into infin. dependent on *operae pretium*. 'To listen (give me their attention) to what follows.'

It must always be remembered that Livy wrote for 'recitation.'

*qui = eos qui*.

§ 8. *unica*, II. 58. 5.

*navalia*. A dockyard and arsenal which was situated, according to Livy, in the Campus Martius, opposite to the eastern portion of the Campus Vaticanus, which was known as the *Prata Quinctia*.

§ 9. *quum araret*. Equivalent in value to the present participle.

*quod bene*, &c., relative sentence in apposition to what follows. A regular religious form of invoking a blessing on any important undertaking, public or private. Comp. *Quod bonum faustum felix fortunatumque sit*, Cic. de Div. I. 42. 102, and c. 34, 2 below.

*tugurio*, c. 13. 10.

§ 12. *nimum imperii*, II. 11. 4. 'It was overmuch power for one man to have.' *nimum imperii* is the whole object after *rata*. 'Too much power!' was what was passing in their minds. There is no need to supply *dictaturam* and make *nimum imperii* a tertiary predicate.



**ipso imperio.** The MSS. have *in* before these words, but most editors have rightly rejected it. The ablative is comparative.

**vehementiorem**, cf. II. 30. 4.

c. xxvii. § 1. **et qui...esset**, adj. sentence coupled to adj. phrase *patriciae gentis*. The MSS. have *sed*, which makes a very awkward and involved sentence.

**pedibus.** Patricians would usually serve in the cavalry, which was composed of the richest of the freeholders.

§ 2. **claudi...agere.** These two sentences, forming an elaborate chiasmus, express the cessation of private, as the *iustitium* of public business.

§ 3. **Martio.** Apparently a gloss. The position of the word is meaningless, and the *Campus Martius* was not a likely place for a commander, who did not want to lose time, to muster his troops for a march to Mount Algidus. Probably some other *Campus* is meant, possibly the *Campus Martialis* on the Caelian, Ovid, *Fasti*, III. 519. In that case *Martio in Campo* may possibly be a corruption for *Martiali Campo*. The position of the adj. would be more intelligible in speaking of a less well known locality.

§ 4. **militi**, II. 20. 12.

**vallum**, wood for making the stakes.

§ 5. **iuventus**, men of the military age.

§ 6. **si** &c., the condition under which the readiness for battle would be realized.

**tulisset.** Intrans., so *via fert, fert animus*, &c. We use 'led' in the same way.

**gradum.** In this use the word has passed exactly as our word 'pace,' from the meaning of 'a step' to that of the rate at which the step is repeated. In athletic cant, the phrase *addere gradum* would be exactly rendered by 'to put on pace.'

§ 7. **puncto**, &c. 'The most momentous events (crises), often turned on the action of a single moment,' 'a minute lost or gained might alter the history of nations.' Lit. 'the inclinations (that is, taken out of the metaphor, the beginning of a certain direction or course) of great events, turned (began) in a moment of time.'

§ 8. **signa constituunt**, cf. 7. 3.

c. xxviii. § 1. **cum armis.** *Cum* with abl. instead of the simple abl. denoting manner or attendant circumstance must be used when (1) the presence of a weapon is expressed, *cum*

*gladio*, &c.; (2) the presence of other circumstances, e.g. disease, mental emotion, armed force, &c. where no attribute is added. It may be used also where such an attribute is added. Roby, Lat. Gr. § 1235.

§ 2. *longo agmine*, in a continuous extended line, opp. to the usual battle order in divided maniples, centuries, &c.

§ 3. *superat*, cf. II. 50. 6.

§ 4. *ultro*, II. 13. 2.

§ 6. *rem in discrimine esse*. 'That fighting had begun,' lit. 'That things were in process of decision by conflict.'

§ 8. *et vix*, II. 22. 3.

*remiserat*, intrans., 'sloekened.'

*prior*, sc. *pugna*.

§ 9. *ne in occidione*. 'To be content with victory without extermination,' lit. 'not to place victory in (make it depend on) extermination.'

*in* takes the abl. as a rule after verbs of placing, compare II. 14. 4.

§ 10. *Corbione*, a place at the E. extremity of the Tusculan hills, modern Rocca Priora, Burn, R. and C. p. 380, cf. c. 30, II. 29.

c. XXIX. § 2. *et tu*, &c. This scene is dramatic but difficult historically. As soon as a dictator was appointed, the consuls became subordinate to him, but it is a question whether he had authority to order a consul to lay down his office. The narrative also makes no mention of an election to fill the place of Minucius, which should have been held if he had really abdicated. Livy alludes to the scene in VIII. 33. 14.

*legatus*, cf. III. 5. 6.

§ 3. *libram pondo*, a pound in weight. The *libra* is often omitted with numerals or fractions, so that *pondo* practically = pound or pounds, XXVII. 4, *pateram ex quinque pondo auri factam*.

§ 4. *praefecto urbis*, c. 3. 6.

§ 5. *cum*, c. 28. 1.

*iocis*, the license of soldiers at triumphs is constantly alluded to in different writers.

*comissantium*, (Gk. *λωμάζειν*), like a procession of Bacchanalian revellers.

§ 8. **extremo anno**, here as c. 24. 9, must apparently mean the consular year. But why Nautius should have been absent all the winter is not at all clear, nor why Minucius should require to be superseded, especially after the victory gained.

**tenuere**, II. 42. 2.

c. xxx. § 1. **faciebat** agrees with the nearest subject.

§ 2. **exarserant animis**, more usually *animi*, but the phrase is on the analogy of *exardescere ira*, &c.

§ 3. **subitarium**, c. 4. 4.

§ 4. **vincebatur**, 'was on the point of,' &c. Imperf. = *in eo erat ut*, &c., cf. II. 10.

§ 5. **id.** The present body of protectors of the commons was too small, as shown by their powerlessness to carry their law.

**plebi**, attributive to *praesidium*, which is abstr. for concrete.

§ 7. **itaque**. The *ita* here qualifies *crearentur*.

c. xxxi. § 1. **de...publicando**. According to Mommsen, 'a law to make the Aventine which had hitherto been a temple grove and uninhabited, domain land, and to distribute it among plebeian *possessores*.' Livy forgets apparently that in I. 33 he has ascribed the peopling of the hill to Ancus Martius. It is not quite clear in what sense he uses the word *publicare*, probably in the general one of 'throwing open to the people.' Dionysius represents the hill as public land partially occupied, partly by people who had a right there, partly by people who had not. The former were left in possession, the latter turned out with compensation. He speaks of this distribution of the Aventine as a sort of compensation to the plebs for being excluded from the public domain in the country districts and therefore probably means that they occupied it on the same terms as the *possessores* in the other case. The law was a *lex sacrata*, c. 32. 7, II. 8. 2.

§ 2. **celebrant**, cf. II. 42. 6.

**suo biennio**. That is, in the two years since the election of ten instead of five tribunes.

§ 3. **morandi**, c. 24. 1.

**cum exercitu**, c. 28. 1.

**in sua**, &c. 'On the very spot which they had themselves occupied on Algidus.' The reverse order, whole and part, would be commoner.

§ 4. *invidiae*, dative. 'This was the means of making the consuls unpopular with the army.'

*ad*, as often (e.g. *ad plebem criminari*, &c.), exactly = *πρός* with accus., comp. *διαβάλλειν τινὰ πρὸς τινα*.

§ 5. *itaque ergo*, pleonasm used, as frequently, to give emphasis. Cf. Ter. Eun. 317, *Itaque ergo amantur*, where the emphasis is used to express irony, cf. Livy, i. 25.

§ 6. *indignatione*, II. 12. 1.

*et...et*. The second *et* = *et tamen*, 'If they could be, &c. the tribunes could not, &c.'

§ 7. *promulgata*, III. 9. 4.

*consenuerat*. It had been published, had been before the people, so long that it had lost the vigour of youth. Cicero uses this word of laws falling into abeyance, *vetustate consenuerere*. The metaphorical use of the word is common in all applications.

*communiter*. Mommsen, i. 289 n. It is pretty evident that the plebeians were eligible for the decemvirate, notwithstanding § 8.

*aequandae libertatis*, III. 24. 1.

§ 8. *laturum*. The MSS. give *daturum*, which Mommsen says need not be altered because this extraordinary magistracy was not obliged to submit its laws to the *comitia*, though as a matter of fact the first decemvirs did so.

*mores iuraque*, a whole expression in two parts, corresponding to *instituta* in the construction. *Instituta*, the political arrangements, *mores iuraque*, the social and legal practices.

c. XXXII. § 1. *legumque*, 'with the law,' II. 12. 13, &c.

*exspectatio*, II. 4. 3.

§ 2. *foeda*, anaphora, most frequent in the case of subordinate conjunctions. In the present case the repetition heightens the pathos of the description, cf. i. praef. 10, *Foedum inceptu foedum exitu*.

§ 3. *flamen* = *flagmen*. 'The burner' (the suffix masc., usually neut. in Latin) is the term for a priest attached to a special deity.

*Quirinalis*. When the Palatine city was amalgamated with the Quirinal or hill city, duplicate religious institutions were established, and so to the original war-god (*Mars*, 'the Killer') was added a second (Quirinus, 'the Spear-god.' Marquardt, II. 318) with his separate *flamen* and guild. Mommsen, i. 87, 175.

**legere.** By cooptation, the mode of election into the augural body.

§ 7. **plebeii.** c. 31. 7.

c. xxxiii. § 2. **principia.** ii. 4. 3.

**luxuriavere.** ii. 48. 2, 21. 6.

§ 4. **rettulerat, &c.** Omitted by Livy before. The account of Dionysius is different. He represents that both consuls were unwilling to propose the resolution: that they held the consular elections as soon as possible, in order to shift the matter on to another year; that then Menenius fell ill, and Tertius endeavoured on that ground to put off the measure till next year, but was forced by a combination of the consuls elect, and the tribunes, to summon the senate and propose the bill.

§ 7. **magistratus.** Collective use = the board of decemvirs.

§ 8. **decimo die** = *decimo quoque*. They took it in turn to administer justice, so that each man's turn came every tenth day.

**praefectum iuris.** An expression not used elsewhere, but evidently meant by Livy to express the decemvir whose day of office it was. The account of Dionysius is clearer. He says that each of the decemvirs in turn represented the whole body, as chief magistrate, assuming the insignia, summoning the senate, &c., for a fixed term of days, whilst the others appeared pretty much as private individuals (*ὁλίγω τινα διήλλαττον ὀφθῆναι τῶν πολλῶν*). But all administered justice.

**in.** 'While they acted in perfect harmony with one another.' ii. 23. 4.

**unica.** ii. 58. 5.

**qui consensus.** 'A harmony which might under some circumstances be prejudicial,' &c.

§ 9. **sine provocatione.** c. 24. 7.

§ 10. **et.** And, what is more.

**accusator.** ii. 1. 4.

**cutus rei.** 'To accuse a man whom he had a legal right to judge at his own bar.' Lit. 'accuser of that man, of whom, as a prisoner at the bar, he was the legally constituted judge.'

**vi.** Power. Comp. ii. 30. 4.

c. xxxiv. § 1. **promptum.** Ready.

**hoc.** Adverbial = 'thus,' 'like this.'

**ferrent.** 'Received.' Cf. i. 50. 9, *Ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt*.

**expectatione.** ii. 12. 1.

§ 2. *quod bonum*, &c. c. 26. 9.

§ 4. *quid*, &c. 'Point out in the interest of all, any faults of excess or defect in the several articles.' *In medium*, the prominent notion of this, in the various phrases into which it enters, is that of publicity, but *conferre* here adds the implication of general advantage. So *consulere in medium*.

*iussisse*. 'Passed.' The people being thus invited to criticise the laws before they became law, might be said to propose as well as pass them.

*posset*. c. 50. 10.

§ 6. *ad*, 'in accordance with,' 'by,' qualifies *correctae*, so *ad nutum, voluntatem*, &c.

§ 7. *velut*. II. 6. 10.

§ 8. *appellatione*. Modal abl. For the fact comp. c. 36. 6.

c. xxxv. § 1. *trinum*. Three market-days (= not less than seventeen days) was the ordinary notice required in public matters, e.g. the promulgation of a bill was for three *nundinae*.

§ 3. *dimissa*. 'The possibility of being unseated.' Lit. 'His position being now sent forth into danger.'

*ea aetate*. Abl. of circumstance. Here almost = *pro ea*, &c. 'Considering his age and the offices he had held.' 'At his age, and after the offices,' &c. That is, his youth and decemvirate. But Livy has pretty evidently misunderstood his authorities. He represents this Appius Claudius as the son of the Appius Claudius of II. 56, &c. (see §§ 7 and 9, *patruo*, &c.), but at the same time in c. 33. 7 speaks of his change of feeling towards the *plebs*, whereas the younger man could not have been notorious at that time as an enemy of the *plebs*. And here the language is much more applicable to the elder Appius. Probably Livy's authorities in both places were speaking of the elder man, and he understood what they said of the younger. It is curious that in a fragment of the Capitoline *Fasti* the decemvir is represented to be the Appius Claudius whom Livy represents as the father of the decemvir.

§ 4. *propior*. II. 64. 6. For the comparison of a person with an action, II. 13. 8, supra *Coclitēs*. &c. *id facinus esse*.

Compare our expression, 'He looked like doing so and so.'

§ 6. *in*. II. 3. 2.

*in ordinem*. A metaphor from the army. 'All this ostentatious identifying of himself with the rank and file of the people, and appearing to be hand and glove with,' &c.

§ 8. **semet.** Comp. c. 21. 7, where apparently C. Claudius was presiding at the *comitia* in order that his colleague Quinctius might be re-elected.

**enimvero**, II. 22. 6.

**quod bene**, c. 26. 9.

**impedimentum.** 'Turned the obstacle into an opportunity.' Lit. caught up what was (intended) to hamper him as (for) an opportunity.

§ 9. **per coitionem**, 'by concerted action.' That is, in concert with the other candidates so manipulating the votes as to keep certain men out.

**fastigii**, II. 27. 6.

c. xxxvi. § 1. **alienae** is strictly speaking pleonastic; for *persona* means (1) a mask, (2) (as here) a theatrical character, which obviously does not belong to the person who acts it. But the word heightens the description of Appius's insincerity. 'He threw down the mask.'

**iam inde**, II. 1. 1.

**arbitris**, II. 33. 11.

§ 2. **impotentibus**, 'unbridled.' The full form is *impotens sui*, without control over one's self, and properly should only be used of persons, but is easily transferred to thoughts and qualities.

**coquebant**, 'matured.' Metaphor from fruit ripening. So *concocta consilia* with the double sense of forming and maturing.

**aditus**, genitive of quality or description. It means here 'accessibility.'

**rem**, quite general. 'They pursued their course.'

§ 3. **sollemnes**, very likely true, but absolutely contradictory to c. 6. 1.

**terroris** is almost concrete, and obj. gen. after *denunt.* 'The day was marked by an imposing and terrifying spectacle,' lit., 'by the indication of a great terror.'

**servassent**, used absolutely, or rather *ita...ut...iret*, form the object after it, stating the method of procedure observed.

**regium.** The kings were attended by twelve lictors, and, in the early times, the consul whose month it was, by the same number. Livy reminds his readers that this was part of the royal insignia, in order to prepare for the twelve kings mentioned directly afterwards.

**in orbem**, in a cycle, II. 15. 2.

**suam cuiusque vicem**, adv. qualifying *omnes*; 'to each *decemvir* in turn till all had held it.' Lit. 'had passed through all, each-one's-own-turn-wise.' The adv. subst. *vicem* is frequently expanded by possessive pronouns.

§ 4. **secures**, II. 1. 8, 8. 2.

**nec**, 'and indeed...not.' Explanatory use of *nec*, most frequent in such expressions as, *neque ita multo post, neque iniuria, neque immerito*; and in parenthesis. So *et* is also used positively, e.g. *consules religio tenebat quod prodigiis aliquot nuntiatis, non facile litabant: et* (and in fact) *ex Campania nuntiata erant, &c.*

**attinuisse**. Cic. ad Div. IV. 7. 3, *De quo quid sentiam nihil attinet dicere.*

**interpretabantur**, c. 38. 10.

§ 5. **etiam** probably qualifies *ad metum*, 'If it was only to &c.'

**ad**, 'with a view to,' so II. 27. 6, *ad consulum ignominiam.*

§ 6. **intercessionem**, c. 32. 6, 34. 8.

**quaedam**, c. 33. 10.

§ 7. **hominum**, &c. 'They were all for persons and not for principles.' The gen. is gen. of possessor, like Greek, e.g. ἀλλ' ἔστι τοῦ λέγοντος εἰ φόβους λέγει. Livy uses the phrase c. 59. 4, and elsewhere. Cicero has *totus noster, vester, est*, but as an ordinary idiom it seems to be confined to writers of the silver age.

§ 8. **conflabant**, metaphor from metals, to make combinations in metal by the action of the forge, so 'to fabricate' 'concoct.'

**stetisse**, 'that he had not been content with.' Frequent idiom, e.g. Cic. de Off. III. § 110, *non enim Regulus suo iudicio stetit.*

§ 9. **perpetuoque**, II. 42. 9.

c. XXXVII. § 1. **inde...unde**, II. 2. 5. For the thought compare Plato Repub. VIII. p. 569 e. ὁ δῆμος φεύγων ἂν καπνὸν δουλείας ἐλευθέρων εἰς πῦρ δουλείας δοῦλῶν ἂν ἐμπεπτωκῶς εἶη.

§ 2. **et credere**, adversative, II. 22. 3.

§ 4. **quoque**, c. 34. 6.

§ 5. **exspectabant quam mox** expresses immediate expectation, impatience, and surprise that a thing does not happen. 'They looked every day to see,' 'they wondered how much longer they were to wait for,' &c. So Cic. pro Rose. Am. *exspecto quam mox Charea hac oratione utatur.* 'I am looking anxiously for,' &c.



**rem, &c.**, relative sentence expressed by sentence in apposition made with *res*.

**quum**, II. 27. 1.

§ 7. **ferre agere**, *asyndeta*, ἀγείν καὶ φέρειν 'to plunder,' XXII. 3, *res sociorum ferri agique vidit*.

**aequa**. Madvig's emendation for *qua*, 'under the favour of fortune.' Comp. Cic. ad Quint. Fr. II. 3, *Nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu*.

e. XXXVIII. § 1. **subrogatis**, strictly used of the election of a magistrate to fill a vacancy caused during the year, here used generally.

**inhibendum**, exercising, almost = *adhibere*, and used absolutely. Plautus uses it in the same way.

**imminutis** agrees with both *animis* and *insignibus*.

§ 2. **deploratur** implies lamentation over what is lost, from its association with deaths and funerals. Cf. *ploratio*.

**indignabantur**, sc. *populi*, change of subject.

§ 3. **in discordia**. c. 28. 9.

**eam**. II. 10. 2.

§ 6. **tempestas**. Cf. II. 55. 9.

§ 7. **tentationem**, generally used either of an attack (e.g. *morbi*), or a trial, proof (e.g. *perseverantiae*), is used here of an attempting with obj. gen. of gerundive and subst. after it. 'Would be the prelude to an attempt.' Lit. 'would be (the beginning of) the process of attempting.'

**sibi**. Dependent on the notion of *adimendi* contained in *abolendi*.

§ 8. **convertit** = *convertit in* &c. Turned upon itself. The omission of the prepositional phrase begins with the Augustan period.

§ 9. **civitati** depends on the subst. *quicquam solitum*.

§ 10. **ipsi**. The decemvirs. *consensu* qualifies *invisum*.

**interpretarentur**. To take a view, put a construction on a thing, expressed in the obj. clause. So c. 36. 4. 'They explained the presence of the axes (by saying) &c.'

**iam patefieri**. II. 9. 3.

§ 11. **indignitate**. c. 2. 5.

**suarum rerum**. c. 36. 7. Here without *toti*.

**publica**, sc. *re*.

§ 12. **pignera**. A senator not attending the senate when summoned was liable to a *pigneris captio*, that is a summary distress levied on his goods. Cic. Philipp. i. 5, *Coguntur enim non pignoribus sed eorum, de quorum honore agitur, grutia*: Long's note.

**consulto**, adv.

**detrectarent**. Metaphor from animals resisting the yoke; so frequently used of refusing to perform a duty, with accus. of the thing resisted or shirked.

13. **privatisque**. Epexegetical of *iis, qui* &c. II. 5. 7.

**si vis abesset**, qualifying *privatis*. Magistrates, whose term had expired, with no authority therefore except what they took by force.

c. XXXIX. § 1. **obnoxie**, 'submissively.' The sense is common in the adj. from the original sense of 'liable to punishment at a person's hand,' so 'in the power of a person, &c.'

**accepimus**. Irregular comparison, *accepimus dietas* being equivalent to *sententiae dictae, ut accepimus*.

§ 2. **postulando, ut** &c. A senator was at liberty, when a motion was before the senate, to demand leave to speak on some matter affecting the well-being of the commonwealth, or to review the state of the commonwealth generally. He was said *egredi relationem*.

§ 4. **nominis**. sc. *regii*.

**deinceps**. II. 64. 3.

**sacris etiam**. II. 2. 2.

§ 5. **eodem**. There is evidently something wrong here. Weissenb. suggests *tum uno* or *rege quidem*.

§ 6. **viderent ne**. 'They might find that' &c. *vide ne* = frequently *ὄρα μή* with *indic*. Cic. Philipp. II. *Quid enim? istud, quod te sacerdotii iure facere posse dixisti, si augur non esses et consul esses, minus facere potuisses? vide ne etiam facilius*. 'I think you will find, &c.'

§ 7. **sua** is emphatic and opp. to *iniusta*.

**vindicanda**. This ablative, as well as *iniusta dominatione*, is modal or circumstantial, and, like the simple gerund, frequently, as nearly as possible equivalent to a present participle.

**vindicanda** belongs both to *libertate* and *dominatione*, though strictly applicable only to the former. 'Indignation vindicating her native freedom than Ambition asserting an unrighteous despotism.'

§ 8. *libertatis*. III. 24. 1.

§ 9. *populares...optimates*, anachronism. The terms belong to the last century and a half of the Roman Republic.

c. XL. § 1. *irae*. For the abstr. subst. coupled to gerund. cf. I. 15. 4, *ulciscendi magis quam praedae studio*.

*irae prob.* means the decemvirs' anger. They could not see their way through (to) wrath or relenting; that is, they could not see how far they could maintain their angry attitude, or where they could begin to give way. But *irae* may possibly mean the people's anger. They could see no measure of (that is, no prospect of checking) the people's wrath, and no measure of giving way (that is, where they could begin to give way).

*modum*, 'limit,' or 'measure.'

§ 3. *meminisset*. II. 2. 3.

§ 5. *quum*. 'Although.'

§ 6. *ita accipiebant*. c. 21. 7.

*verbo*. That is, without making a speech.

§ 7. *interregem*. c. 8. 2.

*quodcunque*. Madvig's emendation for *quoscunque*. If the latter is read, *censendo* is absolute and *quoscunque* subj. to *magistratus esse*. For demonstrative use of indef. relative, cf. II. 44. 8.

§ 9. *socii...hi*. Distribution of the subject *qui...petissent*, 'supported others or took a leading part in attacking &c.'

§ 10. *turbido*, metaphor from muddy water.

§ 11. *etenim* and *haud fieri* are Madvig's emendation for *neminem* (one MS. has *nemini*) and *aufferri* (the reading of all MSS.) Weissenb. prefers (as also Drakenborch) *neminem...afferre* which seems on the whole preferable.

*verum*, II. 48. 2.

*praedictum* means properly a legal decision which formed the basis of further proceedings, such as is the decision of a coroner's inquest in England. It is used sometimes also more generally of a decision which forms a precedent for other cases. Livy here seems to combine the two meanings in this secondary use of it. L. Cornelius deprecated the passing of any resolution which would hamper or affect in any way the final decision of this important question, either by fixing the form it was to take, or by affording a precedent for the way in which it was to be decided.

§ 12. *decemvir*. *Decemvirum* (gen. pl.), for which there is some authority, is preferred by Weissenb. *Decemvirum creor* seems certainly to be used.

§ 13. *in praesentia*, cf. III. 7. 5.

§ 14. *praeverti*, c. 22. 2.

c. XLI. § 1. *discōderetur*. That it was divided into this opinion. The phrase arises from the practice of dividing the senate on amended proposals, the senators in favour of the proposal put, walking to one side of the house, those against it, to the other. ‘The amendment was carried on a division by the influence of the younger members.’ Cf. *pedibus ire in sententiam*, i.e. ‘to give an opinion by walking only,’ ‘to give a silent vote.’

*ferocioresque*. The connexion is awkward and abrupt. Weissenb. thinks some word or words have fallen out here.

§ 2. *imaginariis*. Not ante-Augustan.

§ 3. *erit melius*. *Esse melius* is only so used with infin. dependent on it, in the future tense.

*privato*. Ethic dative, so XXIII. 12. 9, *senatori reticere*.

§ 4. *non*, &c. Lit. ‘Not consulting the interests of the man whose interests he pretended to be consulting.’ He pretended to be supporting Valerius while he was forwarding Claudius’ plans. *complexus* is metaphorical.

*gratia*, instead of the more usual *copia*, with the idea of the favour bestowed in granting the permission.

§ 5. *ab*, II. 14. 4.

§ 6. *ducta*, metaphor apparently from animals. ‘If the consular form of government could be restored by gentle means.’

*sine*, &c., cf. cc. 39. 6, 40. 4.

§ 7. *silentio*, ‘unopposed by,’ &c., cf. III. 18. 4.

*juniores*, i.e. the men liable for active service. All Romans between 17 and 60 were bound to serve in the army, but after 46 a man was only liable to garrison duty, to guard the walls at home.

§ 8. *in bono*. *bonum* is used *ex sententia Decemvirorum*. *malitia* generally implies cunning of a low kind. ‘Had the mind of an active intriguer rather than a loyal supporter of the good cause.’

§ 9. *collegaeque*, II. 5. 7.

c. XLII. § 2. *illa*, sc. *noxia*.

*per*, II. 11. 2. The abl. or *cum* with abl. might have been used with almost the same sense, but *per* expresses the *process* of the disgrace. It represents, as it were, a line of action with disgrace on both sides of it.

§ 4. *committentes*, II. 45. 1, 'Not trusting themselves to fight on equal terms.'

§ 6. *per aetatem*, cf. c. 6—9.

§ 7. *ultro*, II. 13. 2.

c. XLIII. § 2. *per*, cf. 42. 10.

*prospeculatum*, rare word, for the more usual *speculatum*. In xxxiii. 1 the word is used of people watching from the walls for approach of a person.

§ 3. *comites*, II. 1. 4.

§ 6. *permissu*, cf. III. 18. 4.

§ 7. *placebat, ni*, II. 10. 1.

*maestitia...fama*, II. 36. 7.

c. XLIV. § 1. *eventu*, I. 36. 7.

*caedemque...regnoque*, II. 5. 7.

§ 2. *ordinem*, II. 23. 4.

§ 5. *clienti*. A client originally could not institute a legal process, but must be represented by his *patronus*. But this rigid state of things was beginning to relax probably at the time of the Servian reform, and the altered relation may have been recognised in the Twelve Tables. See Mommsen, I. 91—94.

*assereret*. The process known as *vindicatio*, by which a person claimed property in the possession of another. *Asserere in servitatem* or *libertatem* (the latter more common) was said of a person who claimed to remove an individual from the possession of another, as slave, or as free. Both parties in such a suit would claim to have custody of the person claimed *pendente lite*. The praetor with whom it lay to decide this, was said *dare vindicias secundum (in) libertatem* or *servitatem*, according as he assigned the custody to one claimant or the other. It would appear however that law required the judge *dare vindicias secundum libertatem* unless there were some strong reason to the contrary, c. 45. 2. The claimant to whom it was assigned gave security (*satis praestare*) that the person claimed should suffer no loss or damage, and should be forthcoming (if necessary) when the proceedings were closed. The law under which these proceedings took place, of course formed part of the Twelve Tables, § 12. Sir G. C. Lewis (II. p. 210) thinks that Livy uses *dare vindicias* in a loose and popular sense, as expressing a decision of the entire right. But this is inconsistent with c. 45. 3 and 46. 7. It is not improbable that the decision of the custody or mesne possession might

often practically be a final decision of the case, the person against whom it was given not caring to proceed further after such a *praeiudicium*.

§ 6. *ludi*. According to Dionysius it was in one of these schools that Appius first saw Virginia. Possibly, among other vexatious oppressions of the people, the decemvirs acted as a schools' examination board. According to the more received interpretation, these elementary schools were held in *pergulae*, that is, a sort of verandah projecting from the front of houses or shops. As the art of writing appears to have been very ancient in Rome (Mommsen, i. 224) there is nothing improbable in the existence of these elementary schools in the earliest times.

§ 7. *populare*. To be closely connected with *celebratur*, 'were well known by name as friends of the people.' The idea of *celebratur* is that the names were frequently repeated by people in conversation. II. 42. 6.

*indignitas rei*. c. 2. 5.

§ 8. *grassari*. Here used simply in the sense of advancing step by step. Comp. II. 27. 7.

*auctoribus*. II. 1. 4.

*qui aderant*. The girl's supporters.

§ 9. *fabulam...argumenti*. Stage terms.

*quippe*. Used with a participial substantive as=*quippe qui* or *quia* with subj. Comp. II. 33. 8.

*furto*. Adverbial. Cf. III. 18. 4.

§ 10. *interim*. Cf. § 5.

§ 12. *integram*. II. 5. 1.

c. XLV. § 1. *quam*=*quantum*.

§ 2. *personis*. Legal use of the word, in which it signifies the individual person who represents legal claims or rights, opp. to *res*, the things in question.

*variet*. The nom. is *lex*. The verb used intransitively.

*in iis enim...in ea*. Antithetical sentences. 'Now whereas in the case of persons claimed as free, the law was as they said; in the case of a girl under her father's control the father was the only person to whom the owner (=the man who claimed the person as slave) could yield the custody of her.' What Appius says is, that, had the person claimed been *sui iuris*, he would have given the custody to those who claimed the girl as free, but, as she was *in patris manu*, the absence of her natural

guardian prevented his doing so. This decision, in which A. took advantage of a loophole in the law, is represented as perversion of justice.

**id.** Sc. *dare vindicias secundum libertatem.*

**in.** 'In the case of.'

**possessione.** Custody.

§ 3. **facere** depends on *placere.*

**quin**, with subj. introduces a negative interrogative modal sentence subordinate to a *negative* principal sentence. The use of it within these limits depended on usage. In Livy's time this was wider and freer than in the previous periods.

**sistendam.** *sistere* was said of the person in whose favour the *vindiciae* were given, and who was bound to produce the person claimed in court. The present case was exceptional, this decision being a sort of preliminary or provisional granting of custody in the absence of the father to whom it would naturally have been assigned.

**sistendam.** The gerundive is not common after *promitto.* It is less personal than the future infin., 'guarantee the production of the maiden in court.'

**in.** Of a limit of time, 'against,' 'for.'

§ 4. **quisquam unus.** Pleonasm. Cf. *Itaque ergo*, III. 31. 5.

§ 5. **quum...crederet** qualifies *data via.*

**summovet.** Conative. II. 29. 5. The word is the regular word used of lictors clearing the way. Horace, Odes, II. 16. 10.

§ 6. **tacitum.** Of things. I. 50. 9, *Ne id quidem ab Tarno tulisse tacitum ferunt.* Lit. 'to carry through unspoken about.' 'You must use steel to remove me if you are to carry out the secret villany you are intending without protest.'

§ 8. **tuendae.** c. 24. 1.

§ 9. **referes.** Used probably in the same sense as in *referre, reportare victoriam.* The carrying out of the decision is regarded as a victory to be won.

§ 11. **viderit.** II. 40. 8.

**vindicis.** Short for *vindicias postulanti.*

**vindicantem.** Used here in a general sense. See c. 46. 7.

c. XLVI. § 2. **nec.** II. 22. 3.

**tamen**, i.e. in spite of the lictors having surrounded Icius.

**quum.** Causal.

**spirantem.** So *spirare bellum, quietem, amores, &c.*; here probably the idea of *spiritus* 'pride' is suggested.

§ 3. **iam.** If he had not known it before.

**petulantiae.** 'Passion,' 'sensuality.' The word is connected with *peto*, and signifies 'forwardness,' 'want of reserve or modesty' in various aspects.

**datum.** Cf. Horace, Sat. II. ii. 94, *Das aliquid famae.*

**interpositurum.** 'Would leave the case *in statu quo.*' Lit. 'would not interpose a decision,' that is, 'would not give a decision which would prevent further action on the part of the parties to the suit until the actual trial took place.' *Decretum* is specially used of decisions of a judge during the preliminary proceedings of a case.

**vindicari, sc. in libertatem,** again used generally rather than technically. It means here that M. Claudius should allow Virginia to remain in the keeping of her friends.

§ 4. **utique.** 'Anyhow,' in the sense of 'certainly,' strengthening the negative by generalising it. Cf. xxviii. 29. 8, *Nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique aut duce aut exercitu opus esse (videbatur).* Comp. II. 27. 7.

§ 6. **in eo...si.** Like *ita...si*, of the only condition under which a thing is possible.

§ 7. **sponsoresque, &c.** Epexegetical of *vindicaret* (II. 5. 7). 'To find the bail requisite as claimant of the girl's liberty,' cf. c. 44. 5. The use of *vindicare* in 45. 11, 46. 4, 7, 8, is semi-technical, and consequently a little vague. There had strictly speaking been no legal decision in the matter, but the request of Appius that Claudius would waive his right amounted to giving *vindiciae sc. lib.* provisionally for a day. Therefore the legal formalities of bail &c. had to be gone through.

**tempus terens.** To prevent Appius leaving the tribunal and so to forestall him in sending a message to the camp. Cf. § 10.

c. XLVII. § 1. **advocatione.** Abstract for concrete, II. 10. 8.

§ 2. **in bello.** II. 17. 10.

**haec.** Acc. after *contumabundus*. So xxv. 13. 1, *vitabundus castra hostium.*

§ 4. **obstinato.** II. 15. 1.

**verius.** 'Or we ought rather to say, infatuation.' Compare the use of *magis*.

**ultro.** II. 13. 2.



§ 5. **quem, &c.** The dependent interrogative sentence may be regarded as an accus. of respect, 'As to what preface,' 'if it be asked what, &c.' Or, the whole sentence may be regarded as a sort of anacolouthon. Livy, instead of saying *non referam* or something equivalent in the governing sentence, changing the construction and writing *forsan, &c.*

**verum**, predicate to the object *aliquem (sermonem)* 'may have recorded some one speech (of the speeches recorded) a true one,' i.e. 'may have given a true account somewhere in the speeches recorded.' Dionysius gives a full and circumstantial account of the speech, as if he had heard it himself. The difference is instructive. Livy wished to bring the facts of their history, especially the facts of the noblest parts of it, as well as he could before the minds of his countrymen. Dionysius wished to show the Romans, how much a Greek could teach them about their own history.

c. XLVIII. § 3. **erit melius.** c. 41. 3.

**summove.** c. 45. 5.

**iniuriae.** II. 4. 3.

§ 5. **Cloacinae.** The name, like *cloaca*, is derived from an old Latin word, *elucere = purgare*. It is an epithet of Venus, derived, according to Pliny, from the purifying of the Romans with myrtle branches in the vicinity of her statue after the rape of the Sabines. But it is more probable that *Cloacina* was an old Roman abstraction deity, afterwards identified for some unknown reason with Venus.

**tabernae.** The *novae tabernae* were on the N. side of the Forum, the *veteres* on the S. In after times both were occupied by bankers, and consequently frequently called *Argentariae*.

**caput,** II. 5. 7. *Caput*, as the seat of life, was used to express the human being in the solemn formula of excommunication. Cf. *consecratio capitis*.

**sanguine.** In allusion to the sacrifices with which the *consecratio capitis* was accompanied.

§ 8. **eamne, &c.** The indignant interrogative infin. in orat. obliqua.

**condicionem,** lit. the terms or conditions on which a thing is done; used here rhetorically to express the results that a person has to look forward to in doing any action, 'Was this what they bore children for?'

**cetera.** Asyndeton.

**dolor.** II. 4. 3. 'And all the outcries that rise naturally to the lips of indignant women appealing to us with such touching force (*pathos*) because their weaker minds are less able to control the expression (violence) of their grief;' lit. 'the other things that womanly indignation suggests to them complaining, the more pathetic as owing to the weakness of their mind the grief is more violent:' *maestus* implies the outward expression as well as the inward feeling.

§ 9. **tota**, c. 36. 7.

c. XLIX. § 1. **per occasionem**, adv. qualifying *rep. lib.* II. 11. 2.

§ 3. **Valerius...Horatius**, c. 39.

**si iure ageret**, sc. Appius. If Appius intended legal proceedings, they were ready to defend Icilius against the ex-magistrate.

**vindicare** seems to be used quite in a general sense with perhaps just a soupçon of legal phraseology suggested by the *iure ageret*.

**fore**, sc. *se*, repeated from above.

§ 5. **pro imperio**, 'assuming magisterial authority.' The context gives a slightly different sense here to that which the expression has in II. 56.

**animis**, II. 12. 8.

**vitae**. The dative instead of *de* with abl. after *metuo* on the analogy of *consulo*, is *post-Ciceronian*.

§ 6. **ad quae**. The MSS. have *atque*. Weissenb. retains the reading, coupling *agitatus* to *adsentiendo*.

**ad** after *trepidaverat* is used in the same sense as in II. 8. 8. The hesitation, flurry, confusion was renewed each time a new plan was proposed to him. The plpf. is used because the summoning of the senate was the result of the cessation of the hesitation.

**ex omni parte**, in sense qualifies *quae*. 'Then after an agitating pause, during which he stood hesitating and perplexed, assenting in turn to the various suggestions of the many advisers who surrounded him.' Lit. 'at which (=as each was given) from every side, 'assenting to many advisers he had trepidated.'

§ 8. **nec...et = et...non...et**. Not only not...but. Comp. οὐτε...τε.

**adventus**, II. 4. 3.

c. L. § 1. **Vecillo**, not known: prob. part of *Algidus*.

§ 3. **et**. 'And moreover,' 'then again.'

§ 4. **ex**. II. 6. 2.

§ 5. **supinas**, the attitude of prayer. Horace, Odes, III. 23. 1.

**liberum**. The generalizing plural heightens the pathos of the expression.

§ 7. **filiae**. It seems impossible to say whether this (as *gloriae* II. 7) is gen. or dat. Madvig says that the former is the usual constr., but Cicero and Livy as well as other writers use both cases. Cf. I. 34. 3, *Filio superstes*.

**enim**. The position is accounted for by the intimate connexion of *quoque* with *illis*. Cf. II. 18. 4.

§ 8. **documentum**, a warning to guard against, &c. c. 24. 1.

§ 9. **vindicaturum**, quite general sense. Livy seems to have been a little overpowered by this word in this passage.

§ 10. **eadem illa**, obj. after *querendo docendoque*, and subject to the subordinate interrogative clause *quanto...videri* which depends on *docendo* only.

**oportuerit**. Madvig's emendation for MSS. *potuerint*, which may however be defended by comparison with c. 34. 5.

**profligatam iam rem**. That the decemvirate (government) was as good as overthrown.

§ 11. **insecuti**. Emendation of Gronovius for *insecutos*. This necessitates enclosing *quum* in brackets.

§ 12. **inhiberet**, c. 38. 1.

§ 15. **Tarpeius**, c. 31. Julius, c. 33. Sulpicius, c. 31. 8.

**qui**, 'what they meant by occupying,' &c. Gk. *οἰτινες*, concrete where we use abstract.

§ 16. **nullodum**. This use of the enclitic *dum* after *nullus* is only found in Livy.

**offerre**, infin. after *nee-satis-udentibus* = *vix audentibus*. 'Not quite daring.' Otherwise, *ut* with subj. would be required. *Satis*, as frequently in the comedians, expresses a reasonable or average degree of the action implied in the word it qualifies, rather than a degree sufficient for a special purpose. Compare the interrogative use of *Satin?*

**ut...mitterent**. Dependent imperative.

c. LI. § 1. **quanquam.** This use of *quanquam* without a verb is found in prae-Augustan writers (Sallust and Cicero) but rarely.

§ 2. **militari honore,** in respect of their office being military, circumstantial abl., but implying cause.

**tribunos mil.** These would supersede the regularly appointed military tribunes. The number of the new tribunes probably corresponded to the number of the *tribuni plebis*.

§ 3. **iudicia,** 'your recognition of my services.' This use of *iudicium* of public action expressing a favourable opinion of a public man, a testimony to his merits, is common in Cicero, e.g. de Imp. Pomp. *De quo homine vos... tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecistis.*

§ 8. **ne.** Icilius, anxious to become tribune, and afraid that the Aventine military tribunes would in all probability be elected tribunes of the plebs as a matter of course if there were no other candidates, procured a similar election of ten military tribunes in the Sabine army. This made 20 candidates for the ten tribuneships of the plebs, and gave him as one of the 20 an equal chance of election.

**praerogativam.** Prop. the century, chosen by lot, which voted first. It was then used generally to express, as here, a previous election or choice as influencing subsequent ones, because the voting of the *praerogativa* had such a strong influence on the course of the rest of the voting. This influence so often alluded to, was due among other and general causes, such as influence elections nowadays also, to the special religious feeling about omens so strong in the Romans. The action of the *praerogativa* after the solemn auspices taken before the *comitia* would be regarded more or less as an indication of the will of the gods. *comitorum* is used here loosely for any assembly convened for the purpose of election.

§ 9. **imminens.** Used in this metaphorical sense with *in* and *accus.* as well as with *dat.* Cf. Cic. Philipp. v. 7. 20, *Huius mendicitas aviditate coniuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat.*

**sub signis.** i.e. in military array. n. 20. 10.

§ 12. **ante**=*abhinc*, before the time at which the speaker is speaking.

§ 13. **in ordinem,** c. 35. 6, 'that an attempt was being made to force them out of office (to reduce them to the ranks).'

c. LII. § 2. **descensuram.** 'Would any deep impression be made;' lit. 'would anxiety descend into.' Cf. i. 19, *Qui quum descendere ad animos sine aliquo commento miraculi non posset, &c.*

**qua.** The principal MSS. have *sciturosque sine...nequeant*. The reading in the text is Madvig's modification of a previous emendation, *qua*, in his view, having fallen out in consequence of the previous *que*. *Qua* (interrog.) agrees with *potestate*. The construction *sine*, &c. is very rare, but found XLV. 25. 7, *sine rogatione ulla perlata*.

§ 3. **Nomentana** issued with the *via Salaria* from the Porta Collina.

**Ficulensi.** Named probably from the town *Ficulea* mentioned I. 38.

**Sacro.** II. 32. 2.

§ 4. **per aetatem.** e. 6. 9.

**sancta**, 'respected;' lit. 'inviolable under pains and penalties.'

§ 5. **utique** qualifies *vocatis*, 'and especially when,' &c. The two sentences, *In foro...forum*, form a sort of chiasmus, but they are tame and not up to Livy's usual mark.

§ 6. **ruere**, &c. Metaphor from a fire, *hysteron-proteron*, for *ruere* is the effect of *deflagrare*. For the metaphor compare the use of *incendium*.

**amplexi.** Comp. Martial, I. 15. 9, *Haec utraque manu complexuque assere toto*.

§ 9. **ne = nedum.** 'The usage (of *ne* and *nedum*) arises from the prevention of the occurrence of the greater event being rhetorically regarded as the purpose of the occurrence of the less event.' Roby, Lat. Gr., § 1658. For the use of *ne* instead of the more usual *nedum* (that is *ne* with enclitic *dum* added, to make a special form for the special usage) comp. Sallust, Cat. 11, *Quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, ne illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent*.

c. LIII. § 1. **quibus videretur.** At their own discretion. They were to offer such terms as it might seem good to them to offer. For the pregnant use of the impersonal verb without the dative, cf. Caesar, B. G. v. 58, *ubi visum est, vesperum dispersi discedunt*. The sense of the phrase practically amounts to giving the consuls full powers to treat with the plebs.

§ 2. **quippe**, &c. Naturally...for they were well known to have advocated the cause of freedom, &c.

§ 4. **provocationem**, &c. e. 32. 6.

**et.** A verb must be supplied from *repetebant*.

§ 5. **igni**. According to some authors the punishment in the earliest times for high-treason.

§ 6. **consilii**, partitive genitive. Lit. 'the things which partook of deliberate judgment;' 'the demands suggested by your calmer judgment.' *consilii*, opposed to *irae*.

§ 7. **ruitis...vultis**. In Plautus both moods are found with *quippe qui*. In Cicero and Caesar only the subjunctive (in the former only two doubtful instances of the indicative occur). Sallust has the indicative eleven times. Livy uses both moods, but more commonly the subjunctive. The object of the indicative in historians is greater vividness, the particle usually associated with a subjective expression of cause being used with the objective mood.

§ 8. **nunquamne**. II. 7. 8.

§ 9. **satis**, &c. Insignificance has abundant reason to be content when it lives, &c.

**humili** is opposed to *metuendos*. *Humili* is the correction of Madvig for *humilis*. The latter, as he shows, is out of keeping with the context, especially with what follows. The question moreover was not about humbling the decemvirs, but punishing them, and it would be almost nonsense, under the circumstances, to speak of their being abundantly humbled by living on equal terms with the rest of the citizens. Further, *humilis* is connected with *plebeius* in c. 56. 13.

**vivit**. The indicative because the proposition, apparently general, is really particular, referring to the actual condition of the *plebs*.

§ 10. **etiamsi quando**. If the time *is* coming when you will make yourselves a formidable power, yet you must wait until, &c....and then, &c. The apodosis begins at *quum*.

*etiamsi quando*=even if ever, and represents a hypothesis which the people addressed are supposed to regard as a certainty.

**statuetis**. Imperative future.

**capite**, 'lives,' with reference to the cases of Coriolanus and others.

c. LIV. § 1. **facerent**, &c., depends on *permittentibus*.

§ 2. **alii**=*ceteri*. Cf. c. 20. 7.

§ 4. **dandus**. 'sacrificed.'

§ 5. **pontifex.** Asconius on Cic. pro Balbo c. 24 says, *Decem tribunos pl. per pontificem, quod magistratus nullus erat, creaverunt.* The tradition, if true, points to a special form of election, legalised for a special emergency. The connexion of the pontifex with it is probably due to the *lex sacra* by which the position of the tribunes was originally established.

§ 6. **laetitia.** II. 36. 7.

§ 7. **quicquid.** II. 35. 5.

**congratulantur.** Sc. *inter se.* The word is rare. The participial construction after *gratulor*, expressing the subject for congratulation, is common.

§ 8. **Quod bonum, faustum, &c.** Cf. II. 49. 8.

§ 11. **silentio.** c. 38. 1.

§ 15. **consulibus.** The tradition that Livy follows represents this assembly (the *comitia tributa*, cf. *concilium plebis*: see II. 56. 4) presided over by the patrician pontifex, as re-establishing not only the tribunate, but the consular authority. But the account is very improbable. No such *rogatio* as that mentioned here was required. After the fall of the decemvir an *interrex* appointed in the ordinary way would appoint another *interrex* who would hold the consular *comitia*.

**Flaminis**, named after C. Flaminius Nepos, who was killed at the Trasimenus. As censor he constructed the circus and the road also named after him, B.C. 220. The district (also called Circus Fl.) formed the southern portion of the Campus Martius, between the *Via Lata* and the river.

c. LV. § 1. **nec.** II. 22. 3.

§ 3. Compare II. 56.

**velut**, 'practically.'

**in controverso iure.** 'A disputed constitutional question.'

**in**, 'in the class,' or 'sphere of.' Cf. 17. 8.

**telum.** A not unfrequent metaphor: cf. Cic. de Senect. III. 9, *arma senectutis sunt artes exercitationesque virtutum.*

§ 4. **sanciendo.** *sancire legem* = to hallow a law, that is, 'to enact a law which cannot be interfered with, without violating the religious feeling of the community and incurring corresponding penalties,' so 'to solemnly enact,' 'to fix by an ordinance for ever.' The main fact connoted is the unalterable nature of the enactment, established by the penalties attached. Comp. II. 8. 2.

§ 5. *noxae*, partitive, lit. 'partaking of the nature of capital guilt.'

According to Cicero de Rep. ii. 31, the right of *provocatio* was secured by the Twelve tables *compluribus legibus*. This *lex* of Livy's, therefore, if it ever existed, must have been a single and general expression and solemn ratifying of these enactments. It is a question whether it applied to the dictator. Dictators *sine provocatione* are mentioned afterwards. In viii. 33. 7, Fabius claims the right of *provocatio* against a dictator, but whether by constitutional right or not, hardly appears.

§ 6. *relatis*, 'renewed, repeated.'

*renovarunt* = *de novo fecerunt*.

§ 7. ii. 8. 2.

*iudicibus, decemviris*. Cf. § 11. Livy there rejects the supposition that the consuls were included under *iudicibus*. But he leaves us entirely in the dark as to what he understood by the word himself. Under these circumstances it seems best to understand it as in apposition to *decemviris* and as indicating the body of judicial assessors attached to the tribunate, and known afterwards as *Decemviri litibus iudicandis*. Mommsen, Staatsrecht, ii. 590, n. 3, Hist. i. 281.

*ad*, 'at.'

**Cereris.** The name of this deity is Italian, the goddess of the producing earth (*creresco* or *creo*). The cult of Ceres, however, did not belong to the original Roman religion (her name does not appear in the Arval cult). It seems probable that it began with the introduction of the Asiatic Greek rites of the Sibylline books. The triad, Demeter, Dionysus, and Cora, belonged originally to the district round Troy. Of these the first was represented by the Italian name Ceres, the two latter identified with the old Roman deities, Liber and Libera, personifications of natural processes. Ceres was especially a goddess of the plebeians and the *Ludi Cereris*, a plebeian festival. Hence, probably, her connexion with this law. The temple stood at the foot of the Aventine, founded according to tradition by the dictator A. Postumius in B.C. 496 in accordance with an injunction of the Sibylline books. Tac. Annal. ii. 49.

**Liberæque.** These two deities are regarded as one in two forms, therefore coupled by *que* to each other, and standing together *asyndeta* in juxtaposition to *Cereris*.

§ 8. *quum*. Madvig's emendation for *cum*. With the latter reading retained by Weissenb. *id* must be omitted. Weissenb. encloses it in brackets.

The meaning of the passage appears to be that the *lex* did



not make the persons of all the magistrates mentioned *sacrosanct*, but that violation of such magistrates was an offence against the law (was *sacrum sancitum*, that is forbidden under penalty of devotion to the gods). Hence an aedile could be arrested by a higher magistrate, though it was a violation of this law to do so; whereas a tribune, whose person was inviolable by the oath sworn by the whole community after the secession (II. 33, comp. IV. 6. 7, *quos (tribunos) foedere icto cum plebe sacrosanctos accepissent*), could not have hands laid on him at all. In the one case the higher magistrate took the risk of prosecution under a law, in the other he *ipso facto* condemned himself of high-treason. The distinction is a fine one, worthy of jurists.

§ 9. *duci*, sc. *in vincula*.

§ 11. *auspicis*, c. 54. 5.

*iudicem*. This *was* a title of the consuls in these times. The real grounds for assuming that this law did not make the consuls *sacrosanct* are (1) the order of the names, which is obviously a descending one, and (2) the notorious fact that only plebeian magistrates were regarded as *sacrosanct*. Mommsen, *Staatsrecht*, p. 73, n. 1.

§ 13. *senatus consulta* "were to be deposited not only under the charge of the patrician quaestors in the temple of Saturn, but under that of the plebeian aediles in the (plebeian) temple of Ceres." Mommsen, I. 295.

§ 15. *ut...ita* corresponds very nearly to Greek *μέν...δέ*, and like that construction is often equivalent to a concessive sentence.

*quia*, &c. qualifies *invitis*.

c. LVI. § 1. *maturumque*, not in its frequent acquired sense of 'early,' and so, 'too early,' or 'premature,' but in the original sense of timely, seasonable; as we use *ripe* in the expression, 'matters were ripe for revolution,' &c.

§ 2. *satellitesque*. II. 12. 13.

§ 4. *iudicem*, c. 24. 5. The expression is used here in a general sense. 'Unless you are ready to prove in court.' *te*, &c. depend on *iudicem dices*; *criminiis*, on the sense of *condemno* in *in vincula duci iubebo*.

*ab libertate*, lit. 'from freedom into slavery;' that is, adjudged the possession of a free person as slave to another.'

*vindicias*, &c., c. 44. 5.

§ 7. *fremunt*. II. 7. 1.

**etsi**, like *quanquam*, c. 51. 1, without verb.

§ 8. **addixisset**, c. 44. 5.

§ 9. **cum**, II. 12. 1.

**quibus**. The construction is rather irregular, the ablative *quibus* referring to the same thing as the objective genitive *earum*. This repetition, where the subject of the ablative absolute is either the subject or the object, or reappears in some subordinate relation in the principal sentence, is not unfrequent, and, as in repetition generally, the object is distinctness and emphasis. It is not a construction that young Latinists should imitate, because they are almost certain to imitate it perversely.

Cf. Cic. in Pis. § 23, *Quae ornamenta etiam in Sex. Claudio te consule voluisti*. Horace, A. P. 173, *Laudator temporis acti se puero*. Livy, xxxviii. 7, *Paucis...elapsis eorum absentium direptae fortunae*.

§ 10. **bona malaque**, 'services and faults.' Cf. Sallust, Jug. 73, *In utroque magis studia partium, quam bona aut mala sua moderabant*.

**experturum...experiri**, frequently used of trial in a law court. Cic. pro Quint., c. 23, *Ego experiri non potui*. In this passage it is used in two slightly different shades of meaning; 'To test the value of his merits,' &c. and 'To take his trial at the tribunal of the Roman people,' lit. 'to try, risk, or, take his chance of the judgment,' &c.

§ 12. **tollendae** qualifies *foedere*, and signifies the object of the compact.

**at**, like ἀλλά, emphasizing an opposition between the apodosis and protasis of a conditional or concessive sentence; in Cicero only used when the protasis is negative, e.g. *si non hominis, at humanitatis rationem haberet*, pro Quint. 31, comp. c. 17. In Livy, after a conditional protasis, a personal pronoun follows *at*.

**leges**, c. 55. 4 and 14.

c. LVII. § 2. **castellum**. For the metaphor compare Cic. in Pis., *Lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis et otii*.

§ 4. **et illi**. 'For him too.'

**domicellum**, which he had been in the habit of calling the plebeian's home. The expression was perhaps suggested by Cic. in Verr. II. 5. 55, *Carcer ille qui est a crudelissimo tyranno Dionysio factus Syracusis...in istius (Verris) imperio domicellum civium Romanorum fuit*.

§ 5. *iudicem*, &c. c. 56. 4.

§ 6. *ut...sic*. c. 55. 15.

*quoquam*. Livy as a rule, in the ablative case, prefers to use *ullus* substantively.

*suamet*. *Suus* may be emphasized by *met* in all cases except *suus*, *suum*, *suae* and *suorum*, most frequent in ablative. As a rule, it is followed by *ipse*.

*prodixit*. II. 61. 7.

§ 7. *coronam*. Compare the similar gift, II. 22. 6.

§ 9. *iuniores*, opp. to the veterans, expressed by *emeritis stipendiis*, which is practically a partitive genitive (= *veterum militum*) after *pars*, *voluntariorum* being in apposition to it. and used predicatively or adverbially, 'as volunteers.'

c. LVIII. § 1. C. *Claudius*, c. 40.

*qui...is*. 'He who had, &c....now,' &c.

§ 2. *imaginis*. 'A man on whose features future generations would gaze with awe,' or 'whose portrait future generations would be proud to possess.' The allusion is to the wax masks of illustrious ancestors kept by Roman families, and used at funerals to represent those ancestors. The custom of keeping them ceased under the early empire, because so many great men ceased to have ancestors, and *imagines* acquired a different signification. Cf. Martial, *Select Epig.* II. 90. 6.

§ 3. *cogn. cogitationemque*, 'and consider the matter calmly on its merits.'

*Claudis*, dative.

§ 4. *succursum*, *impers. pass. use of participle*.

§ 5. *pietate*, 'loyalty to his family.' *Pietas* is the quality of a man who shows himself sensitively alive to all natural claims on his affection.

*sortitae*. The expression seems to be a metaphor from the allotment of provinces. 'Who had accepted the position of Tyrants of the Plebs.'

§ 7. *dicerentur*, because expressing the thought of the people about the matter, introduced by implication in *invidiae*.

§ 8. *septem et viginti*. Cf. c. 41. 7.

*extra ordinem*. Rewards received by him individually; more honourable therefore than when shared with the rest of a company.

*suam* = *de se*, II. 23. 5.

*reus*, *Oppius*.

§ 9. *ibi* shows how completely *vincula* acquired in these phrases the wider sense of 'prison.'

*solum verterunt.* III. 13. 9.

§ 10. *remittente.* As tribune he would submit the lesser punishment to the tribes.

§ 11. *manes.* Cf. XXI. 10. 3, *Non manes, non stirpem eius conquiescere viri.*

C. LX. § 2. *ex inimicis*, adv. phrase qualifying *poenarum.* Cf. II. 64. 3.

§ 4. *toti*, c. 36. 7.

§ 5. *mollius*, weak.

*auctores*, c. 55. 3. All laws passed or elections settled by the centuriate assembly required the sanction of the patrician portion of the senate. Another privilege of that body viz. of choosing an interrex from their own number is mentioned, c. 8. 2. The resolutions of the plebeian assembly did not require the *patrum auctoritas*.

*turbato...statu*, abl. of *cause*.

*tempori.* 'They had allowed themselves to temporise,' lit. 'they had succumbed to the (exigencies of the) times.' For this sense of *tempus* (= circumstances, gen. of a dangerous or pressing kind) cf. Cic. pro Arch., *Qui tot annos ita viro ut a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo otium meum abstraxerit.*

C. LX. § 1. *sustinuit*, c. 65. 6.

§ 2. *commisisset.* II. 45. 1.

*qui*, 'such.' *Qui* in this use = *is enim*, and the relative clause precedes that which it explains.

*detrimento*, abl. of price. The use with *stare* (prob. metaphor from things, especially slaves, exposed for sale), 'to cost,' is common.

*magis*, 'what was rather,' &c. *magis* and *castris* both qualify *praesidium*.

§ 6. *quid* = *quantum*.

§ 7. *et...quidem.* II. 2. 9.

§ 8. *ni* depends on *invasurus*—conditional.

*et*, 'and accordingly.'

§ 9. *deinceps alii*, ellipse of previous *alii*.

*descendentis.* II. 7. 1.

§ 10. **nec omnes**, &c. = *quum nondum omnes educti essent ii autem qui erant educti, ordines non satis explicassent.*

**explicatis ordinibus**, predicate to *qui erant*. 'Part of the enemy's forces had issued from the gates, and the companies one after another in regular order were marching down to their respective places in the field when the consul, not waiting for them to mass in full force, advanced his line. He thus attacked them before all their troops had marched out, and before those, that had marched out, had formed open order. The chaos of preparation was not over: men were still running about between the lines looking anxiously first at their own ranks and then towards the rear, when the battle cry and the charging masses of the enemy came to increase their agitation.'

*Servare ordines* may be said of soldiers on the march; *explicare ordines* is said of soldiers opening out the close order of marching for fighting purposes.

**prope fluctuantem turbam**, 'almost a surging unorganized mass,' expresses the heaving agitated motion of a mass of soldiers evolving into battle order.

**se ac suos**, 'themselves and their own men,' expresses the anxious look at the smallness of their present numbers and eager desire to see the other troops advancing to their support.

c. LXI. § 1. **primum**. In this campaign, that is.

§ 2. **per milites stetisse ne**. II. 31. 11.

§ 5. **iis**, 'such,' that is, those auspices under which it had been founded.

§ 7. **peditem**, a common *constructio ad sensum*, *praestare* being = *superare*.

§ 9. **permittunt**. Cf. II. 56. 2.

**libero spatio**, 'taking advantage of the open ground;'  
*circumvecti*, 'riding round.'

§ 11. **modo**. In the city, the result of the news was confined to universal (*celebrata*, II. 42. 6) rejoicing, in the other army it produced emulation and action.

§ 12. **excursionibus**. After this word the MSS. have *sufficiendo*, which gives no satisfactory sense. Madvig omits it.

**profecerant**, 'had advanced things towards the sum total (c. 6. 9) of entire hope' = had warranted hopes (afforded a prospect) of the highest military success.

§ 13. **ab**. II. 14. 4.

**carperent**, why they frittered away a decisive campaign in peddling engagements. *carpo* used in its original force of dividing, pulling in pieces. So c. 5. 1, *carpere multifariam vires*.

**unius**, opposed to *multa*, is predicative and proleptic. The sum of the war, so as to be one.

§ 14. **quin**, with interrogative indicative urges action adversatively to something expressed or implied in what has preceded. By *constructio ad sensum* the imperative is substituted for the interrogative indicative as here. By a further usage *quin* is used, especially followed by *etiam*, disconnected from the verb, to strengthen a position by the introduction of an emphatic statement incompatible with the negation of what has preceded. 'Nay more.

**illi**, not unfrequently = *vos*, in orat. obliq., where distinction between the speaker and the persons addressed is accentuated.

c. LXII. § 1. **indignitate**. II. 30. 2.

**ultra**, II. 13. 2.

**per cont.** II. 11. 2.

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§ 5. **quod bene vertat**, &c. Cf. c. 26. 9.

**apparandis**, abl. Cicero uses *in* with abl. after *consumo*.

§ 6. **gloriae**, genitive describing the circumstances of the one army, as *elatum*, &c., describes that of the other.

§ 7. **extra ordinem**. Skirmishers; men not acting in the main body of the army.

§ 8. **prope** qualifies *circumventum*.

**aequato**. That is, by fighting on foot.

§ 9. **suo**, i.e. as cavalry, *alieno* as infantry.

c. LXIII. § 1. **Sabinis**, dat. of person interested. 'The Sabines found,' &c.

§ 2. **nuntius**. II. 1. 4.

§ 3. **castigati**. c. 19. 4.

§ 5. **maligne**. II. 42. 1.

**consulum nomine**. This use of *nomen* is derived from the keeping of accounts, *nomen* being a man's name in a book, under

which pecuniary transactions with him were entered, and corresponds to the metaphorical use of 'score' and 'account' in English. 'On the score of the consuls' here means, in recognition of their services.

**et altero.** 'A second also.'

**vaga popularisque.** 'This irregular, lay *supplicatio*.' It would be difficult to find an exact parallel to the use of *vaga* here, but the sense is plain. It was a free *supplicatio*, so to say, not confined by fixed rule and ceremonial. *popularis* implies that it was celebrated by the people at their own discretion, not under the direction of the priests.

**studiis celebr.** 'More popular.' Lit. 'more thronged with interest.' *studiis*, abl. of manner.

**celebrator.** II. 60. 3, 42. 6.

§ 6. **eodem biduo.** 'Within a day of one another.' Lit. 'within the same space of two days.'

**Martium.** Enclosed by Madvig in brackets as spurious, on the ground that the order is wrong and the adj. not necessarily required.

§ 7. **Flaminia.** c. 54. 15. According to the tradition the temple of Apollo here mentioned was vowed in 433 on account of a pestilence, and dedicated in 431. iv. 25, 29. It was used occasionally by the senate, when circumstances rendered it necessary to meet outside the *pomoerium*. The temple of *Bellona* in the same locality was more frequently used for that purpose. According to tradition there was an area dedicated to Apollo before the temple was built.

§ 8. **dissuasum.** Supine. 'To speak against it.'

§ 11. **a ceteris.** The best MSS. omit the *a*. Madvig's rule for use of *dat.* instead of *a* with abl. in good prose writers is as follows; the dative is used (1) with perfect passive participles, the thing done being regarded abstractedly, as existing for the benefit of, or in some similar relation to, the person; or (2) with verbs, where in addition to the notion of agency the interest of the agent can be implied, e.g. in verbs of seeking.

c. LXIV. § 1. **luxuriam.** II. 21. 6, 48. 2. Here = abuse of liberty.

**emineret.** Picturesque for *appareret*, to make their own ambition less glaring. Cf. II. 5. 7.

§ 2. **consensum.** The union, conspiracy.

§ 3. **adorti essent.** Sc. *patres*.

§ 4. **forte.** Used substantively so far as to be qualified by *quadam*. So 1. 4. 4, *Forte quadam divinitus*, &c.

**ad tempus.** 'Under the circumstances.' Cf. c. 59. 5.

§ 5. **rationem.** The regular phrase used of the admission of a man's candidature. It occurs frequently in connexion with Caesar's demand to be allowed to stand for the consulship without leaving his province of Gaul.

**liberas.** Unconditionally, without any restrictions imposed on their choice.

**sortem.** The tribune who presided at the *comitia tributa* was apparently chosen by lot.

§ 6. **subsellia.** The benches of the tribunes as opposed to the *sellae curules* of the patrician magistrates. Comp. 11. 56. 13.

§ 8. **prae.** Cf. 111. 18. 9

**explerent.** Did not fill out their tribes, that is, did not obtain a majority of the tribes. The majority were probably induced not to vote at all. *Explere tribus* is a condensed expression, to fill up a deficiency by means of tribes. so *explere damna*, c. 68, to fill up a vacuum made by losses. The accusative indicates the kind of filling, not the thing filled.

§ 9. **quae...sanciret.** 11. 4. 3. **numero.** The point was, the way in which the whole number of tribunes was to be filled up. According to Livy there was a clause allowing cooptation, when five had been elected by the *comitia*. The reference is to the law mentioned c. 55. 14.

**relinquerentur.** That is, by the retiring tribunes. Cf. *Heredem aliquem relinquere*.

§ 10. **carmen.** Formula.

**si qui.** *qui* is ablative.

**minus decem** = *minus quam decem*

**ut,** dependent on verb implied in *rogabo*, e.g. *rolo*.

**cooptassint.** An archaic form of perfect subjunctive. Compare *jaxim*. Roby, Lat. Gr., Sch. Ed., § 292

**eadem...ut** = *eadem ac* or *qua*.

§ 11. **quindecim,** i.e. the former ten, who pleading unconstitutional procedure on the part of Duillius were for not resigning their office, and the five new ones duly elected by *comitia*.



c. LXV. § 1. **foverunt**, so *fovere partem*, XLII. 29.

**patricios**. If this tradition is correct, a distinction appears to have been made in regard to qualification, between tribunes elected in *comitia*, and tribunes chosen by cooptation. The matter is not of much importance, as, even according to the tradition, the right of cooptation ceased so easily.

§ 3. **ab his capt. proditumque a coll.** Chiasmus. *captum*, cheated, imposed upon, implying harm to the person cheated. *decipio* is general. Cf. Lucret. i. 941, *ut puerorum aetas... perpotet amarum Absinthi laticem deceptaque non capiatur*.

It does not appear how Trebonius was imposed upon, but he seems to imply that he had been trapped into cooptating patricians without knowing it.

§ 4. **insectandisque**. He not only proposed this bill, but completed the act by hounding the consuls all through his year of office. *patribus*, abl. *modi*.

§ 6. **sustinendo rem**, by holding the execution of the levy over, so *sustinuit bellum*, c. 60. 1.

**externos**, subj. to *tollere animos*, which is used of the person whose spirits are raised. It is also used of the external influence which raises a person's spirits, c. 67. 6.

§ 7. **modestiae** = *alteri si modestiâ uteretur*. Forbearance on the part of one order always exposed it to danger from the other.

§ 8. **ubi...essent**, 'whenever,' II. 58. 7.

**humillioribus**, c. 53. 9.

**in primis**, opposed to *deinde*, 'to begin with.' Stronger way of putting *primum*. So Cic. de Amic. § 13, has *in plerisque*; Sallust, Jug., c. 26, *In primis Adherbalem uocat deinde omnes puberes*, &c. 'First and foremost.' Generally the phrase expresses priority in rank or consideration only, 'chiefly, especially,' &c.

**utique**, especially. II. 27. 7.

**omnis**, 'any' or 'every,' agrees with *potestatis*; *aliquanto* qualifies *languidior*. *ferme*, 'as a rule.'

§ 9. **nomina**. Cf. Horace, Epist. i. 17. 11, *Aut virtus nomen inane est*.

§ 10. **ut...ita**, c. 55. 15.

**credere malle**, hist. infin.

§ 11. *adeo.* II. 2. 7.

*tuendae.* III. 24. 1.

*in difficili.* The use of preposition with neuter adjective of 3rd declension, as an adverb, is rare before Livy's time. He uses it more freely than Cicero. With adjectives of 2nd declension it is common in all periods.

*ultra,* 'go out of their way,' II. 13. 2.

*tanquam = tanquam si.*

c. LXVI. § 2. *quum dies,* &c. The nobles interrupting the *contiones* of the plebeians, were continually being indicted by the tribunes. Such declarations of war by the latter led to continual scenes of riot and disturbance.

§ 3. *ad.* II. 8. 8.

*simul.* An additional motive for taking up arms.

§ 4. *nec pro,* &c. The Roman city no longer represented the home of one nation.

§ 5. *vindex,* II. 1. 4.

*regione = κατά* with accusative. 'In the neighbourhood of.'

c. LXVII. § 1. *scire.* Indignant or pathetic infinitive. *ut* with the subjunctive is used in the same way. The interrogative particle *ne* is often used to introduce either construction.

§ 2. *is status.* Asyndeton. *iam diu* belongs to both clauses.

*potissimum.* II. 5. 7.

§ 3. *ergo.* II. 7. 8.

*vir,* pregnant. Comp. *magistratus,* II. 28. 3, and I. 41. 3, *Si vir es.* Both in this and in *ignavissimi* Livy speaks *ex sententia scriptoris Romani.* Strict impartiality was hardly regarded as patriotic in historians of Livy's and preceding times. Even Polybius says, *δεῖ ῥοπὰς διδόναι ταῖς αὐτῶν πατρίσι τοὺς συγγραφέας.*

§ 5. *agro.* II. 25. 6. *sub iugum,* III. 28.

§ 9. *plebis,* subjective genitive. *Consules facere, se, voluistis. nostra iura,* joined by asyndeton to the other three things the patricians had tolerated.

§ 10. *ecquando,* c. II. 12.

§ 11. *vidimus.* The MSS. reading retained by Weissenb., *Esquilias quidem...Volscum hostem nemo submovit,* is open

to three objections: (1) The sense of *quidem* is unusual; (2) The zeugma *Esquilias captus et...hostem nemo submovit* is very harsh; (3) The repetition *ab hoste* and *hostem* in the same sentence is weak and clumsy.

c. LXVIII. § 3. **at enim.** 'Αλλὰ νῆ Δία. 'But you may say, it is the whole community that is affected by all this, therefore the plebs so far gained.'

§ 4. **re fortuna.** 'in circumstances or estate.' Cicero prefers the plural of *fortuna* in this sense. For the asyndeton, cf. II. 31. 5.

§ 6. **simul...simul.** II. 65. 4.

§ 7. **grave erat.** You held it a grievance.

§ 8. **biennio,** c. 65. 6. inclusive reckoning.

**ante,** c. 51. 12.

§ 9. **ingenium moneret.** Cf. II. 4. 3.

**moneret,** unfulfilled condition. 'Even if my own disposition did not urge me (as it *does not* [not] urge me).'

**cogit,** very natural condensation for *dicerem, cogit enim,* &c.

§ 10. **natura, &c.** It is a law of human nature that, &c. Lit. this matter (the conflict between duty and popularity in public speaking) is so arranged by nature.

**plebicolas.** Cf. c. 33. 7.

§ 11. **concitati.** 'Your excitement is glory and gain to them.'

**nullos se usquam, &c.** 'They see that they are nowhere;' lit. 'that they are nobodies anywhere.' For the use of *nullus* comp. VI. 18. 8, *Ipse vindex vester...nullus repente fui.*

c. LXIX. § 2. **iuventus = iuniores.**

**fuga.** Nominative.

**spoliatique.** Epexegetical of *juga*, II. 5. 7. The verb agreeing with the plural words.

§ 4. **domando,** by their endeavours to subdue it, metaphor from animals; *domando* signifies the process by which they increased the ferocity of the people, *tuendo* the motive which induced them to try the process.

**concordiaequae...temporum** forms with *patrum* a group of words signifying one whole idea coupled by *et* to *temporum*.

§ 5. **orare** may be *orat. obliq.* (*se* omitted) or historic infinitive.

§ 6. **tempus, &c.** 'It was no time to,' 'the emergency did not admit of.' The genitive is descriptive.

**causas.** Pleas of exemption, the cognizance of which lay with the consuls.

§ 8. **cohortes.** Cf. c. 5. 11. It was very unusual for the soldiers to choose their own officers. Senators, also, would not ordinarily serve in the infantry.

**quaestoribus.** First appearance of the *quaestores aerarii*, see Mommsen, I. 294. The standards appear to have been kept in the treasury (temple of Saturn) for security.

§ 9. **castra castris coniuncta**, of the two hostile camps. Cf. iv. 27. 5.

§ 10. **Romanos, illos.** Chiasmus.

c. LXX. § 1. **quod...est.** In apposition to *summa...erat*.

§ 4. **hostes.** II. 7. 1.

**suo proprio proello**, his own mode of fighting, i.e. cavalry fighting. 'Met him with his own weapons.'

**exceptum.** Cf. Horace, Odes, III. xii. 12, *latitantem fruticeto excipere aprum*.

§ 5. **interclusos, ni.** Vivid use of perfect. Cf. II. 10. 2.

§ 8. **ubi.** Relative to *ad consules*. 'In whose part of the field.'

§ 15. **ego.** Subj. to *coniicio* only, emphasized by position.

c. LXXI. § 3. **concilium.** Sc. *plebis*. Comp. *tribus vocari*, and c. 72. 6, *vocatae tribus*.

**Scaptius.** The land in dispute belonged in later times to the *tribus Scaptia*; hence the name assigned to this speaker.

§ 4. **vanum.** 'Untrustworthy.'

§ 7. **ceterum.** II. 3. 1. Comp. I. 24. 3, *foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt*.

§ 8. **non potuisse...quin.** *Quin* depends on the whole expression *Non...animum*. Lit. 'It was impossible for him to conceive a means of not claiming.' So Cic. ad Brut. I. 17. 6, *Impetrari non potest quin, &c.*, and compare the common use, *non potest (fieri) quin, &c.*

tamen. 'For all that.' The position is very noticeable.

c. LXXII. § 1. *silentio*, and *manu*, above, cf. III. 18. 4.

§ 2. *quum praesertim*. 'And that too, when,' &c. See Mayor on Cic. Philipp. II. § 60.

§ 3. *quidem*. 'At least.' Whatever *gain* might be realised in any other direction.

*referre...vulgarl...audire*. Indignant infinitives. Cf. Vergil, Aeneid, I. 37. Cic. ad Att. IX. 10. 3, *me meis civibus famem, vastitatem inferre Italiae*. Comp. c. 48. 8.

§ 4. *putarent*. 2nd person in orat. obliq. 'Think you, said they, that our neighbours will hold an old mob-orator like Scaptius responsible for this? Such an idea would form a noble inscription for a family portrait of Scaptius, but the Roman people will pose as pettifoggers who take advantage of other people's going to law to appropriate the property in dispute.'

*haec imagine* appears to be a condensed expression for *hoc titulo imagini inscripto*.

*quadruplator* meant properly a public informer, who was rewarded by a quarter of the property informed against. Then it was used for a trickster or chicaner generally.

§ 5. *controv*. First used by Livy.

*praemortui*. 'Although he has long survived the last remnants of his conscience.' The word is poetical.

§ 7. *bono*. 'The goodness of the case.'



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