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The Students' Series of Latin Classics

LIVY

BOOK I

*Livius, Titus*

BY

JOHN K. LORD, PH.D.

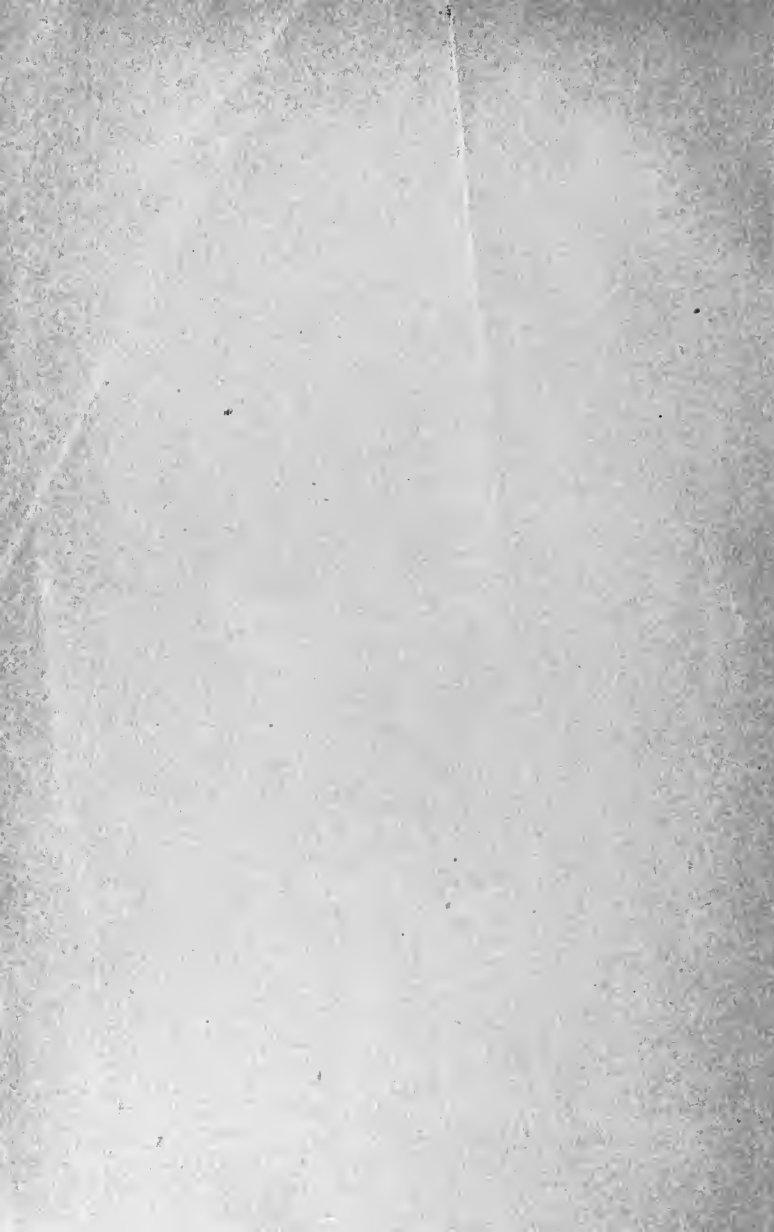
PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



LEACH, SHEWELL, AND SANBORN

BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

1897



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BY

JOHN K. LORD, PH.D.

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**GIFT**  
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## SUMMARY

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### PREFACE

LIVY is uncertain of success in writing a history of Rome, because so many have attempted the task, §§ 1-3, and because the subject is so great, and because the story of early times is not interesting to many readers, §§ 4, 5. The poetic and legendary character of early Roman history, uniting divine and human affairs, is justified by the greatness of Rome, §§ 6, 7. History is valuable for instruction for the present, §§ 8-10, and Roman history is especially valuable, §§ 11-13.

### BOOK I

The scattering of the Trojans on the downfall of Troy, and the coming of those under Aeneas into Italy, chs. 1, 2. The founding of Alba, ch. 3. Birth of Romulus and Remus, ch. 4. Overthrow of Amulius, ch. 5. Romulus and Remus wish to found a city, and take the omens for it, ch. 6. Death of Remus; establishment of religious rituals; story of Hercules, Cacus, and Evander, ch. 7. Political institutions of Romulus; the asylum, ch. 8. Games established to attract the neighbors of Rome; rape of the Sabine women; resulting wars and union of the Romans and the Sabines, chs. 9-13.

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Death of Tatius and war with Fidenae, ch. 14. War and treaty with Veii, ch. 15. Death and deification of Romulus, ch. 16. Interregnum and party spirit, ch. 17.

Election of Numa, ch. 18. Civil and religious institutions of Numa; the temple of Janus; the arrangement of the calendar; appointment of flamens, Vestal virgins, and various priesthoods; Numa's intercourse with Egeria, chs. 19-21. Accession of Tullus Hostilius; war with Alba, chs. 22, 23. Story of the Curiatii and Horatii, and triumph of the Romans, chs. 24, 25. Horatius kills his sister and is acquitted by the people, ch. 26. War with Fidenae and treachery of Mettius, the Alban king; his punishment and the destruction of Alba, chs. 27-29. War with the Sabines, ch. 30. Prodiges, pestilence, death of Tullus, ch. 31.

Interregnum; choice of Ancus Martius; the fetials, ch. 32. Wars of Ancus with the Latins; construction of a prison, ch. 33. Coming of Tarquinius Priscus and Tanaquil to Rome, ch. 34. Death of Ancus and choice of Tarquinius; his political measures, ch. 35. Story of Attus Navius, and the enlargement of the centuries, ch. 36. Victories of the Sabines, ch. 37. Formula of surrender; war with Latins; constructions in Rome, ch. 38.

Birth of Servius Tullius, ch. 39. Death of Tarquin, ch. 40. Rise of Servius Tullius, and assumption of royalty, chs. 41, 42. Establishment of the comitia centuriata, ch. 43. Growth of the city, and union of Rome and Latium, chs. 44, 45. Ambition of young Tarquin; his marriage with Tullia, chs. 46, 47. They conspire against Servius, who is killed, and Tullia drives over his dead body, ch. 48.

Reign of Tarquinius Superbus; his league with the Latins,



ch. 49. Their discontent, expressed by Turnus, chs. 50, 51, who is killed by Tarquinius, ch. 52. War with the Volsci, ch. 53. Sends his son to Gabii, who gains control in the city and surrenders it to his father, ch. 54. Laying of foundations for the temple of Jupiter on the Capitoline, ch. 55. Building of the *cloaca maxima*; prodigy of a serpent and the embassy to Delphi, ch. 56. The story of Lucretia, chs. 57, 58. Brutus appears in his real character, and heads an insurrection against Tarquinius, who is forced to go from Rome into exile, chs. 59, 60.

## NOTE.

THIS edition of the 1st book of Livy has been prepared especially for the use of those who, in connection with the careful study of some part of Livy, wish another part for more rapid reading. The book lends itself readily to such a purpose. The subject is interesting, the incidents varied and picturesque, and few passages offer unusual grammatical difficulties. To aid in the reading, the notes have been placed at the foot of the page. All critical matter has been omitted from them, as also have been all longer explanations, except such as occasionally seemed important for clearness of understanding. They contain more than the mere translation of words and phrases, but not, it is hoped, more than is necessary for an intelligent though rapid reading of the book. The long syllables have been marked to aid in the pronunciation of the Latin. The text is that of the second edition of Dr. Moritz Müller.

As the object of this edition is to supply a part of Livy for rapid reading, it is bound up with the 21st and 22d books. It is also issued separately for use with any other part of Livy or with another author.

To the student who wishes to examine the historical problems connected with the period, the following works are suggested for reference: Mommsen's *History of Rome*, Vol. I.; Niebuhr's *History of Rome*, Vols. I., II.; Ihne's *History of Rome*, Vol. I.; Dyer's *History of the Kings of Rome*; Sir G. C. Lewis's *On the Credibility of Early Roman History*; and J. R. Seeley's *Livy*, Bks. i.-x., Introduction.

My thanks are due to Professor E. M. Pease, the editor-in-chief of the series, for valuable suggestions and for care in reading the proof.

JOHN K. LORD.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, October, 1896.

# TITI LIVI

## AB URBE CONDITA LIBRI

### PRAEFATIO.

Factūrusne operae pretium sim, sī ā prīmōrdiō  
urbis rēs populī Rōmānī perscrīpserim, nec satis sciō,  
nec, sī sciam, dīcere ausim, quippe quī cum veterem 2  
tum vulgātam esse rem videam, dum novī semper  
scrīptōrēs aut in rēbus certius aliquid adlātūrōs sē  
aut scrībendī arte rudem vetustātem superātūrōs crē-  
dunt. Utcumque erit, iuvābit tamen rērum gestārum 3  
memoriae prīncipis terrārum populī prō virilī parte  
et ipsum cōsuluisse; et sī in tantā scrīptōrum turbā  
mea fāma in obscurō sit, nōbilitāte ac māgnitūdine  
eōrum mē, quī nōminī officient meō, cōsoler. Rēs 4  
est praetereā et immēnsī operis, ut quae suprā sep-  
tingentēsimum annum repetātur, et quae ab exiguis  
profecta initiīs eō crēverit, ut iam māgnitūdine laboret  
suā; et legentium plērīsque haud dubitō quīn prīmae

1-5. Difficulty and purpose of the work; 6-9. legendary character of early history; 10-13. value of historical study and writer's hope of success.

1. **Factūrusne . . . sim**: *whether I shall make it worth the while* of myself and my readers in writing the early history of Rome. The words form part of a hexameter. 2. **dum**: *because*.—**certius a.**: *greater exactness*. 3. **memoriae**: dat. with *cōsuluisse*.—**prō v. p.**: *to the best of my ability*.—**et ip.**: as well as others.—**in ob.**: *obscured*. 4. **et i.**: the *et* corresponds with the *et* before *legentium*, but the construction changes.—**ut q.**: *because*.—**legentium**: *readers*; participle

orīginēs proximaque orīginibus minus praebitūra voluptātis sint festinantibus ad haec nova, quibus iam pridem praevalentis populī vīrēs sē ipsae cōficiunt; 5 ego contrā hōc quoque labōris praemium petam, ut mē ā cōspectū malōrum quae nostra tot per annōs vīdit aetās, tantisper certē dum prīscā tōtā illa mente repetō, āvertam, omnis expers cūrae, quae scribentis animum etsī nōn flectere ā vērō, sollicitum tamen efficere posset.

6 Quae ante conditam condendamve urbem poēticiis magis decōra fābulis quam incorruptis rērum gestārum monumentis trāduntur, ea nec adfirmāre nec 7 refellere in animō est. Datur haec venia antīquitātī, ut miscendō hūmāna dīvīnis primōrdia urbium augustiōra faciat; et sī cūī populō licēre oportet cōsecrāre orīginēs suās et ad deōs referre auctōrēs, ea bellī glōria est populō Rōmānō, ut, cum suum conditōrisque suī parentem Mārtē potissimum ferat, tam et hōc gentēs hūmānae patiantur aequō animō quam imperium 8 patiuntur. Sed haec et hīs similia, utcumque animadversa aut exīstimāta erunt, haud in māgnō 9 equidem pōnam discrimine; ad illa mihi prō sē quisque ācritē intendat animum, quae vīta, quī mōrēs fuerint, per quōs virōs quibusque artibus domī militiaeque et partum et auctum imperium sit; lābente

for noun. — **haec n.**: the civil wars, in distinction from *prīscā illa*, in which L. takes greater pleasure. 6. **conditam condendamve**: the actual or prospective founding: the gerundive with *ante* is not often used as a substitute for a verbal noun. 7. **sī . . . oportet**: if any people ought to be allowed; *cūī* is emphatic. — **auctōrēs**: appositive of *deōs*. — **potissimum**: adv. in preference to any other. — **ferat**: represents. — **et**: even. 8. **haec**: myths and traditions, in distinction from *illa*, the lessons of history. 9. **mihi**: ethical dat. — **lābente**: forms with *dēsidentēs, lapsi sint* and *ire praecipitēs* a climax, *failing*,

deinde paulatim disciplinā velut dēsidentēs primō  
 mōrēs sequātur animō, deinde ut magis magisque  
 lapsi sint, tum ire coeperint praecipitēs, dōnec ad  
 haec tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia  
 patī possumus, perventum est. Hōc illud est praeci- 10  
 puē in cognitiōne rērum salūbre ac frūgiferum, omnis  
 tē exemplī documenta in inlūstrī posita monumentō  
 intuērī; inde tibi tuaeque reī pūblīcae quod imitēre  
 capiās, inde foedum inceptū, foedum exitū, quod vitēs.  
 Cēterum aut mē amor negōtīi susceptī fallit, aut nūlla 11  
 umquam rēs pūblīca nec māior nec sānctior nec bonīs  
 exemplīs dītior fuit, nec in quam cīvitātem tam sērae  
 avāritia lūxuriaque immigrāverint, nec ubi tantus ac  
 tam diū paupertātī ac parsimōniae honōs fuerit; adeō  
 quantō rērum minus, tantō minus cupiditātis erat.  
 Nūper dīvitiae avāritiam et abundantēs voluptātēs 12  
 dēsīderium per lūxum atque libīdinem pereundī per-  
 dendīque omnia invexēre. Sed querellae, nē tum qui-  
 dem grātae futūrae, cum forsitan necessāriae erunt,  
 ab initiō certē tantae ōrdiendae reī absint; cum bonīs 13  
 potius ōminibus vōtisque et precātiōnibus deōrum de-  
 ārumque, sī, ut poētīs, nōbīs quoque mōs esset, libentius  
 inciperēmus, ut ōrsīs tantum operis successūs prōsperōs  
 darent.

*settling* (as it were), *falling and coming down with a crash*. — **disci-  
 plinā**: tone of morality. 11. **Cēterum**: for *sed*. — **cīvitātem**: attrac-  
 tion. — **adeō**: *so true it is that*; often in L. of a general ground.  
 12. **certē**: *at least*. 13. **potius**: *much rather*. — **ōrsīs**: *the begin-  
 ning, undertaking*.

# TITI LIVI AB URBE CONDITA

## LIBER I.

1. Iam primum omnium satis constat Trōiā captā in ceteros saevitum esse Trōiānos; duobus, Aenēae Antenorique, et vetusti iure hospitii et quia pacis reddendaeque Helenae semper auctores fuerunt, omne  
2 ius belli Achivos abstinuisse. Casibus deinde variis Antenorem cum multitudine Enetum, qui seditione ex Paphlagonia pulsus et sedes et ducem rege Pylamene ad Trōiam amissis quaerēbant, venisse in inti-  
3 mum Adriatici maris sinum; Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolēbant, pulsus Enetos Trōiānosque eas tenuisse terras. Et in quem primum egressi sunt locum Trōia vocatur, pagusque inde Trōiāno nomen  
4 est; gens universa Veneti appellati. Aenēam ab simili clade domo profugum, sed ad maiora rerum initia ducentibus factis primo in Macedoniam venisse,

1. The scattering of the Trojans and arrival of Aeneas in Italy.—  
1. **Iam . . . omnium**: to begin with.—**satis constat**: L. means that this is the settled tradition, not historic fact.—**duobus**: dat. com. with *abstinuisse*. 2. **Casibus . . . v.**: from this point their fortunes diverged. **Enetum**: Homer, Il. 2. 852, makes the Eneti of Paphlagonia the allies of the Trojans; the transfer to Veneti under a Trojan leader is natural. 3. **locum**: see praef. § 11. 4. **maiōra**: hypallage for *maiōrum*.

inde in Siciliam quaerentem sēdēs dēlātum, ab Siciliā  
 classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse. Trōia et huic locō 5  
 nōmen est. Ibi ēgressī Trōiānī, ut quibus ab inmēnsō  
 prope errōre nihil praefer arma et nāvēs superesset, cum  
 praedam ex agrīs agerent, Latīnus rēx Aboriginēsque,  
 quī tum ea tenēbant loca, ad arcendam vim advenā-  
 rum armātī ex urbe atque agrīs concurrunt. Duplex 6  
 inde fāma est: aliī proeliō victum Latīnum pācem  
 cum Aenēā, deinde adfīnitātem iūnxisse trādunt; aliī, 7  
 cum instrūctae aciēs cōstitissent, priusquam sīgna  
 canērent, prōcessisse Latīnum inter primōrēs ducem-  
 que advenārum ēvocāsse ad conloquium; percūn-  
 ctātum deinde, quī mortālēs essent, unde aut quō cāsū 8  
 profectī domō, quidve quaerentēs in agrum Laurentem  
 exissent, postquam audierit multitudinem Trōiānōs  
 esse, ducem Aenēam filium Anchīsae et Veneris, cre-  
 mātā patriā domō profugōs sēdem condendaeque urbī  
 locum quaerere, et nōbilitātem admīrātum gentis virīque  
 et animum vel bellō vel pācī parātum dextrā datā fidem  
 futūrae amīcitiae sānxisse. Inde foedus ictum inter 9  
 ducēs, inter exercitūs salutātiōnem factam; Aenēam  
 apud Latīnum fuisse in hospitiō. Ibi Latīnum apud  
 penātēs deōs domesticum pūblicō adiūnxisse foedus filiā  
 Aenēae in mātirimōnium datā. Ea rēs utique Trōiānīs 10  
 spem adfīrmat tandem stabilī certāque sēde fīniendī  
 errōris. Oppidum condunt; Aenēās ab nōmine uxōris 11  
 Lāvīnium appellat. Brevī stirpis quoque virīlis ex

5. **inmēnsō**: *endless*; lit. *unmeasured*. — **Latīnus**: the eponymous hero of the Latins, said to be the son of Faunus and the nymph Marīca, afterward worshipped as Jupiter Latiaris. 6. **inde**: *from this point*. 7. **unde**: *whence they came?* Use different clauses in translating these questions and connect by *and*. — **quidve q.**: *with what purpose?* 11. **Brevī**: *sc. tempore*.

novō mātrimōniō fuit, cui Ascanium parentēs dīxere nōmen.

2. Bellō deinde Aborīginēs Trōiānīque simul petītī. Turnus, rēx Rutulōrum, cui pacta Lāvīnia ante adventum Aenēae fuerat, praelātum sibi advenam aegrē patiēns, simul Aenēae Latīnōque bellum intulerat.
- 2 Neutra aciēs laeta ex eō certāmine abiit: victī Rutulī, victōrēs Aborīginēs Trōiānīque ducem Latīnum āmī-
- 3 sēre. Inde Turnus Rutulīque diffīsī rēbus ad flōrentēs opēs Etrūscōrum Mezentiumque rēgem eōrum cōnfigiunt, quī Caere, opulentō tum oppidō, imperitāns, iam inde ab initiō minimē laetus novae orīgine urbis, et tum nimiō plūs quam satis tūtum esset accolīs rem Trōiānam crēscere ratus, haud gravātīm socia arma
- 4 Rutulīs iūnxit. Aenēās, adversus tantī bellī terrōrem ut animōs Aborīginum sibi conciliāret, nec sub eōdem iūre sōlum sed etiam nōmine omnēs essent, Latīnōs
- 5 utramque gentem appellāvit. Nec deinde Aborīginēs Trōiānīs studiō ac fidē ergā rēgem Aenēam cessēre. Frētusque hīs animīs coalēscētium in diēs magis duōrum populōrum Aenēās, quamquam tanta opibus Etrūria erat, ut iam nōn terrās sōlum sed mare etiam per tōtam Ītaliae longitūdinem ab Alpibus ad fretum Siculum fāmā nōminis suī implēsset, tamen, cum moenibus bellum prōpulsāre posset, in aciem cōpiās ēdūxit.
- 6 Secundum inde proelium Latīnīs, Aenēae etiam ultimum operum mortālium fuit. Situs est, quemcumque

2. 2. **āmīsēre**: tradition said that Latinus disappeared. 3. **rēbus**: *their own strength*.—**Caere**: loc. ab. Caere was one of the twelve allied cantons of Etruria. 4. **nec** = *et nē*, common in L. following *ut*, but the negative belongs only to *sōlum*. 5. **frētusque**: *que, and so then*. L. often uses *que* in a summary or transition. Cf. c. 42. 4.—**fāmā**: inst. abl.—**moenibus**: inst. abl. 6. **Secundum**: *successful*.—**Situs est**: *lies buried*.—**quemcumque . . . est**: whether human or



eum dīcī iūs fāsque est, super Numīcum fluvium; Iovem indigetem appellat.

3. Nōndum mātūrus imperiō Ascanius Aenēae filius erat; tamen id imperium eī ad pūberem aetātem incolume mānsit. Tantisper tūtēlā muliebrī — tanta indolēs in Lāvīniā erat — rēs Latīna et rēgnum avītum paternumque puerō stetit. Haud ambigam — quis 2 enim rem tam veterem prō certō adfīrmet? — hīcine fuerit Ascanius, an māior quam hīc, Creūsā mātē Īliō incolumī nātus comesque inde paternae fugae, quem Iūlum eundem Iūlia gēns auctōrem nōminis suī nūcupat. Is Ascanius, ubicumque et quacumque mātē 3 genitus — certē nātum Aenēā cōstat — abundante Lāvīnī multitūdine flōrentem iam, ut tum rēs erant, atque opulentam urbem mātē seu novercae relīquit, novam ipse aliam sub Albānō monte condidit, quae ab sitū porrēctae in dorsō urbis Longa Alba appellāta. Inter Lāvīnium et Albam Longam colōniam dēductam 4 trīgintā fermē interfuēre annī. Tantum tamen opēs crēverant māximē fūsīs Etrūscīs, ut nē morte quidem Aenēae, nec deinde inter muliebrem tūtēlam rudimentumque prīnum puerīlis rēgnī, movēre arma aut Mezentius Etrūscīque aut ūllī aliī accolae ausī sint. Pāx ita convēnerat, ut Etrūscīs Latīnīsque 5 fluvius Albula, quem nunc Tiberim vocant, fīnis esset.

divine. The ancients were particular in using the right name of a deity or hero in speaking of or to him, and in ascribing the right attributes to him. — **super**: *on the bank of*.

3. The founding of Alba. 1. **muliebrī** = gen. *mulieris*, as in § 4 and often. 2. **ambigam**: *question, decide*. — **Iūlum e.**: *the same one whom under the name of I.* 3. **ubicumque et q.**: often in L. without a verb. — **multitūdine**: *population*. — **ut erant**: *for the times*. — **Longa A.**: order reversed for emphasis. The town lay on a ridge under the Alban mountain, just above the Alban lake. 4. **Lāvīnium**: sc. *conditum*. — **morte**: abl. of time. — **ausī sint**: perfect for the im-

6 Silvius deinde rēgnat, Ascaniī filius, cāsū quōdam in  
 7 silvīs nātus. Is Aenēam Silvium creat; is deinde  
 Latīnum Silvium. Ab eō colōniae aliquot dēductae,  
 8 Prīscī Latīnī appellātī. Mānsit Silviīs postea omni-  
 bus cognōmen, quī Albae rēgnāvērunt. Latīnō Alba  
 ortus, Albā Atys, Atye Capys, Capye Capetus, Capetō  
 Tiberīnus, quī in trāiectū Albulae amnis submersus  
 9 celebre ad posterōs nōmen flūminī dedit. Agrippa  
 inde Tiberīnī filius, post Agrippam Rōmulus Silvius  
 ā patre acceptō imperiō rēgnat. Adventīnō fulmine  
 ipse ictus rēgnum per manūs trādīdit. Is sepultus in  
 eō colle quī nunc pars Rōmānae est urbis, cognōmen  
 10 collī fēcit. Proca deinde rēgnat. Is Numitōrem  
 atque Amūlium prōcreat; Numitōrī, quī stirpis māxi-  
 mus erat, rēgnum vetustum Silviae gentis lēgat. Plūs  
 tamen vīs potuit quam voluntās patris aut verēcundia  
 11 aetātis. Pulsō frātre Amūlius rēgnat. Addit sce-  
 lerī scelus; stirpem frātris virīlem interimit, frātris  
 filiae Rēae Silviae per speciem honōris, cum Vestā-  
 lem eam lēgisset, perpetuā virginitāte spem partūs  
 adimit.

4. Sed dēbēbātur, ut opīnor, fātīs tantae orīgō urbis  
 māximīque secundum deōrum opēs imperiī prīncipium.

2 Vī compressa Vestālis cum geminum partum ēdidisset,  
 seu ita rata, seu quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat,

perfect, as in 21. 1. 2. 6. **Silvius**: the first tradition gave Romulus as the grandson of Aeneas, but when it appeared that more than 400 years (cf. c. 29. 6.) lay between the fall of Troy and the founding of Rome, a family of Alban kings was put in to fill the gap. 7. **Prīscī Latīnī**: so called to distinguish them from later Latin colonies. Cf. c. 38. 4. 8. **cognōmen** = *nōmen*, i.e. *Silvius*. 10. **māximus** = *māior*. 11. **Addit**: observe in these chapters the succession of short sentences and the asyndeton, a style in harmony with the rapid survey of events.

4. Birth of Romulus and Remus. 1. **secundum**: *next to*. 2. **erat**:

Mārtem incertae stirpis patrem nūcupat. Sed nec 3  
 diī nec hominēs aut ipsam aut stirpem ā crūdēlitāte  
 rēgiā vindicant: sacerdotēs vincta in cūstōdiam datur,  
 puerōs in prōfluentem aquam mittī iubet. Forte 4  
 quādam dīvīnitus super rīpās Tiberis effūsus lēnibus  
 stāgnīs nec adīrī ūsquā ad iūstī cursum poterat  
 amnis, et posse quamvis languidā mergī aquā infantēs  
 spem ferentibus dabat. Ita, velut dēfūctī rēgis im- 5  
 periō, in proximā ēluviē, ubi nunc ficus Rūmīnālis  
 est — Rōmulārem vocātam ferunt — puerōs expōnunt.  
 Vāstae tum in hīs locīs sōlitūdīnēs erant. Tenet 6  
 fāma, cum fluitantem alveum, quō expositī erant  
 puerī, tenuis in siccō aqua dēstituisset, lupam sitientem  
 ex montibus, quī circā sunt, ad puerīlem vāgītum  
 cursum flēxisse; eam submissās infantibus adeō mītem  
 praebuisse mammās, ut linguā lambentem puerōs ma-  
 gister rēgīi pecoris invēnerit — Faustulō fuisse nōmen  
 ferunt. Ab eō ad stabula Lārentiae uxōrī ēducandōs  
 datōs. Sunt quī Lārentiam vulgātō corpore lupam 7  
 inter pāstōrēs vocātam putent; inde locum fābulae  
 ac mirāculō datum. Ita genitī itaque ēducātī, cum 8  
 prīmum adolēvit aetās, nec in stabulīs nec ad pecora  
 sēgnēs vēnandō peragrāre saltūs. Hinc rōbore cor- 9

would be, as in 21. 41. 2. 3. **Sed**: but whichever was the case. — **prōfluentem a.**: a stream. — **iubet**: L. often carelessly omits the subject, even when it differs from that of the preceding verb. 4. **Forte q. d.**: by a divine chance. — **Tiberis . . . dabat**: the Tiber having overflowed . . . could not be approached . . . but they hoped. — **iūstī**: regular; see on c. 1. 4. 5. **ficus**: afterward shown on the western slope of the Palatine. 6. **Vāstae**: wild. The stretch between the Palatine, Capitoline, and Aventine was a swampy waste. — **quī . . . sunt**: surrounding, i. e. on both sides of the river. — **Faustulō**: favorer, helper. — **ēducandōs**: to be brought up. 8. **ad pecora**: when the herds were in the pastures. — **vēnandō**: mod. abl. The young men were particularly active in hunting.

poribus animisque sūmptō iam nōn ferās tantum subsistere, sed in latrōnēs praedā onustōs impetūs facere, pāstōribusque rapta dīvidere, et cum hīs crēscēte in diēs grege iuvenum sēria ac iocōs celebrāre.

5. Iam tum in Palātiō monte Lupercal hōc fuisse lūdicrum ferunt, et ā Pallantēō, urbe Arcadicā, 2 Pallantium, dein Palātium montem appellātum. Ibi Euandrum, quī ex eō genere Arcadum multīs ante tempestātibus tenuerit loca, sollemne adlātum ex Arcadiā instituisse, ut nūdī iuvenēs Lycaeam Pāna venerantēs per lūsum atque lascīviam currerent, quem 3 Rōmānī deinde vocāvērunt Inuum. Huīc dēditīs lūdicrō, cum sollemne nōtum esset, insidiātōs ob iram praedae āmissae latrōnēs, cum Rōmulus vī sē dēfendisset, Remum cēpisse, captum rēgī Amūliō trādidisse ultrō accūsantēs. Crīmīnī mākīmē dabant in 4 Numitōris agrōs ab iīs impetūs fierī; inde eōs conlētā iuvenum manū hostīlem in modum praedās agere. 5 Sic ad supplicium Numitōrī Remus dēditur. Iam inde ab initiō Faustulō spēs fuerat rēgiam stirpem apud sē ēducārī: nam et expositōs iussū rēgis infantēs sciēbat, et tempus, quō ipse eōs sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere; sed rem immātūram nisi aut per occāsionem aut per necessitātem aperīre nōluerat.

9. **iam**: *already*; before the events of the next chapter. — **subsistere**: *lay in wait*. — **iocōs**: *merry-makings*. The expression is used simply as a contrast to *sēria*, and to prepare for the following.

5. Fall of Amulius. 1. **monte**: appos. of *Palātiō*. — **hōc**: *the one still in use*. — **lūdicrum**: *festival*. It was in February, in honor of the god of flocks, Lupercus; associated with Pan. 2. **tempestātibus**: as we say *seasons* for *years*. — **nūdī**: *i.e.* clothed only in goat-skins. 3. **praedae a.**: *the loss of their booty*, as in 21. 1. 5. — **cēpisse, c.**: *took, and then*. — **ultrō**: *actually*; one would not expect a charge from robbers. 5. **immātūram**: *unseasonably, predicative*. — **occāsionem**:

Necessitās prior vēnit. Ita metū subāctus Rōmulō 6 rem aperit. Forte et Numitōrī, cum in cūstōdiā Remum habēret, audissetque geminōs esse frātrēs, comparandō et aetātem eōrum et ipsam minimē servīlem indolem tetigerat animum memoria nepōtum; scīscitandōque eōdem pervēnit, ut haud procul esset quīn Remum agnōsceret. Ita undique rēgī dolus 7 nectitur. Rōmulus nōn cum globō iuvenum—nec enim erat ad vim apertam pār—sed aliīs aliō itinere iussīs certō tempore ad rēgiam venīre pāstōribus, ad rēgem impetum facit, et ā domō Numitōris aliā comparātā manū adiuvat Remus. Ita rēgem obruncant.

6. Numitor inter prīmum tumultum hostīs invāsisse urbem atque adortōs rēgiam dictitāns, cum pūbem Albānam in arcem praesidiō armīsque obtinendam āvocāsset, postquam iuvenēs perpetrātā caede pergere ad sē grātulantēs vīdit, extemplō advocātō conciliō scelus in sē frātris, orīginem nepōtum, ut genitī, ut educātī, ut cognitī essent, caedem deinceps tyrannī sēque eius auctōrem ostendit. Iuvenēs per mediā 2 cōntiōnem āgmine ingressī cum avum rēgem salūtās-sent, secūta ex omnī multītūdine cōnsentiēns vōx ratum nōmen imperiumque rēgī efficit. Ita Numitōrī 3

*favorable opportunity.* 6. **metū s.:** *under the influence of fear, either of excessive penalty for Remus, or of being implicated as his foster-father.* — **eōdem:** *adv. to the same point as Faustus.* 7. **aliīs a. i.:** *by different routes.*

6. Romulus and Remus wish to found a city.—1. **Numitor:** this sentence is an excellent illustration of the Livian period. The thought is carried forward by the partic. *dictitāns*, the clauses with *cum* and *postquam*, and the abl. abs. and concludes with the main verb. In translating it should be broken into several independent sentences.—**prīmum t.:** *the beginning of.*—**deinceps:** *adj., following.*—**auctōrem:** *responsible.* 2. **āgmine:** *side by side;* the word hardly applies to two persons, but it is a stock phrase (abl. modal.), the opposite of

Albānā rē permissā Rōmulum Remumque cupīdō cēpit in iīs locīs, ubi expositī ubique ēducātī erant, urbis condendae. Et supererat multitudō Albānōrum Latīnōrumque; ad id pāstōrēs quoque accesserant, quī omnēs facile spem facerent, parvam Albam, parvum  
 4 Lāvīnium prae eā urbe, quae conderētur, fore. Intervēnit deinde hīs cōgitātiōnibus avitum malum, rēgnī cupīdō, atque inde foedum certāmen coortum ā satis mītī prīncipiō. Quoniam geminī essent, nec aetātis verēcundia discrīmen facere posset, ut diī, quōrum tūtēlae ea loca essent, auguriīs legerent quī nōmen novae urbī daret, quī conditam imperiō regeret, Palātium Rōmulus, Remus Aventīnum ad inauguran-  
 dum templa capiunt.

7. Priōrī Remō augurium vēnisse fertur, sex vulturēs, iamque nūntiātō auguriō cum duplex numerus Rōmulō sē ostendisset, utrumque rēgem sua multitudō cōnsalūtāverat. Tempore illī praeceptō, at hī numerō  
 2 avium rēgnum trahēbant. Inde cum altercātiōne congressī certāmine irārum ad caedem vertuntur. Ibi in turbā ictus Remus cecidit. Vulgātior fāma est lūdi-  
 briō frātris Remum novōs trānsiluisse mūrōs; inde ab irātō Rōmulō, cum verbīs quoque increpitāns adiē-  
 cisset, “Sic deinde quicumque alius trānsiliet moenia

*disorderly.* 3. **ad id** = *ad eōs*, the excessive part. — **quī o.:** *so that all together.* — **prae:** *in comparison with.* 4. **satis m.:** *very trifling.* — **essent:** subj. because it is the thought of the young men. — **quōrum t.:** *under whose protection;* *tūtēlae* is pred. gen. of possession. — **inaugurandum:** *for taking the omens;* the indispensable preliminary for every act at Rome. — **templa:** *posts of observation;* cf. c. 18. 10.

7. Death of Remus. Establishment of ritual. — 1. **utrumque . . . c.:** *each was saluted by his own followers as king.* *sua* refers to *utrumque.* — **Tempore:** inst. abl. — **trahēbant:** sc. *ad sē*, *claimed.* 2. **certāmine i.:** *in their passionate strife;* inst. abl.; note the plu. of *irārum*, as in 21. 58. 1. — **increpitāns:** join with *verbīs* as adj.; *bitter.*

mea!" interfectum. Ita sōlus potītus imperiō Rōmu- 3  
lus; condita urbs conditōris nōmine appellāta.

Palātium primum, in quō ipse erat ēducātus, mūniit.  
Sacra diīs aliīs Albānō rītū, Graecō Herculi, ut ab  
Euandrō institūta erant, facit. Herculem in ea loca 4  
Gēryone interēptō bovēs mīrā speciē abēgisse memo-  
rant, ac prope Tiberim fluvium, quā prae sē armentum  
agēns nandō trāiēcerat, locō herbidō, ut quiēte et  
pābulō laetō reficeret bovēs, et ipsum fessum viā  
prōcubuisse. Ibi cum eum cibō vīnōque gravātum 5  
sopor oppressisset, pāstor accola ēius locī, nōmine  
Cācus, ferōx vīribus, captus pulchritūdine boum cum  
āvertere eam praedam vellet, quia, sī agendō armentum  
in spēluncam compulsisset, ipsa vēstīgia quaerentem  
dominum eō dēductūra erant, āversōs bovēs, eximium  
quemque pulchritūdine, caudīs in spēluncam trāxit.  
Herculēs ad prīmam aurōram somnō excitus cum gre- 6  
gem perlūstrāset oculīs et partem abesse numerō sēn-  
sisset, pergīt ad proximam spēluncam, sī forte eō  
vestīgia ferrent. Quae ubi omnia forās versa vīdit  
nec in partem aliam ferre, cōnfūsus atque incertus  
animī ex locō infēstō agere porrō armentum occēpit.  
Inde cum āctae bovēs quaedam ad dēsīderium, ut fit, 7  
relictārum mūgissent, reddita inclūsārum ex spēluncā  
boum vōx Herculem convertit. Quem cum vādentem

3. **Albānō** . . . **Graecō**: *i.e.* with covered and uncovered head. 4. **quā**: in the place to which he had come. — **laetō**: *rich*. — **et i.**: he was tired as well as the cattle. 5. **ferōx**: *confident*. Cacus, the bad robber, lived in a cave in the Aventine, as Evander on the Palatine. — **eam p.**: *them as plunder*; a common attraction. — **dēductūra erant**: *must have led*. — **quemque**: attracted to the adj. as regularly to a superlative; *he seized the most beautiful and drew*. 6. **ad. p. a.**: poetical for *prīmā luce*. — **sī**: *to see if*. 7. **ad. d. u. f.**: *missing, as is common*. — **reddita . . . vōx**: L. is fond of involved order; cf. c. 4. 6.

ad speluncam Cācus vī prohibēre cōnātus esset, ictus  
 elāvā fidem pāstōrum nēquiquam invocāns morte oc-  
 8 cubuit. Euander tum ea profugus ex Peloponnēsō  
 auctōritāte magis quam imperiō regēbat loca, venerā-  
 bilis vir mīrāculō litterārum, reī novae inter rudēs  
 artium hominēs, venerābilior dīvinitāte crēditā Car-  
 mentae māt̄ris, quam fātiloquam ante Sibyllae in  
 9 Ītaliā adventum mīrātae eae gentēs fuerant. Is  
 tum Euander, concursū pāstōrum trepidantium circā  
 advenam manifestae reum caedis excitus, postquam  
 facinus facinorisque causam audīvit, habitum fōr-  
 mamque virī aliquantum ampliōrem augustiōremque  
 hūmānā intuēns, rogitat quī vir esset. Ubi nōmen  
 10 patremque ac patriam accēpit, “Iove nāte, Herculēs,  
 salvē,” inquit. “Tē mihi māter, vēr̄idica interpres  
 deum, auctūrum caelestium numerum cecinit, tibi que  
 āram hīc dicātum īrī, quam opulentissima ōlim in  
 11 terrīs gēns māximam vocet tuōque rītū colat.” Dextrā  
 Herculēs datā accipere sē ōmen implētūrumque fāta  
 12 ārā conditā ac dicātā ait. Ibi tum prīmum bove eximiā  
 captā dē grege sacrum Herculi adhibitīs ad ministe-  
 rium dapemque Potītīs ac Pīnārīs, quae tum familiae  
 13 māximē inclitae ea loca incolēbant, factum. Forte ita  
 ēvenit, ut Potītī ad tempus praestō essent, iīsque exta  
 appōnerentur, Pīnārī extīs adēsīs ad cēteram venīrent

8. **auctōritāte**: *personal influence*. — **litterārum**: the Romans brought their alphabet from the Greek colonies of lower Italy. — **Sibyllae**: the Cumaean Sibyl; cf. Verg. Aen. 6. 35. f. 9. **trepidantium**: *gathering in fright*. — **habitum**: note the frequent recurrence of successive words in which the *m* sound predominates. — **rogitat**: the frequentative often in L. with the meaning of the simple form. 10. **tibi**: ind. obj. — **tuō r.**: *a rite peculiar to you*. 11. **fāta**: *prophecy*. — **ārā c.**: abl. abs.; *by founding*. 12. **dapem**: the religious feast after the sacrifice. 13. **exta**: the larger entrails, as heart and liver.



dapem. Inde institutum mansit, donec Pinarium  
 genus fuit, ne extis sollemnium vescerentur. Potitii 14  
 ab Euandro edocti antistites sacri eius per multas  
 aetates fuerunt, donec tradito servis publicis sollemnium  
 familiae ministerio genus omne Potitiorum interiit.  
 Haec tum sacra Romulus una ex omnibus peregrina 15  
 suscepit, iam tum immortalitatis virtute partae, ad  
 quam eum sua fata ducabant, fautor.

8. Rebus divinis rite perpetratis vocataque ad con-  
 cilium multitudinem, quae coalescere in populi unius  
 corpus nullam rem praeterquam legibus poterat, iura dedit;  
 quae ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus, si 2  
 se ipse venerabilem insignibus imperii fecisset, cum  
 cetero habitu se augustiorem, tum maxime licitoribus  
 duodecim sumptis fecit. Alii ab numero avium, quae 3  
 augurio regnum portenderant, eum secutum numerum  
 putant; me haud paenitet eorum sententiae esse, quibus  
 et apparitores hoc genus ab Etruscis finitimis, unde  
 sella curulis, unde toga praetexta sumpta est, et nu-  
 merum quoque ipsum ductum placet; et ita habuisse  
 Etruscos, quod ex duodecim populis communiter  
 creatio regis singulos singuli populi licitores dederint.

Credebatur interim urbs munitionibus alia atque alia 4  
 adpetendo loca, eum in spem magis futurae multitudi-  
 nis quam ad id quod tum hominum erat, munirent.

14. **genus** = *gens*. The change was made under the direction of Appius Claudius. See 9. 29.

8. Political institutions.—2. **ita . . . si**: restrictive; *only . . . if, not . . . unless*.—**ipse**: this is usually joined to the subject where we emphasize the predicate, *himself*.—**cetero**: besides the lictors. 3. **eum**: agrees with *numerus*.—**me . . . esse**: *I do not hesitate to adopt the opinion of those*.—**hoc genus** = *huius generis*, i.e. the lictors.—**creatio**: on the appointment of a king; in case of a general war. 4. **munitionibus**: inst. abl. with *adpetendo*.—**in spem**: *in the hope*.—**ad**

5 Deinde nē vāna urbis māgnitūdō esset, adiciendae mul-  
 titūdinis causā vetere cōnsiliō condentium urbēs, quī  
 obscūram atque humilem conciendō ad sē multitudinem  
 nātam ē terrā sibi prōlem ēmentiēbantur, locum, quī  
 nunc saeptus dēscendentibus inter duōs lūcōs est,  
 6 asyllum aperit. Eō ex finitimīs populīs turba omnis  
 sine discrimine, liber an servus esset, avida novārum  
 rērum perfūgit, idque primum ad coeptam māgnitū-  
 7 dinem rōboris fuit. Cum iam vīrium haud paenitēret,  
 cōnsilium deinde vīribus parat: centum creat senā-  
 tōrēs, sive quia is nūmerus satis erat, sive quia solī  
 centum erant, quī creārī patrēs possent. Patrēs certē  
 ab honōre, patriciīque prōgeniēs eōrum appellātī.

9. Iam rēs Rōmāna adeō erat valida, ut cuilibet  
 finitimārum civitātum bellō pār esset; sed pēnūriā  
 mulierum hominis aetātem dūrātūra māgnitūdō erat,  
 quippe quibus nec domī spēs prōlis nec cum finitimīs  
 2 cōnūbia essent. Tum ex cōnsiliō patrum Rōmulus  
 lēgātōs circā vicinās gentēs mīsīt, quī societātem cōnū-  
 3 biumque novō populō peterent: urbēs quoque ut cētera  
 ex infimō nāscī; dein, quās sua virtūs ac diī iuvent,  
 4 māgnās opēs sibi māgnūque nōmen facere; satis  
 scīre orīginī Rōmānae et deōs adfuisse et nōn dēfutū-

. . . erat: in accordance with the actual number of inhabitants.

5. **vetere c.**: in accordance with the old device; modal. abl.—**dēscendentibus**: dat.; to those going down, on the way down.—**duōs l.**: the two summits of the Capitoline.—**asyllum**: a place of atonement, not of residence, from which they passed to the city on the Palatine. The modern Piazza del Campidoglio. 6. **novārum**: a change of circumstances.—**id**: i.e. turba. 7. **cōnsilium**: both abstract, guidance, and concrete, council, the senate.

9-13. Rape of the Sabine women, and the resulting wars.

9. 1. **quibus**: the antecedent is in rēs. 2. **urbēs**: saying that cities. The or. obl. which here contains the argument of the envoys often has no introductory word in Latin. 4. **scīre**: sc. se.—

ram virtūtem : proinde nē gravārentur hominēs cum  
 hominibus sanguinem ac genus miscēre. Nūsquam 5  
 benignē lēgatiō audīta est : adeō simul spernēbant,  
 simul tantam in mediō crēscēntem mōlem sibi ac po-  
 sterīs suīs metuēbant. Ā plērīsque rogitantibus dī-  
 missī, equod fēminīs quoque asyllum aperuissent : id  
 enim dēmum compār cōnūbium fore. Aegrē id Rōmāna 6  
 pūbēs passa, et haud dubiē ad vim spectāre rēs coepit.  
 Cuī tempus locumque aptum ut daret Rōmulus, aegri-  
 tudinem animī dissimulāns lūdōs ex industriā parat  
 Neptūnō Equestrī sollemnīs ; Cōnsuālia vocat. Indīcī 7  
 deinde finitimīs spectāculum iubet, quantōque appa-  
 rātū tum sciēbant aut poterant concelebrant, ut rem  
 clāram exspectātamque facerent. Multī mortālēs con- 8  
 vēnēre, studiō etiam videndae novae urbis, māximē  
 proximī quīque, Caenīnēsēs, Crustumīnī, Antemnātēs ;  
 iam Sabīnōrum omnis multitūdō cum liberīs ac con- 9  
 iugibus vēnit. Invītātī hospitāliter per domōs cum  
 situm moeniaque et frequentem tēctīs urbem vīdissent,  
 mīrantur tam brevī rem Rōmānam crēvisse. Ubi 10  
 spectāculī tempus vēnit, dēditaeque eō mentēs cum  
 oculīs erant, tum ex compositō orta vīs, signōque datō  
 iuventūs Rōmāna ad rapiendās virginēs discurrit.  
 Māgna pars forte, in quem quaeque inciderat, raptae. 11

**proinde . . . hominēs** : therefore let them not hesitate as men ; proinde introduces a conclusion that is also an exhortation. 5. **id . . . dēmum** : for that only. 6. **pūbēs** = *iuvenēs*, as in c. 6. 1. — **Cuī** : refers to *vim*. 7. **Cōnsuālia** : games celebrated on the 21st of August and 15th of December in honor of an old Italian deity, whom L. here tacitly identifies with Neptune, and who, as the representative of the Greek Poseidon, was the maker of the horse ; hence *equestrī*. — **concelebrant** : were preparing to celebrate. 8. **Caen. Crust. Antem.** : Latin peoples in the vicinity of Rome. 9. **iam** : finally ; often in a summary with the last member. — **frequentem t.** : numerous dwellings. 10. **eō** : to the exhibition. — **vīs** : disturbance. 11. **forte . . . inciderat** : without choice

Quāsdam fōrmā excellentēs prīmōribus patrum dēsti-  
 nātās ex plēbe hominēs, quibus datum negōtium erat,  
 12 domōs dēferēbant. Ūnam longē ante aliās speciē ac  
 pulchritūdine īnsignem ā globō Talassiī cūiusdam  
 raptam ferunt, multisque scīscitantibus cuīnam eam  
 ferrent, identidem, nē quis violāret, Talassiō ferrī  
 clāmitātum; inde nūptiālem hanc vōcem factam.  
 13 Turbātō per metum lūdicro maesti parentēs virginum  
 profugiunt, incūsantēs violātum hospitii foedus deum-  
 que invocantēs, cūius ad sollemne lūdōsque per fās ac  
 fidem dēceptī vēnissent. Nec raptīs aut spēs dē sē  
 14 melior aut indīgnātiō est minor. Sed ipse Rōmulus  
 circumībat, docēbatque patrum id superbiā factum,  
 quī cōnūbium fīnitimīs negāssent: illās tamen in mā-  
 trimōniō, in societāte fortūnārum omnium cīvitātisque,  
 et, quō nihil cārius hūmānō generī sit, liberum fore;  
 15 mollīrent modo irās, et, quibus fors corpora dedisset,  
 darent animōs; saepe ex iniūriā postmodum grātiam  
 ortam, eōque meliōribus ūsūrās virīs, quod adnīsūrus  
 prō sē quisque sit, ut, cum suam vicem fūnetus officio  
 sit, parentium etiam patriaeque expleat dēsīderium.

*by the one who happened to be nearest.*—**ex. plēbe:** L. often joins a prep. and its case to a noun in an adjectival sense. 12. **clāmitātum:** *the cry was raised.* The origin of the shout “Thalassio,” with which a bride was led into her husband’s house, is uncertain. 13. **hospitii f.:** *hospitality, guest friendship,* which the Romans had given by inviting them to the games and to their houses.—**per . . . dēceptī:** they had trusted to the inviolability of a religious festival and to the pledge of protection implied in hospitality. *Fās* and *fidem* refer chiasmically to *invocantēs* and *incūsantēs*. 14. **mātrimōniō:** the women feared that, as their people had refused *cōnūbium* with the Romans, they would be held as slaves. Romulus assured them that their marriage should be *iūstum*, regular, as if *cōnūbium* had existed, and their children would therefore be free.—**quō . . . sit:** *the dearest thing to human nature.* The antecedent of *quō* is *liberum fore*. 15. **meliōribus . . . virīs:** *would find their husbands better.*—**suam vicem:** *for his own part.*

Accēdebant blanditiae virōrum factum pūrgantium 16  
 cupiditāte atque amōre, quae māximē ad muliebre  
 ingenium efficācēs precēs sunt.

10. Iam admodum mītigātī animī raptīs erant. At  
 raptārum parentēs tum māximē sordidā veste lacrimīs-  
 que et querellis cīvitātēs concitābant. Nec domī tan-  
 tum indīgnatiōnēs continēbant, sed congregābantur  
 undique ad Titum Tatium, rēgem Sabīnōrum, et lēgā-  
 tiōnēs eō, quod māximum Tatiī nōmen in iīs regiōni-  
 bus erat, conveniēbant. Caenīnēsēs Crustumīnique 2  
 et Antemnātēs erant, ad quōs eius iniūriae pars per-  
 tinēbat. Lentē agere hīs Tatius Sabīnīque vīsī sunt;  
 ipsī inter sē trēs populī commūniter bellum parant.  
 Nē Crustumīnī quidem atque Antemnātēs prō ārdōre 3  
 irāque Caenīnēsium satis sē impigrē movent; ita per  
 sē ipsum nōmen Caenīnum in agrum Rōmānum im-  
 petum facit. Sed effūsē vāstantibus fit obvius cum 4  
 exercitū Rōmulus, levīque certāmine docet vānam  
 sine vīribus iram esse. Exercitum fundit fugatque,  
 fūsum persequitur; rēgem in proeliō obruncat et  
 spoliat; duce hostium occīsō urbem primō impetū  
 capit. Inde exercitū victōre reductō ipse, cum factīs 5  
 vir māgnificus tum factōrum ostentātor haud minor,  
 spolia ducis hostium caesī suspēsa fabricātō ad id  
 aptē ferculō gerēns in Capitōlium ēscendit, ibique ea  
 cum ad quercum pāstōribus sacram dēposuisset, simul

10. 1. **tum māximē**: *i.e.* on the ground of personal feelings rather than for general reasons. — **tantum**: not to be taken with *nec*; they did not keep their feeling at home, as one might expect. 2. **Lentē**: *too slowly*. 3. **nōmen** = *populus*; all who were called by the name *Caenīnēsēs*. 4. **effūsē v.**: *as they were scattered in plundering*. — **fūsum**: cf. *captum*, c. 5. 3. 5. **victōre**: adj., *victorious*. — **ad id**: *for the purpose*. L. here practically ascribes to Romulus the first triumph, though he uses the word first of Tarquinius Priscus in c. 38. 3. — **pāstō-**

eum dōnō dēsīgnāvit templō Iovis finīs cognōmenque  
 6 addidit deō. “Iuppiter Feretrī,” inquit, “haec tibi  
 victor Rōmulus rēx rēgia arma ferō, templumque hīs  
 regiōnibus, quās modo animō mētātus sum, dēdicō  
 sēdem opīmīs spoliīs quae rēgibus ducibusque hostium  
 7 caesīs mē auctōrem sequentēs posterī ferent.” Haec  
 templī est orīgō, quod primum omnium Rōmae sacrā-  
 tum est. Ita deinde diīs vīsum, nec inritam condi-  
 tōris templī vōcem esse, quā lātūrōs eō spolia posterōs  
 nūncupāvit, nec multitudīne conpotum ēius dōnī vul-  
 gārī laudem. Bīna posteā inter tot annōs, tot bella  
 opīma parta sunt spolia; adeō rāra ēius fortūna decoris  
 fuit.

11. Dum ea ibi Rōmānī gerunt, Antemnātium exer-  
 citus per occāsīōnem ac sōlitūdinem hostīliter in finēs  
 Rōmānōs incursiōnem facit. Raptim et ad hōs Rōmāna  
 2 legiō ducta pālātōs in agrīs oppressit. Fūsī igitur  
 prīmō impetū et clāmōre hostēs, oppidum captum; du-  
 plicīque victōriā ovantem Rōmulum Hersilia coniūnx,  
 precibus raptārum fatīgāta, orat ut parentibus eārum  
 det veniam et in cīvitātem accipiat: ita rem coalēscere  
 3 concordīā posse. Facile impetrātum. Inde contrā  
 Crustumīnōs profectus bellum īferentēs. Ibi minus  
 etiam, quod aliēnīs clādibus ceciderant animī, certā-

**ribus:** *by the shepherds*; the dative with *sacer* usually is of that to which an object is consecrated. 6. **mē a.:** *my example*. 7. **Ita:** anticipates the following infinitives.—**dōnī:** join with *conpotum* and also *laudem*.—**Bīna:** *two only*; by Cornelius Cossus from the leader of the Veientes, 437 B.C., and by Claudius Marcellus from the leader of the Insubrians, 222 B.C.

11. 1. **ibi:** at Caenina.—**per . . . sōlitūdinem:** *taking advantage of the absence of the army*.—**legiō:** *army*; originally *levy*. 2. **clāmōre:** *battle shout*.—**Hersilia:** one of the stolen women, afterward worshipped under the name of Hora, goddess of marriage and fertility.

minis fuit. Utrōque colōniae missae; plūrēs inventī, 4  
quī propter ūbertātem terrae in Crustumīnum nōmina  
darent. Et Rōmam inde frequenter migrātum est, ā  
parentibus māximē ac propinquīs raptārum.

Novissimum ab Sabīnīs bellum ortum, multōque id 5  
māximum fuit; nihil enim per iram aut cupiditātem  
āctum est, nec ostendērunt bellum prius quam intulē-  
runt. Cōnsiliō etiam additus dolus. Spurius Tar- 6  
pēius Rōmānae praerat arcī. Hūius filiam virginem  
aurō corrumpit Tatius, ut armātōs in arcem accipiat—  
aquam forte ea tum sacrīs extrā moenia petītum ierat;  
acceptī obrutam armīs necāvēre, seu ut vī capta potius 7  
arx vidērētur, seu prōdendī exemplī causā, nē quid  
ūsquam fidum prōditōrī esset. Additur fābulae, quod 8  
vulgō Sabīnī aureās armillās māgnī ponderis bracciō  
laevō gemmātōsque māgnā speciē ānulōs habuerint,  
pepigisse eam quod in sinistrīs manibus habērent; eō  
scūta illī prō aureīs dōnīs congesta. Sunt quī eam ex 9  
pactō trādendī quod in sinistrīs manibus esset dērēctō  
arma petisse dīcant, et fraude vīsam agere suā ipsam  
perēptam mercēde.

4. **Utrōque**: to Antemnae and Crustumerium. Nothing is said of Caenina. The great Roman principle of colonization as the means of keeping subject places in order is referred to Romulus. 5. **Novissimum**: the last that rose from the 'rape of the Sabines.' — **per . . . cupiditātem**: a modal expression; cf. *irā et cup.*, c. 12. 1. — **nec . . . intulērunt**: *nor did announcement precede action*; *priusquam* with the perf. ind. in a purely temporal relation. 6. **Tarpēius**: from c. 55. 1. we learn that the original name of the hill was *mōns Tarpēius*. The later citadel was on the northern summit. — **sacrīs**: dat. The legend represents Tarpeia as a Vestal. 8. **aureās a.**: yet the Sabines were the stock example of frugal poverty. — **pepigisse**: *stipulated for*. 9. **fraude v.**: the legend says that Tatius, thinking that she intended to betray the Sabines, threw his shield so fiercely at her that he killed her.

12. Tenuēre tamen arcem Sabīnī, atque inde posterō diē, cum Rōmānus exercitus instrūctus quod inter Palātīnum Capitōlīnumque collem campī est complēsset, nōn prius dēscendērunt in aequum, quam irā et cupiditāte recuperandae arcis stimulante animōs in  
 2 adversum Rōmānī subiēre. Prīncipēs utrimque pūgnam eiēbant, ab Sabīnīs Mettius Curtius, ab Rōmānīs Hostius Hostīlius. Hīc rem Rōmānam inīquō locō ad  
 3 prīma sīgna animō atque audāciā sustinēbat. Ut Hostius cecidit, cōnfestim Rōmāna inclinātur aciēs,  
 4 fūsaque est ad veterem portam Palātiī. Rōmulus et ipse turbā fugientium āctus, arma ad caelum tollēns, “Iuppiter, tuīs,” inquit, “iussus avibus hīc in Palā-  
 5 tiō prīma urbī fundāmenta iēcī. Arcem iam scelere ēmptam Sabīnī habent; inde hūc armātī superātā mediā valle tendunt. At tū, pater deūm hominumque, hinc saltem arcē hostēs, dēme terrōrem Rōmānīs fu-  
 6 gamque foedam siste. Hīc ego tibi templum Statōrī Iovī, quod monumentum sit posterīs tuā praesentī ope  
 7 servātam urbem esse, voveō.” Haec precātus, velut sī sēnsisset audītās precēs, “Hinc,” inquit, “Rōmānī, Iuppiter optimus māximus resistere atque iterāre pū-  
 8 gnam iubet.” Restitēre Rōmānī tamquam caelestī vōce Curtius ab Sabīnīs prīnceps ab arce dēcucurrerat, et

12. 1. **tamen**: *however that may be*, whichever story is true.—**quod . . . est**: the low ground afterward occupied in part by the forum.—**adversum**: sc. *montem*. 2. **Prīncipēs**: *at the head of, in advance of*, as in § 8.—**ab**: *on the side of*. Hostius Hostilius was the grandfather of the later king, Tullus Hostilius.—**audāciā**: modal abl. following *animō*. 3. **veterem p.**: the *porta Mūgiōnis*, one of the three gates of the Palatium, on the northeastern side. 6. **Statōrī I.**: order reversed for emphasis. The temple was not built till 294 B.C. by M. Atilius. Its substructions have in recent years been uncovered.



effūsōs ēgerat Rōmānōs tōtō quantum forō spatium est, nec procul iam ā portā Palātiī erat, clāmitāns “Vīemus perfidōs hospitēs, imbellēs hostēs. Iam sciunt longē aliud esse virginēs rapere, aliud pūgnāre cum virīs.” In eum haec glōriantem cum globō ferō- 9  
eissimōrum iuvenum Rōmulus impetum facit. Ex equō tum forte Mettius pūgnābat; eō pellī facilius fuit. Pulsum Rōmānī persequuntur, et alia Rōmāna aciēs audāciā rēgis accēnsa fundit Sabīnōs. Mettius 10  
in palūdem sēsē strepitū sequentium trepidante equō coniecit; āverteratque ea rēs etiam Sabīnōs tantī periculō virī. Et ille quidem aduentibus ac vocantibus suis favōre multōrum additō animō ēvādit; Rōmānī Sabīnīque in mediā convalle duōrum montium redintegrant proelium, sed rēs Rōmāna erat superior.

13. Tum Sabīnae mulierēs, quārum ex iniūriā bellum ortum erat, crīnibus passīs scissāque veste, victō malīs muliebrī pavōre, ausae sē inter tēla volantia īferre, ex trānsversō impetū factō dīrimere īnfestās aciēs, dīrimere īrās, hinc patrēs hinc virōs ōrantēs nē 2  
sē sanguine nefandō socerī generīque respergerent, nē parricīdiō maculārent partūs suōs, nepōtum illī, hī liberum prōgeniem. “Sī adfīnitātis inter vōs, sī cō- 3  
nūbiī piget, in nōs vertite īrās; nōs causa bellī, nōs

8. **tōtō . . . est**: across the whole length of the forum.—**longī . . . rapere**: stealing maidens is a far different thing from. 9. **alia** = reliqua. 10. **āverterat**: had turned for the moment.—**ille q.**: he indeed escaped, but the battle was renewed and the Romans were getting the better of it.—**aduentibus**: a good illustration of L.’s fondness for the abl., two abl. abs. separated by a causal abl.

13. 1. **ex . . . factō**: pushing in from the side. 2. **parricīdiō**: used of the murder of any relative.—**suōs**: of the women.—**nepōtum** and **liberum**: epexegetic to *prōgeniem*, which in translation omit. 3. **Sī**: the change from indirect to direct speech is very effective; cf.

- vulnerum ac caedium virīs ac parentibus sumus; melius peribimus quam sine alterīs vestrum viduae aut orbae 4 vīvemus.” Movet rēs cum multitūdinem tum ducēs. Silentium et repentinā fit quiēs, inde ad foedus faciendum ducēs prōdeunt; nec pācem modo sed cīvitātem ūnam ex duābus faciunt, rēgnum cōnsociant, imperium 5 omne cōferunt Rōmam. Ita geminātā urbe, ut Sabīnīs tamen aliquid darētur, Quirītēs ā Curibus appellātī. Monumentum eius pūgnae, ubi primum ex profundā ēmersus palūde equus Curtium in vadō statuit, Curtium lacum appellārunt.
- 6 Ex bellō tam trīstī laeta repente pāx cāriōrēs Sabīnās virīs ac parentibus et ante omnēs Rōmulō ipsī fecit. Itaque, cum populum in cūriās trīgintā dīvideret, nōmina eārum cūriīs imposuit. Id nōn trāditur, cum haud dubiē aliquantō numerus māiōr hōc mulierum fuerit, aetāte an dignitātibus suis virōrumve an sorte lēctae sint, quae nōmina cūriīs darent.
- 8 Eōdem tempore et centuriae trēs equitum cōscrip̄tae sunt: Ramnēnsēs ab Rōmulō, ab T. Tatiō Titiēnsēs

c. 41. 3, and 47. 3.—**melius p.**: *it will be better for us to die*. 4. **Silentium**: the cessation of the noise; **quiēs**: of the fighting.—**imperium**: *sovereignty*. 5. **Curibus**: the town was about 25 miles N. E. of Rome, now Correse. The historical fact underlying this account was the union of the Sabine and Roman settlements on the Quirinal and the Palatine hills.—**Curtium l.**: a place in the forum. L. gives the other story of the origin of the name in 7. 6. The monument was not the place, but the name. 6. **repente**: as adj.; cf. c. 6. 1., *jin.*—**cūriās**: L. lightly passes over this ultimate fact of Roman history, the formation of the tribes and the *cūriae*, but the real origin of the tribes is as little known to-day as it was to L. Each tribe had ten *cūriae*, but their names were in many cases local. 7. **hōc**: the number of the *cūriae*. 8. **centuriae**: as the word (= *centumviria*) indicates, each century consisted of 100 horsemen, ten furnished by each *cūria*.—**Ramnēnsēs**: adj. used substantively; the names were *Ramnēs*, *Titiēs*, *Lucerēs*.

appellātī; Lucerum nōminis et orīginis causa incerta est. Inde nōn modo commūne sed concors etiam rēgnum duōbus rēgibus fuit.

14. Post aliquot annōs propinquī rēgis Tatiī lēgātōs Laurentium pulsant, cumque Laurentēs iūre gentium agerent, apud Tatum grātia suōrum et precēs plūs poterant. Igitur illōrum poenam in sē vertit: nam 2 Lāvīnī, cum ad sollemne sacrificium eō vēnisset, concursū factō interficitur. Eam rem minus aegrē quam 3 dīgnum erat tulisse Rōmulum ferunt, seu ob infīdam societātem rēgnī, seu quia haud iniūriā caesum crēdebat. Itaque bellō quidem abstinuit; ut tamen expiārentur lēgātōrum iniūriae rēgisque caedēs, foedus inter Rōmam Lāvīniumque urbēs renovātum est.

Et cum hīs quidem inspērāta pāx erat; aliud multō 4 propius atque in ipsīs prope portīs bellum ortum. Fidēnātēs nimis vicīnās prope sē convalēscere opēs ratī, priusquam tantum rōboris esset quantum futūrum appārēbat, occupant bellum facere. Inventūte armātā immissā vāstātur agrī quod inter urbem ac Fidēnās est. Inde ad laevam versī, quia dextrā Tiberis arcēbat, cum 5 māgnā trepidātiōne agrestium populantur; tumultusque repēns ex agrīs in urbem inlātus prō nūntiō fuit. Excitus Rōmulus — neque enim dilātiōnem patī tam 6 vicīnum bellum poterat — exercitum ēdūcit, castra ā

14. Death of Tattius. War with Fidenae. 1. **pulsant**: maltreated. — **iūre g.**: satisfaction, and the surrender of the wrongdoers were demanded by fetials. 2. **Igitur** = *itaque, with the result*. — **sollemne**: the annual offering of the Latin league. 3. **ob . . . rēgnī**: the emphasis is in the adj. *on account of insincerity that belongs to partnerships in royalty*. 4. **propius**: the use of the adj. *propius* followed closely by the cognate adv. *prope* and prep. *prope* in the next sentence is characteristic of L. — **occupant**: *anticipate*. Cf. 21. 39. 10. 5. **tumultus**: *disorderly crowd*; *repēns*, like an adv.

7 Fidēnis mille passuum locat. Ibi modicō praesidiō  
 relicto, ēgressus omnibus cōpiīs partem mīlitum locīs  
 circā dēnsa obsita virgulta obscurīs subsidere in insidiīs  
 iussit; cum parte māiōre atque omnī equitatū profe-  
 ctus, id quod quaerēbat, tumultuōsō et mināci genere  
 pūgnae adequitandō ipsīs prope portīs hostem excīvit.  
 Fugae quoque, quae simulanda erat, eadem equestris  
 8 pūgna causam minus mīrābilem dedit. Et cum velut  
 inter pūgnae fugaeque cōsiliū trepidante equitatū  
 pedes quoque referret gradum, plēnis repente portīs  
 effūsī hostēs, impulsā Rōmānā aciē, studiō instandī  
 9 sequendīque trahuntur ad locum insidiārum. Inde  
 subitō exortī Rōmānī trānsversam invādunt hostium  
 aciem; addunt pavōrem mōta ē castrīs signa eōrum,  
 quī in praesidiō relicti fuerant. Ita multiplici terrōre  
 percussī Fidēnātēs, prius paene quam Rōmulus quīque  
 cum eō equitēs erant circumagerent frēnis equōs, terga  
 10 vertunt, multōque effūsus, quippe vērā fugā, quī simu-  
 lantēs paulō ante secūtī erant, oppidum repetēbant.  
 11 Nōn tamen ēripuēre sē hostī: haerēns in tergō Rō-  
 mānus, priusquam forēs portārum obicerentur, velut  
 āgmīne ūnō inrumpit.

15. Belli Fidēnātis contāgiōne inritātī Vēientium  
 animī et cōsanguinitāte — nam Fidēnātēs quoque  
 Etrūscī fuērunt — et quod ipsa propinquitās locī, sī

6. **mille**: acc. 7. **modicō**: *sufficient*, as in 21. 61. 4. — **praesidiō**:  
*troops*, in § 9 *camp*. — **locīs** . . . **insidiīs**: *to lie in ambush in places*  
*hidden here and there about the thick underbrush*. — **id** . . . **quaerēbat**:  
*the very thing he desired*, refers to *hostem excīvit*. — **adequitandō**:  
 ger. appositive to *genere*. 8. **velut**: with *partic.* as in c. 4. 5;  
 31. 3. — **plēnis**: *in crowds*, a transferred adj. 9. **circumagerent** . . .  
**equōs**: *could rein in their horses*. 10. **fugā**: modal abl. In c. 27. 3.  
 L. mentions a colony sent to Fidenae.

15. War with Veii. 1. **inritātī**: sc. *sunt*. — **sī**: the conclusion is

Rōmāna arma omnibus infēsta finitimīs essent, stimu-  
lābat. In finēs Rōmānōs excueurrērunt populābundī  
magis quam iūstī mōre bellī. Itaque nōn castrīs 2  
positīs, nōn exspectātō hostium exercitū, raptam ex  
agrīs praedam portantēs Vēiōs rediēre. Rōmānus  
contrā, postquam hostem in agrīs nōn invēnit, dīmīcā-  
tiōnī ultimae instrūctus intentusque Tiberim trānsit.  
Quem postquam castra pōnere et ad urbem accessūrum 3  
Vēientēs audīvēre, obviam ēgressī, ut potius aciē dē-  
cernerent quam inclūsī dē tēctīs moenibusque dīmī-  
cārent. Ibi vīribus nullā arte adiūtīs tantum veterānī 4  
rōbore exercitūs rēx Rōmānus vīcit, persecūtusque  
fūsōs ad moenia hostēs urbe validā mūrīs ac sitū ipsō  
mūnītā abstīnuit; agrōs rediēns vāstat ulcīscendī  
magis quam praedae studiō. Eāque clāde haud minus 5  
quam adversā pūgnā subāctī Vēientēs pācem petītum  
ōrātōrēs Rōmam mittunt. Agrī parte multātīs in  
centum annōs indūtiaē datae.

Haec fermē Rōmulō rēgnante domī militīaeque gesta, 6  
quōrum nihil absonum fideī dīvīnae orīginis dīvīnitā-  
tisque post mortem crēditae fuit, nōn animus in rēgnō  
avītō recuperandō, nōn condendae urbis cōnsilium, nōn  
bellō ac pāce firmandae. Ab illō enim profectō vīribus 7  
datīs tantum valuit, ut in quadrāgintā deinde annōs  
tūtā pācem habēret. Multitūdīnī tamen grātior fuit 8  
quam patribus, longē ante aliōs acceptissimus militum

implied in *propinquitās*, the danger that would result from the neigh-  
borhood of the Romans. 2. *dīmīcātiōnī u.*: a decisive struggle. 3. *dē*:  
*for.* 4. *arte*: stratagem, as with the Fidenates.—*rōbore*: might.  
5. *ōrātōrēs* = *legātōs*, lit. "speakers."—*parte*: this was said to be  
on the west bank of the Tiber, the district which, in c. 33. 9, L. says  
was taken by Ancus from Veii. 6. *fermē*: in general, not a complete  
enumeration.—*absonum f.*: inconsistent with the belief; *fideī* is dat.  
7. *illō*: i.e. Romulus.—*quadrāgintā*: Numa's reign. 8. *militum a.*:

animīs; trecentōsque armātōs ad cūstōdiam corporis, quōs Celerēs appellāvit, nōn in bellō solum sed etiam in pāce habuit.

16. Hīs immortalibus ēditīs operibus cum ad exercitum recēsendum cōntiōnem in campō ad Caprae Palūdem habēret, subitō coorta tempestās cum māgnō fragōre tonitribusque tam dēnsō rēgem operuit nimbō, ut cōspectum ēius cōntiōnī abstulerit; nec deinde in 2 terrīs Rōmulus fuit. Rōmāna pūbēs sēdātō tandem pavōre, postquam ex tam turbidō diē serēna et tranquilla lūx rediit, ubi vacuam sēdem rēgiam vīdit, etsī satis crēdēbat patribus, quī proximī steterant, sublīmem raptum procellā, tamen velut orbitātis metū icta 3 maestum aliquamdiū silentium obtinuit. Deinde, ā paucīs initiō factō, deum deō nātum, rēgem parentemque urbis Rōmānae salvēre ūniversī Rōmulum iubent; pācem precibus exposeunt, utī volēns propitius suam 4 semper sōspitet prōgeniem. Fuisse crēdō tum quoque aliquōs, quī discerptum rēgem patrum manibus tacitī arguerent — mānāvit enim haec quoque sed perobscūra fāma; illam alteram admīrātiō virī et pavor 5 praesēns nōbilitāvit. Et cōnsiliō etiam ūnūs hominis addita reī dīcitur fidēs. Namque Proculus Iūlius,

L. seems to think of a standing army and to have in mind a tradition that made Romulus a tyrant like Tarquinius Superbus, hated by the senate. The suggestion of it prepares the way for the story of his death. — **trecentōs**: apparently L. means those mentioned in c. 13. 8. The origin of the name *Celerēs* is obscure.

16. Deification of Romulus. 1. **Palūdem**: the Goat Swamp was in the Campus Martius, perhaps near the site of the Circus Flaminius. 2. **raptum**: sc. *esse*. The infinitive depends upon the thought in *crēdēbat*. Note the structure of the period. 3. **salvēre**: *hail*; note the alliteration in the sentence. **pācem**: *favor*; explained by the *utī* clause. 4. **mānāvit**: *spread*; lit. *trickled*, a common metaphor for the spreading of a report. 5. **fidēs**: *confirmation*; objective, while

sollicitā cīvitāte dēsideriō rēgis et infēnsā patribus, gravis, ut trāditur, quamvīs māgnae rei auctor in cōntiōnem prōdit. “Rōmulus,” inquit, “Quiritēs, parēns 6 urbis hūius, primā hodiernā lūce caelō repente delāp-sus sē mihi obviū dedit. Cum perfūsus horrōre venerābundus adstitissem, petēs precibus, ut contrā intuērī fās esset, ‘Abī, nūntiā,’ inquit, ‘Rōmānīs, cae- 7 lestēs ita velle, ut mea Rōma caput orbis terrārum sit; proinde rem militārem colant, sciantque et ita posteris trādant nūllās opēs hūmānās armīs Rōmānīs resistere posse.’ Haec,” inquit, “locūtus sublīmis abiit.” Mī- 8 rum, quantum illī virō nūntiantī haec fidēs fuerit, quamque dēsideriū Rōmulī apud plēbem exercitum-que factā fidē immortalitātis lēnītum sit.

17. Patrum interim animōs certāmen rēgnī ac cupidō versābat. Necdum ad singulōs, quia nēmō māgnoperē ēminēbat in novō populō, pervēnerat; factiōnibus inter ordinēs certābātur. Oriundī ab Sabīnīs, 2 nē, quia post Tatiī mortem ab suā parte nōn erat rēgnātum, in societāte aequā possessiōnem imperiī āmitterent, suī corporis creārī rēgem volēbant; Rōmānī veterēs peregrīnum rēgem āspērābantur. In 3 variīs voluntātibus rēgnārī tamen omnēs volēbant,

in § 8 it is subjective, *confidence*. Cf. 21. 34. 3. — **gravis** . . . **auctor**: *an authority of weight*. 6. **horrōre**: *awe*. 8. **mīrum**: *sc. est.* — **quantum** = *quam*; *how confidence was placed in his story*.

17. Interregnum. 1. **Patrum**: L. has in mind the senate, which he considers as having 100 members, although he implies in c. 13 as others expressly state, that the senate had been doubled on the union with the Sabines. Later the addition of 100 members by Tarquin made 300 senators. — **singulōs**. one from each party, *i.e.* the Ramnes and the Tities, to which *ordinēs* refers. — **factiōnibus**: contrasted with *singulōs* (asyndeton), *in parties*. 3. **In** . . . **volēbant**: *though their views differed, yet all wished for a monarchy*. The thought of a republic had not yet arisen. L. often uses prepositional phrases like conditional or

4 libertātis dulcēdine nōndum expertā. Timor deinde  
 patrēs incessit, nē cīvitātem sine imperiō, exercitum  
 sine duce, multārum circā cīvitātium inritātis animīs,  
 vīs aliqua externa adorīrētur. Et esse igitur aliquod  
 5 caput placēbat, et nēmō alterī concēdere in animum  
 inducēbat. Ita rem inter sē centum patrēs decem  
 decuriīs factīs singulīsque in singulās decuriās creatīs,  
 quī summae rērum praeessent, cōnsociant. Decem  
 imperitābant; ūnus cum insīgnibus imperiī et licōri-  
 6 bus erat; quīnque diērum spatiō finiēbātur imperium  
 ac per omnēs in orbem ībat; annumque intervāllum  
 rēgnī fuit. Id ab rē, quod nunc quoque tenet nōmen,  
 interrēgnum appellātum.

7 Fremere deinde plēbs, multiplicātam servitūtem,  
 centum prō ūnō dominōs factōs; nec ultrā nisi rēgem  
 8 et ab ipsīs creatum vidēbantur passūrī. Cum sēnsis-  
 sent ea movērī patrēs, offerendum ultrō ratī quod  
 āmissūrī erant, itā grātiam ineunt summā potestāte  
 populō permissā, ut nōn plūs darent iūris quam reti-  
 9 nērent. Dēcrēvērunt enim ut, cum populus rēgem  
 iussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patrēs auctōrēs fierent.  
 Hodiē quoque in lēgibus magistrātibusque rogandīs  
 ūsūrpātur idem iūs, vī adēptā: priusquam populus

concessive clauses. 5. **rem**: *government*. L. seems to say that the 100 senators formed ten companies of ten each, which in rotation formed a governing council (*imperitābant*). Each member of the governing company was its presiding officer in turn, acting as king, and held his *imperium* five days. 6. **ībat**: impf. descriptive of the practice during the interregnum. 7. **vidēbantur p.**: *it seemed that they would not endure*. 8. **ea movērī**: figure of siege; the discontent was about to assault the position of the senate. — **iūris**: *rights*. 9. **populus** = *plēbs*, in distinction from *patrēs*. — **rogandīs**: *proposing*, the presiding officer 'asked' the people whether they wished such a law, etc. — **vī a.**: the *lēx Pūblilia* in 339 B.C., and the *lēx Muenia* probably in 287 B.C. required the senate to ratify in advance the action of the people.



suffrāgium ineat, in incertum comitiōrum ēventum patrēs auctōrēs fiunt. Tum interrēx cōtiōne advo- 10 cātā “Quod bonum faustum fēlixque sit,” inquit, “Quirītēs, rēgem creāte: ita patribus vīsum est. Patrēs deinde, sī dīgnum, quī secundus ab Rōmulō numerētur creāritis, auctōrēs fient.” Adeō id grātum plēbī 11 fuit, ut, nē victī beneficiō vidērentur, id modo scīscerent iubērentque, ut senātus dēcerneret quī Rōmae rēgnāret.

18. Inclita iūstitia religiōque eā tempestāte Numa Pompilī erat. Curibus Sabīnīs habitābat, cōnsultissimus vir, ut in illā quisquam esse aetāte poterat, 2 omnis dīvīnī atque hūmānī iūris. Auctōrem doctrīnae ēius, quia nōn exstat alius, falsō Samium Pŷthagoram ēdunt, quem Serviō Tulliō rēgnante Rōmae centum amplius post annōs in ultimā Ītalīae ōrā circā Metapontum Hēraclēamque et Crotōna iuvenum aemulantium studia coetūs habuisse cōnstat. Ex quibus locīs, etsī ēiusdem aetātis fuis- 3 set, quae fāma in Sabīnōs? aut quō linguae commerciō quemquam ad cupiditātem discendī excīvisset? quōve praesidiō ūnus per tot gentēs dissonās sermōne mōribusque pervēnisset? Suōpte igitur ingeniō tempe- 4 rātum animum virtūtibus fuisse opīnor magis, Instrūctumque nōn tam peregrīnīs artibus quam disciplīnā

18. Election of Numa. 1. **Numae** (akin to νόμος): the eponymous author of the Roman system of religious ceremony.—**cōnsultissimus** . . . **poterat**: *acquainted, as far as any one could be in that age.* *Quisquam* implies that no one had complete knowledge. 2. **Auctōrem**: *teacher.* L. disbelieves the tradition on account of the anachronism involved, and also on account of the impossibility of communication between the two men owing to distance, difference of language, and the character of the people. 3. **fāma**: *sc. adlāta esset*; *fāma* is the subject of *excīvisset*. 4. **ingeniō**: *native talents*, abl. of cause.—**artibus**: *systems.*—**disciplīnā**: *mode of life.*—

taetricā ac trīstī veterum Sabīnōrum, quō genere nū-  
 5 lum quondam incorruptius fuit. Audītō nōmine Nu-  
 mae patrēs Rōmānī, quamquam inclinārī opēs ad  
 Sabīnōs rēge inde sūmptō vidēbantur, tamen neque sē  
 quisquam nec factiōnis suae alium nec dēnique patrum  
 aut cīvium quemquam praeferre illī virō ausī, ad ūnum  
 6 omnēs Numae Pompiliō rēgnum dēferendum dēcer-  
 nunt. Accītus, sicut Rōmulus augurātō urbe condendā  
 rēgnum adeptus est, dē sē quoque deōs cōsulī iussit.  
 Inde ab augure, cui deinde honōris ergō pūblicum id  
 perpetuumque sacerdotium fuit, dēductus in arcem, in  
 7 lapide ad merīdiem versus cōsēdit. Augur ad laevam  
 ēius capite vėlātō sēdem cēpit, dextrā manū baculum  
 sine nōdō aduncum tenēns, quem lituum appellārun-  
 t. Inde ubi prōspectū in urbem agrumque captō deōs  
 precātus regiōnēs ab oriente ad occāsū dētermināvit,  
 dextrās ad merīdiem partēs, laevās ad septemtriōnem  
 8 esse dīxit, sīgnum contrā, quoad longissimē cōspec-  
 tum oculī ferēbant, animō finīvit; tum, lituō in laevam  
 manum trānslātō, dextrā in caput Numae impositā pre-  
 9 cātus ita est: “Iuppiter pater, sī est fās hunc Numam  
 Pompilium, cūius ego caput teneō, rēgem Rōmae esse,  
 utī tū sīgna nōbīs certa adclārāssis inter eōs finēs quōs  
 10 fēcī.” Tum perēgit verbīs auspīcia quae mittī vellet;  
 quibus missīs, dēclārātus rēx Numa dē templō dēscendit.

**genere:** *race*. 6. **augurātō:** impersonal abl. abs. as adv. of manner. — **honōris e.:** *i.e.* to give him dignity the office of augur was established. — **dēductus:** *escorted*, in solemn form. 8. **sīgnum c.:** *a landmark opposite*, as a mountain. The augur probably faced the south, making the sky into four sections by east and west and north and south lines. The two to the south were favorable (*dextrās*), the other two unfavorable (*laevās*). 9. **utī = utinam.** — **adclārāssis:** old form for *adclāraveris*. 10. **quibus:** join with *dēclārātus*; pointed out as king by the omens.

19. Quī rēgnō ita potītus urbem novam, conditam vī et armīs, iūre eam lēgibusque ac mōribus dē integrō condere parat. Quibus cum inter bella adsuēscere 2 vidēret nōn posse, quippe efferārī mīlitiā animōs, mītigandum ferōcem populum armōrum dēsuetūdine ratus, Iānum ad īnfinum Argīlētum indicem pācis bellīque fēcit, apertus ut in armīs esse cīvitātem, clausus pācātōs circā omnēs populōs sīgnificāret. Bis deinde post 3 Numae rēgnum clausus fuit, semel T. Manliō cōnsule post Pūnicum prīmum perfectum bellum, iterum, quod nostrae actātī diī dedērunt ut vidērēmus, post bellum Actiacum ab imperātōre Caesare Augustō pāce terrā marīque partā. Clausō eō cum omnium circā finitimō- 4 rum societāte ac foederibus iūnxisset animōs, positīs externōrum periculōrum cūrīs nē lūxuriārent ōtiō animī, quōs metus hostium disciplīnaque mīlītāris continuerat, omnium prīmum rem ad multitūdinem imperītam et illis saeculīs rudem effīcācissimam, deōrum metum iniciendum ratus est. Quī cum dēscendere ad animōs 5 sine aliquō commentō mīrāculī nōn posset, simulat sibi cum deā Egeriā congressūs nocturnōs esse; ēius sē monitū, quae acceptissima diīs essent, sacra īstituere, sacerdotēs suōs cuique deōrum praeficere.

Atque omnium prīmum ad cursūs lūnae in duodecim 6 mēnsēs dēscribit annum; quem, quia tricēnōs diēs

19-21. Civil and religious institutions of Numa.

19. 1. **eam**: repeats *urbem* for emphasis. 2. **quippe . . . animōs**: parenthetical, depending on the thought in *vidēret*. — **Iānum**: an arch near the clay works (*Argīlētum*) at the northeast of the forum. 3. **semel**: 235 B.C. — **iterum**: 29 B.C. That L. does not mention the fourth time in 25 B.C. shows approximately the time of writing. 4. **lūxuriārent**: figure of an unpruned vine implying lack of control and weakness. 5. **dēscendere ad**: *impress.* **Egeriā**: a nymph, one of the Camenae. 6. **omnium prīmum**: civil and religious observances

singulīs mēnsibus lūna nōn explet, dēsuntque diēs solidō annō, quī sōlstitiālī circumagitur orbe, intercalāriīs mēnsibus interpōnendīs ita dispēnsāvit, ut vicēsīmō annō ad mētā eandem sōlis, unde ōrsī essent, plēnīs omnium annōrum spatiīs diēs congruerent.

7 Idem nefāstōs diēs fāstōsque fēcit, quia aliquandō nihil cum populō agī ūtile futūrum erat.

20. Tum sacerdotibus creandīs animum adiēcit, quamquam ipse plūrima sacra obībat, ea māximē quae  
2 nunc ad Diālem flāminem pertinent. Sed quia in cīvitāte bellicōsā plūrēs Rōmulī quam Numae similēs rēgēs putābat fore, itūrōsque ipsōs ad bella, nē sacra rēgiae vicis dēsererentur, flāminem Iovī adsidium sacerdotem creāvit, insīgnīque eum veste et curūlī rēgiā sellā adōrnāvit. Huīc duōs flāminēs adiēcit, Mārtī  
3 ūnum, alterum Quirīnō; virginēsque Vestae lēgit, Albā oriundum sacerdotium et gentī conditōris haud aliēnum. Iīs, ut adsiduae templī antistitēs essent, stīpendium dē pūblicō statuit, virginitāte aliīsque caerimōniīs ve-  
4 nerābilēs ac sāctās fēcit. Saliōs item duodecim Mārtī Grādīvō lēgit, tunicaeque pīctae insīgne dedit et super tunicam aēneum pectorī tegumen; caelestiaque arma, quae ancīlia appellantur, ferre ac per urbem Ire canen-

and festivals depended upon a correct calendar. — **solidō annō**: a solar year. — **ad mētā eandem**: i.e. when the cycle of lunar years again began with the cycle of solar years. 7. **nefāstōs**: days when it was *nefas* to conduct public business, e.g. courts.

20. 2. **similēs**: counterparts. — **rēgiae vicis**: office of king. — **flāminem**: the *flāminēs* were priests set apart to the service of special deities. The *flāmen Diālis*, chief in rank, was hedged about by many ceremonies, and could not pass a night outside the city, hence *adsidium*, resident, always in attendance. — **veste**: the *toga praetexta*. 3. **stīpendium**: income, from a part of the *ager pūblicus*. 4. **Saliōs**: i.e. the *Leapers*, from *salire*. — **tunicae**: app. gen. to *insīgne*, distinguishing mark of. — **caelestiaque**: the original of the twelve shields

tēs carmina cum tripudiīs sollemnīque saltātū iussit. Pontificem deinde Numam Mārcium Mārcē filium ex 5 patribus lēgit, eīque sacra omnia exserīpta exsignātaque attribuit, quibus hostiīs, quibus diēbus, ad quae templa sacra fierent, atque unde in eōs sūmptūs pecūnia ērogārētur. Cētera quoque omnia pūblica prīvā- 6 taque sacra pontificis scītīs subiēcit, ut esset quō cōsultum plēbēs venīret, nē quid dīvinī iūris neglegendō patriōs rītūs peregrīnōsque adscīscendō turbārētur; nec caelestēs modo caerimōniās sed iūsta quoque 7 fūnebria plācandōsque mānēs ut īdem pōntifex ēdoceret, quaeque prōdigia fulminibus aliōve quō vīsū missa susciperentur atque cūrārentur. Ad ea ēlicienda exmentibus dīvinīs Iovī Ēliciō āram in Aventīnō dicāvit, deumque cōsultuit auguriīs, quae suscipienda essent.

21. Ad haec cōsultanda prōcūrandaque multitūdine omnī ā vī et armīs conversā, et animī aliquid agendō occupātī erant, et deōrum adsidua īnsīdēns cūra, cum interesse rēbus hūmānīs caeleste nūmen vidērētur, eā pietāte omnium pectora imbuerat, ut fidēs ac iūs iūrandum proximō lēgum ac poenārum metū civitātem regerent. Et cum ipsī sē hominēs in rēgis, velut ūnicī 2

was said to have fallen from the sky. 5. **Pontificem**: the *pontificēs* were not priests, but had the general charge of religious affairs. — **attribuit**: *delivered*. In the Roman religion so much depended upon exactness of performance that it was necessary that some one should have authority to determine the times, forms, and details of ceremonies. 7. **iūsta**: *proper*, for laying the spirits (*plācandōs mānēs*), of which they had great dread. — **ut**: join with *scītīs subjēcit*. — **ea**: sc. *prōdigia*.

21. 1. **haec**: the matters of religion, which so absorbed the attention of the people that internal dissension and foreign controversy were forgotten, while outside peoples stood in awe. — **adsidua**: adverbial in sense. — **ut . . . regerent**: *that a sense of personal obligation, superior to the fear of legal penalty, controlled the state*. The sentence

exemplī, mōrēs fōrmārent, tum fīnitimī etiam populī, quī antea castra, nōn urbem positam in mediō ad sollicitandam omnium pācem crēdiderant, in eam verēcundiam adductī sunt, ut cīvitātem tōtam in cultum versam deōrum violāre dūcerent nefās.

- 3 Lūcus erat, quem medium ex opācō specū fōns perennī rigābat aquā. Quō quia sē persaepe Numa sine arbitrīs velut ad congressum deae īferēbat, Camēnīs eum lūcum sacrāvit, quod eārum ibi concilia cum coniuge suā Ēgeriā essent. Et Fideī sollemne īstituit. Ad id sacrārium flāminēs bīgīs currū arcuātō vehī iussit, manūque ad digitōs usque involūtā rem dīvīnam facere, sīgnificantēs fidem tūtandam sēdemque 5 ēius etiam in dexterīs sacrātam esse. Multa alia sacrificia locaque sacrīs faciendīs, quae Argeōs pontificēs vocant, dēdicāvit. Omnium tamen māximum ēius operum fuit tūtēla per omne rēgnī tempus haud minor 6 pācis quam rēgnī. Ita duo deinceps rēgēs, alius aliā viā, ille bellō hīc pāce, cīvitātem auxērunt. Rōmulus septem et trīgintā rēgnāvit annōs, Numa trēs et quadrāgintā. Cum valida tum temperāta et bellī et pācis artibus erat cīvitās.

22. Numae morte ad interrēgnum rēs rediit. Inde Tullum Hostīlium, nepōtem Hostīlī, cūius in īnfimā arce clāra pūgna adversus Sabīnōs fuerat, rēgem po-

contains two cases of hendiadys, *prox . . . metū* being abl. abs. 3. **ex . . . specū**: join with *fōns*, the partic. (*prōfluēns*) being omitted as often in L. The grove was just outside the Porta Capena. — **quia . . . quod**: the first clause gives L.'s reason, the second Numa's. 4. **Ad id s.**: to her shrine, on the Capitol; *id* for *ēius*, as often. — **bīgīs . . . arcuātō**: a two-horse covered car. 5. **Argeōs**: Chapels, of which there were 24 in the city.

22-25. Accession of Tullus Hostilius. War with Alba. Notice the simplicity and clearness of the account.

pulus iussit; patrēs auctōrēs factī. Hīc nōn solum 2  
 proximō rēgī dissimilis sed ferōcior etiam quam Rō-  
 mulus fuit. Cum aetās vīrēsque tum avīta quoque  
 glōria animum stimulābat. Senēscere igitur cīvitatē  
 ōtiō ratus undique māteriam excitandī bellī quaerēbat.  
 Forte ēvēnit, ut agrestēs Rōmānī ex Albānō agrō, 3  
 Albānī ex Rōmānō praedās in vicem agerent. Impe-  
 ritābat tum Gāius Cluilius Albae. Utrimque lēgātī 4  
 ferē sub idem tempus ad rēs repetendās missī. Tullus  
 praecēperat suīs, nē quid prius quam mandāta agerent.  
 Satis sciēbat negātūrum Albānum; ita piē bellum  
 indīcī posse. Ab Albānīs sōcordius rēs ācta: exceptī 5  
 hospitio ab Tullō blandē ac benīgnē, cōmiter rēgis  
 convīvium celebrant. Tantisper Rōmānī et rēs repe-  
 tīverant priōrēs et negantī Albānō bellum in tricēsi-  
 mum diem indīxerant. Haec renūntiant Tullō. Tum 6  
 lēgātīs Tullus dīcendī potestātem, quid petentēs vēne-  
 rint, facit. Illī omnium ignārī primum pūrgandō  
 terunt tempus: sē invītōs quicquam, quod minus pla-  
 ceat Tullō, dictūrōs, sed imperiō subigī; rēs repetitum  
 sē vēnisse; nī reddantur, bellum indīcere iussōs. Ad 7  
 haec Tullus “Nūntiāte,” inquit, “rēgī vestrō, rēgem  
 Rōmānum deōs facere testēs, uter prius populus rēs  
 repetentēs lēgātōs āspērnatūs dīmiserit, ut in eum  
 omnēs expetant hūiusce clādēs bellī.”

23. Haec nūntiant domum Albānī. Et bellum utrim-  
 que summā ope parābātur, cīvīlī simillimum bellō,  
 prope inter parentēs nātōsque, Trōiānam utramque prō-

22. 2. *ferōcior*: more daring. — *Senēscere*: grow weak. 4. *rēs r.*: the restitution of stolen articles or satisfaction for them. — *piē*: with the satisfaction of proper forms. 5. *cōmiter*: as guests. — *tantisper*: meanwhile. 6. *pūrgandō*: in apologizing; the apology is in *sē invītōs*. 7. *uter*: relative referring to *eum*. — *expetant*: sc. *dū*.

lem, cum Lāvīnium ab Trōiā, ab Lāvīniō Alba, ab Albā-  
 2 nōrum stirpe rēgum oriundī Rōmānī essent. Ēventus  
 tamen bellī minus miserābilem dīmiciātiōnem fēcit,  
 quod nec aciē certātum est, et tēctīs modo dīrutīs alte-  
 3 rius urbis duo populī in ūnum cōnfūsī sunt. Albānī  
 priōrēs ingentī exercitū in agrum Rōmānum impetum  
 fēcēre. Castra ab urbe haud plūs quīnque mīlia pas-  
 suum locant; fossā circumdant—fossa Cluilia ab  
 nōmine ducis per aliquot saecula appellāta est, dōnec  
 4 cum rē nōmen quoque vetustāte abolēvit. In hīs ca-  
 strīs Cluilius Albānus rēx moritur; dictātōrem Albānī  
 Mettium Fūfetium creant. Interim Tullus ferōx prae-  
 cipuē morte rēgis, māgnūque deōrum nūmen, ab ipsō  
 capite ōrsum, in omne nōmen Albānum expetītūrum  
 poenās ob bellum impium dictitāns, nocte praeteritīs  
 hostium castrīs infēstō exercitū in agrum Albānum  
 5 pergit. Ea rēs ab statīvīs excīvit Mettium. Dūcit  
 quam proximē ad hostem potest. Inde lēgātum prae-  
 missum nūntiāre Tullō iubet, priusquam dīmicient,  
 opus esse conloquiō; sī sēcum congressus sit, satis  
 scīre ea sē adlātūrum, quae nihilō minus ad rem  
 6 Rōmānam quam ad Albānam pertineant. Haud  
 āspērnatūs Tullus, tamen, sī vāna adferantur, in  
 aciem ēdūcit. Exeunt contrā et Albānī. Postquam  
 strūctī utrimque stābant, cum paucīs procerum in  
 7 medium ducēs prōcēdunt. Ibi infit Albānus: “Iniū-  
 riās et nōn redditās rēs, ex foedere quae repetitae

23. 2. **tēctīs modo**: without the loss of life usual in war. 3. **rē**: in the lapse of time (*vetustāte*) the ditch disappeared and the name with it. 4. **capite**: i.e. Cluilius. — **infēstō**: *plundering*, as in 21. 44. 3. 5. **opus esse**: *was desirable*. 6. **sī . . . adferantur**: *if the proposition should be trifling*. — **stābant**: the impf. with *postquam* common in L. to describe an action in progress. 7. **ex. f.**: join with *red. rēs*.



sint, et ego rēgem nostrum Cluiliū causam hūiusce esse bellī audisse videor, nec tē dubitō, Tulle, eadem prae tē ferre; sed sī vēra potius quam dictū speciōsa dīcenda sunt, cupīdō imperiī duōs cognātōs vicinōsque populōs ad arma stimulat. Neque, rēctē an perperam, 8 interpretor; fuerit ista ēius dēliberātiō quī bellum suscepit; mē Albānī gerendō bellō ducem creāvēre. Illud tē, Tulle, monitum velim: Etrūsca rēs quanta circā nōs tēque māximē sit, quō propior es Tuscīs, hōc magis scīs. Multum illī terrā, plūrimū marī pollut. 9 Memor estō, iam cum sīgnū pūgnae dabis, hās duās aciēs spectāculō fore, ut fessōs cōfectōsque simul victōrem ac victum aggrediantur. Itaque sī nōs dī amant, quoniam nōn contentī libertāte certā in dubiam imperiī servitiūque āleam īmus, ineāmus aliquam viam quā utrī utrīs imperent, sine māgnā clāde, sine multō sanguine utrīusque populī dēcernī possit.” Haud displicet rēs Tullō, quamquam cum indole animī tum spē 10 victōriae ferōcior erat. Quaerentibus utrimque ratiō inītur, cui et fortūna ipsa praebuit māteriam.

24. Forte in duōbus tum exercitibus erant trigeminī frātrēs nec aetāte nec vīribus disparēs. Horātiōs Curiātiōsque fuisse satis cōstat, nec fermē rēs antīqua alia est nōbilior; tamen in rē tam clārā nōminum error manet, utrīus populī Horātiī, utrīus Curiātiī fuerint. Auctōrēs utrōque trahunt; plūrēs tamen in-

— **audisse videor**: *I have heard, I think*; with *Cluiliū* supply *dīcentem*. — **dictū speciōsa**: *plausible*. 8. **interpretor**: *decide*. — **fuerit**: fut. perf. of command. — **bellō**: dat. — **Illud**: *the following*; cog. acc. with *monitum*. — **hōc**: abl. 9. **libertāte**: *independence*. 10. **Quaerentibus**: dat. agt.

24. In this and the following chapters the alliteration, asyndeton, and antithesis are strongly marked. 1. **nōbilior**: *better known*. — **error**: *uncertainty*.

veniō quī Rōmānōs Horātiōs vocent; hōs ut sequar,  
 2 inclināt animus. Cum trigeminīs agunt rēgēs ut prō  
 suā quisque patriā dīmicient ferrō: ibi imperium fore,  
 undē victōria fuerit. Nihil recūsātur; tempus et locus  
 3 convenit. Priusquam dīmicārent, foedus ictum inter  
 Rōmānōs et Albānōs est hīs lēgibus, ut, cūius populī  
 cīvēs eō certāmine vīcissent, is alterī populō cum bonā  
 pāce imperitāret. Foedera alia aliīs lēgibus, cēterum  
 4 eōdem modō omnia fīunt. Tum ita factum accēpimus,  
 nec ūllius vetustior foederis memoria est. Fētiālis  
 rēgem Tullum ita rogāvit: “Iubēsne mē, rēx, cum patre  
 patrātō populī Albānī foedus ferīre?” Iubente rēge  
 “Sāgmīna,” inquit, “tē, rēx, poscō.” Rēx ait, “Pūram  
 5 tollitō.” Fētiālis ex arce grāminis herbam pūram  
 attulit. Postea rēgem ita rogāvit: “Rēx, facisne mē  
 tū rēgium nūntium populī Rōmānī Quirītium, vāsa  
 comitēsque meōs?” Rēx respondit: “Quod sine  
 fraude meā populīque Rōmānī Quirītium fīat, faciō.”  
 6 Fētiālis erat M. Valerius. Is patrem patrātum Spurium  
 Fūsium fēcit, verbēnā caput capillōsque tangēns. Pater  
 patrātus ad iūs iūrandum patrāndum, id est, sancien-  
 dum fit foedus, multīsque id verbīs, quae longō effāta  
 7 carmine nōn operae est referre, peragit. Lēgibus  
 deinde recitātīs, “Audī,” inquit, “Iuppiter, audī, pater

2. **agunt**: *propose*. — **unde** = *ubi*; cf. *stāre ab aliquō*. 3. **legibus** = *condiciōnibus*. — **Foedera . . . fīunt**: *i.e.* the form of satisfaction is independent of the terms of the treaty. 4. **Fētiālis**: the fetials, whose spokesman was the *pater patrātus*, were a college of priests who had charge of the proceedings by which war was declared or peace ratified. — **ferīre**: the origin of the expression appears in § 8. — **Sāgmīna**: *sacred herbs*, plucked on the Capitol, and taken with their roots and the earth clinging to them, here the same as *verbēna*. 5. **rēgium**: in place of the king. — **Quod . . . fīat**: *as far as may be*. — **fraude**: *detriment*. 6. **carmine**: *formula*.

patrāte populī Albānī, audī tū, populus Albānus: ut illa palam prīma postrēma ex illīs tabulīs cērāve recitāta sunt sine dolō malō, utīque ea hīc hodiē rēctissimē intellēcta sunt, illīs lēgibus populus Rōmānus prior nōn dēficiet. Sī prior dēfēxit pūblicō cōnsiliō dolō 8 malō, tum illō diē, Juppiter, populum Rōmānum sic feritō, ut ego hunc porcum hīc hodiē feriam, tantōque magis feritō, quantō magis potes pollēsque.” Id ubi 9 dīxit, porcum saxō silice percussit. Sua item carmina Albānī suumque iūs iūrandum per suum dictātōrem suōsque sacerdotēs perēgērunt.

25. Foedere ictō trigeminī sicut convēnerat arma capiunt. Cum suī utrōsque adhortārentur, deōs patriōs, patriam ac parentēs, quicquid cīvium domī, quicquid in exercitū sit, illōrum tunc arma, illōrum intuērī manūs, ferōcēs et suōpte ingeniō et plēnī adhortantium vōcibus in medium inter duās aciēs prōcēdunt. Cōn- 2 sēderant utrimque prō castrīs duo exercitūs perīculī magis praesentis quam cūrae expertēs; quippe imperium agēbātur in tam paucōrum virtūte atque fortunā positum. Itaque ergō ērēctī suspēnsīque in minimē grātum spectāculum animōs intendunt. Datur sīgnum, 3 infestisque armīs, velut aciēs, ternī iuvenēs māgnōrum exercituum animōs gerentēs concurrunt. Nec hīs nec illīs perīculum suum, pūblicum imperium servitiumque

7. **sine dolō malō**: *without guile, or in good faith.* 8. **dēfēxit**: for *dēfēcērūt.* 9. **saxō silice**: *flint stone, symbolic of Jupiter, who punished the breaking of treaties.*

25. 1. **quicquid . . . sit**: *the citizens at home and in the army.* — **intuērī**: join with *adhortārentur*; *each party encouraged its champions to consider.* — **et . . . et**: connect the two reasons of *ferōcēs*, the natural dispositions of the young men, and the encouragements of their friends, although *plēnī* is in the same grammatical construction as *ferōcēs*. 2. **agēbātur**: *was at stake.* — **Itaque ergō**: *thus then.* 3. **suum, pū-**

obversātur animō, futūraque ea deinde patriae fortūna  
 4 quam ipsī fēcissent. Ut primō statim concursū incre-  
 puēre arma micantēsque fulsēre gladiī, horror ingēns  
 spectantīs perstringit, et neutrō inclinātā spē torpēbat  
 5 vōx spīritusque. Cōsertīs deinde manibus, cum iam  
 nōn mōtūs tantum corporum agitātiōque anceps tēlō-  
 rum armōrumque, sed vulnera quoque et sanguis spec-  
 tāculō essent, duo Rōmānī super alium alius, vulnerātīs  
 6 tribus Albānīs, expīrantēs corruērunt. Ad quōrum cā-  
 sum cum conclāmāset gaudiō Albānus exercitus, Rō-  
 mānās legiōnēs iam spēs tōta, nōndum tamen cūra  
 dēseruerat, exanimēs vice ūnīus, quem trēs Curiātiī  
 7 circumsteterant. Forte is integer fuit, ut ūniversīs sōlus  
 nēquāquam pār, sic adversus singulōs ferōx. Ergō ut  
 sēgregāret pūgnam eōrum, capēssit fugam, ita ratus  
 secūtūrōs, ut quemque vulnere adfectum corpus sineret.  
 8 Iam aliquantum spatiī ex eō locō ubi pūgnātum est aufū-  
 gerat, cum respiciēns videt māgnīs intervāllīs sequentēs,  
 9 ūnum haud procul ab sēsē abesse. In eum māgnō impetū  
 rediit; et dum Albānus exercitus inclāmat Curiātiīs, utī  
 opem ferant frātrī, iam Horātius caesō hoste victor se-  
 cundam pūgnam petēbat. Tunc clāmōre, quālis ex  
 īnspērātō faventium solet, Rōmānī adiuvant mīlitem  
 10 suum, et ille dēfungī proeliō festīnat. Prius itaque quam  
 alter, quī nec procul aberat, cōsequī posset, et alterum

**blicum**: note the vividness given by the asyndeton and the chias-  
 mus. — **futūra . . . fortūna**: *the thought that*, partic. for inf. 4. **arma**:  
*shields*, as in § 12, upon which the javelins of the first encounter  
 rattled. 5. **anceps**: *on both sides*. 7. **ut . . . sic**: *though yet*. —  
**ūniversīs**: *all together*. — **ita**: *as fast as*. 8. **sequentēs, abesse**:  
 the partic. marks the circumstance, the inf. the fact, so with us.  
 9. **inclāmat . . . utī**: *shouts . . . that*. — **ex īnspērātō**: *unexpectedly*;  
 with *solet*, sc. *esse*. — **faventium**: the regular word for partisans.  
 10. **nec**: for *nōn*. — **alterum**: *the second*, with reference to the one

Curiātium cōnficit. Iamque aequātō Mārte singulī 11  
 supererant, sed nec spē nec vīribus parēs. Alterum  
 intāctum ferrō corpus et gemināta victōria ferōcem in  
 certāmen tertium dabat; alter fessum vulnere, fessum  
 cursū trahēns corpus, victusque frātrum ante sē strāge  
 victōrī obicitur hostī. Nec illud proelium fuit. Rō- 12  
 mānus exsultāns “Duōs” inquit “frātrum Mānibus  
 dedī; tertium causae bellī hūiusce, ut Rōmānus Albānō  
 imperet, dabō.” Male sustinentī arma gladium supernē  
 iugulō dēfīgit, iacentem spoliat. Rōmānī ovantēs ac 13  
 grātulantēs Horātium accipiunt eō māiōre cum gaudiō,  
 quō prope metum rēs fuerat. Ad sepultūram inde  
 suōrum nēquāquam paribus animīs vertuntur, quippe  
 imperiō alterī auctī, alterī diciōnis aliēnae factī. Se- 14  
 pulcra exstant quō quisque locō cecidit, duo Rōmāna  
 ūnō locō propius Albam, tria Albāna Rōmam versus,  
 sed dīstantia locīs, ut et pūgnātum est.

26. Priusquam inde dīgrederentur, rogantī Mettiō,  
 ex foedere ictō quid imperāret, imperat Tullus, utī  
 iuventūtem in armīs habeat; ūsūrum sē eōrum operā,  
 sī bellum cum Vēientibus foret. Ita exercitūs inde  
 domōs abductī. Prīnceps Horātius ibat trigemina 2  
 spolia prae sē gerēns; cui soror virgō, quae dēspōnsa  
 ūnī ex Curiātiīs fuerat, obvia ante portam Capēnam  
 fuit; cognitōque super umerōs frātris palūdāmentō  
 spōnsī, quod ipsa cōnfēcerat, solvit crīnēs et flēbiliter

already killed. 11. **Alterum**: acc.—**dabat**: *made*.—**ante sē**: *before his eyes*. 12. **Male**: *scarcely*.—**iugulō**: dat.—**spoliat**: *stripped off his armor*. 13. **eō . . . quō**: abl. measure; the comparative in the relative clause is much more common, but the positive *prope* emphasizes the actual nearness.—**diciōnis**: pred. poss. gen. 14. **Rōmam v.**: *Rome . . . ward*.

26. Horatius kills his sister. 2. **solvit crīnēs**: a sign of mourning.

3 nōmine spōnsum mortuum appellat. Movet ferōcī  
 iuvenī animum complōrātiō sorōris in victōriā suā  
 tantōque gaudiō publicō. Strictō itaque gladiō simul  
 4 verbīs increpāns trānsfigit puellam. “Abī hinc cum  
 immātūrō amōre ad spōnsum,” inquit, “oblīta frātrum  
 mortuōrum vīvīque, oblīta patriae. Sic eat quaecum-  
 5 que Rōmāna lūgēbit hostem.” Atrōx vīsum id facinus  
 patribus plēbīque, sed recēns meritum factō obstābat.  
 Tamen raptus in iūs ad rēgem. Rēx, nē ipse tam  
 trīstis ingrātīque ad vulgus iūdicīi ac secundum iūdi-  
 cium supplicīi auctor esset, conciliō populī advocātō,  
 “Duumvirōs,” inquit, “quī Horātiō perduelliōnem  
 6 iūdicent secundum lēgem faciō.” Lēx horrendī car-  
 minis erat: “Duumvirī perduelliōnem iūdicent. Sī  
 ā duumvirīs prōvocārit, prōvocātiōne certātō. Sī  
 vincent, caput obnūbitō, infēlicī arborī reste suspen-  
 ditō, verberātō vel intrā pōmērium vel extrā pōmē-  
 7 rium.” Hāc lēge duumvirī creatī, quī sē absolvere nōn  
 rēbantur eā lēge nē innoxium quidem posse, cum con-  
 demnāssent, tum alter ex iīs “Pūblī Horātī, tibi per-

3. **iuvenī**: dat. of ref. instead of gen. as often; note the order, *stirs the fierce youth's spirit the lament*. 4. **immātūrō**: *untimely*, because of her forgetfulness of the Roman victory. 5. **obstābat**: *palliated*, stood before so that it could not be seen. — **nē i. . . auctor e.**: *that he might not pronounce*, lit. *be responsible for*. L.'s thought is that an unquestioned crime, *caedēs manifestā*, called for no trial, only for sentence. The king not wishing to pronounce sentence himself appointed two commissioners, *duovirī*, who were to hold no trial, but only give sentence. From them an appeal was to the people, not as to the justice of the sentence, but as to its execution. — **perduelliōnem**: high treason, instead of *parricidium*, murder. The act of such a hero was regarded as more than the crime of an ordinary man. 6. **certātō**: sc. *reus*; omission of subject, and also change of subject, especially with imperative, were common in early laws. — **arborī**: locative; *arbor infēlix* was either the *furca* or *crux* to which the criminal was fixed. — **suspenditō**: *fasten*, not *hang*. 7. **nōn . . . nē . . . quidem**: re-

duelliōnem iūdicō ” inquit. “Ī, lictor, conligā manūs.” 8  
 Accesserat lictor iniciēbatque laqueum. Tum Horā-  
 tius auctōre Tullō, clēmente lēgis interprete, “Prō-  
 vocō ” inquit. Ita prōvocātiōne certātum ad populum  
 est. Mōtī hominēs sunt in eō iūdicō māximē Pūbliō 9  
 Horātiō patre prōclāmante, sē filiam iūre caesam iūdi-  
 cāre; nī ita esset, patriō iūre in filium animadver-  
 sūrum fuisse. Ōrābat deinde nē sē, quem paulō ante  
 cum ēgregiā stirpe cōspexissent, orbū liberis face-  
 rent. Inter haec senex iuvenem amplexus, spolia 10  
 Curiātiōrum fixa eō locō quī nunc Pila Horātia appel-  
 lātur ostentāns, “Huncine,” āiēbat, “quem modo  
 decorātum ovantemque victōriā incēdentem vīdistis,  
 Quirītēs, eum sub furcā vinctum inter verbera et  
 cruciātūs vidēre potestis, quod vix Albānōrum oculī  
 tam dēfōrme spectāculum ferre possent? Ī, lictor, 11  
 conligā manūs quae paulō ante armātae imperium  
 populō Rōmānō peperērunt. Ī, caput obnūbe liberā-  
 tōris urbis hūius; arbore infēlicī suspende; verberā  
 vel intrā pōmērium, modo inter illa pīla et spolia ho-  
 stium, vel extrā pōmērium, modo inter sepulera Curiā-  
 tiōrum. Quō enim dūcere hunc iuvenem potestis, ubi  
 nōn sua decora eum ā tantā foeditāte supplicii vindi-  
 cent?” Nōn tulit populus nec patris lacrimās nec 12  
 ipsius parem in omnī periculō animum; absolvērunt-  
 que admirātiōne magis virtūtis quam iūre causae.  
 Itaque, ut caedēs manifēsta aliquō tamen piāculō

peated negative, *no, not even*, as in 22. 14. 4. 10. **Pila H.**: *Horatian arms*, plural; cf. § 11. The place was in the forum. — **decorātum** . . . **victōriā**: *with the spoils and shout of victory*. — **furcā**: a wooden fork to whose prongs the victim's hands were bound while he was scourged. — **quod** . . . **spectāculum**: *so dread a sight that*, common attraction into rel. cl. 11. **modo**: *provided only* it be where surrounding objects

luerētur, imperātum patrī ut filium expiāret pecūniā  
 13 pūblicā. Is quibusdam piāculāribus sacrificiīs factis,  
 quae deinde gentī Horātiae trādita sunt, trānsmisso  
 per viam tigillō, capite adopertō velut sub iugum  
 mīsit iuvenem. Id hodiē quoque pūblicē semper re-  
 14 fectum manet; sorōrium tigillum vocant. Horātiae  
 sepulcrum, quō locō corruerat icta, cōnstrūctum est  
 saxō quadrātō.

27. Nec diū pāx Albāna mānsit. Invidia vulgī,  
 quod tribus mīlitibus fortūna pūblica commissa fuerat,  
 vānum ingenium dictātōris corrūpit, et, quoniam rēcta  
 cōnsilia haud bene ēvēnerant, prāvīs reconciliāre popu-  
 2 lārium animōs coepit. Igitur ut prius in bellō pācem,  
 sic in pāce bellum quaerēns, quia suae cīvitātī animō-  
 rum plūs quam vīrium cernēbat esse, ad bellum palam  
 atque ex ēdictō gerundum aliōs concitat populōs, suis  
 3 per speciem societātis prōditiōnem reservat. Fidē-  
 nātēs, colōnia Rōmāna, Vēientibus sociīs cōnsiliī ad-  
 sūmptīs, pactō trānsitiōnis Albānōrum ad bellum atque  
 4 arma incitantur. Cum Fidēnae apertē dēscissent,  
 Tullus, Mettiō exercitūque eius ab Albā accitō, contrā  
 hostēs dūcit. Ubi Aniēnem trānsiit, ad cōnfluentīs  
 5 conlocat castra. Inter eum locum et Fidēnās Vēien-  
 tium exercitus Tiberim trānsierat. Hī in aciē prope

would shame those punishing. 12. **luerētur**: the crime of treason in which the people became involved by the acquittal of Horatius, called for public expiation, hence *pecūniā pūblicā*. 13. **sorōrium t.**: the sister's beam, mentioned as late as the 4th century, stretched across a street leading into the Vicus Cyprinus. 14. **saxō q.**: *heaven stone*.

27. War with Fidenae; treachery of Mettius. 1. **Nec**: but . . . not.—**vānum**: *inconstant*. 2. **animōrum**: *impulse*.—**vīrium**: *endurance*.—**palam a. e. ē.**: *formally declared*. 3. **pactō**: inst. abl.; *agreement that the Albans would go over*. 4. **cōnfluentīs**: *the junction of the Anio and the Tiber*. 5. **et**: *also*.



fūmen tenuēre dextrum cornū; in sinistrō Fidēnātēs propius montēs cōsistunt. Tullus adversus Vēientem hostem dērigit suōs; Albānōs contrā legiōnem Fidēnātium conlocat. Albānō nōn plūs animī erat quam fideī. Nec manēre ergō nec trānsire apertē ausus sēnsim ad montēs succēdit. Inde, ubi satis subisse 6 sēsē ratus est, ērigit tōtam aciem, fluctuānsque animō, ut tereret tempus, ōrdinēs explicat. Cōnsilium erat, quā fortūna rem daret, eā inclināre vīrēs. Mirāculō primō esse Rōmānīs quī proximī 7 steterant, ut nūdārī latera sua sociōrum dīgressū sēnsērunt; inde eques citātō equō nūntiat rēgī abire Albānōs. Tullus in rē trepidā duodecim vōvit Saliōs fānaque Pallōrī ac Pavōrī. Equitem clārā increpāns 8 vōce, ut hostēs exaudīrent, redīre in proelium iubet; nihil trepidātiōne opus esse; suō iussū circumdūcī Albānum exercitum, ut Fidēnātium nūda terga invādant. Īdem imperat ut hastās equitēs ērigerent. Id 9 factum māgnae partī peditum Rōmānōrum cōspectum abeuntis Albānī exercitūs intersaepsit; quī vīderant, id quod ab rēge audītum erat ratī, eō ācrius pūgnant. Terror ad hostēs trānsit; et audīverant clārā vōce dictum, et māgna pars Fidēnātium, ut quī colōnī additī Rōmānīs essent, Latīnē sciēbant. Itaque, nē 10 subitō ex collibus dēcursū Albānōrum interclūderentur ab oppidō, terga vertunt. Īnstat Tullus fūsōque

6. **ērigit . . . explicat**: instead of attacking he went farther toward the hills than he ought and spent the time in military evolutions, drawing up and opening his formation. — **quā . . . eā**: on which side; = *quō . . . eō*. — **inclināre**: figure of weighing; throw into that scale. 7. **citātō equō**: galloping up. — **rē t.**: a crisis, as in 22. 5. 1. — **Saliōs**: the lesser college, called *Quirīnālēs*. 8. **increpāns**: rebuking the horseman for his foolish fear. 9. **Id f.**: the carrying out of this order. — **id . . . ratī**: sc. *esse*. — **additī**: settlers who had joined those from

Fidēnātium cornū in Vēientem aliēnō pavōre perculsum ferōcior redit. Nec illī tulēre impetum, sed ab  
 11 effūsā fugā flūmen obiectum ab tergō arcēbat. Quō postquam fuga inclināvit, aliī arma foedē iactantēs in aquam caeci ruēbant, aliī, dum cunctantur in rīpīs, inter fugae pūgnaeque cōnsilium oppressī. Nōn alia ante Rōmāna pūgna atrōcior fuit.

28. Tum Albānus exercitus, spectātor certāminis, dēductus in campōs. Mettius Tullō dēvictōs hostēs grātulātur; contrā Tullus Mettium benīgnē adloquitur. Quod bene vertat, castra Albānōs Rōmānīs castrīs iungere iubet, sacrificium lūstrāle in diem posterum  
 2 parat. Ubi inlūxit, parātīs omnibus, ut adsolet, vocārī ad cōntiōnem utrumque exercitum iubet. Praecōnēs, ab extrēmō ōrsī, prīmōs excivēre Albānōs. Hī novitāte etiam rei mōtī, ut rēgem Rōmānum cōntiōnantem  
 3 audīrent, proximī cōstitēre. Ex compositō armāta circumdatur Rōmāna legiō; centuriōnibus datum negō-  
 4 tium erat ut sine morā imperia exsequerentur. Tum ita Tullus īfit: “Rōmānī, sī umquam ante aliās ūllō in bellō fuit quod prīmum dīs immortalibus grātiās agerētis, deinde vestrae ipsōrum virtūtī, hesternum id proelium fuit. Dīmiciātum est enim nōn magis cum hostibus quam, quae dīmiciātiō māior atque periculō-  
 5 sior est, cum prōditiōne ac perfidiā sociōrum. Nam,

Rome. 10. **ab tergō**: the Veientes had faced south, but as Tullus turned from them to attack the Fidenates they had faced about toward the east, and were now driven back to the Tiber. 11. **caeci**: *blindly*; in 22. 6. 5., *velut caeci*. — **atrōcior**: *bloody*.

28. Punishment of Mettius. 1. **spectātor**: *which had watched*; substantives in *tor* often describe acts. — **sacrificium**: the *suovetaurilia*. 2. **novitāte**: the curiosity of the Albans, in their ignorance of Roman customs, led them to seek the best places. 4. **sī . . . fuit**: *if there ever was a reason*. — **ipsōrum**: *own*. — **quae**: the relative precedes the

nē vōs falsa opīniō teneat, iniussū meō Albānī subiēre ad montēs, nec imperium illud meum, sed cōnsilium et imperiī simulātiō fuit, ut nec vōbīs, ignōrantibus dēserī vōs, āverterētur ā certāmine animus, et hostibus circumvenīrī sē ab tergō ratīs terror ac fuga inicerētur. Nec ea culpa, quam arguō, omnium Albānōrum est: 6  
 ducem secūtī sunt, ut et vōs, sī quō ego inde āgmen dēclīnāre voluissem, fēcissētis. Mettius ille est ductor itineris hūius, Mettius idem hūius māchinātor bellī, Mettius foederis Rōmānī Albānīque ruptor. Audeat deinde tālia alius, nisi in hunc īnsigne iam documentum mortālibus dederō.” Centuriōnēs armātī Mettium 7  
 circumsistunt. Rēx cētera ut ōrsus erat peragit: “Quod bonum faustum fēlixque sit populō Rōmānō ac mihi vōbīsque, Albānī, populum omnem Albānum Rōmam trādūcere in animō est, civitātem dare plēbī, primōrēs in patrēs legere, ūnam urbem, ūnam rem pūblicam facere. Ut ex ūnō quondam in duōs populōs dīvīsa Albāna rēs est, sic nunc in ūnum redeat.” Ad 8  
 haec Albāna pūbēs inermis ab armātīs saepta, in variīs voluntātibus commūnī tamen metū cōgente, silentium tenet. Tum Tullus “Mettī Fūfetī,” inquit, “sī ipse 9  
 discere possēs fidem ac foedera servāre, vīvō tibi ea

word to which it is an appositive, as in 21. 57. 4. 5. **iniussū**: *it was not by my command*. — **cōnsilium**: *stratagem*. — **ut nec**: instead of *nē* on account of the following *et*. The negative belongs to *āverterētur*; *vōbīs*, dat. as *hostibus* below. — **terror . . . fuga**: correspond to *Pal-lōrī* and *Pavōrī* of c. 27. 6. **ductor, māchinātor, ruptor**: note the order of these words in connection with the genitives, by which the latter are brought into prominence. — **Audeat**: almost a curse; *let another dare unless*, but if I shall punish M. then let him not dare. — **documentum**: the warning and the punishment are confused. 7. **civitātem**: *citizenship*. — **urbem**: local. — **rem p.**: political. — **in . . . cōgente**: *with different feelings, but under a common fear*; cf. c. 17. 3. 9. **discere**: contrasted with *docē*. — **vīvō**: emphatic; *I would let you*

disciplīna ā mē adhibita esset; nunc, quoniam tuum  
 insānābile ingenium est, at tū tuō suppliciō docē hūmā-  
 num genus ea sāncta crēdere, quae ā tē violāta sunt. Ut  
 igitur paulō ante animum inter Fidēnātem Rōmānamque  
 rem ancipitem gessistī, ita iam corpus passim distra-  
 10 hendum dabis.” Exinde duābus admōtīs quadrigīs, in  
 currūs eārum distentum inligat Mettium, deinde in dī-  
 versum iter equī concitātī lacerum in utrōque currū  
 corpus, quā inhaeserant vinculis membra, portantēs.  
 11 Āvertēre omnēs ab tantā foeditāte spectāculī oculōs.  
 Prīmum ultimumque illud supplicium apud Rōmānōs  
 exemplī parum memoris lēgum hūmānārum fuit. In aliīs  
 glōriārī licet nullī gentium mītiōrēs placuisse poenās.

29. Inter haec iam praemissī Albam erant equitēs,  
 quī multitudinem trādūcerent Rōmam. Legiōnēs  
 2 deinde ductae ad dīruendam urbem. Quae ubi in-  
 trāvēre portās, nōn quidem fuit tumultus ille nec  
 pavor, quālis captārum esse urbium solet, cum effrāctīs  
 portīs strātīsve ariete mūrīs aut arce vī captā clāmor  
 hostīlis et cursus per urbem armātōrum omnia ferrō  
 3 flammāque miscet; sed silentium trīste ac tacita mae-  
 stitia ita dēfīxit omnium animōs, ut prae metū [oblītī]  
 quid relinquerent, quid sēcum ferrent, dēficiente cōsi-

*live and would give you instruction.* — **nunc**: but now, as in 21. 13. 2.  
 — **at**: at least. — **passim**: his body, like his mind, should be drawn in  
 different directions. 10. **quadrigīs**: abl. abs. instead of gen. — **in . . .**  
**iter**: in opposite directions; oftener without *iter*. 11. **foeditāte**: the  
 horrible sight. — **exemplī**: epexegetic gen., example of punishment. —  
**lēgum h.**: humanity. History does not bear out L.'s judgment.

29. The destruction of Alba. The brilliant description of this chap-  
 ter, which consists mainly of two periods, is marked by the vivid  
 sequence of details and by the clearness of the scene as a whole.  
 2. **nōn q. f.**: not indeed that confusion. — **clāmor h.** = *hostēs clā-*  
*mantēs*. 3. **silentium . . . maestitia**: gloomy silence and voiceless  
 sorrow. — **dēfīxit**: dazed. — **prae**: for. — **quid r.**: join with *dēficiente*.

liō rogitantēsq̄ue aliī aliōs, nunc in līminibus stārent, nunc errābundī domōs suās, ultimum illud vīsūrī, pervagārentur. Ut vērō iam equitum clāmor exīre 4 iubentium instābat, iam fragor tēctorum quae dīruēbantur ūltimīs urbis partibus audiēbātur, pulvisque ex dīstantibus locīs ortus velut nūbe inductā omnia implēverat, raptim quibus quisque poterat ēlātīs, cum larem ac penātēs tēctaque, in quibus nātus quisque ēducātusque esset, relinquentēs exīrent, iam continēns 5 āgmen migrantium implēverat viās, et cōspectus aliōrum mūtuā miserātiōne integrābat lacrimās; vōcēsque etiam miserābilēs exaudiēbantur, mulierum praecipuē, cum obsessa ab armātīs templa augusta praeterīrent ac velut captōs relinquerent deōs. Egressīs urbe Albā- 6 nīs Rōmānus passim pūblica prīvātaque omnia tēcta adaequat solō, ūnāque hōrā quadringentōrum annōrum opus, quibus Alba steterat, excidiō ac ruīnīs dedit; templīs tamen deum — ita enim ēdictum ab rēge fuerat — temperātum est.

30. Rōma interim crēscit Albae ruīnīs; duplicātur cīvium numerus; Caelius additur urbī mōns, et, quō frequentius habitārētur, eam sēdem Tullus rēgiae capit, ibique deinde habitāvit. Prīncipēs Albānōrum in 2 patrēs, ut ea quoque pars reī pūblīcae crēsceret, lēgit — Iūliōs, Servīliōs, Quīnctiōs, Geganiōs, Curiātiōs, Cloeliōs — templumque ōrdinī ab sē auctō cūriam fēcit,

They did not know what to do, and so asked one another. — **ultimum illud**: for that last time; adv. acc. 4. **iam**: now; notice the repetition of *iam*, as the reader's attention is called to successive details. — **quibus**: abl. attracted from *iīs quae*. 5. **exaudiēbantur**: were heard above (ex) the din of destruction. 6. **solō**: dat. — **templīs**: dat.; temples were spared.

30. War with the Sabines. 1. **quō . . . habitārētur**: that more might take up their residence there. 2. **ōrdinī**: dat. with *templum*

quae Hostilia ūsque ad patrum nostrōrum aetātem  
 3 appellāta est. Et ut omnium ōrdinum vīribus aliquid  
 ex novō populō adicerētur, equitum decem turmās ex  
 Albānīs lēgit, legiōnēs et veterēs eōdem supplēmentō  
 explēvit et novās scrīpsit.

4 Hāc fidūciā vīrium Tullus Sabīnīs bellum indīcit,  
 gentī eā tempestāte secundum Etrūscōs opulentissimae  
 5 virīs armisque. Utrimque iniūriae factae ac rēs nē-  
 quīquam erant repetitae: Tullus ad Fērōniae fānum  
 mercātū frequentī negōtiātōrēs Rōmānōs comprehēnsōs  
 querēbātur; Sabīnī suōs prius in lūcum cōnfūgisse ac  
 6 Rōmae retentōs. Hae causae bellī ferēbantur. Sabīnī,  
 haud parum memorēs et suārum vīrium partem Rōmae  
 ab Tatiō locātam et Rōmānam rem nūper etiam adiec-  
 tiōne populī Albānī auctam, circumspicere et ipsī  
 7 externa auxilia. Etrūria erat vīcīna, proximī Etrū-  
 scōrum Vēientēs. Inde ob residuās bellōrum irās  
 māximē sollicitātīs ad dēfectiōnem animīs voluntariōs  
 trāxēre, et apud vagōs quōsdam ex inopī plēbe etiam  
 mercēs valuit; pūblicō auxiliō nullō adiūtī sunt, valuit-  
 que apud Vēientēs — nam dē cēterīs minus mīrum est  
 8 — pacta cum Rōmulō indūtiārum fidēs. Cum bellum

used as adj.; *set apart for*. The curia H. was burned in 52 B.C.  
 3. **ōrdinum**: *i.e.* also the knights and plebs.—**turmās**: of thirty  
 men each.—**eōdem**: *i.e.* from the Albans. 4. **Hāc . . . vīrium**: *be-*  
*lieving that he was strong enough as the result of these additions*; the  
 attraction of *hac*, as in 21. 5. 4. 5. **mercātū f.**: *a crowded fair*, held  
 at the shrine (probably near Soracte) of Feronia.—**negōtiātōrēs**:  
*traders*.—**lūcum**: probably the asylum of Romulus. 6. **suārum . . .**  
**partem**: *a part of their own nation*. 7. **proximī**: *i.e.* to the Sabines.  
 —**residuās**: the passions of the earlier war lead some to volunteer  
 against the terms of the truce.—**vagōs**: *homeless men*, who were  
 gained by pay.—**pūblicō**: no state made an alliance, for the Vientes  
 were held back by the truce, and it was not strange that those farther  
 off did not take part.

utrimque summā ope parārent, vertīque in eō rēs vidērētur, utrī prius arma īferrent, occupat Tullus in agrum Sabīnum trānsīre. Pūgna atrōx ad Silvam 9  
Malitiōsam fuit, ubi et peditum quidem rōbore, cēterum equitātū auctō nūper plūrimum Rōmāna aciēs valuit. Ab equitibus repente invecīs turbātī ōrdinēs 10  
sunt Sabīnōrum; nec pūgna deinde illīs cōnstāre nec fuga explicārī sine māgnā caede potuit.

31. Dēvictīs Sabīnīs cum in māgnā glōriā māgnīs-que opibus rēgnum Tullī ac tōta rēs Rōmāna esset, nūntiātum rēgī patribusque est in monte Albānō lapidibus plūvisse. Quod cum crēdī vix posset, missīs ad id 2  
vīsendum prōdigium in cōspectū, haud aliter, quam cum grandinem ventī glomerātam in terrās agunt, crēbrī cecidēre caelō lapidēs. Vīsī etiam audīre vōcem 3  
ingentem ex summī cacūminis lūcō, ut patriō rītū sacra Albānī facerent, quae, velut diīs quoque simul cum patriā relictīs, oblīviōnī dederant, et aut Rōmāna sacra suscēperant aut fortūnae, ut fit, obīrātī cultum relīquerant deum. Rōmānīs quoque ab eōdem prō- 4  
digio novendiāle sacrum pūblicē susceptum est, seu

8. **vertī** . . . **īferrent**: the important question was, which should be the first to begin the offensive. 9. **et** . . . **cēterum**: both . . . but also.—**auctō** = qui auctus erat. 10. **repente i.**: sudden charge.—**fuga e.**: the formation of the troops did not admit a sudden breaking up without great loss. A surrender is implied.

31. Prodigies. Death of Tullus. 1. **lapidibus**: inst. abl.; a volcanic phenomenon. 2. **missīs**: dat. with *cecidere*. The report was so incredible that special messengers were sent to observe the prodigy.—**in cōspectū**: to their eyes the falling stones looked like masses of hail driven by the wind. 3. **lūcō**: the grove of Juppiter Latiaris on the top of the Alban mount.—**et aut**: the relative clause passes into what is practically an independent sentence.—**obīrātī**: the gods, when angry, punished their worshippers, and men, when angry at the gods, neglected their worship. 4. **quoque**: i.e. the original Romans as well

vōce caelestī ex Albānō monte missā — nam id quoque trāditur — seu haruspicum monitū; mānsit certē sollemne, ut, quandōque idem prōdigium nūntiārētur, fēriae per novem diēs agerentur.

Haud ita multō post pestilentiā labōrātum est.  
 5 Unde cum pigritia militandī orerētur, nūlla tamen ab armīs quiēs dabātur ā bellicōsō rēge, salūbriōra etiam crēdente militiae quam domī iuvenum corpora esse, dōnec ipse quoque longīnquō morbō est implicitus.  
 6 Tunc adeō frāctī simul cum corpore sunt spīritūs illī ferōcēs, ut, quī nihil ante ratus esset minus rēgium quam sacrīs dēdere animum, repente omnibus māgnīs parvīsque superstitiōnibus obnoxius dēgeret, religiōni-  
 7 busque etiam populum impleret. Vulgō iam hominēs, eum statum rērum quī sub Numā rēge fuerat requirētēs, ūnam opem agrīs corporibus relīctam, sī pāx venia-  
 8 que ab diīs impetrāta esset, crēdēbant. Ipsum rēgem trā-  
 dunt volventem commentāriōs Numae, cum ibi quaedam occulta sollemnia sacrificia Iovī Ēliciō facta invēnisset, operātum iīs sacrīs sē abdidisse; sed nōn rīte initum aut cūrātum id sacrum esse, nec solum nūllam eī oblā-  
 tam caelestium speciem, sed irā Iovis sollicitātī prāvā

as the Albans. For the festival, see on 21. 62. 6. — **certē**: *however that may be*, whether it was a divine voice or the direction of a soothsayer. — **quandōque** = *quandocumque*. 5. **labōrātum e.**: *suffered*. — **pigritia**: *indisposition* resulting from sickness. — **iuvenum**: *soldiers*. 6. **quī . . . dēgeret**: *from thinking that nothing was less royal than attention to sacrifices, he suddenly became* (lit. passed his time; sc. *aetatem* with *dēgeret*) *a prey to every kind of superstitious fear, great and small*. — **religiōnibus**: all kinds of religious thoughts and ceremonies. 7. **sī . . . esset**: explains *opem*, *the obtaining of the divine favor*. 8. **volventem**: *rolling*; as we say, *turning the leaves*; hence, *reading*. — **commentāriōs**: those implied in c. 20. 5. — **occulta**: join with *sol. sac.*; secret forms of invocation or incantation. — **operātum . . . ab.**: *while engaged in these sacred rites* (*sacris* is dat.) *he shut himself in his house*. — **irā**: casual abl.



religiōne fulmine ictum cum domō cōnflagrāsse. Tullus māgnā glōriā bellī rēgnāvit annōs duōs et trīgintā.

32. Mortuō Tullō rēs, ut īnstitūtum iam inde ab initiō erat, ad patrēs redierat, hīque interrēgem nōmināverant. Quō comitia habente Ancum Mārcium rēgem populus creāvit; patrēs fuēre auctōrēs. Numae Pompilī rēgis nepōs filiā ortus Ancus Mārcius erat. Quī 2 ut rēgnāre coepit, et avītae glōriae memor, et quia proximum rēgnum, cētera ēgregium, ab ūnā parte haud satis prōsperum fuerat aut neglētīs religiōnibus aut prāvē cultīs, longē antīquissimum ratus sacra pūblica ut ā Numā īnstitūta erant facere, omnia ea ex commentāriīs rēgis pōntificem in album relāta prōpōnere in pūblicō iubet. Inde et cīvibus ōtīī cupidīs et fīnitimīs cīvitatibus facta spēs in avī mōrēs atque īnstitūta rēgem abitūrum. Igitur Latīnī, cum quibus 3 Tullō rēgnante ictum foedus erat, sustulerant animōs, et, cum incursiōnem in agrum Rōmānum fēcissent, repetentibus rēs Rōmānīs superbē respōsum reddunt, dēsidem Rōmānum rēgem inter sacella et ārās āctūrum esse rēgnum ratī. Medium erat in Ancō ingenium, et 4 Numae et Rōmulī memor; et praeterquam quod avī rēgnō magis necessāriam fuisse pācem crēdebat cum in novō tum ferōcī populō, etiam quod illī contigisset ōtium, sine iniūriā id sē haud facile habitūrum;

32. Choice of Ancus Marcius. The Fetials. 2. **memor, quia**: union of different constructions common in L. — **cētera**: adv. acc. — **antīquissimum**: *most important*. — **album**: a whitened tablet. The publication of the methods of sacrifice was to prevent errors and failure in their performance. — **abitūrum**: we should rather say, *would proceed according to, i.e. from such a beginning*. 3. **superbē**: modifies *r. r.*, *answered*. — **dēsidem**: predicative. 4. **Medium**: *intermediate*, avoiding the extremes of both. — **memor**: *recalling*. — **quod**: relative; the antecedent attracted, as often. — **iniūriā**: *molestation on*

temptārī patientiam et temptātam contemnī, tempo-  
 5 raque esse Tullō rēgī aptiōra quam Numae. Ut  
 tamen, quoniam Numa in pāce religiōnēs īstituisset,  
 ā sē bellicae caerimōniae prōderentur, nec gererentur  
 sōlum sed etiam indīcerentur bella aliquō rītū, iūs ab  
 antīquā gente Aequīculīs, quod nunc fētiālēs habent,  
 dēscripsit, quō rēs repetuntur.

- 6 Lēgātus ubi ad fīnēs eōrum vēnit, unde rēs repetun-  
 tur, capite vėlātō filō — lānae vėlāmen est — “Audī,  
 Iuppiter,” inquit, “audīte, fīnēs” — cūiuscumque gen-  
 tis sunt, nōminat — “audiat fās! Ego sum pūblicus  
 nūntius populī Rōmānī; iūstē piēque lēgātus veniō,  
 verbisque meīs fidēs sit.” Peragit inde postulāta.  
 7 Inde Iovem testem facit: “Sī ego iniūstē impiēque  
 illōs hominēs illāsque rēs dēdier mihi exposcō, tum  
 8 patriae comptem mē numquam sīris esse.” Haec  
 cum fīnīs suprāscandit, haec quicumque eī prīmus vir  
 obuius fuerit, haec portam ingrediēns, haec forum  
 ingressus paucīs verbīs carminis concipiendīque iūris  
 9 iūrandī mūtātīs peragit. Sī nōn dēduntur quōs ex-  
 poscit, diēbus tribus et trīgintā — tot enim sollemnēs  
 10 sunt — perāctīs, bellum ita indīcit: “Audī, Iuppiter,  
 et tū, Iāne Quirīne, diique omnēs caelestēs, vōsque ter-  
 restrēs, vōsque īfernī, audīte. Ego vōs testor, popu-  
 lum illum” — quicumque est, nōminat — “iniūstum  
 esse, neque iūs persolvere. Sed dē istīs rēbus in pa-  
 triā māiōrēs nātū cōsulēmus, quō pactō iūs nostrum

the part of his neighbors. 5. **tamen**: though he could not follow N.'s example entirely, yet he would do so in the formalities connected with war. 6. **filō**: the thread was wound around the cap. — **lēgātus**: partic. ; lit. *one commissioned*; the *pater patrātus* of § 11. 7. **dēdier**: old form of *dēdi*, as *sīris* for *sīveris*. — **patriae c.**: *part or lot in my country*. 8. **concupiendī**: *the expression*, of the oath, as if it had been *conceptis verbis*. 9. **sollemnēs**: *usual*. 10. **māiōres n.**: *our elders*.

adipiscāmur.” Cum hīs nūntius Rōmam ad cōnsulendum redit. Cōnfestim rēx hīs fermē verbīs patrēs cōsulēbat: “Quārum rērum litium causārum condixit pater patrātus populī Rōmānī Quirītium patrī patrātō Prīscōrum Latīnōrum hominibusque Prīscīs Latīnīs, quās rēs nec dedērunt nec solvērunt nec fēcērunt, quās rēs darī solvī fierī oportuit, dīc,” inquit eī quem primum sententiam rogābat, “quid cēnsēs?” Tum ille: “Pūrō piōque duellō quaerendās cēnsēō, itaque cōnsentiō cōnsciscōque.” Inde ōrdine aliī rogābantur, quandōque pars māior eōrum quī aderant in eandem sententiam ībat, bellum erat cōnsensum. Fierī solitum, ut fētīālis hastam ferrātam aut sanguineam praeūstam ad finīs eōrum ferret, et nōn minus tribus pūberibus praesentibus, dīceret: “Quod populī Prīscōrum Latīnōrum hominēsque Prīscī Latīnī adversus populum Rōmānum Quirītium fēcērunt delīquērunt, quod populus Rōmānus Quirītium bellum cum Prīscīs Latīnīs iussit esse, senātusque populī Rōmānī Quirītium cēnsuit cōnsēnsit cōnscīvit ut bellum cum Prīscīs Latīnīs fieret, ob eam rem ego populusque Rōmānus populīs Prīscōrum Latīnōrum hominibusque Prīscīs Latīnīs bellum indicō faciōque.” Id ubi dīxisset, ha-

*i.e.* the senate. 11. **hīs**: *sc. verbis*. — **Quārum**: its antecedent is (*dē*) *eīs*, to be supplied with *quid cēnsēs*. The gen. is an old use of the gen. of respect with *condixit*. The sentence presents the usual repetition of legal formulas, *e.g. rērum*, the things stolen; *litium*, the legal questions connected with them; *causae*, apparently a general term covering the other two; the following verbs correspond. — **quem** . . . **rogābat**: the practice of the senate, by which the presiding officer called for opinions, is here referred to the king. 12. **Pūrō p. d.**: a war begun without trickery and with the sanctions of religious observances; *duellō* for *bellō*. — **in** . . . **ībat**: as in 22. 56. 1. — **sanguineam p.**: a spear hardened in the fire and smeared with blood, symbolic of war. 13. **Quod** . . . **quod**: conjunctions, but the antecedent idea is in *ob eam rem*. — **Id**

14 stam in finīs eōrum ēmittēbat. Hōc tum modō ab  
 Latīnīs repetītae rēs ac bellum indictum, mōremque  
 eum posterī accēpērunt.

33. Ancus, dēmandātā cūrā sacrōrum flāminibus  
 sacerdotibusque aliīs, exercitū novō cōscriptō, pro-  
 fectus Politorium, urbem Latīnōrum, vī cēpit, secū-  
 tusque mōrem rēgum priōrum, quī rem Rōmānam  
 auxerant hostibus in cīvitātem accipiendīs, multitu-  
 2 dinem omnem Rōmam trādūxit. Et cum circā Palā-  
 tium, sēdem veterum Rōmānōrum, Sabīnī Capitōlium  
 atque arcem, Caelium montem Albānī implēssent,  
 Aventīnum novae multitudinī datum. Additī eōdem  
 haud ita multō post, Tellēnīs Ficānāque captīs, novī  
 3 cīvēs. Politorium inde rūsus bellō repetītum, quod  
 vacuum occupāverant Prīscī Latīnī; eaque causa dī-  
 ruendae urbis ēius fuit Rōmānīs, nē hostium semper  
 4 receptāculum esset. Postrēmō omnī bellō Latīnō Me-  
 dulliam compulsō, aliquamdiū ibi Mārte incertō variā  
 victōriā pūgnātum est; nam et urbs tūta mūnitiōnibus  
 praesidiōque firmāta validō erat, et castrīs in apertō  
 positīs aliquotiēns exercitus Latīnus comminus cum  
 5 Rōmānīs sīgna contulerat. Ad ultimum omnibus  
 cōpiīs cōnīsus Ancus aciē prīmum vincit, inde ingentī  
 praedā potēns Rōmam redit, tum quoque multīs mili-

... **dixisset**: as often as he said this; the subj. is iterative; cf. 21.  
 28. 10.

33. Wars of Ancus. 1. **dēmandātā**: delegated in his absence.—  
**Politorium**: this town and those mentioned below are mere names of  
 history. Ficana was on the via Ostiensis, and Medullia lay to the  
 northeast, beyond the Anio. 2. **circā**: about, on two sides of. 4. **Po-**  
**strēmō**: adv.—**omnī**... **compulsō**: the Latin war centring about  
 M.—**Mārte**... **victōriā**: poetical fulness of expression; *uncertain*  
*struggle, varying success*.—**comminus**... **contulerat**: fought in  
*hand-to-hand engagements*. 5. **praedā**: inst. abl. with *potēns*, *en-*  
*riched*. The capture of the city is only implied, as it is to be men-

bus Latīnōrum in cīvitātem acceptīs, quibus, ut iunge-  
rētur Palātiō Aventīnum, ad Murciae datae sēdēs.  
Iāniculum quoque adiectum, nōn inopiā locī, sed nē 6  
quandō ea arx hostium esset. Id nōn mūrō solum,  
sed etiam ob commoditātem itineris ponte subliciō,  
tum primum in Tiberi factō, coniungī urbī placuit.  
Quirītium quoque fossa, haud parvum mūnīmentum ā 7  
plāniōribus aditū locīs, Ancī rēgis opus est. Ingentī 8  
incrēmentō rēbus auctīs, cum in tantā multitudīne  
hominum, discriminē rēctē an perperam factī cōnfūsō,  
facinora clandestīna fierent, carcer ad terrōrem incrē-  
scentis audāciae mediā urbe imminēns forō aedificātur.  
Nec urbs tantum hōc rēge crēvit, sed etiam ager finēs- 9  
que: silvā Mēsiā Vēientibus adēptā usque ad mare  
imperium prōlātum, et in ōre Tiberis Ōstia urbs con-  
dita, salīnae circā factae; ēgregiēque rēbus bellō ge-  
stīs aedis Iovis Feretriī amplificāta.

34. Ancō rēgnante Lucumō, vir impiger ac divitiīs  
potēns, Rōmam commigrāvit cupīdine māximē ac spē  
māgnī honōris, cūius adipīscendī Tarquiniīs — nam ibi  
quoque peregrīnā stirpe oriundus erat — facultās nōn

tioned again in c. 38. 4. — **iungerētur**: *i.e.* by continuous dwellings. —  
**Murciae**: sc. *āram*, in the valley where later was the Circus Maximus.  
6. **arx**: *stronghold* for offence. — **ponte s.**: so called from the wooden  
piles (or beams), *sublicae*, of which it was built. Its exact position is  
unknown. The summit of the Janiculan was connected with the river  
by two walls, and the passage of the river secured by this bridge.  
7. **Quirītium fossa**: on the low ground between the Aventine and the  
Coelian, where the city was *easy of access* (*plan. aditū locīs*). — **ā**: on  
*Av. side of*. 8. **discrimine . . . cōnfūsō**: *distinctions of right and*  
*wrong being confused* by the coming of so many strangers; for *factī*  
as noun and partic. cf. 21. 45. 9. — **carcer**: the *Tullīānum* at the foot of  
the Capitoline, next to the Forum. The rocky chamber still remains.  
9. **silvā Mēsiā**: on the north bank of the Tiber toward Ostia. —  
**salīnae**: *salt-pits*, where sea water was evaporated.

34. Coming of Tarquinius Priscus to Rome. 1. **Lucumō**: properly

2 fuerat. Dēmarātī Corinthiī filiū erat, quī ob sēdi-  
 tiōnēs domō profugus cum Tarquiniīs forte cōnsēdis-  
 set, uxōre ibi ductā duōs filiōs genuit. Nōmina hīs  
 Lucumō atque Arrūns fuērunt. Lucumō superfuit  
 patrī bonōrum omnium hērēs; Arrūns prior quam  
 3 pater moritur uxōre gravidā relictā. Nec diū manet  
 superstes filiō pater; quī cum, ignōrāns nurum ven-  
 trem ferre, immemor in testandō nepōtis dēcessisset,  
 puerō post avī mortem in nūllam sortem bonōrum nātō  
 4 ab inopiā Egeriō inditum nōmen. Lucumōnī contrā  
 omnium hērēdī bonōrum cum dīvitiae iam animōs  
 facerent, auxit ducta in mātirimōnium Tanaquil, summō  
 locō nāta, et quae haud facile iīs in quibus nāta erat,  
 5 humiliōra sineret ea quō innūpsisset. Spernentibus  
 Etrūscīs Lucumōnem, exsule advenā ortum, ferre in-  
 dīgnitātem nōn potuit, oblītaque ingenitae ergā pa-  
 triam cāritātis, dummodo virum honōrātum vidēret,  
 6 cōnsilium migrandī ab Tarquiniīs cēpit. Rōma est ad  
 id potissimum vīsa: in novō populō, ubi omnis repen-  
 tīna atque ex virtūte nōbilitās sit, futūrum locum fortī  
 ac strēnuō virō; rēgnāsse Tatium Sabīnum, arcessitum  
 in rēgnum Numam ā Curibus, et Ancum Sabīnā mātrem  
 7 ortum nōbilemque ūnā imāgine Numae esse. Facile  
 persuādet ut cupidō honōrum, et cui Tarquiniī māterna

a title which L. takes as a name. 3. **in . . . nātō**: with no share in the property.—**Egeriō**: as if from *egere*. 4. **animōs**: pride.—**ducta . . . T.**: his marriage with T.—**quō**: into which. 5. **advenā**: adj.; from another country; cf. 21. 30. 8.—**indīgnitātem**: the lack of social and political recognition.—**ingenitae . . . cāritātis**: “the Romans have no single word for patriotism.” S. 6. **Rōma . . . vīsa**: Rome seemed the place above all others for (gaining) this.—**omnis . . . nōbilitās**: all (the) nobility was of rapid growth and rested on merit.—**fortī a. s.**: active and energetic, as in 21. 4. 4.—**nōbilem**: ennobled. L. has in mind the later *iūs imāginum*. 7. **ut**: as being.—**māterna**:

tantum patria esset. Sublātīs itaque rēbus āmigrant 8  
 Rōmam. Ad Iāniculum forte ventum erat. Ibi eī  
 carpentō seditī cum uxōre aquila suspēnsīs dē-  
 missa lēniter ālīs pilleum aufert, superque carpentum  
 cum māgnō clangōre volitāns rūsus, velut ministeriō  
 dīvīnitus missa, capitī aptē repōnit; inde sublīmis  
 abit. Accēpisse id augurium laeta dicitur Tanaquil, 9  
 perīta, ut vulgō Etrūscī, caelestium prōdigiōrum mul-  
 lier. Excelsa et alta spērāre complexa virum iubet:  
 eam ālitem, eā regiōne caelī et ēius deī nūntiam  
 vēnisse, circā summum culmen hominis auspiciū  
 fēcisse, levāsse hūmānō superpositum capitī decus, ut  
 dīvīnitus eīdem redderet. Hās spēs cōgitātiōnēsque 10  
 sēcum portantēs urbem ingressī sunt, domiciliōque ibi  
 comparātō L. Tarquiniū Prīseum ēdidēre nōmen.  
 Rōmānīs cōspicuum eum novitās dīvitiaeque faciē- 11  
 bant, et ipse fortūnam benignō adloquiō, comitāte in-  
 vītandī, beneficiisque quōs poterat sibi conciliandō ad-  
 iuvābat, dōnec in rēgiam quoque dē eō fāma perlāta est.  
 Nōtitiamque eam brevī apud rēgem liberālīter dextrē- 12  
 que obeundō officia in familiāris amīcitiae addūxerat  
 iūra, ut pūblicis pariter ac prīvātis cōsiliis bellō  
 domīque interesset, et per omnia expertus postrēmō  
 tūtor etiam liberis rēgis testāmentō īstituerētur.

on his mother's side. 8. **suspēnsīs . . . ālīs**: gently descending with  
 outspread wings, not swooping down as if for prey. — **clangōre**:  
 scream. — **ministeriō**: dat. 9. **Accēpisse**: it was necessary that an  
 omen should be understood and accepted to be effective. Recall Her-  
 cules in c. 7. 11, and Anchises in Verg. Aen. 2. 700 f. — **eam . . . eā . . .**  
**ēius**: such a bird (the eagle), such a quarter (favorable), such a god  
 (Juppiter). — **summum c.**: emblematic of a crown. 11. **adloquiō**: this  
 and the following are abl. of means with *conciliandō*, which modifies *ad-*  
*iuvābat* in the same way. 12. **Nōtitiam**: this acquaintance he developed  
 into close friendship, so that he was admitted to a part in all affairs.

35. Rēgnāvit Ancus annōs quattuor et vīgintī, cuilibet superiorum rēgum bellī pācisque et artibus et glōriā pār. Iam filiī prope pūberem aetātem erant. Eō magis Tarquinius īnstāre, ut quam prīmum comitia rēgī cre-  
 2 andō fierent; quibus indictīs sub tempus puerōs vēnātum ablēgāvit. Isque prīmus et petisse ambitiōsē rēgnum et ōrātiōnem dīcitur habuisse ad conciliandōs plēbis  
 3 animōs compositam: [cum] sē nōn rem novam petere, quippe quī nōn prīmus, quod quisquam indignārī mīrārīve posset, sed tertius Rōmae peregrīnus rēgnum adfectet; et Tatium nōn ex peregrīnō solum sed etiam ex hoste rēgem factum, et Numam ignārum urbis nōn  
 4 petentem in rēgnum ultrō accītum; sē, ex quō suī potēns fuerit, Rōmam cum coniuge ac fortūnīs omnibus commigrāsse; māiōrem partem aetātis ēius quā cīvīlibus officiīs fungantur hominēs Rōmae sē quam  
 5 in vetere patriā vīxisse; domī militīaeque sub haud paenitendō magistrō, ipsō Ancō rēge, Rōmāna sē iūra, Rōmānōs rītūs didicisse; obsequiō et observantiā in rēgem cum omnibus, benignitāte ergā aliōs cum  
 6 rēge ipsō certāsse. Haec eum haud falsa memorantem ingentī cōnsensū populus Rōmānus rēgnāre iussit. Ergō virum cētera ēgregium secūta, quam in petendō

35. Choice of Tarquinius. His political measures. 1. **rēgī**: dat. of purpose. L. has in mind the elective machinery of republican times, when men announced themselves as candidates (*petere*) with speeches designed to commend themselves (*ambitiōsē*) to the people. 3. **[cum]**: bracketed as unnecessary; if retained, it joins with *memorāret* to be supplied from *memorantem* in § 6. — **quisquam**: instead of *quispiam*, on account of the preceding *nōn*; as he was not the first, so no one could complain that he aspired to the throne. 4. **ex quō**: *since*. — **suī potēns**: *his own master*, i.e. after the death of his father. 5. **paenitendō**: *mean*, a rare personal use of *paenitēre*. — **iūra, rītūs**: covering the two functions of a king. — **obsequiō e. o.**: *dutiful regard*. 6. **rēgnāre i.**: *elected as king*. — **secūta . . . est**: we should rather



habuerat, etiam rēgnantem ambitiō est; nec minus rēgnī suī firmandī quam augendae rei pūblicae memor centum in patrēs lēgit, quī deinde minōrum gentium sunt appellātī, factiō haud dubia rēgis, cūius beneficiō in cūriam vēnerānt.

Bellum primum cum Latīnīs gessit, et oppidum ibi 7  
 Apiolās vī cēpit, praedāque inde māiōre quam quanta  
 bellī fāma fuerat revectā, lūdōs opulentius instrūcti-  
 usque quam priōrēs rēgēs fēcit. Tunc primum circō, 8  
 quī nunc Māximus dicitur, dēsīgnātus locus est. Loca  
 dīvīsa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectācula sibi quis-  
 que facerent, forī appellātī. Spectāvēre furcīs duo- 9  
 dēnōs ab terrā spectācula alta sustinentibus pedīs.  
 Lūdierum fuit equī pugilēsque, ex Etrūriā māximē  
 accītī. Sollemnēs deinde annuī mānsere lūdī, Rōmānī  
 māgnīque variē appellātī. Ab eōdem rēge et circā 10  
 forum prīvātis aedificanda dīvīsa sunt loca, porticiūs  
 tabernaeque factae

36. Mūrō quoque lapideō circumdare urbem parā-  
 bat, cum Sabīnum bellum coeptīs intervēnit. Adeō-  
 que ea subita rēs fuit, ut prius Aniēnem trānsīrent  
 hostēs quam obviam ire ac prohibēre exercitus Rō-  
 mānus posset. Itaque trepidātum Rōmae est; et 2

say that the man followed his ambitious course.—**nec m.**: his plan was to form a royalist party (*factiō*) that would owe its rise to him and hence uphold his power, as well as strengthen the state.—**minōrum**: the names *minōres* and *māiōrēs gentēs* continued till later times, but their functions are indistinguishable. 7. **māiōre quam**: *greater than the importance of the war led them to expect*. 8. **spectācula**: *stands*, which the orders or families made for themselves. 9. **Spectāvēre . . . pedīs**: *they watched the games from stands, supported by Y-shaped posts (furcīs), twelve feet above the ground*.—**equī**: *horse races*.—**Sollemnēs**: *regular*. 10. **porticiūs**: *arcades for public business and lounging places for the citizens*.—**tabernae**: *shops for retail trade*.

prīmō dubiā victōriā māgnā utrimque caede pūgnātum  
 est. Reductīs deinde in castra hostium cōpiīs datōque  
 spatiō Rōmānīs ad comparandum dē integrō bellum,  
 Tarquinius, equitem māximē suīs deesse vīribus ratus,  
 ad Ramnēs Titiēnsēs Lucerēs, quās centuriās Rōmulus  
 scripserat, addere aliās cōstituit suōque insīgnēs  
 3 relinquere nōmine. Id quia inaugurātō Rōmulus  
 fēcerat, negāre Attus Nāvius, inclitus eā tempestāte  
 augur, neque mūtārī neque novum cōstituī, nisi  
 4 avēs addīxissent, posse. Ex eō irā rēgī mōtā,  
 ēlūdēnsque artem, ut ferunt, “Agedum,” inquit,  
 “dīvīne tū, inaugurā fierīne possit quod nunc ego  
 mente concipiō.” Cum ille auguriō rem expertus  
 profectō futūram dīxisset, “Atquī hōc animō agitāvī,”  
 inquit, “tē novāculā cōtem dīscissūrum; cape haec et  
 perage quod avēs tuae fierī posse portendunt.” Tum  
 5 illum haud cunctanter dīscidisse cōtem ferunt. Statua  
 Attī capite velātō, quō in locō rēs ācta est, in comitiō,  
 in gradibus ipsīs ad laevam cūriae fuit; cōtem quoque  
 eōdem locō sitam fuisse memorant, ut esset ad posterōs  
 6 mīrāculī eius monumentum. Auguriīs certē sacerdoti-  
 tiōque augurum tantus honōs accessit, ut nihil bellī do-  
 mīque posteā nisi auspiciātō gererētur, concilia populī,  
 exercitūs vocātī, summa rērum, ubi avēs nōn admī-

**36.** Attus Navius and the enlargement of the centuries. **3. inaugu-  
 rātō:** *impers. abl. abs. used adverbially.*—**neque . . . neque:** the  
 negative distribution of the negative.—**addixissent:** like *admittere*  
 (§ 6), a technical term for a favorable omen. **4. dīvīne:** ironical,  
*prophet you.*—**futūram:** *sc. esse rem,* used in the place of a partic. of  
*fīo.*—**haec:** the razor and the whetstone which he handed out to him.  
**5. gradibus ip.:** *close by the steps* leading up from the comitium to  
 the curia. **6. certē:** whether the story has any truth or not, certainly  
 augury gained a strong impulse.—**concilia p.:** later used of the *comi-  
 tia tributa*, here probably of the *c. curiata.*—**exercitūs v.:** the assem-  
 bling of the *com. centuriatā.*—**summa r.:** *matters of the highest*

sissent, dirimerentur. Neque tum Tarquinius de 7  
 equitum centuriis quicquam mutavit; numero alte-  
 rum tantum adiecit, ut mille et octingenti equites  
 in tribus centuriis essent. Posteriorēs modo sub  
 iisdem nominibus quī additī erant appellātī sunt,  
 quās nunc, quia geminatae sunt, sex vocant centu-  
 riās.

37. Hāc parte copiārum auctā iterum cum Sabīnīs  
 cōfligitur. Sed praeterquam quod viribus creverat  
 Rōmānus exercitus, ex occultō etiam additur dolus,  
 missis quī magnam vim lignōrum, in Anīēnis ripā  
 iacentem, ārdentem in flūmen conicerent; ventōque  
 iuvante accēnsa ligna, et plēraque in ratibus impācta  
 publicīs cum haerērent, pontem incendunt. Ea quoque 2  
 rēs in pūgnā terrōrem attulit Sabīnīs, et fūsīs eadem  
 fugam impediit, multīque mortālēs, cum hostem effū-  
 gissent, in flūmine ipsō periēre; quōrum fluitantia  
 arma ad urbem cognita in Tiberī prius paene quam  
 nūntiārī posset, īnsignem victōriam fēcēre. Eō proe- 3  
 liō praecipua equitum glōria fuit; utrimque ab corni-  
 bus positōs, cum iam pellerētur media peditum suōrum  
 aciēs, ita incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, ut nōn siste-  
 rent modo Sabīnās legiōnēs ferōciter īstantēs cēdenti-  
 bus, sed subitō in fugam āverterent. Montēs effūsō 4  
 cursū Sabīnī petēbant, et paucī tenuēre; māxima pars,  
 ut ante dictum est, ab equitibus in flūmen āctī sunt.

*importance.* 7. **mille e. o.:** Tullus's addition (c. 30. 3.) had raised the centuries to 600, with which L.'s number here does not agree. The whole subject is very obscure.

37. War with the Sabines. 1. **ārdentem:** to set on fire and.—**accēnsa:** sc. *sunt*.—**plēraque . . . incendunt:** the most of them striking in masses against the piles and lodging there set fire to the bridge. The bridge was over the Anio, by which the Sabines could retreat. 3. **cēdentibus:** dat.; *the wavering Romans.* 4. **et . . . tenu-**

5 Tarquinius instandum perterritis ratus, praedā captivisque Rōmam missis, spoliis hostium — id vōtum Vulcānō erat — ingentī cumulō accēnsis, pergīt porrō in agrum Sabīnum exercitum indūcere; et quamquam male gestae rēs erant, nec gestūrōs melius spērāre poterant, tamen, quia cōsulendī rēs nōn dabat spatium, iēre obviam Sabīnī tumultuāriō mīlite, iterumque ibi fūsi, perditis iam prope rēbus, pācem petiēre.

38. Conlātia et quidquid citrā Conlātiam agrī erat Sabīnis adēptum; Egerius — frātris hīc filius erat 2 rēgis — Conlātiae in praesidiō relictus. Dēditōsque Conlātīnōs ita accipiō eamque dēditionis fōrmulam esse: rēx interrogāvit; “Estisne vōs lēgātī orātōrēsque missī ā populō Conlātīnō, ut vōs populumque Conlātīnum dēderētis?” “Sumus.” “Estne populus Conlātīnus in suā potestāte?” “Est.” “Dēditisne vōs populumque Conlātīnum, urbem, agrōs, aquam, terminōs, dēlūbra, ūtēnsilia, dīvīna humānaque omnia in meam populique Rōmānī diciōnem?” “Dēdimus.” 3 “At ego recipiō.” Bellō Sabīnō perfectō Tarquinius 4 triumphāns Rōmam redit. Inde Prīscīs Latīnis bellum fēcīt, ubi nūsquam ad ūniversae rei dīnicātiōnem ventum est; ad singula oppida circumferendō arma

**ēre:** *but few reached them.* 5. **spoliis:** arms and the less valuable articles. — **quamquam . . . erant:** *though they had been defeated.* — **gestūrōs:** *sc. sē.* — **tumultuāriō m.:** soldiers hastily called together in the emergency. More time to consider would perhaps have led to an immediate surrender.

38. Form of surrender. War with Latins. Constructions in Rome. 1. **in praesidiō:** *in command*, either of a garrison or a colony. 2. **vōs populumque:** the two words form the comprehensive whole, hence *-que*, while the following words give the several particulars. 3. **triumphāns:** with the idea of a procession. 4. **ubi . . . est:** *i.e.* there was not with them, as with the Sabines, a single decisive engagement.

omne nōmen Latīnum domuit. Corniculum, Ficulea vetus, Cameria, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, Nōmentum, haec dē Prīscīs Latīnīs aut quī ad Latīnōs dēfēcerant capta oppida. Pāx deinde est facta.

Māiōre inde animō pācis opera incohāta quam quantā 5 mōle gesserat bella, ut nōn quiētior populus domī esset quam militiae fuisset; nam et mūrō lapideō, cūius 6 exōrdium operis Sabīnō bellō turbātum erat, urbem, quā nōndum mūnierat, cingere parat; et infima urbis loca circā forum aliāsque interiectās collibus convallēs, quia ex plānīs locīs haud facile ēvehēbant aquās, cloā- 7 cīs fastigiō in Tiberim ductīs siccāt, et āream ad aedem in Capitōliō Iovis, quam vōverat bellō Sabīnō, iam praesāgiente animō futūram ōlim amplitūdinem locī, occupat fundāmentīs.

39. Eō tempore in rēgiā prōdigium vīsū ēventūque mirābile fuit: puerō dormientī, cū Servio Tullio fuit nōmen, caput ārsisse ferunt multōrum in cōspectū. Plūrimō igitur clāmōre inde ad tantae rei mirāculum 2 ortō excitōs rēgēs, et cum quīdam familiārium aquam ad restinguendum ferret, ab rēginā retentum, sēdātōque eam tumultū movērī vetuisse puerum, dōnec suā sponte experrēctus esset. Mox cum somnō et flammam abīsse. Tum abductō in sēcrētum virō Tanaquil 3

— **nōmen**: *league*. — **quī**: for *dē iis quī*, e.g. *Medullia*; see c. 33. 4. 5. **Māiōre . . . bella**: *then he began the works of peace with an earnestness greater than the energy with which he had conducted war*. — **quiētior**: *less freedom from service, forced labor*. 6. **infima . . . convallēs**: the low marshy ground between the hills and the Tiber, including the Forum and the Circus Maximus. 7. **fastigiō**: *on a grade, sloping*, distinguished from *planīs*, *level*. — **āream**: *site*, made by clearing the rocks and raising walls on the edge of the hill.

39. Birth of Servius Tullius. 1. **ēventū**: the outcome was as remarkable as the omen. 2. **rēgēs**: *the royal pair*. 3. **abductō . . .**

“Viden tū puerum hunc,” inquit, “quem tam humili cultū ēducāmus? Scīre licet hunc lūmen quondam rēbus nostrīs dubiīs futūrum praesidiumque rēgiae adflīctae; proinde māteriam ingentis pūblicē prīvā-timque decoris omnī indulgentiā nostrā nūtriāmus.”

- 4 Inde puerum liberum locō coeptum habērī erudīrique artibus quibus ingenia ad māgnae fortūnae cultum excitantur. Eūvenit facile quod diīs cordī esset: iu-venis ēvāsit vērē indolis rēgiae, nec, cum quaereretur gener Tarquiniō, quisquam Rōmānae iuventūtis ūllā arte
- 5 cōferri potuit, filiāque eī suam rēx dēspondit. Hīc quācumque dē causā tantus illī honōs habitus crēdere prohibet servā nātum eum parvumque ipsum servīsse. Eōrum magis sententiae sum, quī Corniculō captō, Servī Tullī, quī prīnceps in illā urbe fuerat, gravidam virō occīsō uxōrem, cum inter reliquās captīvās cognita esset, ob ūnicam nōbilitātem ab rēginā Rōmānā prohi-bitam ferunt servitiō partum Rōmae ēdidisse Prīscī
- 6 Tarquinī in domō. Inde tantō beneficiō et inter mu-lierēs familiāritātem auctam, et puerum, ut in domō ā parvō ēductum, in cāritāte atque honōre fuisse; fortū-nam mātris, quod captā patriā in hostium manūs vēnerit, ut servā nātus crēderetur fēcisse.

40. Duodēquadrāgēsīmō fermē annō, ex quō rēgnāre coeperat Tarquinius, nōn apud rēgem modo sed apud patrēs plēbemque longē māximō honōre Servius Tullius

2 erat. Tum Ancī filiī duo, etsī antea semper prō indī-

**virō**: taking her husband aside. — **Viden**: for *vidēsne*. — **Scīre licet**: it is evident. — **pūblicē p.**: adv. as adj. 4. **liberum l.**: as a son. — **artibus**: i.e. an education that leads to culture. — **ēvāsit**: turned out. — **-que**: and so. 5. **Hic**: the honor of becoming the king's son-in-law. — **cognita**: recognized as of high station. — **domō**: for *domī*.

40. Death of Tarquin. 1. **honōre**: abl. qual. 2. **filiī**: has no predi-

gnissimō habuerant sē patriō rēgnō tūtōris fraude pul-  
 sōs, rēgnāre Rōmae advenam nōn modo vīcīnae, sed  
 nē Ītalicae quidem stirpis, tum impēnsius iīs indīgni-  
 tās crēscere, sī nē ab Tarquiniō quidem ad sē re-  
 dīret rēgnum, sed praeceps inde porrō ad servitia 3  
 caderet, ut in eādē cīvitāte post centēsimum ferē  
 annum quod Rōmulus, deō prōgnātus, deus ipse, tenu-  
 erit rēgnum dōnec in terrīs fuerit, id servus, servā  
 nātus, possideat. Cum commūne Rōmānī nōminis,  
 tum praecipuē id domūs suae dēdecus fore, sī Ancī  
 rēgis virilī stirpe salvā nōn modo advenīs sed servīs  
 etiam rēgnum Rōmae patēret. Ferrō igitur eam arcēre 4  
 contumēliam statuunt. Sed et iniūriae dolor in Tar-  
 quinium ipsum magis quam in Servium eōs stimulā-  
 bat, et cum gravior ultor caedis, sī superesset, rēx  
 futūrus erat quam prīvātus; tum Serviō occīsō quem- 5  
 cumque alium generum dēlēgisset, eundem rēgnī hērē-  
 dem factūrus vidēbātur; ob haec ipsī rēgī īnsidiae  
 parantur. Ex pāstōribus duo ferōcissimī dēlēctī ad  
 facinus, quibus cōnsuētī erant uterque agrestibus fer-  
 rāmentis, in vestibulō rēgiae quam potuēre tumultu-  
 ōsissimē speciē rīxae in sē omnēs appāritōrēs rēgiōs  
 convertunt. Inde, cum ambō rēgem appellārent clā-  
 morque eōrum penitus in rēgiam pervēnisset, vocātī

cate, but is taken up by anacoluthon in *iīs*. — **nōn modo**: sc. *nōn* on account of the following *nē . . . quidem*. — **indīgnitās** = *indīgnātiō*, bitterness. 3. **servitia**: for *servōs*, abstract for concrete. — **ferē**: of general statements; the time was 138 years. — **quod**: agrees with *rēgnum*. 4. **et . . . et . . . tum**: three reasons led them against Tarquin, (a) their personal feeling against him, (b) his ability, greater than would be that of Servius, to punish a murder, and (c) the fact that if Servius were killed Tarquin would find another son-in-law. — **factūrus erat**: note the indic.; cf. c. 7. 5. 5. **quibus**, etc. = *iīs ferrāmentis q.*: dat.; the rustic implements which they commonly used, e.g. axe and mattock. — **uterque**: appos. to the subject *duo*, perhaps with

6 ad rēgem pergunt. Prīmō uterque vōciferārī et certā-  
 tim alter alterī obstrepere. Coercitī ab līctōre et iussī  
 in vicem dīcere tandem obloquī dēsistunt; ūnus rem  
 7 ex compositō ordītur. Dum intentus in eum sē rēx  
 tōtus āverteret, alter ēlātam secūrim in caput dēiēcit,  
 relīctōque in vulnere tēlō ambō sē forās ēiciunt.

41. Tarquinius moribundum cum quī circā erant  
 excēpissent, illōs fugientēs līctōrēs comprehendunt.  
 Clāmōr inde concursusque populī mīrantium quid reī  
 esset. Tanaquil inter tumultum claudī rēgiam iubet,  
 arbitrōs ēicit; simul quae cūrāndō vulnerī opus sunt,  
 tamquam spēs subesset, sēdulō comparat, simul, sī  
 2 dēstituat spēs, alia praesidia mōlītur. Serviō properē  
 accītō cum paene exsanguem virum ostendisset, dex-  
 tram tenēns ōrat nē inultam mortem socerī, nē socrum  
 3 inimīcīs lūdibriō esse sinat. “Tuum est,” inquit,  
 “Servī, sī vir es, rēgnum, nōn eōrum, quī aliēnīs  
 manibus pessimum facinus fēcēre. Ērige tē deōsque  
 ducēs sequere, quī clārum hōc fore caput dīvīnō quon-  
 dam circumfūsō īgnī portendērunt. Nunc tē illa cae-  
 lestis excitet flamma, nunc expergīscere vērē. Et nōs  
 peregrīnī rēgnāvimus. Quī sīs, nōn unde nātus sīs,  
 reputā. Sī tua rē subitā cōnsilia torpent, at tū mea  
 4 cōnsilia sequere.” Cum clāmōr impetusque multītū-  
 dinis vix sustinērī posset, ex superiōre parte aedium

the thought of different implements. 6. **vōciferārī**: hist. inf. — **ex compositō**: *agreed upon beforehand*. 7. **Dum**: like *cum*, with imp. subj.

41. Rise of Servius Tullius. 1. **quī . . . erant**: *the bystanders*. — **Clāmōr**: the omission of the verb, as throughout the chapter the short, terse sentences, give force and intensity to the scene. — **mīrantium**: *asking with amazement*, agrees with *populī*. — **arbitrōs**: *witnesses, quī circā erant*. — **subesset . . . dēstituat**: impf. of doubtful, pres. of probable, result; the conclusion of *sī dēstituat* is *praesidia*. 3. **hōc = tuum**. — **Quī sīs**: *what (manner of) man*. — **rē subitā**: *surprise*. — **at**:



per fenēstrās in Novam Viam versās — habitābat enim rēx ad Iovis Statōris — populum Tanaquil adloquitur. Iubet bonō animō esse: sōpītum fuisse rēgem subitō 5 ictū, ferrum haud altē in corpus dēscendisse, iam ad sē redisse; inspectum vulnus abstersō cruōre; omnia salūbria esse. Cōnfidere prope diem ipsum eōs vīsūrōs; interim Serviō Tulliō iubēre populum dictō audientem esse; eum iūra redditūrum obitūrumque alia rēgis mūnia esse. Servius cum trabeā et lictōribus 6 prōdit, ac sēde rēgiā sedēns alia dēcernit, dē aliīs cōnsultūrum sē rēgem esse simulat. Itaque per aliquot diēs, cum iam exspirāset Tarquinius, cēlātā morte, per speciem aliēnae fungendae vicis suās opēs fīrmāvit. Tum dēmum palam factum est complōrātiōne in rēgiā ortā. Servius, praesidiō fīrmō mūnītus, prīmus iniussū populī voluntāte patrum rēgnāvit. Ancī lī- 7 berī iam tum, cum, comprēnsīs sceleris ministrīs, vīvere rēgem et tantās esse opēs Servi nūntiātum est, Suesam Pōmētiam exsulātum ierant.

42. Nec iam pūblicīs magis cōnsiliīs Servius quam privātīs mūnīre opēs, et nē, quālis Ancī liberum animus adversus Tarquiniū fuerat, tālis adversus sē Tarquinī liberum esset, duās filiās iuvenibus rēgiīs Lūciō atque Arruntī Tarquiniīs iungit. Nec rūpit 2

at least. 4. **Novam Viam**: the street started at the *Porta Mūgiōnis*, on the eastern side of the Palatine, near which was the temple of Jupiter Stator, and passed round the northern end of the hill to the Velabrum. — **Iovis**: sc. *templum*. 5. **sōpītum**: *stunned*. — **Cōnfidere** . . . **iubēre**: sc. *sē* and *rēgem* as subjects. — **dictō a. e.**: *obey*, with the dat. 6. **trabeā**: the purple-striped official robe of the king. — **sēde rēgiā**: the curule chair. — **fungendae**: gerundive as of a regular transitive verb. — **factum**: sc. *exspirāsse Tarquiniū*. — **voluntāte**: *personal favor*, not *auctōritās*, official sanction.

42, 43. Wars and constitution of Servius.

42. 1. **pūblicīs** . . . **privātīs**: *for the public advantage* . . . *for*

tamen fātī necessitatē hūmānīs cōnsiliīs, quīn invidia rēgnī etiam inter domesticōs infīda omnia atque infēsta faceret. Peropportūnē ad praesentis quiētem statūs bellum cum Vēientibus— iam enim indūtia  
 3 exierant— aliisque Etrūscīs sūmptum. In eō bellō et virtūs et fortūna ēnituit Tullī; fūsōque ingentī hostium exercitū haud dubius rēx, seu patrum seu  
 4 plēbis animōs periclitārētur, Rōmam rediit. Adgrediturque inde ad pācis longē māximum opus, ut, quem ad modum Numa dīvinī auctor iūris fuisset, ita Servium conditōrem omnis in cīvitāte discrīminis ōrdinumque, quibus inter gradūs dīgnitātis fortūnaeque  
 5 aliquid interlūcet, posterī fāmā ferrent. Cēsum enim instituit, rem salūberrimam tantō futurō imperiō, ex quō bellī pācisque mūnia nōn virītīm ut ante, sed prō habitū pecūniārum fierent. Tum classēs centuriāsque et hunc ōrdinem ex cēnsū dīscrīpsit vel pācī decōrum vel bellō.

43. Ex iīs quī centum mīlium aeris aut māiōrem cēsum habērent, octōgintā cōnfēcit centuriās, quad-  
 2 rāgēnās seniōrum ac iūniōrum — prīma classis omnēs

*personal gain.* 2. **quīn**: translate by independent sentence, *but.*— **invidia r.**: *envy of his royal power.*— **domesticōs**: *his own family.*— **ad . . . statūs**: *for keeping the existing quiet among the people.* 3. **haud dubius**: *unquestionably king*, by the wish of plebeians as well as of the aristocracy. 4. **-que**: *and therefore.*— **ut**: join with *ferrent*, final clause.— **omnis . . . discrīminis**: *every civil distinction*, further explained by *ōrdinum*.— **quibus . . . interlūcet**: *by which a clear division might appear between the grades of rank and fortune.* 5. **bellī . . . mūnia**: *military service and taxes.*— **habitū**: *scale or holding.*— **hunc**: *the following.*— **decōrum**: *suited.*

43. 1. **mīlium**: *sc. assium.* The original rating, *cēnsus*, was doubtless in land, to which a money value is here given according to the later coinage. The rating of the first class was perhaps \$1600 of our money. 2. **prīma classis**: *i.e. the first call*, often called simply *classis*,

appellātī—seniōrēs ad urbis custōdiam ut praestō  
 essent, iuvenēs ut forīs bella gererent. Arma hīs im-  
 perāta galea, clipeum, ocreae, lōrīca, omnia ex aere;  
 haec ut tegumenta corporis essent; tēla in hostem  
 hastaque et gladius. Additae huīc classī duae fabrum 3  
 centuriae, quae sine armīs stīpendia facerent; datum  
 mūnus ut māchinās in bellō ferrent. Secunda classis 4  
 intrā centum usque ad quīnque et septuāgintā mīlium  
 cēnsū institūta, et ex iīs, seniōribus iūniōribusque,  
 vīgintī cōscrip̄tae centuriae. Arma imperāta scūtum  
 prō clipeō, et praeter lōrīcam omnia eadem. Tertiae  
 classis quīnquāgintā mīlium cēnsū esse voluit.  
 Totidem centuriae et hae, eōdemque discrīmine aetā- 5  
 tium factae; nec dē armīs quicquam mūtātum, ocreae  
 tantum adēmp̄tae. In quārtā classe cēnsus quīn- 6  
 que et vīgintī mīlium; totidem centuriae factae;  
 arma mūtāta, nihil praeter hastam et verūtum datum.  
 Quīnta classis aucta, centuriae trīgintā factae; fundās 7  
 lapidēsque missilēs hī sēcum gerēbant. Hīs accēnsī  
 cornicinēs tubicinēsque, in duās centuriās distribūtī.  
 Undecim mīlibus haec classis cēnsēbatur. Hōc minor 8  
 cēnsus reliquam multītūdinem habuit; inde ūna centu-  
 ria facta est immūnis mīlitiā. Ita pedestrī exercitū  
 ōrnātō distribūtōque, equitum ex prīmōribus cīvitātis  
 duodecim scripsit centuriās. Sex item aliās centuriās, 9

and its members *classici*, hence our word *classical*.—**ocreae**: metal leggings. 3. **fabrum**: gen. pl., *engineers*, workers in wood and iron, having charge of the artillery, *māchinās*. These had not the rating of the first class, but simply voted with it. 4. **scūtum**: a long rectangular shield protecting the body more fully than the round *clipeus*. 6. **verūtum**: a *javelin*. 7. **fundās**: *slings*.—**accēnsī**: sc. *sunt* from *accēnsēre*. Horn blowers and trumpeters arranged in two centuries were joined to the 30 centuries. 8. **immūnis m.**: *without military duties*.—**ex prīmōribus**: *of the leading men*. 9. **aliās**: *i.e.* other

tribus ab Rōmulō institūtīs, sub isdem quibus inauguratāe erant nōminibus fēcit. Ad equōs emendōs dēna mīlia aeris ex pūblicō data, et, quibus equōs alerent, viduae adtribūtāe, quae bīna mīlia aeris in annōs singulōs penderent. Haec omnia in dītēs ā  
 10 pauperibus inclīnāta onera. Deinde est honōs additus: nōn enim, ut ab Rōmulō trāditum cēterī servāverant rēgēs, virītim suffrāgium eādē vī eōdemque iūre prōmiscē omnibus datum est, sed gradūs factī, ut neque exclūsus quisquam suffrāgiō vidērētur, et vīs  
 11 omnis penes prīmōrēs cīvitātis esset. Equitēs enim vocābantur prīmī, octōgintā inde prīmae classis centuriae; ibi sī variāret, quod rārō incidēbat, ut secundae classis vocārentur, nec ferē umquam infrā ita dēscen-  
 12 derent, ut ad infimōs pervenīrent. Nec mirārī oportet hunc ōrdinem, quī nunc est post explētās quīnque et trīgintā tribūs, duplicātō eārum numerō centuriīs iūniōrum seniōrumque, ad institūtā ab Serviō Tulliō  
 13 summam nōn convenīre. Quadrifāriam enim urbe dīvīsā regiōnibus collibusque quī habitābantur, partēs eās tribūs appellāvit, ut ego arbitror ab tribūtō—

than the twelve just mentioned.—**fēcit**: *retained*. The number of centuries was thus 193.—**quibus**: the antecedent is *bīna mīlia*. The widows and unmarried women of property (*viduae* applies to both) thus furnished provision money, *aes hordeārium*. 10. **honōs**: political power.—**ab R. trāditum**: *the method of R.* which L. takes as without distinction of patrician and plebeian, *prōmiscī*, in the curiae.—**gradūs**: *gradations*.—**et**: *and yet*. 11. **vocābantur**: those first called to vote were *praerogātivae*.—**variāret**: *impers.*, *i.e.* if these centuries, *ibi*, did not agree.—**ut . . . vocārentur**: depends on a verb like *accidit* to be supplied.—**dēscenderent**: the people in voting. 12. **centuriīs**: *inst.* *abl.* with *duplicātō*. In 241 B.C. the centuries in the tribes, *eārum*, were doubled by counting the *seniōrēs* and *jūniōrēs* separately, making 350 besides the 18 centuries of knights. 13. **Quadrifāriam**: *Subūrāna, Palatīna, Ēsquilīna, and Collīna*.—**regiōnibus . . . habitabantur**: *according to districts and inhabited hills*.—**tribūtō**: the

nam eius quoque aequaliter ex censu conferendi ab eodem inita ratio est; neque eae tribus ad centuriarum distributionem numerumque quicquam pertinere.

44. Censu perfectō, quem mātūrāverat metū lēgis dē incēnsīs lātae cum vinculōrum minīs mortisque, ēdixit ut omnēs cīvēs Rōmānī, equitēs peditēsque, in suis quisque centuriīs in Campō Mārtiō primā luce adessent. Ibi instrūctum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lūstrāvit, idque conditum lūstrum appellātum, quia is cēsendō finis factus est. Mīlia octōgintā eō lūstrō cīvium cēnsa dīcuntur. Adicit scrīptōrum antiquissimus Fabius Pīctor, eōrum quī arma ferre possent eum numerum fuisse. Ad eam multitūdinem urbs quoque amplificanda vīsa est. Addit duōs collēs, Quirīnālem Viminālemque; inde deinceps auget Esquiliās, ibique ipse, ut locō dīgnitās fieret, habitat. Aggere et fossīs et mūrō circumdat urbem: ita pōmērium prōfert. Pōmērium verbī vim sōlam intuentēs postmoerium interpretantur esse: est autem magis circāmoerium, locus quem in condendīs urbibus quondam Etrūscī, quā mūrū ductūrī erant, certīs circā terminīs inaugurātō cōsecrābant, ut neque interiōre parte aedificia moenibus continuārentur, quae nunc vulgō etiā coniungunt, et extrīnsecus pūrī aliquid ab

derivation is incorrect; each word has the stem *tri*, three; *tribūtum* was not a regular tax, but a levy made for an emergency.

44. Enlargement of the city. 1. **incēnsīs**: those who did not register. — **vinculōrum**: imprisonment. 2. **suovetaurilibus**: a boar, a ram, and a bull, first led around the army and then sacrificed as a sin-offering; *lūstrum*. 3. **Ad**: in accordance with. The enlargement was on the eastern side. 4. **vim**: etymology? — **certīs c. terminīs**: with definite bounds (stones, called *cippī*) on each side, i. e. without and within. — **continuārentur**: built up to. — **pūrī . . . ab**:

5 hūmānō cultū patēret solī. Hōc spatium, quod neque habitārī neque arārī fās erat, nōn magis quod post mūrum esset quam quod mūrus post id, pōmērium Rōmānī appellārunť; et in urbis incrēmentō semper, quantum moenia prōcessūra erant, tantum terminī hī cōnsecrātī prōferēbantur.

45. Auctā cīvitāte māgnitūdine urbis, fōrmātīs omnibus domī et ad bellī et ad pācis ūsūs, nē semper armīs opēs adquīrentur, cōnsiliō augēre imperium 2 cōnātus est, simul et aliquod addere urbī decus. Iam tum erat inclitum Diānae Ephesiae fānum. Id cōmūniter ā cīvitātibus Asiae factum fāma ferēbat. Eum cōnsēnsū deōsque cōnsociātōs laudāre mīrē Servius inter procerēs Latīnōrum, cum quibus pūblicē prīvātīmque hospitia amīcitiāsque dē industriā iūn\_xerat. Saepe iterandō eadem perpulit tandem ut Rōmae fānum Diānae populī Latīnī cum populō 3 Rōmānō facerent. Ea erat cōfessiō caput rērum Rōmam esse, dē quō totiēns armīs certātum fuerat. Id quamquam omissum iam ex omnium cūrā Latīnōrum ob rem totiēns infēliciter temptātam armīs vidēbātur, ūnī sē ex Sabīnīs fors dare vīsa est prīvātō cōnsiliō imperiī recuperandī. Bōs in Sabīnīs nāta cuīdam patrī familiae dīcitur mīrandā māgnitūdine ac speciē. Fīxa per multās aetātēs cornua in vestibulō templī 4 Diānae monumentum eī fuēre mīrāculō. Habita, ut

*free from.* 5. **spatium, quod**: *quod* is relative. — **nōn m. quod**: *as much because.*

45. Union of Rome and Latium. 1. **omnibus**: neuter. 2. **deōsque cōnsociātōs**: *religious union.* — **pūblicē . . . iūn\_xerat**: *political and personal guest friendships.* 3. **Ea**: *this action.* — **omissum . . . vidēbātur**: *seemed to have passed from the thought.* — **omnium**: antithetic to *ūnī*, hence its position. 4. **patrī familiae**: *property owner.* — **mīrāculō**: dat. (as if one of two datives) instead of gen.

erat, rēs prōdigii locō est; et cecinēre vātēs, cūius cīvi-  
tātis eam cīvis Diānae immolāset, ibi fore imperium,  
idque carmen pervēnerat ad antistitem fānī Diānae.  
Sabīnusque, ut prīma apta diēs sacrificiō vīsa est, bovem 6  
Rōmam āctam dēdūcit ad fānum Diānae et ante āram  
statuit. Ibi antistes Rōmānus, cum eum māgnitūdō  
victimae celebrāta fāmā mōvisset, memor respōnsī Sa-  
bīnum ita adloquitur: “Quidnam tū, hospes, parās,”  
inquit, “incestē sacrificium Diānae facere? Quīn tū  
ante vīvō perfunderis flūmine? Īnfimā valle praefluit  
Tiberis.” Religione tāctus hospes, quī omnia, ut prō 7  
digio respondēret ēventus, cuperet rīte facta, extemplō  
dēscendit ad Tiberim. Intereā Rōmānus immolat Di-  
ānae bovem. Id mirē grātum rēgī atque cīvitātī fuit.

46. Servius quamquam iam ūsū haud dubiē rēgnum  
possēderat, tamen, quia interdum iactārī vōcēs ā iuvene  
Tarquiniō audiēbat, sē iniussū populī rēgnāre, con-  
ciliātā prius voluntāte plēbis agrō captō ex hostibus  
virītim dīvisō, ausus est ferre ad populum, vellent  
iubērentne sē rēgnāre; tantōque cōsēnsū quantō haud  
quisquam alius ante, rēx est dēclārātus. Neque ea 2  
rēs Tarquiniō spem adfectandī rēgnī minuit; immō  
eō impēnsius, quia dē agrō plēbis adversā patrum vo-  
luntāte sēnserat agī, crīminandī Servī apud patrēs crē-  
scendīque in cūriā sibi occāsiōnem datam ratus est, et

5. **cecinerē**: *predicted*, as *carmen* is *prediction*. — **cūius**: its antecedent is in *ibi*. 6. **Sabīnusque**: the *que* connects with § 4. — **incestē**: *without washing*, hence *defiled*. — **Quīn**: *emphatic, why not (go)*. 7. **facta**: *sc. esse*.

46-48. Overthrow of Servius.

46. 1. **ūsū**: *prescription*, as in 22. 44. 6. — **conciliātā . . . dīvisō**: *gaining the favor . . . by dividing*; two abl. abs., one modifying the other. 2. **adfectandī**: *seizing*. — **impēnsius**: modifies *crīminandī*, a rather loose sentence. — **crēscendī**: *i.e. in influence*. — **et . . . et**: two

ipse iuvenis ardentis animi et domi uxore Tulliam in-  
 3 quietum animum stimulante. Tulit enim et Romana  
 regia sceleris tragicum exemplum, ut taedio regum ma-  
 turior veniret libertas, ultimumque regnum esset, quod  
 4 scelere partum foret. Hic L. Tarquinius — Priscus  
 Tarquinus regis filius neposne fuerit, parum liquet;  
 pluribus tamen auctoribus filium ediderim — fratrem  
 habuerat Arruntem Tarquinium, matris ingenium iuvenem.  
 5 His duobus, ut ante dictum est, duae Tulliae, regis  
 filiae, nupsent, et ipsae longae dispares moribus.  
 Forte ita inciderat, ne duo violenta ingenia matrimo-  
 nio iungerentur, fortunam, credo, populi Romanum, quo  
 diuturnius Servi regnum esset, constituereque civitatis  
 6 mores possent. Angeretur ferax Tullia nihil materiae  
 in viro neque ad cupiditatem neque ad audaciam esse;  
 tota in alterum aversa Tarquinium eum mirari, eum  
 virum dicere ac regio sanguine ortum; spernere soro-  
 rem, quod virum nacta muliebri cessaret audaciam.  
 7 Contrahit celeriter similitudinem eos, ut ferre fit — malum  
 malo aptissimum — sed initium turbandi omnia a  
 femina ortum est. Ea secretis viri alieni aduelfacta  
 sermonibus, nullis verborum contumeliis parcere de  
 viro ad fratrem, de sorore ad virum; et se rectius  
 viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse contendere

causal ideas of different constructions. 3. **Tulit**: *produced*. — **et**: in Rome as well as in Thebes and Mycenae. — **tragicum**: *fit for tragedy*. 4. **auctoribus**: abl. abs. 5. **nupsent**: *had married (veiled themselves for)*. — **ne**: instead of *ut non*, as if the fortune of Rome, here personified, had happened with the purpose of preventing such unions. — **civitatis mores**: the new constitution. 6. **ferax**: the violent one, in distinction from the mild one; do not translate 'the violent Tullia,' for which the Latin would be *Tullia, mulier ferax*. — **cupiditatem**: *ambitious plans*. — **mirari**: *i.e. expressed her admiration*. — **cessaret**: *failed in*. 7. **virum**: limits *sermonibus*. — **de . . . virum**: *of her husband to his brother, and of her sister to her (sister's) husband*. — **viduam**: *un-*



quam cum imparī iungī, ut ēlanguēscendum aliēnā ignāviā esset. Sī sibi eum quō dīgna esset diī dedis-  
sent virum, domī sē prope diem vīsūram rēgnum  
fuisse, quod apud patrem videat. Celeriter adulēscen-  
tem suae temeritātis implet. Ita Lūcius Tarquinius  
et Tullia minor prope continuātīs fūneribus cum  
domōs vacuās novō mātrimōniō fēcissent, iunguntur  
nūptiīs, magis nōn prohibente Serviō quam adprobante.

47. Tum vērō in diēs infēstior Tullī senectūs, in-  
fēstius coepit rēgnum esse. Iam enim ab scelere ad  
aliud spectāre mulier scelus, nec nocte nec interdiū vi-  
rum conquiēscere patī, nē grātuīta praeterita parricīdia  
essent: nōn sibi dēfuisse, cui nūpta dīcerētur, nec cum  
quō tacita servīret; dēfuisse, quī sē rēgnō dīgnum pu-  
tāret, quī meminisset sē esse Prīscī Tarquinī filium,  
quī habēre quam spērāre rēgnum māllet. “Sī tū is es  
cui nūptam esse mē arbitror, et virum et rēgem appellō;  
sīn minus, eō nunc pēius mūtāta rēs est, quod istīc  
cum ignāviā est scelus. Quīn accingeris? Nōn tibi  
ab Corinthō nec ab Tarquiniīs, ut patrī tuō, peregrīna  
rēgna mōlīrī necesse est; dī tē penātēs patriūque et  
patris imāgō et domus rēgia et in domō rēgāle solium  
et nōmen Tarquinium creat vocatque rēgem. Aut sī  
ad haec parum est animī, quid frūstrāris cīvitātem?”

*married.* 8. **temeritātis**: gen. with *implet.* 9. **continuātis**: *simul-  
taneous.* — **mātrimōniō**: dat. with *vacuās.*

47. 1. **infēstior**: *endangered.* — **grātuīta**: *without result.* 2. **nōn  
sibi d.:** *had not been wanting to himself, i.e. his acts had not fallen  
below his ambition.* — **cui . . . dīcerētur**: *dissimilarity of natures pre-  
venting a real marriage.* 3. **Sī . . . arbitror**: *if you are the man  
whom I think I married.* — **pēius . . . est**: *the change is for the worse.*  
— **istīc** = *in te.* — **Nōn . . . est**: *i.e. as you do not come from Corinth or  
Tarquini, this is not a foreign land in which it is necessary for you to  
build up a kingdom for yourself.* 5. **frūstrāris**: *since the citizens*

Quid tē ut rēgium iuvenem cōspici sinis? Facēsse hinc Tarquiniōs aut Corinthum, dēvolvere retrō ad 6 stirpem, frātris similior quam patris.” Hīs aliisque increpandō iuvenem instīgat, nec conquiēscere ipsa potest, sī, cum Tanaquil, peregrīna mulier, tantum mōliri potuisset animō ut duo continua rēgna virō ac deinceps generō dedisset, ipsa, rēgiō sēmine orta, nūllum mōmentum in dandō adimendōque rēgnō 7 faceret. Hīs muliebribus instīctus furiis Tarquinius circumīre et prēnsāre minōrum māximē gentium patrēs; admonēre paternī beneficii, ac prō eō grātiā repetere; adlicere dōnīs iuvenēs; cum dē sē ingentia pollicendō 8 tum rēgis crīminibus omnibus locīs crēscere. Postrēmō, ut iam agendaē rei tempus vīsum est, stīpātus āgmine armātōrum in forum inrūpit. Inde omnibus perculsīs pavōre, in rēgiā sēde prō cūriā sedēns, patrēs in cūriam per praecōnem ad rēgem Tarquiniū citārī iussit. 9 Convēnere extemplō, aliī iam ante ad hōc praeparātī, aliī metū, nē nōn vēnisse fraudī esset, novitāte ac 10 mīrāculō attonitī et iam dē Serviō āctum ratī. Ibi Tarquinius maledicta ab stirpe ultimā ōrsus: servum servāque nātum post mortem indignam parentis suī, nōn interrēgnō, ut auteā, inītō, nōn comitiīs habitīs, nōn per suffrāgium populī, nōn auctōribus patribus, 11 muliebrī dōnō rēgnum occupāsse. Ita nātum, ita creātum rēgem, fautōrem infimī generis hominum, ex

expect much from you. — **rēgium i.**: prince. — **Facēsse h.**: make off. — **dēvolvere . . . stirpem**: sink to the level of your family. 6. **sēmine**: stock. 7. **circumīre et p.**: began a general hand-shaking, a later electioneering practice. — **beneficiī**: gen. with verb of reminding. 8. **prō**: in the front (part) of. 9. **nōn vēnisse**: the not coming, failure to come. — **iam . . . āctum**: it was all over with S. 10. **stirpe u.**: birth. — **nōn**: the four expressions introduced by *nōn* form two pairs

quō ipse sit, odiō aliēnae honestātis ēreptum p̄mōri-  
bus agrum sordidissimō cuique dīvisisse; omnia onera, 12  
quae commūnia quondam fuerint, inclināsse in p̄m-  
mōrēs cīvitātis; instituisse cēsum, ut īnsīgnis ad invi-  
diam locuplētīōrum fortūna esset, et parāta unde, ubi  
vellet, egentissimīs largīrētur.

48. Huīc orātiōnī Servius cum intervēnisset trepidō  
nūntiō excitātus, extemplō ā vēstibulō cūriae māgnā  
vōce “Quid hōc,” inquit, “Tarquinī, reī est? Quā tū  
audāciā mē vīvō vocāre ausus es patrēs aut in sēde  
cōnsidere meā?” Cum ille ferōciter ad haec: sē pa- 2  
tris suī tenēre sēdem, multō quam servum potiōrem,  
filium rēgis, rēgnī hērēdem; satis illum diū per licen-  
tiam ēlūdentem īnsultāsse dominīs, clāmor ab utrīus-  
que fautōribus oritur, et concursus populī fiēbat in  
cūriam, appārēbatque rēgnātūrum quī vīcisset. Tum 3  
Tarquinius, necessitāte iam etiam ipsā cōgente ultima  
audēre, multō et aetāte et vīribus validior, medium  
adripit Servium, ēlātumque ē cūriā in īferiōrem par-  
tem per gradūs dēicit; inde ad cōgendum senātum in  
cūriam redit. Fit fuga rēgis appārītōrum atque comi-  
tum. Ipse prope exsanguis, ab iīs quī missī ab Tarqui- 4  
niō fugientem cōsecūtī erant, interficitur. Crēditur, 5  
quia nōn abhorret ā cēterō scelere, admonitū Tulliae id  
factum. Carpentō certē, id quod satis cōstat, in fo-  
rum invecta nec reverita coetum virōrum ēvocāvit virum

arranged in chiasitic order. 11. *honestātis*: nobility. 12. *īnsīgnis*:  
a mark.

48. 2. *Cum*: sc. *diceret*, dependent on *oritur*. — *potiōrem*: more  
lawful; join with *hērēdem*. — *filium*: appositive to *sē*. — *per . . . ēlū-*  
*dentem*: in wanton mockery. 3. *medium*: by the body. — *cōgendum*:  
restoring order. 4. *exsanguis*: though almost killed by his fall, he  
made his way to the Cyprius vicus (see maps) before he was over-  
taken. 5. *abhorret*: inconsistent. — *invecta*: riding. — *reverita*: it

6 ē cūriā, rēgemque prīma appellāvit. Ā quō facēssere iussa ex tantō tumultū cum sē domum reciperet, pervēnissetque ad summum Cyprium vīcum, ubi Diānium nūper fuit, flectentī carpentum dextrā in Urbium clīvum, ut in collem Esquiliārum ēveherētur, restitit pavidus atque inhibuit frēnōs is qui iūmenta agēbat, iacentemque dominae Servium trucidātum ostendit.

7 Foedum inhūmānumque inde trāditur scelus monumentōque locus est; scelerātum vīcum vocant, quō amēns agitantibus furiīs sorōris ac virī Tullia per patris corpus carpentum ēgisse fertur, partemque sanguinis ac caedis paternae cruentō vehiculō contāmināta ipsa respersaque tulisse ad penātēs suōs virīque suī, quibus irātīs malō rēgnī prīncipiō similēs prope diem exitūs sequerentur.

8 Servius Tullius rēgnāvit annōs quattuor et quadrāgintā ita ut bonō etiam moderātōque succēdentī rēgī difficilis aemulātiō esset. Cēterum id quoque ad glōriam accessit, quod cum illō simul iūsta ac lēgitima rēgna occidērunt. Id ipsum tam mīte ac tam moderātum imperium tamen, quia ūnīus esset, dēpōnere eum in animō habuisse quīdam auctōrēs sunt, nī scelus intestīnum līberandae patriae cōsilia agitantī intervēnisset.

49. Inde L. Tarquinius rēgnāre occēpit, cui Superbō

was not considered decorous for women to appear in public assemblies. 6. **Diānium**: a shrine of Diana. — **flectentī**: sc. *Tulliae*, depending on *restitit*. The passenger turns the carriage by giving orders; cf. *egisse* below. 7. **inde**: *thereupon*. — **amēns**: *frenzied*. — **sanguinis . . . paternae**: the blood of her murdered father; hendiadys. — **prīncipiō**: dat. with *similēs*. 9. **ūnīus**: pred. poss. gen.; his personally, not that of a commonwealth. — **habuisse**: depends on *auctōrēs sunt* as a verb of saying. — **intestīnum**: *family*.

49-52. Tarquin's reign. The Latin League.

49. 1. **Superbō**: *Tyrant*; his acts of tyranny are given in the *quia*

cognōmen facta indidērunt, quia socerum gener sepul-  
 tūrā prohibuit, Rōmulum quoque īsepultum perisse  
 dietitāns; prīmōrēsque patrum, quōs Servi rēbus 2  
 fāvisse crēdēbat, interfēcit; cōsciū deinde male  
 quaerendī rēgnī ab sē ipsō adversus sē exemplum capī  
 posse, armātīs corpus circumsaepsit; neque enim ad 3  
 iūs rēgnī quicquam praeter vim habēbat, ut quī neque  
 populī iussū neque auctōribus patribus rēgnāret. Eō 4  
 accēdēbat, ut in cāritāte cīvium nihil speī repōnentī  
 metū rēgnū tūtandum esset. Quem ut plūribus in-  
 cuteret, cognitiōnēs capitāliū rērum sine cōsiliīs  
 per sē sōlus exercēbat, perque eam causam occīdere, in 5  
 exsilium agere, bonīs multāre poterat nōn suspectōs  
 modo aut invīsōs, sed unde nihil aliud quam praedam  
 spērāre posset. Praecipuē ita patrum numerō immi- 6  
 nūtō statuit nūllōs in patrēs legere, quō contemptior  
 paucitāte ipsā ōrdō esset, minusque per sē nihil agī  
 indignārentur. Hīc enim rēgum prīmus trāditum ā 7  
 priōribus mōrem dē omnibus senātum cōnsulendī  
 solvit, domesticīs cōsiliīs rem pūblicam admini-  
 strāvit; bellum, pācem, foedera, societātēs per sē ipse,  
 cum quibus voluit, iniussū populī ac senātūs fēcit  
 dirēmitque. Latīnōrum sibi māximē gentem conciliā- 8  
 bat, ut peregrīnīs quoque opibus tūtior inter cīvēs  
 esset, neque hospitia modo cum prīmōribus eōrum sed  
 adfinitātēs quoque iungēbat. Octāviō Mamiliō Tus- 9

clause. 2. **rēbus**: *cause*. — **capī**: a kind of zeugma; the precedent, *exemplum*, was given by him and could be used against him. 3. **ad**: *as to*; lit. *toward*. — **ut quī**: *since*. 4. **repōnentī**: dat. agt.; sc. *eī*. — **cognitiōnēs**: *trials* of cases affecting the life or civil status, *caput*, of a citizen. 5. **causam**: *i.e.* the trials. — **bonīs m.**: *confiscate the property of*. — **unde** = *a quibus*. 6. **minus . . . indignārentur**: their small number would prevent their being ashamed of doing nothing. 7. **domesticīs**:

culānō — is longē p̄nceps Latīnī nōminis erat, sī fāmae crēdimus, ab Ūlixē deāque Circā oriundus — eī Mamiliō filiam nūptum dat, perque eās nūptiās multōs sibi cognātōs amīcōsque ēius conciliat.

50. Iam māgna Tarquinī auctōritās inter Latīnōrum procerēs erat, cum in diem certam ut ad lūcum Ferentīnae conveniant indīcit: esse quae agere dē rēbus  
 2 commūnibus velit. Conveniunt frequentēs p̄mā lūce. Ipse Tarquinius diem quidem servāvit, sed paulō ante quam sōl occideret, vēnit. Multa ibi tōtā diē in con-  
 3 ciliō variīs iactāta sermōnibus erant. Turnus Herdonius ab Arīciā ferōciter in absentem Tarquinium erat invectus: haud mīrum esse Superbō inditum Rōmae cognōmen — iam enim ita clam quidem mus-  
 4 sitantēs, vulgō tamen eum appellābant — an quicquam superbius esse quam lūdificārī sic omne nōmen Latī-  
 5 num? P̄ncipibus longē ab domō excitīs ipsum, quī concilium indīxerit, nōn adesse. Temptārī profectō patientiam, ut, sī iugum accēperint, obnoxīōs premat. Cui enim nōn appārere, adfectāre eum imperium in  
 6 Latīnōs? Quod sī suī bene crēdiderint cīvēs, aut sī crēditum illud et nōn raptum parricīdiō sit, crēdere et Latīnōs, quamquam nē sic quidem aliēnigenae, dē-  
 6 bēre; sīn suōs ēius paeniteat, quippe quī aliī super aliōs trucīdentur, exsulātum eant, bona āmittant, quid speī meliōris Latīnīs portendī? Sī sē audiant, domum

his personal following. 9. **nūptum**: *in marriage*; lit. for *the veiling*; supine.

50. 2. **iactāta**: *discussed* without decision, as the presiding officer was absent, and deliberations ended at sunset. 3. **clam . . . tamen**: with secret mutterings indeed, but yet general.—**an . . . esse**: the rhetorical question of the direct speech. 4. **obnoxīōs p.**: *oppress them as slaves*. 5. **Quod**: *i.e. imperium*.—**bene**: *to their profit*.—**crēdere . . . dēbēre**: *the Latins also ought to trust him (perhaps), and*

suam quemque inde abitūrōs neque magis observātūrōs diem conciliī quam ipse quī indīxerit observet. Haec 7 atque alia eōdem pertinentia sēditiōsus facinorōsusque homō hīsque artibus opēs domī nactus cum māximē dissereret, intervēnit Tarquinius. Is fīnis orātiōnī 8 fuit. Aversī omnēs ad Tarquinium salūtandum; quī, silentiō factō, monitus ā proximīs ut pūrgāret sē, quod id temporis vēnisset, disceptātōrem ait sē sūmptum inter patrem et filium, cūrā reconciliandī eōs in grātiam morātum esse; et, quia ea rēs exēmisset illum diem, posterō diē āctūrū quae cōstituisset. Nē id 9 quidem ab Turnō tulisse tacitum ferunt; dīxisse enim nullam breviōrem esse cognitiōnem quam inter patrem et filium paucisque trānsigī verbis posse: nī pāreat patrī, habitūrū infortūniū esse.

51. Haec Aricīnus in rēgem Rōmānum increpāns ex conciliō abiit. Quam rem Tarquinius aliquantō quam vidēbātur aegrius ferēns cōnfestim Turnō necem māchinātur, ut eundem terrōrem, quō cīvium animōs domī oppresserat, Latīnīs iniceret. Et quia prō im- 2 periō palam interficī nōn poterat, oblātō falsō crimine insontem oppressit. Per adversae factiōnis quōsdam Aricīnōs servum Turnī aurō corrūpit, ut in dēversorium eius vim māgnam gladiōrum inferrī clam sineret. Ea cum ūnā nocte perfecta essent, Tarquinius paulō 3 ante lūcem accītis ad sē prīncipibus Latīnōrum quasi rē novā perturbātus, moram suam hēsternam, velut

*yet not (seeing that he was) a foreigner. 7. eōdem pertinentia: of the same import. — artibus: of sedition and daring. 8. id temporis = eo tempore. — disceptātōrem: arbitrator. 9. tulisse: sc. Tarquinius. — tacitum: without comment by Turnus. — dīxisse: sc. Turnus. — habitūrū . . . esse: woe betide him.*

51. 1. vidēbātur: seemed to do. 2. prō i.: by virtue of (Tar-

deōrum quādam prōvidentiā inlātam, ait salūtī sibi  
 4 atque illīs fuisse. Ab Turnō dīcī sibi et prīmōribus  
 populōrum parārī necem, ut Latīnōrum sōlus imperium  
 teneat. Adgressūrum fuisse hēsternō diē in conciliō;  
 dilātam rem esse, quod auctor conciliī āfuerit, quem  
 5 māximē peteret. Inde illam absentis īsectātiōnem  
 esse nātam, quod morandō spem dēstituerit. Nōn  
 dubitāre, sī vēra dēferantur, quīn prīmā lūce, ubi  
 ventum in concilium sit, īstrūctus cum coniūrātōrum  
 6 manū armātusque ventūrus sit. Dīcī gladiōrum in-  
 gentem esse numerum ad eum convectum. Id vānum  
 necne sit, extemplō scīrī posse. Rogāre eōs, ut inde  
 7 sēcum ad Turnum veniant. Suspectam fēcit rem et  
 ingenium Turnī ferōx et ōrātiō hēsterna et mora Tar-  
 quiniī, quod vidēbātur ob eam differrī caedēs potuisse.  
 Eunt inclinātīs quidem ad crēdendum animīs, tamen  
 8 nisi gladiīs dēprehēnsīs cētera vāna exīstimātūrī. Ubi  
 est eō ventum, Turnum ex somnō excitātum circumsi-  
 stunt custōdēs; comprehēnsīsque servīs, quī cāritāte  
 dominī vim parābant, cum gladiī abditī ex omnibus locīs  
 dēverticulī prōtraherentur, enimvērō manifēsta rēs vīsa,  
 iniectaeque Turnō catēnae; et cōnfestim Latīnōrum con-  
 9 cilium māgnō cum tumultū advocātur. Ibi tam atrōx  
 invidia orta est gladiīs in mediō positīs, ut indictā causā,  
 novō genere lētī, dēiectus ad caput aquae Ferentīnae  
 crāte supernē iniectā saxīsque congestīs mergerētur.

*quin's*) authority. Note the change of subject in the verbs. 4. **dīcī**: *he had been told*.—**Adgressūrum** f.: the condition is implied in the next clause.—**auctor**: Tarquin.—**peteret**: change of tense, as in 22. 32. 8. 5. **cum**: join with *ventūrus sit*. 7. **Suspectam . . . rem**: *gave color to the suspicion*.—**quod . . . potuisse**: *because it seemed possible that the murder was postponed on that account*.—**nisi**: with abl. abs., like conditional sentence. 8. **enimvērō . . . vīsa**: *the case seemed really proven*. 9. **indictā c.**: *without a hearing*.—**ad** = *in*.



52. Revocātīs deinde ad concilium Latīnīs Tarquinius conlaudātisque, quī Turnum novantem rēs prō manifestō parricidiō meritā poenā adfēcissent, ita verba fēcit: posse quidem sē vetustō iūre agere, quod, 2 cum omnēs Latīnī ab Albā oriundī sint, eō foedere teneantur quō ab Tullō rēs omnis Albāna cum colōniīs suis in Rōmānum cesserit imperium; cēterum sē ūtilitātis id magis omnium causā cēnsēre, ut renovētur id foedus, secundāque potius fortunā populī Rōmānī ut participēs Latīnī fruantur, quam urbium excidia vāstātiōnēsque agrōrum, quās Ancō prius, patre deinde suō rēgnante perpressī sint, semper aut exspectent aut patiantur. Haud difficulter persuāsum Latīnīs, quam 4 quam in eō foedere superior Rōmāna rēs erat. Cēterum et capita nōminis Latīnī stāre ac sentīre cum rēge vidēbant, et Turnus suī cuique perīculī, sī adversātus esset, recēns erat documentum. Ita renovātum 5 foedus, indictumque iūniōribus Latīnōrum, ut ex foedere diē certā ad lūcum Ferentīnae armātī frequentēs adessent. Quī ubi ad ēdictum Rōmānī rēgis ex omni- 6 bus populīs convēnere, nē ducem suum nēve sēcrētum imperium propriave signa habērent, miscuit manipulōs ex Latīnīs Rōmānisque, ut ex bīnīs singulōs faceret bīnōsque ex singulīs; ita geminātīs manipulīs centuriōnēs imposuit.

52. 1. **quī**: *since they*. — **parracidiō**: *murder*; rhetorically with reference to the king. 2. **ab Tullō**: *from the time of*; with *omnis* cf. *aliquot*, c. 3. 7. 3. **ūtilitātis**: *limits causā*. — **id**: *obj. of cēnsēre*; explained by *ut r.* 4. **Latīnīs**: *dat.*; *the Latins were persuaded*. — **capita**: *chief men*. — **documentum**: *warning*. 5. **iūniōribus**: *i.e. those in arms*. 6. **sēcrētum**: *separate*. — **miscuit . . . imposuit**: *dividing each Roman and Latin company into two parts, he placed half of one with half of the other, thus "twinning" (geminātīs) them, and placed (two) centurions over each double company. The result was complete Roman leadership.*

53. Nec, ut iniustus in pāce rēx, ita dux bellī prāvus fuit; quīn eā arte aequāset superiōrēs rēgēs, nī dēgenerātum in aliīs huīc quoque decorī offēcisset.
- 2 Is prīmus Volscīs bellum in ducentōs amplius post suam aetātem annōs mōvit, Suessamque Pōmētiam ex
- 3 hīs vī cēpit. Ubi cum dīvēnditā praedā quadrāgintā talenta argentī refēcisset, concēpit animō eam amplitūdinem Iovis templī, quae dīgna deum hominumque rēge, quae Rōmānō imperiō, quae ipsīus etiam locī māiestāte esset. Captivam pecūniam in aedificātiōnem eius templī sēposuit.
- 4 Excēpit deinde eum lentius spē bellum, quō Gabiōs propinquam urbem, nēquīquam vī adortus, cum obsidēdī quoque urbem spēs pulsō ā moenibus adēpta esset, postrēmō minimē arte Rōmānā, fraude ac dolō,
- 5 aggressus est. Nam cum, velut positō bellō, fundamentīs templī iaciendīs aliisque urbānīs operibus intentum sē esse simulāret, Sextus filius eius, quī minimus ex tribus erat, trānsfūgit ex compositō Gabiōs, patris
- 6 in sē saevitiam intolerābilem conquerēns: iam ab aliēnīs in suōs vertisse superbiam, et liberōrum quoque eum frequentiae taedēre, ut, quam in cūriā solitūdinem fēcirit, domī quoque faciat, nē quam stirpem, nē
- 7 quem hērēdem rēgnī relinquat. Sē quidem inter tēla et gladiōs patris ēlapsū nihil ūsquam sibi tūtum nisi apud hostēs L. Tarquinī crēdidisse. Nam, nē errā-

53-54. Volscian war. Capture of Gabii.

53. 1. **Nec, ut . . . ita**: and though . . . not yet. — **dēgenerātum**: neut. pass. partic., like impersonal verb; the fact of his degeneracy. — **aliīs**: sc. *decoribus*. 2. **in . . . annōs**: (to continue) for two hundred years. — **ex hīs**: for *ex hōrum urbibus*. 3. **refēcisset**: had made up, out of what was left after the division. — **locī**: the Capitoline. 4. **lentius spē**: prolonged beyond expectation. — **pulsō**: sc. *ei*. 6. **liberōrum . . . taedēre**: wearied of the number of his own children. 7. **Nam**: for

rent, manēre iīs bellum, quod positum simulētur, et per occāsiōnem eum incautōs invāsūrum. Quod sī 8 apud eōs supplicibus locus nōn sit, pererrātūrum sē omne Latium, Volscōsque inde et Aequōs et Hernicōs petitūrum, dōnec ad eōs perveniat quī ā patrum crūdēlibus atque impiīs suppliciīs tegere liberōs sciant. Forsitan etiam ārdōris aliquid ad bellum armaque sē 9 adversus superbissimum rēgem ac ferōcissimum populū inventūrum. Cum, sī nihil morārentur, infēnsus 10 irā porrō inde abitūrus vidērētur, benignē ab Gabīnīs excipitur. Vetant mīrārī, sī, quālis in cīvēs, quālis in sociōs, tālis ad ultimum in liberōs esset. In sē ipsum postrēmō saevītūrum, sī alia dēsint. Sibi vērō grātum 11 adventum ēius esse, futūrumque crēdere brevī, ut illō adiuvante ā portīs Gabīnīs sub Rōmāna moenia bellum trānsferātur.

54. Inde in cōnsilia pūblica adhibērī. Ubi cum dē aliīs rēbus adsentīre sē veteribus Gabīnīs dīceret, quibus eae nōtiōrēs essent, ipse identidem bellī auctor esse, et in eō sibi praecipuam prūdentiam adsūmere, quod utrūsq̄e populī vīrēs nōsset, scīretque invīsam profectō superbiam rēgiam cīvibus esse, quam ferre nē liberī quidem potuissent. Ita cum sēnsim ad re- 2 bellandum' primōrēs Gabīnōrum incitāret, ipse cum prōmptissimīs iuvenum praedātum atque in expeditiōnēs iret, et dictīs factisque omnibus ad fallendum instrūctīs vāna adcrēsceret fidēs, dux ad ultimum bellī

they were enemies, and to prevent mistake on their part he told them that war was waiting for them. 10. *sī . . . morārentur*: sc. *eum*; *if they did not care*; lit. *if they did not delay him*. — *esset*: sc. *Tarquinius*. 11. *Sibi*: the Gabīnians.

54. 1. *adhibērī*: hist. inf. — *adsumere*: *claimed*. 2. *rebellandum*: *renew the war*. — *praedātum . . . ex.*: *plundering forays*. — *dictīs*:

3 legitur. Ibi cum, īnsciā multitudīne quid agerētur,  
 proelia parva inter Rōmam Gabiōsque fierent, quibus  
 plērumque Gabīna rēs superior esset, tum certātim  
 summī īnfimīque Gabīnōrum Sex. Tarquinius dōnō  
 4 deum sibi missum ducem crēdere. Apud milītēs vērō  
 obeundō perīcula ac labōrēs pariter, praedam mūni-  
 ficē largiendō, tantā cāritāte esse, ut nōn pater Tar-  
 quinius potentior Rōmae quam filius Gabiīs esset.  
 5 Itaque postquam satis vīrium conlētum ad omnēs  
 cōnātūs vidēbat, tum ex suis ūnum scīscitātum Rōmam  
 ad patrem mittit, quidnam sē facere vellet, quando-  
 quidem ut omnia ūnus Gabiīs posset eī diī dedissent.  
 Huīc nūntiō, quia, crēdō, dubiae fideī vidēbātur, nihil  
 6 vōce respōnsum est; rēx velut dēliberābundus in hor-  
 tum aedium trānsit sequente nūntiō filiī; ibi inambu-  
 lāns tacitus summā papāverum capita dīcitur baculō  
 7 dēcussisse. Interrogandō expectandōque respōnsum  
 nūntius fessus, ut rē imperfectā, redit Gabiōs; quae  
 dīxerit ipse, quaeque viderit, refert: seu irā seu odiō  
 seu superbiā īnsitā ingeniō nūllam eum vōcem ēmi-  
 8 sisse. Sextō ubi quid vellet parēns quidve praeciperet  
 tacitīs ambāgibus patuit, primōrēs cīvitātis crīminandō  
 aliōs apud populum, aliōs suā ipsōs invidiā opportūnōs  
 interēmit. Multī palam, quīdam, in quibus minus  
 9 speciōsa crīminātiō erat futūra, clam interfectī. Pa-  
 tuit quibusdam volentibus fuga, aut in exsilium āctī

inst. abl. 3. **quid a.**: what Sextus had in mind. — **certātim . . . crēdere**: were ready to believe; lit. *vingly*. 5. **scīscitātum**: to ask; sup. — **omnia . . . posset**: become the most powerful man at G.; *omnia*, acc. with *posset*, extent of action. 6. **sequente**: abl. abs. — **baculō**: staff. 7. **ut r. i.**: as if his mission were unfulfilled. 8. **tacitīs a.**: unspoken suggestions. — **aliōs . . . opportūnōs**: others who had laid themselves open to attack by their unpopularity. 9. **volentibus**:

sunt, absentiumque bona iūxtā atque interēptōrum  
 dīvisuī fuēre. Largitiōnēs inde praedaeque; et dulcē- 10  
 dine privātī commodī sēnsus malōrum pūblicōrum  
 adimī, dōnec orba cōnsiliō auxiliōque Gabīna rēs rēgī  
 Rōmānō sine ūllā dīmiciātiōne in manum trāditur.

55. Gabiīs receptīs Tarquinius pācem cum Aequō-  
 rum gente fēcit, foedus cum Tuscīs renovāvit. Inde ad  
 negōtia urbāna animum convertit; quōrum erat prī-  
 mum, ut Iovis templum in monte Tarpēiō monumen-  
 tum rēgnī suī nōminisque relinqueret: Tarquiniōs  
 rēgēs ambōs, patrem vōvisse, filium perfēcisse. Et ut 2  
 libera ā cēterīs religiōnibus ārea esset tōta Iovis tem-  
 pli que eius, quod inaedicārētur, exaugurāre fāna  
 sacellaque statuit, quae aliquot ibi ā Tatiō rēge  
 prīmum in ipsō discrīmine adversus Rōmulum pūgnae  
 vōta, cōnsecrāta inaugurātaque postea fuerant. Inter 3  
 prīcipia condendī hūius operis mōvisse nūmen ad in-  
 dicandam tantī imperiī mōlem trāditur deōs; nam cum  
 omnium sacellōrum exaugurātiōnēs admitterent avēs,  
 in Terminī fānō nōn addixēre; idque ōmen auguri- 4  
 umque ita acceptum est, nōn mōtam Terminī sēdem  
 ūnumque eum deōrum nōn ēvocātum sacrātīs sibi  
 finibus fīrma stabiliaque cūncta portendere. Hōc 5  
 perpetuitātis auspiciō acceptō secūtum aliud māgni-  
 tudinem imperiī portendēns prōdigium est: caput hū-

dat., as in 21. 50. 10; translate with *fuga, voluntary exile*.—**dīvisuī**:  
 pred. dat.; *divided*.

55. Foundation of the temple of Jupiter. 1. **ut**: clause appositive  
 to *negōtium*.—**monte T.**: the Capitoline. 2. **cēteris r.**: *claims of*  
*other gods*.—**tōta**: *wholly*, pred. adj.—**exaugurāre**: *unconsecrated*.  
 —**quae aliquot**: *several of which*. 3. **mōvisse nūmen**: *indicated*  
*their will*.—**addixēre**: *assent*; cf. c. 36. 4. 4. **nōn . . . sēdem**: *the fact*  
*that the abode of Terminus was not changed*. Terminus represented  
 the boundary stone over which Jupiter has special care.—**finibus**:

mānum integrā faciē aperientibus fundāmenta templī  
 6 dicitur appāruisse. Quae vīsa speciēs haud per ambā-  
 gēs arcem eam imperiī caputque rērum fore portendē-  
 bat; idque ita cecinere vātēs, quīque in urbe erant,  
 quōsque ad eam rem cōsultandam ex Etrūriā accīve-  
 7 rant. Augēbātur ad impēnsās rēgis animus. Itaque  
 Pomptīnae manubiae, quae perdūcendō ad culmen  
 operī dēstinātae erant, vix in fundāmenta suppeditā-  
 8 vēre. Eō magis Fabiō, praeterquam quod antīquior  
 9 est, crēdiderim quadrāgintā ea sōla talenta fuisse,  
 quam Pīsōnī, quī quadrāgintā mīlia pondō argenti  
 sēposita in eam rem scribit, summam pecūniae neque  
 ex ūnīus tum urbis praedā spērādam, et nūllius nē  
 hōrum quidem māgnificentiae operum fundāmenta nōn  
 exsuperātūram.

56. Intentus perficiendō templō, fabrīs undique ex  
 Etrūriā accītīs, nōn pecūniā solum ad id publicā est  
 ūsus, sed operīs etiam ex plēbe. Quī cum haud parvus  
 et ipse militiae adderētur labor, minus tamen plēbs  
 gravābātur sē templa deum exaedificāre manibus suīs,  
 2 quam postquam et ad alia, ut speciē minōra sic labō-  
 ris aliquantō māiōris, trādūcēbantur opera, forōs in  
 circō faciendōs cloācamque māximam, receptāculum

abl. with *ēvocātum*; oftener with *ex*. 5. *integrā*: not decomposed; tradition further said it was the head of Olus and was gory. 6. *haud p. a.*: not obscurely.—*rērum*: the world. 7. *impēnsās*: expense, sc. *faciendās*.—*manubiae*: spoils. 9. *crēdiderim*: I am inclined to believe.—*spērādam*: to be expected.—*nūllius . . . exsuperātūram*: more than sufficient for the foundations of any magnificent structure even in our times. Join *nūllius* with *māgnificentiae*, which limits *fundāmenta*.

56. Cloaca Maxima. Embassy to Delphi. 1. *operīs*: workmen, at forced labor.—*et ipse*: also. 2. *quam*: supply *gravābātur*.—*forōs*: rows of seats, the gerundive constructions are in apposition with *opera*.—*cloācam*: the great drain still in perfect preservation.—

omnium pūrgāmentōrum urbis, sub terrā agendam; quibus duōbus operibus vix nova haec māgnificentia quicquam adaequāre potuit. Hīs labōribus exercitā 3 plēbe, quia et urbī multitūdinem, ubi ūsus nōn esset, onerī rēbātur esse, et colōnīs mittendīs occupārī lātius imperiī fīnēs volēbat, Sīgniam Circēiōsque colōnōs mīsīt, praesidia urbī futūra terrā marīque.

Haec agentī portentum terribile vīsum: anguis ex 4 columnā lignēā ēlapsus cum terrōrem fugamque in rēgiā fēcisset, ipsīus rēgis nōn tam subitō pavōre perculit pectus quam anxiīs implēvit cūrīs. Itaque cum 5 ad pūblica prōdigia Etruscī tantum vātēs adhibērentur, hōc velut domesticō exterritus vīsū Delphōs ad māximē inclitum in terrīs orāculum mittere statuit. Ne 6 que respōnsa sortium ūllī aliī committere ausus, duōs filiōs per ignōtās eā tempestāte terrās, ignōtiōra maria, in Graeciam mīsīt. Titus et Arrūns profectī. Comes 7 iīs additus L. Iūnius Brūtus Tarquiniā, sorōre rēgis, nātus, iuvenis longē alius ingeniō quam cūius simulātiōnem induerat. Is cum primōrēs cīvitātis in quibus frā-trem suum ab avunculō suō interfectum audīssset, neque in animō suō quicquam rēgī timendum neque in fortūnā concupiscendum relinquere statuit, contemptūque tūtus esse, ubi in iūre parum praesidiī esset. Ergō ex 8 industriā factus ad imitātiōnem stultitiae cum sē suaque praedae esse rēgī sineret, Brūtī quoque haud

**haec**: of the present time, as in c. 55. 9. 3. **ūsus**: *employment*. — **Sīgniam**: to the S. E. — **Circēiōs**: to the S. on the coast. 6. **sortium**: *oracle*, lit. *lots*; cf. 21. 62. 5. 7. **ingeniō**: abl. of specification. — **quam**: sc. *is iuvenis*. — **primōrēs**: sc. *interfectōs*. — **animō**: *bearing*, as the result of his purpose. Tarquin was to find nothing to fear in his conduct or his fortune. 8. **ex . . . stultitiae**: *purposely assuming the appearance of foolishness*. — **sē . . . esse**: allowed himself and his property to be the sport of the king. — **Brūtī**: *Dullard*. —

abnuit cognōmen, ut sub eius obtentū cognōminis liberātor ille populī Rōmānī animus latēns opperīrētur  
 9 tempora sua. Is tum ab Tarquiniīs ductus Delphōs, lūdibrium vērius quam comes, aureum baculum inclūsum corneō cavātō ad id baculō tulisse dōnum Apollinī dīcitur, per ambāgēs effigiem ingenī suī. Quō postquam ventum est, perfectīs patris mandātīs cupidō incessit animōs iuvenum scīscitandī, ad quem eōrum rēgnum Rōmānum esset ventūrum. Ex infimō specū vōcem redditam ferunt: “Imperium summum Rōmae habēbit quī vestrum prīmus, ō iuvenēs, ōsculum mātrī  
 11 tulerit.” Tarquiniī, ut Sextus, quī Rōmae relīctus fuerat, ignārus respōnsī expersque imperiī esset, rem summā ope tacērī iubent; ipsī inter sē, uter prior, cum Rōmam redīssent, mātrī ōsculum daret, sortī permit-  
 12 tunt. Brūtus aliō ratus spectāre Pŷthicam vōcem, velut sī prōlapsus cecidisset, terram ōsculō contigit, scīlicet quod ea commūnis māter omnium mortālium esset. Reditum inde Rōmam, ubi adversus Rutulōs bellum summā vī parābātur.

57. Ardeam Rutulī habēbant, gēns, ut in eā regiōne atque in eā aetāte, dīvitiīs praepollēns. Eaque ipsa causa bellī fuit, quod rēx Rōmānus cum ipse dītārī exhaustus māgnificentīā pūblicōrum operum, tum praedā dēlēnīre populārium animōs studēbat, praeter aliam superbiam rēgnō infestōs etiam quod sē in fabrorum ministeriīs ac servilī tam diū habitōs opere ab  
 3 rēge indignābantur. Temptāta rēs est, sī primō im-

liberātor = liberātūrus. 9. lūdibrium: *butt.* 10. quem = *utrum*; *prīmus* implies the three. 12. aliō . . . spectāre: *had a different meaning.*

57-60. Fall of Tarquin and the kingdom.

57. 2. praeter: *in addition to.*—rēgnō: the kingdom and not



petū capī Ardea posset. Ubi id parum prōcessit, obsidiōne mūnitiōnibusque coeptī premī hostēs. In 4  
hīs stativīs, ut fit longō magis quam ācrī bellō, satis liberī commeātūs erant, primōribus tamen magis quam militibus; rēgiī quidem iuvenēs interdum ōtium con- 5  
viviīs cōmissatiōnibusque inter sē terēbant. Forte 6  
pōtantibus hīs apud Sex. Tarquinius, ubi et Conlātīnus cēnābat Tarquinius, Egeriī filiū, incidit dē uxōribus mentiō; suam quisque laudāre mīrīs modīs. Inde 7  
certāmine accēsō, Conlātīnus negat verbīs opus esse, paucīs id quidem hōrīs posse scīrī, quantum cēterīs praestet Lucretia sua. “Quīn, sī vigor iuventae inest, cōnscendimus equōs invīsīmusque praesentēs nostrārum ingenia? Id cuique spectātissimum sit, quod necopinātō virī adventū occurrerit oculīs.” Incalue- 8  
rant vīnō; “Age sānē!” omnēs. Citātīs equīs āvolant Rōmam. Quō cum primīs sē intendentibus tenebrīs pervēnissent, pergunt inde Conlātiam, ubi Lucretiam 9  
haudquāquam ut rēgiās nurūs, quās in conviviō lūxūque cum aequālibus vīderant tempus terentēs, sed nocte sērā dēditam lānae inter lūcubrantēs ancillās in mediō aedium sedentem inveniunt. Muliebris certā- 10  
minis laus penes Lucretiam fuit. Adveniēns vir Tarquiniūque exceptī benīgnē; victor marītus cōmiter invitat rēgiōs iuvenēs. Ibi Sex. Tarquinius mala libidō Lucretiae per vim stuprandae capit; cum fōrma

merely the king. 4. **stativīs**: the camps made necessary by the length of the siege.—**commeātūs**: *furloughs*. 5. **ōtium . . . terēbant**: *whiled away their inactivity*. 6. **pōtantibus**: either dat. or abl. with *incidit*. 7. **Quīn**: *why not?*—**praesentēs**: *with our own eyes*.—**Id . . . sit**: *let that be the strongest proof*. 8. **Age sānē**: *come on then*; a colloquialism, hence the singular. 9. **conviviō l.**: *luxurious banqueting*.—**lānae**: spinning and weaving.

11 tum spectāta castitās incitat. Et tum quidem ab nocturnō iuvenālī lūdō in castra redeunt.

58. Paucīs interiectīs diēbus Sex. Tarquinius īnsciō  
 2 Conlātīnō cum comite ūnō Conlātiam vēnit. Ubi exceptus benignē ab ignārīs cōnsiliī cum post cēnam in hospitāle cubiculum dēductus esset, amōre ārdēns, postquam satis tūta circā sōpītīque omnēs vidēbantur, strictō gladiō ad dormientem Lucrētiam vēnit, sinistraeque manū mulieris pectore oppressō, “Tace, Lucrētia,” inquit; “Sex. Tarquinius sum; ferrum in manū  
 3 est; moriēre, sī ēmīseris vōcem.” Cum pavida ex sōmnō mulier nūllam opem, prope mortem imminentem vidēret, tum Tarquinius fatērī amōrem, ōrāre, miscēre precibus minās, versāre in omnēs partēs muliebrem animum. Ubi obstinātam vidēbat et nē mortis quidem metū inclinārī, addit ad metum dēdecus: cum mortuā iugulātum servum nūdum positūrum ait, ut in  
 4 sordidō adulteriō necāta dicātur. Quō terrōre cum vīcisset obstinātam pudīcītam velut vī atrōx libidō, profectusque inde Tarquinius ferōx expūgnātō decore muliebrī esset, Lucrētia maesta tantō malō nūntium Rōmam eundem ad patrem Ardeamque ad virum mittit, ut cum singulīs fidēlibus amīcīs veniant; ita factō  
 5 mātūrātōque opus esse; rem atrōcem incidisse. Sp. Lucrētius cum P. Valeriō Volesī filiō, Conlātīnus cum L. Iūniō Brūtō vēnit, cum quō forte Rōmam rediēns

58. 2. *circā* = *quī circā erant*; cf. 22. 45. 7. — *sōpītī*: *fast asleep*.  
 3. *versāre*: sums up the preceding, *in short, employed the arguments most effective with a woman's mind*. 4. *metum*: of death. — *servum*: his slave, the *comite ūnō* of § 1. — *sordidō*: *i.e.* with a slave, a *sordidus homō*. 5. *Quō t.* = *cūius rei t.*; cf. c. 30. 4. — *velut vī*: with the same result as if violence had been used. — *ferōx ex.*: *exultant in his conquest of*. — *factō . . . esse*: *there was need of action and that speedily,*

ab nūntiō uxōris erat conventus. Lucrētiam sedentem  
 maestam in cubiculō inveniunt. Adventū suōrum la- 7  
 crimae obortae. Quaerentīque virō “Satīn salvae?”  
 “Minimē,” inquit; “quid enim salvī est mulierī  
 āmissā pudicitīā? Vestīgia virī aliēnī, Conlātīne, in  
 lectō sunt tuō; cēterum corpus est tantum violātum,  
 animus īnsōns; mors testis erit. Sed date dexterās  
 fidemque, haud impūnē adulterō fore. Sex. est Tar- 8  
 quinius, quī, hostis prō hospite, priōre nocte vī armā-  
 tus mihi sibi que, sī vōs virī estis, pestiferum hinc  
 abstulit gaudium.” Dant ōrdine omnēs fidem; cōnsō- 9  
 lantur aegram animī āvertendō noxam ab coāctā in-  
 auctōrem dēlictī: mentem peccāre nōn corpus, et unde  
 cōnsilium āfuerit, culpam abesse. “Vōs,” inquit, 10  
 “vīderitis, quid illī dēbeātur; ego mē etsī peccātō  
 absolvō, suppliciō nōn liberō; nec ūlla deinde impudīca  
 Lucrētiaē exemplō vīvet.” Cultrum, quem sub veste 11  
 abditum habēbat, eum in corde dēfigit, prōlapsaque in  
 vulnus moribunda cecidit. Conclāmat vir paterque. 12

59. Brūtus illīs lūctū occupātīs cultrum ex vulnere  
 Lucrētiaē extrāctum mānantem cruōre prae sē tenēns,  
 “Per hunc,” inquit, “castissimum ante rēgiam iniū-  
 riam sanguinem iūrō, vōsque, diī, testēs faciō, mē L.  
 Tarquinius Superbum cum scelerātā coniuge et omnī  
 liberōrum stirpe ferrō, ignī, quācumque dehinc vī pos-  
 sim, exsecūtūrum, nec illōs nec alium quemquam rēgnāre  
 Rōmaē passūrum.” Cultrum deinde Conlātīnō trādit, 2  
 inde Lucrētīō ac Valeriō, stupentibus mīrāculō rei, unde

abl. 7. *salvae*: sc. *rēs sunt, is it well?* — *fore*: after expression of promising. 10. *vīderitis*: fut. perf.; *you will have seen = see to it*. 12. *Conclāmat*: the usual *conclamatio*, calling upon the name of the dead.

59. 1. *dehinc*: *henceforward*. 2. *unde*: sc. *esset*, indirect question

novum in Brūtī pectore ingenium. Ut praeceptum erat, iūrant; tōtīque ab lūctū versī in iram Brūtum, iam inde ad expūgnandum rēgnum vocantem, 3 sequuntur ducem. Ēlātum domō Lucrētiae corpus in forum dēferunt, concientque mīrāculō, ut fit, rei novae atque indīgnitāte hominēs. Prō sē quisque scelus 4 rēgium ac vim queruntur. Movet cum patris maestitia, tum Brūtus castīgātor lacrimārum atque inertium querellārum auctorque, quod virōs, quod Rōmānōs 5 decēret, arma capiendī adversus hostilia ausōs. Ferōcissimus quisque iuvenum cum armīs voluntārius adest; sequitur et cētera iuventūs. Inde parte praesidiō relictā Conlātiae ad portās, cūstōdibusque circumdatīs, nē quis eum mōtum rēgibus nūntiāret, cēterī armātī 6 duce Brūtō Rōmam profectī. Ubi eō ventum est, quācumque incēdit armāta multitudō, pavōrem ac tumultum facit; rūsus ubi anteire prīmōrēs cīvitātis vident, 7 quidquid sit, haud temerē esse rentur. Nec minōrem mōtum animōrum Rōmae tam atrōx rēs facit, quam Conlātiae fēcerat. Ergō ex omnibus locīs urbis in forum curritur. Quō simul ventum est, praecō ad tribūnum Celerum, in quō tum magistrātū forte Brūtus erat, populum advocāvit. Ibi ōrātiō habita nēquāquam eius pectoris ingeniūque, quod simulātum ad eam diem fuerat, dē vī ac libīdine Sex. Tarquiniī, dē stuprō infandō Lucrētiae et miserābilī caede, dē orbi-

depending on the implied thought in *mīrāculō*.—*tōtī*: adverbial.—*iam i.*: *at once, forthwith*. 3. *indīgnitāte*: objective, *indignity, shameful character*; in § 11 it is subjective, *indignation*. 4. *castīgātor*: cf. c. 28. 1, the fact that the Dullard had become a leader.—*quod . . . decēret*: appos. to *arma cap.*, *becoming for men and especially for Romans*.—*hostilia*: object of *ausōs*. 5. *Ferōcissimus q.*: *every resolute man*. 6. *haud t.*: *not without reason*. 7. *tribūnum*: *cap-*

tāte Tricipitīnī, cui morte filiae causa mortis indignior  
 ac miserābilior esset. Addita superbia ipsius rēgis 9  
 miseriaeque et labōrēs plēbis in fossās cloācāsque  
 exhaustiendās dēmersae: Rōmānōs hominēs, victōrēs  
 omnium circā populōrum, opificēs ac lapiēidās prō  
 bellātōribus factōs. Indīgna Servī Tullī rēgis memo- 10  
 rāta caedis et invecta corporī patris nefandō vehiculō  
 filia, invocātique ultōrēs parentum diī. Hīs atrōciō- 11  
 ribusque crēdō aliīs, quae praesēns rērum indignitās  
 haudquāquam relātū scrīptōribus facilia subicit, me-  
 morātīs incēnsam multītūdinem perpulit, ut imperium  
 rēgī abrogāret, exsulēsque esse iubēret L. Tarquinius  
 cum coniuge ac liberīs. Ipse iūniōribus, quī ultrō 12  
 nōmina dabant, lētīs armātīsque ad concitandum inde  
 adversus rēgem exercitum Ardeam in castra est pro-  
 fectus; imperium in urbe Lucrētīō, praefectō urbis  
 iam ante ab rēge īstitūtō, relinquit. Inter hunc tu- 13  
 multum Tullia domō profugit, exsecrantibus, quācum-  
 que incēdēbat, invocantibusque parentum furiās virīs  
 mulieribusque.

60. Hārum rērum nūntiīs in castra perlātīs, cum rē  
 novā trepidus rēx pergeret Rōmam ad comprimendōs  
 mōtūs, flēxit viam Brūtus—sēnserat enim adventum  
 —nē obvius fieret; eōdemque ferē tempore dīversīs  
 itineribus Brūtus Ardeam, Tarquinius Rōmam vērē-  
 runt. Tarquiniō clausae portae exsiliumque indictum; 2

*tain*; see c. 15. 8. 8. **Tricipitīnī**: Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, the father of Lucretia. — **morte**: for *quam mors*. 9. **dēmersae**: the word was well applied to workmen engaged in draining the low and swampy ground of the Forum. 10. **caedis**: nominative. 11. **relātū**: supine with *facilia*, with which *scrīptōribus* is dative; writers would not find it easy to exhibit the fire of the speaker. 12. **ultrō**: *voluntarily*. 13. **parentum**: Servius and other relatives.

liberātōrem urbis laeta castra accēpēre, exāctīque inde  
 liberī rēgis. Duo patrem secūtī sunt, quī exsulātum  
 Caere in Etruscōs iērunt; Sex. Tarquinius Gabiōs  
 tamquam in suum rēgnum profectus ab ultōribus vete-  
 rum simultātium, quās sibi ipse caedibus rapīnīsque  
 3 concīverat, est interfectus. L. Tarquinius Superbus  
 rēgnāvit annōs quīnque et vīgintī. Rēgnātum Rōmae  
 ab conditā urbe ad liberātam annōs ducentōs quadrā-  
 4 gintā quattuor. Duo cōsulēs inde comitiīs centuriā-  
 tīs ā praefectō urbis ex commentāriīs Servī Tullī creatī,  
 L. Iūnius Brūtus et L. Tarquinius Conlātīnus.

60. 2. **exsulātum**: sup. *to live in exile*.—**Caere**: acc. 3. **Rēgnā-  
 tum**: *the monarchy lasted*.

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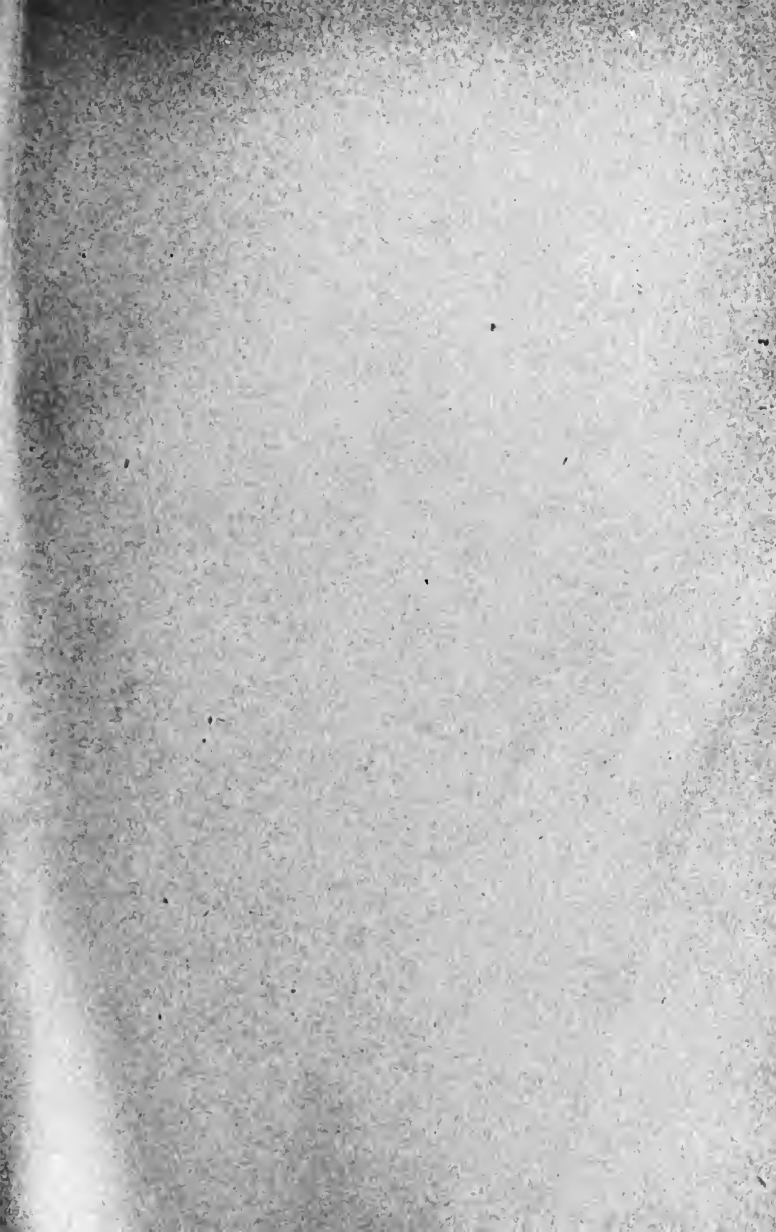
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