

PASSAGES
FOR
TRANSLATION AT SIGHT

The Vision of Anchises.—The Kings that are to be.

- 1 Quin et avo comitem sese Mavortins addet
 Romulus, Assaraci quem sanguinis Ilia mater
 Educet. Viden' ut geminae stant vertice cristae,
 Et pater ipse suo superum iam signat honore?
- 5 En huius, nate, auspiciis illa incluta Roma
 Imperium terris, animos aequabit Olympo,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdabit arces,
 Felix prole virum.
- Quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
- 10 Sacra ferens? Nosco crines incanaque menta
 Regis Romani; primam qui legibus urbem
 Fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
 Missus in imperium magnum. Cui deinde subibit,
 Otia qui rumpet patriae residesque movebit
- 15 Tullus in arma viros et iam desueta triumphis
 Agmina. Quem iuxta sequitur iactantior Ancus,
 Nunc quoque iam nimium gaudens popularibus auris.
 Vis et Tarquinius reges animamque superbam
- 19 Ultoris Bruti fascesque videre receptos?

VERGIL, *Aen.* vi. 777-784, 808-818.

- 1 **Avo** = *grandsire*, i.e. Numitor, the father of the Vestal Rhea or Ilia. **Mavortius** = child of Mavors, old and poetic name for Mars.
- 2 **Assaraci**: King of Phrygia and grandfather of Anchises.
- 3 **geminae cristae**. The double-crested helm, a distinction of Mars.
- 4 **superum** = for *the* world above, i.e. as a god. Ace. Sing.
- 9 **ille** = Numa Pompilius (716-673 B.C.), a native of Cures (12) in Sabine country, whom the Romans regarded as the founder (**fundabit**, 12) of their religious and legal institutions.
- 14 **qui** = Tullus Hostilius (673-640 B.C.), a man of war, destroyed Alba. **resides** = *sluggish, lazy* (*re + sedeo*).
- 16 **Ancus Martius** (640-616 B.C.), conqueror of the Latins.
- 18 **Tarquinius reges** = (i.) Tarquinius Priscus (616-578 B.C.) of Tarquinii in Etruria; (ii.) Tarquinius Superbus (534-509 B.C.), expelled by Brutus. Vergil omits Servius Tullius (578-534 B.C.).
- 18-19 **animamque . . . receptos**. Brutus, nephew of T. Superbus, roused Rome to expel the Tarquins and found the Republic: and thus the **fasces** (the sign of power) were *recovered* (**receptos**) by the people.—Sidgwick.

ROMULUS, 753-716 B.C.

A. *The Passing of Romulus.*

- 1 His immortalibus editis operibus cum ad exer-
citurum recensendum contionem in campo ad Caprae
paludem haberet, subito coorta tempestas cum magno
fragore tonitribusque tam denso regem operuit
5 nimbo, ut conspectum eius contioni abstulerit ; nec
deinde in terris Romulus fuit. Romana pubes,
sedato tandem pavore, postquam ex tam turbido die
serena et tranquilla lux rediit, ubi vacuum sedem
regiam vidit, etsi satis credebatur patribus, qui proximi
10 steterant, sublimem raptum procellis, tamen velut
orbitatis metu icta maestum aliquamdiu silentium
obtinuit. Deinde a paucis initio facto deum deo
natum, regem parentemque urbis Romanae salvere
universi Romulum iubent ; pacem precibus exposcunt,
15 uti volens propitius suam semper sospitet progeniem.

LIVY, i. 16.

B. *The Mystery explained.*

- 16 Pulcher et humano maior trabeaque decorus
Romulus in media visus adesse via,
Et dixisse simul : ' Prohibe lugere Quirites,
19 Nec violent lacrimis numina nostra suis.
Tura ferant placentque novum pia turba Quirinum,
Et patrias artes militiamque colant.'

OVID, *Fasti*, ii. 379-384. H.

- A. 2-3 **ad Caprae paludem** = near the Goat's pool.
4 **operuit** = enveloped (**ob** + **pario** = get for, put upon, cover),
cf. opposite **a-per-io** = get from, uncover.
5 **abstulerit** = auferret. The event is regarded simply as past,
without reference to other past events.
5-6 **nec deinde . . . fuit**, cf. 'Quirinus | Martis equis Acheronta
fugit.' Hor. *Od.* iii. 3. 15.
7 **sedato** = settled, Calmed. **sed-o** = cause to sit, cf. **sed-es**,
and our seat, settle.
11 **orbitatis** = of orphanhood; cf. **orb-us** = bereaved, and our
orphan.
15 **volens propitius**, an ellipse of *et*, cf. *optimus maximus*.
sospitet = he may keep safe, preserve, cf. **sospes** = safe.
B. 16-21 Romulus appears as a god to Proculus Julius, an honourable
man, bidding him tell his people not to mourn for him, but
to worship him as Quirinus, and practise valour and all
warlike virtues.
16 **trabea** = in the (striped) robe of state.
18-20 **Quirites** (cf. **Quirinus** = the deified Romulus) = lit. *spear-men*.
Connected with *Cures* and *curis* (Sabine word for a *spear*),
used of Roman *citizens* as opposed to Roman soldiers.

NUMA POMPILIUS, 716-673 B.C.

The Gate of Janus, open in war but shut in peace.

- A. 1 Qui regno ita potitus urbem novam, conditam
vi et armis, iure eam legibusque ac moribus de
integro condere parat. Quibus cum inter bella
adsuescere videret non posse, quippe efferari militia
5 animos, mitigandum ferocem populum armorum
desuetudine ratus Ianum ad infimum Argiletum
indicem pacis bellique fecit, apertus ut in armis esse
civitatem, clausus pacatos circa omnes populos
9 significaret. LIVY, i. 19.
- B. 10 Sunt geminae Belli portae, sic nomine dicunt,
Religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis :
Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri
Robora, nec custos absistit limine Ianus.
Has, ubi certa sedet patribus sententia pugnae,
15 Ipse Quirinali trabea cinctuque Gabino
Insignis reserat stridentia limina Consul ;
Ipse vocat pugnas; sequitur tum cetera pubes,
18 Aeraeque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco.
VERGIL, *Aen.* vii. 607-615.

- A. 1 **Qui** = Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.
4-5 **quippe . . . animos** = *since* (he thought that) *men's tempers*
were *made* savage (brutalised) by *warfare*. **efferari** = *erat*.
obl. part of Numa's thoughts.
6 **desuetudine** = by *disuse*, i.e. by a cessation from the use of.
Cf. *de-docere* = *unteach*.
Ianum . . . Argiletum = (a temple of) Janus at the foot of the
Argiletum, a slope to the N.E. of the Forum. (Prob. = the
clayey ground, from *argilla* = white clay.)
8 **clausus**. It was closed for a short time, circ. 238 B.C., and again
by Augustus 29-25 B.C.
- B. 12 **vectes** = *bolts* or *bars*, prob. from $\sqrt{\text{veh}} = \text{carry}$. Cf. *vect-igal*.
15 **Quir. trabea** = *in the state robe of Romulus*, i.e. the striped
robe of state, purple, with white stripes across.
cinctu Gabino = *with the Sabine girdle*, formed by girdling
the toga tight round the body by one of its loose ends.
16 **reserat** = *un-bars*. For *sero* = *join*, cf. our series.
Parallel Passages. Ovid., *F.* i. 115-132. Cf. Hor. *Od.*
iv. 15. 9. Verg. *Aen.* i. 293-4.
Numa Pompilius. 'The name of Numa is significant, and
denotes an organiser or lawgiver. (For *Numa* cf. **numerus**,
nummus. *vóups.*.) As Romulus was the founder of the State
and of political and military order, so the legend regards Numa
as the founder of the national religion.' Ihne.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, 534-509 B.C.

The Purchase of the Sibylline Books.

1 In antiquis annalibus memoria super libris
Sibyllinis haec prodita est. Anus hospita atque
incognita ad Tarquinium Superbum regem adiit,
novem libros ferens, quos esse dicebat divina oracula :
5 eos velle venundare. Tarquinius pretium percontatus
est : mulier nimium immensum poposcit. Rex,
quasi anus aetate desiperet, derisit. Turn illa
foculum coram eo cum igne apposuit, et tres libros
ex novem deussit ; et, ecquid reliquos sex eodem
10 pretio emere vellet, regem interrogavit. Sed enim
Tarquinius id multo risit magis dixitque anum iam
procul dubio delirare. Mulier ibidem statim tres
libros alios exussit ; atque id ipsum denuo placide
interrogavit, an tres reliquos eodem pretio emat. Tar-
15 quinius ore iam serio, atque attentiore animo fit ; eam
constantiam confidentiamque non insuper habendam
intelligit : libros tres reliquos mercatur nihilo
minore pretio, quam quod erat petatum pro omnibus.
. . . Libri tres in sacrarium conditi Sibyllini
20 appellati. Ad eos, quasi ad oraculum, quindecimviri
adeunt, cum dii immortales publice consulendi sunt.

AULUS GELLII (fl. 143 A.D.), i. 19.

1,2 **libris Sibyllinis**, i.e. a collection of prophecies uttered by the
legendary prophetess who lived at Cumae, near Naples.

5 **venundare** = to sell. Cf. ven-eo (= *venum* + eo), *ven-do*, and
our vendor.

12 **delirare** = to be out of her mind. Lit. to make a crooked
furrow in ploughing: *de* + *lira*, (a furrow).

19 **sacrarium** = the place for the keeping of holy things, i.e. the
Capitol. The original Sibylline Books were burnt in the fire
on the Capitol, 82 B.C., but a fresh collection was made by
Augustus, and deposited in the temple of Apollo on the
Palatine.

20 **quindecimviri** (sac@ *faciundis*), i.e. a college of priests who
had charge of the Sibylline Books.

Parallel Passages. Verg. *Aen.* vi., espec. 11.42-101, for the
Cumaean Sibyl.

The Sibylline Books. 'There existed also Etruscan **libri
fatales** (Books of Fate), and these, together with the Sibylline
Books, were kept in the Temple of Capitoline Jupiter.
Nothing seemed more natural than to suppose that Tarquin,
who built that temple, purchased also the sacred books of the
Sibyl.'-Ihne.

TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS, 534-509 B.C.

A. *Sextus Tarquinius at Gabii.*

- 1 Inde in consilia publica adhiberi. . . Ita cum
sensim ad rebellandum primores Qabinorum incitaret,
ipse cum promptissimis iuvenum praedatum atque
in expeditiones iret, et dictis factisque omnibus ad
5 fallendum instructis vana accresceret fides, dux ad
ultimum belli legitur. Ibi cum inscia multitudine,
quid ageretur, proelia parva inter Romam Gabiosque
fierent, quibus plerumque Gabina res superior esset,
turn certatim summi infimique Gabinorum Sex.
10 Tarquinium dono deum sibi missum ducem credere.
Apud milites vero obeundo pericula ac labores pariter,
praedam munifice largiendo tanta caritate esse, ut
non pater Tarquinius potentior Romae quam filius
14 Gabiis esset. LIVY, i. 54.

B. *The Sequel : the Fall of Gabii.*

- 15 Tamque potens miss0 genitorem appellat amico,
Perdendi Gabios quod sibi monstret iter.
Hortus odoratis suberat cultissimus herbis,
18 Sectus humum rivo lene sonantis aquae.
Illic Tarquinius mandata latentia nati
Accipit, et virga lilia summa metit.
Nuntius ut rediit, decussaque lilia dixit,
22 Filius ' Agnosco iussa parentis ' ait.
Nec mora : principibus caesis ex urbe Gabina,
Traduntur ducibus moenia nuda suis.

OVID, *Fasti*, ii. 543-552. H.

- A. 1 **Inde**, i.e. after the tale he told of his father's cruelty had
gained credit with the men of Gabii.
adhiberi = he was *admitted*. Historic Infin.
2 **ad rebellandum** = *to renew the war*.
4-5 **ad fallendum instructis** = *were framed to deceive*.
8 **Gabina res** = *the cause of Gabii*. For **res** cf. p. 11 (2).
11 **obeundo pariter** = *by facing alike* . . .
B. 15 **genitorem appellat** . . . = *he calls on his father (to tell
him)* . . .
20 **virga** = *with a switch*. **summa** = *the tallest*.
24 **ducibus suis**, abl., after *nuda* = *deprived of*.

Reference. Hor. *Ep.* ii. 1. 23-27. Horace refers to the treaty made by Tarquinius with Gabii.

Historic Parallel. Compare the extraordinary self-sacrifice of Zōpȳrus, which enabled him to betray Babylon to his master Darius. Herod. iii. 153-158.

The Position of Rome, the future Mistress of the World.

1 Urbi autem locum Romulus incredibili oppor-
tunitate delegit. Neque enim ad mare admovit—
quod ei fuit illa manu copiisque facillimum, ut in
5 ostio Tiberino, quem in locum multis post annis rex
Ancus coloniam deduxit, urbem ipse conderet, sed
hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non
esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus eis
quae ad spem diuturnitatis conderentur atque im-
10 peri. Itaque urbem perennis annis et aequabilis et
in mare late influentis posuit in ripa, quo posset
urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo
redundaret : ut mihi iam turn divinasse ille videatur,
hanc urbem sedem aliquando et domum summo esse
15 imperio praebituram : nam hanc rerum tantam
potentiam non ferme facilius alia in parte Italiae
posita urbs tenere potuisset. Urbis autem ipsius is
est tractus ductusque muri cum Romuli tum etiam
reliquorum regum sapientia definitus ex omni parte
20 arduis praeruptisque montibus. Locumque delegit
et fontibus abundantem et in regione pestilenti
salubrem. CICERO, *De Rep.* ii. 3. 5, 6 (selected).

3-6 **quod ei fuit** . . . = lit. which he might very easily have done
with that band (of men) and those forces, so that . . .

4 **Rutulorum**. S. of Rome. Turnus their King. Capital, Ardea.

6 **coloniam**, i.e. Ostia, the harbour of Rome and chief naval
station.

7-8 **non esse opportunissimos**, e.g. as exposed to sudden attacks,
and likely to contain a too large foreign element.

12-13 **quo redundaret** = its own *superabundance*.

17-18 **is tractus ductusque** = the *plan and direction*.

19 **definitus** = *bounded*.

20 **arduis praeruptisque montibus**. 'The amphitheatre of seven
hills which encloses the meadows (afterwards the Campus
Martius) in the bend of the Tiber, varying from 120 to 180 feet
above the stream, offered heights sufficiently elevated and
abrupt for fortification, yet without difficulties for the builder
or cultivator.'

N.B.—In this passage be careful to translate Cicero's long,
periodic sentences by two or more separate sentences in English.

The Position of Rome. 'There was no place better fitted
for an emporium of the Tiber and sea traffic, and for a maritime
frontier fortress than Rome. It combined the advantages
of a strong position and of immediate vicinity to the river.'
Mommsen.

THE PRAISE OF ITALY.

'*Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus.*'

- 1 Sed neque Medorum silvae ditissima terra,
Nec pulcher Ganges atque auro turbidus Hermus
Laudibus Italiae certent, non Bactra, neque Indi
Totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis harems.
- 5 Haec loca non tauri spirantes naribus ignem
Invertere satis immanis dentibus hydri,
Nec galeis densisque virum seges horruit hastis ;
Sed gravidae fruges et Bacchi Massicus umor
Implevere ; tenent oleae armentaque laeta.
- 10 Hinc bellator equus campo sese arduus infert ;
Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges, et maxima taurus
Victima, saepe tuo perfusi flumine sacro,
Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos.
Hic ver assiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas ;
- 15 Bis gravidae pecudes, bis pomis utilis arbor.
At rabidae tigres absunt et saeva leonum
Semina, nec miseros fallunt aconita legentes,
Nec rapit immensos orbis per humum, neque tanto
- 19 Squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis.

VERGIL, *Georg.* ii. 136-154.

- 1 silvae ditissima = *most rich in forests.*-Sidgwick.
2 **Hermus**, auriferous river of Lydia, cf. the R. Pactolus.
3 **Bactra**, modern Balk, N. of Afghanistan.
4 Panchala, i.e. Arabia, the Eldorado of the Old World.
6 **satis** . . . hydri = *where the enormous dragon's teeth were*
SOWN. hydri (ὑδρος), lit. a water-snake.
8 **Massicus umor** = *Massic juice*, i.e. of Mt. Massicus in N.W.
Campania, famous for its wine, espec. the Falernian.
9 implevere (sc. haec **loca**) = *fill it all.*
11 **Clitumne**. R. of Umbria, famous for its white cattle."
11-13 White cattle were required for the sacrifices of the Triumphs.
14 **alienis mensibus** = *in months not her own*, i.e. in months
properly belonging to winter.
15 **bisgravidzaepecudes** = *twice the cattlegive increase*, Conington.
16, 17 **saeva leonum semina** = *the fierce Zion-brood.*-Mackail.
aconita, a deadly poison—*monkshood*.
18, 19 **neque—anguis** = *nor with so vast a sweep gather himself into*
a coil, i.e. the snakes in Italy are not so large as elsewhere.
R. Clitumnus. Compare Pliny's beautiful letter (viii. 8)
describing its source.

* Cf. the Chillingham 'Wild Cattle.'

ETRUSCAN INVASION UNDER PORSENNA, 507 B.C. (1)

'How well *Horatius* kept the Bridge
In the brave days of old.'

- A. 1 Nec non Tarquinius eiectum Porsenna iubebat
Accipere, ingentique urbem obsidione premebat ;
Aeneadae in ferrum pro libertate ruebant.
Illum indignanti similem, similemque minanti
5 Aspiceres, pontem auderet quia vellere Cocles,
Et fluvium vinclis Cloelia ruptis:
VERGIL, *Aen.* viii. 646-651.
- B. 7 Pons sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit, ni unus
vir fuisset, Horatius Cocles. . . . Qui positus forte
in statione pontis, cum captum repentino impetu
10 Ianiculum atque inde citatos decurrere hostes vidisset,
trepidamque turbam suorum arma ordinesque relin-
quere, reprehensans singulos, obsistens obstestansque
deum et hominum fidem testabatur nequiquam
deserto praesidio eos fugere; si transitum pontem
15 a tergo reliquissent, iam plus hostium in Palatio
Capitolioque quam in Ianiculo fore. Itaque monere,
praedicere, ut pontem ferro, igni, quacunque vi
possint, interrumpant ; se impetum hostium, quan-
tum corpore uno posset obsisti, excepturum. Vadit
20 inde in primum aditum pontis, insignisque inter
conspecta cedentium pugnae terga, obversis cominus
ad ineundum proelium armis, ipso miraculo audaciae
23 obstupefecit hostes. LIVY, ii. 10.
- A. *Venus* brings Aeneas his new armour : he gazes at the shield
whereon were wrought scenes of the story of Rome to be.
1 **Porsenna.** 'Lars Porsena of Clusium
By the nine gods he swore
That the great house of Tarquin
Should suffer wrong no more.'—Macaulay.
3 **in ferrum ruebant** = *were flinging themselves on the sword.* C.
6 **Cloelia**, a Roman hostage, who escaped by swimming the
Tiber.
- B. 7 **Pons sublicius** = *the pile-bridge*, built by Ancus Marcius to
connect Rome proper with the Janiculum-hill or ridge.
8 **Cocles** = *the one-eyed*, from loss of an eye in battle.
10 **citatos** = *at full speed.* Adj. use of participle ; of. *citato equo.*
11 **trepidamque turbam** = *panic-stricken and in disorder.*
12 **reprehensans** = *seizing them by the arm one after another,*
14-15 **si transitum . . . reliquissent** = *if they left the bridge free*
for the enemy to cross by. **transitum** = noun, in appos. to
pontem.
21-22 **obversis armis** = *as he faced about.*

ETRUSCAN INVASION UNDER PORSENA, 507 B.C. (2)

*'How well Horatius kept the Bridge
In the brave days of old.'*

I Duos tamen cum eo pudor tenuit, Sp. Larcium
ac T. Herminium, ambos claros genere factisque.
Cum his primam periculi procellam et quod tumultu-
osissimum pugnae erat, parumper sustinuit ; deinde
5 eos quoque ipsos, exigua parte pontis relicta, revo-
cantibus, qui rescindebant, cedere in tutum coegit.
Circumferens inde truces minaciter oculos ad pro-
ceres Etruscorum nunc singulos provocare, nunc
increpare omnes : servitia regum superborum, suae
10 libertatis immemores alienam oppugnatum venire,
Cunctati aliquamdiu sunt, dum alius alium, ut
proelium incipiant, circumspectant. Pudor deinde
commovet aciem, et clamore sublato undique in unum
hostem tela conciunt. Quae cum in obiecto cuncta
15 scuto haesissent, neque ille minus obstinatus ingenti
pontem obtineret gradu, iam impetu conabantur
detrudere virum, cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul
clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sub-
latus, pavore subito impetum sustinuit. Turn Cocles
20 'Tiberine pater,' inquit, 'te sancte precor, haec arma
et hunc militem propitio flumine accipias. Ita sic
armatus in Tiberim desiluit, multisque superinci-
dentibus telis incolumis ad suos tranavit, rem ausus
24 plus famae habituram ad posteros quam fidei.

LIVY, ii. 10.

7 **ad proceres** = on the chiefs. For *procer* cf. *procērus* = tall.

8-9 *prooccare* . . . **increpare**. Historic Infinitives = Indie.

9 **servitia** = the slaves = servos. Abstract for concrete, freq. in Livy. Cf. Hor. *Od.* ii. 8. 18. (*servitus* = *servi*.)

14 **obiecto** = presented, i.e. to the enemy.

16-16 **ingenti gradu** = with mighty (heroic) stand. Cf. 'firm as a rock.'

16 **alacritate perfecti operis** = from joy at the completion of the work.

24 **plus famae . . . fidei** = destined to win more fame than credit with posterity.

'Oh Tiber ! father Tiber !

To whom the Romans pray,

A Roman's life, a Roman's arms,

Take thou in charge this day !'

So he spake, and speaking sheathed

The good sword by his side,

And with his harness on his back,

Plunged headlong in the tide.'-Macaulay.

ETRUSCAN INVASION UNDER PORSENA, 507 B.C. (3)

How C. Mucius lost his Hand, but won a Name.

- A. 1 Obsidio erat nihilo minus et frumenti cum summa
caritate inopia, sedendoque expugnaturum se urbem
spem Porsena habebat, cum C. Mucius, adulescens
nobilis, . . . primo sua sponte penetrare in hostium
5 castra constituit ; dein metuens, ne, si consulum
iniussu et ignaris omnibus iret, forte deprehensus a
custodibus Romanis retraheretur ut transfuga, for-
tuna turn urbis crimen affirmante, senatum adit.
' Transire Tiberim,' inquit, ' patres, et intrare, si
10 possim, castra hostium volo, non praedo nec popula-
tionum in vicem ultor ; maius, si di iuvant, in animo
est facinus.' Approbant patres ; abdito intra vestem
fero profkiscitur. Ubi eo venit, in confertissima
turba prope regium tribunal constitit.

LIVY, ii. 12.

- B. 15 Cum peteret regem decepta satellite dextra
Ingressit sacris se peritura focus.
Sed tam saeva pius miracula non tulit hostis
18 Et raptum flammis iussit abire virum.
Urere quam potuit contempto Mucius igne,
Hanc spectare manum Porsena non potuit.
Maior deceptae fama est et gloria dextrae :
22 Si non errasset, fecerat illa minus.
MARTIAL, *Ep.* I. xxi.

- A. 1 **cum summa caritate** = *involving (cum) a very high price.*
2 **sedendo** = *by sitting down before, of a besieging army.*
3 **Mucius**. From this incident surnamed Scaevola = *the left-
handed*. After his time, a frequent surname in the Gens
Muoia.
7-8 **fortunā . . . affirmante** = *(a charge which) the present con-
dition of the city would confirm (substantiate).*
10-11 **non praedo . . . ultor** = *not to plunder nor to retaliate on*
(lit. 'an avenger in turn on') our plunderers.
B. 15 **satellite** = *the attendant, i.e. the scribe or secretary of*
Porsena.
16 **ingressit** = *thrust into (in + gero).*
17 **tam saeva miracula** = *such a miracle of stern fortitude.*—S.
pius = *feeling*, as opposed to *unnatural*.
21-22 i.e. to have killed Porsena would have been less glorious than
to display such heroism.—Stephenson.
Porsena. Livy tells us that Mucius, in gratitude for the
magnanimity of Porsena, revealed to him that 300 Roman
youths had sworn to attempt the same deed that he had under-
taken. Whereupon Porsena feared to distress the Romans any
longer, and made peace with them.

LATIN WAR. BATTLE OF LAKE REGILLUS, 498 B.C.

The Dictator and his Master of the Horse.

1 Ibi alia inter proceres coorta pugna. Imperator
 Latinus, ubi cohortem exulum a dictatore Romano
 prope circumventam vidit, ex subsidiariis manipulos
 aliquot in primam aciem. secum rapit. Hos agmine
 5 venientes T. Herminius legatus conspicatus, interque
 eos insignem veste armisque Mamilium noscicans,
 tanto vi maiore, quam paulo ante magister equitum,
 cum hostium duce proelium inicit, ut et uno ictu
 transfixum per latus occiderit Mamilium, et ipse
 10 inter spoliandum corpus hostis veruto percussus,
 cum victor in castra esset relatus, inter primam
 curationem exspiraverit. Turn ad equites dictator
 advolat obtestans, ut fesso iam pedite descendant ex
 equis et pugnam capessant. Dicto paruere ; desiliunt
 15 ex equis, provolant in primum, et pro antesignanis
 parmas obiciunt. Recipit extemplo animum pedes-
 tris acies, postquam iuventutis proceres aequato
 genere pugnae secum partem periculi sustinentes
 vidit. Turn demum impulsus Latini, percussaque
 20 inclinavit acies. LIVY, ii. 20.

- 1 **inter proceres.** The Battle of Lake Regillus was, in the main,
 a Homeric battle of single combats between the opposing
 chiefs.
- 1-2 **Imperator Latinus,** i.e. Mamilius of Tusculum, son-in-law of
 Tarquin.
- 5 **T. Herminius,** one of 'the dauntless Three,' who kept the
 bridge.
- 7 **magister equitum,** i.e. T. Aebutius. The Master of the Horse,
 the second in command, was nominated by the Dictator.
- 10 **veruto** = with a javelin, of *veru* = a spit.
- 11-12 **inter primam curationem** = at the first attempt to dress his
 wound.—Rawlins.
- 12 **dictator,** i.e. Aulus Postumius. The Dictator (*magister populi*
 = master of the army) was appointed by one of the two
 Consuls (= *colleagues*) in a time of national danger to avoid
 the possible want of unity between the two consuls in time of
 war.
- 15 **in primum** = in **primam aciem.**
- antesignanis,** i.e. the first line fighting in front of the stan-
 dards.
- 17 **iuventutis proceres** = the young noblemen, i.e. the cavalry
 are not only the younger men (in Livy often = **iuvenes**) but
 also patricians.

Reference. Macaulay, *The Battle of Lake Regillus.*

FIRST SECESSION OF THE PLEBS, 494 B.C.

*The Fable of the Belly and the Members.
Tribunes of the People.*

- 1 Pavor ingens in urbe, metuque mutuo suspensa-
erant omnia. . . . Placuit igitur oratorem ad plebem
mitti Menenium Agrippam, facundum virum et,
quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carum, Is intromissus
5 in castra prisco illo dicendi et horrido modo nihil
aliud quam hoc narrasse fertur : Tempore, quo in
homine non, ut nunc, omnia in unum consentientia,
sed singulis membris suum cuique consilium, suus
sermo fuerit, indignatas reliquas partes sua cura, suo
10 labore ac ministerio ventri omnia quaeri, ventrem in
medio quietum nihil aliud quam datis voluptatibus
frui ; conspirasse inde, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent,
nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent. Hac
ira dum ventrem fame domare vellent, ipsa una
15 membra totumque corpus ad extremam tabem
venisse. Inde apparuisse ventris quoque haud segne
ministerium esse, nec magis ali quam alere eum,
reddentem in omnes corporis partes hunc, quo vivi-
mus vigemusque, divisum pariter in venas, maturum
20 confecto cibo sanguinem. Comparando hinc, quam
intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in
patres, flexisse mentes hominum. Agi deinde de
concordia coeptum concessumque in condiciones, ut
plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, quibus auxili
25 latio adversus consules esset, neve cui patrum capere
eum magistratum liceret. Ita tribuni plebei creati
duo, C. Licinius et L. Albinus. LIVY, ii. 32, 33.
- 1-2 **Pavoringens** . . . omnia. One of the Roman armies (mainly
recruited from Plebeians) refused to obey orders, entrenched
itself on Mons Sacer, and threatened to secede from Rome
altogether.
- 2 **oratore**m (i.e. *legatum*) = *spokesman*, charged with a verbal
message.
- 4 **inde**, i.e. from the Plebs.
- 10-11 **ventrem** . . . **quietum** = *whereas the belly resting calmly in
their midst*.-Rawlins.
- 13 **conficerent** = grind, i.e. so aid digestion. Cf. **confecto** 1. 20.
- 19-20 **maturum confecto cibo** = *brought to perfection only when the
food is digested*.-R.
- 24 **sacrosancti** = *consecrated* and inviolable.
- 24-25 **quibus** . . . **esset**, i.e. as official protectors of the Plebs, by their
right of veto on the official actions of all other magistrates.
- For the Fable**, cf. Seneca *de Ira* ii. 31, and 1 Corinthians,
xii, 12-27.

WAR WITH THE VOLSCIANS, 493 B.C.

Veturia and her son Coriolanus.

1 Coriolanus prope ut amens consternatus ab sede
sua cum ferret matri obviae complexum, mulier in
iram ex precibus versa 'Sine, priusquam complexum
accipio, sciam' inquit, 'ad hostem an ad filium
5 venerim, captiva mater-ne in castris tuis sim. In
hoc me longa vita et infelix senecta traxit, ut exulem
te, deinde hostem viderem? Potuisti populari hanc
terram, quae te genuit atque aluit? Non tibi,
quamvis infest0 animo et minaci perveneras, in-
10 gredienti fines ira cecidit? Non, cum in conspectu
Roma fuit, succurrit: Intra illa moenia domus ac
penates mei sunt, mater, coniunx liberique? Ergo
ego nisi peperisskm, Rdma non oppugnaretur; nisi
filium haberem, libera in libera patria mortua essem.'
15 . . . ; Uxor deinde ac liberi amplexi, fletusque ab
omni turba mulierum ortus et conploratio sui patriae-
que fregere tandem virum. Complexus inde suos
dimittit; ipse retro ab urbe castra movit. Abductis
deinde legionibus ex agro Romano invidia rei op-
20 pressum perisse tradunt alii alio leto.

LIVY, ii. 40.

1 **Coriolanus.** Gaius Marcius received the cognomen of Coriolanus for his bravery at the capture of the Volsoian town of Corioli (S.E. of Rome). After this, in a time of famine at Rome, C. advised that the corn obtained elsewhere should not be distributed, unless the Plebeians would give up their Tribunes. For this he was impeached and went into voluntary exile among the Volsci.

consternatus = in *strong emotion*—lit. 'stretched on the ground.'

7 **potuisti** = *had you the heart* to-question indicated by tone of the voice.

10-11 non . . . **succurrit** = did it not *occur* to you?

19-20 **invidia rei oppressum** = *overwhelmed by the unpopularity of his* action.

20 **alii alio leto**, e.g. i. by a voluntary death; ii. put, to death by the Volscians; iii. lived to old age in exile.

References. Cic. *Brutus* s. (compared to Themistocles). Plutarch, *Coriolanus*.

'The germ from which the whole legend sprang is the story of the filial love of Coriolanus, and of the great authority exercised in olden times by Roman matrons over their sons and husbands.' Ihne.

Shakespeare, *Coriolanus*, V. iii.

WAR WITH VEII, 483-474 B.C.

The Destruction of the Fabii at the Cremera, 477 B.C.

- 1 Campus erat, campi claudebant ultima colles
 Silvaeque montanas occulere apta feras.
 In medio paucos armentaue rara relinquunt,
 4 Cetera virgultis abdita turba latet.
 Ecce velut torrens undis pluvialibus auctus
 Aut nive, quae Zephyro victa tepente fluit,
 Per sata perque vias fertur, nec, ut ante solebat,
 8 Riparum clausas margine finit aquas :
 Sic Fabii vallem latis discursibus implent,
 Quodque vident sternunt, nec metus alter inest.
 Quo ruitis, generosa domus ? male creditis hosti :
 12 Simplex nobilitas, perfida tela cave.
 Fraude perit virtus. In apertos undique campos
 Prosiliunt hostes, et latus omne tenent.
 Quid faciant pauci contra tot millia fortes?
 16 Quidve, quod in misero tempore restet, adest ?
 Sicut aper longe silvis Laurentibus actus
 Fulmineo celeres dissipat ore canes,
 Mox tamen ipse perit : sic non moriuntur inulti
 20 Vulneraque alterna dantque feruntque manu.
 Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes ;
 Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.

OVID. *Fasti*, ii. 175-196, H.

Context. To protect their territory from the constant raids of the Veientes, the noble house of the Fabii offered to undertake the war themselves. The consul Kaeso Fabius marched out of the city at the head of his clan, followed by the blessings and good wishes of the admiring people. He erected a fortified camp near the R. Cremera (a tributary of the Tiber), and from this spot plundered Veientine territory.

- 1 **campus.** 'Ovid here paints from fancy: there are, however, deep hollows admirably calculated to conceal an ambushed foe.'-Ramsay.
 9 **discursibus** = *runnings to and fro*, of soldiers dispersing to plunder.
 10 **metus alter** = *fear of a second enemy*, i.e. of one in ambush.
 17 **silvis Laurentibus.** Laurentum on the coast of Latium between Ostia and Ardea. Wild boars are still found in the swampy thickets.
 18 **Fulmineo ore** = *with flashing tusk*.—Hallam.

Parallel Passage. Livy, ii. 48, 49.

'The story probably came from the Chronicles of the Fabian Clan, perhaps through *Fabius Pictor*, the first Roman annalist.' Rawlins. Cf. Ihne, vol. i. cap. vi.

WAR WITH THE AEQUIANS, 458 B.C.

A. *Cincinnatus called from the Plough.*

- 1 Sed Aequos praecipue Quinctius Cincinnatus
domuit, ille dictator ab aratro, qui obsessa et paene
iam capta II. Minuci consulis castra egregia Victoria
recuperavit. Medium erat tempus forte sementis,
5 cum patricium virum innixum aratro suo lictor in
ipso opereprehendit. Inde in aciem profectus,
ne quid à rustici operis imitatione cessaret, more
pecudum victos sub iugum misit. Sic expeditione
finita redit ad boves rursus triumphalis agricola.
10 Intra quindecim dies coeptum peractumque bellum,
prorsus ut festinasse dictator ad relictum opus
videretur. FLORUS, I. xi. 1245.

B. *'In the brave days of old.*

- 13 Restat, ut inveniam, quare toga libera detur
Lucifero pueris, candide Bacche, tuo.

- An quia, cum colerent prisci studiosius agros,
16 Et patrio faceret rure senator opus,
Et caperet fascēs a curvo consul aratro,
Nec crimen duras esset habere menus;
Rusticus ad ludos populus veniebat in urbem :
20 Sed dis, non studiis, ille dabatur honor.
OVID, *Fasti*, iii. 729-742, H.

- A. I **Aequos**, mountaineers (closely allied to the Sabines) who lived in the mountains forming the E. boundary of Latium.
Cincinnatus. 'The true type of primeval virtue, abstinence, and patriotism.'--Ihne.
J-4 **qui . . . recuperavit**. The Aequian general, Gracchus Cloelius, had defeated the consul, L. Minucius, and blockaded him in his camp on Mt. Algidus, the E. spur of the Alban range. Cincinnatus makes a wonderful night march from Rome of 20 miles, blockades in turn the investing Aequian force, and compels an unconditional surrender.
4 **sementis** = of the *seed-time*. Formed from *semen*, of *sepo*.
B. 13 **toga libera** (or **virilis**), the man's dress of unornamented white wool. *Libera* (*liber*), *free* from the restraints of boyhood.
14 **lucifero** = lit. *morning-star*. Here poet. for *die*.
17 **consul**, e.g. Cincinnatus, who was called to be *Dictator*.
20 **sed . . . honor**, i.e. in 'the good old days' worship, not amusement, was the chief object of the visit to Rome.
15-20 Ovid says one reason why the *toga libera* was assumed at the Liberalia (the Feast of Bacchus-the vintage festival) was because it was the most crowded festival of the year.
References. Livy, iii. 26-28. Ihne, vol. i. cap. v.

THE DECEMVIRATE THE TWELVE TABLES, 451-449 B.C.

- 1 Iam redierant legati cum Atticis legibus. Eo
intentius instabant tribuni, ut tandem scribendarum
legum initium fieret. Placet creari decemviros sine
provocatione, et ne quis eo anno alius magistratus
5 esset. . . Tum legibus condendis opera dabatur ;
ingentique hominum expectatione propositis decem
tabulis populum ad contionem advocaverunt et, quod
bonum, faustum felixque rei publicae, ipsis liberisque
eorum esset, ire et legere leges propositas iussere.
- 10 Se, quantum decem hominum ingeniis provideri
potuerit, omnibus, summis infimisque, intra aequasse ;
plus pollere multorum ingenia consiliaque. Versarent
in animis secum unamquamque rem, agitent
deinde sermonibus atque in medium, quid in quaque
15 re plus minusve esset, conferrent. . . . Cum ad
rumores hominum de unoquoque legum capite
editos satis correctae viderentur, centuriatis comitiis
decem tabularum leges perlatae sunt, qui nunc
quoque in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acer-
20 vatarum legum cumulo, fons omnis publici privatique
est iuris.

LIVY, iii. 32, 34.

- 1 **cum Atticis legibus**, i.e. with a copy of the Laws of Solon (the great Athenian Lawgiver. 594 B.C.),
- 1-3 **Eo intentius . . . fieret**, because up to this time the knowledge of law and its interpretation was confined to the Patricians (cf. the Scribes of the N.T.). This could only be remedied by writing the laws down and making them public.
- 3-4 sine **provocatione** = *without appeal*. Lit. 'challenging.'
- 4-5 **ne quis . . . esset**. The Decemvirs were to supersede temporarily both Consuls and Tribunes.
- 14-15 **quid . . . conferrent** = '*Should point out in the interest of all (lit. should contribute to the public good) any faults of excess or defect in the several articles.*'—Stephenson.
- 15-17 **ad rumores hominum** = in accordance with (**ad**) public opinion.
- 17 **centuriatis comitiis**. Servius Tullius divided the people into five classes, according to the value of their property. The people (Patricians and Plebeians alike) voted by centuries; but as 98 centuries (and ∴ 98 votes) were allotted to the richest class and only 95 to the other four classes, the influence of wealth was decisive in the elections.

Parallel Passages. Cic. *De Republica* ii. 33-37, and *De Legibus* ii. 23.

The Twelve Tables. 'They were essentially only a written embodiment of the existing public and private law.'—Mommsen. Cf. Magna Carta.

SECOND SECESSION OF THE PLEBS, 448 B.C.

The Death of Verginia not in vain.

Concitetur multitudo partim atrocitate sceleris, partim spe per occasionem repetendae libertatis. In contionem Appius escendit ; sequuntur Horatius Valeriusque. Eos contio audit ; decemviro obstre-
 5 pitur. Iam pro imperio Valerius discedere a privato lictores iubebat, cum fractis animis Appius vitae metuens in domum se propinquam foro insciis adversariis capita obvoluto recipit. M. Duillius deinde tribunus plebis plebem rogavit plebesque scivit, qui
 10 plebem sine tribunis reliquisset quique magistratum sine provocatione creasset, tergo ac capite puniretur. Haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur. Fundata deinde et potestate tribunica et
 15 plebis libertate turn tribuni aggredi singulos tutum maturumque iam rati accusatorem primum Verginium et Appium reum deligunt. Spe incise, priusquam producta dies adesset, Appius mortem sibi conscivit. M. Claudius assertor Verginiae, die dicta
 20 damnatus ipso remittente Verginio ultimam poenam dimissus Tibur exulatum abiit ; manesque Verginiae, mortuae quam vivae felicioris, per tot domos ad petendas poenas vagati nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt. LIVY, iii. 49, 55, 56, 58 (sel.)

Context. Verginius, seeing no way of saving his daughter from disgrace and dishonour at the hands of Appius Claudius, killed her 'before the judgment-seat of the tyrant and before the eyes of the people.

2 per **occasionem** = *by such a favourable opportunity*.-Rawlins.

3 In **contionem** = *to the rostra* (the platform for speakers).

j-4 **Horatius Valeriusque.** The first Consuls after the abolition of the Decemvirate in 449 B.C.

5 pro **imperio**, i.e. usurping the authority of a magistrate.

9 **plebesque scivit** (*scisco*) = and the *people approved* (i.e. voted for) it.

11 **provocatione** = *right of appeal*.

18 **producta** = *adjourned*, from the first hearing.—R.

19 **assertor** v. = *who claimed V. as his slave*.

Results of the Secession. The Valerian Laws, by the second of which it was ordained that in criminal trials, when the life of a citizen was at stake, the sentence of the Consul should be subject to an appeal to the people. This Valerian Law of Appeal was the Roman Habeas Corpus Act.—Ihne.

WAR WITH THE ETRUSCANS OF FIDENAE AND VEII.

Cossus wins the Spolia Opima, 437 B.C.

- 1 Erat turn inter equites tribunus militum A. Cornelius Cossus, eximia pulchritudine corporis, animo ac viribus par memorque generis, quod amplissimum acceptum mains auctiusque reliquit posteris.
- 5 Is cum ad impetum Tolumni, quacumque se intendisset, trepidantes Romanas videret turmas insignemque eum regio habitu volitantem tota acie cognosset, 'Hicine est' inquit 'ruptor foederis humani violatorque gentium iuris? Iam ego hanc mactatam
- 10 victimam, si modo sancti quicquam in terris esse di volunt, legatorum manibus dabo.' Calcaribus subditis infesta cuspide in unum fertur hostem; quem cum ictum equo deiecisset, confestim et ipse hasta innixus se in pedes excepit. Adsurgentem ibi regem
- 15 umbone resupinat repetitumque saepius cuspide ad terram affixit. Turn exsanguis detracta spolia, caputque abscisum victor spiculo gerens terrore caesi regis hostes perfudit. Ita equitum quoque fusa acies, quae una fecerat anceps certamen. Dictator
- 20 legionibus fugatis instat et ad castra compulsos caedit.
- LIVY, iv. 19.

3 **par** = *equally distinguished by*, equal, that is, to his beauty.—S.

6 **Tolumni** = Lars Tolumnius, King of the Veientes, in alliance with Fidenae (about 5 miles N.E. of Rome).

quacumque se intendisset = *wherever he directed his charge.*

S-11. **Hicine . . . manibus dabo.** Fidenae had frequently been colonised by Rome, and had as frequently revolted. "When the Romans sent four ambassadors to Fidenae to demand satisfaction for this last revolt, the people of Fidenae murdered them. Tolumnius is associated with their crime.

12 **infesta cuspide** = *with couched lance.*

13-14 **hasta . . . except** = *with the help of his spear leapt to the ground.* Lit. 'resting on his spear caught himself on his feet.'—Stephenson.

15 **umbone resupinat** = *he throws him back with the boss of his shield.*

repetitum = *piercing him again and again.*—S.

19 **Dictator** = Mamercus Aemilius, a man of energy and ability.

The **spolia opima** (*spoils of honour*) were the arms taken on the field of battle by the victorious from the vanquished general. They were won on only three occasions:—

i. by **Romulus**, ii. by **Cossus**, iii. by **Mercillus** (the Conqueror of Syracuse), who in his first consulship, 222 B.C., slew with his own hand Viridomarus, King of the Insubrian Gauls. Cf. Prop. V. x.

THE WAR WITH VEII, 405-396 B.C. (1)

First Pay given to Citizen Soldiers, 406 B.C.

- 1 Additum deinde omnium maxime tempestivo
principum in multitudinem munere, ut ante men-
tionem ullam plebis tribunorumve decerneret senatus,
ut stipendium miles de publico acciperet, cum ante
5 id tempus de suo quisque functus eo munere esset.
Nihil acceptum umquam a plebe tanto gaudio
traditur. Concursum itaque ad curiam esse prensa-
tasque exeuntium manus et patres vere appellatos,
effectum esse fatentibus, ut nemo pro tam munifica
10 patria, donec quicquam virium superesset, corpori
aut sanguini suo parceret. Cum commoditas iuvaret,
rem familiarem saltem acquiescere eo tempore, quo
corpus addictum atque operatum rei publicae esset,
turn quod ultro sibi oblatum esset, non a tribunis
15 plebis agitatum, non suis sermonibus efflagitatum,
id efficiebat multiplex gaudium cumulationemque
gratiam rei. . . . Et lege perlata de indicendo
Veientibus bello exercitum magna ex parte volun-
tarium novi tiibuni militum consulari potestate
20 Veios duxere. LIVY, iv. 59, 60.

- 1 **tempestivo** = *seasonable (timely)*, in view of the coming struggle with Veii, and the necessity for winter campaigns.
2 **munere**. Livy tells us (cap. 60) that the Senate did not provide the pay as a present, but simply paid punctually their proper share of the war-tax (*tributum*) in accordance with their assessment (*cum senatus summa fide ex censu contulisset*).
4 **de publico** = *out of the Public Treasury*.
9 **fatentibus** = *while men admitted*.—R.
11-12 **Cum . . . acquiescere** = *While the comfortable thought (commoditas = lit. advantage) pleased them (namely) that their private property at least was undisturbed—i.e. that they paid no war-tax while they were in the field*.—Rawlins.
12-13 **quo corpus . . . esset** = *when they were impressed (devoted to) and actively employed in the public service*.—S. **addictus**, properly "of an insolvent debtor made over to his creditor = a *bondman*.
16-17 **id . . . gratiam rei** in opposition to **quod . . . ei agitatum**.
19 **tribuni . . . potestate**. Military tribunes with consular power instead of Consuls were elected occasionally from 444 to 367 B.C.
20 **Veios**. The capture of Veii by Camillus (396 B.C.), in consequence of the introduction of military pay, was enormously important to Rome.

Reference. Ihne, *Hist.*, vol. i. pp. 243-4.

THE WAR WITH VEII, 405-396 B.C. (2)

A. *Lament over Veii.*

- 1 Heu, Veii veteres, et vos turn regna fuistis,
Et vestro posita est aurea sella foro :
Nunc intra muros pastoris bucina lenti
4 Cantat, et in vestris ossibus arva metunt.

PROPERTIUS, IV. (V.) x. 27-30.

B. *The Rise of the Alban Lake.*

- 5 Quid, quod in annalibus habemus, Veien ti
bello, cum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset,
Veientem quemdam ad nos hominem nobilem pro-
fugisse, eumque dixisse, ex fatis, quae Veientes scripta
haberet, Veios capi non posse, dum lacus is re-
10 dundaret : et, si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad
mare profluxisset, perniciosum populo Romano : sin
autem ita esset eductus, ut ad mare pervenire non
posset, turn salutare nostris fore? Ex quo illa
admirabilis a maioribus Albanae aquae facta deductio
15 est. Cum autem Veientes bello fessi legatos ad
senatum misissent, tum ex his quidam dixisse dicitur,
non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatu
dicere : in iisdem enim fatis scriptum Veientes
habere, ' Fore ut brevi a Gallis Roma caperetur : '
20 quod quidem sexennio post Veios captos esse factum
videmus. CICERO, *de Divinatione*, I. xlv. 100.

- A. 1 **Veii** (Isola Farnese) on R. Cremera, about 12 miles N.W. of Rome.
2 **aurea sella**, i.e. the official seat of the King. Cf. the Sella Curulis at Rome, introduced from Etruria.
3 **bucina** = horn.
4 et . . . **metunt** = and reapers gather the harvests from fields (metunt arva) enriched by the bones of your buried heroes (in ossibus vestris).
B. 5 in annalibus, e.g. in Livy, v. 15.
6 **crevisset**, perh. partly due to the excessive snows of the preceding winter, 397 B.C.
7 profugisse. Livy says he was treacherously made prisoner.
8-9 ex fatis . . . haberent, i.e. the Etruscan **Libri fatales**, Books of fate, cf. the **Libri sibyllini** = the Roman Books of fate.
10 lapsu et **cursu suo** = in its natural course and stream.
14 deductio = draining (lit. a leading off). The tunnel then cut still carries off the superfluous waters of the lake.
20 **sexennio post** = six years after, i.e. 390 B.C. For the 10 years' siege of Veii, cf. the Trojan War.

Reference. Plutarch, *Camillus*, iii.-v. Livy, v. 15.

The Conquest of Veii.

- 1 Veientes ignari se iam a suis vatibus, iam ab
externis oraculis proditos, iam in partem praedae
suae vocatos deos, alios votis ex urbe sua evocatos
hostium templa novasque sedes spectare, seque
5 ultimum illum diem agere, nihil minus timentes
quam subrutis cuniculo moenibus arcem iam plenam
hostium esse, in muros pro se quisque armati dis-
currunt mirantes, quidnam id esset, quod, cum tot per
dies nemo se ab stationibus Romanus movisset, turn
10 velut repentino icti furore improvidi currerent ad
muros. . . . Cuniculus delectis militibus eo tempore
plenus in aedem Iunonis, quae in Veientana arce
erat, armatos repente edidit, et pars aversos in muris
invadunt hostes, pars claustra portarum revellunt,
15 pars, cum ex tectis saxa tegulaeque a mulieribus ac
servitiis iacerentur, inferunt ignes. Clamor omnia
variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus mixto
mulierum ac puerorum ploratu complet. Momento
temporis deiectis ex muro undique armatis pate-
20 factisque portis cum alii agmine irruerent, alii
desertos scanderent muros, urbs hostibus impletur ;
omnibus locis pugnatur; deinde multa iam edita
caede senescit pugna, et dictator praefones edicere
24 iubet, ut ab inermi absteineatur. LIVY, v. 21.

1 a suis vatibus, i.e. by the captured Etruscan soothsayer
(*haruspex*).

1-2 ab externis oraculis, i.e. by the Delphic Oracle.

2-3 iam in partem . . . (altos) deos. Camillus had vowed to
give to Apollo the tenth part of the spoils of Veii.

3-4 alios . . . spectare, i.e. Juno. 'It was a Roman practice to
invite the patron deity of a place or country to leave it, and
to promise a more honourable worship at Rome.'--Whibley.

5-6 subrutis cuniculo = undermined. Camillus had a tunnel
(*cuniculum*—*rabbit-burrow*, cf. cony) cut from the Roman
camp under the wall to the Temple of Juno on the citadel of
Veii.

7 discurrunt = run every man to his post, cf. ad arma discurritur.

15 tegulae = tiles, roof-tiles (*tēgo*).

23 senescit = abates, lit. grows old, becomes exhausted.

Results of the War. By the Conquest of Veii, Rome's
territory, wealth, and population were largely increased. Rome
was now emerging from the position of a federal capital of the
Latins to become the mistress of a large country, when she was
suddenly and unexpectedly overtaken by a disaster (the **Inva-**
sion of the Gauls) which threatened not only her growth but
her life.—Ihne.

THE INVASION OF THE GAULS, 390 B.C. (1)

The Battle of the Allia.

- 1 Ibi tribuni militum non loco castris ante capto,
 non praemunito vallo, quo receptus esset, non
 deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec
 auspicato nec litato instruunt aciem diductam in
 cornua, ne circumveniri multitudine hostium possent ;
 nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, cum extenuando
 infirmam et vix cohaerentem mediam aciem habent.
 Paulum erat ab dextera editi loci, quem subsidiariis
 repleti placuit ; eaque res ut initium pavoris ac fugae,
 10 sic una salus fugientibus fuit. Nam Brennus, regulus
 Gallorum, in paucitate hostium artem maxime timens,
 ratus ad id captum superiorem locum, ut, ubi
 Galli cum acie legionum recta fronte concurrissent,
 subsidia in aversos transversosque impetum darent,
 15 ad subsidiarios signa convertit, si eos loco depulisset,
 haud dubius facilem in aequo campi tantum superanti
 multitudine victoriam fore ; adeo non fortuna modo
 sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat. In altera acie
 nihil simile Romanis, non apud duces, non apud
 20 milites erat. Pavor fugaque occupaverat animos et
 tanta omnium oblivio, ut multo maior pars Veios, in
 hostium urbem, cum Tiberis arceret, quam recto
 23 itinere Romam ad coniuges ac liberos fugerent.

LIVY, v. 38.

- 4 **nec litato** = without obtaining favourable omens (= καλλιερεῖν).
 4-B **diductam in cornua** = extended (drawn out) towards the wings.
 6-7 cum . . . **habent** = though they made, concessive subjunctive.
 8 **Paulum . . . editi loci** = lit. a little piece of rising ground.
 10 **Brennus** = lit. King of the army. Cf. the Saxon Heretoga.
 13 **recta fronte** = front to front. Whibley.
 14 **in aversos transversosque** = on their rear and flank.
 16-17 **superanti multitudine** = i. (the victory) would be (easy) to him
 superior (superanti) in point of numbers, or ii. abl. of cause
 -as he was so much superior in numbers.
 21-22 **Veios, in hostium urbem.** An exaggeration as Veii was in
 ruins.

22 **cum T. arceret** = though the Tiber stood in their way.

The Invasion of the Gauls. The most advanced tribe of the Gauls were the Senones who had settled on the Adriatic to the E. of Central Etruria. While the Romans reduced S. Etruria to a state of subjection, these Gauls suddenly crossed the Apennines, threatened Clusium, and then marched on Rome. **Thus for the first time the Gallic race was brought to the knowledge of the civilised world.** The two armies met on July 18 at the small R. Allia, only 15 miles from Rome. -Ihne.

THE INVASION OF THE GAULS, 390 B.C. (2)

A. *The Battle of the Allia* (cont.)

- 1 Parumper subsidiarios tutatus est locus ; in
reliqua acie simul est clamor proximis ab latere,
ultimis ab tergo auditus, ignotum hostem prius paene
quam viderent, non modo non temptato certamine
5 sed ne clamore quidem reddito integri intactique
fugerunt ; nec ulla caedes pugnantium fuit ; terga
caesa suomet ipsorum certamine in turba impedi-
entium fugam. Circa ripam Tiberis, quo armis ab-
iectis totum sinistrum cornu refugit, magna strages
10 facta est, multosque imperitos nandi aut invalidos,
graves lorice aliisque tegminibus, hausere gurgites.
Maxima tamen pars incolumis Veios perfugit, unde
non modo praesidii quicquam, sed ne nuntius quidem
cladis Romam est missus. Ab dextro cornu, quod
15 procul a flumine et magis sub monte steterat,
Romam omnes petiere et ne clausis quidem portis
urbis in arcem confugerunt. LIVY, v. 38.

B. *July 18th, a Dies Nefastus.*

- 18 Pharsalia tanti
Causa mali. Cedant feralia nomina Cannae,
20 Et damnata diu Romanis Allia fastis.
LUCAN, *Phars.* vii. 407-9.

A. 2-3 **simul** (= **simul ac**) . . . **auditus** = *as soon as the shout was heard, by those nearest on the flank, by the most distant in the rear.*

‘ **Proximi** denotes the Romans on the right wing, who were the first to be attacked ; the Gauls after routing them pressed on to the rear of the Romans and attacked the centre and left wing (**ultimi**) from behind.’-Whibley.

7-8 **suomet** . . . **fugam** = *as they hindered their own flight by their struggling with one another in the crush.*

11 **graves** = *weighed down with*, equivalent to a pass. partic.

hausere gurgites = *the currents sucked down.*-W.

15 **sub monte**, i.e. the Colles Crustumini, which run parallel to the South bank of the Tiber.

B. 18 **Pharsalia**, Battle of, 48 B.C. Caesar signally defeated Pompey.

19 **feralia** = *fatal* (= *funesta*).

20 **fastis**, i.e. *Fasti consulares*, the registers of the higher magistrates. Cf. the Saxon Chronicle

The Battle. ‘ The defeat of the Allia was never forgotten by the Romans. The panic (due to the strange appearance of the barbarians and their unwonted method of fighting) which alone had caused the defeat, struck so deep into their minds that for centuries afterwards the name and the sight of Gauls inspired them with terror.’-Ihne.

THE INVASION OF THE GAULS, 390 B.C. (3)

Roman Dignity and Courage.

1 Romae interim satis iam omnibus ut in tali re
 ad tuendam arcem compositis turba seniorum domos
 regressi adventum hostium obstinato ad mortem
 animo expectabant. Qui eorum curules gesserant
 5 magistratus, ut in fortunae pristinae honorumque ac
 virtutis insignibus morerentur, quae augustissima
 vestis est tensas ducentibus triumphantibusve, ea
 vestiti medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere. Galli
 autem ingressi postero die urbem patente Collina
 10 porta in forum perveniunt; ubi eos plebis aedificiis
 obseratis, patentibus atriis principum, maior prope
 cunctatio tenebat aperta quam clausa invadendi;
 adeo haud secus quam venerabundi intuebantur in
 aedium vestibulis sedentes viros, praeter ornatum
 15 habitumque humano augustiorem maiestate etiam,
 quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat, simil-
 limos dis. Ad eos velut ad simulacra versi cum
 starent, M. Papirius, unus ex eis, dicitur Gallo
 barbam suam, ut turn omnibus promissa erat, per-
 20 mulcenti scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram
 movisse, atque ab eo initium caedis ortum, ceteros
 in sedibus suis trucidatos; post principum caedem
 nulli deinde mortalium parci, diripi tecta, exhaustis
 24 inici ignes. LIVY, v. 41 (sel.)

1 **ut in tali re** = *considering the circumstances.*

obstinato ad *firmly* resolved on. . . -Rawlins.

4-E **curules magistratus** = *curule magistracies*, i.e. of Dictator, Censor, Consul, Praetor, Curule Aedile, who possessed the right of using *sellae curules* (the ivory chairs of State), originally an emblem of kingly power.

5-6 **in fortunae . . . insignibus** = *in the emblems of their old rank (fortunae) and office (honorum) and prowess (virtutis)* i.e. prizes for valour; e.g. *phalerae* = bosses, *coronae* = crowns.

7 **tensas** = *state cars* in which the statues of the gods were drawn in solemn procession to the Circensian games.

11 **obseratis** = *shut up*, lit. *barred*, **ob** + **sera**, cf. *sĕro* = *join*.

14 **vestibulis** = *entrance-courts*, only found in large houses.

14-15 **praeter ornatum habitumque** = *not only in their garb and bearing*. -Whibley.

19 **ut turn . . . erat** = *worn long (promissa) as was then the custom with all, or worn long in accordance with the fashion of the time*.—R.

20 **soipione eburneo** = *the ivory staff*, one of the *insignia* of the *triumphator*.

32 **exhaustis** (*sc. aedibus*) = *when completely pillaged*.

Reference. Plutarch, *Camillus*, xxi. xxii.

THE INVASION OF THE GAULS, 390 B.C. (4)

A. *Manlius Capitolinus and the Sacred Geese.*

- 1 In summo custos Tarpeiae Manlius arcis
 Stabat pro templo et Capitolia celsa tenebat,
 Romuleoque recens horrebat regia culmo.
 Atque hic auratis volitans argenteus anser
 5 Porticibus Gallos in limine adesse canebat ;
 Galli per dumos aderant, arcemque tenebant,
 Defensi tenebris et dono noctis opacae ;
 Aurea caesaries ollis, atque aurea vestis ;
 Virgatis lucent sagulis ; turn lactea colla
 10 Auro innectuntur ; duo quisque Alpina coruscant
 Gaesa manu, scutis protecti corpora longis.

VERGIL, *Aen.* viii. 652-662.

B. *The Fate of Manlius, 384 B.C.*

- 12 M. Manlius, unde Gallos depulerat, inde ipse
 praecipitatus est, quia fortiter defensam libertatem
 nefarie opprimere conatus fuerat. Cuius iustae
 15 ultionis nimirum haec praefatio fuit : ' Manlius eras
 mihi, cum praecipites agebas Senones ; postquam
 imitari coepisti, unus factus es ex Senonibus.' Huius
 supplicio aeternae memoriae nota inserta est : propter
 illum enim lege sanciri placuit ne quis patricius in
 20 arce aut Capitolio habitaret, quia domum eo loco
 habuerat, ubi nunc aedem Monetae videmus.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, vi. *De Severitate.*

- A. Context. Venus brings Aeneas his new armour : he gazes at the shield whereon were wrought scenes of the story of Rome to be.
- 1 in **summo** (sc. clipeo), on the top of the shield, as held in position.
 3 Romuleoque . . . **culmo** = lit. and the palace was stiff freshly covered (**recens**) with the thatch of Romulus.
 4-5 **auratis** . . . **porticibus** = the gilded colonnades of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus of Vergil's day, restored 69 a.c.
 9 **virgatis sagulis** = with striped cloaks—**virgatus** = with bands or bars like shoots (*virgae*)—an effect produced by inlaying. C.
 10-11 Alpina gaesa = *Alpine* (i.e. native) javelins.
 B. 13-14 **quia** . . . **fuerat**. Manlius in reality fell a victim to his sympathies with the Plebeians. Cf. the fate of Sp. Cassius 485 a.c.
 18 **nota** = a mark (brand) of infamy.
 20-21 **quia** . . . **habuerat**. His house on the Capitol was razed to the ground.
 21 aedem **Monetae**, a surname of Juno, in whose temple on the Arx money was coined. Cf. our Mint.
 'Thus ended the life of Manlius, the deliverer of Rome, the humane friend of an oppressed people, condemned by this very people to die the death of a traitor.' Ihne.

THE INVASION OF ROME BY THE GAULS, 390 B.C. (5)

Camillus, Parens Patriae.

1 Sed diique et homines prohibuere redemptos
vivere Romanos. Nam forte quadam, priusquam
infanda merces perficeretur, per altercationem non-
dum omni auro appenso dictator intervenit auferrique
5 aurum de medio et Gallos submoveri iubet. Cum
illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, negat earn pac-
tionem ratam esse, quae, postquam ipse dictator
creatus esset, iniussu suo ab inferioris iuris magis-
tratu facta esset, denuntiatque Gallis, ut se ad
10 proelium expediant . . . Instruit deinde aciem, ut
loci natura patiebatur, in semirutae solo urbis et
natura inaequali, et omnia, quae arte belli secunda
suis eligi praepararive poterant, providit. Galli nova
re trepidi arma capiunt, iraque magis quam consilio
15 in Romanos incurrunt. Primo concursu haud
maiore momento fusi Galli sunt, quam ad Alliam
vicerant. Iustiore altero deinde proelio ad octavum
lapidem Gabina via, quo se ex fuga contulerant,
eiusdem ductu auspicioque Camilli vincuntur. Ibi
20 caedes omnia obtinuit ; castra capiuntur, et ne
nuntius quidem cladis relictus. Dictator recuperata
ex hostibus patria triumphans in urbem redit,
interque iocos militares, quos inconditos iaciunt,
Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter urbis
25 haud vanis laudibus appellabatur. LIVY, v. 49 (sel.)

Context. The Romans on the Capitol, despairing of outside help, agreed with Brennus that Rome should be redeemed by a ransom of 1000 pounds of gold. *Nondum omni auro appenso*, Camillus appeared at the head of his troops.

3 **per altercationem** = owing to the dispute. When the Consular Tribune Sulpicius complained that the Gauls used unjust weights, Brennus in derision threw his sword into the scale and said *Vae victis!*

13-14 **nova re** = at the change in their fortunes.--Whibley.

15-16 **haud maiore momento** = with no greater difficulty (effort).

17 **Iustiore altero proelio** = in a second and more regular engagement.—W.

23 **inconditos** = rough, unpolished.

‘The Gaul shall come against thee
From the land of snow and night :
Thou shalt give his fair-haired armies
To the raven and the kite.’—Maoaulay.

THE INVASION OF THE GAULS, 390 B.C. (6)

A. *The Migration to Veii abandoned.*

- i Movisse eos Camillus cum alia oratione turn ea,
 quae ad religiones pertinebat, maxime dicitur ; sed
 rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune missa, quod, cum
 senatus post paulo de his rebus in curia Hostilia
 5 haberetur, cohortesque ex praesidiis revertentes forte
 agmine forum transirent, centurio in comitio ex-
 clamavit: ' Signifer, statue signum ; hic manebimus
 optime.' Qua voce audita et senatus accipere se
 omen ex curia egressus conclamavit, et plebs circum-
 10 fusa approbavit. Antiquata deinde lege promiscue
 urbs aedificari coepta. LIVY, v. 55.

B. *Juno forbids the' Rebuilding of Troy.*

- 12 ' Sed bellicosis fata Quiritibus
 Hac lege dico, ne nimium pii
 Rebusque fidentes avitae
 15 Tecta velint reparare Troiae.
 ' Troiae renascens alite lugubri
 Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur,
 Ducente vitrices catervas
 19 Coniuge me Iovis et sorore.'
 HORACE, Odes, III. iii. 57-64.

- A. 1 **cum alia turn** = especially. **ea** = *ea parte orationis*.
 3 **vox opportune missa** = a phrase *seasonably* let fall.
 10 **Antiquata deinde lege** (= *rogatione*) = the *proposed law was*
then rejected. **antiquare** = to leave in its former state.
 B. 13 **hac lege** = on this *condition*, i.e. that Rome should always be
 the capital.
nimium pii = too *dutiful* to their mother-city Troy.
 13-15 **ne . . . reparare Troiae**. There was a rumour, even in Caesar's
 time (v. Suet. *Iul. Caes.* 79) that he meant to migrate to
 Alexandria or Ilium. Horace, prob. with the sanction of
 Augustus, sets himself to discourage it. Cf. the Speech of
 Camillus, Livy, v. 51-54.
 16-17 **Troiae . . . iterabitur** = the *fortunes of Troy, if with evil*
omen it is culled to life again (renascens), shall be repeated
in an overthrow as sad as before.-Wickham.
 ' The Burning of Rome by the Gauls involved the destruction
 of all the existing records, and great loss of property. Yet in
 spite of all the damage done, the Romans set to work to
 establish the state anew, to rebuild the City, and to reassert
 their commanding position among their allies and neighbours.'
 —Ihne.
The Speech of Camillus. Its object was to show the
 growth of Rome under the guidance of Providence. Cf. the
 purpose of the *Aeneid*.

THE LICINIAN LAWS, 376-366 B.C. (1)

First Plebeian Consul, 366 B.C.

1 Occasio videbatur rerum novandarum propter
ingentem vim aeris alieni, cuius levamen mali plebes
nisi suis in summo imperio locatis, nullum speraret :
accingendum ad eam cogitationem esse ; conando
5 agendoque iam eo gradum fecisse plebeios, unde,
si porro annitantur, pervenire ad summa et patribus
aequari tam honore quam virtute possent. In prae-
sencia tribunos plebis fieri placuit, quo in magistratu
sibimet ipsi viam ad ceteros honores aperirent.
10 Creatique tribuni C. Licinius et L. Sextius promul-
gavere leges omnes adversus opes patriciorum et pro
commodis plebis, unam de aere alieno, ut deducto eo
de capite, quod usuris pernumeratum esset, id, quod
superesset, triennio aequis pensionibus persolveretur ;
15 alteram de modo agrorum, ne quis plus quingenta
iugera agri possideret ; tertiam, ne tribunorum
militum comitia fierent, consulumque utique alter
ex plebe crearetur ; cuncta ingentia et quae sine
certamine maximo obtineri non possent. . . . Ita ab
20 diutina ira tandem in concordiam redacti sunt ordines.

LIVY, vi. 35.

- 1 **Occasio.** This, so Livy tells us, was the jealousy between the Fabian sisters, the one married to the patrician Sulpicius, the other to the plebeian Licinius Stolo.
- 1-2 **propter . . . alieni.** The old Roman law of debt was very harsh and severe.
- 3 in **summo imperio**, i.e. the Consulate.
- 4 **acciogendum . . . esse** = *they must brace themselves to the execution of that idea.*—R. **accingendum**, reflexive here.
- 5 **iam** eo, i.e. to the office of Consular Tribune, created 444 B.C.
- 6 **si porro annitantur** = *if they now make a further effort.* This use of Pres. Subj. in Or. Obl. frequent in Livy.
- 7 **tam honore quam virtute** = *in official rank as (they were already) in merit.*—Rawlins.
- 12-14 **ut deducto . . . persolveretur** = *'after deducting from the amount of the loan (capite = principal) what had been paid in interest, the balance should be paid in three equal instalments.'*—Cluer and Matheson.
- 15 **de modo agrorum** = *relating to the limitation of land-holding.*
- 16-17 **tribuorum militum** (SC. *cum consulari* potestate) created 444 B.C., but no plebeian obtained that honour till 400 B.C., and only two after that date.
- 17 **utique** = *one at any rate.*
- Result.** 'The principle was established that Patricians and Plebeians were both citizens of the State, and equally eligible to the honours and dignities of the Republic.'—Inne.

THE LICINIAN LAWS, 376-366 B.C. (2)

The Origin of the Floralia, 238 B.C.

- 1 'Die, dea,' respondi, 'ludorum quæ sit origo.'
 Vix bene desieram ; rettulit illa mihi :
 'Cetera luxuriæ nondum instrumenta vigebant :
 4 Aut pecus, aut latam dives habebat humum ;
 Hinc etiam locuples, hinc ipsa pecunia dicta est.
 Sed iam de vetito quisque parabat opes.
 Venerat in morem populi depascere saltus ;
 8 Idque diu licuit, poenæque nulla fuit.
 Vindice servabat nullo sua publica vulgus ;
 Iamque in privato pascere inertis erat.
 Plebis ad aediles perducta licentia talis
 12 Publicios : animus defuit ante viris.
 Rem populus recipit : multam subiere nocentes :
 Vindicibus laudî publica cura fuit.
 Multa data est ex parte mihi, magnoque favore
 16 Victores ludos instituere novos.
 Parte locant Clivum, qui tunc erat ardua rupes :
 Utile nunc iter est, Publiciumque vocant.'

OVID, *Fasti*, v. 237-254, H.

- 2 **illa**, i.e. *Flora*, the Roman goddess of Flowers and Spring.
 3 **luxuriæ instrumenta** = *appliances* of luxury.
 5 **locuples** (**locus** + *plenus*) = **rich** in lands.
pecunia from **pecus**, cattle being in olden time the chief form of wealth and the chief medium of exchange. For **pecus**, cf. *fee, fief, feudal*.
 7 **Venerat . . . saltus** = *it had grown into a custom to feed (cattle) on the public forest-pastures*. (Cf. the *ager publicus*.) H.
g sua publica = *their common property*, i.e. their interest in the public land.
vulgus here = *the commons*, not the *plebs* as opposed to the *populus*.
 10 **inertis erat** = *it was the mark of a man wanting in spirit*.
 12 **Publicios**. L. and M. Publicius Malleolus,* plebeian aediles, B.C. 241.
animus . . . viris, i.e. information had before been given but no aedile dared to act upon it.
 13 **recipit** = takes up the charge at the *Comitia*.
 14 **multam** = a fine. Cf. to mulct = to fine.
 14 **publica cura** = *their public spirit*-H.
 15 **multa . . . mihi**, i.e. a new Temple was built to *Flora* near the *Circus Maximus*, **ludos novos** = *the Flora & a*.
 17 Parte **locant** (sc. *munivendum*) **Clivum** = *with the (other) part they contract for (the making of) the Clivus*, a sloping road, called the *Clivus Publicius*, which led up to the *Aventine*.

* For Malleolus, cf. Charles Martel of France, 'The Hamme circ. 689-741 A.D.

Manlius and his son Torquatus.

- 1 L. Manlio, cum dictator fuisset, M. Pomponius
tribunus plebis diem dixit, quod is paucos sibi dies
ad dictaturam gerendam addidisset ; criminabatur
etiam, quod Titum filium, qui postea est Torquatus
5 appellatus, ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare
iussisset. Quod cum audivisset adulescens filius
negotium exhiberi patri, accurrisse Homam et cum
prima luce Pomponii domum venisse dicitur. Cui
cum esset nuntiatum, qui illum iratum allaturum ad
10 se aliquid contra patrem arbitraretur, surrexit e
lectulo remotisque arbitris ad se adulescentem iussit
venire. At ille, ut ingressus est, confestim gladium
destrinxit iuravitque se illum statim interfecturum,
nisi ius iurandum sibi dedisset se patrem missum esse
15 facturum. Iuravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius ;
rem ad populum detulit, docuit cur sibi causa desis-
tere necesse esset, Manlium missum fecit. Tantum
temporibus illis ius iurandum valebat. Atque hic
T. Manlius is est, qui ad Anienem Galli, quem ab eo
20 provocatus occiderat, torque detracto cognomen
invenit, cuius tertio consulatu Latini ad Qeserim
fusi et fugati. CICERO, de *Officiis*, iii. § 112.
- 1 **L. Manlio**, i.e. L. Manlius Capitolinus Imperiosus, appointed Dictator 363 B.C. 'to drive in a nail (*clavi figendi causa*) on the right side of the Temple of Jupiter, to mark the number of the year, because written documents were rare in those times.'
- 2 **diem dixit** = named a day (for his trial before the *Comitia*).
- 4-6 **quod Titum filium . . . iussisset**. Livy, vii. 4, says 'And for what offence? Because he was a little slow of speech and not ready with his tongue.'
- 4 **Torquatus**, Dictator 353 and 349 B.C., and three times Consul.
- 6 **negotium exhiberi patri** = lit. *that trouble was being brought upon his father*, i.e. *that his father was in trouble*.
- 9-10 **qui arbitraretur** = *inasmuch as he thought*. Adjeot. causal clause.—Holden.
- 11 **remotis arbitris** = *when he had put out of the room all witnesses*.—H. **arbiter**² (ar = ad + bito = eo) = spectator, umpire
- 14-1A **missum facturum** = *would set at liberty*.
- 19 **ad Anienem Galli**. On this, their second invasion, the Gauls advanced as far as the Anio. Livy tells us that after the death of their champion the Gauls fled under cover of night.
- 21-22 **cuius . . . fugati**, i.e. the great battle of Vesuvius fought 340 B.C. by the Vesperis, a R. in Campania near Mount Vesuvius, which established for ever the supremacy of Rome over Latium.

Parallel Passage. Livy, vii. 4, 5, 9, 10.

* Cf. *arbiter pugnae, bibendi*, Horace.

FIRST SAMNITE WAR, 343-341 B.C. (1)

An Important Epoch in Roman History.

- 1 Maiora iam hinc bella et viribus hostium et longinquitate vel regionurn vel temporum, quibus bellatum est, dicentur. Namque eo anno adversus Samnites, gentem opibus armisque validam, mota
5 arma; Samnitium bellum ancipiti Marte gestum Pyrrhus hostis, Pyrrhum Poeni secuti. Quanta rerum moles! quoties in extrema periculorumventum, ut in hanc magnitudinem, quae vix sustinetur, erigi imperium posset! Belli autem causa cum Samnitibus
10 Romanis, cum societate amicitiaque iuncti essent, extrinsecus venit, non orta inter ipsos est. Samnites Sidicinis iniusta arma, quia viribus plus poterant, cum intulissent, coacti inopes ad opulentiorum auxilium confugere Campanis sese coniungunt. Cam-
15 pani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum quam vires cum attulissent, fluentes luxu ab duratis usu armorum in Sidicino pulsi agro, in se deinde molem omnem belli verterunt. Namque Samnites, omissis Sidicinis ipsam arcem finitimorum Campanos adorti,
20 unde aequae facilis Victoria, praedae atque gloriae plus esset, Tifata, imminentes Capuae colles, cum praesidio firmo occunassent, descendunt inde quadrato agmine in planitiem, quae Capuam Tifataque interiacet. Ibi rursus acie dimicatum; adversoque proelio
25 Campani intra moenia compulsi, cum robore interven-tutis suae accisonulla propinqua spes esset, coacti sunt ab Romanis petere auxilium. LIVY, vii. 29.

1 iam hinc, i.e. 343-266 B.C.

2 longinquitate . . . temporum = the distance of the theatre of war (regionum) and the length of the campaign (temporum). -Rawlins.

6-7 Quanta rerum moles = What stupendous exertions!-R.

8 in hanc magnitudinem, i.e. in the reign of Augustus.

10 cum societate, i.e. from 354 B.C.

12 Sidicinis, a Sabellian people N.W. of Campania, on the Samnite border.

16 fluentes (luxu) = enervated (lit. relaxed) by luxury.

21 Tifata (neut. Plur.), a mountain range N.E. of Capua.

22-23 quadrato agmine = in regular order of battle, so that the whole army formed a parallelogram.

The Cause of the War. 'The interference of Rome was a breach of the Treaty with the Samnites. Livy admits this, but asserts that Capua had formally surrendered to Rome, and as a subject state claimed her protection. The story is confessedly false, for Capua remained, what it had always been, an independent town.'-R.

FIRST SAMNITE WAR, 343-341 B.C. (2)

Battle of Mt. Gaurus. M. Valerius Corvus.

1 Non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, omnia inter
infimos militum haud gravate munia obeundo. In
ludo praeterea militari, cum velocitatis viriumque
6 vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, nec quemquam as-
pernari parem, qui se offerret; factis benignus pro
re, dictis haud minus libertatis alienae quam suae
dignitatis memor, et, quo nihil poplarius est, quibus
10 artibus petierat magistratus, iisdem gerebat. Itaque
universus exercitus incredibili alacritate adhorta-
tionem prosecutus ducis castris egreditur. . . .
Primus omnium consul invadit hostem et, cum quo
forte contulit gradum, obtruncat. Hoc spectaculo
accensi dextra laevaue ante se quisque memorandum
15 proelium ciet; stant obnixa Samnites, quamquam
plura accipiunt quam inferunt vulnera. Aliquamdiu
iam pugnatum erat, atrox caedes circa signa Sam-
nitium, fuga ab nulladum parte erat; adeo morte
20 sola vinci destinaverant animis. Itaque Romani,
cum et fluere iam lassitudine vires sentirent et diei
haud multum superesse, accensi ira concitant se in
hostem. Turn primum referri pedem atque inclinari
rem in fugam apparuit; tum capi, occidi Samnis;
nec superfuissent multi, ni nox victoriam magis
25 quam proelium diremisset. LIVY, vii. 33.

1 **familiarior** = on better terms with.—Cluer and Matheson.

2 **haud gravate** = without reluctance (ungrudgingly). Compare Sallust's description of Marius and Sulla.

4 **aequales** = competitors, lit. *well-matched.

oomiter facilis = he was courteously good-natured.

6-7 **pro re** = to suit the occasion.

9 **artibus iisdem** = in the same spirit.—Weissenborn.

11 **prosecutus** = welcoming, lit. attending.

12-13 **oum . . . gradum** = with whom he happened to engage. Cf. *collato pede* = fighting foot to foot.

15 **stant obnixa** = stand their ground firmly. **obnixus** (ob + nitor, strive + against), resolute.

23 **Samnis**, nom. sing. **capi, occidi**, Historic Infinitives.

25 **diremisset** = had broken off. *dirimo* (dis + emo) = take apart.

The Battle of Mt. Gaurus. The battle was fought on the volcanic range of mountains between Cumae and Neapolis. The Consul in command, M. Valerius, obtained the surname of Corvus (Raven), because when serving as a military Tribune under Camillus in 349 B.C., he defeated the Gallic champion by the aid of a raven. See next page, A. 1. 4.

THE LATIN WAR, 340-338 B.C. (1)

*Self-sacrifice of Decius Mus, 340 B.C.*A. Rome's *Empire safe in the keeping of Augustus.*

1 Curtius expletis statuit monumenta lacunis ;

At Decius misso proelia rupit equo ;

Coelitis abscissos testatur semita pontes :

4 Est cui cognomen corvus habere dedit.

Haec di condiderunt, haec di quoque moenia servant :

Vix timeat, salvo Caesare, Roma Iovem.

PROPERTIUS, III. (IV.) xi. (x.) 63-68.

B. *The Dream of the Consuls on the Eve of Battle.*

7 Illud etiam somnium et magnae admirationis et

clari exitus, quod eadem nocte duo consules P. Decius

Mus et T. Manlius Torquatus Latino bello gravi ac

10 periculoso non procul a Vesuvi montis radicibus

positis castris viderunt. Utrique enim quaedam per

quietem species praedixit ex altera acie imperatorem,

ex altera exercitum dis Manibus matrique Terrae

deberi ; utrius autem dux copias hostium superque

15 eas sese ipsum devovisset, victricem abituram. Id

lucē proxima consulibus sacrificio vel expiaturis, si

posset averti, vel, si certum deorum etiam monitu

visum foret, exsecuturis, hostiarum exta somnio

congruerunt, convenitque inter eos, cuius cornu prius

20 laborare coepisset, ut is capite suo fata patriae lueret.

Quae neutro reformidante Decium depoposcerunt.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS, i. *De Somniis.*

A. 1 **Curtius . . . lacunis**, in allusion to the spot called *Lacus Curtius* (marked by a circular pavement) in the Forum which served as a memorial (*monimenta*) of his heroic sacrifice. Livy, vii. 6.

16 **lacuna** (cf. *lacus*) = a hole, pool, *chasm*.3 **semita** (*sed + meo = go + aside*) = a path, road. Coeles, apparently, gave his name to the street running up from the bridge which he 'kept so well.'-Ramsay.4 **cui**, i.e. M. Valerius Corvus, the hero of Mt. Gaurus. See p. 91.5-6 i.e. *with Caesar (Augustus) safe, Rome has none to fear, nay, scarce Jove himself. Flattery oan go no further than this!*

B. 13 **Pis Manibus** = the *deified souls* of "the dead," usually looked upon as beneficent spirits.

16 **victricem, se. aciem**.17 **deorum etiam monitu** = *by the warning of the gods also*, i.e. by the auspices as well as by the dream.

19-20 **cuius cornu . . . coepisset**. The left wing led by Decius was repulsed by the Latins, and Decius accordingly devoted himself to death.

Parallel Passage. Livy, viii. 6. 9.

The Battle of Mt. Vesuvius, 340 B.C.

1 Procedente deinde certamine cum aliis partibus
 multitudo superaret Latinorum, Manlius consul
 audito eventu collegae paulisper addubitavit, an con-
 surgendi iam triariis tempus esset ; deinde melius
 5 ratus integros eos ad ultimum discrimen servari,
 Accensos ab novissima acie ante signa, procedere
 iubet. Qui ubi subiere, extemplo Latini, tamquam
 idem adversarii fecissent, triarios suos excitaverunt ;
 qui aliquamdiu pugna atroci cum et semet ipsi
 10 fatigassent et hastas aut praefregissent aut hebe-
 tassent, pellerent vi tamen hostem, debellatum iam
 rati perventumque ad extremam aciem, tum consul
 triariis ' Consurgite nunc ' inquit ' integri adversus
 fessos, memores patriae parentumque et coniugum
 15 ac liberorum, memores consulis pro vestra Victoria
 morte occubantis.' Ubi triarii consurrexerunt, integri,
 refulgentibus armis, nova ex improvise exorta acies,
 receptis in intervalla ordinum antepilanis, clamore
 sublato principia Latinorum perturbant hastisque ora
 20 fodientes primo robore virorum caeso per alios mani-
 pulos velut inermes prope intacti evasere tantaque
 caede perrupere cuneos, ut vix quartam partem
 23 relinquerent hostium. LIVY, viii. 10.

3-4 an consurgendi . . . **esset.** Livy says 'The Triarii were posted crouching by the standards, their left leg extended forwards, holding their shields resting on their shoulders, and their spears fixed in the ground with the points erect, so that their line bristled as if enclosed by a ramnart.'

6 **Accensos.** The *Accensi* (ad + *censeo*), originally supernumeraries to take the place of those who fell in battle, = *levis armatura*, -ante signa, i.e. of the Hastati and Prinoipes.'

8 **excitaverunt** = *surgere iusserunt.*—Weissenborn.

10 **hebetassent** = *had blunted.*

18 **antepilanis** = *prop.* both the Hastati and Principes who were drawn up before the Pilani or Triarii who formed the third line.

19 **principia** = *the front line*, now the Triarii of the Latins.

22 **cuneos** = *columns* (lit. wedges), i.e. a body of soldiers drawn up in the shape of a wedge. Livy uses it of the phalanx.

The Cause of the War. The war was almost a civil one.. The dispute was chiefly about a right to share in the privileges of the full Roman citizenship (espec. the right to vote and to hold office).

Result of the War. Rome broke up the Latin Confederation by making separate treaties with the Latin towns, and by prohibiting commercial intercourse between them.

The Dictator and his Master of the Horse.

1 Ea fortuna pugnae fuit, ut nihil relictum sit, quo,
 si adfuisset Dictator, res melius geri potuerit ; non
 dux militi, non miles duci defuit. Eques etiam,
 auctore L. Cominio tribuno militum, qui aliquotiens
 5 impetu capto perrumpere non poterat hostium agmen,
 detraxit frenos equis atque ita concitatos calcaribus
 permisit, ut sustinere eos nulla vis posset ; per arma,
 per viros late stragem dedere ; secutus pedes impetum
 equitum turbatis hostibus intulit signa. Viginti milia
 10 hostium caesa eo die traduntur. Magister equitum,
 ut ex tanta caede, multis potitus spoliis congesta in
 ingentem acervum hostilia arma subdito igne con-
 cremavit, seu votum id deorum cuiquam fuit, se
 credere libet Fabio auctori eo factum, ne suae gloriae
 15 fructum Dictator caperet nomenque ibi scriberet aut
 spolia in triumpho ferret. Litterae quoque de re
 prospere gesta ad senatum, non ad Dictatorem missae
 argumentum fuere minime cum eo communicantis
 laudes. Ita certe Dictator id factum accepit, ut
 20 laetis aliis Victoria parta prae se ferret iram tristi-
 tiamque.

LIVY, viii. 30.

2 **Dictator**= L. Papirius Cursor, noted for the strictness of his military discipline. At this time he had gone to Rome to take the auspices anew (*ad auspiciam repetendum*) ad had given strict orders to his Master of the Horse, Q. Fabius Rullianus, to avoid all collision with the enemy during his absence.

7 **permisit** = gave them their heads. Cf. *immittere* Aabenas.

9 **turbatis . . . signa** = attacked the enemy (dative) when in confusion.

11 **spoliis**, i.e. the *arms* taken from the fallen.

13-14 **seu credere . . . factum** = lit. *or whether one prefer to credit the authority of Fabius that it was done on this account* (eo) . . . **Fabius Pictor**, the earliest Roman historian, wrote in Greek and served in the 2nd Punic War.

15 **ibi** (sc. *hostilia arma*) = on them. These, set up as a trophy with the victor's name inscribed, would have been borne in the triumphal procession.

19 **Ita certe . . . accepit** = so (*ita*) no doubt the Dictator interpreted his (Fabius') action.

The Cause of the War. The actual *casus belli* was a dispute between Rome and the Samnites for the possession of Palaeopolis (= old *city*) near Neapolis (= *new city*). Cf. the First Punic War, 241 B.C., due to the struggle for the possession of Messana, and the war with Pyrrhus, 281 B.C., for the possession of Tarentum.

Historic Parallel. Fabius Cunctator and Minucius.—Livy, xxii. 24-30.

The Caudine Forks, 321 B.C.

1 Duæ ad Luceriam ferebant viae, altera præter
 oram superi maris, patens apertaque, sed quanto
 tutior, tanto fere longior, altera per Furculas
 Caudinas, brevior ; sed ita natus locus est. Saltus
 5 duo alti, angusti silvosique sunt, montibus circa per-
 petuis inter se iuncti. Iacet inter eos satis patens,
 clausus in medio, campus herbidus aquosusque,
 per quem medium iter est ; sed antequam venias ad
 eum, intrandæ primæ angustiae sunt, et aut eadem,
 10 qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, aut, si ire
 porro pergas, per alium saltum, artiorem impedi-
 tioremque, evadendum. In eum campum via alia
 per cavam rupem Romani demisso agmine cum ad
 alias angustias protinus pergerent, saeptas deiectu
 15 arboruni saxorumque ingentium obiacente mole
 invenerè. Cum fraus hostilis apparuisset, praesidium
 etiam in summo saltu conspicitur. Citati inde retro,
 qua venerant, pergunt repetere viam ; eam quoque
 clausam sua obice armisque inveniunt. Sistunt inde
 20 gradum sine ullius imperio, intuentesque alii alios
 diu immobiles silent. LIVY, ix. 2.

- 1 ad **Luceriam** = in the direction of *Luceria*, a town in Apulia on the borders of Samnium, and now threatened by the Samnites.
- 1-2 **præter . . . maris** = along the coast of the upper sea, i.e. the Adriatic. Taking this route, they would go N. of Samnium, through the Peligni, and S. through the Frentani into Apulia.
- 3 **fere** = just.
- 3-4 **Furculas Caudinas**, two fork-shaped defiles near Caudium, the capital of the Caudine Samnites, between Beneventum and Capua on what was afterwards the *Via Appia*.
- 5-6 **montibus . . . iuncti** = united by a continuous ring (perpetuis circa) of mountains.
- 10 **insinuaveris** = lit. have wound your way.
- 11-12 **artiozem impeditioremque** = more narrow and more difficult (i.e. steeper).
- 13 **per cavam rupem** = through an overhanging rocky defile.
- demisso **agmine** = with their troops led down (the descent).
- 14 **protinus** = straightforward.
- 14-15 **deiectu . . . mole** = lit. 'a barrier lying in the way (formed by the throwing down of trees and large pieces of rock.)
 mole = an *abat* (a knocking down, felling).-Rawlins.
- 16 **cum fraus** . . . = no sooner had . . . when . . .
- 17 **citati** = hurriedly (in hot haste). Partic. used adverbially.—Stephenson.
- 19 **sua obice** = with a barrier of its own (i.e. specially prepared).

SECOND SAMNITE WAR, 326-304 B.C. (3)

The Caudine Forks. The Yoke.

- 1 Alii alios intueri, contemplari arma mox tradenda
et inermes futuras dextras obnoxiaque corpora hosti ;
proponere sibimet ipsi ante oculos iugum hostile et
ludibria victoris et vultus superbos et per armatos
5 inermium iter, inde foedi agminis miserabilem viam
per sociorum urbes, reditum in patriam ad parentes,
quo saepe ipsi maioresque eorum triumphantes
venissent : se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie
victos : sibi non stringere licuisse gladios, non manum
10 cum hoste conferre ; sibi nequicquam animos datos.
Haec frementibus hora fatalis ignominiae advenit,
omnia tristiora experiundo factura, quam quae prae-
ceperant animis. Iam primum cum singulis vesti-
mentis inermes extra vallum exire iussi, et primi
15 traditi obsides atque in custodiam abducti. Primi
consules prope seminudi sub iugum missi ; turn ut
quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae obiectus ;
turn deinceps singulae legiones. Ita traducti sub
iugum et, quod paene gravius erat, per hostium
20 oculos, cum e saltu evasissent, etsi velut ab inferis
extracti turn primum lucem aspicere visi sunt,
tamen ipsa lux ita deforme intuentibus agmen omni
23 morte tristior fuit. LIVY, ix. 5, 6.
- 1-10 **intueri ; contemplari** . . . = *There they are looking one on another.* . . . By a string of infinitives the picture of a series of actions is put before the reader without the actions being thought of singly.-Lee-Warner.
- 2 **obnoxia** = *at the mercy of* . . . -Rawlins.
- 6 **per sociorum urbes**, e.g. *Capua*.
- 11 **fatalis ignominiae** = *destined for their disgrace*.
- 12 **experiundo** = *by experience* ; **praeceperant** = *they had anticipated*.
- 16 **seminudi** = *with only their tunics on*.
- 17 **gradu** = *in rank*.
- 18 **traducti**, 'always used in this sense of *disgraceful* exhibition or *parade*.'-Stephenson.
- 22-23 **ipsa lux . . . fuit** = *the very light was to them as they gazed on. so hideous a line of march more gloomy than. any form of death.*
- The Caudine Forks.** Other writers state that the Romans were entrapped only after a severe defeat.
'By the side of those names (the Allia and Cannae) there was yet a third in the list of evil days-the name of the Caudine Pass.'-Inne. Cf. p. 82, B.
- Historic Parallels.** Livy's account of Trasimene. The Kyber Pass, 1842. The Capitulation of Metz, 1870.

SECOND SAMNITE WAR, 326-304 B.C. (4)

Rome repudiates the Treaty.

1 At vero T. Veturius et Sp. Postumius, cum iterum
 consules essent, quia, cum male pugnatum apud
 Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub iugum missis
 pacem cum Samnitibus fecerant, dediti sunt eis ;
 5 iniussu enim populi senatusque fecerant. Eodemque
 tempore Ti. Numicius, Q. Maelius, qui turn tribuni
 plebis erant, quod eorum auctoritate pax erat facta,
 dediti sunt, ut pax Samnitium repudiaretur. Atque
 huius deditiois ipse Postumius, qui dedebatur.
 10 suasor et auctor fuit. Quod idem multis annis post
 C. Mancinus, qui ut Numantinis, quibuscum sine
 senatus auctoritate foedus fecerat, dederetur, roga-
 tionem suasit eam, quam L. Furius, Sex. Atilius ex
 senatus consulto ferebant : qua accepta est hostibus
 15 deditus. Honestius hic quam Q. Pompeius, quo,
 cum in eadem causa esset, deprecante accepta lex
 non est. Hic ea, quae videbatur utilitas, plus valuit
 quam honestas, apud superiores utilitatis species.
 19 falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est.

CICERO, *De Officiis*, iii. 109.

- 4 **pacem . . . fecerant.** i.e. a *military convention*, by which Rome and Samnium were to acknowledge each other as free peoples with equal rights and privileges, and Rome was to give up her conquests and colonies on Samnite territory.
- 5 **iniussu . . . senatusque.** The Senate considered it in the light of a *sponsio*, a convention made on personal responsibility, rather than a *pactio* or *foedus*, a public treaty.—Holden.
- 6 **tribuni plebis**, prob. only tribunes-elect (= *designati*), for the tribunes could not leave Rome even for one night.
- 11 c. **Mancinus** commanded against Numantia in Spain, 137 B.C.
- 15 Q. Pompeius commanded against Numantia, 140 B.C.
- 16 **cum in eadem causa esset** = *though he was in the same case*, as Mancinus, i.e. had made a degrading peace with the Numantines.—H.
- 15-17 **quo . . . deprecante . . . non est** = *through his begging to be let off*, the law (i.e. for delivering him up to the enemy) was not passed.
- 17 **Hic** = *in this case*, i.e. that of Pompeius.
- 18 **apud superiores**, i.e. Veturius, Postumius, and Mancinus.
- 18-19 **utilitatis species falsa** = *the false semblance of expediency*.

The Repudiation of the Treaty. 'It is clear that, Postumius and his brother officers could not bind the Roman Senate and people by the promise they had made in Caudium ; but it is equally clear that they were bound by their promise to do what was in their power to cause the treaty to be ratified.'—Thne.

SECOND SAMNITE WAR, 326-304 B.C. (5)

Battle of Bovianum, 305 B.C. Peace made, 304 B.C.

- 1 Eodem anno in campum Stellatem agri Campani
Samnitium incursiones factae. Itaque ambo con-
sules in Samnium missi cum diversas regiones,
Tifernum Postumius, Bovianum Minucius petisset,
5 Postumii prius ductu ad Tifernum pugnatum. Alii
haud dubie Samnites victos ac viginti milia hominum
capta tradunt, alii Marte aequo discessum, et Postu-
mium, metum simulantem, nocturno itinere clam in
montes copias abduxisse, hostes secutos duo milia
10 inde locis munitis et ipsos consedissee. Consul ut
stativa tuta copiosaque petisse videretur, postquam
et munimeptis castra firmavit et omni apparatu
rerum utilium instruxit, relicto firmo praesidio de
vigilia tertia, qua * proxime potest, expeditas legiones
15 ad collegam, et ipsum adversus alios sedentem, ducit.
Ibi auctore Postumio Minucius cum hostibus signa
confert, et, cum anceps proelium in multum diei
processisset, turn Postumius integris legionibus de-
fessam iam aciem hostium improvise invadit. Itaque
20 cum lassitudo ac vulnera fugam quoque praepedis-
sent, occidione occisi hostes, signa unum et viginti
capta.

LIVY, ix. 44.

1 in campum **Stellatem**. *Stellas*, a part of the Campanian plain, N. of Mt. Tifata (E. of Capua).

4 **Tifernum**, E. of Bovianum on the R. Tifernus.

Postumius . . . **Minucius**, Consuls 305 B.C.

Bovianum, in Samnium, W. of Luoceria (in Apulia).

11 stativa **tuta** = safe quarters. Cf. *stativa castra* = a stationary camp.

15 et ipsum . . . **sedentem** = abo *lying encamped (sedentem)* in the face of mother army.—Stephenson.

20 **praepedissent** = hampered, lit. to entangle the feet (*prae + pes*).

21 **occidione occisi**. This has the force of a *superlative* by the repetition, a common idiom in Oriental † languages.—S.

Results of the Second Samnite War. Roman influence became supreme in Campania and Apulia, and the Samnites were confined to their own mountains. In 304 B.C. the Romans renewed their ancient Treaty with the Samnites (as Livy tells us) by which they were left in possession of their independence.

Why the Romans conquered. (1) Their conduct of the war was more systematic. (2) By their plan of fortified colonies (e.g. Cales, Fregellae, Luceria) they retained their hold on the conquered territory. (3) The diplomatic skill of the Senate secured the friendship of the neighbours of the Samnites (e.g. the Apulians and Lucanians).

* qua *duci* proxime potest.—W. and M.

† E.g. in Hebrew, Delivering I will deliver = I will surely deliver.

THIRD SAMNITE WAR, 298-290 B.C.

Battle of Sentinum, 295 B.C. 'Novum pugnae genus.'

1 Ferocior Decius et aetate et vigore animi quam
tuncunquam virium habuit certamine primo effudit.
Et quia lentior videbatur pedestris pugna, equitatum
in pugnam concitat et ipse fortissimae iuvenum
5 turmae immixtus orat proceres iuventutis, in hostem
ut secum impetum faciant : duplicem illorum gloriam
fore, si ab laevo cornu et ab equite Victoria incipiat.
Bis avertere Gallicum equitatum ; iterum longius
evectos et iam inter media peditum agmina proelium
10 cientes novum pugnae conterruit genus : essedis
carrisque superstans armatus hostis ingenti sonitu
equorum rotarumque advenit et insolitos eius
tumultus Romanorum conterruit equos. Ita victorem
equitatum velut lymphaticus pavor dissipat ;
15 sternit inde ruentes equos virosque improvida fuga,
turbata hinc etiam signa legionum multique impetu
equorum ac vehiculorum raptorum per agmen obruti
antesignani ; et insecuta, simul territos hostes vidit,
Gallica acies nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique
20 se dedit. LIVY, x. 28.

1 **Decius**, P. Decius Mus, Consul with Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, commanded the left wing at the Battle of Sentinum, where he was opposed to the Gauls, and when his troops began to give way before the Gaulish chariots (**essedae**) he, like his father at the Battle of Vesuvius, 340 B.C., devoted* himself with the hostile army 'to the gods of earth and of the grave.'

5 **proceres iuventutis** = *the flower of the young men*.

8 **avertere** (= se **avertere**) = to retire (lit. *turn away*).

10 **essedis** = *war-chariots*, on two wheels, open in front, but closed behind, and drawn by two horses ; used also by the Britons.

14 **lymphaticus** = *mad, frenzied*.

16 **turbata . . . signa legionum** = *the ranks of the legions were thrown into disorder*. **Signa** is frequently used of military movement, as the most noticeable feature in an army.

The Cause of the Third Samnite War. The democratic party among the Luonians made overtures to the Samnites. The Romans peremptorily ordered the Samnites not to interfere in Luomania, an arrogant command which the Samnites declined to obey, and war broke out anew.

Results of the War. After an obstinate struggle peace was concluded in 290 B.C., the Samnites retaining their independence.

* Cf. pp. 92, 93.

The Aims of Pyrrhus. Battle of Heraclea, 280 B.C.

1 Pyrrhus rex Epiri cum iterata Tarentinorum
legatione additis Samnitium et Lucanorum precibus,
fatigaretur, non tam supplicum precibus quam spe
invadendi Italiae imperii inductus venturum se cum
5 exercitu pollicetur. In quam rem inclinatum semel
animum praecipitem agere coeperant exempla ma-
iorum, ne aut inferior patruo suo Alexandro videretur,
quo defensore idem Tarentini adversus Bruttios usi
fuerant, aut *minores animos* magno Alexandro ha-
10 buisse, qui tam longa a domo militia Orientem sub-
egerat. Igitur relicto custode regni Ptolemaeo filio
annos xv nato exercitum in portu Tarentino exponit.
Cuius audito adventu consul Romanus Valerius
Laevinus festinans, ut prius cum eo congredere-
16 tur quam auxilia sociorum convenirent, exercitum in
aciem educit. Nec rex, tametsi numero militum
inferior esset, certamini moram fecit. Sed Romanos
vincentes iam inusitata ante elephantorum forma,
stupere primo, mox cedere proelio coegit, victoresque
20 iam nova Macedonum repente monstra vicerunt.
Nec hostibus incruenta Victoria fuit. Nam et
Pyrrhus ipse graviter vulneratus est, et magna pars
militum eius caesa, maioremque gloriam eius victoriae
24 quam laetitiam habuit.

JUSTINUS, xviii. 1.

1 *iterata legatione* = by a second embassy.

3 *fatigaretur* = was importuned.

3-4 *non-tam . . . inductus*, Pyrrhus aimed at founding a western
Graecian Empire in Italy and Sicily.

7-9 *patruo suo Alexandro . . . fuerant*. Alexander of Epirus
had almost succeeded in uniting the whole of Magna Graecia
(332-326 B.C.) when he was out off by the hand of an assassin.

9 *magno Alexandro*. Pyrrhus was acknowledged to be the first
general of the school of Alexander. and Hannibal (so Plutarch
tells us) considered him the greatest military genius.

18 *inusitata ante . . . forma* = *the unfamiliar appearance of*.

22-23 *magna pars militum*. Pyrrhus is said to have lost 4000
men, 'a serious matter to him in a foreign country, where he
could not easily replace the loss of his tried old warriors.'
Ihne.

cause of the War. By 282 B.C. Rome had taken possession
of Magna Graecia, with the exception of Tarentum. In 282 B.C.
(in defiance of the treaty of 301 B.C.) a Roman fleet appeared
before the Harbour of Tarentum. 'A naval battle ensued in
which the Tarentines were victorious, and the war began.

THE WAR WITH THE TARENTINES AND PYRRHUS. (2)

Fabricius the Just. Honesty before Expediency.

1 Cum rex Pyrrhus populo Romano bellum ultro
intulisset, cumque de imperio certamen esset cum
rege generoso ac potenti, perfuga ab eo venit in
castra Fabricii eique est pollicitus, si praemium sibi
5 proposuisset, se, ut clam venisset, sic clam in Pyrrhi
castra rediturum et eum veneno necaturum. Hunc
Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum idque
eius factum laudatum a senatu est. Atqui, si speciem
utilitatis opinionemque quaerimus, magnum illud
10 bellum perfuga unus et gravem adversarium imperi
sustulisset, sed magnum dedecus et flagitium, quicum
laudis certamen fuisset, cum non virtute sed scelere
superatum. Utrum igitur utilius vel Fabricio, qui
talıs in hac urbe qualıs Aristides Athenis fuit, vel
15 senatui nostro, qui numquam utilitatem a dignitate
seiunxit, armis cum hoste certare an venenis? Si
gloriae causa imperium expetendum est, scelus absit,
in quo non potest esse gloria: sin ipsae opes expe-
tuntur quoquo modo, non poterunt utiles esse cum
20 infamia. CICERO, *De Officiis*, iii. 86, 87.

1-2 **bellum ultro intulisset** = *had begun an aggressive (ultro) war.*
ultro = lit. to a place beyond, hence = beyond expectation, un-
provoked.

a **de imperio** = *uter imperaret.*—Holden.

3 **perfuga** = a deserter. Aulus Gellius says the traitor was
Nicias, a friend of Pyrrhus; Florus and Eutropius, a physician
of Pyrrhus.

atqui = and yet, a more emphatic at.

a-98 **speciem utilitatis opinionemque (sc. utilitatis)** = *the sem-
blance and (popular) opinion of expediency.*—H.

11-13 **sed magnum . . . superatum** = *but it would have been a
lasting disgrace and scandal for a general, with whom the
struggle lay for glory, to have been overcome by an act of
wickedness and not, but valour.*—H.

14 **Aristides Athenis.** Aristides the Just. 'Sans Peur et sans
Repro&e.

19 **quoquo modo** = *in any way.* Cf. *quacumque ratione.*—H.

Parallel Passage. Eutropius ii. 7. 8. 14: *Tum Pyrrhus
admiratus eum dixisse fertur: 'Ille est Fabricius, qui diffi-
cilius ab honestate quam sol a cursu suo avertipotes.*

Fabricius, like Cincinnatus and M. Curius Dentatus, is the
representative of the purity and honesty of the good old times.

THE WAR WITH THE TARENTINES AND PYRRHUS, (3

Appius the Blind, 280B.C.

- 1 Ad Appi Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset ; tamen is, cum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem cum Pyrrho foedusque faciendum, non dubitavit dicere illa, quae versibus persecutus
5 est Ennius :

*Quo vobis mentes, rectae quae stare solebant
Antehac, dementis sese flexere viai ?*

- ceteraque gravissime, notum enim vobis carmen est, et tamen ipsius Appi exstat oratio. Atque haec ille
10 egit septemdecim annis post alterum consulatum, cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfuissent censorque ante superiorem consulatum fuisset, ex quo intelligitur Pyrrhi bello grandem sane fuisse. . . .
Quattuor robustos filios, quinque filias, tantam
15 domum, tantas clientelas Appius regebat et caecus et senex; intentum enim animum tamquam arcum habebat nec languescens succumbebat senectuti.. Tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos : metuebant servi, verebantur liberi,
20 carum omnes habebant ; vigebat in illo animus patrius et disciplina.

CICERO, *De Senectute*, §§ 16, 37.

- 1 **Appi Claudii.** This was the Appius Claudius whose Censorship, 312 B.C., was famous for his great public works, the **Via Appia**, the great South road of Rome, and the **Aqua Appia**, an aqueduct which brought water to Rome a distance of eight miles ; and also for his measure (corresponding to a Parliamentary Reform Bill) admitting freedmen as full citizens by enrolling them in Tribes.
- 2-9 **tamen is . . . exstat oratio.** When the Senate was about to yield to the persuasive eloquence of Cineas, the envoy of Pyrrhus, he had himself led into the Senate-house to make the speech which turned the scale against the invader.
- 4 **versibus persecutus est** = *has followed out in the lines.* J. S. R.
- 7 **viai** (= viae old genit.) = i. *quo viae*, cf. *ubi terrarum*, or ii. *sese flexere viae*, a Greek genitive.
- 9-10 **haec ille egit** = *he made this speech.*
- 14-15 **tantam . . . clientelas** = a large household, a large number of dependents; **clientelas** = **clientes**.
- 16 **intentum** (in + *tendo*) = on the stretch. Cf. opposite *remissus*.
- 19-21 **metuebant . . . disciplina** = his slaves feared him, his children stood in awe of him, yet all held him dear; in him ancestral spirit and principles (**disciplina**) were strong.—J. S. Reid.
- The Speech of Appius Claudius. For the substance of the Speech, see Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*, xi.

THE WAR WITH THE TARENTINES AND PYRRHUS. (4)

A. *The Battle of Asculum, 279 B.C.*

1 In Apulia deinde apud Asculum melius dimicatum
est Curio Fabricioque consulibus. Iam quippe terror *
beluarum exoleverat, et Gaius Numicius quartae
legionis hastatus unius proboscide abscisa mori posse
5 beluas ostenderat. Itaque in ipsas pila congesta sunt
et in turres vibratae faces tota hostium agmina
ardentibus ruinis operuerunt. Nec alius cladi finis
fuit quam nox dirimeret, postremusque fugientium
rex ipse a satellitibus umero saucius in armis suis
10 referretur.

B. *The Battle near Beneventum, 275 B.C.*

11 Lucaniae suprema pugna sub Arusinis, quos
vocant, campis ducibus isdem quibus superius ; sed
turn tota Victoria. Exitum, quem data virtus fuit,
casus dedit. Nam proVectis in primam acieni rursus
15 elephantis unum ex his pullum adacti in caput teli
gravis ictus avertit ; qui cum per stragem suorum
recurrens stridore quereretur, mater agnovit et quasi
vindicaret exsiluit, turn omnia circa quasi hostilia
gravi mole permiscuit. AC sic eadem ferae, quae
20 primam victoriam abstulerunt, secundam parem
fecerunt, tertiam sine controversia tradiderunt.

FLORUS, I. xviii. 9-13.

- A. 1 **Asculum**, a town in Apulia on the borders of Samnium,
between Beneventum and Canusium.
3 **exoleverat** = *had grown less* (lit. *had grown out of use*).
6 in turres **vibratae faces** = *firebrands hurled against their
towers*.
8 **dirimeret** = *separated* (the combatants).
- B. 11-12 **Lucaniae . . . campis**. The Battle was fought near Bene-
ventum (orig. **Male-ventum**, perhaps from male + *ventus* on
account of its unwholesome air) in Samnium on the Via
Appia, E. of Capua.
15-16 **unum ex his . . . avertit** = *the heavy stroke of a weapon
driven home (adacti) into the head of a young elephant
(pullum) made it turn aside*.
19 **gravi mole** = *with her unwieldy bulk*.

The Battle of Asculum. It is clear that Pyrrhus was again victorious, but the Romans were able to retire into their fortified camp, and so lost fewer men than at Heraclea.

The Battle of Beneventum. Pyrrhus, in his attempt to storm the entrenched camp of Curius Dentatus, was obliged to fight on unfavourable ground. The result was a total defeat, and no choice was left him but to give up the unequal contest.

* Cf. p. 100, 11. 17-20,

THE WAR WITH THE TARENTINES AND PYRRHUS. (5)

*Death of Pyrrhus, 272 B.C.**In praise of a great General.*

1 Repulsus ab Spartanis Pyrrhus Argos petit :
 ibi, dum Antigonum in urbe clausum expugnare
 conatur, inter confertissimos violentissime dimicans,
 saxo de muris ictus occiditur. Caput eius Antigono
 5 refertur, qui Victoria mitius usus filium eius Helenum
 cum Epirotis sibi deditum in regnum remisit, eique
 insepulti patris ossa in patriam referenda tradidit.

Satis constans inter omnes auctores fama est,
 nullum nec eius nec superioris aetatis regem com-
 10 parandum Pyrrho fuisse, raroque non inter reges
 tantum, verum etiam inter illustres viros, aut vitae
 sanctioris aut iustitiae probatoris visum fuisse :
 scientiam certe rei militaris in illo viro tantam
 fuisse, ut cum adversus Lysimachum, Demetrium,
 15 Antigonum, tantos reges, bella gesserit, invictus
 semper fuerit : Illyriorum quoque, Sicularum Ro-
 manorumque et Carthaginiensium bellis numquam
 inferior, plerumque etiam victor exstiterit ; qui
 patriam certe suam angustam ignobilemque fama
 20 rerum gestarum et claritate nominis sui toto orbe
 illustrem reddiderit.

JUSTINUS, xxv. 5.

1-4 **Repulsus ab Spartanis . . . occiditur.** At the invitation of Cleonymus, who had been excluded from the throne of Sparta, Pyrrhus undertook and failed in a desperate attack on the city. He then turned against Argos, to wrest it from Antigonus Gonatas of Macedonia, and was hit by a *tile thrown from a roof by a woman.* As he lay helpless on the ground he was recognised and murdered.

8 **Satis constans fama** = a tolerably unanimous opinion.

12 **iustitiae probatoris** = of more eminent (lit. tested) justice.

14 **Lysimachum**, one of Alexander's generals. About 286 B.C. King of Macedonia and Asia Minor.

Demetrium, surnamed *Poliorectes* (*stormer of cities*), son of Antigonus, King of Asia (one of Alexander's generals).

16-17 **Sicularum bellis.** During the years 280-276 B.C. Pyrrhus made himself master of all Sicily with the exception of the Carthaginian stronghold of Lilybaeum.

Character of Pyrrhus. 'He was not only one of the ablest generals and minces, but amiable also as a man, and worthy of our sympathy and respect.'-Inne.

Why he failed. 'From lack of accurate information he wholly underestimated the power of Rome. Here was the great error in his calculation, an error for which he can hardly be held responsible.'-Inne.

Reference. Plutarch, *Pyrrhus*.

* Cf. the death of Abimelech before Thebez, Judges ix. 53.

D THE CONQUEST OF ITALY, 366-266 B.C. 105
 46 THE WAR WITH THE TARENTINES AND PYRRHUS. (6)

Manius Curius Dentatus, an old-time Roman.

- A. 1 Possum persequi permulta oblectamenta rerum
 rusticarum, sed ea ipsa quae dixi sentio fuisse
 longiora. Ignoscetis autem, nam et studio rerum
 rusticarum provectus sum, et senectus est natura
 5 loquacior, ne ab omnibus earn vitii videar vindicare.
 Ergo in hac vita M. Curius, cum de Samnitibus,
 de Sabinis, de Pyrrho triumphavisset, consumpsit
 extremum tempus aetatis ; cuius quidem ego villam
 contemplans, abest enim non longe a me, admirari
 10 satis non possum vel hominis ipsius continentiam
 vel temporum disciplinam. Curio ad focum sedenti
 magnum auri pondus Samnites cum attulissent, re-
 pudiatum sunt : non enim aurum habere praeclarum
 14 sibi videri dixit, sed eis qui haberent aurum imperare.

CICERO, *De Senectute*, §§ 55-56.

- B. 15 Curius parvo quae legerat horto
 Ipse focus brevibus ponebat holuscula.
 JUVENAL, xi. 78-79.

- C. 17 Hunc et incomptis Curium capillis
 Utilem bello tulit et Camillum
 Saeva paupertas et avitus apto
 20 Cum lare fundus.

HORACE, *Odes*, I. xii. 41-44.

- A. Context. The speaker is Cato the Censor, 184 B.C., the founder
 of Latin Prose, whose manual of Agriculture, de **Re Rustica**,
 is still extant.

1 Possum **persequi** = *I might follow out.*

oblectamenta = amusements (cf. *de-lecto*, *delight*).

4 provectus sum = *I have been carried away.*—J. S. Reid.

8 extremum tempus **aetatis** = *the closing season of his life.*

9 a me (= a mea villa) = *from my country-house.*

11 disciplinam = *morals* (ht. teaching).

- 11-13 After the close of the war Curius had become **patronus** of the
 Samnites, and they were bringing the customary offering of
clientes.—J. S. R.

- B. 15-16 Plutarch, *Cato* 2, tells the story. Curius was one of Milton's
 'Men so poor who could do mighty things.'—Duff.

16 **holuscula** (dimin. of **hōlus**) = *small herbs or vegetables.*

- C. 17 **Hunc** = Fabricius.

19 **paupertas** = *frugality*, not *poverty* (= *egestas*).

- 19-20 **apto** cum **lare** = *with its cottage home to match (apto).*—W.

'Hurrah ! for Manius Curius

The bravest son of Rome,

Thrice in utmost need sent forth,

Thrice drawn in triumph home.'—Macaulay.

THE WAR WITH THE TARENTINES AND PYRRHUS. (7)

In Praise of Tarentum.

- 1 Unde si Parcae prohibent iniquae,
Dulce pellitis ovibus Galaesi
Flumen et regnata petam Laconi
Rura Phalantho.
- 5 Ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes
Angulus ridēt, ubi non Hymetto
Mella decedunt viridique certat
Baca Venafro,
- 9 Ver ubi longum tepidasque praebet
Iuppiter brumas et amicus Aulon
Fertili Baccho minimum Falernis
Invidet uvis.
- 13 Ille te mecum locus et beatae
Postulant arces, ibi tu calentem
Debita sparges lacrima favillam
Vatis amici.
- 16

HORACE, Odes, II. vi. 9-end.

Subject. 'Septimius, my dear friend who would accompany me to the ends of the earth, let me spend the close of my life at Tibur (Tivoli), or if not there, then at Tarentum. Let us go there together, and live there till I die.'--Wickham.

- 1 **unde** = *from this place*, i.e. from Tibur.
- 2 **dulce pellitis ovibus** = *dear to the skin-clad (pellitis) sheep, so clad to keep their fleeces clean*.-Gow.
- 2-3 **Galaesi flumen**, flows into the Gulf of Tarentum, near the city.
- 4 **Phalantho**, an exile from Sparta, founded Tarentum, 708 B.C.
- 5, 13, 14 **Ille** (5) . . . **ille** (13) . . . **ibi** (14) = *Tarentum*, emphatic guiding words. Cf. **te mecum** (13) . . . **tu amici** (14, 16) = *Septimius and Horace*.
- 6-7 **ubi non . . . decedunt** = *where the honey does not give Way to (is not inferior to) that of Hymettus*.
- 7-8 **viridi Venafro** = *with the green (olive-groves of) Venafrum* (N. of Campania).
- 8 **Baca** = *the olive*, the noblest of berries.-Gow.
- 10 **Aulon** = *(the grapes of) Aulon*, a hill and valley near Tarentum.
- 11 **Fertili** = *who makes the vines fertile*.
- 14-16 **ibi tu . . . vatis amici**.

'There when life shall end,
Your tear shall dew my yet warm pyre,
Your bard and friend.'-Conington.

Reference. Polybius, x. 1. In 272 B.C. Milo with his garrison of Epirots marched out of Tarentum with all the honours of war.

Rome **now** ruled supreme over the whole of Italy from Ariminum in the North to the Sicilian Straits.

THE PRAISE OF ITALY.

'Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum.'

- 1 Adde tot egregias urbes operumque laborem,
Tot congesta manu praeurptis oppida saxis,
Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.
An mare, quod supra, memorem, quodque alluit infra ?
5 Anne lacus tantos? Te, Lari maxime, teque,
Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino ?

- Haec eadem argenti rivos aerisque metalla
Ostendit venis atque auro plurima fluxit.
Haec genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam,
10 adsuetumque malo Ligurem, Volcosque verutos
Extulit : haec Decios, Marios, magnosque Camillos,
Scipiadas duos bello, et te, maxime Caesar,
Qui nunc extremis Asiae iam victor in oris
Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum.
15 Salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus,
Magna virum : tibi res antiquae laudis et artis
Ingredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes,
18 Ascraeumque cano Romana per oppida Carmen.
VERGIL, Georg. ii. X5-176.

4 **mare quod supra alluit** = the *mare superum* = the Adriatic.
mare quod infra alluit = the *mare inferum* = the Tuscan or
Tyrrhenian (Τυρρηνός = Tuscan) sea.

5 **Lari** = Lake Larius (= Como), N. of Milan.

6 **Benace** = Lake Benacus (= Garda), W. of Verona.

fremitu marino = with roar as of the sea.

10 **adsuetum malo** = trained in hardship.—Mackail.

Volcosque verutos = and the Volscian spearmen (light
infantry). **verutos** = armed with the *verutum* (or *veru* =
lit. a spit), a javelin.

12 **Scipiadas**, Greek patronymic form = Lat. *Scipionēs*.

maxime Caesar = Augustus.

13-14 After Actium, 31 B.C., Augustus spent more than a year in
reducing and settling the East (**imbellem Indum**) whose
forces had been wielded by Antony.—Sidgwick.

15 **Saturnia tellus**, in allusion to Saturn's reign in Latium in the
age of gold.

16-17 **tibi res . . . fontes** = for thee I enter on themes of ancient
glory and skill (i.e. in agriculture) and dare to unseal
(recludere) the sacred springs ; **res laudis**, the theme of the
Aeneid, **res artis**, of the *Georgics*.

18 **Ascraeum carmen** = the song of Ascra, i.e. the *Georgics*,
because Hesiod (author of *Works and Days* to which Vergil is
much indebted) was born at Ascra, near Helicon, in Boeotia.—S.