

The Vision of Anchises.—Rome's Heroes.

- 1 ' Ille triumphata Capitolia ad alta Corintho
Victor aget currum, caesis insignis Achivis.
Eruet ille Argos Agamemnoniasque Mycenae,
Ipsumque Aeaciden, genus armipotentis Achilli,
5 Ultus avos Troiae, templa et temerata Minervae.
Quis te, magne Cato, taciturn, aut te, Cosse, relinquat?
Quis Gracchi genus, aut geminos, duo fulmina belli,
Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, parvoque potentem
Fabricium, vel te sulco, Serrane, serentem ?
10 Quo fessum rapitis, Fabii? Tu Maximus ille es,
Unus qui nobis cunctando restituis rem.'

- ' Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis
Ingreditur, victorque viros supereminet omnes !
Hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu,
15 Sistet, eques sternet Poenos Gallumque rebellem,
Tertiaque arma patri suspendet capta Quirino.'

VERGIL, *Aen.* vi. 836-846, 855-859.

- 1 **Ille** = L. Mummius Achaicus, destroyed Corinth, 146 B.C.
3 **Ille** = L. Aemilius Paullus, crushed Perseus (= **Aeaciden** l. 4)
at Pydna, 168 B.C.
6 **Cosse** = Cornelius Cossus, won Spolia Opima a second time,
428 B.C.
7 **Gracchi genus**, e.g. (i.) Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, twice Consul
215, 212 B.C., in 2nd Punic War; (ii.) T. S. G. distinguished
in Spain; (iii.) the two great Tribunes, Tiberius and Gaius.
8 **Scipiadas** = (i.) Scipio Africanus Maior, victor at Zama, 202 B.C.;
(ii.) Scipio Africanus Minor, destroyed Carthage, 146 B.C.
9 **Fabricium**, Consul 282 and 278 B.C. in war with Pyrrhus.
Proof against bribes.
Serrane = Regulus, victor at Ecnomus, 256 B.C., a prisoner,
255 B.C. True to his word.
10 **Maximus** = Q. Fabius M. Cunctator, Dictator after Cannae.
The Shield of Rome.
11 From the Annals of Ennius (239-169 B.C.), often quoted.
12 **Marcellus**, five times Consul. Took Syracuse 212 B.C. The
Sword of Rome.
14 **magno . . . tumultu** = when. *a great upheaving shakes it.*—Page.
Tumultus (as Cic. tells us) is specially used of a rising in Italy
or in Gaul, as it was close to Italy. (Elsewhere = *bellum*.)
15 **Sistet**, . . . sternet. Notice the antithesis and alliteration
(assonance).

The vision of Anchises is the imperishable record of the national life, where the poet 'sums up in lines like bars of gold the hero-roll of the Eternal City.'—Myers.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 B.C.

The Foundation of Carthage, 878 B.C.

1 Pygmalion, cognita sororis fuga, cum impio bello
fugientem persequi pararet, aegre precibus matris
deorumque minis victus quievit. . . . Itaque Elissa
delata in Africae sinum incolas eius loci adventu
5 peregrinorum mutuarumque rerum commercio
gaudentes in amicitiam sollicitat. Dein empto loco,
qui corio bovis tegi posset, in quo fessos longa navi-
gatione socios, quoad proficisceretur, reficere posset,
corium in tenuissimas partes secari iubet atque ita
10 maius loci spatium, quam petierat, occupat : unde
postea ei loco Byrsae nomen fuit. Confluentibus
deinde vicinis locorum, qui spe lucri multa hospitibus
venalia inferebant, sedesque ibi statuentibus ex
frequentia hominum velut instar civitatis effectum
15 est. . . . Itaque consentientibus omnibus Carthago
conditur, statuto annuo vectigali pro solo urbis. In
primis fundamentis caput bubulum inventum est,
quod auspiciam fructuosae quidem, sed laboriosae
perpetuoque servae urbis fuit ; propter quod in alium
20 locum urbs translata. Ibi quoque equi caput reper-
turn, bellicosum potentemque populum futurum
significans, urbi auspiciam sedem dedit. Tunc ad
opinione[m] novae urbis concurrentibus gentibus brevi
24 et populus et civitas magna facta.

JUSTINUS, xviii. 5.

- 1 Pygmalion, King of Tyre, murdered Sychaeus, husband of Elissa (Dido).
4 **sinum** = Gulf of Tunis. (See Murray's Classical Atlas.)
5 **peregrinorum** = of strangers. **per** + **ager**. Cf. *pilgrim*. Fr. *pèlerin*.
mutuarum rerum commercio = *barter*.
11 **Byrsae**, i.e., later, the Citadel quarter, as if from *βύρρα* = a *hide*, prob. corrupted from Phoen. *Bozra* (= a *fort*). So Carthage = *Kirjath* (city) ; op. *Kirjath-Arba* (Hebron), and Hannibal (= Haniel) = the *grace* of Baal.
14 **velut instar c.** = as if the *semblance* of a state; cf. 'instar montis equus,' Verg.—Post.
17 **bubulum** = of an ox, adj. from *bos*.
22 **auspiciam** = *auspicious*, in active sense.

Parallel Passages. Verg. *Aen.* i. 336-368, 4X3-438, and *Am.* iv. 21-22.

References. Bosworth Smith, *Carthage and the Carthaginians*.—Ihne, *Hist. of Rome*, vol. ii. pp. 3-21.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 B.C.

Aeneas views the Building of Carthage, circ. 878 B.C.

- 1 *Iamque ascendebant collem, qui plurimus urbi
Imminet adversasque aspectat desuper arces.
Miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam,
Miratur portas strepitumque et strata viarum.*
- 5 *Instant ardent& Tyrri pars ducere muros
Molirique arcem et manibus subvolvere saxa,
Pars optare locum tecto et concludere sulco ;
Iura magistratusque legum sanctumque senatum ;
Hic portatus alii effodiunt ; hinc lata theatris*
- 10 *Fundamenta locant alii, immanesque columnas
Rupibus excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris.
Qualis apes aestate nova per florea rura
Exercet sub sole labor, cum gentis adultos
Educunt fetus, aut cum liquentia mella*
- 15 *Stipant et dulci distendunt nectare cellas,
Aut onera accipiunt venientum, aut agmine facto
Ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent :
Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella.
' O fortunati, quorum iam moenia surgunt ! '*
- 20 *Aeneas ait, et fastigia suspicit urbis.*

VERGIL, *Aen. i.* 419-438.

- 1 **plurimus** = in *huge mass*, with the predicate **imminet**.
- 3 **magalia** = *huts*, a Carthaginian (Phoenician) word. Cf. *μέγαρον*.
- 4 **strata viarum** = *stratas vias* = the paved roads.-Sidgwick.
- 5, 6, 7 **ducere . . . moliri . . . subvolvere . . . optare . . . concludere**, dependent on the idea of eagerness or *striving* in **instant-s**.
- 8 Vergil is thinking, as often, of Roman institutions, and not of what was appropriate to heroic times. Cf. *Aen. i.* 507-S.
- 12-18 This simile is a reproduction of *Georg. iv.* 162-169. Cf. Milton, *Par. Lost*, i. 768 ;
- ' As bees
In springtime, when the sun with Taurus rides,
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive.'
- 14 **liquentia** = *liquid*, from **liquor**, dep. Elsewhere Vergil uses **liquens** from **liqueo**.
- 15 **Stipant** = pack, the notion of *pushing* and *tightness* being given in the very sound of the heavy overhanging spondees in this line.-S.
- 17 **Ignavum . . . arcent** = *drive the drones, a slothful herd, from the enclosure*. Notice the order.-Page.
- 19 ' The want of a city is the key-note of the *Aeneid*.'—Conington.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 B.C.

A Roman Martyr. Country before Expediency.

1 M. Atilius Regulus, cum consul iterum in Africa
ex insidiis captus esset duce Xanthippo Lace-
daemonio, iuratus missus est ad senatum, ut, nisi
redditi essent Poenis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret
5 ipse Carthaginem. Is cum Romam venisset, utili-
tatis speciem videbat, sed earn, ut res declarat,
falsam iudicavit : quae erat talis : manere in patria,
esse domui suae cum uxore, cum liberis, quam
calamitatem accepisset in bello, communem fortunae
10 bellicae iudicantem tenere consularis dignitatis
gradum. . . . Itaque quid fecit ? In senatum
venit, mandata exposuit, sententiam ne diceret re-
cusavit : quam diu iure iurando hostium teneretur,
non esse se senatorem. . . . Cuius cum valuisset
15 auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, ipse Carthaginem
restitit neque eum caritas patriae retinuit nec suorum.
. . . . ' At stulte, qui non modo non censerit
captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit.'
Quo modo stulte ? etiamne, si reipublicae conducebat?
20 potest autem, quod inutile reipublicae sit, id cui-
quam civi utile esse?

CICERO, *De Officiis*, iii. 99, 100.

- 1 consul. Regulus was Consul 261 and 256 B.C., and Proconsul
in Africa 255 B.C., when he was defeated and taken prisoner
by Xanthippus.
- 6 **speciem** = the *specious (plausible) appearance (semblance)*,
12, 13 **sententiam** . . . **recusavit** = *declined to give his own opinion*
on the case.
- 13 **iure iurando** (sc. *dato*) = *by the oath sworn to his enemies.*
- 17 ' **At stulte** ' (sc. *fecit*) = 'But, it may be said, he acted like a
fool.'
- 19 **etiamne** (sc. *stulte fecit*) = *What, how did he act like a fool,*
if . . .—Holden.
- 20, 21 **potest autem . . . utile esse.** Cf. ° *Ὁ τῆ πόλει οὐκ ἔστι βλαβερὸν*
οὐδὲ τὸν πολίτην βλάπτει = that which is not harmful (*βλαβερὸν*
= **inutile**) to the State is not harmful to the citizen.
- Parallel Passages.** Polybius, i. 31-36 (he makes no men-
tion of the embassy of Regulus); Pliny, *Ep.* vii. 2 (interesting
letter on the death of Regulus); and espeo. Hor. *Od.* III. v.
13-end.

' With counsel thus, ne'er else aread [advised],
He nerved the Fathers' weak intent,
And, girt by friends that mourn'd him, sped
Into illustrious banishment.'—C.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 B.C.

A. *First Roman Naval Victory near Mylae, 260 B.C.*

- 1 C. Duilius, primo Punico bello a Romanis dux
 contra Carthaginienses missus, cum videret eos
 multum mari valere, classem magis validam quam
 decoram aedificavit, et manus ferreas, quas CORVOS
 5 vocabant, instituit. His, quas ante pugnam hostes
 valde deriserant, in pugna ipsa ad Liparas insulas
 commissa naves hostium comprehendit, easque
 partim cepit, partim demersit. Dux classis Punicae
 Carthaginem fugit, et ex senatu quaesivit quid
 10 faceret. Omnibus ut pugnaret succlamantibus :
 'Feci,' inquit, 'et victus sum.' Sic poenam crucis
 effugit, nam hac poena dux, re male gesta, apud
 Poenos afficiebatur. Duilius autem victor primum
 triumphum maritimum Romae egit, et ad memoriam
 15 victoriae columna rostrata in foro posita est.

(Adapted) Cf. FLORUS, I. xviii. 7-10.

B. Unique honour conferred on Duilius.

- 16 C. Duilius, qui Poenos classe primus devicerat,
 redeuntem a cena senem saepe videbam puer ; de-
 lectabatur cereo funali et tibicine, quae sibi nullo
 exemplo privatus sumpserat : tantum licentiae dabat
 20 gloria. CICERO, *De Senectute*, xiii. § 44.
- A. 4 **corvos** = *crows* (the *κόρακες* of Polybius), boarding-bridges. A
 broad movable ladder, fastened to the foremast, and held in
 position by a rope. When the rope was let go, the iron hook
 at the upper end of the ladder penetrated the deck of an
 enemy's ship.
- 6 ad **Liparas insulas** = Aeoliae Insulae (Lipari Islands), N.E. of
 Sicily. Mylae was on a promontory S.E. of these Islands.
- 8 **Dux**, i.e. Hannibal, the defender of Agrigentum 262 B.C.
- B. 18 **cereo funali**,* i.e. *torchlight*. **nullo exemplo** = *without my
 preceded*.
- 18-19 **sibi** . . . sumpserat. Cicero is wrong: more probably the
 honour was conferred on Duilius by a vote of the Comitia
 Tributa.
- 19 **dabat** = excused ; lit. granted, *allowed*.—J. S. Reid.

References. Polybius, i. 22, for a description of the *corvi*,
κόρακες. Sir Andrew Barton (Percy's *Reliques*). Lord Howard
 says :-

'Were twenty shippes, and he but one,
 I swear by kirke and bower and hall,
 He would overcome them every one
 If once his beames they do down fall.'

* The **funale** was a torch composed of twigs twisted into a rope
 (**funis**) and dipped in pitch or oil.—J. S. R.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 B.C.

Carthaginian Victory off Drepana, 249 B.C.

Rashness of Claudius.

1 Praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futu-
 rarum quid aliud declarant nisi hominibus ea ostendi,
 monstrari, portendi, praedici? Ex quo illa ostenta,
 monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur. Quod si ea
 5 ficta oredimus licentia fabularum, Mopsum, Tiresiam,
 Amphiarum, Calchantem, Helenum, quos tamen
 augures ne ipsae quidem fabulae adscivissent, si res
 omnino repudiaret, ne domesticis quidem exemplis,
 docti numen deorum conprobabimus? Nihil nos
 10 P. Claudii bello Punico primo temeritas movebit, qui
 etiam per iocum deos irridens, cum cavea liberati
 pulli non pascerentur, mergi eos in aquam iussit, ut
 biberent, quoniam esse nollent? Qui risus, classe
 devicta, multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo
 15 Romano cladem attulit. Quid? Collega eius Iunius
 eodem bello nonne tempestate classem amisit, cum
 auspiciis non paruisset? Itaque Claudius a populo
 18 condemnatus est, Tunius necem sibi ipse conscivit.

CICERO, *De Nat. Deorum*, II. 3. 7-8.

3 **ostenta dicuntur** = are called in Latin 'ostenta,'
 'monstra,' etc.-Walford.

4 **prodigium** for *prodicium* = pro + $\sqrt{\text{dic.}} \delta\epsilon\upsilon\kappa$ = point out.

5 **Mopsum**, etc. = all those stories about *Mopsus*, etc., in apposi-
 tion to **ea**: poetical construction.

Mopsum, the prophet who accompanied the Argonauts.

Tiresiam, the blind prophet of Thebes.

fj **Amphiarum**, the seer of Argos. One of the Seven against
 Thebes.

Helenus, son of Priam. A seer of the *Iliad* and the *Aeneid*.

10 **P. Claudii temeritas**. P. Cl. Pulcher (son of Appius Claudius,
 the blind Censor) defeated by Adherbal off Drepana (N.W.
 corner of Sicily, between Eryx and Lilybaeum).

15 **Iunius**. L. J. Πύλλιος, consul 249 B.C. His fleet was destroyed
 by a storm off Pachynus (C. Passaro) the same year.

Parallel Passage. Florus ii. 2 says that 'Claudius was
 overthrown, not by the enemy, but by the gods themselves,
 whose auspices he had despised.'

The Defeat off Drepana. 'The reason of the defeat lay
 in the superiority of the Carthaginian admiral and seamen, and
 the inexperience of Claudius and of his crews, consisting mainly
 of landmen who knew nothing of the sea. This disaster and
 the destruction of the fleet of Jnnius crowned the series of mis-
 fortunes which befell the Romans in the year 249 B.C., the most
 dismal time of the whole war.'—Inne.

FIRST PUNIC WAR, 264-241 B.C.

*Victory of Lutatius off the Aegates Insulae, 241 B.C.
Peace with Carthage.*

- A. 1 Interim Carthaginienses classe apud insulas
Aegates a C. Lutatio, consule Romanorum, superati
statuerunt belli facere finem, eamque rem arbitrio
permiserunt Hamilcaris. Ille, etsi flagrabat bellandi
5 cupiditate, tamen paci serviendum putavit, quod
patriam, exhaustam sumptibus, diutius calamitates
belli ferre non posse intellegebat, sed ita, ut statim
mente agitare, si paulum modo res essent refectae,
bellum renovare Romanosque armis persequi, donicum
10 aut virtute vicissent aut victi manus dedissent.

CORN. NEPOS, *Hamilcar*, i.

- B. 11 Hic dum stagnosi spectat templumque domosque
Literni ductor, varia splendentia cernit
Pictura belli patribus monumenta prioris
Exhausti : nam porticibus signata manebant,
15 Quis inerat longus rerum et spectabilis ordo.

Addiderant geminas medio consurgere fluctu
Aegates : laceræ circum fragmenta videres
Classis et effusus fluitare in gurgite Poenos.
Possessor pelagi pronaque Lutatius aura
20 Captivas puppes ad litora victor agebat.

SILIUS ITALICUS, vi. 653-657, 684-688.

- A. 1 **apud insulas Aegates**, the Goat Islands, off the W. Coast of
Sicily, between Drepana and Lilybaeum (Marsala).
3 **statuerunt belli facere finem**. This victory led to the close
of the First Punic War.
5 **paci serviendum** = to devote himself to (obtaining) peace.
9 **donicum** (= *donec*), lit. 'at the time of day when ——'
10 **virtute vicissent** = they (the Romans) should have conquered
by (superior) prowess.

- B. 11-12 **stagnosi Literni**. Town and River on the coast of Campania,
N. of Cumae. The River flows through a marsh = Literna
palus.

12 **ductor** = Hannibal.

- 12-15 Silius (who closely imitates Vergil) makes Hannibal view the
sculptured memorials of the First Punic War, just as Aeneas
sees carved the tale of Troy. Verg. *Aen.* i. 445-493.

Parallel Passage. Polybius, i. caps. 59-63.

Terms of Peace. Carthage engaged to evacuate Sicily ; not
to make war upon Hiero of Syracuse ; to give up all Roman
prisoners without ransom, and to pay 2200 talents in twenty
years.

Sicily the first Roman Province.

A. Great Importance of the Second Punic War.

1 In parte operis mei licet mihi praefari bellum
 maxime omnium memorabile, quae unquam gesta sint,
 me scripturum, quod Hannibale duce Carthaginenses
 cum populo Romano gessere. Nam neque validiores
 5 opibus ullae inter se civitates gentesque contulerunt
 arma, neque his ipsis tantum unquam virium aut
 roboris fuit, et haud ignotas belli artes inter sese, sed
 expertas primo Punico conferebant bello, et adeo
 varia fortuna belli ancepsque Mars fuit, ut propius
 10 periculum fuerint, qui vicerunt. Odiis etiam prope
 maioribus certarunt quam viribus, Romanis indig-
 nantibus quod victoribus victi ultro inferrent arma,
 Poenis, quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum
 victis esse.

B. The Oath of the Boy Hannibal.

15 Fama est etiam, Hannibalem annorum ferme
 novem, pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcari, ut
 duceretur in Hispaniam, cum, perfecto Africo bello,
 exercitum eo traiecturus sacrificaret, altaribus admo-
 turn, tactis sacris, iure iurando adactum, se, cum
 20 primum posset, hostem fore populo Romano.

LIVY, xxi. 1.

- A. 3 **Hannibale duce.** Polybius called the war of which Hannibal
 was the life and soul the 'Hannibalian War.'
 6 **his ipsis**, sc. *Romanis Poenisque*, with *validiores*.
 G-7 **virium aut roboris** = *offensive or defensive strength*.—R.
 8 **expertas** = *tested*, in a passive sense.
 9 **ut propius . . . vicerunt**, e.g. after Cannae, 216 B.C.
 12 **ultro inferrent arma** = *should presume to attack*.—Dimsdale.
 13 **Poenis, se. indignantibus.**
superbe avareque. 'When the war of the mercenaries broke
 out in Africa (241-238 B.C.) Rome availed herself of the distress
 of Carthage to extort the cession of Sardinia, and raised the
 war indemnity by 1200 talents.'—Ihne.
 B. 16 **blandientem** = *coaxingly entreating*.—D.
 17 **perfecto Africo bello**, i.e. between Carthage and her mutinous
 mercenaries, 241-237 B.C.

Parallel Passage. For Hannibal's Oath, Livy xxxv. 19.

Importance of the War. 'It was a struggle for existence,
 for supremacy or destruction. It was to decide whether the
 Graeco-Roman civilisation of the West or the Semitic (Cartha-
 ginian) civilisation of the East was to be established in Europe,
 and to determine its history for all future time.'—Ihne.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

' *The paths of glory lead but to the grave.*'

- 1 Expende Hannibalem : quot libras in duce summo
Invenies?
Additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenaeum
Transilit. Opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque :
- 5 Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.
Iam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit :
' Actum,' inquit, ' nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
Frangimus et media vexillum pono Subura.'
O qualis facies et quali digna tabella,
10 Cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum !
Exitus ergo quis est?, O gloria ! vincitur idem
Nempe et in exilium praeceps fugit, atque ibi
magnus
Mirandusque cliens sedet ad praetoria regis,
Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
- 15 Finem animae, quae res humanas miscuit olim,
Non gladii, non saxa dabunt, nec tela, sed ille
Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor,
Anulus. I, demens, et saevas curre per Alpes,
19 Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias.

JUVENAL, *Sat.* x. 147-167.

- 1-2 **Expende . . . invenies** = *if you lay* (lit. ' weigh ') *Hannibal in the scale, how many pounds will you find in the greatest of commanders* !-Duff. Cf. *Ov. Met.* xii. 615 ;
Iam oinis est : et de tam magno restat Aohille
Nescio quid parvam quod non bene compleat urnam.
- 8 **media Subura**, i.e. in the heart of Rome. The Subura was one of the busiest and most populous quarters of Rome.
- 9 **O qualis facies . . . tabella** = *what a sight and how fit for caricature* ! lit. ' worthy of what a picture ' i.e. how ridiculous a picture it would have made.-Hardy.
- 10 **luscum** = one-eyed. Hannibal lost an eye from disease, while marching through the country flooded by the Arno, 217 B.C.
- 12 in **exilium**, i.e. first to Antiochus of Syria, and then to Prusias of Bithynia.
- 18 **anulus**. Hannibal took poison which he carried about in a rind (**anulus**) 183 B.C., aged 76.
- 19 **ut . . . fias** = *to suit the taste of schoolboys, and become the subject of their speeches*.-Duff.
For the thought, cf. Shak. *Ham.* V. i. 232:
Imperious Caesar, dead and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away ;
O, that that earth, which kept the world in awe
Should patch a wall to expel the winter's flaw !

Character of Hannibal.

1 Nunquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas,
 parendum atque imperandum, habilis fuit. Itaque
 haud facile discerneres, utrum imperatori an exer-
 citui carior esset ; neque Hasdrubal alium quemquam
 5 praeficere malle, ubi quid fortiter ac strenue agendum
 esset, neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut
 audere. Plurimum audaciae ad pericula capessenda,
 plurimum consilii inter ipsa pericula erat. Nullo
 labore aut corpus fatigari aut animus vinci poterat.
 10 Caloris ac frigoris patientia par ; cibi potionisque
 desiderio naturali, non voluptate modus finitus ;
 vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata
 tempora : id, quod gerendis rebus superesset, quieti
 datum ; ea neque molli strato neque silentio accersita ;
 15 multi saepe militari sagulo opertum humi iacentem
 inter custodias stationesque militum conspexerunt.
 Vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens ; arma atque
 equi conspiciebantur. Equitum peditumque idem
 longe primus erat ; princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus
 20 conserto proelio excedebat. Has tantas viri virtutes
 ingentia vitia aequabant, inhumana crudelitas, per-
 fidia plus quam Punica, nihil veri, nihil sancti, nullus
 23 deum metus, nullum ius iurandum, nulla religio.

LIVY, xxi. 4.

2 **habilius** = *better adapted*, lit. ' more easily handled ' ; cf. our *handy*.

7 **ad pericula capessenda** = *in incurring peril*.

12 **discriminata** = regulated, lit. ' divided off ' ; cf. *dis-cerno*, *dis-crimen*.

14 **accersita** (= *arcessita*) = *wooed*.

15 **sagulo** = *in his military cloak* : diminutive of *sagum*.

21 **inhumana crudelitas**. Polybius says that many of his alleged cruelties were to be set down to his namesake H. Monomachus.

21-22 **perfidia plus quam Punica**. ' This does not seem to have been anything worse than a consummate adroitness in laying traps for his enemies.' Church and Brodribb. Cf. ' Perfidious Albion.'

28 **nulla religio** = no scruples, i.e. no force binding (re + *ligare*) or restraining from wrong-doing, no conscience.

Parallel Passages. Livy xxvi. 41 of Scipio Africanus Minor-Sallust *Cat.* 5 of Catiline-Polybius ix. 22-26 (important).

' Bitterly as the Romans hated, reviled, and persecuted Carthage, the most deadly poison of their hatred they poured upon Hannibal ; they did not hesitate to blacken his memory by the most revolting accusations.' - Ihne.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

The Siege of Saguntum, 219 B.C.

1 Angulus muri erat in planiorem patientioremque
 quam cetera circa vallem vergens ; adversus eum
 vineas agere instituit, per quas aries moenibus ad-
 moveri posset. Red ut locus procul muro satis
 5 aequus agendis vineis fuit, ita haudquaquam prospere,
 postquam ad effectum operis ventum est, coeptis
 succedebat. Et turris ingens imminebat, et murus,
 ut in suspecto loco, supra ceterae modum altitudinis
 emunitus erat, et iuventus delecta, ubi plurimum
 10 periculi ac timoris ostendebatur, ibi vi maiore obsiste-
 bant. AC primo missilibus summovere hostem nec
 quicquam satis tutum munientibus pati ; deinde
 iam non pro moenibus modo atque turri tela micare,
 sed ad erumpendum etiam in stationes operaque
 15 hostium animus erat ; quibus tumultuariis certami-
 nibus haud ferme plures Saguntini cadebant quam
 Poeni. Ut vero Hannibal ipse, dum murum in-
 cautius subit, adversum femur tragula graviter ictus
 cecidit, tanta circa fuga ac trepidatio fuit, ut non
 20 multum abesset, quin opera ac vineae desererentur.

LIVY, xxi. 7.

- 2 **quam cetera** (*sc. loca*) **circa** = *than the neighbouring country.*
 4-5 **ut . . . ita** = lit. as . . . so, i.e. *although . . . yet . . .*
 6 **postquam . . . ventum est** = *when they came to attack the*
wall in earnest. **Effectum** (verbal noun in *us*) = *the comple-*
tion of the work, i.e. the bringing up of the ram.-Dimsdale.
 8 **ut in suspecto loco** = *as (was natural) in a suspected (i.e.*
weak) spot.-Capes.
 11-12 **nec quicquam . . . pati** = *they allowed those engaged on the*
works no sort of safety, lit. not (even) moderate safety.—D.
 18 **adversum femur** = *in the front of the thigh.*

SAGUNTUM (Murviedro = muri veteres) in Hispania Tarra-
 conensis (about 20 miles S. of Valencia) was supposed to have
 been founded by Greek colonists from Zacynthos (Zante).
 In 226 B.C. Rome made an alliance with Saguntum and
 Hasdrubal was informed of the fact. Hannibal attacked the
 city ostensibly on the ground of its having molested subject-
 allies of Carthage, but really because he was unwilling to
 leave a strong city in his rear. and wished to obtain funds.
 After an eight months' siege and a heroic defence, character-
 istic of Spanish towns. it was taken by storm 219 B.C.

Nec pavet hic populus (Massilia) pro libertate subire
Obsessum Poeno gessit quod Marte Saguntum.

LUCAN, *Phars.* iii. 349-50.

Cf. also Juv. *Sat.* xv. 113-14, and the siege of Saragossa,
 1808 A.D.

A. *The Dream of Hannibal.*

- 1 Hannibalem Coelius scribit, cum cepisset Saguntum, visum esse in somnis a Iove in deorum concilium vocari : quo cum venisset, Iovem imperasse ut Italiae bellum inferret, ducemque ei unum e concilio
 5 datum: quo illum utentem cum exercitu progredi coepisse ; turn ei ducem illum praecepisse ne respiceret ; illum autem id diutius facere non potuisse elatumque cupiditate respexisse : tum visam belluam vastam et immanem, circumplicatam serpentibus,
 10 quacunquē incederet, omnia arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere. CICERO, *De Divinatione*, i. 24, 49.

B. *The Interpretation-Vastitatem esse Italiae.*

- 12 Hoc trepidus monstro . . . ardua quae sit,
 Scitatur, pestis, terrasque urgentia membra
 Quo ferat et quosnam populos deposcat hiatu.
 15 Cui gelidis almae Cyllenes editus antris :
 'Bella vides optata tibi : te maxima bella,
 Te strages nemorum, te moto turbida caelo
 Tempestas, caedesque virum, magnaeque ruinae
 Idaei generis, lacrimosaque fata sequuntur.
 20 Quantus per campos populatis montibus actus
 Contorquet silvas squalenti tergo serpens,
 Et late umectat terras spumante veneno :
 Tantus, perdomitis decurrens Alpibus atro
 Involves bello Italiam, tantoque fragore
 25 Eruta convulsis prosternes oppida muris.'

SILIUS ITALICUS, iii. 198-213.

- A. 1 **Coelius**, i.e. L. Coelius Antipater (a contemporary of C. Gracchus 123 B.C.), wrote *Annales*, which contained a valuable account of the Second Punic War. Livy borrows largely from his narrative.
 7 **id . . . non potuisse**. Cf. Livy 'temperare oculis nequivisse = he could not restrain his eyes.'
 8 **cupiditate** = *from curiosity*. Cf. Livy 'cura ingeni humani = with the natural curiosity of the human mind.'
 8-11 **visam belluam . . . pervertere** = *he thought he saw a monster overthrowing*.
 B. 14 **hiatu** = *with its wide-open mouth*.
 15 **Cyllenes**, i.e. Mt. Cyllene (Zyria), the highest point in the Peloponnesus, on the borders of Arcadia and Achaia, where Hermes is said to have been born : hence styled *Cyllenius*.
 21 **tergo** = *tergo*. poet. and post-Augustan.
Parallel Passage. Livy xxi. 22, and cf. Polybius iii. 47.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

From the Pyrenees to the Rhone. Passage Of the Elephants.

1 Elephantorum traiciendorum varia consilia fuisse credo, certe variat memoria actae rei. . . . Ceterum magis constat ratibus traictos esse elephantos. Ratem unam ducentos longam pedes quinquaginta
 5 latam a terra in amnem porrexerunt, quam, ne secunda aqua deferretur, pluribus validis retinaculis parte superiore ripae religatam pontis in modum humo iniecta constraverunt, ut beluae audacter velut per solum ingrederentur. Altera ratis aequae lata,
 10 longa pedes centum, ad traiciendum flumen apta, huic copulata est; tum elephantum per stabilem ratem tanquam viam praegredientibus feminis acti ubi in minorem applicatam transgressi sunt, extemplo resolutis, quibus leviter annexa erat, vinculis ab actuariis
 15 aliquot navibus ad alteram ripam pertrahitur. Ita primis expositis alii deinde repetiti ac traicti sunt. Nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur; primus erat pavor, cum soluta ab ceteris rate in altum raperentur. Ibi urgentes inter se
 20 cedentibus extremis ab aqua trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor circumspicientibus aquam fecisset. Excidere etiam saevientes quidam in flumen; sed pondere ipso stabilis deiectis rectoribus quaerendis pedetemptim vadis in terram
 25 evasere. LIVY, XXI. 28.

2 **variat . . . rei** = the accounts of what was done differ.—Dinsdale.

7 **parte superiore . . . pontis** = fastened to the upper part of the bank, i.e. to the bank at a point higher up stream.—D.

9 **per solum** = on firm ground.

14 **ab actuariis** = by some light craft, lit. 'Easily moved' (ago).

17-18 **donec . . . agerentur** = So long as they were being driven on what seemed a bridge connected with the land—C. and B. *Agerantur* would be more usual, but *agerentur* may give the reason of *nihil trepidabant*. Cf. *donec—fecisset* 11. 21-22.

19 in **altum** = into mid stream, usu. of the Sea.—D.

inter se = one on another, *alii alios*.

24 **quaerendis pedetemptim vadis** = feeling their way into shallow water. **pedetemptim** = step by step, lit. 'stretching out the feet' (pes + tendo). Cf. *paulatim, sensim*.

Reference. Polybius, iii. 46. Both Polybius and Livy thought that elephants could not swim.

From the Rhone to Italy. Hannibal encourages his Soldiers.

- 1 Itaque Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit per-
gere ire atque Italiam petere, advocata contione varie
militum versat animos castigando adhortandoque :
mirari se, quinam pectora semper impavida repens
5 terror invaserit. . . . Alpes quidem habitari, coli,
gignere atque alere animantes ; pervias fauces esse
exercitibus. Eos ipsos, quos cernant, legatos non
pinnis sublime elatos Alpes transgressos. Ne maiores
quidem eorum indigenas, sed advenas Italiae cultores
10 has ipsas Alpes ingentibus saepe agminibus cum
liberis ac coniugibus migrantium modo tuto trans-
misisse. Militi quidem armato nihil secum praeter
instrumenta belli portanti quid inivium aut inex-
superabile esse ? Saguntum ut caperetur, quid per
15 octo menses periculi, quid laboris exhaustum esse !
Romam, caput orbis terrarum, petentibus quicquam
adeo asperum atque arduum videri, quod inceptum
moretur ? Cepisse quondam Gallos ea, quae adiri
posse Poenus desperet. Proinde aut cederent animo
20 atque virtute genti per eos dies totiens ab se victae,
aut itineris finem sperent campum interiacentem
Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis. LIVY, xxi. 30.

2-3 **varie . . . versat** = *works on their minds by different methods,*
i.e. **castigando adhortandoque**.—Dimsdale.

4-5 **repens terror**. Livy says that H.'s soldiers dreaded the
Romans (victorious in the 1st Punic War), but still more the
exaggerated and unknown terrors of the Alps.

7 **Eos ipsos legatos**, i.e. of the Boii (Insubrian Gauls), long settled
in Gallia Cisalpina (round Mediolanum = Milan).

9 **advenas Italiae cultores** = *foreign settlers in Italy, ad-*
venas = adj. here.-D.

11 **migrantium modo** = *as immigrants*.

16 **Roman caput orbis**. A rhetorical exaggeration, for Rome
was not yet mistress even of all Italy (e.g. the Boii not sub-
dued until 191 B.C.).

15 **Cepisse Gallos**. The Gauls sacked Rome 390 B.C.

20 **genti . . . victae**, e.g. at the Passage of the Rhone.

21 **campum**, i.e. the Campus Martius, N.W. of Rome, where the
Tiber makes a wide curve. For the thought cf. p. 116, ll. 7, 8.

The Speeches of Livy. 'He does not intend in them to
reproduce the substance of words actually spoken, or even to
imitate the tone of the time in which the speech is laid. He
uses them as a vivid and dramatic method of portraying
character and motive.'—Mackail.

From the Rhone to Italy. The Descent of the Alps.

- 1 Natura locus iam ante praecipitanti lapsu
 terrae in pedum mille admodum altitudinem abruptus
 erat. . . . Tandem nequiquam iumentis atque homi-
 nibus fatigatis castra in iugo posita, aegerrime ad id
 5 ipsum loco purgato : tantum nivis fodiendum atque
 egerendum fuit. Inde ad rupem muniendam, per
 quam unam via esse poterat, milites ducti, cum
 caedendum esset saxum, arboribus circa immanibus
 deiectis detruncatisque struem ingentem lignorum
 10 faciunt, eamque, cum et vis venti apta faciendo igni
 coorta esset, succendunt ardentiaque saxa infuso
 aceto putrefaciunt. Ita torridam incendio rupem
 ferro pandunt, molliuntque anfractibus modicis clivos,
 ut non iumenta solum sed elephantum etiam deduci
 15 possent. Quadriduum circa rupem consumptum
 iumentis prope fame absumptis; nuda enim fere
 cacumina sunt, et, si quid est pabuli, obruunt nives.
 Inferiora valles apricosque quosdam colles habent
 rivosque prope silvas et iam humano cultu digniora
 20 loca. Ibi iumenta in pabulum missa, et quies
 muniendo fessis hominibus data. Triduo inde ad
 planum descensum iam et locis mollioribus et
 23 accolarum ingeniis. LIVY, xxi. 36, 37.

context. At a short distance from the summit of the Pass (prob. the Little St. Bernard) Hannibal 'finds his passage barred by a break in the road, caused by a landslide or avalanche.

- 2-3 **in pedum . . . abruptus erat.** Polybius says that the precipice at the side of the road (leaving only a narrow ledge) extended for about 1000 ft. *in length*. Livy in mistake converts this into 1000 ft. *in depth*.
- 3-4 **Tandem . . . fatigatis,** i.e. after H.'s attempt to pass by a side-way over a glacier failed.
- 4 **in iugo,** i.e. on the higher level where the road was broken away.
- 6 **ad rupem muniendam** = to cut a way through the rock. *Munire* (of. *moenia*) = lit. 'to wall,' 'to build.' So *munire viam* = to make a road. Hannibal widened the narrow ledge of road by making a sort of terrace.
- g **detruncatis** = trimmed. (lit. 'lopped off'), i.e. cleared of branches.
- 11-12 **infuso aceto.** Limestone rock might be softened by vinegar, which the *posca*, the soldiers' regular drink of vinegar and water, would supply. Polybius does not mention this.
- 13-14 **molliuntque . . . clivos** = relieve the steepness of the descent by gently-sloping zigzag paths. *Anfractus*, from *ambi* + *frango*.

References. Polybius, iii. 54-56 ; Ihne, i. 171-179.

C CONTEST WITH CARTHAGE, 264-202 B.C. 123

16

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

A. *The Battle at the R. Trebia, 218 B.C.*

1 Hannibal, cum ad Trebiam in conspectu haberet
 Semproni Longi consulis castra, medio amne inter-
 fluente, saevissima hieme Magonem et electos in
 insidiis posuit. Deinde Numidas equites ad elicien-
 5 dam Semproni credulitatem adequitare vallo eius
 iussit, quibus praeceperat, ut ad primum nostrorum
 incursum per nota refugerent vada. Hos consul et
 adortus temere et secutus ieiunum exercitum in
 maxim0 frigore transitu fluminis rige fecit : mox
 10 torpore et inedia adfectis Hannibal suum militem
 opposuit, quem ad id ignibus oleoque et cibo foverat ;
 nec defuit partibus Mago, quin terga hostium in
 13 hoc ordinatus caederet.

FRONTINUS, *Strategemata*, ii. 5. 23.

B. *The River bars the Retreat.*

Et iam, dispersis Romana per agmina signis,
 15 Palantes agit, ad ripas, miserabile ! Poenus
 Impellens trepidos, fluvioque immergere certat.
 Turn Trebia infausto nova proelia gurgite fessis
 Incohat, ac precibus Iunonis suscitatur undas.
 Haurit subsidens fugientum corpora tellus,
 20 Infidaque soli frustrata voragine sorbet.
 Nec niti lentoque datur convellere limo
 Mersa pedum penitus vestigia : labe tenaci
 Haerent devincti gressus, resolutaque ripe
 24 Implicat aut caeca prosternit fraude paludis.

SILIUS ITALICUS, iv. 570-580.

- A. 1 **ad Trebiam**, a small tributary S. of the Padus, which it joins
 2 miles W. of Placentia (Piacenza).
 2 **castra**. Ti. Sempronius Longus, with his army from Sicily,
 effected a junction with his colleague, Scipio, in his fortified
 camp on the W. or left bank of the Trebia.
 8-9 **ieiunum** . . . **rige fecit**, i.e. Sempronius *made stiff* (rige fecit)
 with wading breast-high across the icy river his men *faint*
 with *hunger* (ieiunum).
 11 **oleoque**, i.e. *ut mollirent artus = to make their limbs supple*.
 12-13 **nec defuit** . . . **caederet**. The Romans kept their ground
 with the utmost courage till Mago burst out from his ambush
 and attacked them in rear.
 E. 18 **precibus** . . . **undas**. The poet, in his imitation of Vergil,
 makes Juno the devoted ally of Hannibal.
 20 **soli frustrata** = *prevented from reaching firm ground*.
 21 **lento** = *sticky*. 23 **resoluta** = *crumbling*.
 References. Livy, xxi. 52-56 ; Ihne, ii. 187-191.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

The Battle of Lake Trasimene, 217 B.C. (1)

1 Flaminius cum pridie solis occasu ad lacum per-
venisset, inexplorato posterò die vixdum satis certa
luce angustiis superatis, postquam in patientiorem
campum pandi agmen coepit, id tantum hostium,
5 quod ex adverso erat, conspexit ; ab tergo ac super
caput *haud** *detectae* insidiae. Poenus ubi, id quod
petierat, clausum lacu ac montibus et circumfusum
suis copiis habuit hostem, signum omnibus dat simul
invadendi. Qui ubi, qua cuique proximum fuit,
10 decucurrerunt, eo magis Romanis subita atque im-
provisa res fuit, quod orta ex lacu nebula campo
quam montibus densior sederat, agminaque hostium
ex pluribus collibus ipsa inter se satis conspecta
eoque magis pariter decucurrerant. Romanus clamore
15 prius undique orto, quam satis cerneret, se circum-
ventum esse sensit, et ante in frontem lateraque
pugnari coeptum est, quam satis instrueretur acies
aut expediri arma stringique gladii possent. Consul
perculsis omnibus ipse satis, ut † in re trepida, im-
20 pavidus turbatos ordines, vertente se quoque ad dis-
sonos clamores, instruit, ut tempus locusque patitur,
et, quacunque adire audiri que potest, adhortatur
23 ac stare ac pugnare iubet. LIVY, xxii. 4, 5.

1 **Flaminius** (Gains), the chief of the popular party at Rome.
Consul 223 B.C., conquered the Insubrian Gauls, Censor 220 B.C.
Connected Picenum with Rome by the Via Flaminia. Consul
(a second time) 217 B.C., defeated and killed at Trasimene.

2 **inexplorato** = *without reconnoitring*. 'This word expresses the
whole blame attaching to Flaminius, and it is great.'—Dims-
dale.

4 **pandi** (= *se pandere*) = *to deploy*.

13 **ipsa . . . conspecta** = *were sufficiently visible to each other*.

15 **prius quam satis cerneret** = *before he could clearly distin-
guish anything*.—D.

19 **ut in re trepida** = *considering the confusion of the moment*.—D.

The Scene of the Battle. At the N.W. end of the Lake
the mountains of Cortona come right down to the lake, but
a little further E. the pass expands and forms between the
mountains and the lake a narrow plain from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
in width and about 4 miles in length. At the E. end of the
plain the mountains again close down upon the lake. Here
Hannibal encamped with his Africans and Spaniards ; posted
his light-armed troops behind the crests of the hills which
bounded the plain on the N., and his cavalry at the entrance
to the pass on the W. to cut off the Roman retreat.

* Var. lect. *decepere*.

† For this qualifying use of *ut* cf. p. 42, iii. (b) and p. 83 line 1.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

The Battle of Lake Trasimene, 217 B.C. (2)

1 Ceterum prae strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium
nec imperium accipi poterat, tantumque aberat, ut
sua signa atque ordines et locum noscerent, ut vix
ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret
5 animus, opprimerenturque quidam onerati magis iis
quam tecti. Et erat in tanta caligine maior usus
aurium quam oculorum. Ad gemitus vulneratorum
ictusque corporum aut armorum et mixtos *strepentium*¹
10 paventiumque clamores circumferebant ora
oculosque. Alii fugientes pugnantium globo illati
haerebant; alios redeuntes in pugnam avertebat
fugientium agmen. Deinde, ubi in omnes partes
nequiquam impetus capti, et ab lateribus montes ac
lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebant,
15 apparuitque nullam nisi in dextera ferroque salutis
spem esse, turn sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus
ad rem gerendam et nova de integro exorta pugna
est, non illa ordinata per principes hastatosque ac
triarios, nec ut pro signis antesignani, post signa alia
20 pugnaret acies; fors conglobabat et animus suus
cuique ante aut post pugnandi ordinem dabat;
tantusque fuit ardor animorum, adeo intentus pugnae
animus, ut eum motum terrae, qui multarum urbium
Italiae magnas partes prostravit, nemo pugnantium
25 senserit. LIVY, xxii, 5.

¹ Var. lect. *terrentium* = of those causing fear.

- 4 **ad arma capienda aptandaque** = to seize and put on. for the battle their arms.—Dimsdale.
- 5 **onerati** : i.e. most were cut down in their full marching equipment.
- 8-9 **mixtos . . . clamores** = the mingled shouts of noisy triumph (*strepentium*) or dismay.
- 10 **pugnantium . . . haerebant** = rushed upon a knot (**globo**) of combatants, and became entangled with it.—Jebb.
- 14 **a fronte**, i.e. by Hannibal's African and Spanish infantry.
- ab tergo**, i.e. by Hannibal's cavalry and the Gauls.
- 18-19 **non illa . . . triarios** = not in that well-known (**illa**) mode of fighting (sc. **pugna**) arranged according to. . . . Livy refers to the old mode of formation (said to have been introduced by Camillus) of i. **hastati**, of young men, ii. **principes**, of men at their prime, iii. **triarii**, of middle-aged men.

References : Polybius, iii. 82-84 ; Ihne, *Hist.* vol. i. pp. 204-10.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

*The Battle of Lake Trasimene, 217 B.C. (3)**The Death of Flaminius.*

- 1 Dumque ea commemorat densosque obit obvius
hostes,
Advolat ora ferus mentemque Ducarius. Acri
Nomen erat gentile viro, fuisque catervis
Boiorum quondam patriis, antiqua gerebat
5 Vulnera barbaricae mentis, noscensque superbi
Victoris vultus, 'Tunc, inquit, maximus ille
Boiorum terror ? libet hoc cognoscere telo,
Corporis an tanti manet de vulnere sanguis.
Nec vos poeniteat, populares, fortibus umbris
10 Hoc mactare caput : nostros hic curribus egit
Insistens victos alta ad Capitolia patres.
Ulrix hora vocat.' Pariter tunc undique fuis
Obruitur telis, nimboque ruente per auras
Contactus nulli dextra iactare reliquit
15 Flaminius cecidisse sua. Nec pugna perempto
Ulterior ductore fuit ; namque agmina denso
Primores iuvenum, laeva ob discrimina Martis
Infensi superis dextrisque, et cernere Poenum
Victorem plus morte rati, super ocus omnes
20 Membra ducis stratosque artus certamine magno
Telaque corporaque et non fausto Marte cruentas
Iniecere manus. Sic densi caedis acervo
23 Ceu tumulo, texere virum.

SILIUS ITALICUS, v. 644-666.

- 1 **Dum . . . hostes**, i.e. after Flaminius' vain attempt to rally and form his men, **and** his consequent resolve to atone for his fault (*inexplorato* * *angustiis superatis*) with his life.
2 **Ducarius**—Livy, 'an Insubrian (Lombard) trooper.'
8 **mānet** = will flow. Cf. *emanate*.
9 **populares** = *fellow-countrymen*, but of Romans *usu, civis*.
15-23 Livy says more simply 'He (Ducarius) was trying to despoil the corpse, when some veterans screened it with their shields.'
17 **laeva** = *unfavourable*, lit. 'on the left side.' Cf. *sinister*.
Parallel Passages.—Livy, xxii. 6 ; Polyb. iii. 84.
Character of Flaminius. 'The party feelings which have so coloured the language of the ancient writers (e.g. Livy, Polybius) respecting him need not be shared by a modern historian. Flaminius was indeed an unequal antagonist to Hannibal; but, in his previous life, as Consul and as Censor, he had served his country well ; and if the defile of Trasimene witnessed his rashness, it also contains his honurable grave.'
Arnold, *Hist. Rome*, iii. 110.

* See p. 124, 1. 2, note.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

Quintus Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

1 Ego Q. Maximum, eum qui Tarentum recepit,
senem adulescens ita dilexi, ut aequalem. Erat enim
in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, nec senectus
5 mores mutaverat. . . . Hic et bella gerebat ut adu-
lescens, cum plane grandis esset, et Hannibalem
juveniliter exsultantem patientia sua molliebat ; de
quo praeclare familiaris noster Ennius :

*Unus homo nobis cunctando restitui t rem ;
Noenum rumores ponebat ante salutem ;
10 Ergo plusque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.*

Nec vero in armis praestantior quam in toga; qui
consul iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, C. Flami-
nio tribuno plebis, quoad potuit, restitit agrum
Picentem et Gallicum viritim contra senatus auctori-
15 tatem dividenti. . . . Multa in eo viro praeclara
cognovi, sed nihil admirabilius quam quo modo ille
mortem fili tulit, clari viri et consularis. Est in
manibus laudatio, quam cum legimus, quem philo-
sophum non contemnimus ? Nec vero ille in luce
20 modo atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus
domique praestantior.

CICERO, *De Senectute*, §§ 10-12.

- 1 Ego, i.e. M. Porcius Cato, the famous Censor of 184 B.C.
eum qui Tarentum recepit. Tarentum was betrayed to
Hannibal 212 B.C. and *recovered* by Fabius 209 B.C.
2-3 **Erat . . . gravitas** = *that hero possessed dignity tempered by*
courtesy.- J. S. R. **condita (con&o)** = lit. seasoned.
5 **grandis, so. natu.** He was consul for a first time in 233 B.C.
6 **juveniliter.** Hannibal was 29 when he crossed the Alps.
exsultantem = *wildly roaming*, of a horse galloping at will.
7 **noster Ennius**, circ. 239-169 B.C., famous espec. for his *Annales*
in Hexameter verse. He was the first Latin writer to use
this metre.
9 **Noenum** (ne + *ovnum* = *not one thing*) = *non*. Cf. *nihil* = *ne*
t hilum = not a whit, nothing.
12-14 Flaminius, when tribune 232 B.C., by a vote of the Comitia
Tributa (i.e. by a *plebiscitum*) and against the expressed
wish of the Senate (contra *senatus auctoritatem*) carried an
agrarian law for the division of public land in Picenum
amongst Roman citizens.
18 **laudatio**, sc. *funebri*, the funeral speech.
19-20 **in luce . . . civium** = *in public and under the gaze of his*
fellow-countrymen.-J. S. R.

References. Polybius, iii. 89, 90 ; Livy, xxii. 12 ; Plutarch,
Fabius, vi.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

Fabius and his Master of the Horse, 217 B.C.

1 Ita per variam fortunam diei maiore parte exacta
cum in castra reditum esset, Minucius convocatis
militibus ' Saepe ego ' inquit ' audivi, milites, eum
primum esse virum, qui ipse consulat, quid in rem
5 sit, secundum eum, qui bene monenti oboediat ; qui
nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, eum extremi
ingenii esse. Nobis quoniam prima animi ingeniique
negata sors est, secundam ac mediam teneamus et,
dum imperare discimus, parere prudenti in animum
10 inducamus. Castra cum Pabio iungamus ; ad prae-
torium eius signa cum tulerimus, ubi ego eum
parentem appellavero, quod beneficio erga nos ac
maiestate eius dignum est, vos, milites, eos, quorum
15 vos modo arma ac dextrae texerunt, patronos salu-
tabitis, et, si nihil aliud, gratorum certe nobis
animorum gloriam dies hic dederit.' Signo dato
conclamatur inde, ut colligantur vasa. Profecti et
agmine incedentes ad dictatoris castra in admira-
tionem et ipsum et omnes, qui circa erant, con-
20 verterunt. LIVY, xxii. 29, 30.

context. Fabius' policy of ' masterly inactivity ' had become so unpopular at Rome that the command of the army was divided between Fabius and Minucius, who risked a battle, and was only saved from a destruction as complete as that of the Trebia by the timely aid of Fabius. **Minucius publicly and fully atones for his rashness.**

- 4 **consulat** = *can give counsel*—so *consulere* 1. 6.
6-7 **extremi ingenii** = *has the meanest capacity.* gen. of quality.
7-8 **prima . . . sors est** = *the highest rank in the scale of spirit and intellect.*—Dimsdale.
14 **patronos** = *as the authors of your freedom.* **Patronus** = legal title used by a freed slave (*libertus*) of his former master. The soldiers of Minucius are to think of themselves as *liberti*, owing their freedom to those of Fabius, who are thus their **patroni**.
17 **ut colligantur vasa**, i.e. *impedimenta.* Cf. *signa movere.*
Fabius Cunctator. ' Fabius had to create a new army, to accustom it to war, and to inspire it with courage. He did this skilfully and persistently, and thus he rendered the most essential service that any general could at that time render to the State. It was probably at this time that the Senate voted him a crown of grass (corona *graminea*), the highest distinction which was awarded to a general who had saved a besieged town.'—Ihne.

The Destruction of the Roman Infantry.

1 Sub equestris finem certaminis coorta est peditum
 pugna, primo et viribus et animis par, dum consta-
 bant ordines Gallis Hispanisque; tandem Romani,
 diu ac saepe conisi, obliqua fronte acieque densa im-
 5 pulere hostium cuneum. nimis tenuem eoque parum
 validum a cetera prominentem acie. Impulsis deinde
 ac trepide referentibus pedem institere ac tenore uno
 per praeceps pavore fugientium agmen in mediam
 primum aciem illati, postremo nullo resistente ad,
 10 stibsidia Afrorum pervenerunt, qui utrimque reductis
 alis constiterant media, qua Galli Hispanique stete-
 rant, aliquantum prominente acie. Qui cuneus ut
 pulsus aequavit frontem primum, dein cedendo etiam
 sinum in medio dedit, Afri circa iam cornua fecerant
 15 irruentibus incaute in medium Romanis circum-
 dedere alas; mox cornua extendendo clausere et ab
 tergo hostis. Hinc Romani, defuncti, nequiquam
 proelio uno, omissis Gallis Hispanisque, quorum
 terga ceciderant, adversus Afros integram pugnam
 20 ineunt non tantum eo iniquam, quod inclusi ad-
 versus circumfusos, sed etiam quod fessi cum recen-
 tibus ac vegetis pugnant. LIVY, xxii. 47.

1 **Sub . . . certaminis**, i.e. at *the* close of (**sub**) the first stage in the battle, in which the Roman cavalry were defeated.

2-3 **constabant . . . Hispanisque**. These formed Hannibal's centre, the *convex* of his semicircular formation of his infantry, with the African troops on the horns of the semicircle to the right and left, but at some distance behind.

4 **obliqua fronte**, perh. = concave, so as to surround *the projecting part of the enemy's line (a cetera prominentem acie)*.

5 **cuneum**: here = the *convex* formation of the Gauls and Spaniards.

8-9 **in mediam aciem** = *the centre of the line*, i.e. of the Gauls and Spaniards, who were intended to engage with the Romans first.

10 **subsidia** = reserves, i.e. the Africans, on the right and left.

14-16 **Afri circa . . . alas**. Hannibal's formation is now reversed.* The horns (**cornua**) of the semicircle (the Africans), are now advanced, and *outflanked (circumdedere alas)* the Romans, who rushed heedlessly *into the intervening space (in medium, i.e. the concave part of H.'s line formed by the retirement of the Gauls and Spaniards)*.

recentibus ac vegetis = *fresh in body and mind*.

21-22 **Results of the Battle**. Hannibal becomes master of Magna Graecia, and the Romans lose (including 23,000 taken prisoners) about 70,000 men.

* i.e. the Africans now formed the horns of a *crescent* in relation to their centre, while it formed the *concave* part of the crescent-D.

‘*Paulus animae magnae prodigus.*’

1 Cn. Lentulus tribunus militum cum praetervehens
 equo sedentem in saxo cruore oppletum consulem
 vidisset, ‘L. Aemili’ inquit, ‘quem unum insontem
 culpae cladis hodiernae dei respicere debent, *cape*,
 5 hunc equum, dum et tibi virium aliquid superest,
 et comes ego te tollere possum ac protegere. Ne
 funestam hanc pugnam morte consulis feceris; etiam
 sine hoc lacrimarum satis luctusque est.’ Ad ea
 consul: ‘Tu quidem, Cn. Corneli, macte virtute
 10 esto; sed cave frustra miserando exiguum tempus e
 manibus hostium evadendi absumas. Abi, nuntia
 publice patribus, urbem Romanam muniant ac,
 priusquam victor hostis advenit, praesidiis firment;
 privatim Q. Fabio L. Aemilium praeceptorum eius
 15 memorem et vixisse adhuc et mori. Memet in hao
 strage militum meorum patere expirare, ne aut
 reus iterum e consulatu sim aut accusator collegae
 existam, ut alieno crimine innocentiam meam pro-
 tegam.’ Haec eos agentes prius turba fugientium
 20 civium, deinde hostes oppressere; consulem igno-
 rantes, quis esset, obruere telis, Lentulum inter.
 tumultum arripuit equus. Turn undique effuse
 fugiunt, LIVY, xxii. 49.

1 praetervehens equo = riding by. praetervehor used here as a deponent.-Dimsdale.

2 oppletum (= perfusum) = covered (lit. filled up), or drenched.
 4 respicere = to look on with favour.—D.

5 macte virtute esto = lit. go on and prosper in your courage.
 mactus = i. magis + auctus = increased, glorified, or more prob.
 ii. = old partic. of obsolete mago (= augeo), from μακ, e.g. in μάκ-αρ. Vocative used as nominative.

14 praeceptorum. His self-sacrifice was not in vain. The tactics of Fabius were again adopted after his death.

15 et vixisse adhuc et mori = died as he had ever lived.—D.

17 reus iterum e consulatu = a second time to stand on my defence in consequence of my consulship, i.e. on a charge that grew out of his acts as Consul (219 B.C.) with M. Livius Salinator of misappropriation of the spoils at the close of the Illyrian War.

16-19 ut . . . protegam. The two Consuls had the chief command of the army on alternate days. Varro was in command at Cannae.

‘The overthrow of Cannae was so complete that every other nation but the Romans would have given up the idea of further resistance.’-Ihne.

C CONTEST WITH CARTHAGE, 264-202 B.C., 131
24

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C. CANNÆ, 216 B.C. (3)

A. *Maharbal urges Hannibal to march on Rome.*

- 1 Hannibali victori cum ceteri circumfusi gratula-
rentur suaderentque, ut tanto perfunctus bello diei
quod reliquum esset noctisque insequentis quietem *et*
ipse sibi sumeret et fessis daret militibus, Maharbal
5 praefectus equitum, minime cessandum ratus, 'Immo
ut, quid hac pugna sit actum, scias, die quinto' inquit
'victor in Capitolio epulaberis. Sequere : cum equite,
ut prius venisse quam venturum sciant, praecedam.'
Hannibali nimis laeta res est visa maiorque, quam ut
10 earn statim capere animo posset. Itaque voluntatem
se laudare Maharbalis ait ; ad consilium pensandum
temporis opus esse. Turn Maharbal : ' Non omnia
nimirum eidem di dedere; vincere scis, Hannibal,
Victoria uti nescis.' Mora eius diei satis creditur
15 saluti fuisse urbi atque imperio. LIVY, xxii. 51.

B. *Scipio forbids the Nobles to abandon Italy.*

- 16 Post Cannensem cladem percussis ita Romanorum
animis, ut pars magna reliquiarum nobilissimis
auctoribus deserendae Italiae iniret consilium, P.
Scipio adulescens admodum impetu facto, in eo ipso
20 in quo talia agitabantur coetu pronuntiavit manu se
sua interfecturum, nisi qui iurasset non esse sibi
mentem destituendae rei publicae: cumque ipse se
primus religione tali obligasset, stricto gladio mortem
uni ex proximis minatus, nisi acciperet sacramentum,
25 illum metu, ceteros etiam exemplo coegit ad iuran-
dum. FRONTINUS, *Strut.* iv. 7. 39.

A. 2-4 diei . . . **sumeret** = *he should take what remained of that day and the following night for rest.* Church and Brodrick.

8 **venisse**, sc. te, suggested by **sequere**.—Dimsdale.

g **res** = *the idea*, i.e. of such a rapid termination to the war.—D.

Hannibal was too far off (11 days' march) to take Rome by storm. Its population contained as many soldiers as his army, and the city was strongly fortified by its situation and by art.

B. 18 p. **Scipio adulescens**, i.e. P. Corn. Scipio Africanus Maior, *fatalis duae huiusce belli*, -the predestined champion in this war.

Parallel Passage, Livy, xxii. 53, and cf. Livy, v. 50-55, where Camillus dissuades the commons from migrating to Veii.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

A. *Rome's Heroes.*

- 1 Regulum et Scauros animaeque magnae
 Prodigum Paulum superante Poeno
 Gratus insigni referam Camena
 Fabriciumque.
- 5 Hunc et incomptis Curium capillis
 Utilem bello tulit et Camillum
 Saeva paupertas et avitus apto
 Cum lae fundus.
- 9 Crescit occulto velut arbor aevo
 Fama Marcelli ; micat inter omnes
 Xulium sidus velut inter ignes
 Luna minor-es.

HORACE, Odes, I. xii. 37-48.

B. *The Dream of Propertius.*

- 13 Visus eram molli recubans Heliconis in umbra,
 Bellerophonteï qua fluit umor equi,
 Reges, Alba, tuos et regum facta tuorum,
- 16 Tantum operis, nervis hiscere posse meis ;
 Parvaeque tam magnis admoram fontibus ora,
 Unde pater sitiens Ennius ante bibit,
 Et cecini Curios fratres et Horatia pile,
- 20 Regiaque Aemilia vecta tropaea rate,
 Victricesque moras Fabii pugnamque sinistram
 Cannensem et versos ad pia vota deos,
 kannibalemque Lares Romana sede fugantes,
- 24 Anseris et tutum voce fuisse Iovem.

PROPERTIUS, III. (IV.) iii. (ii.) 1-12.

- A. 1 **Scauros** * (= **Scaurum**) = *such men as Scaurus*. Censor, 100 B.C.
 4 **Fabricium**, who despised the bribes of Pyrrhus. Censor
 275 B.C. See p. 101, Fabrius the Just.
- 7-8 **apto cum lae** = *with homestead to match*.-Gow.
- B. **Subject** :-Propertius had tremblingly touched the mighty fount
 with his lips (1. 17) : he dreamed that he essayed, in conse-
 quence, to follow the example of Ennius.
- 14 i.e. the Spring of Pirdne near Corinth, where Pegasus was caught
 by Bellerophon. Its waters possessed inspiring properties.
- 16 **nervis . . . meis** = that I had strength to gasp forth. --Ramsay.
- 19 **Curios** = *Curvatos*. **Horatia pile** : see pp. 67-68.
- 20 **Aemilia**, i.e. of L. Aemilius Paullus (son of the hero of Cannae),
 victor at Pydna 168 B.C. over Perseus of Macedon.
- 22 **versos . . . deos**, i.e. the solemn ordinances decreed by Fabius,
 Dictator after Trasimene, to which the gods *turned a ready*
ear (**versos**).
- 24 **fuisse**, dependent on **cecini** l. 19. **Iovem**, i.e. *Iovis Capitolini*
templum. See p. 84.

* Cf. in French, *Les Vergiles*.

The Revolt of Capua, 216-211 B.C. (1)

A. *Capua* aspires to rival Rome.

- 1 Altera iam teritur bellis civilibus aetas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit,
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenae manus,
6 Aemula nec virtus Capuae nec Spartacus acer
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
Nec fera caerulea domuit Germania pube
Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal :
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis aetas,
10 Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.

HORACE, *Epod.* xvi. 1-10.

B. *Decius Magius* defies Hannibal.

- 11 Egressus curia Hannibal in templo magistratum
consedit, comprehendique, Decium Magium atque
ante pedes destitutum causam dicere iussit. Qui
cum manente ferocia animi negaret lege foederis id
15 cogi posse, turn iniectae catenae, ducique ante lictorem
in castra est iussus. Quoad capite aperto est ductus,
contionabundus incessit ad circumfusam undique
multitudinem vociferans : ' Habetis libertatem, Cam-
pani, quam petistis : foro medio, luce clara, videntibus
20 vobis nulli Campanorum seoundus vincetus ad mortem.
rapior. Quid violentius capta Capua fieret ? Ite
obviam Hannibali, exornate urbem diemque adventus
eius consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive vestro
24 spectetis.' LIVY, xxiii. 10.
- A. 5 **Aemula virtus Capuae.** In 216 B.C. Capua was, after Rome,
the richest and most powerful city in Italy. As the result of
Cannae she aspired to dominion over Italy.
Spartacus acer, leader of the Servile War, 73-71 B.C.
6 **novis rebus infidelis** = faithless to revolution, because they
assisted in betraying Catiline's plot 63 B.C.—Wickham.
9 **impia . . . aetas** = we an impious generation whose blood is
foredoomed (i.e. there is a curse on us) shall destroy (Rome).
- B. **context.** After the Revolt of Capua, when Hannibal made a
public entry into the city, the whole population, with the excep-
tion of Decius Magius and his son, hurried out to meet him.
11 **in templo magistratum** = on the magistrates' bench (or
tribunal).
12 **Decium Magium**, one of the few Capuan nobles faithful to
Rome.
14-15 **negeret . . . posse** = urged, that by the terms of the treaty.
(i.e. between the Capuans and H.) this could not be insisted
on.—Church and Brodribb.

'SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

The Revolt of Capua, 216-211 B.C. (2)

A. 'Capua,' it is said, 'became Hannibal's Cannae.'

1 Cum Victoria Hannibal posset uti, frui maluit
relictaque Roma Campaniam Tarentumque peragrare,
ubi mox et ipse et exercitus ardor elanguit adeo ut
vere dictum sit Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse,
5 Si quidem invictum Alpibus, indomitum armis Cam-
pani—quis crederet ?—soles et tepentes fontibus
Baiae subegerunt. FLORUS, II. vi. 21-22.

B. *The Punishment of Rebel Capua, 211 B.C.*

8 Ad septuaginta principes senatus interfecti, tre-
centi ferme nobiles Campani in carcerem conditi;
10 alii per sociorum Latini nominis urbes in custodias
dati variis casibus interierunt ; multitudo alia civium
Campanorum venum data. De urbe atque reliqua
consultatio fuit, quibusdam delendam censentibus
urbem praevalidam, propinquam, inimicam. Ceterum
15 praesens utilitas vicit ; nam propter agrum, quem
omni fertilitate terrae satis constabat primum in
Italia esse, urbs servata est, ut esset aliqua aratorum
sedes. Urbi frequentandae multitudo incolarum
libertinorumque et institorum opificumque retenta ;
20 ager omnis et tecta publica populi Romani facta.
LIVY, xxvi. 16.

A. 2 **Campaniam Tarentumque**, once the two most fertile districts in Italy.

4 **Capuam . . . fuisse**. Ihne says : 'Whatever may have been the pleasures and indulgences of Hannibal's troops in Capua, their military qualities cannot have suffered by them, as the subsequent history of the war sufficiently demonstrates.'

7-8 **tepentes fontibus Baiae**, on a small bay west of Naples and opposite Putebli, abounded in warm mineral springs.

B. 10 **sociorum Latini nominis** = *sociorum ac Latini nominis*, which includes all the Italian allies. 'The *Nomen Latinum* were the members of the old Latin league whose rights were reduced in 338 B.C. after the Latin War.'-Rawlins.

13 **delendam**. Cf. Cato's *Delenda est Carthago*.

15-17 **ager . . . in Italia esse**. Cf. Verg. Georg. ii. 224-5:
'Such is the tilth of wealthy Capua and the coast that borders the Vesuvian ridge.'-Maokail.

18 **frequentandae** = *for the purpose of peopling*.

19 **institorum** = *pedlars or dealers*. Cf. our 'commercial travellers.'

20 **publica . . . facta** = *confiscated*. 'This ager *publicus* was leased by the censors to farmers (*aratores*) who paid rent (*vectigal*) for it.'-R.

Marcellus at Nola, 216 B.C.

- 1 Ad tres portas in hostes versas Marcellus tri-
 .pertito exercitum instruxit. . . , Ita instructi intra
 portas stabant. Hannibali sub signis, id quod per
 aliquot dies fecerat, **ad** multum diei in acie stanti
 5 primo miraculo esse, quod nec exercitus Romanus
 porta egrederetur nec armatus quisquam in muris
 essent. Ratus deinde, prodita colloquia esse, metuque
 resides factos, partem militum in castra remittit
 iussos prope apparatus omnem oppugnandae urbis
 10 in primam aciem afferre, satis fidens, si cunctantibus
 instaret, tumultum aliquem in urbe plebem moturam.
 Dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad
 prima signa succeditque ad muros acies, patefacta
 repente porta Marcellus signa canere clamoremque
 15 tolli ac pedites primum, deinde equites, quanto
 maximo possent impetu, in hostem erumpere iubet.
 Satis terroris tumultusque in aciem mediam intule-
 rant, cum duabus circa portis P. Valerius Placcus et
 C. Aurelius in cornua hostium erupere. . . . Ingens
 20 Victoria eo die res ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta
 est : non vinci enim ab Hannibale tunc difficilium fuit
 quam postea vincere. LIVY, xxiii. 16.

Context. 'The plebs in Nola (as in Capua) was in favour of joining Hannibal, and it was with difficulty that the nobles (who here, as elsewhere, favoured Rome) delayed the decision, thus gaining time to inform Marcellus, who was then stationed at Casilinum, of the danger of a revolt. Marcellus immediately hastened to Nola, and occupied the town with a strong garrison.

- 3-5 **Hannibali . . . primo miraculo esse** = *Hannibal, who . . . had his troops under arms till a late hour, was first of all astonished that.*—Church and Brodribb.
 7 **colloquia esse**, i.e. his *communications (colloquia)* with the Carthaginian party in Nola.
 8 **resides** = *inactive*, lit. *that remains sitting (re + sedeo)*.
 10 **si cunctantibus instaret** = *if he met hesitation. with prompt action.*—Church and Brodribb. Lit. *if he pressed upon those hesitating.*
 12 in sua . . . **ministeria** = *to their several posts.*
 19-21 **Ingens . . . gesta est** = *a great victory, the greatest, perhaps throughout the war, was achieved that day.*

Nola, an important town in Campania, S.E. of Capua. It remained faithful to the Romans, even after Cannae, when the other Campanian towns revolted to Hannibal.

Marcellus at Nola. 'It was the merit of Marcellus that he saved Nola from being taken.'—Ihne.

SECOND PUNIC WAR., 218–202 B.C.

Cicero's Description of Syracuse.

1 Urbem Syracusas maximam esse Graecarum
urbium pulcherrimamque omnium saepe audistis.
Est, iudices, ita, ut dicitur : nam et situ est cum
munito, tum ex omni aditu vel terra vel mari praeclaro
5 ad aspectum : et portus habet prope in aedificatione
aspectuque urbis inclusos : qui cum diversos inter se
aditus habeant, in exitu doniunguntur et confluunt.
Eorum coniunctione pars oppidi, quae appellatur
Insula, mari disiuncta angusto, ponte rursum
10 adiungitur et continetur. Ea tanta est urbs, 'ut ex
quattuor urbibus maximis constare dicatur : quarum
una est ea, quam dixi, Insula : quae duobus portibus
cincta, in utriusque portus ostium aditumque
proiecta est : in qua domus est, quae Hieronis regis
15 fuit, qua, praetores uti solent. Altera autem est urbs
Syracusicis, cui nomen Achradina est : in qua forum
maximum, pulcherrimae porticus, ornatissimum
prytaneum, amplissima est curia, templumque
egregium. Iovis Olympii. Tertia est urbs, quae,
20 quod in ea parte Fortunae fanum antiquum fuit,
Tycha nominata est, in qua et gymnasium amplissi-
mum est et complures aedes sacrae : coliturque ea
pars et habitatur frequentissime. Quarta autem est
urbs, quae quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis
25 nominatur : quam ad summam theatrum est maxi-
mum. CICERO, In *Verrem*, ii. 4. 117–119.

- 5-6 **prope . . . inclusos**, a special feature of Syracuse, because many ancient cities were built at some distance from the sea, with a harbour detached from them (e.g. Ostia, the port of Rome), though sometimes joined by long walls, as at Athens.
- 7 in **exitu** = at their outlet, i.e. the narrow channel between Ortygia (= Inwla) and the mainland which connected the two harbours.
- 9 **disiuncta** = separated from the rest (dis-).
12 **Insula**, i.e. Ortygia, the only part now inhabited.
- 14 **Hieronis regis**, King of Syracuse, 270–216 B.C., distinguished by his military ability and the wise policy of his reign. From 263 B.C. till his death, the faithful friend and ally of Rome.
- 16 **Achradina**, the mainland N. of Ortygia. At the time of the famous siege of Syracuse by the Athenians, 415–413 B.C., the city consisted only of Ortygia and Achradina.
- 13 **prytaneum** = town-hall (πρυτανείον = the *preside&? hall*).
25 **theatrum est maximum**, capable of holding 25,000 people, Of all the buildings described by Cicero as existing in Neapolis, the Theatre alone remains.

Reference. Freeman's *History of Sicily*.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

Engineering Skill of Archimedes.

- 1 Adversus hunc navalem apparatusum Archimedes
 variae magnitudinis tormenta in muris disposuit.
 In eas, quae procul erant, naves saxa ingenti pondere
 emittebat, propiores levioribus eoque magis crebris
 5 petebat telis; postremo, ut sui vulnere intacti tela
 in hdstem ingererent, murum ab imo ad summum
 crebris cubitalibus fere cavis aperuit, per quae cava
 pars sagittis pars scorpionibus modicis ex occulto
 petebant hostem. Quae propius quaedam subibant
 10 naves, quo interiores ictibus tormentorum essent, in
 eas tollenone super murum eminente ferrea manus,
 firmæ catenæ illigata, cum iniecta proræ esset
 gravique libramento plumbi recelleret ad solum,
 suspensa prora navem in puppim statuebat; deih
 15 remissa subito velut ex muro cadentem navem cum
 ingenti trepidatione nautarum ita undae affligebat, ut,
 etiam si recta reciderat, aliquantum aquæ acciperet.
 Ita maritima oppugnatio est elusa omnisque spes eo
 versa, ut totis viribus terra aggredierentur. Sed ea
 20 quoque pars eodem omni apparatu tormentorum in-
 structa erat Hieronis impensis curaque per multos
 annos, Archimedis unica arte. LIVY, xxiv. 34.
- 1 **adversus . . . apparatusum**, i.e. to oppose the elaborate naval
 attack by Marcellus on the seaward defences of Achradina.
- 7 **cubitalibus fere cavis** = *with holes (fr. cavum = noun) about*
1½ feet spare. cubitalibus (cubitum) = a cubit long.
 Polybius has a *palm* long, about 3 inches. This is more
 probable.
- 8 **scorpionibus** = crossbows or *manuballistæ*.
- 10 quo **interiores . . . essent** = so as to be too close in to be hit
 by (**interiores** ictibus) the engines.
- 10-12 in eas (sc. proras) **iniecta** = *on their bows was dropped . . .*
- 11 tollenone = *from a swing beam, supported at the centre of*
gravity by a strong fixed fulcrum.
- 12-13 cum (**ferrea manus**) **gravique . . . ad solum** = *lit. when*
(the grappling-iron) swung back (recelleret) to the ground
by a heavy weight of lead. "This is incorrect; it was not
the grappling-iron, but the other (inland) end of the lever
which, was brought down to the ground." Rawlins.
- 15 **remissa** (sc. **ferrea manus**) = *the grappling-hook was (then)*
suddenly let go.
- 16 **ita undae affligebat** = *was dashed with such violence on the*
disturbed water (undae).

Cause of the War. Soon after the death of Hiero in 216 B.C., his whole family was murdered, and the supreme power in Syracuse fell into the hands of the two brothers, Hippocrates and Epicydes, Hannibal's agents.

Marcellus laments over Syracuse.

Marcellus ut moenia ingressus ex superioribus locis urbem omnium ferme illa tempestate pulcherrimam subiectam ouolis vidit, illacrimasse dicitur partim gaudio tantae perpetratae rei, partim vetusta gloria urbis. Atheniensium classes demersae et duo ingentes exercitus cum duobus clarissimis ducibus deleti occurrebant et tot bella cum Carthaginensibus tanto cum discrimine gesta, tot tam opulenti tyranni regesque, praeter ceteros- Hiero cum recentissimae memoriae rex, turn ante omnia, quae virtus ei fortunaque sua dederat, beneficiis in populum Romanum insignis., Ea cum universa occurrerent animo subiretque cogitatio, iam illa momento horae arsura omnia et ad cineres reditura, priusquam signa Achradinam admoveret, praemittit Syracusanos, qui intra praesidia Romana fuerant, ut alloquio leni impellerent hostes ad dedendam urbem. . . . Achradina diripienda militi data est. Cum multa irae, multa avaritiae foeda exempla ederentur, Archimeden memoriae proditum est in tanto tumultu, quantum pavor captae urbis in discursu diripientium militum ciere poterat, intentum, formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, ab ignaro milite, quis esset, interfectum ; aegre id Marcellum tulisse sepulturaeque curam habitam, et propinquis etiam inquisitis honori praesidio nomen ac memoriam eius fuisse, LIVY, xxv. 24, 31.

1-2 **ex superioribus locis**, i.e. from the heights of Eryinolaë, which he had taken by a night attack, when the Syracusans were celebrating a three days' festival of Artemis.

6 **ducibus**, e.g. Lamachus, Eurymëdon, Demosthenes.

7-8 **tot bella** . . . **gesta**, e.g. at Himera, 480 B.C., on the same day as Salamis.

8-9 **tot tam** . . . , **regesque**, e.g. Gelo, 485 B.C. ; Dionysius the Elder, 406 B.C. ; Hiero II., the friend and ally of Rome, King of Syracuse, 270-216 B.C.

8 **tyranni**, i.e. *absolute rulers, despots*, with reference rather to the *irregular* way in which the power was gained, than the way in which it was *exercised*.

16 **qui . . . fuerant**, i.e. Syracusan deserters who kept up communication with the republican (pro-Roman) party in Syracuse.

formis = diagrams.

24 **sepulturae**. Cf. Demonstration VI, page 54.

The Treatment of Syracuse. It would have been the 'undying glory of Marcellus if, on obtaining possession, he had shielded the unhappy city from further miseries. The art-treasures of Syracuse were sent to Rome, a precedent afterwards followed.

C CONTEST WITH. CARTHAGE, 264-202 B.C. 139

32

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

The Death of Marcellus, 208 B.C.

- 1 Exiguum campi ante castra erat ; inde in collem
aperta undique et conspecta ferebat via. Numidis
speculator, nequaquam in spem tantae rei positus,
sed si quos vagos pabuli aut lignorum causa longius
5 a castris progressos possent excipere, signum dat, ut
pariter ab suis quisque latebris exorerentur. Non
ante apparuere, quibus obviis ab iugo ipso consur-
gendum erat, quam circumiere, qui ab tergo inter-
cluderent viam. Turn undique omnes exorti et
10 clamore sublato impetum fecere. Cum in ea valle
consules essent, ut neque evadere possent in iugum
occupatum ab hoste nec receptum ab tergo circum-
venti haberent, extrahi tamen diutius certamen potu-
isset, ni coepta ab Etruscis fuga pavorem ceteris
15 iniecisset. Non tamen omisere pugnam deserti ab
Etruscis Fregellani, donec integri consules hortando
ipsique ex parte pugnando rem sustinebant ; sed
postquam vulneratos ambo consules, Marcellum
etiam transfixum lancea prolabentem ex equo mori-
20 bundum videre, turn et ipsi—perpauci autem super-
erant-cum Crispino consule duobus iaculis icto et
Marcello adolescente saucio et ipso effugerunt.

LIVY, xxvii. 27.

Context. Marcellus was Consul for a fifth time in 208 B.C.

After the attempt to retake Locri (S.E. of Bruttium) was frustrated by Hannibal. Marcellus and his colleague Crispinus faced H. near Venusia in Apulia. Hannibal hoped to bring on a decisive action, but Marcellus adopted Fabian tactics, and himself headed a cavalry reconnaissance to explore the country between the Roman and the Carthaginian camps.

2-3 **Numidis speculator.** A wooded hill lay between the two camps : H. had posted here in ambush some Numidian horsemen.

4-5 **si quos possent excipere** = on the chance of their being able to intercept.—Stephenson.

6-8 **Non ante . . . circumiere** = those who were to spring on the enemy (lit. those to whom it was necessary to rise in a mass confronting the enemy **obviis**), from the hill itself did not show themselves until a detachment had made their way round (**circumiere**).—S.

10. **valle** = a hollow, i.e. a depression on the Roman side of the hill.

16 **Fregellani.** Fregellae, a town of the Volsci, on the Via Latina between Rome and Campania, colonised 328 B.C.

17 **ipsique ex parte pugnando** = taking their share in fighting. S.

Character of Marcellus. 'He was a brave soldier, a firm intrepid patriot, and an unflinching enemy of the enemies of Rome, but as a general no match for Hannibal.'—Inne.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

Character of Scipio Africanus Maior.

1 Fuit enim Scipio non veris tantum virtutibus
 mirabilis, sed arte quoque quadam ab iuventa in
 ostentationem earum compositus, pleraque apud
 multitudinem aut' ut per nocturnas visa species aut
 5 velut divinitus mente monita agens, sive et ipse capti
 quadam superstitione animi, sive ut imperia con-
 siliaque velut sorte oraculi missa sine cunctatione
 exsequerentur. Ad hoc iam inde ab initio praeparans
 animos, ex quo togam virilem sumpsit, nullo die
 10 prius ullam publicam privatamque rem egit, quam
 in Capitolium iret, ingressusque aedem consideret et
 plerumque solus in secreto ibi tempus tereret. Hic
 mos, quem per omnem vitam servabat, seu consulto
 seu temere vulgatae opinioni fidem apud quosdam
 15 fecit, stirpis eum divinae virum esse. Multa alla
 eiusdem generis, alia vera, alia assimulata, admira-
 tionis humanae in eo iuvene excesserant modum;
 quibus freta tunc civitas aetati haudquaquam maturae
 19 tantam rerum molem tantumque imperium permisit.

LIVY, xxvi. 19.

- 2-3 **in ostentationem earum compositus** = *he made a study (compositus) of displaying them, implying artificiality.-R.*
 3-5 **pleraque . . . agens** = *in most of his dealings (pleraque agens) with the mob (representing his plans) as inspired (visa) by visions in the night or as matters of inspiration (divinitus mente monita).*
 7 **sorte** = *by an oracular response (which was often written on a little tablet or lot, sors).*
 11: **aedem**, i.e. the *cella* (chapel, the part enclosed within the four side-walls) of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus.
 13-14 **seu consulto seu temere vulgatae** = *whether designedly or undesignedly spread abroad.*
 17 **humanae** = *which one has for a mere man.-Rawlins.*
 19 **tantam rerum molem** = *so stupendous a task.-R.* In 212 or 211 B.C. the two brothers, Publius and Gnaeus Scipio, were totally defeated by Hasdrubal and fell at the head of their troops. Soipio, son of this P. Scipio., was in 210 B.C. sent to Spain, at the age of 27, as proconsul in command of a reinforcement of 11,000 men.

Character of Scipio. 'He was a man far above the average of his contemporaries, and possessed a greatness of mind which could not fail to rivet attention. He differed from the majority of generals by not only daring to conceive bold plans, but by contriving to carry them out.'-Inne.

Scipio takes New Carthage, 210 B.C.

1 Scipio ipse, ut ei nuntiatum est aestum decedere,
 quod per piscatores Tarraconenses nunc levibus
 cymbis, nunc, ubi eae siderent, vadis pervagatos
 stagnum compertum habebat, facilem pedibus ad
 5 murum transitum dari, eo secum armatos quingentos
 duxit. Ubi urbem sine certamine intravere, pergunt
 inde, quanta maximo cursu poterant, ad eam portam,
 circa quam omne contractum certamen erat. In
 quod adeo intenti omnium non animi solum fuere,
 10 sed etiam oculi auresque pugnantium spectantiumque
 et adhortantium pugnantes, ut nemo ante ab tergo
 senserit captam urbem, quam tela in aversos incide-
 runt et utrimque ancipitem hostem habebant. Tunc
 turbatis defensoribus metu et moenia capta, et porta
 15 intus forisque pariter refringi coepta; et mox
 caedendo confectis ac distractis, ne iter impediretur,
 foribus armati impetum fecerunt. . . . Quo addedita
 arx est, caedes tota urbe passim factae, nec ulli
 puberum qui obvius fuit parcebatur; turn signo dato
 20 caedibus finis factus; ad praedam victores versi,
 quae ingens omnis generis fuit.

LIVY, xxvi. 45, 46 (sel.).

3 vadis pervagatos stagnum = made their way through the pool by wading (vadis).

8 contractum = concentrated (confined).

13 ancipitem = double, twofold, on two opposite sides.

15 intus forisque = both within and without.

foris, adv. (an abl. form from an obsolete nom. fora) = out of doors, without. Cf. foras = out through the doors, forth.

16-17 caedendo . . . distractis foribus = when the doors were destroyed and broken up by blows.

Carthago Nova (Carthagera) was founded by Hasdrubal (the uncle of Hannibal) 243 B.C. The city is situated on a promontory running out into the sea, and possesses one of the finest harbours in the world, protected by an island as by a natural breakwater. But it had a weak side, and this had been betrayed by fishermen to Scipio. During ebb-tide the water of the shallow pool W. of the town fell so much that it was fordable and the bottom was firm. Of this Scipio took advantage. He first made a feint attack on the N. wall and then led 500 men across the ford, who scaled the W. wall and opened the nearest gate from the inside.

Result of its Capture. 'New Carthage, the key of Spain, the basis of operations against Italy, and the Carthaginian arsenal, was taken, thus determining the issue of the Spanish War.'—Ihne.

Nero's famous March to the Metaurus, 207 B.C.

- 1 Praemissi (nuntii) per agrum Larinatem Marru-
 cinum Frentanum Praetutianum, qua exercitum
 ducturus erat, ut omnes ex agris urbibusque com-
 5 meatus 'paratos militi ad vescendum in viam de-
 ferrent, equos iumentaue alia producerent, ut
 vehiculorum fessis copia esset. Ipse de toto exercitu
 civium sociorumque quod roboris erat delegit,
 sex milia peditum, mille equites. . . . Et hercule
 per instructa omnia ordinibus virorum mulierumque
 10 undique ex agris effusorum, inter vota ac preces et
 laudes ibant : illos praesidia rei publicae, vindices
 urbis Romanae imperiique appellabant ; in illorum
 armis dextrisque suam liberorumque suorum salutem
 ac libertatem repositam esse. Deos omnes deasque
 15 precabantur, ut illis faustum iter, felix pugna, matura
 ex hostibus Victoria esset, damnarenturque ipsi
 votorum, quae pro iis suscepissent, ut, quem ad
 modum nunc solliciti prosequerentur eos, ita paucos
 post dies laeti ovantibus Victoria obviam irent.
 20 Invitare inde pro se quisque et offerre et fatigare
 precibus, ut quae ipsis iumentisque usui essent, ab
 se potissimum sumerent ; benigne omnia cumulata
 dare. Modestia certare milites, ne quid ultra usum
 necessarium sumerent ; nihil morari, nec abscedere
 25 ab signis nec subsistere nisi cibum capientes : diem
 ac noctem ire ; vixquod satis ad naturale desiderium
 corporum esset, quieti dare. LIVY, xxvii. 43, 45 (sel.)

Context. Nero, on hearing from the captured Numidian horse-
 men of Hasdrubal's march and plans to meet Hannibal in
 Umbria and then to march on Narnia and Rome-with 6000
 picked foot and 1000 horse withdrew secretly from his camp
 before Hannibal at Canusium, and by a forced march joined
 his colleague Livius at the Metaurus.

- 1-2 **Larinatem**, etc., districts lying between Apulia and Umbria,
 but not given in their geographical order.
 15 **faustum** (for *favostus, fav-eo*) = that which is done under the
 blessing of the gods : **felix** = that which succeeds in con-
 sequence of having this blessing upon it.-Stephenson.
 16-17 **damnarentur . . . votorum** = *condemned (to pay) their vows.*
 Cf. Verg. *Voti reus* = *bound to my vow, i.e. bound to fulfilment.*
 23 **Modestia certare (se. cum iis)** . . . **sumerent** = *the soldiers*
were as moderate as they were pressing, refusing to take
anything . . .-S.

† Nero showed a resolution and a strategic ability which far
 surpassed the average qualifications of Roman generals. -Ihne.

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

The Metaurus, 207 B.C.

1 Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis ;
 Est in iuvenis, est in equis patrum
 Virtus, neque imbellem feroces
 Progenerant aquilae columbam ;
 5 Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam;
 Rectique cultus pectora roborant ;
 Utcumque defecere mores , ,
 Indecorant bene nata culpae.
 9 Quid debeas, o Roma, Neronibus,
 Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal
 Devictus et pulcher fugatis
 Ille dies Latio tenebris,
 13 Qui primus alma risit adorea,
 Dirus per urbes Afer ut Italas
 Ceu flamma per taedas vel 'Eurus
 Per Siculas equitavit undas.
 17 Post hoc secundis usque laboribus
 Romana pubes crevit, et impio
 Vastata Poenorum tumultu
 Fana deos habuere rectos.
 HORACE, Odes, IV. iv. 29-48.

- 1-8 The thought is : ' It is true ' that scions of a good stock must be good in men as well as in animals, but yet *education* (*doctrina* = *training* 1. 5) *brings out the innate force.*
 1 **fortibus et bonis.** For the combined epithets cf. *καλὸς κἀγαθός.*
 8 **Indecorant . . . culpae** = *faults disfigure (indecorant = dedecorant) scions of an honourable stock (bene nata).*
 9 **Neronibus**, e.g. M. Claudius Nero (the hero of Metaurus), and the brothers Drusus and Tiberius (afterwards Emperor), stepsons of Augustus.
 13 **alma adorea** = *with kindly (refreshing) success.*
 15 **ceu flamma per taedas** = *like fire through a pine-forest.*—W.
 16 **equitavit** = *galloped, careered*, used of Hannibal, and, by zeugma, with **flamma** and **Eurus**.
 18-19 **impio tumultu** = *by the sacrilegious invasion* (or riot, outrage), possibly with reference to Livy's story (xxvi. 11) of the plundering of the Temple of Feronia.
 20 **rectos** = *upright*, i.e. of the images supposed to have been thrown down by Hannibal, and not set on their pedestals again.
Results of the Battle. 'The war in Italy was to all appearances finished, and it was on the Metaurus that the Romans conquered Spain.'—Inne. When Hannibal recognised the head of his brother Hasdrubal, he foresaw the doom of Carthage :—
 6 Lost, lost is all :
 A nation's hope, a nation's name,
 They died with dying Hasdrubal.'
 C. (Hor. Od. IV. iv. 70-73).

SECOND PUNIC WAR, 218-202 B.C.

Hannibal leaves Italy, 203 B.C.

- 1 Nihil certe ultra rei in Italia ab Hannibale gestum. Nam ad eum quoque legati ab Carthagine vocantes in Africam eis forte diebus, quibus ad Magonem, venerunt. Frendens gemensque ac vix
5 lacrimis temperans, dicitur legatorum verba audisse. Postquam edita sunt mandata, 'Iam non perplexe,' inquit, 'sed palam revocant, qui vetando supplementum et pecuniam mitti iam pridem trahebant. Vicit ergo Hannibalem non populus Romanus,
10 totiens caesus fugatusque, sed senatus Carthaginiensis obtreccatione atque invidia; neque hac deformitate reditus mei tam P. Scipio exsultabit atque efferet sese quam Hanno, qui domum nostram, quando alia re non potuit, ruina Carthaginiis oppressit.' Iam hoc ipsum praesagiens animo prae-
15 paraverat ante naves. Itaque inutili militum turba praesidii specie in oppida Bruttii agri, quae pauca magis metu quam fide continebantur, dimissa, quod roboris in exercitu erat in Africam transvexit. Raro
20 quemquam alium, patriam exilii causa relinquentem, tam maestum abisse ferunt quam Hannibalem, hostium terra excedentem. LIVY, xxx. 19, 20.

Contest. Scipio (204 B.C.) landed in Africa and won such decisive victories over the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, the son of Gisoo, that it was necessary in 203 B.C. to recall both Mago and Hannibal.

- 3-4 **ad Magonem.** Mago, H.'s youngest brother, had in 205 B.C. been despatched from Carthage with considerable reinforcements for H. He took Genoa, again roused the Gauls against Rome, and in 203 B.C. fought an indecisive action with the Romans. Mago was severely wounded, and died at sea before he reached Africa.

6 **Iam non perplexe** = now in no veiled manner (lit. not obscurely).

8 **iam pridem trahebant** = began long ago to try to pull me back.-Rawlins.

11 **obtreccatione** = by disparagement.

13 **Hanno**, the leader of the aristocratic (peace) party at Carthage, and the persistent opponent of Hamilcar Barca and his sons.

Hannibal's Speech. 11. 6-15. This is purely imaginary and illustrates the bitter hatred of the Romans for H. They alleged that H. was personally responsible for the war, and that he undertook it for selfish and party ends. Also that Carthage, unable to prevent the war, withheld supplies and reinforcements. Inne says 'The whole course of the war is a sufficient refutation of these charges.'

Zama, 202 B.C. (1) *Before the Battle.*

1 Ita infecta pace ex colloquio ad suos cum se
recepissent, frustra verba praelata renuntiant : armis
decernendum esse habendamque eam fortunam, quam
dei dedissent. In castra ut est ventum, pronuntiant
5 ambo, arma expedirent milites animosque ad
supremum certamen, non in unum diem sed in
perpetuum, si felicitas adesset,, victores. Roma an
Carthago iura gentibus daret, ante crastinam noctem
scituros ; neque enim Africam aut Italiam, sed
10 orbem terrarum victoriae praemium fore ; par
periculum praemio, quibus adversa pugnae fortuna
fuisset. Nam neque Romanis effugium ullum patebat
in aliena ignotaque terra et Carthagini supremo
auxilio effuso adesse videbatur praesens excidium.
15 Ad hoc discrimen procedunt postero die duorum
opulentissimorum populorum duo longe clarissimi
duces, duo fortissimi exercitus, multa ante parta
decora aut cumulaturi eo die aut eversuri. Anceps
igitur spes et metus miscebant animos ; contemplan-
20 tibus modo suam modo hostium aciem, cum non oculis
magis quam ratione pensarent vires, simul laeta
simul tristia obversabantur. LIVY, xxx. 31,352.

- 1-2 **Ita infecta pace . . . renuntiant**, referring to Livy's picture account of the personal interview between Scipio and Hannibal, and the fruitless negotiations for peace.
7-10 **Roma an Carthago . . . praemium fore.** 'By the victory of Zama it was decided that the states of the ancient world should be welded into one great empire, and that this empire should be founded by Rome and not by Carthage.'—Ihne.
14 **effuso** = dispersed, i.e. *defeated*.
15 **discrimen** = decisive point, *decision*.
18 **aut cumulaturi** aut **eversuri** = *either to augment* (lit. *heap up*) or *overthrow*.
21 **pensarent vires** = *they estimated* (*weighed*) *their strength*.

The Battle of **Zama**. 'Here, too, the elephants proved disastrous to their own side. Some ran down the spaces between the Roman maniples (see C 39, B. note), and were of no further use ; while others, driven aside by the Roman skirmishers, threw H.'s Carthaginian cavalry into such disorder that they were unable to resist the attack of Scipio's horse. The first Roman line threw H.'s mercenaries back upon their reserves of the second line, and in the confusion that ensued Scipio advanced with his second and third lines. The combat raged long and fiercely until Scipio's Roman and Numidian cavalry, returning from their pursuit of H.'s horse, fell upon the enemy's rear and decided the battle.'—Ihne.

Zama, 202 B.C. (2) *The Order of Battle.*

- A. 1 Hannibal adversus Scipionem, post elephantos
lxxx, qui in prima fronte positi hostium turbarent
aciem, auxiliares Gallos et Ligures et Baliares
Maurosque posuit, ut neque fugere possent Poenis a
5 tergo stantibus et hostem oppositi, si non infestarent,
at certe fatigarent : turn suis et Macedonibus, qui
iam fessos Romanos integri exciperent, in secunda
acie collocatis, novissimos Italicos constituit, quorum
et timebat fidem et segnitiam verebatur, quoniam
10 plerosque eorum ab Italia invitos extraxerat.
- B. Scipio adversus hanc formam robur legionis
triplici acie in fronte ordinatum per hastatos et
principes et triarios opposuit : nec continuas con-
struxit cohortes, sed manipulis inter se distantibus
15 spatium dedit, per quod elephantum ab hostibus acti
facile transmitti sine perturbatione ordinum possent.
Ea ipsa intervalla expeditis velutibus implevit, ne
interluceret acies, dato his praecepto, ut ad impetum
elephantorum vel retro vel in latera concederent.
20 Equitatum deinde in cornua divisit et dextro Romanis
equitibus Laelium, sinistro Numidis Masinissam
praeposuit : quae tam prudens ordinatio non dubie
causa victoriae fuit.

FRONTINUS, *Strategemata*, ii. 3. 16.

- A. **Hannibal's Army.** It consisted broadly of five classes :
1. His veteran army of Italy, on which he could thoroughly rely, partly Carthaginian, partly Italian (mostly Bruttians). These he placed in his *third* line.
 2. A newly raised force of Carthaginian and Libyan militia. These he placed in his second line.
 3. Mercenaries, consisting of Moors, Gauls, Ligurians, the Balearic contingent, and the Spaniards. These he placed in his first line.
 4. Carthaginian and Numidian cavalry. These he placed on his wings.
 5. 80 elephants. These he placed on his *front*, to open the attack.
- B. **Scipio's order of battle.** Instead of drawing up his manipuli like the black squares of a chessboard—the usual order, so that, in advancing, the manipuli of the three lines could form one unbroken line—he placed them one behind the other, like the rounds of a ladder, so as to leave spaces in the lines, through which the elephants might pass without trampling down or throwing into confusion the infantry battalions, e.g. :

not	*	*	*	*	but	*	*	*
	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
	*	*	*	*		*	*	*

Battle of Cynoscephalae, 197 B.C.

1 Non dubia res fuit ; extemplo terga vertere Macedones, terrore primo bestiarum aversi. Et ceteri quidem hos pulsos sequebantur; unus e tribus militum, ex tempore capto consilio, cum viginti
5 signorum militibus, relicta ea parte suorum, quae haud dubie vincebat, brevi circuitu dextrum cornu hostium aversum invadit. Nullam aciem ab tergo adortus non turbasset ; ceterum ad communem omnium in tali re trepidationem accessit, quod
10 phalanx Macedonum, gravis atque immobilis, nec circumagere se poterat, nec hoc, qui a fronte, paulo ante pedem referentes, tunc ultro territis instabant, patiebantur. Ad hoc loco etiam premebantur, quia iugum, ex quo pugnaverant, dum per proclive pulsos
15 insequuntur, tradiderant hosti ad terga sua circumducto. Paulisper in medio caesi, deinde omissis plerique armis capessunt fugam. Philippus cum paucis peditum equitumque primo tumulum altiore inter ceteros cepit, ut specularetur, quae in laeva
20 parte suorum fortuna esset ; deinde, postquam fugam effusam animadvertit et omnia circa iuga signis atque armis fulgere, turn et-ipse acie excessit.

LIVY, xxxiii. 9, 10.

Context. Philip V, King of Macedon, had made a treaty with Hannibal in 215 B.C., and provoked the first Macedonian War (214-205 B.C.) by an attack on Aaollonia in Illyria, and the capture of the port of Orioum in Epirus. The Romans now resolved to make Philip suffer for the trouble he had caused them by interfering in the war with Hannibal. A *casus belli* was soon found in the Athenian Embassy to Rome (201 B.C.) asking for help against Philip.

3-4 **uuus . . . militum.** Ihne says 'He seized the favourable opportunity to shape the battle which had begun without plan into a brilliant victory for Rome.'

5 **signorum** (= *manipulorum*) = companies, i.e. with some 3500 men.

13 **loco premebantur** = they (i.e. the phalanx) began to feel the disadvantage of position.--Rawlins.

16 **in medio caesi** = cut down from both sides.-R.

Cynoscephalae (Dog's Heads), a low chain of hills between Pherae and Scotussa in Thessaly.

Results of the Battle. 'The Romans lost only 700 men. That was the price paid for a victory which laid the Monarchy of Alexander the Great in the dust.'-Ihne.

Terms of Peace, 196 B.C. Macedonia to remain an independent state, but, like Carthage, to lose all her foreign possessions, and to be sunk to the level of a vassal state.

Flamininus proclaims the *Freedom of Greece*, 196 B.C.

1 Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, semper
 quidem et alias frequens cum propter spectaculi
 studium insitum genti, quo certamina omnis generis
 artium viriumque et pernicitatis visuntur, turn quia
 5 propter opportunitatem loci, per duo diversa maria
 omnium rerum usus ministrantis humano generi,
 concilium Asiae Graeciaeque is mercatus erat ; turn
 vero non ad solitos modo usus undique convenerant,
 sed exspectatione erecti, qui deinde status futurus
 10 Graeciae, quae sua fortuna esset. Ad spectaculum
 consederant, et praeco cum tubicine, ut mos est,
 in mediam aream, unde sollemni carmine ludicrum
 indici solet, processit et, tuba silentio facto, ita
 pronuntiat : ‘ Senatus Romanus et T. Quinctius
 15 imperator, Philippo rege Macedonibusque devictis,
 liberos, immunes, suis legibus esse iubet Corinthios,
 Phocenses, Locrensesque omnes et insulam Eu-
 boeam et Magnetas, Thessalos, Perrhaebos, Achaeos
 Phthiotas.’ . . . Esse aliquam in terris gentem, quae
 20 sua impensa, suo labore ac periculo bella gerat pro
 libertate aliorum. Una voce praeconis liberatas
 omnes Graeciae atque Asiae urbes ; hoc spe concipere
 audacis animi fuisse, ad effectum adducere et virtutis
 24 et fortunae ingentis. LIVY, xxxiii. 32, 33 (sel.)

- 1 **Isthmiorum statum ludicrum** = *time fixed (statum) for the Isthmian Games* (celebrated at Corinth every two years).
 3-4 **quo certamina . . . visuntur** = *which makes them go to see contests of every kind of artistic performance (artium) and of feats of strength and agility.*-Rawlins.
 7 **concilium is mercatus erat . . .** = *that gathering was the general rendezvous (mercatus) of . . . mercatus = i. trade, or mart; ii. a festival assemblage (πανάγυρις).*
 11 **in mediam aream** = *into the centre of the open space (of the stadium).*
 17 **Locrensesque omnes, i.e.** E. & W. Locris.
 18 **Perrhaebos, N. of Thessaly. Achaeos Phthiotas** = the Achaeans who inhabited Phthiotis (S.E. of Thessaly).
 IY-24 **Esse aliquam . . . ingentis** : in these words the Greeks express their astonishment, and gratitude at the greatness of the boon conferred upon them.
The Freedom of Greece. ‘ The Greeks believed with a child-like simplicity that the Romans really cared for their freedom, and that they had crossed the sea with no other object than to deliver Greece from a foreign yoke. . . . Flamininus was a skilful diplomatist, and particularly qualified to sift and settle the affairs of Greece: for he understood the Greek character, and was not inaccessible, like so many other Romans, to Greek views and opinions.’—Inhe.

IN EUROPE AND AFRICA, 200-133 B.C. 149
WAR WITH ANTIOCHUS OF SYRIA, 191-190 B.C.

A. *Battle of Thermopylae, 191 B.C. Victory & e to Cato.*

1 Acilius Glabrio consul adversus Antiochi regis
aciem, quam is in Achaia pro angustiis Thermo-
pylarum direxerat, iniquitatibus loci non irritus
tantum, sed cum iactura quoque repulsus esset, nisi
5 circummissus ab eo Porcius Cato, qui turn, iam
consularis, tribunus militum a populo factus in exer-
citu erat, deiectis iugis Callidromi montis Aetolis,
qui praesidio ea tenebant, super imminem castris
regiis collem a tergo subitus apparuisset : quo facto
10 perturbatis Antiochi copiis utrimque irrupere Ro-
mani et fuis fugatisque castra ceperunt.

FRONTINUS, *Strategemata*, ii. 4.4.

B. *Battle of Magnesia, 190 B.C.*

1 2 Tum consule Scipione, cui frater, ille modo
victor Carthaginis Africanus, aderat voluntaria
legatione, debellari regem placet. Et iam toto
15 cesserat mari, sed nos imus ulterius. Maeandrum
ad annem montemque Sipylum castra ponuntur.
Hic rex, incredibile dictu quibus auxiliis, quibus
copiis, consederat. Trecenta milia peditum, equitum
falcatorumque curruum non minor numerus. Ele-
20 phantis ad hoc immensae magnitudinis, auro pur-
pura argento et suo ebore fulgentibus aciem utrimque
vallaverat. Sed haec omnia praepedita magnitudine
sua, ad hoc imbre, qui subito superfusus mira
felicitate Persicos arcus corruperat. Primum trepi-
25 datio, mox fuga, deinde triumphus fuerunt.

FLORUS, i. 24. 14-18.

- A. **context.** In 192 B.C. Antiochus the Great, king of Syria, accepted the invitation of the Aetolians, who, since the Peace of 196 B.C., had been snubbed by the Romans, to come to liberate Greece from the tyranny of Rome.
- B. **Contest.** In 190 B.C. Lucius Scio was appointed to carry the war into Asia. Scipio Africanus, who accompanied his brother as Chief of Staff, fell ill at Elaea, the port of Pergamum. His place was taken by Cn. Domitius, an experienced officer.
- 14-15 **Et iam toto cesserat mari**, as the result of the decisive defeat, in 190 B.C., of the Syrian fleet off Myonesus.
- 15-16 **Maeandrum . . . ponuntur.** The battle was fought near Magnesia (N.W. of Lydia) at the foot of Mt. Sipylus.
- Parallel Passage. Livy, xxxvii. 39-44. **The Battle of Magnesia** decided the fate of the Syrian Empire, as the battles of **Zama** and **Cynoscephalae** had decided the fate of Carthage and Macedonia. --Ihne.

- 1 Hannibal, postquam est nuntiatum milites regio
 in vestibulo esse, postico fugere conatus, ut id quoque
 OCCURSU militum obsaepum sensit et omnia circa
 clausa custodiis dispositis esse, venenum, quod
 5 multo ante praeparatum ad tales habebat casus,
 poposcit. 'Liberemus,' inquit, 'diuturna cura
 populum Romanum, quando mortem senis exspe-
 care longum censent. Nec magnam nec memora-
 bilem ex inermi proditoque Flamininus victoriam
 10 feret.' Exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque
 Prusiae, et hospitales deos violatae ab eo fidei testes
 invocans, poculum exhaustit. . . . Trium clarissi-
 morum suae cuiusque gentis virorum non tempore
 magis congruente comparabilis mors videtur esse,
 15 quam quod nemo eorum satis dignum splendore
 'vitae exitum habuit. Nam primum omnes non
 in patrio solo mortui nec sepulti sunt. Veneno
 absumpti Hannibal et Philopoemen; exsul Hannibal,
 proditus ab hospite, captus Philopoemen in carcere
 20 et in vinculis exspiravit. Scipio etsi non exsul neque
 damnatus, die tamen dicta, ad quam non adfuerat
 reus, absens citatus, voluntarium non sibimet ipse
 solum sed etiam funeri suo exsilium indixit.

LIVY, xxxix. 51, 52 (sel.)

context. After Zama Hannibal held the highest office (*Suffete* = L. *praetura*) at Carthage, and effected useful democratic reforms. However, his political enemies denounced him to Rome as making plans for a new war, and in 195 B.C. he was forced to flee from Carthage and took refuge with Antiochus. After Magnesia, H. found for seven years a safe asylum with Prusias, king of Bithynia: but the Romans could not be at ease so long as H. lived, and Flamininus the Liberator of Greece undertook the inglorious quest of demanding the surrender of Hannibal.

- 13-15 **non tempore magis congruente quam** = *not so much* in coincidence of (**congruente**, lit. agreeing with) date as-R.
- 18 **Philopoemen**, the heroic chief of the Achaean League, was taken prisoner by Dinocrates, imprisoned in a dungeon at Messene (**in carcere**, 1. 23), and compelled to drink poison.
- 20-23 **Scipio** was 'accused, at the instigation of Cato, by the tribune Naevius (185 B.C.) of having been bribed by Antiochus to procure for him favourable conditions of peace. Too proud to defend himself against such a charge, Scipio retired to his country-seat at Liternum, where by a voluntary act he consigned both himself and his grave to exile (**voluntarium . . . indixit**).

'Ingrata patria, ne ossa quidem mea habes.'

Epitaph of Soipio, written by himself.

M. Porcius Cato, 234-149 B.C. (1)

- 1 At Cato, censor cum L. Valerio Flacco, severe
praefuit ei potestati. Nam et in complures nobiles
animadvertit et multas res novas in edictum addidit,
qua re luxuria reprimeretur, quae iam turn incipiebat
5 pullulare. Circiter annos octoginta, usque ad ex-
tremam aetatem ab adolescentia, rei publicae causa
suscipere inimicitias non destitit. A multis tentatus
non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit,
sed, quoad vixit, virtutum laude crevit.
- 10 In omnibus rebus singulari fuit industria : nam
et agricola sollers et peritus iuris consultus et
magnus imperator et probabilis orator et cupidis-
simus litterarum fuit. Quarum studium etsi senior
arripuerat, tamen tantum progressum fecit, ut non
15 facile reperiri posset neque de Graecis neque de
Italicis rebus, quod ei fuerit incognitum. Ab adu-
lescentia confecit orationes. Senex historias scribere
instituit. Earum sunt libri vii. Primus continet res
gestas regum populi Romani, secundus et tertius unde
20 quaeque civitas orta sit Italica, ob quam rem omnes
Origines videtur appellasse. NEPOS, *Cato*, ii., iii.
- 1 Censor, 184 B.C., with L. Valerius Flaccus, his great friend and
patron, by whom he was introduced to political life.
- 3 **in edictum.** The Censors, on their entrance upon office,
issued a proclamation or *edict*, setting forth the principles
upon which they intended to act. Cato set forth in his edict
that he intended to use his power for the suppression of luxury.
- 5 **pullulare** = to spread, increase; lit. to put forth, of plants and
animals. Cf. *pull-us* (our pullet), *pu-er*, πῶλος (= a foal).
- octoginta.** This is an exaggeration. He was only eighty-five
when he died 149 B.C.
- 6-7 **rei publicae . . . non destitit.** Seneca says: *Scipio cum*
hostibus nostris bellum, Cato cum moribus gessit.
- 7-9 Cato was accused no less than 44 times, but each time acquitted.
- 11 **iuris consultus** = lawyer.
- 12 **maguus imperator**, e.g. in the 2nd Punic War, and the decisive
victory at Thermopylae (191 B.C.) was mainly due to Cato.
- probabilis orator** = a tolerable, acceptable orator.—Oscar
Browning.
- 17-21 His two great works were his treatise **De Re Rustica** (or **De**
Agri Cultura), the earliest extant work in Latin prose, and
his **Origines**, or accounts of the rise and growth of the
Italian nation, the earliest history in Latin prose. 'It was
Cato's great merit that he asserted the rights of his native
language for literary prose composition.'—Ihne.
Cato the **Censor**. 'He deserves our highest respect for the
defiant and manly spirit that animated him in his untiring
contest with the vices of the age.'—Ihne.

M. Porcius Cato. (2)

- 1 Iam pauca aratro iugera regiae
 Moles relinquent, undique latius
 Extenta visentur Lucrino
 Stagna lacu platanusque caelebs
- 5 Evincet ulmos : turn violaria et
 Myrtus et omnis copia narium
 Spargent olivetis odorem
 Fertilibus domino priori ;
- 9 Turn spissa ramis laurea fervidos
 Excludet ictus. Non ita Romuli
 Praescriptum et intonsi Catonis
 Auspiciis veterumque norma.
- 13 Privatus illis census erat brevis,
 Commune magnum : nulla decempedis
 Metata privatis opacam
 Porticus excipiebat Arton.
- 17 Nec fortuitum spernere caespitem
 Leges sinebant, oppida publico
 Sumptu iubentes et deorum
 Templa novo decorare saxo.

HORACE, Odes, II. xv.

argument. 'Our palaces and fish-ponds and ornamental gardens are supplanting the cultivation of corn and vines and olives. **This is not the spirit of Romulus or of Cato.** Their rule was private thrift, public magnificence ; private houses of turf, public buildings and temples of hewn stone.'-W.

- 1 Sam = presently.
- 1-2 **regiae moles** = princely piles. **moles**, lit. masses, of huge buildings.
- 2-4 **undique . . . lacu** = and fish-ponds (**stagna**) of wider extent than the L. lake will be sights to see (**visentur**).--Wickham.
- 4 **platanus caelebs** = the bachelor plane, so called because vines were not wedded to it (i.e. trained upon it).-Gow.
- 6 **omnis copia narium** = all that is sweet to smell. Lit. all the fulness of the nostrils.
- 10 **ictus** (so. *solis*). The point is that formerly trees were stripped to admit the sun to the vines and olives: nowadays the sun is excluded.--Gow.
- 11 **intonsi** (= *antiqui*) = old-fashioned. Cf. Cic.'s use of *barbatus*.
- 13 **census erat brevis** = list of property was short.
- 13 **commune** (= τὸ κοινόν) = the common (public) stock.
- 14-E **decempedis metata privatis** = measured with ten-foot rods for private owners. In old days the **porticus** were always *publicae*.
- 17 **fortuitum caespitem** = the chance-cut (*handy*) turf.
- 20 **novo saxo** = with fresh-hewn stone, i.e. hewn on purpose.-W.
- Parallel Passages.** Livy xxxix. 6.40.41; Sallust, *Catiline* 12, 13.
- 'Cato saw the greatness of Rome in the olden time, and he endeavoured without success to bring this old time back.'-Inhe.

IN 'EUROPE AND AFRICA, 200-133 B.C. 153

THIRD MACEDONIAN WAR, 171-168 B.C.

Pydna (Aemilius Paulus), 168 B.C. (1)

- 1 Movebat imperii maiestas, gloria viri, ante omnia
aetas, quod maior sexaginta annis iuvenum munia
in parte praecipua laboris periculique capescebat.
Intervallum, quod inter caetratos et phalanges erat,
5 implevit legio, atque aciem hostium interrupit. A
tergo caetratis erat, frontem adversus clipeatos
habebat : chalcaspides appellabantur. Secundam
legionem L. Albinus consularis ducere adversus
leucaspidem phalangem iussus ; ea media acies
10 hostium fuit. In dextrum cornu, unde circa fluvium
commisum proelium erat, elephantos inducit et alas
sociorum ; et hinc primum fuga Macedonum est
orta. Nam sicut pleraque nova commenta mortalium
in verbis vim habent, experiendo, cum agi, non
15 quemadmodum agatur edisseri oportet, sine ullo
effectu evanescent, ita turn elephantorum impetum
sustinere non poterant, et commenta Macedonum
nomen tantum sine usu fuerunt. Elephantorum
impetum subsecuti sunt socii nominis Latini,
20 pepuleruntque laevum cornu. LIVY, xliv. 41. ,

Context. Perseus, son of Philip, became King of Macedonia on the death of his father in 179 B.C. He did all he could to prepare for the inevitable struggle with Rome by strengthening Macedonia, posing as the Liberator of Greece, and firming marriage alliances with Seleucus of Syria (the successor of Antiochus), and Prusias of Bithynia. In 174 B.C. the Romans were informed that Perseus was secretly negotiating with Carthage, and after fruitless embassies war was declared. The Senate, after three years of unsuccessful warfare (171-168 B.C.), appointed L. Aemilius Paulus (son of the hero who died at Cannae) to the supreme command in Macedonia.

- 4 caetratos = *Targeteers*, armed with the small round shield.
5-7 A tergo . . . habebat (sc. **legio prima**) = the (first) Legion thus took the Targeteers in the rear, while it faced towards the *Shieldmen*. -Rawlins.
6 clipeatos = *Shieldmen*, armed with the large round shield.
7 chalcaspides = *Brazen Shields*, Right Division of phalanx.
9 leucaspidem = *White Shields*, Left Division of phalanx.
10 in dextrum cornu (sc. **Romanum**), i.e. nearest to the sea.
13-15 **commenta** . . . oportet = lit. *the contrivances of melt, though in theory (in verbis) they had some importance (vim) yet upon trial (experiendo) when there is need of action and not of discussion (edisseri) how to act . . .*
17 **commenta** Macedonum. Perh. with reference to Perseus' contrivances (e.g. by the use of *dummy* elephants) to prepare his men and horses to make a stand against real elephants.

THIRD MACEDONIAN WAR, 171-168 B.C.

Pydna (Aemilius Paulus), 168 B.C. (2)

- 1 In medio secunda legio immissa dissipavit phalangem; neque ulla evidentior causa victoriae fuit, quam quod multa passim proelia erant, quae fluctuantem turbarunt primo, deinde disiecerunt
5 phalangem, cuius confertae et intentis horrentes hastis intolerabiles vires suht; si carptim aggrediendo circumagere immobilem longitudine et gravitate hastam cogas, confusa strue implicantur: si vero aut ab latere aut ab tergo aliquid tumultus increpuit,
10 ruinae modo turbantur. Sicut turn adversus caterivatum incurrentes Romanos et interrupta multifariam acie obviam ire cogebantur, et Romani, quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos. . . . Diu phalanx a fronte, a lateribus, ab tergo caesa est;
15 postremo, qui ex hostium manibus elapsi erant, inermes ad mare fugientes, quidam aquam etiam ingressi, manus ad eos, qui in classe erant tendentes, suppliciter vitam orabant; et cum scaphas concurrere undique ab navibus cernerent, ad excipiendos
20 sese venire rati, ut caperent potius quam occiderent, longius in aquam, quidam etiam natantes, progressi sunt. Sed cum hostiliter e scaphis caederentur, retro, qui poterant, nando repetentes terram, in aliam foediorum pestem incidebant. Elephantum
25 enim, ab rectoribus ad litus acti, exeuntes obterebant elidebantque. LIVY, xlv. 41, 42.

- 1 **In medio . . . immissa** = On the centre the second legion charged (**immissa**), i.e. into the interstices of the phalanx, which was not preserving its usual close order.—Rawlins.
4-6 **fluctuantem . . . vires sunt** = first demoralised the phalanx so as to make it waver. (**fluctuantem**), and then shattered it. Its (aggressive) force, so long as it keeps close order and bristles with couched (**intentis**) spears, is irresistible (**intolerabiles**).
6 **carptim aggrediendo** = by repeated harassing attacks.
10 **ruinae modo** = in hopeless confusion.—R.
17 **classe**. The Roman fleet under Octavius was co-operating with the army.

Results of the Battle. Perseus was captured, and his kingdom was divided into four independent parts. The Maedonian phalanx had fought its last great battle.

Character of Paulus. He was a model of the Roman of the best time. He was not, like his contemporary Cato, a one-sided worshipper of everything old; but he was a Conservative in the best sense of the word, anxious to preserve old institutions, but at the same time to improve them.—Inne.

THIRD PUNIC WAR, 149-146 B.C.

Destruction of Carthage, 146 B.C.

- 1 Manilio deinde consule terra marique fervebat
obsidio. Operti portus, nudatus est primus et sequens,
iam et tertius murus, cum tamen Byrsa, quod nomen
arci fuit, quasi altera civitas resistebat. Quamvis
5 profligato urbis excidio tamen fatale Africae nomen
Scipionum videbatur. Igitur in alium Scipionem
conversa respublica finem belli reposcebat. Sed
quem ad modum maxime mortiferi morsus solent
esse morientium bestiarum, sic plus negoti fuit cum
10 semirutata Carthagine quam cum integra. Compulsis
in unam arcem hostibus portum quoque mari Ro-
manus obstruxerat. Illi alterum sibi portum ab
alia urbis parte foderunt, nec ut fugerent ; sed qua
nemo illos nec evadere posse credebat, inde quasi
15 enata subito classis erupit, cum interim iam diebus,
iam noctibus nova aliqua moles, nova machina, nova
perditorum hominum manus quasi ex obruto incendio
subita de cineribus flamma prodibat. Deploratis
novissime rebus triginta sex milivirorum se dederunt
20 quod minus credas—duce Hasdrubale.

FLORUS, II. xv. 11-17 (sel.).

Context. An Embassy was sent from Rome in 157 B.C. to inquire into the affairs of Africa. Among its members was M. Porcius Cato, who, astonished and alarmed at the flourishing condition of Carthage, returned to Rome with the firm conviction that Carthage must be destroyed—*delenda est Carthago*. A pretext was soon found in the war (151 B.C.) between Carthage and Masinissa, King of Numidia, the ally of Rome. Though the Carthaginians surrendered all their arms and munitions of war, Rome declared that they would have to leave their city and settle ten miles from the sea. The Carthaginians resolved to die rather than give up the sacred soil of their country.

- 5 **profligato** = *almost finished*.
6 **in alium Scipionem**, i.e. P. Corn. Scipio Aemilianus Africanus Minor, the younger son of Aemilius Paulus (of Pydna) and adopted by P. Scipio, the son of the conqueror of Hannibal.
12 **alterum portum**, i.e. they pierced the narrow strip of land separating the round naval port (Cothon) from the sea.
18 **deploratis** = *was looked upon, as lost, lit. wept for bitterly*.
20 **duce Hasdrubale**: 'Hasdrubal seems to have deserved the name of *the last Carthaginian* in the best sense of the word, as a representative of the intensity of the strength, endurance, and patriotism of his race.'-Ihne.
'The plough was drawn over the site of destroyed Carthage, and a solemn curse was pronounced against anyone who should ever undertake to build a new town on that spot.'-Ihne.

Africa made a Roman Province.

WAR WITH ANDRISCUS AND THE ACHAEANS, 148-146 B.C.

Destruction of Corinth (L. Mummius Achaicus), 146 B.C.

- 1 Eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, L. Mummius
Corinthum post annos DCCCCLII, quam ab Alete
Hippotis filio erat condita, funditus eruit. Uterque
imperator devictae a se gentis nomine honoratus,
5 alter Africanus, alter appellatus est Achaicus; nec
quisquam ex novis hominibus prior Mummio cog-
nomen virtute partum vindicavit. Diversi impera-
toribus mores, diversa fuere studia: quippe Scipio
tam elegans liberalium studiorum omnisque doctrinae
10 et auctor et admirator fuit, ut Polybium Panaetium-
que, praecellentes ingenio viros, domi militiaeque
secum habuerit. Neque enim quisquam hoc Scipione
elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit
semperque aut belli aut pacis servit artibus: semper
15 inter arma ac studia versatus aut corpus periculis
aut animum disciplinis exercuit. Mummius tam
rudis fuit, ut capta Corintho cum maximorum
artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas in
Italiam portandas locaret, iuberet praedici conducen-
20 tibus, si eas perdidissent, novas eos reddituros.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, i. 13.

- Context.** In 149 B.C. an adventurer named Andriscus claimed to be Philip, the son of Perseus, and mastered Macedonia and part of Thessaly. He totally defeated the praetor Juventius, but in 148 B.C. his army was routed and himself taken prisoner by Q. Caecilius Metellus. The Romans, no longer needing the help of Greek troops, determined to break up the Achaean League. "A last desperate struggle for freedom ensued, but the Greeks were easily defeated (146 B.C.) by L. Mummius on the Isthmus, and Corinth itself was plundered and destroyed.
- 2-3 **quam . . . condita.** Aletes, son of Hippotes and a descendant of Heracles, is said to have taken possession of Corinth by the help of the oracle of Zeus at Dodoua, and therefore named the city Διὸς Κόρινθος.
- 10 **Panaetium**, a native of Rhodes and a celebrated Stoic philosopher, settled in Rome, where he became the intimate friend of Laelius and Scipio Africanus Minor.
- 13 **dispunxit** = he devoted, gave up (lit. marked off).
- 19 **locaret** = he hired (lit. place out, i.e. give out on contract).
conducentibus = to the contractors.

The Destruction of Corinth. The flames which consumed Miletus (destroyed by the Persians 494 B.C.) and Athens (burnt by Xerxes 480 B.C.) were the signal for the great rising of the people, the dawn of a magnificent day of Greek splendour: after the fall of Corinth came the long dark night.—Ihne.

Macedonia made a Roman Province. Greece placed under the control of the Roman governor of Macedonia.

The Lusitanian Hannibal.

1 Sed tota certaminum moles cum Lusitanis fuit
 et Numantinis. Quippe solis gentium Hispaniae
 duces contigerunt. Iusitanos Viriathus erexit, vir
 calliditatis acerrimae. Qui ex venatore latro, ex
 5 latrone subito dux atque imperator et, si fortuna
 cessisset, Hispaniae Romulus, non contentus liber-
 tatem suorum defendere, per quattuordecim annos
 omnia citra ultraque Hiberum et Tagum igni ferroque
 10 populatus, castra etiam praetoria et praesidia ag-
 gressus Claudium Unimanum paene ad internecionem
 exercitus cecidit et insignia trabeis et fascibus nostris
 quae ceperat in montibus suis tropaea fixit. Tandem
 eum iam Fabius Maximus consul oppresserat ; sed
 15 a successore Popilio violata Victoria est. Quippe
 qui conficiendae rei cupidus, fractum ducem et ex-
 tremam conditionis agitantem per fraudem et insidias
 et domesticos percussores aggressus hanc hosti
 gloriam dedit ut videretur aliter vinci non posse.

FLOPUS, II. xvii. 1.3-17 (sel.).

context. After the defeat of Perseus (168 B.C.) and before the outbreak of the third Punic War (149 B.C.) a suitable opportunity seemed to present itself to Rome for continuing the interrupted conquest of Spain ; but 'for eight long years Viriathus, although a barbarian and of humble origin, defied the armies of Rome, and thereby secured for himself a position in history almost equal to that "of Hannibal and Mithridates." Ihne.

- 1 **cum Lusitanis.** The Lusitani (S. of the R. Tagus = mod. Portugal, and part of Estremadura and Toledo) were not finally subdued till after the capture of Numantia by Scipio in 133 B.C.
- 6 **cessisset** (= *concessisset*) = *had permitted*.
- 10-12 **Claudium Unimanum . . . fixit**, i.e. in 147 B.C. 'The captured fasces of the victors were exhibited, with other trophies (e.g. **trabeis**, I. 11), far and wide on the Spanish mountains.'—Ihne.
- 13 **Fabius Maximus** consul, i.e. Quintus Fabius Maximus Servilianus, who allowed himself to be decoyed into an ambush 141 B.C., and was compelled to grant an honourable peace, which Rome soon found a pretext for breaking.
- 17 **percussores** = *assassins*, lit. *strikers* (per + *cutio* = *patio*). Cf. the fate of Sertorius, 72 B.C.

The War with Viriathus. 'It was sad and disgraceful for the Roman arms, but in a far higher degree for Roman morals. It sowed, moreover, the seeds of the Numantine War, in which both the warlike ability and the moral virtues of the Roman nation appear more deteriorated than even in the war with Viriathus.'—Ihne.

NUMANTINE WAR, 143-133 B.C.

Destruction of Numantia, 133 B.C.

- 1 Tanti esse exercitum. quanti imperatorem vere
 proditum est. Sic redact⁰ in disciplinam milite
 a Scipione commissa acies, quodque nemo visurum
 se umquam speraverat, factum ut fugientes Numan-
 5 tinos quisquam videret. Dedere etiam se volebant,
 si toleranda viris imperarentur. Cum fossa atque
 lorica quattuorque castris circumdatos fames pre-
 meret, a duce orantes proelium, ut tamquam viros
 occideret, ubi non impetrabant, placuit eruptio.
- 10 Sic conserta manu plurimi occisi, et cum urgueret
 fames, novissime consilium fugae sedit; sed hoc
 quoque ruptis equorum cingulis uxores ademere,
 summo scelere per amorem. Itaque deplorato exitu
 in ultimam rabiem furoremque conversi, postremo
- 15 Rhoecogene duce se suos patriam ferro veneno
 subiecto igneundique peregerunt. Macte fortissimam
 et meo iudicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem !
 Asseruit cum fide socios, populum orbis terrarum
 viribus fultum sua manu aetate tam longa sustinuit.
- 20 Novissime maximo duce oppressa civitas nullum de
 se gaudium hosti reliquit. Unus enim vir Numan-
 tinus non fuit qui in catenis duceretur ; praeda, ut
 de pauperrimis, nulla : arma ipsa cremaverunt.
 Triumphus fuit tantum de nomine.

FLORUS, II. xviii. 11-17 (sel.).

context. In 143 B.C. the Celtiberians (of Middle Spain), encouraged by the successes of the Lusitanians, took up arms once more. Their most important town was Numantia, situated near the sources of the R. Durius (Douro), strongly fortified by nature and by art. Consul after consul failed to take it, until in 134 B.C. Scipio Africanus Minor, the conqueror of Carthage, was sent out to Spain to reduce the stubborn city.

- 2-3 **Sic redacto** . . . a **Scipione**. ' Scipio's first task, when he arrived in Spain, was to accustom the army which he found there, once more to Roman discipline. Luxury and indulgence were rife, and cowardice-- the most unroman of all vices--had begun to creep in.' -Ihne.

7 lorica = a breastwork, serving as a screen. Usu. = a cuirass.

II **sedit** = was decided on, lit. settled.

- 16 **Macte** = a blessing on, or hail to thee. **Mactus** prob. from $\sqrt{\mu\alpha\kappa}$, e.g. in $\mu\acute{\alpha}\kappa\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\rho$ = blessed, but cf. *mag-nus*.

- 18 **Asseruit** = itprotected. **asserere** (*ad* + *sero*) = lit. join-to.

Destruction of Numantia. Scipio, of his own accord, razed the town to the ground, and received the added surname of **Numantinus**.

Roman Province in Spain.

Rome the. Invincible.

- 1 Dixitque tandem perfidus Hannibal :
 ‘ Cervi, luporum praeda rapacium,
 Sectamur ultro, quos opimus
 Fallere et effugere est triumphus.
 5 Gens, quae cremato fortis ab Ilio
 Iactata Tuscis aequoribus sacra
 Natosque maturosque patres
 Pertulit Ausonias ad urbes,
 9 Duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus
 Nigrae feraci frondis in Algido,
 Per damna, per caedes ab ipso
 Ducit opes animumque ferro
 13 Non Hydra secto corpore firmior
 Vinci dolentem crevit in Herculem,
 Monstrumve submittere Colchi
 Maius Echioniaeve Thebae.
 17 Merses profundo : pulchrior evenit ;
 Luctere : multa prouet integrum
 Cum laude victorem geretque
 20 Proelia coniugibus loquenda.’
 HORACE, Odes, IV, iv. 49-68.

3 **ultro** = aggressively, *needlessly*.—Wickham.

3-4 **opimus triumphus** = a *rare* (lit. *rich, noble*) triumph. Cf. *spolia opima*.

5-8 ‘This stanza is a *résumé* of the story of the *Aeneid*.’—W.

5 **gens** (sc. *illa*), i.e. the Roman stock.

9-12 ‘The idea of this stanza is that their very calamities only *gave* them fresh heart and vigour. They rise like the Phoenix from its pyre.’—W.

10 **frondis** with *feraci*. Cf. *fertilis frugum*.

11-12 ab ipso . . . **ferro** = *from the very edge of the steel itself, the holm-oak* (= the Roman stock) *draws fresh power and spirit*.

13-14 Cf. the saying of Pyrrhus, recorded by Florus i. 18, ‘I see that I was born under the constellation of Hercules, since so many heads of enemies, that were cut off, arise upon me afresh out of their own blood, as if from the Lernaean serpent.’

15-16 i.e. of the armed warriors which sprang from the dragon’s teeth sown by Jason at Colchis or by Cadmus at Thebes.

15 **submittere** = *produced, raised*.

16 **Echioniae** Thebae. Echion was one of the five survivors of the Σπαροί (sown men). He helped Cadmus to found Thebes.

17 **Merses** (= *si mersaris*) = *plunge it if you will*.

evenit = *it emerges (comes forth)*.

18-19 **multa cum laude** = *amid loud applause*, of a feat in a wrestling match.—W.

20 **conjugibus** = i. by Roman wives or ii. by Carthaginian widows. So Conington, ‘Whose story widow’d wives shall tell.’