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This edition of Book XXIII. of Livy has been prepared for the use of a large body of pupils, differing in age and in mental powers; and it is hoped that the information supplied will be found such as to meet the requirements of all those into whose hands it may be put.

At the head of each chapter a succinct account of its contents is placed.

The Notes are occupied with explanations of the several allusions which occur in the text; and also with information respecting various grammatical constructions. To this latter point especially the pupils' attention has been called; as, without a thorough acquaintance with "parsing," there cannot be any real knowledge of a language; and, failing this, the sense of an author can scarcely be otherwise than misunderstood in numerous and important passages.

Reference is made to the "Public School Latin Primer," as the Grammar now most in use for beginners.
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Hannibal departs from Apulia and enters Samnium. Compsa, a City of the Hirpini, betrayed into his Hands by Statius Trebius. Mago left to receive, or enforce, the Submission of the neighbouring Cities. Hannibal, with a View of securing a Basis of Operations on the Seacoast, advances to the Siege of Naples. Part of his Numidian Soldiery placed in Ambush: Part ordered to ride up to the Gates, driving before them Cattle plundered from the adjoining District. A Body of Neapolitan Horse sallying out is drawn into an Ambush, and almost wholly destroyed. Hannibal retires when he finds the Place too strongly fortified.—B.C. 216.

1. Hannibal post Cannensem pugnam, castraque capta ac direpta, confestim ex Apuliam in Samnium moverat, accitus in Hirpinos a Statio Trebio, pollicente se Compsam traditurum. 2. Companus erat Trebius nobilis inter suos; sed premebat eum Mopsiorum factio, familiae per gratiam Romanorum potentis. 3. Post famam Cannensis pugnae volgatumque Trebii sermonibus adventum Hannibalis quum Mopsiani urbem excessissent, sine certamine tradita urbs Pæno præsidiumque acceptum est. 4. Ibi prædâ omni atque impedimentis relictis, exercitu partito, Magonem regionis ejus urbes aut deficientes ab Romanis accipere, aut detrectantes cogere ad defectionem, jubeat. 5. Ipsa per agrum Campanum mare inferum petit, oppugnaturus Neapolim, ut urbem maritimam haberet. 6. Ubi fines Neapolitanorum intravit, Numidas partim in
insidiis—et pleræque cavæ sunt viae sinüsque occulti,—quacumque apte poterat, disposit; alios præ se actam prædam ex agris ostentantibus obequitate portis jusset. 7. In quos, quia nec multi et incompusiti videbantur, quem turma equitum crupisset, ab cedentibus consulto tracta in insidias circumventa est; 8. nec evasisset quisquam, ni mare propinquum et hunc procul litore naves, piscatorae pleræque, conspecte peritus nandi dedissent effugium. 9. Aliquot tamen eo prælio nobiles juvenes capti cessique; inter quos et Hegeas, praefectus equitum, intemperantiûs cedentes sequutus cecidit. 10. Ab urbe oppugnandâ Pœnum absterruere conspecta mœnia, haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti.

CHAPTER II.


1. **Inde** Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem longâ felicitate atque indulgentiâ fortunae, maxime tamen, inter corrupta omnia, licentia plebis sine modo libertatem exercentis. 2. Senatum et sibi et plebi obnoxium Pacuvius Calavius fecerat, nobilis idem ac popularis homo, ceterum malis artibus nanctus opes. 3. Is quum eo forte anno, quo res male gesta ad Trasimenum est, in summo magistratu esset, jam diu infestam senatui plebem ratus per occasionem novandi res magnum ausuram facinus, ut, si in eâ locâ Hannibal cum victore exercitu venisset, trucidato senatu traderet Capuam Pœnem, 4.—improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, quam mallet incolumi quam eversâ republicâ dominari, nullam autem incolumem esse orbam públicum consilio crederet—rationem inuit, quâ et senatum servaret, et obnoxium sibi ac plebi faceret. 5. Vocato senatu, quum sibi defectionis ab Romanis consilium placitum nullo modo, nisi necessarium fuisset, praefatus esset, 6. quippe qui liberos ex Appii Claudii
filiā haberet filiamque Romam nuptum M. Livio de-
disset; ceterùm majorem multo rem magisque timen-
dam instare: 7. non enim per defectionem ad tollen-
dum ex civitate senatum plebem spectare, sed per
caedem senatus vacuum rem publicam tradere Hanni-
balī ac Pœnis velle; 8. eo se periculo posse liberare
cos, si permittant sibi et certaminum in republicā obliti
credant. 9. Quum omnes victi metu permitterent,
"Claudam," inquit, "in curiā vos et, tamquam et ipse
cogitati facinoris particeps, adprobando consilia, quibus
nequiquam adversar, viam salutē inveniam. In hoc
fidem, quam voltis, ipsi accipite." 10. Fide
datā egressus claudi curiam jubet, presidiumque in
vestibulo reliquit, ne quis adire curiam injussu suo, neve
inde egredi, possit.

CHAPTER III.

Pacuvius ingratitales himself with the People of Capua. By an Artifice
he saves the Lives of the Senators.—B.C. 216.

1. Tum vocato ad concionem populo, "Quod sæpe,"
inquit, "optāstis, Campani, ut supplicii sumendi vobis
ex improbo ac detestābili senatu potestas esset, 2. cam
non per tumultum expugnautes domos singulorum,
quas præsidiis clientium servorumque tuentur, cum
summo vestro periculo, sed tutam habetis ac liberam.
3. Clausos omnes in curiam accipite, solos, inermes.
Nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis; de
singulorum capite vobis jus sententiāe dicendāe faciam,
ut quas quisque meritus est pœnas pendat. 4. Sed
ante omnia ita vos irae indulgere oportet, ut potiorem
irā salutem atque utilitatem vestram habeatis. Etenim
hos, ut opinor, odīstis senatores, non senatum omnino
habere non voltis: quippe aut rex, quod abominandum,
aut, quod unum libere civitatis consilium est, senatus
habendus est. 5. Itaque duæ res simul agendāe vobis
sunt; ut et veterem senatum tollatis, et novum coopt-
etis. 6. Citari singulos senatores jubebo, de quorum

CHAPTER IV.

Pacuvius acquires absolute Power at Capua. Its Senate obsequious to the People. Evil Effects resulting therefrom. Causes which alone prevented an immediate Revolt from Rome.—B.C. 216.

1. Hoc modo Pacuvius quum obnoxium vitae beneficio senatum multō sibi magis, quàm plebi, fecisset, sine armis, jam omnibus concedentibus dominabantur. 2. Hinc senatores, omissā dignitantis libertatisque memorīā, plebem adulari: 3. salutare, benignique invitatūre, aparatus accipere epulis, eas causas suscipere, ei semper parti adesse, secundum cum litem judices dare, qua magis popularis aptiorque in volgus favori conciliando
esset; 4. jam vero nihil in senatu agi aliter, quæm si plebis ibi esset concilium. Prona semper civitas in luxuriam non ingeniorum modo vitio, sed affluenti copiâ voluptatum et illecebris omnis amœnitatis maritimae terrestrisque, 5. tum vero ita obsequio principum et licentiâ plebei lascivire, ut nec libidini nec sumptibus modus esset. 6. Ad contemptum legum, magistratum, senatus, accessit tum, post Cannensem cladem, ut, cujus aliqua verecundia erat, Romanum quoque spernerent imperium. 7. Id modo erat in morâ, ne extremo deficerent, quod connubium vetustum multas familias claras ac potentes Romanis misuerat, 8. et quod, quum militarent aliquot apud Romanos, maximum vinculum erant trecenti equites, nobilissimus quisque Campanorum, in præsidia Siculorum urbium electi ab Romanis ac missi.

CHAPTER V.

Campanian Ambassadors sent to the Roman Consul, then at Venusia. His sorry Plight. By an ill-judged Speech he increases the Contempt awakened in the Ambassadors.—b.c. 216.

1. Horum parentes cognatique ægre servicerunt, ut legati ad consulem Romanum mitterentur. Ii nondum Canusium profectum, sed Venusiae cum paucis ac semiermibus consulem invenerunt, quàm poterat maxime miserabilem bonis sociis, superbis atque infidelibus, ut erant Campani, spernendum. 2. Et auxit rerum suarum suique contemptum consul nimir imis detegendo cladem nudandoque. 3. Nam quum legati ægre ferre senatum populumque Campanum adversi quicquam evenisse Romanis nuntiasset, pollicerenturque omnia, quæ ad bellum opus essent, 4. "Morum magis" inquit "loquendi cum sociis servâstis, Campani, jubentes quæ opus essent ad bellum imperare, quàm convenienter ad præsentem fortunæ nostræ statum loquiti estis. 5. Quid enim nobis ad Cannas relictum est, ut, quia aliquid habeamus, id quod doest expleri ab sociis velimus? pedites vobis
CHAPTER VI.

Address of Vibius Virrius to his Colleagues. Their common impression that Rome was ruined. The People and a Portion of the Senate favour instant Revolt. By the Advice of the elder Senators the Ambassadors to the Consul are sent on to Hannibal. Other Ambassadors are sent to Rome with a Demand that one Consul should henceforth be a Campanian. Demand indignantly refused. Ambassadors ordered to quit the Senate-house, and to be conducted by a Lictor, the same Day, outside the Roman Territories.—b.c. 216.

1. Hæc oratione consulis dimissis redeuntibusque domum legatis, unus ex his, Vibius Virrius, tempus venisse ait, quo Campani non agrum solùm ab Romanis quondam per injuriam ademptum recuperare, sed imperio etiam Italie potiri possint; 2. fecus enim cum Hannibale quibus velint legibus facturos; neque controversiam fore, quin, quam ipse, confecto bello, Hannibal victor in Africam decedat exercitumque deportet, Italia imperium Campanis relinquatur. 3. Hæc Virrio loquenti adsensi omnès ita renuntiant legationem, uti deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum. 4. Extemplo plebes ad defectionem ac pars major senatus spectare; 5. extracta tamen auctoritas seniorum per paucos dies est res. Postremo vincit sententia plurimum, ut idem legati, qui ad consulem Romanum ierant, ad Hannibalem mitterentur. 6. Quò priusquam iretur, certumque defectionis consilium esset, Romam legatos missos a Campanis in quibusdam annalibus invenio postulantes, ut alter consul Campanus fieret, si rem Romanam adjuvari vellent; 7. indignatione orta submoveri a curiâ jussos esse, missumque lictorem, qui ex urbe educeret eos, atque eo die manere extra fines Romanos juberet. 8. Quia nimis compar Latinorum quondam postulatio erat, Cœliusque et alii id haud sine causâ praetermiserant scriptores, ponere pro certo sum veritus.
CHAPTER VII.

The Campanian Ambassadors arrange Terms of Peace with Hannibal.

Some Roman Citizens and Praefects of the Allies seized by the People of Capua, and shut up in the Public Baths, where they are stifled. Decius Magius, who had opposed these Proceedings, as well as the sending Ambassadors to Hannibal, summoned to the Carthaginian Camp. Refuses to go. Hannibal orders him to be brought in Chains; but, fearing a Tumult, defers his Vengeance. Enters the City, and requires the Senate to be convened. Persuaded to defer Business till the Morrow.—b.c. 216.

1. Legati ad Hannibalem venerunt pacemque cum eo conditionibus his fecerunt;—ne quis imperator magistratusve Pœnorum jus ulla in civem Campanum haberet, neve civis Campanus invitus militaret nonusve faceret; 2. ut suæ leges, sui magistratus Capuæ essent; ut trecentos ex Romanis captivis Pœnus dare Campanis, quos ipsi elegissent, cum quibus equitum Campanorum, qui in Siciliæ stipendia facerent. 3. Hæc pacta; illa insuper, quæ quæ pacta erant, facinora Campani ediderunt: nam praefectos socium civesque Romanos alios, partim aliquo militiae munere occupatos, partim privatis negotiiis implicitos, plebs repente omnes comprehensos velut custodiam causæ balneis includit, ubi fervore atque aestu animæ interclusa foedum in modum exspirant.

4. Ea ne fierent, neu legatio mitteretur ad Pœnum, summa ope Decius Magius—vir, cui ad summam auctoritatem nihil, præter sanam civium mentem, defuit—restiterat. 5. Ut verò præsidium mitti ab Hannibale audivit, Pyrrbi superbam dominationem miserabilemque Tarentinórum servitutem exempla referens, primò, ne recuperetur præsidium, palam vociferatus est; 6. deinde, ut receptum aut ejiceretur aut—si malum facinus, quod a vetustissimis sociis consanguineisque defecissent, forti ac memorabili facinore purgare vellent—ut interfecit Punico præsidio restituerunt Romanis se. 7. Hæc—nec enim occultæ agebantur—quærum relata Hannibali essent, primò misit, qui vocarent Magium ad se in castra; deinde, quem is fercitern negat se
iturum, nec enim Hannibali jus esse in eivem Campanum, concitatus ira Poenus comprehendi hominem vincendum adtrahi ad sese jussit. 8. Veritus deinde, ne quid inter vim tumultus atque ex concitacione animorum inconsulti certaminis oreturur, ipse præmisso nuntio ad Marium Blossium prætorem Campanum, postero die se Capuæ futurum, proficiscitur e castris cum modo præsidio. 9. Marius concione advocatâ edicit, ut frequentes cum conjugibus ac liberis obviam irent Hannibali. Ab universis id non obedienter modò, sed enim, favore etiam volgi et studio visendi tot jam victoriis clarum imperatorem, factum est. 10. Decius Magius nec obviam egressus est nec, quò timorem aliquem ex conscientiâ significare posset, privatò se tenuit: in foro cum filio clientibusque paucis otiose inambulavit, trepidante tota civitate ad excipiendum Poenum visendumque. 11. Hannibal ingressus urbem senatum extemplo postulat, precentibusque inde primoribus Campanorum, ne quid eo die serie rei gereret, diemque ut ipse adventu suo festum laetus ac libens celebraret, 12. quamquam præceps ingenio in iram erat, tamen, ne quid in principio negaret, visenda urbe magnam partem diei consumpsit.

CHAPTER VIII.

Hannibal at an Entertainment to which Pacuvius Calavius and his Son were invited. The latter purposes assassinating Hannibal.—B.C. 216.

1. DEVERSATUS est apud Ninnios Celeres, Sthenium Pacuviumque, inclusos nobilitate ac divitiis. 2. Eò Pacuvius Calavius, de quo ante dictum est, princeps factionis ejus, quæ traxerat rem ad Poenos, filium juvenem adduxit, 3. abstractum a Decii Magii latere, cum quo seriosimè pro Romanâ societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat; nec eum aut inclinata in partem alteram civitas, aut patria majestas, sentientià depulerat. 4. Huic tum pater juveni Hannibalem
deprecando magis, quàm purgando, placavit, victusque patris precibus lacrimisque etiam ad cœnam eum eum patre vocari jussit; 5. cui convivio neminem Campanum praeterquam hospites Vibelliumque Tauream, insignem bello virum, adhibitus erat. 6. Epulari ceperunt de die, et convivium non ex more Punic proditori disciplinā esse, sed, ut in civitate atque etiam domo diti ac luxuriosā, omnibus voluptatum illecebris instructum. 7. Unus nec dominorum invitationem, nec ipsius interdum Hannibalis, Calavii filius perpelli ad vinum potuit; ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem perturbationem causante. 8. Solis ferme occasu patrem Calavium ex convivio egressum sequutus filius. Ubi in secretum—hortus erat posticis Ædium partibus—pervenerunt, 9. “Consilium” inquit “adfero, pater, quo non veniam solūm peccati, quōd defecimus ad Hannibalem, impetraturi ab Romanis, sed in multo majore dignitate et grātia simus Campani, quàm unquam fuimus, fuerimus.” Quum mirabundus pater, quidnam id esset consilii, quaereret, toga rejectā ab humero latus succinctum gladio nudat. 10. “Jam ego,” inquit, “sanguine Hannibalis sanciam Romanum fœdus. Te id priūs seire volui, si forte abesse, dum facinus patratur, malles.”

CHAPTER IX.

Pacuvius Calavius with difficulty induces his Son to forego his Design against Hannibal.—B.C. 216.

1. Quē ubi audivit viditque senex, velut si jam agendis, quaē audiebat, interesset, amens metu, 2. “Per ego te” inquit, “fili, quæcumque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque, ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia infanda velis. 3. Paucæ hore sunt, intra quas jurantes per quidquid deorum est, dextræ dextræ jungentes, fidem obstruximus, ut sacratas fide manús digressi a colloquio extemplo in
CHAPTER X.


1. Postero die senatus frequens datus Hannibali. Ubi prima ejus oratio perblanda ac benigna fuit, quâ gratias egit Campanis, quòd amicitiam suam Romanae societatis præposuissent, 2. et inter cetera magnifica promissa pollicitus est brevi caput Italicæ omni Capnam fore, juraque inde cum ceteris populis Romanum etiam petiturum; 3. unum esse exortem Punicæ amicitiae foederisque secum facti, quem neque esse Campanum neque dicere debere, Magium Decium; eum postulare, ut sibi dedatur, ac se præsente de eo referatur senatusque consultum fiat. 4. Omnes in eam sententiam ierunt, quamquam magnâ parti et vir indignus ea calamitate, et haud parvo initio minui videbatur jus libertatis. Egressus curiâ in templo magistratum consedit, 5. comprehensique Decium Magium atque ante pedes desitutum causam dicere jussit. 6. Qui quum, manente ferociâ animi, negaret lege foederis id cogi posse, tum injectæ catenæ, ducique ante lietorem in castra est jussus. 7. Quoad capite aperto est ductus, concionabundus incessit ad circumfusam undique multitudinem vociferans: "Habetis libertatem, Campani quam petistis: foro medio, luce clarâ, videntibus vobis, nulli Campanorum secundus vincitus ad mortem rapior. Quid violentius captâ Capua fieret? 8. Ita obsiam Hannibali, exornate urbe demum adventus ejus consecrate, ut hunc triumphum de cive vestro spectetis." 9. Haec vociferante quam moveri volgus videretur, obvolutum caput est, oclusque rapi extra portam jussus. Ita in castra perducitur; extemploque impositus in navem et Carthaginem missus, 10. ne motu aliquo Capuæ ex indignitate rei orto senatum quoque pan-
iteret dediti principis, et legatione missā ad repetendum eum, ne, aut negando rem, quam primùm peterent, offendendi sibi novi socii; aut tribuendo, habendus Capuæ esset seditious ac turbarum auctor. 11. Navem Cyrenas detulit tempestas, quæ tum in ditione regum erant. 12. Ibi quem Magius ad statuam Ptolemæi regis confugisset, deportatus a custodibus Alexandriae ad Ptolemæum, quæm eum docuisset contra ius fœderis vincum se ab Hannibale esse, vinculis liberatur; permissoque, ut rediret, seu Romam, seu Capuam, mallet. 13. Nec Magius Capuam sibi tutam dicere, et Romam co tempore, quo inter Romanos Campanosque bellum sit, trans-fugae magis, quæm hospitis, fore domicilium: nusquam malle quam in regno ejus vivere, quem vindicem atque auctorem habeat libertatis.

CHAPTER XI.

Q. Fabius Pictor returns to Rome from Delphi, and reads the Reply of the Oracle. Reports what he had done after receiving that Reply, and the Obedience he had paid to the Instructions of the Chief Priest of the Temple. The Senate decrees the Observance of the Requirements of the Oracle, and orders public Supplication to the Gods. Mago, the Son of Hamilcar, arrives at Carthage, and announcing the Victory of Cannâ and its Results, asks that the Gods should be thanked.—n.c. 216.

1. Dum hæc geruntur, Q. Fabius Pictor legatus a Delphis Romam redit responsumque ex scripto recitavit. Divi divæque in eo erant, quibus quoque modo supplicaretur; 2. tum "Si ita faxitis, Romani, vestrae res meliores faciioresque crunt, magisque ex sententiæ república vestra vobis procedet, victoriaque duelli populi Romani erit. 3. Pythio Apollini, republicâ vestrâ bene gestâ servatâque, lucris meritis donum mittitote; deque prædâ, manubiis spoliisque, honorem habetote; lasciviam a vobis prohibetote." 4. Hæc ubi ex Graeco carmine interpretata recitavit, tum dixit se oraculo egressum extemplo iis omnibus divis rem dividam ture ac vino fecisse, 5. jussuunque a templi
antistite, sicut coronatus laureā coronā et oraculum adisset et rem divinam fecisset, ita coronatum navem ascendere nec ante deponere eam, quām Romam pervenisset: 6. se, quaecumque imperata sint, cum summā religione ac diligentīa exsequītum coronam Romāe in aram Apollinis deposuisse. Senatus de crevit, ut eæ res divīnae supplicationesque pri mo quoque tempore cum curā fierent.

7. Dum hæc Romæ atque in Italīa geruntur, multius victoriam ad Cannas Carthaginem venerat Magō Hamilcaris filius, non ex ipsā acie a fratre missus, sed retentus aliquid dies in recipiendīs civitatis Bruttiorum, quāque deficiēbant. 8. Is, quum ei senatus datus esset, res gestas in Italīa a fratre exponit: cum sex imperatoribus eum (quorum quattuor consules, duo dictator ac magister equitum fuerint) cum sex consulibus exercitibus acie conflixisse; oecidisse supra ducenta millia hostium, supra quinquaginta cepisse. 9. Ex quattuor consulisibus duos occidisse; ex duobus saeculum alterum, alterum totò amīssō exercitu vix cum quin quaginta hominibus effugisse. 10. Magistrum equitum, quae consularis potestas sit, fusum fugatum; dictatorem, quia se in aciem nunquam commiserit, unicum haberi imperatorem. 11. Bruttios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos. Capuam, quod caput non Campaniæ modo, sed post adflictam rem Romanam Cannensi pugnā Italīae sit, Hannibali se tradidisse. 12. Pro his tantis totque victoriis verum esse grates dei immortalibus agi habereiue.

CHAPTER XII.

Mago orders that the gold Rings taken from the Roman Knights on the Field of Canne should be placed in a Heap in the Porch of the Senate-house at Carthage. Demands Reinforcements and Supplies for Hannibal. Himilco taunts Hanno, a political Opponent. Hanno replies, and puts some Questions, to which he asks for an Answer from either Himilco or Mago.—v.c. 216.

1. Ad fidem deinde tam lētarum rerum effundī in vestibulo curiæ jussit anulos aureos: qui tantus acervus
fuit, ut metientibus supra tres modios expĪsse sint quidam auctores; 2. fama tenuit, quāe propior vero est, haud plus fuisse modo. Adiectit deinde verbis, quō majoris cladir indicium esset, neminem nisi equi-

tem atque eorum ipsorum primores id gerere insigne. 3. Summa fuit orationis, quo propiūs spem perficiendi sit, eo magis omni ope juvandum Hannibalem esse. 4. Procul enim ab domo militiam esse in mediā host-
iun terrā, magnam vim frumenti pecuniae absumi, et
tot acies, ut hostium exercitus delēsse, ita victoris
etiam copias parte aliquā minuisse: 5. mittendum
ingitur supplementum esse, mittendum in stipendium pecuniam frumentumque tam bene meritis de nomine
Punico militibus.

6. Secundum hāc dicta Magonis lātis omnibus,
Himilco, vir factionis Barcināe, locum Hannonis iner-
pondi esse ratus, “Quid est, Hanno?” inquit; “etiam
nunc pānitet belli suscepī adversus Romanos? 7. Jube
dedi Hannibalem, vēta in tam prosperis rebus grates
deis immortālibus agi. Audiamus Romanum senato-
rem in Carthaginicensium curiā.” Tum Hanno: 8. “Tac-
uissem hodie, patres conscripti, ne quid in communi
omnium gaudio, minus lætum quod esset vobis,
loquerer: 9. nunc interroganti senatori, pāniteatne
adhuc suscepti adversus Romanos belli, si reticeam, aut
superbus aut obnoxius videar, quorum alterum est
hominis alienae libertatis obliti, alterum suē. 10.
Respondeam” inquit “Himilconi, non desisse pānitere
me belli, neque desitūrum antē invictum vestrum im-
peratorem incusare, quàm finitum aliōnā tolerabili
conditione bellum videro; nec mihi pacis antiquae de-
siderium ullā alia re, quàm pax nova, finiet. 11. Itaque
ista, quāe modo Magō jactavit, Himilconi ceterisque
Hannibalis satellitis jum lātac sunt: mihi possunt lāta
esse, quia res bello bene gestae, si volumus fortunā uti,
pacem nobis æquiorum dabunt. 12. Nam si prætermitt-
imus hoc tempus, quo magis dare, quàm accipere, poss-
sumus videri pacem, vereor ne hāc quoque laetitia lux-
uriet nobis ac vana evadat. 13. Quā tamen nunc quoque

CHAPTER XIII.

Hanno's Remarks and Counsel on receiving an Answer from Mago. Carthaginian Senate uninfluenced by them. Reinforcements and Money voted to Hannibal.—B.C. 216.

habeo quid sententia dicam: si de his, quae Magno postulat, refertis, nec victoribus mitti attinere puto, et frustrantibus nos falsa atque inani spe multo minus censeo mittenda esse." 6. Haud multos movit Hannonis oratio, nam et simulatas cum familiae Barcinœ leviorem auctorem autorem faciebat, et occupati animi præsentis lætitia nihil, quo vanius fieret gaudium suum, auribus admittebat; deœllatumque mox fore, si adniti paulum voluissent, rebantur. 7. Itaque ingenti consensu fit senatus consultum, ut Hannibali quattuor millia Numidarum in supplementum mitterentur, et quadraginta elephanti et argenti talenta **; 8. dictatorque cum Magone in Hispaniam præmissus est ad conducenda viginti millia peditum, quattuor equitum, quibus exercitus, qui in Italia quique in Hispania erant, supplerentur.

CHAPTER XIV.

Vigorous Action of the Consul at Rome. The Dictator, M. Junius Pera, liberates and arms six thousand Criminals and Debtors. Sets out from Rome with an Army of twenty-five thousand Men. Hannibal, after vainly attempting to gain over the People of Naples, conducts his Army into the Territory of Nola. The Senate of Nola sided with Rome, the People with Hannibal. The Roman Praetor, Marcellus Claudius, summoned to the Aid of Nola. Arrives at that City.—B.C. 216.

1. CETERUM hæc, ut in secundis rebus, sequenter otiosæque gesta: Romanos præter insitam industriam animis fortuna etiam cunctari prohibebat. Nam nec consululli rei, 2. quæ per eum agenda esset, deerat; et dictator, M. Junius Pera, rebus divinis perfectis latoque, ut solet, ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, præter duas urbanas legiones, quæ principio anni a consulibus conscriptæ fuerant, 3. et servorum dilectæ cohortesque ex agro Piceno et Gallico collectas, ad ultimum prope desperatae reipublicae auxilium, quum honesta utilibus cedunt; descendit, edixitque, qui capite alem fraudem ausi quique pecuniae judicati in vinculis essent, qui eorum apud se milites fierent, eos noxæ pec-
uniæque sese exsolvì jussurum. 4. Ea sex millia hom-
ìnum Gallicis spoliis, quæ triumpho C. Flaminii tralatæ
erant, armavit; itaque cum viginti quinque millibus
armatorum ab urbe proficiscitur.
5. Hannibal, Capuā receptā, quam iterum Nea-
politánorum animos partim spe, partim metu nequi-
quam temptāset, in agrum Nolanum exercitum
traducit, 6. ut non hostiliter statim, quia non
desperabat voluntariam deditiōnem, ita, si morarentur
spem, nihil eorum, quæ pati aut timere possent,
praetermissurus. 7. Senatus ac maxime primores ejus
in societate Romanā cum fide perstare; plebs nova-
rum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse,
metumque agrorum populationis et patienda in ob-
sidione multa gravia indignaque proponere animo.
8. Neque auctores defectionis deerant. Itaque ubi
senatum metus cepit, si propalam tenderent, resisti
multitudini concitatae non posse, secunda simulando
dilationem mali inveniunt. 9. Placere enim sibi
defectionem ad Hannibalem simulant, quibus autem
conditionibus in foedus amicitiamque novam trans-
eant, parum constare. 10. Ita spatio sumpto legatos
propere ad prætorem Romanum, Marcellum Claudium,
qui Casilini cum exercitu erat, mittunt, docentque,
quanto in discrimine sit Nolanæ res: agrum Hannibalis
esse et Poenorum, urbem extemplo futuram, ni sub-
veniatur. 11. Concedendo plebei senatum, ubi velint
defecturos se, ne deficiere præfestinarent, effecisse.
12. Marcellus, collaudatis Nolanis, cādem simulatione
extrahit rem in suum adventum jussit; interim celari,
quæ secum acta essent speque omnem auxilii Romanì.
13. Ipse a Casilino Caiatiam petit, atque inde Volturò
amni trajecto perque agrum Saticulanum Trebulan-
umque super Suessulam per montes Nolan pervenit.
CHAPTER XV.

Marcellus arrives at Nola. Hannibal goes down to the Sea-coast in the Neighbourhood of Naples. Deterred from attacking that City by the Presence of a Roman Force within it. Marches upon Nuceria. Nuceria reduced by Famine. Its Inhabitants capitulate and are allowed to depart in a single Garment apiece. Hannibal in vain endeavours to attach some of them to him by the Offer of Rewards and Honours. Marcellus holds Nola. L. Bantius.—b.c. 216.


3. Eam quam aliquamdiu circumseisset, saepe vi, saepe sollicitandis nequiquam nunc plebe nunc principibus, fame demum in deditiunem acceptavit, pactus, ut inermes cum singulis abirent vestimentis. 4. Deinde, ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italicis praetor Romanos videri vellet, præmia atque honores, qui remanserint ac militare secum voluissent, proposuit. 5. Nee ea spe quemquam tetuit: dilapsi omnes, quocumque hospitia aut fortuitus animi impetus tulit, per Campaniam utres, maxime Nolam Neapolimque. 6. Quum ferme triginta senatores, ac forte primus quisque, Capuam petissent, exclusi inde, quod portas Hannibali clausissent, Cumas se contulerunt. Nucerio praeda militi data est, urbs direpta atque incensa.

7. Nolam Marcellus non sui magis fiducia præsidii, quàm voluntate principum, habebat. Plebœ timebatur, et ante omnes L. Bantius, quem conscientia temptatae defectionis ac metus a praetore Romano nunc ad prodicionem patræ, nunc, si ad id fortuna defuisset, ad transfugiendum stimulabat. Erat juvenis acer et sociorum, ea tempestate, prope nobilissimus eques. 8. Seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo cæsorum corporum inventum curatumque benignè etiam cum
donis Hannibal domum remiserat. 9. Ob ejus gratiam meriti rem Nolanam in jus ditionemque dare voluerat Pæno, anxiumque eum et sollicitum cura novandi res praetor cernebat. 10. Ceterum quam aut pœnæ cohibendus esset aut beneficio conciliandus, sibi adsumpsisse, quàm hosti ademisse, fortém ac strenuum maluit socium, accitumque ad se benignè appellat: 11. Multos eum invidos inter populares habere inde existimatu facile esse, quòd nemo civis Nolanus sibi indicaverit, quàm multa ejus egregia facinora militaria essent; 12. sed qui in Romanis militaverit castris, non posse obscuram ejus virtutem esse: multos sibi, qui cum eo stipendia fecerint, referre, qui vir esset ille, quæque et quotiens pericula pro salute ac dignitate populi Romani adisset, 13. utique Cannensi prælio non prius pugnæ abstiterit, quàm prope exsanguis ruinæ superincidentium virorum, equorum, armorumque, sit oppressus. 14. "Itaque macte virtute esto," inquit; "apud me tibi omnis honos atque omne præmium erit, et quo frequentior mecum fueris, senties eam rem tibi dignitati atque emolumento esse:" 15. latæque juveni promissis equum eximium dono dat, bigatosque quingentos quaestorem numerare jubet; lictoribus imperat, ut eum se adire, quotiens velit, patientur.

CHAPTER XVI.

Hannibal leaves Nuceria and again marches on Nola. Marcellus retires within the Walls of that Place. Is informed by the chief Men that at Night the People parley with the Carthaginians, and had agreed upon a joint Plan of Action with them. Hannibal prepares for an Assault. Marcellus makes a successful Sortie, inflicting great Slaughter upon the Enemy, and suffering but little Loss on his Side. — B.C. 216.

1. Hac comitate Marcelli ferociis juvenis animus adeo est mollitus, ut nemo inde sociorum rem Romanam fortius ac fidelius juverit, 2. quam Hannibal ad portas esset—Nolam enim rursus a Nuceriâ
movit castra—plebesque Nolana de integro ad defectionem spectaret.

3. Marcellus sub adventum hostium intra muros se recepit, non castris metuens, sed ne prodendae urbem occasionem nimis multis in eam imminentibus daret.

4. Instruxit deinde ut omnique acies cæptæ, Romanorum pro mœnibus Nolæ, Pœnorum ante castra sua. Prœlia hinc parva inter urbem castraque et vario eventu fiebant, quia duces nec prohibere paucos temere provocantes, nec dare signum universæ pugnae, volebant. 5. In hæ quotidianæ duorum exercituum statione principes Nolanorum nuntiant Marcelllo nocturna colloquia inter plebem ac Pœnos fieri, 6. statutumque esse, ut, quam Romana acies egressa portis staret, impedimenta corum ac sarcinas diriperent; clauderent deinde portas murosque occuparent, ut potentes rerum suarum atque urbis Pœnum inde pro Romano acciperent. 7. Hæ ubi nuntiata sunt, collaudatis senatoribus Nolanis, priusquam aliqui motus in urbe oreretur, fortunam pugnae experiri statuit. 8. Ad tres portas in hostes versas tripartito exercitum instruxit; impedimenta subseu jussit, calones lixasque et invalidos milites vallum ferre. Mediâ portâ robora legionum et Romanos equites, duabus circa portis novos milites levemque armaturam ac sociorum equites statuit. 9. Nolanis muros portasque adire vetiti, subsidiaque destinata impedimentis data, ne occupatis prœlio legionibus in ea impetus fieret. 10. Ita instructi intra portas stabant. Hannibali sub signis—id quod per aliquot dies fecerat—ad multum diei in acie stanti primò miraculo esse, quod nec exercitus Romanus portâ egrederetur, nec armatus quisquam in muris esset; 11. ratus deinde prodita colloquia esse metuque resides factos, partem militum in castra remittit, jussos propere apparatum omnem oppugnandæ urbis in primam aciem adferre, satis fidens, si cunctantibus instaret, tumultum aliquem in urbe plebem moturam. 12. Dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa succeditque ad muros acies, patefactâ repente portâ
Marcellus signa canere clamoremque tolli ac pedites primūm, deinde equites, quanto maximo possent impetu in hostem erumpere jubet. 13. Satis terroris tumultūisque in aciem medium intulenter, quum duabus circā portis P. Valerius Flaccus et C. Aurelius legati in cornu hostium erupere; 14. addidere clamorem lixe calonesque et alia turba custodiæ impedimentorum apposita, ut paucitatem maximè spernentibus Pœnis ingentis repente exercitūs speciem fecerit. 15. Vix equidem ausim adfirmare—quod quidam auctores sunt—duo millia et octingentos hostium cæsos non plus quingentis Romanorum amissis. 16. Sed sive tantâ sive minor victoria fuit, ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello, gesta sit, non vinci enim ab Hannibale vincentibus difficilius fuit, quàm postea vincere.

CHAPTER XVII.

Hannibal, on being foiled in his Attempt on Nola, withdraws to Aceeras. Marcellus punishes above seventy Citizens of Nola found guilty of Treachery. Hannibal summons the People of Aceerras to surrender. On their Refusal invests their City. They escape at Night through unguarded Portions of the Enemy’s Works. The City plundered and burned. Hannibal leads his Army to Casilinum, which is held by a small Force of Romans and allied Troops.—b.c. 216.

1. HANNIBAL spe potiundæ Nolæ ademptā quum Aceerras recessisset, Marcellus extemplo clausis portis custodibusque dispositis, ne quis egredaretur, questiōnem in foro de iis, qui clam in colloquiis hostium fuerant, habuit; 2. supra septuaginta damnatos proditionis securi percussit, bonaque eorum jussit publica populi Romani esse, 3. et summā rerum senatui traditā cum exercitu omni profectus supra Suessulam castris positis consedit. 4. Pœnus Aceerras primūm ad voluntariam deditionem conatus perlicere, postquam obstinatos [inde] videt, obsidere atque oppugnare parat. 5. Ceterum Aceerras plus animi quàm virium erat. Itaque desperatā tutela urbis, ut circumvallari mœnia vide-
runt, priusquam continuuarentur hostium opera, 6. per
intermissa munimenta neglectasque custodias silentio
noctis dilapsi per vias inviaque, quâ quemque aut consi-
lium aut error tulit, in urbes Campaniae, quas satis
certum erat non mutasse fidem, perfugerunt.
7. Hannibal Acerris direptis atque incensis, quum
a Casino dictatorem Romanum legionesque **nimis
acci pi nutiissent, ne quis tam propinquus hostium
castris Capuae quaque orretur motus, exercitum ad
Casilinum ducit. 8. Casilinum eo tempore quingenti
Praenestini habebant cum paucis Romanis Latinique
nominis, quos eodem audità Cannensis elades con-
tulerat. 9. Hi, non confecto Praeneste ad diem
dilectu, serius profecti domo, quum Casilinum ante
fanam adversae pugnæ venissent, et, alius adgreg-
antibus sese Romanis sociisque, profecti a Casilino
cum satis magno agmine irent, avertit eos retro
Casilinum nuntius Cannensis pugnæ. 10. Ibi quum
dies aliquot suspecti Campanis timentesque cavendis
ac struendis in vicem insidiis traduxissent, ut de
Capuae defectione agi accipique Hannibalem satis pro
certo habuere, interfecitis nocte oppidanis partem
urbis, quæ cia Volturnum est—eo enim dividitur amni
—occupavere. 11. Idque præsidii Casilini habebant
Romani. Additur et Perusina cohors, homines qua-
tringenti sexaginta, eodem nutio, quo Praenestini
paucos ante dies, Casilinum compulsi. 12. Et satis
ferme armatorum ad tam exigua mœnia, et flumine
altera parte cincta, tuenda erat; penuria frumenti,
vimium etiam ut videretur hominum, efficiebat.
CHAPTER XVIII

Hannibal sends Isalcas with his Gætulan Troops to endeavour to persuade the People of Casilinum to receive him. The Roman Force sallies out and inflicts Loss upon the Enemy. Maharbal, being sent with a larger Force, is unable to sustain a second Sally of the Romans. Hannibal proceeds to invest the Place. Nearly succeeds in cutting off a Body of Troops that come out of the City against him. The besieged defeat all the Attempts of the Besiegers. Hannibal, being utterly foiled, fortifies his Camp, and retires into Winter-quarters at Capua. Consequent utter Demoralization of the Carthaginian Army.
—B.C. 216.

1. **Hannibal** quam jam inde haud procu1 esset, Gætulos cum præfecto, nomine Isalca, præmittit, ac primō, si fiat colloquii copia, verbis benignis ad portas aperiundas præsidiumque accipiendum perlicere jubet; si in pertinaciā perstent, vi rem gerere ac temptare, si quā parte invadere urbem possit. 2. Ubi ad mœnia accesseret, quia silentium erat, solitudo visa; metuque concessum barbarus ratus moliri portas et claustra refringere parat, 3. quum patefactis repente portis cohortes duae, ad id ipsum instructae intus, ingenti cum tumultu erumpunt, stragemque hostium faciunt.

4. Ita primis repulsis, Maharbal cum majore robore virorum missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit. 5. Postremō Hannibal, castris ante ipsa mœnia oppositis, parvam urbem parvumque præsidium summa et omnibus oppugnare parat. Ac dum instat lacessitque, coronā undique circumdatis mœnibus, aliquot milites et promptissimum quemque e muro turribusque ictos amiserit. 6. Semel ullo erumpentes, agmine elephanta et opposito, prope interclusit, trepidosque compulsit in urbem, satis multis ut ex tantâ paucitate interfectis. Plures ecceissent, nisi nox præliō intervenisset. 7. Postero die omnium animi ad oppugnandum accenduntur, utique postquam corona aurea muralis proposita est, atque ipse dux castelli plano loco positi sequem expugnationem Sagunti expugnatoribus exprobrabat, Cannarum Trasimenique et Trebiae singulos admonens universosque. 8. Inde
vinea quaque ecepta agi, cuniculique; 9. nee ad
varios conatus hostium aut vis ulla aut ars deereat.
Socii Romanorum propugnacula adversus vineas statu-
er, transversis cuniculis hostium cuniculos excipere,
et palam et clam cœptis obviam ire, donec pudet etiam
Hannibalem ab incepto avertit; castrisque communitis
ac præsidio modo imposito, ne omissa res videretur,
in hiberna concessit.

10. Ibi partem majorem hiemis exercitum in tectis
habuit, adversus omnia humana mala sœpe ae diu
duratum, bonis inexpertum atque insuecatum. 11. Ita-
que quos nulla mali viceat vis, perdidere nimia bona
ae voluptates immodicae, et eo impensis, quo avidius
ex insolentià in eas se merserant. 12. Somnus enim
et vinum et epulæ et scorta balineaque et otium,
constududine in dies blandius, ita enervaverunt corpora
animosque, ut magis deinde praeteritæ victoriae eos,
quam præsentes tutarentur viris; 13. majusque id
peccatum ducis apud peritos artium militarium habe-
retur, quam quod non ex Cannensi acie protinus ad
urbem Romanam duxisset: illa enim cunctatio dis-
tulisse modo victoriam videri potuit, hic error vires
ademisse ad vincendum. 14. Itaque hercule, velut si
cum alio exercitu a Capua exiret, nihil usquam pristina
disciplinae tenuit. 15. Nam et redierunt plerique
scortis impliciti; et, ubi primum sub pellibus haberii
cœpti sunt, viaque et alius militaris labor excepit,
tironum modo corporibus animisque deficiebant; 16. et
deinde per omne aestivorum tempus magna pars sine
commeatibus ab signis dilabebantur, neque aliae latebræ,
quam Capua, desertoribus erant.
CHAPTER XIX.

Hannibal, quitting Winter-quarters, returns to his Camp before Casilinum. Garrison and Inhabitants reduced to the utmost Destitution. Gracchus prevented from succouring them. Casks filled with Corn floated down the Volturnus on three successive Nights. A Flood driving some of these Casks to the Bank held by the Enemy, the Plan is discovered, and Precautions are taken against its Continuance. Nuts are then thrown into the Stream and caught by the besieged with Hurdles. Skins, Mice, and Roots of every Kind form the Food of the besieged. The Carthaginians plough up all Land round the Walls, when the besieged sow Turnip-seed. Hannibal, despairing of Success, agrees upon a fixed Sum per Head as Ransom-money.—b.c. 216.

1. Ceterum mitescente jam hieme, educto ex hibernis milite, Casilinum redit. 2. Ubi quamquam ab oppugnatione cessatum erat, obsidio tamen continua oppidanos præsidiumque ad ultimum inopiae adduxerat. 3. Castris Romanis Ti. Sempronius præerat, dictatore auspiciorum repetendorum causâ profecto Romam. 4. Marcellum et ipsum cupientem ferre auxilium obsessis et Volturnus amnis, inflatus aquis, et preces Nolanorum atque Acerranorum tenebant, Campanos timentium, si præsidium Romanum abscessisset. 5. Gracchus adsidens tantum Casilino, quia prædictum erat dictatoris, ne quid absentè eo rei gereret, nihil movebat, quamquam quæ facile omnem patientiam vincerent nuntiabantur a Casilino: 6. nam et præcipitasse se quosdam non tolerantes famem constabat, et stare inermes in muris nuda corpora ad missilium telorum iectus præbentes. 7. Ea Ægre patiens Gracchus, quum neque pugnam cons瞿ere dictorís injussu anderet—8. pugnandum autem esse, si palam frumentum importaret, videbat—neque clam importandi spes esset, farre ex agris circa undique convecto quum complura dolia complèsset, nuntium ad magistratum Casilinum misit, ut exciperent dolia, quæ amnis deferret. 9. Insequentì nocte, intentis omnibus in flumen ac spem ab nuntio Romano factam, dolia medio missa anni defluxerunt, æqualiterque inter omnes frumentum divisum. 10. Id postero quoque die ac tertio factum est. Nocte et mittebantur
et perveniebant; eo custodias hostium fallebant. 11. Im-
tribus deinde continuis citatior solito amnis transverso
vortice dolia impulit ad ripam, quam hostes servabant.
Ibi hærentia inter obnata ripis salieta conspiciuntur,
nuntiatumque Hannibali est; et deinde intentiore
custodiä cautum, ne quid falleret Volturwo ad urbe-
missum. 12. Nucæ tamen fusæ ab Romanis castris,
quum medio amni ad Casilinum defluerent, eratibus
excipiebantur. 13. Postremo ad id ventum inopieæ est,
ut lora detractasque seutis pelles, ubi fervidæ mollis-
seut aqua, mandere conarentur; nec muribus aliove
animali abstinerent, et omne herbarum radieumque
genius aggeribus infinis muri cruærent. 14. Et quam
hostes obarassent quidquid herbidi terreni extra murum
crat, raporum semem in jececrunt, ut Hannibal "Eone
usque, dum ea nascantur, ad Casilinum sessurus sum?"
exclamarct; 15. et qui nuliam anteæ pactionem
auribus admiserat, tum demum agi secum est passus
de redemptione liberorum capitum. 16. Septuncces
auri in singulos pretium convenit. Fide accepta tra-
diderunt sese. Donec omne aurum persolutum est, in
vinculis habiti; tum remissi summæ cum fide. 17. Id
verius est, quàm ab equite in abeuntes immisso interfec-
tos. Prænestini maxima pars fuere. Ex quingentis
septuaginta, qui in præsidio fuerunt, minus dimidium
ferrum famesque absumpsit; ceteri incoluces Prænestæ
cum praetore suo M. Anicio—scriba is anteæ fuerat—
redierunt. 18. Statua ejus indicio fuit, Prænestæ in
foro statuta, loricata, amicta toga, velato capite[et tria
signa] cum titulo lamnæ æneæ inscripto, M. Aniciïum
pro militibus, qui Casilini in præsidio fuerint, votum
solvisse. Idem titulus tribus signis in æde Fortunæ
positis fuit subjectus.
CHAPTER XX.

Casilinum occupied by Hannibal. The Roman Senate rewards some Soldiers who had formed Part of the besieged Force. The People of Petelia ask for a Roman Garrison. Informed that they must take Measures for themselves, Their Grief and Terror, Property brought into the City from the Country, and the Walls strengthened.— B.C. 216.

1. Casilinum oppidum redditum Campanis est, firmatum septingentorum militium de exercitu Hannibalis praesidio, ne, ubi Poenus inde abscessisset, Romani oppugnarent. 2. Praenestinis militibus senatus Romanus duplex stipendium et quinquennii militiae vacattonem decrevit. Civitate quam donarentur ob virtutem, non mutaverunt. 3. Perusinorum casus obscurior fama est, quia nec ipsorum monumentoullo est illustratus nec decreto Romanorum.

4. Eodem tempore Petelinos, qui uni ex Bruttiiis manserant in amicitiâ Romanâ, non Carthaginiienses modò, qui regionem obtinebant, sed Bruttii quoque ceteri ob separata ab se consilia oppugnabant. 5. Qui bus quum obsistere malis nequirent Petelini, legatos Româm ad præsidium petendun miserunt. Quorum preces lacrimæque—in questus enim flebiles, quum sibimet ipsi consulere jussi sunt, sese in vestibulo curiae profuderunt—ingentem misericordiam patribus ac populo moverunt. 6. Consulique iterum a M. Aemilio prætore patres, circumspectis omnibus imperii viribus, fateri coacti nihil jam longinquus sociis in se præsidii esse, redire domum fideque ad ultimum expletâ consulere sibimet ipsi in reliquum pro præsenti fortunâ jussent. 7. Haec postquam renuntiata legatio Petelinis est, tantus repente moror pavorque senatum corum cepit, ut pars profugiendi, qua quisque posset, ac deservendæ urbis auetores essent; 8. pars, quando deserti a veteribus sociis essent, adjungendi se ceteris Bruttiiis ac per eos dedendi Hannibali. 9. Vicit tamen ea pars, quae nihil raptim nec temere agendura, consulendumque de integro, censuit. 10. Relata postero die per minor em trepidationem re tenuerunt optimates, ut convectis omnibus ex agris urbem ac muros firmarent.
CHAPTER XXI.

T. Otacilius, the Proprætor in Sicily, and A. Corn. Mammula, the Proprætor in Sardinia, write to the Senate, asking, amongst other Things, for Supplies of Money and Corn. Both informed that the Senate is without Resources. Otacilius sends Ambassadors to Hiero, from whom he obtains the necessary Amount of Money, and Corn sufficient for six Months. The allied States in Sardinia contribute to the Wants of Mammula. Certain Magistrates appointed at Rome, and Vacancies among the Pontifices filled up.—B.C. 216.

CHAPTER XXII.

M. Æmilius, the Prætor; brings forward a Motion for filling up the Ranks of the Senate. Proposal of Spurius Carvilius, to admit two Senators from each of the Latin Peoples, condemned and rejected. M. Fabius Buteo appointed Dictator for the Purpose of nominating fresh Senators.—n.c. 216.

1. Quum cetera, quæ continuis cladibus fortuna minuerat, quantum consiliis humanis assequi poterant, patres explēssent, 2. tandem se quoque et solitudinem curiæ paucitatemque convenientium ad publicum consilium respercerunt: 3. neque enim post L. Æmilium et C. Flaminius censores senatus lectus fuerat, quum tantum senatorum adversæ pugnæ, ad hoc sui quemque casus per quinquennium, absumpsissent. 4. Quum de ea re M. Æmilius prætor, dictatore post Casilinum amissum profecto jam ad exercitum, exposecentibus cunctis retulisset, tum Sp. Carvilius, quum longâ oratione non solum inopiam senatorum, sed paucitatem etiam civium, ex quibus in patreslegerentur, conquest esset, 5. explendi senatus causâ et jungendi artiûs Latini nominis cum populo Romano magnopere se suadere dixit, ut ex singulis populis Latinorum binis senatoribus, quibus patres Romani censuissent, civitas daretur, atque in demortuorum locum in senatum legerentur. 6. Eam sententiam haud æquioribus animis, quàmipsorum quondam postulatum Latinorum, patres audierunt; 7. et quum fremitus indignantium totâ curiâ esset, et praecipe T. Manlius esse etiam nunc ejus stirpis virum diceret, ex quâ quondam in Capitolio consul minatus esset Latinum, quem in curiâ vidisset, eum suâ manu se interfectorum, 8. Q. Fabius Maximus nunquam rei ullius alieniore tempore mentionem factam in senatu dicit, quàm inter tam suspensos sociorum animos incertamque fidem id actum, quod insuper sollicitaret eos. 9. Eam unius hominis temerariam vocem silentio omnium extinguendum esse, et, si quid unquam arcani sanctæ ad silendum in curiâ fuerit, id omnium maximè tegendum, occulendum,
obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum esse. Ita ejus rei oppresssa mentio est. 10. Dictatorem, qui censor ante fuisset vetustissimusque ex eis, qui viverent, censorii esset, creari placuit, qui senatum legeret, acciri que C. Terentium consulem ad dictatorem dicendum jussurunt. 11. Qui ex Apuliā, relictó ibi præsidio, quem magnis itineribus Romam redisset, nocte proximā, ut mos erat, M. Fabium Buteonem ex senatūs consulted sine magistro equitum dictatorem in sex menses dixit.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Dictator, M. Fabius Buteo, appoints 170 new Senators, and immediately abdicates his Office. General approval of his Selection. He is conducted Home by the People in large Numbers.—B.C. 216.

1. Dictator ubi eum lictoribus in rostra escendit, neque duos dictatores tempore uno, quod nunquam antea factum esset, probare se dixit; 2. neque dictatorem se sine magistro equitum; nec censoriam vim uni permissam, et eidem iterum; nec dictatori, nisi rei gerendae causā creato, in sex menses datum imperium. 3. Quae immoderata foris, tempus ac necessitas fecerit, his se modum impositurum. Nam neque senatu quemquam moturum ex iis, quos C. Flaminius L. Æmilius censorses in senatum legissent; 4. transcribi tantum recitarique eos jussurum, ne penes unum hominem judicium arbitriumque de famä ac moribus senatoris fuerit; et ita in demortuorum locum sublecturum, ut ordo ordini, non homo homini prælatus videretur. 5. Recitato vetere senatu, inde primos in demortuorum locum legit, qui post L. Æmilium C. Flaminium censorses curulem magistratum cepissent, necdum in senatum lecti essent, ut quisque eorum primus creatus erat. 6. tum legit, qui ædiles, tribuni plebis quæstoresve fuerant; tum ex iis, qui magistratus minores cepissent, qui spolia ex hoste fixa domi haberent aut civicam coronam accepissent.
7. Ita centum septuaginta septem cum ingenti approbatione hominum in senatum lectis, extemplo se magistratu abdicavit, privatusque de rostris descendit, lectoribus abire jussis, turbæque se immiscuit privatæs agentium res, 8. tempus hoc sedulo terens, ne deducendi sui causâ populum de foro abduceret: neque tamen elanguit cura hominum ea morâ, frequentesque cum domum deduxerunt. 9. Consul nocte insecuerti ad exercitum redivit non facto certiore senatu, ne comitiorum causâ in urbe retineretur.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Dictator, M. Junius Pera (see Ch. XIV.), together with the Master of the Horse, T. Sempronius Gracchus, and the Praetor, M. Marcellus, summoned to Rome to give the Senate Information about the State of Affairs. Appointment of Magistrates. The Dictator returns to the Army at Teanum. L. Postumius, Consul-elect, destroyed in a Wood in Gaul. Postumius falls fighting. The Gauls cut off his Head, and form his Scalp into a sacred Vessel, to be used for pouring out Libations on solemn Occasions, and to serve as a Drinking-cup for the Priests of their chief Deity.—b.c. 216.

1. Posterò die consultus a M. Pomponio prætore senatus decrevit dictatori scribendum, uti, si e republicâ censeret esse, ad consules subrogandos veniret cum magistro equitum et prætore M. Marcello. 2. ut ex iis praesentibus noscere patres possent, quo statu respublica esset, consiliaque ex rebus caperent. Qui acciti erant, omnes venerunt, relictis legatis, qui legionibus præessent. 3. Dictator, de se paucâ ac modicâ loquutus, in magistrum equitum Ti. Sempronium Gracchum magnam partem gloriar vertit, comitiaque edixit, quibus L. Postumius tertium absens, qui tum Galliam provinciam obtinebat, et Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, qui tum magister equitum et ædilis curulis erat, consules crearentur. 4. Praeones inde creati, M. Valerius Lævinus iterum, Ap. Claudius Pulcher, Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Q. Mucius Scoevola. 5. Dictator, creatis magistratibus, Teanum in hiberna
ad exercitum redit, relieto magistro equitum Romae, qui, quum post paucos dies magistratum initurus esset, de exercitibus scribendis comparandisque in annum patres consuleret.

6. Quum eae res maxime agerentur, nova clades nuntiata, alien super aliena cumulante in eum annum fortunā — L. Postumium consulem designatum in Galliā ipsum atque exercitum deletos. 7. Silva erat vasta—Litanam Galli vocabant—quä exercitum traducturus erat. Ejus silvæ dextræ lævāque circa viam Galli arbores ita inciderunt, ut immotæ starent, momento levî impulsae occiderent. 8. Legiones duas Romanas habebat Postumius, sociûmque ab supero mari tantum conscripserat, ut viginti quinque millia armatorum in agros hostium induxerit. 9. Galli oram extremæ silvæ quum circumsedissent, ubi intravit agmen saltum, tum extremas arborum successarum impellunt. Quæ alia in aliam instabilem per se ac male hærentem incidentes ancipiti strage arma, viros, equos, obruerunt, ut vix decem homines effugerent. 10. Nam quum examinati plerique essent arborum truncis fragmentisque ramorum, ceteram multitūdinem inopinato malo trepidam Galli, saltum omnem armati circumsedentes, interfecerunt; paucis et tanto numero captis, qui pontem fluminis petentes, obsesso ante ab hostibus ponte, interclusi sunt. 11. Ibi Postumius omni vi, ne caperetur, dimicans occubuit. Spolia corporis caputque præcissum ducis Boii ovantes templo, quod sanctissimum est apud eos, intulere. 12. Purgato inde capite, ut mos iis est, calvam auro clavaver, idque sacrum vas iis erat, quo solemnibus libarent, pœculumque idem sacerdoti esse ac templi antistibus. 13. Praeda quoque haud minor Gallis, quàm victoria, fuit; nam etsi magna pars animalium strage silvæ oppressa erat, tamen ceteræ res, quia nihil dissipatum fugā est, stratae per omnem jacentis agminis ordinem inventæ sunt.
CHAPTER XXV.

Alarm at Rome. Address of Sempronius to the Senate. Decrees respecting the Army and its Commanders.—b.c. 216.

1. Hac nuntiata clade, quam per dies multos in tanto pavore fuisset civitas, ut, tabernis clausis velut nocturna solitudine per urbem acta, senatus adilibus negotium daret, 2. ut urbem circumirent aperireque tabernas et mastitiae publicae speciem urbi demi jubert, tum Ti. Sempronius senatum habuit, consolatusque patres est et adhortatus, 3. ne, qui Cannensi ruinæ non succubuisserant, ad minores calamitates animos submitterent. Quod ad Carthaginienses hostes Hannibalique attinerat—4. prospera modo essent, sicut speraret futura—Gallicum bellum et omitti tutô et differri posse, ultionemque eam fraudis in deorum ac populi Romani potestate fore: de hoste Poeno exercitiibusque, per quos id bellum gereretur, consultandum atque agitandum. 5. Ipse primùm, quid peditum equitumque, quid civium, quid sociorum in exercitu esset dictatoris, disseruit; tum Marcellus suarum copiarum summam exposuit. 6. Quid in Apulia cum C. Terentio consule esset, a peritis quæsitum est. Nee, unde consulares exercitus satis firmi ad tantum bellum effecerentur, inibatur ratio. Itaque Galliam, quamquam stimulabat justa ira, omitti eo anno placuit. 7. Exercitus dictatoris consuli decretus est. De exercitu M. Marcelli, qui eorum ex fugâ Cannensi essent, in Siciliam eos traduci atque ibi militare, donee in Italiam bellum esset, placuit; 8. eodem ex Junii dictatoris legionibus rejici militem minimi quæque roboris, nullo praestituto militiae tempore, nisi quod stipendiorum legitimorum esset. 9. Duæ legiones urbanae alteri consulii, qui in locum L. Postumii suffектus esset, decretæ sunt; eumque, quam primûm salvis auspiciis posset, creari placuit: 10. legiones praeterea duas primo quoque tempore ex Sicilia acciri, atque inde consulem, cui legiones urbanae evenissent, militum
sumere quantum opus esset: 11. C. Terentio consuli propagari in annum imperium, neque de eo exercitu, quem ad præsidium Apuliae haberet, quicquam minui.

CHAPTER XXVI.

War in Spain. P. and Cn. Scipionibus inter se partitis copias, ut Cneius terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Hasdrubal Pœnorum imperator, neutri partis virium satis fidens, procul ab hoste, intervallo ac locis tutus, tenebat se, quoad multum ac diu obtestanti quatuor millia peditum et mille equites in supplementum missi ex Africa sunt. 3. Tum refectā tandem spe castra propius hostem movit, classemque et ipse instrui pararique jubet ad insulas maritimamque oram tutandam. 4. In ipso impetu movendarum de integro rerum perculit eum præfectorum navium transitio, qui, post classem ad Iberum per pavorem desertam graviter iucrepiti, nunquam deinde satis fidi aut duci aut Carthaginensium rebus fuerant. 5. Fecerant hi trans fugae motum in Tartesiorum gente, desciverantque iis auctoribus urbes aliquot; una etiam ab ipsis vi capta fuerat. 6. In eam gentem versum ab Romanis bellum est, infestoque exercitu Hasdrubal ingressus agrum hostium pro captæ ante dies paucos urbis mœnibus Chalbus, nobilém Tartesiorum ducem, cum valido exercitu castris se tenentem, aggredi statuit. 7. Præmissā igitur levi armaturā, quæ eliceret hostes ad certamen, equitum partem ad depopulandum per agros passim dimisit, et ut palantes exciperent. 8. Simul et ad castra tumultus
erat, et per agros fugaque et caedes; deinde undique diversis itineribus quum in castra se recepissent, adeo repente decessit animis pavor, ut non ad munimenta modo defendenda satis animorum esset, sed etiam ad lacessendum prœlio hostem. 9. Erumpunt igitur agmine e castris tripudiantes more suo, repentinaque eorum audacia terrorem hostium paulo ante ultro lacessentis incussit. 10. Itaque et ipse Hasdrubal in collem satis arduum, flumine etiam objecto tutum, copias subducit, et præmissam levem armaturam equitesque palatos eodem recipit; nec aut colli aut flumini satis fidens castra vallo permunit. 11. In hoc alterno pavore certamina aliquot sunt contracta. Nec Numida Hispano eques par fuit, nec jaculator Maurus cratrato, velocitate pari, robore animi viriumque aliquantum præstanti.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Tertesii, being unable to draw Hasdrubal from his Position, attack Ascuam, where his Supplies were stored. Becoming disorderly and negligent, they are attacked and defeated by Hasdrubal. Their whole Nation submits on the following day. Submission of short Duration. Report that Hasdrubal is to pass over into Italy produces a favourable Feeling towards the Romans. Hasdrubal's Letter to the Carthaginian Senate.—B.C. 216.

1. Postquam nequeelicere Pœnum ad certamen obversati castris poterant, neque castrorum oppugnatio facilis erat, 2. urbem Ascuam, quod fines hostium ingrediens, Hasdrubal frumentum commentusque alios convexerat, vi capiunt omnique circà agro potiuntur. Nee jam aut in agmine aut in castris ullo imperio contineri. 3. Quum ubi negligentiam ex re, ut fit, bene gesta oriri senserat Hasdrubal, cohortatus milites, ut palatos sine signis hostes aggrederentur, degressus colle pergit ire acie instructa ad castra. 4. Quem ut adesse tumultuose nuntii ac refugientes ex speculis stationibusque attulere, ad arma conclusumatum est. 5. Ut quosque arma ceperat, sine imperio, sine signo, incompositi, inordinati ir
praélium ruunt. Jam primi conseruerant manus, quum alii catervatim currerent, alii nondum e castris exissent. 6. Tamen primò ipsā audaciā terruere hostem; deinde rari in confertos illati, 7. quum paucitas parum tuta esset, respicere alii alios et undique pulsi coire in orbem; et, dum corpora corporibus applicant armaque armisque jungunt, in artum compulsi, quum, vix movendis armis satis spatii esset, coronā hostium inceti ad multum diei caeduntur; 8. exigua pars, eruptione facta, silvas ac montes petit. Parique terrore et castra sunt deserta, et universa gens postero die in deditionem venit.

9. Nec diu in pacto mansit: nam subinde ab Carthagagine allatum est, ut Hasdrubal primo quoque tempore in Italiam exercitum duceret. Quæ volgata res per Hispaniam omnium ferme animos ad Romanos avertit. 10. Itaque Hasdrubal extemplo literas Carthaginem mittit indicans, quanto fama prefectoris sua damno fuisset. Si vero inde pergeret, prıusquam Iberum transiret, Romanorum Hispaniam fore: 11. nam præterquam quod nec præsidium nec ducem haberet, quem relinquueret pro se, cos imperatores esse Romanos, quibus vix æquis viribus resisti possit: 12. itaque si ullæ Hispanicæ curæ esset, successorem sibi cum valido exercitu mitterent, cui ut omnia prospere evenirent, non tamen otiosam provinciam fore.

CHAPTER XXVIII.


1. Ex literæ quamquam primò admodum moverunt senatum, tamen, quia Italianæ curæ prior potiorque erat, nihil de Hasdrubale neque de copiis ejus mutatum est. 2. Himilco cum exercitu justo et auctā classe ad retiu-
endam terrā marique, ac tuendum, Hispaniam est missus. 3. Qui, ut pedestres navalesque copias trajecit, castris communitis, navibusque subductis et vallo circumdatis, cum equitibus delectis ipse, quantūm maxime accelerare poterat, per dubios infestosque populos juxta intentus ad Hasdrubalem pervenit. 4. Quum decreta senatūs mandataque exposuisset atque edoctus esset ipse in-vicem, quem ad modum tractaudum bellum in Hispaniā foret, retro in sua castra reedit nullā re quam celeritate tutior, quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent. 5. Hasdrubal priusquam moveret castra, pecunias imperat populis omnibus suae ditionis, satis gnarus Hannibal transitūs quosdam pretio mercatum, 6. nec auxilia Gallica aliter quam conducta habuisse, inopem tantum iter ingressum vix penetraturum ad Alpes fuisse. Pecuniis igitur raptim exactis ad Iberum descendit.

7. Decreta Carthaginiansium et Hasdrubalis iter ubi ad Romanos sunt perlata, omnibus omissis rebus, ambo duces junctis copiis ire obviam cōptis atque obsistere parant, 8. rati, si Hannibali, vix per se ipsi tolerando Italiē hosti, Hasdrubal dux atque Hispaniensis exercitus esset junctus, illum finem Romani imperii fore. 9. His anxii curis ad Iberum contrahunt copias, et, transito amne, quum diu consultāsent, utrum castra castris conferrent, an satis haberent sociis Carthaginiansium oppugnandis morari ab itinere proposito hostem, 10. urbem a propinquo flumine Iberam appellatam, opulentissimam ea tempestate regionis ejus, oppugnare parant. 11. Quod ubi sensit Hasdrubal, pro ope ferendā sociis pergit ire ipse ad urbem, deditam nuper in fidem Romanorum, oppugnandam. 12. Ita jam cōpta obsidia omissa ab Romanis est, et in ipsum Hasdrubalem versum bellum.
CHAPTER XXIX.

The Roman and Carthaginian Armies, after slight Encounters during some few Days, make Preparations for a general Attack. Disposition of the Carthaginians. Roman Forces determine to conquer or die. Hasdrubal routed. Flees with only a few Followers. Almost all Spain attaches itself to the Romans. Joy at Rome.—B.C. 216.

1. Quinque millium intervallo castra distantia habere paucos dies, nec sine levibus prœliis nec ut in aciem exirent; 2. tandem uno eodemque die velut ex composito utrimque signum pugnæ propositum est, atque omnibus copiis in campum deceunsum est. 3. Triplex stetit Romana acies: velutum pars inter antesignanos locata, pars post signa accepta, equites cornua exinxere. 4. Hasdrubal medium aciem Hispanis firmat; in cornibus, dextro Pœnos locat, levo Afris mercenariorumque auxilia; equitum Numidas Pomerorum peditibus, ceteros Afris pro cornibus apponit. 5. Nec omnes Numidæ in dextro locati cornu, sed quibus, desultorum in modum, binos trahentibus equos inter acerrimam sæpe pugnam in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat: tanta velocitas ipsis tamque docile equorum genus est. 6. Quum hoc modo instructi starent, imperatorum utriusque partis haud ferme dispare spes erant: nam ne multum quidem aut numero aut genere militum hi aut illi præstabant; militibus longè dispar animus erat. 7. Romanis enim, quamquam procul a patriâ pugnarent, facile persuaserant duces pro Italïâ atque urbe Romanâ eos pugnare; itaque, velut quibus reditus in patriam eo discrimine pugnæ verteretur, obstinaverant animis vincere aut mori. 8. Minis pertinaces viros habebat altera acies: nam maxima pars Hispani erant, qui vinci in Hispaniâ, quàm victores in Italiâ trahi, malebant. 9. Primo igitur concursu, quam vix pila conjecta essent, retulit pedem media acies, inferentiibusque se magno impetu Romanis vertit terga. 10. Nihil segnius in cornibus prœlium fuit. Hinc Pœnus, hinc Afer urget, et velut in circumventos

CHAPTER XXX.

Petelia, in Bruttii, stormed by Himíleo, Hannibal's General, after a Siege of several Months, its Inhabitants having been reduced to the greatest Extremities. Consentia surrenders to the Carthaginians. The Locrenses revolt to the Bruttii. The Rhegians alone in that District remain faithful to Rome. Gelo, Son of Hiero, King of Sicily, falls away to the Carthaginians. His Death. At Rome the Senate decree the Dedication of a Temple to Venus Erycina, and the Celebration of certain Games. Magistrates enter upon Office.—B.C. 216.

1. Dum hæc in Hispaniā geruntur, Petelia in Bruttii, aliquot post mensibus, quàm cæpta oppugnari erat, ab Himilcone praefecto Hannibalis expugnata est. 2. Multo sanguine ac vulneribus ca Pænis victoria stetit, nec ulla magis vis obsessos, quàm fames, expugnavit. 3. Absumptis enim frugum alimentis carnisque omnis generis quadrupedum suetæ insucetæ-
que, postremo coriis herbisque et radicibus et corticibus teneris strictisque foliis vixere; 4. nec ante, quan vires ad standum in muris ferendaque arma deerant, expugnati sunt. 5. Receptâ Peteliâ, Pœnus ad Consentiam copias traducit, quam, minus pertinaciter defensam, intra paucos dies in ditionem accepit. 6. Iisdem ferme diebus et Bruttiorum exercitus Crotonem, Græcam urbem, circumsedit, opulentam quando amnis virisque, tum jam adeo multis magnisque cladibus afflictam, ut omnis ætatis minus duo millia civium superessent. 7. Itaque urbe a defensoribus vastâ facilè potiti hostes sunt; arx tantum retenta, in quam inter tumultum captæ urbis e mediâ cæde quidam effugere. 8. Et Lœcenses descivere ad Bruttios Pœnosque, proditâ multitudine a principibus. 9. Rhegini tantummodo regionis ejus et in fide erga Romanos et potestatis suæ ad ultimum manserunt.


13. Exitu anni Q. Fabius Maximus a senatu postulavit, ut ædem Veneris Erycinae, quanm dictator vovisset, dedicare liceret. 14. Senatus decrevit, ut Ti. Sempronius consul designatus, quum primum honorem inisset, ad populum ferret, ut Q. Fabium duumvirum esse jubesent ædis dedicanda causâ. 15. Et M. Æmilio Lepido, qui bis consul augurque fuerat, filii tres—Lucius, Marcus, Quintus—ludos funebres per triduum, et gladiatorum paria duo et viginti [per triduum], in foro dedereunt. 16. Ædiles curules C. Lætorius et Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, consul designatus, qui in ædilitate magister equitum fuerat, ludos Romanos fecerunt, qui
per triduum instaurati sunt. 17. Plebeii ludi ædilium M. Aureli Cottæ et M. Claudii Marcelli ter instaurati.


CHAPTER XXXI.

Double Tribute imposed for the current Year. One Moiety required at once. Arrangements respecting the Forces of the Republic. General Expectation that the Comitia would be held by the Consul (Sempronius) for the Appointment of a Colleague. Public Feeling that M. Marcellus had been sent from the City to prevent his Election. Murmuring in the Senate hereat appeased by the Consul's Assurance that, on the Return of Marcellus, the Comitia would be held. Duumvirs appointed for the Dedication of the Temples of Mars and Venus Erycina. Reward decreed to three hundred Campanian horsemen. Marcellus unanimously elected Consul. Election vitiated by Thunder being heard as he was entering on Office. Q. Fabius Maximus appointed in his Stead. Prodigies. Their Expiation.—B.C. 216, 215.

1. Senatus, quo die primūm est in Capitolio consultus, decrevit, ut [quo] eo anno duplex tributum imperaretur, 2. simplex confestim exigeretur, ex quo stipendium præsens omnibus militibus daretur, præterquam qui milites ad Cannas fuissent. 3. De exercitibus ita decreverunt, ut duabus legionibus urbanis Ti. Sempronius consul Cales ad conveniendum diem ediceret; inde eæ legiones in castra Claudiana supra Suessulam deducerentur. 4. Quæ ibi legiones essent—erant autem Cannensis maximè exercitus—eas Appius Claudius Pulcher prætor in Siciliam trajiceret; quæque in Siciliā essent, Romam deportarentur. 5. Ad exercitum, cui ad conveniendum Cales edicta dies erat,
M. Claudius Marcellus missus,isque jussus in castra Claudiana deducere urbanas legiones. 6. Ad veterem exercitum accipiendum deducendumque inde in Siciliam Ti. Mæcilius Croto, legatus, ab Ap. Claudio est missus. 7. Taciti primo exspectaverant homines, uti consul comitia collegae creando haberet; deinde, ubi allegatuum velut de industriâ M. Marcellum viderunt, quem maximè consulem in eum annum ob egregie in prætura res gestas earei volebant, fremitus in curia ortus. 8. Quod ubi sensit consul, "Utrumque" inquit "e re publicâ fuit, patres conscripti, et M. Claudium ad permutandos exercitūs in Campaniam proficisci, et comitia non priis edici, quam is inde confecto, quod mandatum est, negotio revertisset, ut vos consulem, quem tempus rei publicae postularet, quem maximè voltis, haberetis." 9. Ita de comitiis, donec rediit Marcellus, silentium fuit. Interea duumviri creati sunt, Q. Fabius Maximus et T. Otacilius Crassus, edibus dedicandis; Menti Otacilius, Fabius Veneri Erycinæ; utraque in Capitolio est, canali uno dissecta. 10. Et de trecentis equitibus Campanis, qui, in Siciliâ cum fide stipendiis emeritis, Romam venerant, latum ad populum, ut civis Romani essent; item uti municipes Cumani essent pridiè, quàm populus Campanus a populo Romano defecisset. 11. Maximè, ut hoc ferretur, moverat, quod, quorum hominum essent, scire se ipsi negabant, vetere patriâ relietâ, in eam, in quam redierant, nondum adseiti. 12. Postquam Marcellus ab exercitu redit, comitia consuli uni subrogando in locum L. Postumii edicuntur. 13. Creatur ingenti consensu Marcellus, qui extemplo magistrum occiperet. Cui ineunti consulatum quum tonuisset, vocati augures vitio creatum videri pronuntiaverunt; vulgoque patres ita famâ ferebant, quod tum primùm duo plebei consules facti essent, id deiis eordi non esse. 14. In locum Marcelli, ubi is se magistratu abdicavit, suffectus Q. Fabius Maximus tertium. 15. Mare arsit eo anno; ad Sinussam bos equuleum peperit; signa Lanuvii ad Junonis Sospitae cruore
manavere, lapidibusque circa id templum pluit. Ob quem imbrem novemdiiale, ut adsolet, sacrum fuit, ceteraque prodigia cum cura expiata.

CHAPTER XXXII.

Division of the Roman Armies among the Consuls and Prætors. Arrangements for the Meetings of the Senate and the holding of the Courts of the Prætors. The Carthaginians hear of their Reverses in Spain. Hope of their being enabled to recover Sardinia. Mago sent to Italy with Troops and Supplies; Hasdrubal to Sardinia. At Rome the Consuls prepare to take the Field. Commands assigned to the Prætors and others.—B.C. 215.

1. Consules exercitus inter sese divisērent. Fabio exercitus Teani, cui M. Junius dictator præfuerat, evenit; Sempronio volones, qui ibi erant, et sociorum viginti quinque millia. 2. M. Valerio prætori legiones, quæ ex Siciliâ redissent, decretæ; M. Claudius pro consule ad eum exercitum, qui supra Suessulum Nolæ præsideret, missus; prætores in Siciliam ac Sardiniam profecti. 3. Consules edixerunt, quoties in senatum vocassent, uti, senatores, quibusque in senatu dicere sententiam liceret, ad portam Capenam convenirent. 4. Praetores, quorum juris dictio erat, tribunalia ad piscinam publicam posuerunt; eo vademonia fieri jussērent, ibique eo anno jus dictum est.

5. Interim Carthaginem—unde Mago, frater Hannibalis, duodecim millia peditum, et mille quingentos equites, viginti elephantes, mille argentī tangēta in Italian transmissurus erat cum præsidio sexaginta navium longarum—nuntius adseritur, 6. in Hispanicâ rem male gestam, omnesque ejus provinciæ populos ad Romanos defecisse. 7. Erant qui Magonem cum classe eā copiosis, omissâ Italiâ, in Hispanicam averterent, quum Sardiniae recipiendae repentina spes adfusit. 8. Parvum ibi exercitum Romanum esse; veterem prætorem inde A. Cornelium provinciæ peritum decedere, novum exspectari; 9. ad hoc fessos jam
animos Sardorum esse diuturnitate imperii, et proximo iis anno acerbè atque avarè imperatum, gravi tributo et collatione iniquā frumenti pressos; nihil deesse alius quàm auctorem, ad quem deficerent. 10. Hæc clandestina legatio per principes missa erat, maximè eam rem moliente Hampsicorā, qui tum auctoritate atque opibus longè primus erat. 11. His nuntiis prope uno tempore turbié erectique Magonem cum classe suā copiisque in Hispaniam mittunt. 12. In Sardiniam Hasdrubalem deligunt ducem, et tantum ferme copiarum, quantum Magoni, decernunt.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Philip of Macedon. At first uncertain whether he should join the Romans or the Carthaginians. On Success inclining to the Carthaginians, sends Ambassadors to Hannibal. Falling among the Roman Forces, the Ambassadors are sent to the Praetor, Valerius Laevinus. Xenophanes, the Head of the Embassy, affirms that he and his Col leagues were commissioned to form an Alliance with the Roman People. His Statement believed. The Ambassadors courteously treated and provided with Attendants. Xenophanes, passing through the Roman Forces, reaches Hannibal, and makes a League with him on certain specified Conditions.—b.c. 215.

1. In hanc dimicationem duorum opulentissimorum in terris populorum omnes reges gentesque animos intenderant: 2. inter quos Philippus Macedonum rex eo magis, quòd propior Italiam, ac mari tantum Ionio discretus erat. 3. Is ubi primum fama acceptit Hannibalem Alpes transgressum, ut bello inter Romanum Pœnumque orto lactatus erat, ita, utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, incertis adhuc viribus fluctuatus animo fuerat. 4. Postquam tertia jam pugna, tertia victoria cum Pœnis erat, ad fortunam inclinavit legatosque ad Hannibalem misit; qui vitantes portûs Brundisium Tarentinumque, quia custodiis navium Romanarum tenebantur, ad Lacinia Junonis templum in terram egressi sunt. 5. Inde per Apulum petentes Capuam media in præsidia Romana illati sunt, deductique ad Valerium Laevinum prætorem circa Laceriam castra habentem. 6. Ibi intrepidè Xenophanes, legationis princeps, a Philippo rege se missum ait ad amicitiam societatemque jungendum cum populo Romano; mandata habere ad consules ac senatum populumque Romanum. 7. Praetor, inter defectiones veterum sociorum novâ societate tam clari regis lactus admodum, hostes pro hospitibus comiter accepit. 8. Dat qui prosecuantur, itinera cum curâ demonstrat, quæ loca quæsaltûs aut Romanus aut hostes teneant. 9. Xenophanes per præsidia Romana in Campaniam, inde, quà proximum fuit, in castra Hannibalis pervenit, foedusque cum eo atque amicitiam jungit legibus his; 10. ut
PHILIPPUSS rex quam maximă classe—ducentas autem naves videbatur effecturus—in Italiam trajiceret et vastaret maritimam oram, bellum pro parte sua terrā marique gereret; 11. ubi debellatum esset, Italia omnis cum ipsā urbe Romā Carthaginiciusiam atque Hannibalis esset, praedaque omnis Hannibali cederet; 12. perdomitā Italīā navigarent in Graeciam, bellumque, cum quibus regi placerent, gererent; quae civitates continentis, quaēque insula, ad Macedoniam vergunt, eō Philippi regnique ejus essent.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Macedonian Ambassadors, on leaving Hannibal, are accompanied by Gisgo, Bostar, and Mago, who are deputed to ratify the Treaty with Philip. The Vessel in which they sail captured by the Romans. Statement of Xenophon. Dress and Language of Gisgo and his Companions excite Suspicion. Discovery of Hannibal’s Letter to Philip, and the Terms of the Agreement. L. Valerius Antias, with five Ships, directed to convey the Prisoners and Attendants to Rome, or to the Consuls. Mammula, on his departure from Sardinia, reports to the Roman Senate the State of Affairs in that Island, and the serious Ill-health of his Successor, Q. Mucius. Flaccus directed by the Senate to raise Troops for Service in Sardinia, and to appoint a Commander to act till Mucius is convalescent. Selects T. Manlius Torquatus. A Carthaginian Fleet under the Command of Hasdrubal Calvus driven in a disabled Condition to the Balalares. Delay arising from Vessels being hauled ashore for Repairs.—B.C. 215.

1. In has ferme leges inter Pœnum ducem legatosque Macedonum ictum fœdus; 2. missique cum iis ad regis ipsius firmandam fidem legati, Gisgo et Bostar et Mago, cōdem ad Junonis Laciniae, ubi navis occulta in statione erat, perveniunt. 3. Inde profecti, quum altum tene rent, conspecti e classe Romanā sunt, quae præsidio erat Calabriae litoribus. 4. Valerius Flaccus cercyros ad persequendam retrahendamque navem quam misisset, primō fugere regii conati; deinde, ubi celeritate vinci senserunt, tradunt se Romanis, 5. et ad praefectum classis adducti. Quum quæreret, qui et unde et quō tenderent cursum, Xenophanes primō, satis jam semel felix, mendacium struere—A Philippo se ad Romanos missum
ad M. Valerium, ad quem unum iter tutum fuerit, per-
venisse ; Campaniam superare nequisse septam hostium
præsidiiis. 6. Deinde ut Punicus cultus habitusque
suspectos legatos fecit Hannibalis, interrogatosque
sermo prodidit, 7. tum, comitibus eorum seductis ac
metu territis, literae quoque ab Hannibale ad Philippum
inventæ, et pacta inter regem Macedonum Pœnumque
ducem. 8. Quibus satis cognitis, optimum visum est
captivos comitesque eorum Romam ad senatum aut ad
consules, ubicunque essent, quàm primùm deportare.
9. Ad id celerrimæ quinque naves delectæ, ac L.
Valerius Antias, qui præset, missus ; eique mandatum,
ut in omnes naves legatos separatim custodiendos
divideret, daretque operam, ne quod iis colloquium
inter se, neve quæ communicatio consili, esset.
10. Per idem tempus Romæ quam A. Cornelius
Mammula, ex Sardinia provinciæ decedens, retulisset, qui
status rerum in insulà esset—11. bellum ac defectionem
omnes spectare ; Q. Mucium, qui successisset sibi,
gravitate cæli aquarumque advenientem exceptum,
non tam in periculosum quàm longum morbum implicitum,
diu ad belli munia sustinenda inutilem fore, 12. exer-
citionque ibi, ut satis firmam pacatæ provinciæ præsidem
esse, ita imparem bello, quod motum iri videretur—13.
decrerunt patres, ut Q. Fulvius Flaccus quinque millia
peditum, quadringentos equites scriberet, camque legi-
onem primo quoque tempore in Sardiniam trajiciendam
curaret, 14. mitteretque cum imperio quem ipsi vid-
eretur, qui rem gereret, quoad Mucius convaluisse.
15. Ad eam rem missus est T. Manlius Torquatus, qui
bis consul et censor fuerat, subegeratque in consulatu
Sardos. 16. Sub idem fere tempus et a Carthagine in
Sardiniam classis missa, duce Hasdrubale, cui Calvo co-
gnomen erat, fœdä tempestate vexata, ad Baleares insulas
dejicitur ; 17. ibique—adeo non armamenta modo, sed
etiam alvei navium quassati erant—subductæ naves
dum reficiuntur, aliquantum temporis triverunt.
CHAPTER XXXV.

The Campanians endeavour, first by Intrigue and then by Artifice, to reduce the State of Cumæ under their Power. The Cumæans communicate with the Roman Consul, T. Sempronius Gracchus. Sempronius engaged in training his raw Levies. Success of his Efforts to promote Harmony amongst them. His Directions to the Cumæans. The Campanian Army, under the Command of the Medix Tuticus, Marius Alfius, lies in Wait for the Cumæans at Hamae. Sempronius falls upon it while engaged in a religious Solemnity. Captures Alfius and thirty-four Standards.—B.C. 215.

1. In Italiā quam post Cannensem pugnam, fractis partis alterius viribus, alterius mollitis animis, segnius bellum esset, 2. Campani per se adorti sunt rem Cum-anam suæ ditionis facere, primō sollicitantes, ut ab Romanis deficerent; ubi id parūm processit, dolum ad capiendos eos comparant. Erat Campanis omnibus statum sacrificium ad Hamas. 3. Eō senatum Campanum ven-turum certiores Cumanos fecerunt, petiturque, ut et Cumanus eō senatus veniret ad consultandum communiter, ut eosdem uterque populus socios hostesque haberet: 4. præsidium ibi armatum se habituros, ne quid ab Romano Pœnove periculi esset. Cumani, quamquam suspecta fraus erat, nihil abnuere, ita tegi fallax consilium posse rati. 5. Interim Ti. Sempronius consul Romanus Sinuessa, quō ad conveniendum diem edixerat, exercitu lustrato transgressus Voltumnium flumen circa Liternum posuit castra. 6. Ibi quia otiosa stativa erant, crebrō decurrere milites cogebat, ut tirones—ea maxima pars volonum erat—adsuescerent signa sequi et in acie agnoscre ordinés suos. 7. Inter quæ maxima erat cura duci, itaque legatis tribunisque presceperat, ne qua exprobatio cuiquam veteris fortunae discordiam inter ordinés sereret; vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exæquari sinceret; 8. omnes satis honestos gener-ososque ducerent, quibus arma sua signaque populus Romanus commisisset; 9. quæ fortuna coegisset ita fieri, candem cogere tueri factum. Ea non majore curā præcepta ab ducibus sunt, quām a militibus ob-servata; brevique tantā concordiā coalearant omnium
animi, ut prope in oblivionem veniret, quā ex condi
tione quisque esset miles factus. 10. Hæc agenti
Graccho legati Cumani nuntiârunt, quæ a Campanis
legatio paucos ante dies venisset, et quid iis ipsi re-
pondissent: triduo post eum diem festum esse; 11.
on senatum solum omnem ibi futurum, sed castra etiam
et exercitum Campanum. 12. Gracchus, jussis Cum-
anis omnia ex agris in urbem convehere et manere intra
muros, ipse pridie, quâm statum sacrificium Campanis
esset, Cumas movet castra. Hamæ inde tria millia
passuum absunt. 13. Jam Campani eò frequentes ex
composito convenerant, nec procul inde in occulto
Marius Alfius, medix tuticus—is summus magistratus
erat Campanis—cum quatuordecim millibus armatorum
habebat castra, 14. sacrificio apparando, et inter id
instruendae fraudi, aliquanto intentior, quâm muniendis
castris aut ulli militari operi. 15. [Triduum sacrifici-
atum ad Hamas.] Nocturnum erat sacrum, ita ut ante
medium noctem compleveretur. 16. Huic Gracchus in-
sidiandum tempori ratus, custodibus ad portas positis,
ne quis enuntiare possit cæpta, et ante decimam diei
horam coactis militibus corpora curare somnoque
operam dare, 17. ut primis tenebris convenire ad signa-
um possent, vigiliâ ferme primâ tolli jussit signa,
silentique profectus agmine, quum ad Hamas mediâ
nocte pervenisset, 18. castra Campana, ut in pervigilio
neglecta, simul omnibus portis invadit; alios somno
stratos, alios perpetrato sacro inermes redeuntes ob-
truncat. 19. Hominum eo tumultu nocturno caesa plus
duo millia eum ipso duce Mario Alfio; capti **, et signa
militaria quattuor et triginta.
CHAPTER XXXVI.

Sempronius Gracchus, with the loss of less than one hundred soldiers, retires in haste to Cumæ, through apprehension of Hannibal, who was encamped at Tifata. Hannibal makes a rapid march to Hame, expecting to find the Roman forces occupied in securing plunder. Finds only traces of the recent slaughter. Returns to Tifata. Advancing next day to the siege of Cumæ, pitches his camp a mile from the city. Fabius dares not cross the Volturnus to the aid of his colleague Sempronius, the auspices and some prodigies demanding his attention.—b.c. 215.

1. GRACCHUS, minùs centum militum jactūrā castris hostium potitus, Cumas se propere recepit, ab Hannibale metuens, qui super Capuam in Tifātis habebat castra. Nee eum provida futuri fefellit opinio: 2. nam simul Capuam ea clades est nuntiata, ratus Hannibal ab re bene gestā insolenter lætum exercitum tironum magnā ex parte servorumque, spoliānum victos prædasque agentem, ad Hamas se inventurum, citatum agmen præter Capuam rapit. 3. obsiosoque ex fugā Campanorum, dato præsidio, Capuam duci, saucios vehiculis portari jubet. 4. Ipse Hamis vacua ab hostibus castra, nec quicquam præter recentis vestigia caedis strataque passim corpora sociorum invenit. 5. Auctores erant quidam, ut protinus inde Cumas duceret urbemque oppugnaret. 6. Id quamquam haud modicum Hannibal cupiebat, ut, quia Neapolim non potuerat, Cumas saltem maritimam urbem haberet, tamen, quia præter arma nihil secum miles raptim acto agmine extulerat, retro in castra super Tifata se recepit. 7. Inde fatigatus Campanorum precibus sequenti die cum omni apparatu oppugnandae urbis Cumas redit, perpopulatoque agro Cumano mille passūs ab urbe castra locat; 8. quum Gracchus magis verecundiā in tali necessitate deserendi socios implorantes fidem suam populique Romani substitisset, quàm satis fidens exercitui. 9. Nec alter consul Fabius, qui ad Cales castra habebat, Volturnum flumen traducere audebat exercitum, 10. occupatus primò auspiciis repetendis, dein prodigis, quæ alia super alia nuntiabant; expiantique ea haud facile litari haruspicibus respondebant.
CHAPTER XXXVII.

Sempronius (Gracchus) besieged in Cumae. Besiegers' Tower fired. (Sempronius) Gracchus sallies from the City. Gains a considerable Advantage, and retires within the Walls. Hannibal next Day draws up his Army in Order of Battle between the Camp and City. The Romans remain quiet. Hannibal returns to Tifata. T. Sempronius Longus obtains a Victory at Grumentum, in Lucania, over Hanno, who retires into Bruttium. M. Valerius recovers three Towns of the Hirpini that had revolted from the Romans, and beheads the Leaders of the Revolt. Captives sold by Auction. All the Booty given up to the Soldiery. Troops led back to Luceria.—b.c. 215.

1. E:e causa quum Fabium tenerent, Sempronius in obsidione erat, et jam operibus oppugnabatur. 2. Adversus ligneam gentem admotam urbi aliam turrem ex ipso muro excitavit consul Romanus, aliquanto altiorem, quia muro satis per se alto, subjectis validis sublicis, pro solo usus erat. 3. Inde primùm saxis sudibusque et eeteris missilibus propugnatores moenia atque urbem tuebantur; postremò, 4. ubi promovendo adjunctam muro viderunt turrem, facibus ardentibus plurimum simul ignem conjecerunt. 5. Quo incendio trepida armatorum multitudo quum de turre sese praecipitaret, eruption ex oppido simul duabus portis stationes hostium fudit fugavitque in castra, ut co die obsesso, quàm obsidenti, similior esset Poenus. 6. Ad mille trecenti Carthaginiensium cæsi ; et undesexaginta vivi capti, qui circa muros et in stationibus solutè ac negligenter agentes, quam nihil minus quàm eruptionem timuissent, ex improviso oppressi fuerant. 7. Gracchus, priusquam se hostes ab repentino pavore colligerent, receptui signum dedit ac suos intra muros recept. 8. Postero die Hannibal, laetum secundà re consulem justo prælio ratus certaturum, aciæm inter castra atque urbem instruxit. 9. Ceterùm, postquam neminem moveri ab solitâ custodiâ urbis vidit, nec committi quicquam temerariæ spei, ad Tifata redit infectâ re.

10. Quibus diebus Cunæ liberatæ sunt obsidione, isdem diebus et in Lucanis ad Grumentum Ti. Sem-
pronius, cui Longo cognomen erat, cum Hannone Pæno prosperè pugnat. 11. Supra duo millia hominum occidit, et ducentos octoginta milites amisit; signa militaria ad quadraginta unum cepit. Pulsus finibus Lucanis Hanno retro in Bruttios se se recepit. 12. Et ex Hirpinis oppida tria, quæ a populo Romano defecerant, vi recepta per M. Valerium prætorem, Vercellium, Vescellium, Sicilinum; et auctores defectionis securi percussi. Supra quinque millia captivorum sub hastu venierunt; 13. præda alia militi concessa exercitusque Luceriam reductus.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The five Vessels conveying the Macedonian and Carthaginian Ambassadors as Prisoners (Ch. XXXIV.) arrive at Cumæ. (Sempronius) Gracchus forwards the Letters found upon them, under Seal, to the Senate by Land. Directs the Prisoners to be conveyed by Sea. Anxiety of the Senate. The Ambassadors thrown into Prison; their Attendants sold by Auction. P. Valerius Flaccus ordered to protect the Coast of Italy with a Fleet of fifty-five Ships, and to get Information respecting the threatened Macedonian War. If Philip is intending to act as stated in the Letters, M. Valerius, the Praetor, is to pass into Macedonia for the Purpose of keeping him within his own Territories. Money intended for repaying Hiero retained for the Purposes of the War. Hiero's Present of Corn.—b.c. 215.

1. Dum hæc in Lucanis atque in Hirpinis geruntur, quinque naves, quæ Macedonum atque Pœnorum captos legatos Romam portabant, ab supéro mari ad inferum circumvectae prope omnem Italiam oram, 2. quum praeter Cumas velis ferrentur, neque hostium an sociorum assent satis sciretur, Gracchus obviam ex classe sua naves misit. 3. Quum percunctando invicem cognitum esset consulem Cumis esse, naves Cumas adpulsæ captivique ad consulem deducti et literæ datæ. 4. Consul, literis Philippi atque Hannibalis perlectis, consignata omnia ad senatum itinere terrestri misit, navibus debehi legatos jussit. 5. Quum eodem fere die literæ legatique Romam venissent, et, percunctuatione factâ, dicta cum scriptis congruerent, primò gravis cura

CHAPTER XXXIX.


1. Dum hæc Romani parant aguntque, ad Philippum captivavit navis una ex iis, quae Romam missæ erant, ex
cursu refugit; inde scitum legatos cum literis captos.
2. Itaque ignarus rex, quae cum Hannibale legatis suis convenissent, quaeque legati ejus ad se adlaturi fuissent, legationem aliam cum eisdem mandatis mittit. 3. Legati ad Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino cognomen erat, et Crito Boetius, et Sositheus Magnes. Hi prospere tulerunt ac retulerunt mandata. 4. Sed prius se aestas circumegit, quam movere ac moliri quicum Rex posset: tantum navis una capti cum legatis momeuti fecit ad dilationem imminentis Romanis belli.
7. Et Nolae, sicut priore anno, senatus Romanorum, plebs Hannibalis, erat, consiliaque occulta de caede principum et prodizione urbis inibantur. 8. Quibus ne incepta procederent, inter Capuam castraque Hannibalis, quae in Tifatis erant, traducto exercitu, Fabius super Suessulam in castris Claudianis consedit; inde M. Marcellum propraetorem cum iis copiis, quas habebat, Nolam in præsidium misit.

CHAPTER XL.

M. Manlius, the Praetor, lands at Carales. Sets out and encamps near the Camp of Hamspicora. Hamspicora absent, raising new Forces. His Son Hostis, who is left in Command, routed and put to Flight. War in Sardinia had been ended but for the Arrival of Hasdrubal with the Macedonian Fleet from the Baleares (Ch. XXXIV.). Manlius returns to Carales. Hamspicora joins Hasdrubal. Manlius checks their Advance towards Carales. Engagement, in which the Sardinians and Carthaginians are defeated with great Slaughter.—B.C. 215.

1. Et in Sardiniæ res per T. Manlium prætorem administrari cœptæ, quæ omisse erant, postquam Q. Mucius prætor gravi morbo est implicitus. 2. Manlius, navibus longis ad Carales subductis, navalibusque sociis armatis,
ut terrā rem gereret, et a prætore exercitu accepto, duo et viginti millia peditum, mille ducentos equites conecit. 3. Cum his equitum peditumque copiis profectus in agrum hostium haud procul ab Hamspicorā castris castra posuit. Hamspicora tum forte profectus erat in Pellitos Sardos ad juventutem armandam, quā copias augeret; filius, nomine Hostis, castris præerat. 4. Is, adolescentiā ferox, temerè prœlio inito, fusus fugatus-que; Ad tria millia Sardorum eo prœlio caesa, octingenti ferme vivi capti; 5. alius exercitus primò per agros silvasque fugā palatus, dein, quò ducem fugisse fama erat, ad urbem nomine Cornum, caput ejus regionis, confugit. 6. Debellatumque eo prœlio in Sardiniā esset, ni classis Punica cum duce Hasdrubale, quæ tempstate dejecta ad Baliarecs erat, in tempore ad spem rebellandi advenisset. 7. Manlius, post famam appulse Punice classis, Carales se recepit; ca occasio Hamspicorā data est Poeno se jungendi. 8. Hasdrubal, copiis in terram expositis ex classe remissā Carthaginem, duce Hamspticorā, ad sociorum populi Romani agrum populandum profectus, Carales perventurus erat, ni Manlius obvio exercitu ab effusā eum populatione continnisset. 9. Primò castra castris modico intervallo sunt objecta; deinde per procurationes levia certamina vario eventu inita: postremò descensum in aciem, signis collatis, justo prœlio, per quatuor horas pugnatum. 10. Diu pugnam ancipitem Poeni, Sardis facilè vinci adsuetis, fecerunt: postremò et ipsi, quam omnia circā strage ac fugā Sardorum repleta essent, fusi. 11. Ceterùm terga dantes circumducto cornu, quo populerat Sardos, inclusit Romanus. Cædes inde magis, quàm pugna, fuit. 12. Duodecim millia hostium caesa Sardorum simul Poenorumque; ferme tria millia et septingenti capti, et signa militaria septem et viginti.
CHAPTER XLI.


8. Per idem tempus T. Otacilius prætor ab Lilybæo classe in Africam transvectus depopulatusque agrum Carthaginensem, 9. quem Sardiniam inde peteret, quō familiae Hasdrubalem a Baliaribus nuper trajectisse,
classi Africam repetenti occurrit, levique certamine in alto comisso septem inde naves cum sociis navalibus cepit. Ceteras metus haud secus, quàm tempestas, passim disjecit.


CHAPTER XLII.

Ambassadors from the Hirpini and Caudine Samnites sent to Hannibal. Their Speech.—b.c. 215.

1. ITAQUE extemplo legati ad Hannibalem missi simul ex utrāque gente ita Pœnum adlocuti sunt: 2. “Hostes populi Romani, Hannibal, fuimus primùm per nos ipsi, quoad nostra arma, nostra vires nos tutari poterant. 3. Postquam his parùm fidebamus, Pyrrho regi nos adjunximus; a quo relictì pacem necessariam accepimus, fuiimusque in eā per annos prope quinquaginta ad id tempus, quo tu in Italiam venisti. 4. Tua nos non magis virtus fortunaeque, quàm unica comitas ac benignitas erga cives nostros, quos captos nobis remisisti, ita conciliavit tibi, ut te salvo atque incolũmi amico non modo populum Romanum, sed ne deos quidem iratos, si fas est dici, timeremus. 5. At hercule, non solùm incolumni et victore, sed præsente te, quàm
ploratum prope conjugum ac liberorum nostrorum 
exaudire et flagrantia tecta posses conspicere, ita sumus 
aliquoties hac aestate devastati, ut M. Marcellus, non 
Hannibal, vicisse ad Cannas videatur, glorianturque 
Romani te, ad unum modo iactum vigentem, velut 
aculeo emisso torpere. 6. Per annos centum cum 
populo Romano bellum gessimus nullo externo adjuti 
ce duce nec exercitu, nisi quod per biennium Pyrrhus 
nosto magis milite suas auxit vires, quam suis viribus 
nos defendit. 7. Non ego secundis rebus nostris glori-
abor, duos consules ac duos consulares exercitus ab 
nobis sub jugum missos, et si qua alia aut lata aut 
gloriosa nobis evenerunt. 8. Quae aspera adversaque 
tune acciderunt, minore indignatione referre possumus, 
quam quae hodie eveniunt. 9. Magni dictatores cum 
magistris equitum, bini consules cum binis consulari-
bus exercitibus ingrediabant finis nostros; ante 
explorato, et subsidiis positis, et sub signis ad popu-
landum ducabant: 10. Nunc proprretoris unius et parvi 
ad tuendam Nolam præsidii præda sumus; jam ne 
manipulatim quidem, sed latronum modo percursant 
totis finibus nostris negligentius, quam si in Romano 
vagarentur agro. 11. Causa autem hæc est; quod 
neque tu defendis, et nostra juventus, quæ, si domi 
esset, tutaretur, omnis sub signis militat tuis. 12. Nec 
te nec exercitum tuum nòrim, nisi, a quo tot acies 
Romanas fusas stratasque esse sciam, ci facile esse 
dicam opprimere populatorum nostros vagos, sine signis 
palatos, quo quemque trahit, quanvis vana, præda spe.
13. Numidarum paucorum illi quidem præda erunt, 
præsidiumque simul nobis et Nolæ ademesis, si modò, 
quos ut socios haberès dignos duxisti, haud indignos 
judicas, quos in fidem receptos tuearis.”

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CHAPTER XLIII.

Hannibal's Reply to the Ambassadors of the Hirpini and Caudine Samnites.—B.C. 215.


2. Indicandum autem primum fuisse; dein petendum præsidium; postremò, ni impetraretur, tum denique querendum frustra opem imploratam. 3. Exercitum sese non in agrum Hirpinum Samnitium, ne et ipse oneri esset, sed in proxima loca sociorum populi Romani adducturum. Iis populous et militem suum repleturum se, et metu procul ab iis submoturum hostis. 4. Quod ad bellum Romanum attineret, si Trasimeni quam Trebiæ, si Cannarum quàm Trasimeni, pugna nobilior esset, Cannarum se quoque memoriam obscuram majore et clariore victorià facturum. 5. Cum hoc responso muneribusque amplis legatos dimisit; ipse presidio modico relieto in Tifatis, profectus cetero exercitu, ire Nolam pergit. 6. Eòdem Hanno ex Bruttii cum supplemento Carthagine advecto atque elephantis venit. Castris haud procul positis, longè alia omnia inquirenti comperta sunt, quàm quæ a legatis sociorum audierat. 7. Nihil enim Marcellus ita egerat, ut aut fortunae aut temerè hosti commissum dici posset: explorato cum firmisque presidiis tuto receptu prædatum icerat, omniaque velut adversus præsentem Hannibalem cauta provisaque fuerant. 8. Tum, ubi sensit hostem adventare, copias intra mœnia tenuit; per muros inambulare senatores Nolanos jussit et omnia circâ explorare, quæ apud hostes fient. 9. Ex his Hanno, quum ad murum successisset, Herennium Bassum et Herium Pettium ad colloquium evocatos, permissuque Marcelli egressos, per interpretem alloquitur. 10. Hannibalis virtutem fortunamque extollit; populi Romani obterit ut senescentem cum viribus majestatem. 11. Quæ si paria essent, ut

CHAPTER XLIV.

Herennius Bassus replies to Hanno's Speech. Hannibal loses all Hope of recovering Nola by Treachery. Invests the City. Marcellus makes a Sortie. A fierce Engagement follows. The Romans retire within the City, the Carthaginians into their Camp. Heavy Rains compel Inaction on the following Day. Hannibal proceeds on the third Day to plunder the Territory about Nola. Marcellus sallies out against him. A general Action ensues.—B.C. 215.

1. Ad ea Herennius Bassus respondit, multos annos jam inter Romanum Nolanumque populum amicitiam esse, cujus neutros ad eam diem paenitere, et sibi, si cum fortunā mutanda fides fuerit, serō jam esse mutaret eam. 2. An dedituris se Hannibali fuisse accersendum Romanorum præsidium? Cum iis, qui ad sese tuendos venissent, omnia sibi et esse consociata et ad ultimum fore.

3. Hoc colloquium abstulit spem Hannibali per prōditionem recipiendae Nolæ; itaque coronā oppidum circumdedit, ut simul ab omni parte mœnia adgrederetur. 4. Quem ut successisse muris Marcellus vidit,
instructā intra portam acie, cum magnō tumultu erupit. Aliquot primo impetu percussi casique sunt, dein conscursu ad pugnantes facto, aequatisque viribus, atroc esse coepit pugna; memorabilisque inter paucas fuisset, ni ingentiibus procellis effusus imber diremisset pugnantes. 5. Eo die commisso modico certamine, atque irritatis animis, in urbem Romani, Poeni in castra, reciperunt sese: nam Pœnorum primā eruptione percussi ceciderunt haud plus quàm trecenti Romani quinquaginta. 6. Imber continens per noctem totam usque ad horam tertiae diei inequentis tenuit; itaque quamquam utraque pars avidi certaminis erant, eo die tenuerunt sese tamen munimentis. Tertio die Hannibal partem copiarum prædatum in agrum Nolanium misit. 7. Quod ubi animadvertit Marcellus, extemplo in aciem copias eduxit: neque Hannibal detractavit. Mille fere passuum inter urbem erant castraque: eo spatio—et sunt omnia campi circa Nolam—concurrerunt. 8. Clamor ex parte utraque sublatus proximos ex cohortibus iis, quae in agros prædatum exierant, ad prœlium jam commissum revocavit. 9. Et Nolani aciem Romanam auxerunt, quos collaudatos Marcellus in subsidiis stare et saucios ex acie efferre jussit, pugna abstinere, ni ab se signum accepissent.

CHAPTER XLV.

Marcellus and Hannibal respectively encourage their Troops.—b.c. 215.

1. Prœlium erat anceps: summā vi et duces hortabantur et milites pugnabant. Marcellus victis ante diem tertium, fugatis ante paucos dies a Cumis, pulsis priore anno ab Nolā [ab] eodem se duce, milite alio, instare jubebat. 2. Non omnes esse in acie, prædantes vagari in agro; et qui pugnent marcae Campanā luxuriā, vino et scortis omnibusque lustris per totam hiemem confectos. 3. Abisse illam vim vigoremque, dilapsa esse robora corporum animorumque, quibus Pyrenaei Alpiumque superata sint juga; reliquias illorum virorum, vix arma

CHAPTER XLVI.

Romans victorious. Inflict great Loss on the Enemy, suffer but little themselves. Marcellus burns the Spoils in Honour of Vulcan. Two hundred and seventy Horsemen desert from Hannibal. These frequently render great and faithful Assistance to the Romans during the War, at the Close of which they are rewarded. Hannibal sent back to the Bruttii. Hannibal goes into Winter-quarters in Apulia. Q. Fabius victuals and strengthens his Camp above Suessula. Ravages the Campanian Territory with Firo and Sword. The Campanians, powerful in Cavalry, come outside Capua, and harass the Romans. Taurea, a Campanian, who had formerly served with the Roman Cavalry, challenges Claudius Asellus to single Combat.—B.C. 215.

1. Nec bene, nec male, dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos animos. 2. Quum omni varte pellerentur, Rom-
TITI LIVII HISTORIARUM


9. Q. Fabius ut prefectum in Apuliam Hannibalem audivit, frumento ab Nolâ Neapolique in ea castra convecto, quæ super Susuellam erant, munimentisque firmatis, et presidio, quod per hiberna ad obtinendum locum satis esset, relecto, 10. ipse Capuam proprius movit castra, agrumque Campanum ferro ignique est depopulatus, donec coacti sunt Campani, nihil admodum viribus suis fidentes, egredi portis et castra ante urbem in aperto communire. 11. Sex millia armatorum habebant, peditem imbellem, equitatu plus poterant; itaque equestribus præliis læsesebant hostem. 12. Inter multis nobiles equites Campanos Cerrinus Vibellius erat, cognomine Taurea. Civis indidem erat, longè omnium Campanorum fortissimus eques, adeo ut, quam apud Romanos militaret, unus eum Romanus, Claudius Asellus, gloria equestri æquaret. 13. Hunc Taurea, quem diu perlustrans oculis obequitasset hosti-ium turnis, tandem silentio facto, ubi esset Claudius
Asellus quæsivit; 14. et, quoniam verbis secum de virtute ambigere solitus esset, cur non ferro decerneret daretque opima spolia victus, aut victor caperet.

**CHAPTER XLVII.**

Claudius Asellus obtains Leave to accept Taurea's Challenge. Their Combat, and its Issue.—B.C. 215.

1. **Hæc** ubi Asello sunt nutiata in castra, id modo moratus, ut consulem per punctaretur, licet retne extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare, permissu ejus arma extemplo cepit, 2. provectusque ante stationes equo Tauream nomine compellavit congrequique, ubi vellet, jussit. 3. Jam Romani ad spectaculum pugnae ejus frequentes exierant, et Campani non vallum modò castrorum, sed mœnia etiam urbis, prospectantes replev-erant. 4. Quum jam antè ferocibus dictis rem nobilitâsent, infestis hastis concitârunt equos; dein libero spatio inter se ludicantes sine vulnere pugnam extrahbant. 5. Tum Campanus Romano, "Equorum," inquit, "hoc, non equitum erit certamen, nisi e campo in cavam hanc viam demittimus equos; ibi, nullo ad evagandum spatio, cominus consencetur manus." 6. Dicto prope citiûs equum in viam Claudius dejecit; Taurea verbis ferocior quæm re "Minime, sis," inquit, "cantherum in fossam." 7. Quæ vox in rusticum inde proverbium prodita est. Claudius, quum ea viâ longë perequitâsses [quia], nullo obvio hoste, in campum rursus evectus, increpans ignaviae hostis, cum magno gaudio et gratulatione victor,in castra reedit. 8. Huic pugnae equestri rem (quæm vera sit, communis [certe] existimatio est) mirabilem certe adjicium quidam annales: quum refugientem ad urbem Tauream Claudius sequeretur, patenti hostium portæ inventum per alteram, stupen-tibus miraculo hostibus, intactum evasisse.
CHAPTER XLVIII.

Movements and Proceedings of the Roman Commanders. The Roman Senate receive Letters from the Scipios detailing their Success in Spain, and asking for Money and Supplies. Appeal made to the Contractors to furnish Requisites for the Army in Spain, Payment for which is to be made as soon as Money comes into the Treasury.—B.C. 539.

1. Quieta inde stativa fuere, ac retro etiam consul movit castra, ut sementem Campani facerent, nec ante violavit agrum Campanum, quam jam altae in segetibus herbæ pabulum præbere poterant. 2. Id convexit in Claudiana castra super Suessulam, ibique hiberna ædificavit. M. Claudio proconsuli imperavit, ut, retento Nolæ necessario ad tuendam urbem præsidio, ceteros milites dimitteret Romam, ne oneri sociis et sumptui reipublicæ essent. 3. Et Ti. Gracchus a Cumis Luceriam in Apuliam legiones quam duisset, M. Valerium inde prætorem Brundisium cum eo, quem Lucerica habuerat, exercitu misit; tuærique oram agri Sallentini, et providere quod ad Philippum bellumque Macedonicum attineret, jussit.

4. Exitu æstatis ejus, qua hæc gesta perscripsimus, literæ a P. et Cn. Scipionibus venerunt, quantas quamque prosperas in Hispaniæ res gessissent: sed pecuniam in stipendium, vestimentaque, et frumentum exercitui et sociis navalibus omnia deesse. 5. Quod ad stipendium attineat, si æarium inops sit, se aliquam rationem inituros, quo modo ab Hispamis sumant; cetera utique ab Romæ mittenda esse, nec aliter aut exercitum, aut provinciam, teneri posse. 6. Literis recitatis nemo omnium erat, quin et vera scribi, et postulari aqua, fateretur; sed occurrebat animis, quantos exercitūs terræstres navalesque tuœrentur, quantaque nova classis mœx paranda esset, si bellum Macedonicum moveretur: 7. Siciliam ac Sardiniam, quæ ante bellum vectigales fuisseat, vix præsides provinciarum exercitūs aiere. 8. Tributo sumptūs suppeditari; tum ipsum tributum conferentium numerum tantis exercituum stragibus et
ad Trasimenum lacum, et ad Cannas, imminutum; qui superessent pauci, si multiplex gravarentur stipendio, alia perituros peste; 9. itaque nisi fide staret respublica, opibus non staturam. 10. Prodeundum in concionem Fulvio praetori esse; indicandas populo publicas necessitates; cohortandosque, qui redempturis auxissent patrimoniam, ut reipublicae, ex qua crevissent, tempus commodarent conducereque eandem præbenda, 11. quæ ad exercitum Hispaniensem opus essent, ut, quum pecunia in arario esset, iis primis solveretur. 12. Hæc praetor in concionie edixit; quousque die vestimenta, frumentum Hispaniensi exercitu præbenda, quaeque alia opus essent navalibus sociis, esset locaturus.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The Contractors agree to furnish what is required, on Condition that they are exempted from Service while engaged in furnishing the Supplies, and that the Supplies should be forwarded at the public Risk. These Terms conceded. Iliturgi besieged by Hasdrubal, Mago, and Hannibal the Son of Bomilcar. The Scipios cut their Way through the three Camps, and, throwing Supplies into the Town, advance to the Attack of Hasdrubal's Camp. A general Engagement ensues. The Scipios gain a decisive Victory. Siege of Iliturgi raised. The Carthaginians proceed to the Attack of Intibili. Another general Engagement, in which the Scipios are again victorious. Almost all Spain joins the Romans.—B.c. 215.

1. Ubi ea dies venit, ad conducendum tres societaes aderant hominum undeviginti, quorum duo postulata fuere;—2. unum, ut militiae vacarent, dum in eo publico essent; alterum, ut, quæ in naves imposissent, ab hostium tempestatisque vi publico periculo essent. 3. Uteroque impetrato conduxerunt, privatæque pecunia respublica administrata est. Ii mores caque caritas patriæ per omnes ordines velut tenere uno pertinebat. 4. Quem ad modum conducta omnia magno animo sunt, sic summa fide præbita, nec quicquam parcius militibus datum quam si ex opulento arario, ut quoniam, alerentur. 5. Quum hic commematús venerunt, Iliturgi oppidum
ab Hasdrubale, ac Magone, et Hannibale Bomilcaris filio, ob defectionem ad Romanos oppugnabatur. 6. Inter hæ trina castra hostium Scipiones, quum in urbem sociorum magno certamine ac strage obsistentium pervenissent, frumentum, cujus inopia erat, advexerunt; 7. cohortatique oppidanos, ut eodem animo mœnia tutarentur, quo pro se pugnantem Romanum exercitum vidissent, ad castra maxima oppugnanda, quibus Hasdrubal præerat, ducunt. 8. Eòdem et duo duces et duo exercitūs Carthaginiensium, ibi rem summam agi cernentes, convenerunt. 9. Itaque eruptione e castris pugnatum est. Sexaginta hostium millia eo die in pugnā fuerunt, sedecim circă a Romanis: 10. tamen adeo haud dubia victoria fuit, ut plures numero, quam ipsi erant, Romani hostium occiderint, 11. ceperint amplius tria millia hominum, paulo minus mille equorum, undesexaginta militaria signa, septem elephantos, quinque in proelio occisis; trinisque eo die castris potiti sunt. 12. Iliturgo obsidione liberato, ad Intibili oppugnandum Punci exercitūs traducti, suppletis copiis ex provinciā, ut quæ maxime omnium bellī avida, modo præda aut merces esset, e tum juventute abundante. 13. Iterum signis collatis, eàdem fortunā utriusque partis pugnatum. Supra tredecim millia hostium cæsa, supra duo capta cum signis duobus et quadraginta et novem elephantis. 14. Tum vero omnes propè Hispaniæ populi ad Romanos defecerunt, multoque majores eæ æstate in Hispaniā, quàm in Italīā, res gestæ.
NOTES.

N.B.—References to "Public School Latin Primer" are inclosed within brackets [ ].

CHAPTER I. — Castra. At the time of the battle of Cannae the Romans had two camps. Livy speaks of them at ch. 5, § 6, and at Bk. xxii. ch. 50, as ina, "two"; while at Bk. xxii. ch. 52, he calls them majora, "the greater," and minora, "the lesser," and gives an account of their being surrendered and plundered. In the present passage, therefore, the word implies "camps." moverat. "Had moved" or "advanced." In the present power of movo, the personal pron., in reflexive force, is more commonly found after it.—se traditurum. Supply esse. Se is not emphatic here. See note on quum id nescire, ch. 13 [§ 158].—familia. In apposition to Mopsianorum [§ 90].—siamam. "Report." volgatum = vulgatum.—urbem excessissent. "Had quitted the city." The verb is here used in an active force, and is in the subjunctive mood after quum [§ 153, (1)].—Paxo. "To the Carthaginian," i.e. Hannibal.—praedâ atque impedimentis relietis. Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Relietis belongs to praedâ as well as to impedimentis, and is in the plur. number and neut. gender, not merely in consequence of impedimentis being in the plur., but also because the two substantives denote "things."—executu partito. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—mare inferum. "The lower sea"; i.e. the Tuscan. The Adriatic was called mare superum, "the upper sea."—oppugnaturus. The fut. part. is here used to denote a purpose or intention; "for the purpose of laying siege to."—maritimam. "On the sea-coast."

Ubi intravit. In historical narrative, ubi, postquam, ut, simul ac, and other adverbs signifying "when, as soon as," are joined at times to the perf. ind. when a pluperf. would have been expected. Such a perf., however, is to be translated as a pluperf. Render, therefore, "When he had entered."—Numidas partim. "The Numidians in part," i.e. part, or some, of the Numidians. The more usual mode of expression would be Numidarum, or e Numidis, partim.—alios. Supply Numidias; alios is a correlative to partim, and is the subject of obequilibre [§ 94, (1)].—simus. "Recesses."—actam. Part. perf. pass. of ago, a verb used of the capture, &c., of men or animals: fero is used of portable things. The two verbs are frequently found in combination, and are then equivalent to the Greek expression ἄγεω καὶ φέρεω.—portis. Dative dependent on obequilibre [§ 106, a].—nec multi et incompositi. Here nec = et non; and non throws its force on multi, thus imparting to it a meaning which
is the reverse of tanti naturally attaching to it. Render, therefore, "both few and disorderly"); literally, "both, not many," &c.—turma. "A troop" or "squadron"; i.e. of cavalry. In the Roman army a turma consisted originally of thirty, and afterwards of thirty two men. —litore. Abl. dependent on procul.—nandi. Gerund in di, dependent on peritis [§§ 141, 2; 132].—Capti casique. Supply sunt [§ 158].—intemperantius. The comparative is often used, as here, to indicate the existence of too high a degree of that which is denoted by its positive. Render, therefore, "too rashly" or "recklessly."—cedentes. Supply eos. —cicidit. Perf. ind. of cado. "Fell," i.e. was slain, or lost his life.—ab urbe oppugnandâ. "From laying siege to the city." Oppugnandâ is a Gerundive [§ 143].—conspecta maxin. "An inspection of the walls"; literally, "the walls having been looked at with attention."—prompta oppugnanti. "Easy (or practicable) for a besieger." Here oppugnanti is used substantively, and is dependent on prompta [§ 106, (3)].

Chapter II.—Capuam. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—sine modo. "Without restraint."—obnoxium. "Submissive or obedient." —Fecerat is here followed by acc. of the Object (senatum), and acc. of oblique complement (obnoxium) [§ 99].—nactus = nactus. Part. perf. of nanciescor.—eo anno. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—senatui. Dat. dependent on infestam [§ 106,(3)].—novandi res. "Of effecting a revolution." More literally, "Of bringing about a new state of things." In other places than the present, Livy uses the Gerund with a dependent acc. instead of the Gerundive construction.—ausuram. Supply esse; its subject is plebem [§§ 158; 94, (1)].—rationem inuit. "He adopted a plan."—vocato senatu. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—placitum. Supply esse [§ 158].—fusset. Supply id (i.e. consilium), as the subject. Filianque Romam nuptum M. Livio decisset. The construction of this passage requires notice. Nuptum is the supine in um from ubi. Strictly speaking, the supine in um follows only a verb or participle denoting "motion" [§ 141, 5], and expresses the object aimed at by the verb. The idea of motion is involved in do, trado, collôco, when used of a woman's marriage, because her father gives her to a husband "to go to his house"; and hence the use of the supine nuptum after them. But besides this, Romam is the acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101], and, as such, can occur only after a verb of "motion." There is, therefore, in the present passage the idea of going, or being sent, "to" a place for a particular object, that of marriage. The literal rendering—viz. "and had given his daughter, to Rome, to veil herself for (i.e. marry) M. Livius"—is not only obscure, but faulty as far as English is concerned. Hence the rendering must express what is only implied in the Latin—"and had sent (or taken) her to Rome, and given her in marriage to M. Livius."—vallis. Abl. of "measure" after majorem [§ 118].—ad tollendum senatum. Observe the Gerundive construction [§ 113].—certaminem. Gen. dependent on obliti, part. perf. of oblitiscor [§§ 142; 133, a].—quibus nequequam adversarer. "Which I should in vain resist"; i.e. "which I should be powerless to resist." Quihus is dat. dependent on adversarer [§ 106,(3)].—in hoc. "For this purpose"; literally, "for the purpose of this thing." Observe that the prep. in, followed by an acc., is often used to denote a purpose, design, &c.—vulit = vulit, 2nd pers. plur. pres. ind. of volo.
Chapter III.—Sumendi supplicii ex. "Of inflicting punishment upon"; literally, "of taking punishment from" [§ 143].—eam. The usual construction would have here supplied id, as corresponding to quod. Instead of this, however, the demonstrative refers to, and is in the gender of, the subst. occurring in the explanatory clause, viz. potestas.—egérìtis. The 2nd pers. plur. of future-perfect of ago. The future-perfect is sometimes used, as here, in the place of the simple future, involving, however, the notion that the action, &c., indicated will soon be past and completed. Render, therefore, "You shall do."—de capite. "Respecting the life."—ius. "Power or liberty."—sententia dicenda. Observe the Gerundive construction [§ 143].—pavas. Strictly pava signifies "compensation"; so that pavas pendere is, literally, "to pay compensations" for an injury, &c.; whence it comes to represent "to undergo punishment, to suffer the penalty," for any crime, &c.—ita "In such a manner," i.e. with such calmness and weighing of attendant circumstances.—potiorum ivà. "Of more importance than (your) anger"; literally, "preferable, or superior, to anger." Ivà is the abl. of the "thing compared" [§ 124].—habeatis. The verb is here used in the force of "to deem, regard," &c., and is followed by acc. of the object and acc. of oblique complement [§ 99].—habere. The verb is here used in its usual force of "to have."—volitís. See note at end of eh. 2.—vobis. Dat. dependent on Gerundive agendae [§ 144, a].

Senatores is the subject of citari [§ 94, (1)].—jubébo is here followed by objective clause [§ 156, (3)].—quòque. Masc. abl. sing. of quisque.—fiet. Supply id. Observe that the demonstrative pronoun is often omitted, as here, before the relative.—supplicium. See above, § 1.—citari. This verb is here used in the force of "to call out, proclaim, announce."—nomen, &c. Observe the attraction of the noun into the relative clause, instead of its standing in the demonstrative clause. The present expression is instead of citari nomen, quod, &c.—ipsumque. "And that himself," i.e. the senator whose name was called out.— clamare. The Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—supplicio. Abl. dependent on dignum [§ 119, a].—tum Pacuvius. Supply dixit [§ 158]. Some tenso of dico or aio is frequently omitted before the quoted words of a person.—potioris subjiciundâ. "Of substituting a better one." Supply senatoris, and observe the Gerundive construction [§ 143]. Subjiciundi =subjiciendi.—quum alii negarent nóisse. "When some said that they did not know him." Supply eum. Nóisse is for novísse, inf. perf. of nosse.—ut ipsius paniuire homines appareret; literally, "so that it was evident that it discontented the men of (the senator) himself," i.e. "that the men were discontented, or displeased, with (the senator) himself." Ipsius and homines depend on paniuire [§ 134]. Paniuire is imperf. inf. Appareret is also imper., and has for its subject the clause ipsius paniuire homines [§ 157].—quia nec eosdem nominari attinébat. "Both because it was of no use (or avail) that the same persons should be nominated (to the office)." Attinébat is imper., and has for its subject eosdem nominari [§ 156, (3); cf. § 157]. Nec =et non; see note on nec multi et incompositi, eh. 1, § 8.—nihil alius . . . nominates. "Since they were merely named"; literally, "having been merely named." Nihil and alius are adverbial accusatives, and in connection with quàm denote "for no other purpose than; merely."—eis. Abl. of thing compared, after humiliores [§ 124].—qui priúti. "Who were the first that;"
NOTES TO LIVY, CAP. IV. V.


Chapter IV.—Omnibus concedentibus. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—adulari. Historic Inf. [140, 2]; so also, salutare, and several other following infinitives.—adesse. "Supported or maintained" [§ 140, 2].—secundum. "In favour of," or "to the advantage of."—judices dare. "Granted judges." This expression is taken from a Roman custom, and refers to the praetor's naming the judges, from whom the parties to a suit made their selection. The Capuan Senate would therefore appear, by the context, to have taken care that all the judges whom they offered for the selection of the litigants should represent the popular feeling, so that the decision of a suit would be ever in accordance with party views.—agi. "Was transacted." Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—accessit. Perf. ind. of accedo, used in an impersonal force.—spcrnerent. The subject of this verb may be either homines used in an indefinite sense, or else civilis, a noun of multitude [Notes to Syntax, p. 133, E. 3].—ne = ut non. —nobilissimus quisque. With a superlative adj. quisque denotes "universality"; hence this present expression = nobilissimi omnes.—Campanorvm. Gen. of "thing distributed" after quisque [§ 130].

Chapter V.—Ad consulcm Romanum. Upon the expulsion of Tarquin, the seventh and last king of Rome, B. C. 509, two magistrates were annually chosen and entrusted with the chief power in the state. All others, with the exception of the Tribunes of the Commons, were subject to them. They convened the Senate, assembled the people, laid before both of them what they pleased, and executed their decrees. In the time of war they possessed the supreme command. They levied soldiers, appointed the Military Tribunes in part (part being created by the people), the centurions, and other officers. The legal age for the attainment of the consulship was forty-three; but before it could be held it was requisite to have passed through the inferior offices of Quæstor, Ædile, and Praetor. If one of the Consuls died during office another was appointed (suffectus or subrogatus est) in his place; see ch. 31. Within the city twelve Lictors (see ch. 23) went before each of them, alternately, for a month. A public servant, styled Accensus, preceded the other, and the lictors followed him. Great respect was paid to them. People went out of their way, uncovered their heads, dismounted from horseback, or rose up as they passed. With the exception of the regal crown, their insignia of office were the same as those of the kings—viz., a Toqa Praetexta, a white robe fringed with purple; a Curule Chair (see ch. 23); a Scipio Eburneus, i.e. an ivory sceptre or staff; and twelve Lictors bearing the Fasces.—Caesusum. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—Tennis. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B. a].—paucis sociis. quisque. These adjectives are used as substantives.—bonis sociis. Dat. dependent on miserabilem.—superbis. Supply sociis. Dat. dependent on spernendum [§ 107, a].—agere ferre. "Were grieved;" literally, "bore (it) sorrowfully."—adversi. Gen. of "thing measured," dependent on quicquam [§ 131].—muniissenti, pollicenturque. Observe the change of tense. "Had reported, and began to promise."—opus. "Needful, necessary"; so again presently.—imperare. "To demand or make a requisition for"; supply ea,
"those things."—imperemus, dicamus. Before each of these verbs supply quid, &c., relictum est, ut.—postea die. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—iuvetis oportet. Supply ut [§ 154] before iuvetis; oportet is an impersonal verb, and has for its subject the clause non iuvetis, &c. [§ 157].

Veniat in mentem. "Call to mind"; literally, "let it come into (your) mind." Here veniat is an impersonal verb; its subject is the clause introduced by ut [§ 157].—quondam. "Formerly"—viz. in the year b.c. 343, i.e. about 127 years before the events narrated in Bk. xxiii.—nec Samnitem modo hostem, sed, &c. "And dreading not only the Samnites, but the Sidicini enemy as well." This statement does not tally with the account given by Livy, Bk. vii. ch. 29, sqq. There it is narrated that the Samnites made war upon the Sidicini, who were a less powerful people. Hereupon the Sidicini obtained the support of the Campanians, and these, having given battle to the enemy, met with defeat. The Samnites then quitted the Sidicini, and having fortified themselves on Tifata, a hill near Capua, descended in order of battle into the plain lying between the two places. In the engagement that followed the Campanians were again routed and driven inside their town, with the loss of the flower of their troops. Compelled by necessity, they sought the assistance of Rome, and, on its being refused, surrendered their country to the Romans as a subject State. From these events arose the Samnite War, which continued with varying fortune for about 100 years.—receptos in fide. This is explained by what is mentioned in the previous note.—ad Saticulam. It was at Saticula that the Roman Consul, Valerius, gained a decisive victory over the Samnites, after a long and stubborn engagement.

Deditis. Dat. plur. of deditus. part. perf. pass. of dedito. Supply vobis. —vestrum. Gen. plur. of vos.—civitatem nostram. "The freedom of our state"; literally, "our citizenship."—cum Samniti aut Etrusco. "With the Samnites or Etruscan people."—quod refers to the following imperium.—ne Africæ quidem indigena. "A native not even of Africa." Here Livy alludes to Carthage having been founded by a colony of Tyre, in Phœacia, as mentioned by Virgil in Æn. i.; and his present words, taken with the context, seem to embody much of that hatred which Rome long entertained for her rival city. Some editions have indigenam, which applies to militem.—Oceani freto. "The Ocean-strait," i.e. the Straits of Gibraltar.—Herculis columnis. "The pillars of Hercules"—a name given to the mountains Calpe (now Gibraltar), in Europe; and Abyla (now Ximena, or Jebel-el-Mina, or Monte del Hacho), in Africa.—juris. Gen. dependent on expertem [§ 119, 4].—corporibus. Abl. dependent on recei [§ 119, a].—epulis. Abl. dependent on pastos, part. perf. pass. of pasco.—pulchrum. "Honourable." This adj. is predicative of the cause procul et...recuperatum esse.—scribi posse. "Can be enrolled or enlisted."—preunie adjatim. "Sufficient money"; literally, "sufficiently of money" [§ 131].—est. "Exists" or "there is": the preceding words form its subject.—fortunae. Dative dependent on parere [§ 106, (1)].—si habetis. "If you have." When si is used with the indicative, as here, it imparts to the supposition a force of actuality. The meaning here is "if you have—as doubtless you have."
Chapter VI.—Domum. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 111]. agrum ab Romanis, &c. "The land in former times unjustly taken away by the Romans." In Bk. viii. ch. 3, sqq., Livy states that, in the year B.C. 340, the Campanians joined the Latins and made war against Rome. Being overcome, they were deprived of the Falernian territory, which, together with land taken from the Latins and the citizens of Priernunum, was apportioned out among the Roman commons.—imperio. Abl. dependent on potiri [§ 119, a].—facturos. Supply esse.—spectac. Historic inf. [§ 146, 2], quo priusquam iictur. Supply ab eis. "And before they went to him"; literally, "to whom before that it was gone (by them)." Iretur is the impersens imperf. subj. pass. of eo. Observe that, at the commencement of a sentence, the relative is often used in the place of the demonstrative and a conjunction.—Romam. Acc. of place "whither" after missos [§ 101]; with which word supply esse.—qui educeret eos. "For the purpose of conducting them forth." Qui is sometimes used in combination with the subjunctive, as here, to denote a "purpose or intention."—Latinorum postulatio. The Latin prator, L. Annius Setinus, had made a demand in the Roman senate, on behalf of his nation, that one consul should always be a Latin. This was immediately before the outbreak of the war mentioned above in the note agrum ab Romanis.

Chapter VII.—Capuae. Gen. of name of place "where" [§ 121, B. a]. Parus, i.e. Hannibal.—pacta. Supply sunt: perf. ind. of paciscor.—illa. "Those (notorious or well-known) bad deeds." The pronoun ille is at times used, as here, to point out something well known, &c.—socium. For sociorum.—implicitos. "Deeply engaged"; literally, "wrapped up"; part. perf. pass. of implico.—restiterat. Pluperf. ind. of resisto.—ut vero audīvit. "When, however, he had heard." See note on ubi intravit, ch. 1, § 6.—dominationem . . . servitutem. The Tarentines, when the Romans declared war against them, B.C. 281, sent an embassy to Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, begging his aid. Pyrrhus complied with their request, and crossed over into Italy in the following year. The Tarentines, anxious as they had been for assistance, were unwilling, however, to enter the ranks of his army. Further than this, they complained in their assemblies of his demands and of the conduct of his troops. Pyrrhus then treated them as their master, rather than as their ally, closed their theatre and their public places, and compelled their youth to serve amongst his soldiers. Hence the terms here used by Livy. —exempla. Acc. plur. in apposition to dominationem and servitutem [§ 30].—consanguineis. "Kinsmen"; see ch. 4, § 7.—facinore. The word is here used in a good sense.—primò misit, qui vocarent. "He sent, in the first place, persons to call." After misit supply cos: for the force of qui in this passage, see note qui educeret, ch. 6, § 7.—quosque se iturum. "Had said that he would not go." Supply esse with iturum [§ 158]; se is its subject [§ 94, (1)].—vinctum. "In chains"; literally, "bound."—tamultūs. Gen. of "thing measured," dependent on quād [§ 131].—postero die. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—Capuae. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B. a].—futurum. Supply esse [§ 158].—Hannibali. Dat. dependent on oviam; which adv., in connection with eo, "to go," signifies "to go to meet."—id refers to the preceding clause, ut. . . Hannibali.— nec oviam exressus est. "Neither went
out to meet him."—Senatum postulat, "Demands a senate," i.e. that the senate should be convened.—serice rei. Gen. of "thing measured," dependent on quid [§ 131].—viscedā urbe. "In visiting the city," i.e. in going about to see what it contained worthy of notice. Observe the Gerundive construction [§ 143].

Chapter VIII.—Apud. "At the house of."—Pacuvius Calavius. See ch. 2, sq.—traxerat. "Had drawn or gained over,"—rem=rem-publicaeam. abstractum. "Dragged away." A forcible expression, representing the difficulty Pacuvius Calavius experienced in getting his son away from Decius Magnus.—vocari. "To be invited" as a guest.—de die. "By day," or "in the day-time."—perpelli ad vinum. "To be urged to wine," i.e. to take wine.—excusans. "Alleging in excuse," or "pleading as an excuse."—haud mirabilem. "By no means wonderful," i.e. not at all to be wondered at, considering the persons in whose society he found himself.—causante. "Giving as a reason."—sequitus. Supply est [§ 158].—solis ferme occasu. "Much about sunset." Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—postitiis partibus. Abl. of place "where" [§ 121, B].—consilium adsfero. "I impart (to you) a plan."—esse. Subjunctive in oblique interrogation [§ 149].

Chapter IX.—Quae=et ea.—ubi audivit: see note on ubi intravit, ch. 1, § 6.—metu. Abl. of cause, after amens [§ 111].—per quidquid deorum est. "By all the gods that there are"; literally, "by whatever of gods (there) is." Deorum is genitive of "thing measured," after quidquid [§ 130].—tertius Campanorum. "The third Campanian"; literally, "the third of the Campanians." The other two were Pacuvius Calavius the father, and Vibellius Taurea. Campanorum is gen. of "thing distributed," after tertius [§ 130].—sit...audecantur. These verbs are respectively used in the force of the imperative [§ 67]; or rather that force of the subjunctive termed by grammarians Subjunctivus Concessivus, as denoting a concession on the part of the speaker of the matter under debate, &c.—si non ferunt. See note on si habetis, at end of ch. 5.—volutum=vultum.—ut...desint. "Supposing that...be wanting." Observe the use of ut to introduce a concessive clause.—petendus est. "Must be attacked." Observe the use of the Gerundive to mark "necessity" [§ 144, 2].—sine. Pres. imperat. of sine; "permit" or "allow."—valent. The subj. is here used in the force of the Greek optative, viz. to express a wish.—medium completitum. Supply cum. Literally, "he embraces him by the middle," i.e. he puts his arm round his waist.—poneret. The verb is here used in the force of "to lay aside," &c.—facturum. Supply esse [§ 158].—sustinendum est. See note on petendus est above,—restituendae Capae. An instance of Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—quo minus esset. "In order that he might not be" [§ 152, I. 2]. In the present force of quo minus, the latter word = non.—se reddidit. "He returned"; literally, "he gave himself back."

Chapter X.—Postero die. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—senatus frequens datus Hannibali. "A full senate gave audience to Hannibal"; literally, "a full senate was given to Hannibal." With datus supply est [§ 158].—ubi fuit. See note on ubi intravit, ch. 1, § 6.—per blandé.
“Exceedingly courteous.” Observe the force of per in this word.—
gratias egit. “He thanked.”—petiturum. Supply esse [§ 158].—unum
esse exsortem Puniceae amicitiae. Livy here passes from direct to indirect
speech, i.e. from a statement made as emanating from himself to lan-
guage assigned by him to another—i.e. here, to Hannibal. Hence the
construction changes from the indicative with a nominative to the
infinitive with an accusative dependent on a verb of “declaring,” which
is here to be supplied. Here supply dixit. Render, therefore: “One
man, he said, was without share in the friendship of Carthage.” Amic-
itiae depends on exsortem [§ 119, b].—cum postulare. “He demanded
him, he said.” See preceding note. Eum, i.e. Magius Decius: so pre-
sently, co.—sibi, se. These words are used in each instance, mean Hannibal.

Omnes...in secundum. When a matter was submitted to
the voters of the senate, its supporters and opponents divided and went
to different sides of the house. Hence the expression ire, or pedibus
ire. The literal rendering of this passage is therefore, “all went into
that opinion”; i.e. “all acceded to (or voted for) that demand” which
Hannibal made.—calamitate. Abl. dependent on indignus [§ 119, a].—
The word is here used in a good sense.—injectae. Supply sunt [§ 158].
—Habetis libertatem, &c. These words are spoken in bitter irony.—
nuli Campanorum secundus. “Second (i.e. inferior) to no one of the
Campanians.” Campanorum is the gen. of “thing distributed,” de-
pendent on nulli [§ 130]; and nulli is dat. dependent on secundus
[§ 107].—captâ Capuâ. Abl. abs. [§ 125].—impositus, missus. With
each word supply est.—puniter et is followed by acc. senatum and gen.
principis [§ 134].—offendendi. Supply essent.—sibi, i.e. Hannibal,
dative dependent on offendendi [§ 107, d].—regum. “Of the kings,” i.e. of
Egypt.—configisset. “Had fled for refuge,” pluperf. subj. after
quum [§ 153, (1)].—Ptolemei regis. “Of king Ptolemy,” i.e. of Ptolemy
the Fourth, surnamed Philopâtor.—liberatur. Historic present.—per-
missum. Supply est ci. Permissum est is the impersonal perf. pass. of
permittio. It has for its subject the clause introduced by ut [§ 157]:
“Permission was granted him”; literally, “it was permitted (to
him).”—Romam, Capuam. These are respectively the acc. of the place
“whither” [§ 101].—nee = et non. Capuam is the subject of fore, to
be supplied.—diere. Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—co tempore. Abl. of
time “when” [§ 120].—fore has Romam for its subject [§ 94, (1)].

Chapter XI.—Dum geruntur. Observe the idiomatic use of dum
with a present tense, although a past action is spoken of, and a perfect
(as here) occurs in the leading proposition, or a pluperf. as in § 7
below.—quoque mod. = que quod modo. “And in what way.”—fâxitis.
2nd pers. plur. of fâxim, an old form for faciam.—ex sententia. “In
accordance with your wish.”—duell. Gen. of duellum, an old form of
bellum.—populi Romani eirit. “Will belong to (i.e. will fall to) the
Roman people.” Populi is gen. of “possessor,” dependent on erit
[§ 127].—mittitote. 2nd pers. plur. fut. imperat. of mittio. The fut.
imperat. is employed when reference is made to time following, whether
more or less remote, and denotes what is to be done, &c., when some-
thing else has previously taken place.—habitote, prohibetote. See pre-
ceeding note.—coronatus laurâ coronâ “Crowned with a laurel-crown.”
It was customary for all persons who consulted the ancient oracles to wear a garland or wreath on their heads; and as the laurel was sacred to Apollo, those who went to his oracle at Delphi wore one made of leaves of that tree. — ersequatum. Supply ea, acc. plur., as its object. See note on iec, ch. 3, § 6.— primo quoque tempore. "At the very earliest time." Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]. Quoqae is the abl. of quisque. Observe the force which it imparts to primus when used in connection with it. — cum cura. "Carefully."

Dum geruntur. See note on these words at § 1, above.— aliquot dies. "For several days." Acc. of "duration of time" [§ 102, (1)].— quoque deficiabant. These words are involved in some obscurity. Some editions give ut before them, in which case quoque will be the plur. nom. fem. of quisque; others put asterisks after quoque to denote the loss of some words. By reference to § 11, below, it will be seen that other peoples besides the Bruttii fell from the Romans. Here, therefore, perhaps the words imply: "and (in receiving those other states) which were revolting." — quum iis senatus datus esset. See note on senatus frequens, ch. 10, § 1. — magistrum equitum. See following note.— dictator. A Dictator was a magistrate appointed in any great emergency of the Roman State, and invested with absolute power, from which, in the earlier times at least, there was no appeal. Unlike the other magistrates, he was not elected by the people; but, on the order of the senate, he was appointed by one of the consuls, after the auspices were taken, and usually at night. His office lasted for six months, unless he chose to lay it down. During its continuance, all other magistracies were in abeyance, except the tribuneship of the commons. The consuls, indeed, continued to act, but only in subordination to the Dictator, and without being permitted to display any ensigns of authority in his presence. At ch. 14 of this book it is mentioned that a Dictator was not allowed to ride on horseback without having first asked and obtained the permission of the people. His being required to do this is generally regarded as originating in an intention to show that the chief strength of the Roman army consisted in its infantry. Be this, however, as it may, immediately a Dictator was created, he nominated a Magister Equitum, or "Master of the Horse," who took rank next to him, and whose especial office was to execute his orders and command the cavalry. On one occasion, as mentioned at ch. 22 of this book, a Dictator was appointed for the purpose of filling up the senate, and was not allowed to have a Master of the Horse. The first Dictator is said to have been T. Lartius: the date of his appointment was B.C. 506.— haberit. "Was accounted" or "deemed." — verum. "Right" or "proper."

Chapter XII.— Ad fidem. "For the trustworthiness" or "truth."— qui relates to anulos, but is put in the sing. by attraction to acerbus. — explisse. For explevisse, perf. infin. of explo. Supply cos (= anulos aureos) for its subject, and see the following note.— sint quidam auctores. "Some relate." The words auctor sum, &c., followed by an acc. with inf., form a verbal expression equivalent to "to relate, account, state," &c.— tenuit. "Prevailed." The verb is here used in a neut. force.— fuisse. Supply cos (= anulos aureos).— id gerere insignis. "Wore that mark of distinction." The Roman Equites, or Knights, possessed certain distinctive privileges. Besides being entitled to wear a gold ring, as
here mentioned, they were supplied with a horse at the expense of the state, wore a tunica angusticlavia, i.e. a tunic with a narrow stripe of purple, and in later times than those spoken of in this book of Livy, were awarded seats in the theatre in the fourteen rows next to the orchestra, where the senators sat.—quo propius sper mericii belli sit. "By how much the nearer he is to the hope of bringing the war to a close." Sperum is the acc. dependent on propius. Belli mericii belli is an instance of "Gerundive attraction" [§ 143], and depends on sperum. And as oblique narrative is here used, the verb sit takes the subjunctive mood.—iuuentandum esse. "Must be aided." The Gerundive is here used in "attributive construction," and implies necessity [§ 143]. esse. See note on unum esse cxsortem, eh. 10, § 3.—de nomine Punico. "Of the Carthaginian race." Observe the force of ament in this passage.

Dedi. Pres. inf. pass. of dedo.—tum Hannoe. See note on tum Pacuvius, eh. 3, § 9.—libertatis. Gen. dependent on obliti, the perf. part. of obliciscor [§§ 142 ; 133, a].—desisse. For desicisse, perf. inf. of desino. Supply me as the subject.—desitum. Supply me esse. Desitum esse is the fut. inf. of desino.—fortunä. Abl. dependent on uti [§ 119, a].—vexcor me. "I am afraid that." Observe the force of me after a word denoting "fear."—occidi. Perf. ind. of occido.—prced. Gen. dependent on plenda [§ 119, b].—castris. Abl. dependent on caelis esses [§ 119, b].—ne = ut non. —respondeat. Supply ut [§ 154]. —pugnotum sit. Impers. perf. subj. pass. of pugno.—constetque. "And it is evident." Impers. pres. subj. of consto.—defeciit, transfugerit. These verbs are in the subj., because they are used in oblique interrogation [§ 149].—ex quingue ct triginta tribubus. "Out of the five and thirty tribes." The number of the tribes into which the Romans were originally divided by Servius Tullius was three. This number increased from time to time, as new citizens were added to the state, till it reached thirty-five, as here stated.—habecat. Subjunctive in oblique interrogation [§ 149].

Chapter XIII.—Quum id nescire dicercet. "When he said that he did not know that." Id refers to the concluding sentence of the preceding chapter, sed... velim. The present construction requires notice. When an infinitive follows a verb of "declaring" (e.g. dico, affirmo, nemo, pollicor, &c.), it is preceded by its own subject in the acc., and where such aec. is a personal pronoun, it is not emphatic. Moreover, when the subject is a personal or reflexive pronoun, and corresponds with the subject of the leading verb, this pronoun is sometimes omitted. Such a mode of construction, however, is irregular. Here both dicercet and nescire are used of Mago. Supply, therefore, se as the subject of nescire.—seit. Supine in us, from seco, dependent on faciulus [§ 114, 6].—adlatum est. Perf. pass. of adfero, having for its subject the clause requam... factam esse [§ 156, (3)].—piorum Punico bello. "In the former Punic war." Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]. The first Punic war began B.C. 264, and continued till B.C. 241.—ante consules. "Before (the time of) the consuls"; or, "before the consulship of"—Lutatio ct Postumio consulibus. Abl. abs. [§ 123, a].—hostibus. Dat. after deferuntä [§ 107].—sententiae. Gen. dependent on quid [§ 131].—mitteri. Supply ca.—nee attinere. Nec = et non, the force of non being thrown on attinere. Attinere is a neut. verb, and has for its subject
victoribus (ea) mitti. Render, "It is both inexpedient."—haud multos. "Not many," i.e. "but few."—debellatum max fore rebantur. For the purpose of expressing a completed state in future time, the part. perf. of pass. and deponent verbs is used in combination with fore; e.g. hoc dico me ademptum fore, "I say that I shall have obtained this." In the present instance the expression is impersonal. Render, "they supposed that the war would soon have been terminated"; i.e. "that they would soon have terminated the war."—in supplementum. "For (or as) a reinforcement." Observe the power of in this place.—talenta. A talent was worth about 193½ sterling.—ad conducenda. "For the purpose of hiring."

Chapter XIV.—Dictator. See note, ch. 11, § 10.—latoque ad populum, ut, &c. Lato is the perf. pass. part. of fero. In such a construction as the present, the part. is regarded by some as an abl. abs. standing alone, impersonally (in the same way as the abl. absolute of a subst. and part. in combination), and followed by a dependent proposition; by others, the proposition is regarded as representing the abl. of a neut. noun, with which the part. is in concord. The participles thus employed are, however, limited in number. Render, "And when it had been proposed to the people, as is usual, that he should be permitted to mount his horse," i.e. to ride on horseback. See note on dictator, ch. 11, § 10.—honesta utilibus cedunt. "Things honourable give way to things expedient," i.e. honour gives way to expediency. Honest_a and utilibus are used as substantives.—descendit, i.e. in forum.—pecuniae judicati. "Condemned (in a case) relating to money." This expression is a legal formula, in which the construction of pecuniae is akin to that of gen. of "crime" after verbs of "accusing," &c.—corum. Gen. dependent on qui. [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, C. 1.]—jussurum. Supply esse.—tralata erant. Another form of translated erant. Ind. pluperf. pass. of transire.—Romanu belongs to sociate.—cum fide. "Faithfully."—perstare, esse, proponere. Each of these is historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—rerum, Hannibalis. These respectively depend on esse [§ 127].—resistit coniuncta multitudini. Resisti is imper. pass. of resisto, and multitudini is the dat. dependent on it [§ 106, (3)]; literally, "that it be resisted to the excited multitude"; i.e. "that resistance should be made," &c.—spatio. "An interval" of time.—ni subveniantur. Impers. pres. pass. subj. of subvenio. "Unless aid be given"; literally, "unless it be aided."—plebei. Old dat. of plebes, dependent on concedendo [§ 106, (3)].—detecturos. Supply esse.—celari. Supply ca.

Chapter XV.—Neapolim. Acc. dependent on proxime.—actus. Part. perf. of paciscor.—propositus. Supply eis.—dilapsi. Supply sunt. Perf. ind. of dilabour.—primus quisque. See note on nobilissimus quisque, ch. 4, § 8.—exclusi. Supply sunt. Perf. ind. pass. of exclusu.—conscientia. "A consciousness."—rem Nolanam. Here rem = rempublicam. —res is used in its ordinary force—domum [§ 101].—hosti. Dative of "disadvantage," dependent on ademisse [§ 107].—exstimatu. Supine in a, dependent on facile [§ 141, 6].—qui vir esset. "What sort of a man he was."—maele esto. This is an expression of conjoint applause and encouragement, followed by abl. of that in reference to which the applause and encouragement are employed; here, virtute. Literally, "Be honoured in
NOTES TO LIVY, CAP. XVI.—XVIII.

your valour”; i.e., “proceed, or go on, in.” &c.—tibi dignitati esse. Observe the use of the double dat. after esse [§ 108].—juvemini dono. A double dat. after dat.—bigati. This word is strictly an adj., with which numini is to be supplied. It is applied exclusively to (silver) coin, and means “money stamped with the effigy of a car drawn by two horses.” A bigatus = sestertius.—cum = Bantium.—se = Marcellum.

Chapter XVI.—Captæ. Supply sunt.—colloquia.—Subject of fieri [§ 94, (1)].—recrum. Gen. dependent on potentes [§ 133].—Paxum = Hannibalem.—vallum. Acc. of vallus. “A stake or palisade” used in forming the entrenchment of a camp.—vetiti, data. With each word supply sunt.—Hannibali miraculo esse [§ 108].—maturam. Supply esse.—terroris. Gen. dependent on satia [§ 131].—ausim. Old subj. pres. of audeo.—ceos. Supply esse.—nescio an. These words form an adverbial expression = “perhaps”; literally, “I know not whether (or not).”—vinci. Substantival pres. inf. pass., used as subject to fut [§ 140, 1].—vincentibus. Part. used as subst.: “To the conquerors,” i.e. the Romans.

Chapter XVII.—Proditionis. Gen. dependent on damatos [§§ 112; 133].—populi. Gen. dependent on esse [§ 127]. “To be the property of,” i.e. to be confiscated to the use of.—obstinatos. Supply cos = Aeceranos.—animi. Gen. dependent on plus [§ 131].—Latini nominis. This construction is to be noticed. Nominis is coupled to Romanis, with which pavois is in attribution, but is strictly dependent on pavois [§ 130]. “Of the Latin race,” or peoples.—dono [§ 121, C].—dies aliquot. “During several days.” Acc. of duration of time [§ 102, (1)].—ut. “When.”—praesidii. Gen. dependent on id [§ 131].—Casilini [§ 121, B. a].—pavois anted dies. “A few days previously.” Anté is an adverb. Dies is acc. of duration of time [§ 102, (1)].—hominum. Gen. dependent on nimium [§ 131].

Chapter XVIII.—Visa. Supply est.—concessum. Supply esse. Impers. inf. perf. pass. of concedo. “That they had withdrawn”; literally, “That it had been withdrawn” by them.—ad id ipsum. “For that very purpose.”—dum instat. See note on dum geruntur, ch. 11, § 1.—promptissimum quemque. See note on nobilissimus quisque, ch. 4, § 8.—appugnandum. Gerund in dum, dependent on ad [§§ 141, 4].—corona aurea muralis. “A mural crown of gold.” A mural crown was one given to the soldier who first scaled the walls of a besieged place. The term means literally “a crown pertaining to the walls of a city.”—admoéens takes after it acc. of person and gen. of thing [§ 133].—vinea. This military engine was a kind of pent-house, or shed (built like an arbour), used in sieges by the assailants to protect themselves against missiles, &c., hurled from the walls of the beleaguered place. Its usual length was sixteen feet, and its height eight feet. The sides were formed of wicker-work; the roof was also composed of wicker-work, or of planks, covered with raw hides, pieces of coarse cloth, earth, &c., to prevent its destruction from fire thrown on it by the besieged. Under cover of their vineae the besiegers carried on their military operations, either undermining the walls, or making a breach in them with the aries, or battering-ram.—agi. The word is
employed in this passage in a twofold force. In connection with vincit it signifies "to be advanced;" with cuniculi, "to be driven."—cuniculi. "Mines." These were met on the part of the besieged by transversi cuniculi, "counter-mines." The word cuniculus means properly "a rabbit." From the burrowing of rabbits it comes to signify "an underground passage," &c.; and hence, in military language, "a mine."—propugnacula. "Bulwarks or towers"; so called because they were used for defence against the operations of the enemy.—bonis. "To prosperous circumstances," or "good fortune." Dat. dependent on incertum.—ex insolentia. "In consequence of their novelty."—blandius. This adj. refers to somnus and the succeeding substantives, but takes the gender of the one nearest to which it is placed, viz. stium.—artium. Gen. dependent on peritos [§ 132].—duxisset. Livy often used this word alone, where other writers give milites, copias, &c., after it. "Had led his army"; "had moved or marched."—sub pelibus. "Under tents," i.e. in the camp; literally, "under skins"; cf. English "under canvas."—sine commenibus. "Without furloughs."

Chapter XIX.—Cessaturn crat. Impers. pluperf. ind. pass. of cessa—ad ultimum inopie. Gen. dependent on neut. adj. ultimum [§ 131] "To the last degree of want."—haerentia, i.e. dolia.—nuntiatum est. Impers. perf. ind. pass. of nuntio.—ad id inopie. "To that degree of want" [§ 131].—ventum est. Impers. perf. ind. pass. of venio.—muribus. Abl. plur. of mus, dependent on abs (=a6) in abistineo.—sensurus. Part. fut. of sedeo.—agi. Impers. pres. inf. of ago. "That it should be treated"; i.e. "that they should treat."—in singulos. "For each one," or "apiece."—persolutum est. Perf. ind. pass. of persolvo.—abuenties. Supply eos.—interfectos. Fully, eos interfectos esse.—minus dimidium. "Less than half," or "under half." Minus is an adv., and quàm is to be supplied after it.—absumpsit. This verb has for its subject ferrum famesque. As they represent, collectively, only a simple idea in this place—viz. the agency which worked destruction—they take a verb in the singular. Had they represented separate and distinct ideas the verb would have been in the plural.


Chapter XXI.—Allatae. Supply sunt. Perf. ind. pass. of adjero.—militi ac navalibus sociis. "To the soldiery and seamen." Milites is here used in a collective force. The socii navales (literally, "naval allies") were seamen chosen from the freemen of the allied states and of the colonists, and also from those of the allies and colonists themselves who had been in slavery. They were bound to a longer period of service, and were of lower rank, than the troops serving on land.—Responsum. Supply est. Impers. perf. ind. pass. of respondere. "A reply was given"; literally, "It was answered."—utrique. Dative dependent on respondum (est) [§ 106, (2)].—argenti. Gen. dependent on opus.—triumviri mensarii. "A board of three, as public bankers."
The office of such mensarii was the regulating the payment of the public monies.—creati. Supply sunt.—tribunus plebis. "Tribune of the Commons." In the year B.C. 493, the Roman commons, at the instigation of Sicinius, made a secession to the Mons Sacror, in consequence of the oppression of the patricians. They would not return till the latter had agreed to remit the debts of those who were insolvent, to set at liberty those who had been seized by creditors, and to grant them their own peculiar magistrates, whose persons should be sacred, to protect their rights. As these were in the first instance chosen from the Military Tribunes, they obtained the name of Tribuni, the word plebis being added to denote their office, and to distinguish them from the other Tribunes. At first their power was very limited, being confined to the protection of the commons—the uttering of the word veto ("I forbid") being all they could do. Eventually, however, by successive encroachments they attained to so great a height of power that, in actual authority, they surpassed all the other magistrates of the Commonwealth.

Duumviri. "Duumvirs, or "Two Commissioners."—creati. Supply sunt.—praetor. "(When) praetor." When the Consuls, from being continually engaged in the command of armies in the field, were prevented from attending to the administration of justice, a magistrate was created for that purpose, n.c. 364, to whom the name of Praetor was assigned. At first he was taken only from the patricians, as some compensation for the plebeians being admitted to the consulship; but in the year n.c. 333 a plebeian was made eligible for the Pretorship. The Praetor ranked next to the Consuls, and was created with the same auspices. The first Praetor was Spurius Furius Camillius. As many foreigners flocked to Rome, a second Praetor was added, n.c. 243, for the purpose of administering justice between them and citizens, and was hence styled Praetor Peregrinus. The other administered justice only between citizens, and hence was named Praetor Urbannus. At the time of election the two Praetors decided by lot which of the two jurisdictions they should respectively exercise.—pontifices. The Pontifices formed an order of priesthood, instituted by Numa, and originally consisting of four persons, chosen from the patricians. In the year B.C. 399, there were added four others from the plebeians. This office was to decide causes relating to sacred things; and, in cases where there was no written law, to prescribe what they judged to be proper.

Chapter XXII.—Senatvium. Gen. dependent on tantum [§ 131].—postulatum Latinorvm. "The demand of the Latins." See note on Latinorvm postulatio, ch. 6, § 8.—ad dictatorvm dicendum. Gerundive construction [§ 144, 2].—nocte proximâ. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]. See, also, note on dictator, ch. 11, § 10.—sine magistro equitvm. "Without a Master of the Horse." This was most unusual. See ch. 11, § 10; against it Buteo protested. See ch. 23, § 2.

Chapter XXIII.—Cum lictoribus. "With (his) lictors." The Lictors were public servants, who, to the number of twelve, went in a line before all the superior magistrates. They carried on their shoulder a bundle of rods (fasces) bound together with a thong, in the middle of which an axe (securis) was placed. He who went "first" was called
Lictor Primus; tho one who came last, and so was “nearest” to the magistrate on whom he attended, was designated Lictor Proximus. Their office was to remove the crowd out of the way, to see that proper respect was paid to the magistrate, and to inflict punishment on those who were condemned, by scourging them first and then beheading them. One other matter may be named, as it gave rise to the admission of plebeians to the consulate. When a Consul, or those entitled to have Lictors, returned home, or went on a visit, &c., to another house, a Lictor knocked at the door with his fasces. In conformity with this custom, a Lictor of Sulpicius (a Roman noble, at the time military tribune with consular power) knocked at his door in the way above mentioned. It so happened that his wife’s younger sister, who had married a plebeian, was then in his house. She was stunned to the quick at thinking that a similar honour could not be paid to her own husband; and, on returning home, she so worked upon her father that, in conjunction with L. Sextius (subsequently the first Plebeian consul), he took measures which resulted in the honour which his younger daughter so eagerly coveted being opened to those of her husband’s rank in life.—rostra. “The Rostra.” An erection for speakers in the Forum at Rome, so called from its being adorned with the beaks (rostra) of ships taken from the Antiates, i.e. 337.—que inmoderatu. Two accusative cases, dependent on fecerit, a “factitive” verb [§ 99].—his. Dative dependent on impositurum [§ 107, a].—impositurum. Supply esse. The infinitive is used because this is indirect, or oblique, speech.—recitato vetere Senatu. “When the old Senate had been read over”; i.e. “when the list of the old Senators,” &c. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—censorae. The Censors were two magistrates originally appointed for taking an account of the number of the people, and the value of their property. Originally, too, they continued in office for five years. Subsequently, however, an election of censors took place at the end of every five years, but those who were elected held their power for only eighteen months. At first their power was but small, but eventually became very great. All orders of the State were subject to them. They estimated the fortunes of citizens; divided them into classes and centuries; enquired into their morals; could inflict marks of disgrace, by removing from a higher to a lower rank, and could expel senators from the Senate. They had the charge, also, of the public roads, bridges, aqueducts, streets, &c., and took care that private persons did not get possession of the property of the State. Before entering on office they took an oath that they would do nothing through favour or from hatred; and when they retired from it, swore that they had acted in accordance with their oath.

Curulem magistratum. “A curule magistracy”; i.e. a magistracy the holder of which was entitled to the use of a “curule chair.” This was a chair adopted from the Etrurians, and used by the consuls, praetors, and curule ediles. It was without a back, with four crooked feet, fixed to the extremities of cross pieces of wood, and covered with leather. Its shape allowed of its being folded together for the convenience of carriage, and of being set down when the magistrates chose to use it. It was adorned with ivory, and hence was sometimes called curule obur, “the curule ivory.”—legit. Supply eos.—adiles. “Ediles.” The word here means the Plebeian Ediles, in contradistinction to the
Curule Ediles. The Plebeian Ediles were originally created, B.C. 493, to be as it were assistants to the Tribunes of the people, and to determine certain lesser causes entrusted to them. The Curule Ediles were created from the patricians, for the first time B.C. 366, to perform certain public games. The office of the Ediles was to take care of the city, of its public buildings, temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, public roads, &c., especially when there were no censors; also to superintend private buildings, in order that they might not become ruinous, and a cause of danger to the public. To the Curule Ediles it more especially belonged to exhibit public games. And this they did, sometimes at vast expense, in order to pave the way to future honour. It was also part of their office to examine all plays brought on the stage; and while they rewarded or punished actors according to their deserts, they were bound by oath to give the palm to the most deserving amongst them.

Quaestores. The appointment of the Quaestores seems to have been nearly coeval with the foundation of Rome itself. Originally they were but two, and to them was committed the charge of the public revenues. In the year B.C. 423, two were created for the especial purpose of attending the consuls in the field, in order to pay the soldiers, take charge of the plunder, &c. These were called Quaestores Peregrini, or Provinciales, or Militares. Those who remained in Rome were termed Quaestores Urbani. The principal charge of these last was the care of the treasury, which was kept in the temple of Saturn. They received and expended the public moneys, and kept an account of their disbursements. They also exacted fines that had been imposed, took charge of the military standards, entertained foreign ambassadors, provided them with lodgings, and delivered to them the presents made to them by the people. The funerals of those buried at the public expense were directed by them. And further, commanders returning from war, before they could obtain a triumph, were compelled to swear that they had written to the senate a true account of the number of the enemy slain by them, and of the citizens that were missing from their soldiers.—dōmi [§ 121, B. b.]—magistratus minores. "The lesser (or lower) magistrates." The Tribunes of the Commons, the Quaestors, and Ediles rank amongst these. But as they have been just specified as receiving admission into the Senate, the term (if correct) must be limited to the prefeci annona, magistrates who had the charge of providing corn; the duūmovīri navāles, magistrates who had charge of the equipping and repairing the public ships, and some others.—civīcam coronam. "A civic crown"; i.e. a crown for having saved the life of a citizen in war. It was composed of oak leaves, bore the inscription ob civem servatum ("on account of the saving of a citizen"), and was presented by the preserved to his preserver.—hoc. "On this account." —deducendī sui. "Of conducting him home"; literally, "of leading him away," i.e. from the forum. A conducting a person home was a mark of high respect.

Chapter XXIV.—Scribendum. Supply esse. "That it must be written"; i.e. "that a letter must be written" [§ 144].—e republica. "For the good (or welfare) of the commonwealth."—ex rebus. "According to circumstances."—qui praecessent. The relative is sometimes joined, as here, to a verb in the subjunctive mood, to denote a purpose or design.
and the two words may be expressed by an English inf. Render, "To command."—*legionibus*. Dat. dependent on *praesent* [§ 106, (4); or § 106, a].—*comitia edixit*. "Decreed (appointed by proclamation) the comitia." The comitia were assemblies of the Roman people for the election of magistrates, and were of three kinds: 1. *Comitia curiata*, said to have been instituted by Romulus, in which the voting was by *curiae*, or the thirty parts into which the people were originally divided. These were held in the *Comitia*, a place adjacent to the *Forum*, and separated from it by the *Rostra*. See note on *rostra*, ch. 23.—2. *Comitia centuriata*, or those in which the voting took place "by centuries"; called also *majora*, or "the greater." These were instituted by Servius Tullius, and continued through the whole time of the Republic. They were usually held in the *Campus Martius.*—3. *Comitia Tributa*, in which the voting was "by Tribes." These were mostly held in the *Forum*, but, in choosing certain magistrates, not infrequently in the Campus Martius. The first time they were convened was at the trial of Coriolanus, two years after the introduction of the office of Tribune of the people. In these the inferior magistrates were elected, and in later times the *Pontifex Maximus*, or "Chief Pontifex."—*creati*. Supply *sunt*.

*Teanum*. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 100].—*nuntiata*. Supply *esse*.—*deletos*. Supply *esse*. Inf. perf. pass. of *deleo*. *Deletos* is in the plural, as it has a composite subject, *Postumium atque exercitum* [§§ 92; 94, (1)].—*ita inciderunt*. "Cut into (or "made a cut in") in such a manner." *Inciderunt* is from *incido*, a compound of *eodo.*—*occiderent*. Imperf. subj. of *occido*, a compound of *cido*.—*ab supero mari*. See note on *marc inferum*, ch. 1.—*pontem fluminis*. *Fluminis* is Gen. of "possessor" after *pontem* [§ 127]; literally, "The bridge of the river." The English expression is, "across, or over, the river."—*obesso ponte*. Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. *Obesso* is part. perf. pass. of *obsideo*.—*strata*. Part. perf. pass. of *sterno*.—*facientis agmini*. *Agmen* sometimes means, as here, "an army;" on march; *jacco* is sometimes used, in an especial force, to denote "to lie dead, to be lying slain, to have fallen." Render, "Of the fallen army." The Romans had been killed by the trees falling on them while on their march through the forest.

Chapter XXV.—*Urbi*. Dative of "disadvantage" after *demi* [§ 107].—*peditum, civium, sociorum*. These Genitives respectively depend on *quid* [§ 131].—*esse*. Subjunctive in "Oblique Interrogation" [§ 149].—*consultandum, agitandum*. In each instance supply *esse*. Each is used as an impersonal pass. inf. [§ 144].—*corum*. Gen. dependent on *qui* [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, C. 1, (a)].—*minimi roboris*. Gen. of "quality" [§ 128].—*legiones*. "Legions." A Roman legion consisted of 10 cohorts of infantry (which were sub-divided into 3 *manipuli*, or 6 *centuria*), and 300 cavalry. Its complement varied between 4,200 and 6,000 men. Its standard was a silver eagle.—*saevis auxcipitis*. Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a]. In this construction *saevus* means "without violation of." Auspices were thus termed when there was nothing wrong in them.—*militum, &c.* Fully, *militum tantum sumere, quantum opus esset sumere*. *Sumere* depends on *placuit*, to be supplied.

Chapter XXVI.—*Hostem*. Acc. dependent on *propius*.—*tutandam*. This Gerundive, though in concord with *oram*, belongs also to *insulae*. 
See note on *multo sanguine*, ch. 30.—una. Supply *urbs.—pro capta, &c.* "In front of the walls of the city taken a few days previously." *Ante* is an advb: *dies paucos* is the accusative, denoting an interval of time.—*qua elicerit." To entice out." See note on *qua praecessent*, ch. 24.—*depopulandum*. Gerund in *dum*, dependent on ad [§ 141, 1].—animorum. Gen. of "thing measured," after *satis* [§ 131].—hosti. Dat. dependent on *incussit* [§ 106, a].—*satis armatum." Moderately steep."—*nee satid fides." "And not having sufficient confidence in." *Nec* = *et non.—coli.* Dat. dependent on *fidens* [§§ 142; 106, (3)].—*velocitate pari.* Abl. of "quality" [§ 115].

Chapter XXVII.—*Omni circà agro potiuntur." They get possession of all the surrounding country." *Circà* is an adv., and is equivalent to *qui circà est.* *Agro* is Abl. dependent on *potiuntur* [§ 119, a].—*quam = et hanc: so, presently, quem = et hanc.* At the beginning of a clause the relative is often used in the place of the demonstrative and a conjunction.—*ad arma conclamatum est." The cry was raised, "To arms";" literally, "It was called (or shouted) out." *Conclamatum est* is imper. perf. pass. of *conclamo.*—*respicere.* Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2]; so also is *coire.—spatit.* See note on *animorum*, ch. 26.—*ad multum diei." "Till late in the day": literally, "Up to a great part of the day." Here *multum* is a neut. subst.—*allùtum est." "Word was brought"; literally, "It was reported." Impers. perf. ind. pass. of *adfero*: its subject is the following clause [§ 157].—*primo quoque tempore.* See note on same words in ch. 11.—*Carthaginem.* Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—*damnno.* Dat. dependent on *fuiisset* [107, b].—*Romanorum.* Gen. of "possessor," after *fore* [§ 127].—*cos imperatores, &c.* "The Roman commanders are such as can scarcely be resisted, if (even) the forces be equal"; literally, "are those to whom it can scarcely be resisted with equal forces." *Quibus* is Dat. dependent on *resisti* [§ 107; or § 106, a]; *resisti* is imper. inf. pass. of *resisto*; the subject of *posit* is the clause *quibus . . . resisti* [§ 157].—*mitterent.* Observe the use of the subjunctive in oblique narrative where the imperative would be used in direct narrative.—*ut." "Although."* 

Chapter XXVIII.—*Cum exercitu justo." With a regular army," i.e. having its full complement of soldiers, and all the necessary supplies, &c.—*navibus subductis.* "After having drawn his ships ashore and surrounded them with a mound." The name given to the place where vessels were thus surrounded by defensive works, was *castra navalis*, i.e. "a naval camp."—*ambo duces, i.e. the two Scipios.—Italic. Dat. dependent on *tollerando* [§ 107, d].—*conferrent.* Subjunctive in Oblique Interrogation [§ 149].—*a tempusstate.* Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].

Chapter XXIX.—*Intervallo.* Abl. of "separation" [§ 125].—*cstra.* The nearer object of *habuere.*—*paucos dies.* Acc. of "duration of time" [§ 102, (1)].—*desecsum est.* Impers. perf. pass. of *descendo.—ceteros.* Supply *equites.—sed quibus.* Fully, *sed is locatu sunt in dextro cornu quibus.* *Quibus* depends on *crat* [§ 107, b].—*desulturn in modum." "After the manner of vaulters." *Desulter* (literally, "a leaper-off") is a technical designation of a rider in the circus games, who leaped from one
horse to another while at full gallop.—velut quibus. Fully, velut ii, quibus. Observe the omission of the demonstrative before the relative pronoun.—obstinaverunt. "They had firmly resolved." The verb is here used in a neuter sense.—retulit pedem. "Retreated"; literally, "carried back the foot."—vertit terga. "Took to flight," or "fled"; literally, "turned their backs."—Persus, Afer. These words are used in a collective force; i.e. for "the Carthaginian soldiery"; "the African soldiery."—ancipiti. Literally, "two-headed"; hence, when applied to an engagement, &c., it signifies "on both sides" of a force which is attacked; "before and behind."—coisset. For coivisset, pluperf. subj. of coeo.—virium. Gen. plur. of vis, dependent on satis [§ 131].—ut qui. "Like those who."—numero. Abl. of "measure," after praestarent [§ 118].—magna vis. "A great number"; literally, "power"; a term not unknown in English in reference to number.—occisa. Supply cst.—superfuissent. "Would have survived."—e mediâ cedere. "From the midst of the slaughter." Observe the present force of the adj. medius to point out the "middle of" that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution.—quae = et hac.

Chapter XXX.—Aliquot post mensibus, quàm. "Several months after that." Post is here an adv.; mensibus is abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—multo sanguine, &c. Sanguine is the abl. of "price" after stetit [§ 117]; multo belongs to both sanguine and vulneribus, but takes the number and gender of the former, nearest to which it is placed. Persus is the dat. after stetit [§ 107]: sto (perf. stetis) is here used in the force of the English idiomatic expression "to stand one in," i.e. "to cost." Render, "That victory cost the Carthaginians much blood and many wounds."—strictis. Part. perf. pass. of stringo. "Stripped off," i.e. from the boughs of trees.—standum. Gerund in dum, dependent on ad [§ 141, 1].—ecerunda arma sunt. Gerundive "attraction" [§ 143].—urbe. Abl. depend- ent on potiti sunt [§ 119, a].—a defensoribus vastâ. "Emptyed of its defenders," i.e. with none to defend it.—in fide manserunt. "Remained faithful"; literally, "remained in fidelity."—potestatis sua. This expression (as also in potestate suâ), when joined to some part of the verb sum, means "to be independent"; literally, "belonging to, or in, one's own power." The connection with manserunt is probably to be explained by that word signifying "continued to be"; and thus potestatis sua becomes a genitive of the "possessor"; cf. [§ 127]. See also note on rem Cumanam, ch. 35.—ad ultimum. "To the last." Adverbial expression.—exitu. "At the close." Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—ad populum ferret, ut. "Should propose a law to the people, that."—paria. "Pairs."—ludos Romanos. "The Roman games." These games (called also magni, "the great"), in honour of the deities Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, were the most ancient in Rome, and were annually celebrated on the fourth of September.—plebii ludii. "The Plebeian games"; i.e. popular sports, or shows, instituted for the commonalty.

Chapter XXXI.—Praterquam qui. Fill up: praterquam ies militiis, qui.—Cales ad conveniendum. "To assemble at Cales"; literally, "to come together to Cales." Cales is acc. of place "whither" [§ 101]; conveniendum is a Gerund in dum [§ 141, 1].—diem edixit. "Appointed a (set) day." The word edico, as used of magistrates, is applied to that which they appoint, make known, &c., by proclamation.
—taciti. "Silently," or "in silence." This adj. is here used adverbially.
—de industriā. "On purpose" or "purposely." Adverbial expression.—ortus. Supply est.—quod = et hoc.—Patres conscripti. Tarquin the Proud put many Roman senators to death. Upon his expulsion, the vacancies thus caused in the senate were filled up by new members, whose names were inscribed on the same roll as those of the older members of the body who had escaped destruction. From this circumstance the new senators were called Patres conscripti—a term which, in time, came to denote the whole senate without distinction.—donec reditit Marcellus. A perf. indic. follows dum and donec, signifying "until," where a pluperf. would rather have been expected. Render, "Until Marcellus had returned."—latum. Supply est. See note on ad populum feret, ch. 30.—quorum hominum, &c. "They said they themselves did not know to what men they belonged." Quorum. Gen. plur. of quis. Hominum is gen. of "possessor" [§ 127], after essent, which verb is in the subjunctive, as being employed in an Oblique Interrogation [§ 149]. See also note on quum il nescire diceret, ch. 13.—augures. "The augurs." A body of priests of the highest authority in the Roman State. Nothing of public importance was done before they had been consulted. Their assumed knowledge of the will of the gods was drawn from omens in general, but especially from the flight or cries of birds. The word augur literally means "bird-crier," i.e. one who marks the cries or notes of birds.—dei cordi non esse. "Was displeasing to the gods"; literally, "was not to the heart for the gods."—ad Junonis Soepitae. Supply templum [§ 127, a].

Chapter XXXII.—Teuni. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B. a].—eventi. "Fell by lot." For sorte eventi.—volones. Supply evenerunt.—missus. Supply est.—quibusque in senatu, &c. "And those to whom it was permitted to deliver their opinion in the senate." These seem to have been persons who had held certain magistracies, but who had not yet been enrolled by the censors in the list of the Senate. They had the privilege of expressing their opinion, but possessed no vote.—piscinam publicam. "The public pool"; where, according to an old writer, the people assembled for the purpose of bathing, &c.—gestum. Supply esse.—province. Gen. dependent on peritum [§ 132].—iis imperatum. Supply esse. Impers. inf. perf. pass. of impero. "A requisition had been laid upon them."—pressos. Supply esse. Inf. perf. pass. of prēmo. Supply eos (i.e. Sardos), as its subject.—copiarum. Gen. of "thing measured," after tantum [§ 131].—populaturum. Supply esse.—ne praetoribus quidem. "Not even to the praetors." The force of ne quidem is thrown on the word which is placed between them.—iis uti. Uti is the inf. pres. of utor: iis is the Abl. dependent on it [§ 119, a].—data. Supply sunt.—legatorum. Gen. of "thing distributed" after aliquo [§ 130].—locisque his præsidio esse. "And be a protection to those places"; literally, "for a protection." Observe the use of the double dat. after esset [§ 105].—qui classi præcesset. For the purpose of commanding the fleet." See note on qui praessent,
—24. Classi is dat., dependent on præcesset [§ 106, (4); or § 106, a].—missus. Supply est.

Chapter XXXIII. Italiae. Dat. dependent on propior [§ 106, (1)].—transgressum. Supply esse.—in terram egressi sunt. "Landed";
literally, "went out (i.e. from the ship) upon the land."—illātī sunt. Ind. perf. pass. of infere.—missum. Supply esse.—qui. Observe the omission of the demonstrative (eos dependent on dat) before the relative.—quam maxima classe. When quam is joined to a superl. adj. it represents "as much (or little) as possible." Sometimes a tense of the verb possum is found with it. Render, "With as large a fleet as possible." —ubi debellātum esset. "When the war had been brought to a close"; literally, "when it had been warred out or to the end." Impers. pluperf. pass. subj. of debello. The subjunctive is used because it occurs in oblique narrative.—Carthaginiensium. Gen. dependent or esset [§ 127].

Chapter XXXIV.—Ictum fadus. Supply est. "A treaty was made"; literally, "struck or killed by striking." The expression arose from the custom of slaying victims in sacrifice to the gods when a treaty was made.—ad Junonis. Supply templum [§ 127, a].—quum altum tenerent. "When they reached the open sea." Taken in connection with what follows, the statement shows that the vessel of Philip's ambassadors had crossed the Gulf of Tarentum, rounded the Iapygian Promontory, and had entered, at least, the Adriatic.—cerejires. ("Some" cereyri.) This name was given to certain sailing-vessels of light build peculiar to the people of Cyprus.—regii. "The king's men." The word is here used as a subst., and denotes the sailors of the ship in which Xenophon was returning to King Philip.—conati. Supply sunt.—mendacium strucr. "Devised a falsehood"; struer is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—ad quem unum. "To whom alone."—fuerit. Subjunctive in oblique narrative.—inventa. Supply sunt.—quibus et his.—qui praexset. See note at end of ch. 32.—dare operam, ne. "Should use his endeavours, that... not."—neve = et non.—Romae. Gen. of name "of place" [§ 121; B. a].—motum iri. Inf. fut. pass. of moveo [§ 141, (5), a]. The phrase move re billum signifies "to stir up, or excite, war."—primo quxque tempore. See note, ch. 11.—quem = eum, qui.—ipsi = Fulvius Flaccus.—cui Calvo cognomen erat. "Who had the cognomen of Calvus." Observe the attraction of the noun denoting the person into the case of the pronoun instead of being in the nom. on account of cognomen.—dejectur. "Is driven down."—alvei navium. "The hulls of the ships"—subducte. "Drawn ashore." This was done for repairs in the present instance. See note on navibus subductis, ch. 28, at end.

Chapter XXXV.—Rem Cumanam sue ditionis facere. "To bring the Cuman State under their power"; i.e. to make it dependent on them. Rem = rempublicam; sue ditionis is akin to the Gen. of "possessor" after sum, cf. [§ 127]; and facere may probably be explained, in this construction, as containing within itself the force "to make to be." See note on sue potestatis manserunt, ch. 30.—solicitantes. Supply as object eos, i.e. Cumanos, which is comprised in the meaning of rem Cumanam.—venturum. Supply esse.—certiores Cumanos fecerunt. "Informed the Cumans"; literally, "made the Cumans surer."—haberet. Observe the double acc. after this verb, viz. eos that of the nearer object, socios the acc. of "oblique complement" [§ 99]; cf. also [Notes to Syntax, p. 134, D. (3)].—habituros. Supply esse.—nr =
ut non.—pérīculi. Gen. dependent on quid [§ 131].—Sīnussēs. Gen. of place “where” [§ 121, B. q].—convicnndum. Gerund in dūm from convenio [§ 141, 1].—dīm cūdīcum. See note on dīm edīdit, ch. 31. —adsumcērent. The verb is here used in a neut. force, “might accustom themselves.”

Inter qua = et inter hāc.—legatis. Dat. dependent on praeceperat [§ 106, (4)].—ne qua. “That not any” or “that no.”—cuiquam. Dat. sing. of quīsquām, dependent on exprobatio, because that subst. is derived from a verb which is followed, at times, by a dat. of nearer object.—omnia, acc. of “nearer object”; honestos, acc. of “oblique complement,” after ducērent [§ 99]. See note on certiores, &c., above.—brevique. “And in a short time.”—calcuerant. Pluperf. ind. of caulesco. “Had become united.”—venīret. Impers. imperf. subj. of venio. It has for its subject the clause, quā . . . factus [§ 157].—nuntrīrum. Supply esse, that demonstrative being omitted before the following relative, qua.—trīduo. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—festum. “A festival.”—futūrum. Supply esse. medīx tūtius. With the Oscans medīx, or medīx, was the term for “a magistrate”; the epithet tūtius is supposed to be equal to sumnus; see also the following words in the context.—insidiandum. Supply esse. Impers. Gerundive construction as Inf. [§ 144, 1].

Vigilīae ferme primā. “Much about the first watch.” Abl. of timo “when” [§ 120]. The night was divided by the Romans into four watches, respectively termed vigilīa prima, secunda, tertia, quartā. The four together extended from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M. The first watch would be the time between six and nine in the evening. Vigilīae applies only to the night-time; execubīae means watches, whether by day or night.—tōllī īussit siguā. “Ordered to break up the camp” ; i.e. to march. Literally, “that the standards be lifted up.”—Hammās. Acc. of place “where” [§ 101].—alios . . . alios. “Some . . . others.”—strādos. Part. perf. pass. of sterno.—cesa. Supply sunt.—plūs duo milla. “More than two thousand, or “two thousand and upwards.” Plus, minus, and amplius, either alone or in combination with quàm, are joined to numerals, and some words denoting a portion or measure of a thing, for the purpose of qualifying the number, &c., and without at all influencing the construction.—capit. Supply sunt. “There were taken prisoners.” This is the reading of the more modern editions; the ** denote that the number of those made prisoners is not legibly stated. The old editions give capta sunt signa, &c.

Chapter XXXVI.—Minūs centum. See note on plus duo millia, ch. 35—castrīs. Abl. dependent on potītus [§§ 142; 119, a].—ab Hannibāle metuens. “Being afraid of Hannibal”; literally, “from, or on, the side of Hannibal.” Metuens is here used in neut. force.—provida futuīri. “Foreseeing that which was about to be,” i.e. “to come to pass.” Futuri is gen. dependent on provida [§ 132].—simul. “As soon as.” For simul ac.—se inventurum. Supply esse. Se denotes Hannibal, and is the subject of inventurum (esse).—citatum a gemit prāter Capuam rūpit. “Forces a rapid march past Capua”; literally, “hurries on his army on march with speed,” &c.—prāter vestigia. “Besides traces.”—ducert. “Marched” or “moved,” i.e. led his forces. Ducert is here used intransitively, in which force it is fre-
quently employed in Livy.—\textit{haud modice}. "Excessively"; literally, "not moderately." Observe the effect of \textit{haud} throwing its force on, and qualifying, \textit{modice}.

\textit{Perpopulatoque agro Cumano}. "And when he had utterly laid waste the district of Cumae." Observe the pass. power attaching to the perf. part. of the deponent verb \textit{depopulor}; the literal force being, "and the Cumian district has been utterly laid waste."—\textit{mille passus}. Acc. of "measure of space" [§ 102, (2)].—\textit{exercitui}. Dat. dependent on \textit{fidens} [§ 106, (3)].—\textit{auspicis repetendis}. "With renewing the auspices." When the auspices proved unfavourable, fresh sacrifices were offered, sometimes again and again, till the omens were pronounced to be good.—\textit{litari}. Inf. pres. pass. of \textit{lito}, in impers. force. "That favourable omens were obtained."—careter to \textit{prodigis}, and is the acc. plur. dependent on \textit{expianti}.—\textit{haud facile}. See above, note on \textit{haud modice}.—\textit{Haruspices}. "The Haruspices" were diviners who inspected the entrails of victims that were sacrificed, and from them drew omens respecting the future.

\textbf{Chapter XXXVII.}—\textit{In obsidione crat}. "Was being besieged"; literally, "was in a siege (or investment)."—\textit{operibus}. "By (military) works."—\textit{adversus ligneam, \\&c.} "Against a vast wooden tower moved (or brought) up to the city." Supply \textit{turrem}. The term \textit{admota} shows that the tower was one of those called \textit{mobiles} or \textit{ambulatóriæ}, which were placed on wheels, and could be pushed forward or drawn backward. They were of a vast size, sometimes from 30 to 50 feet square, and higher than the walls of the beleaguered place. In the several stories with which they were built, military engines were placed for the purpose of attack.—\textit{quia muro, \\&c.} "Because, when he had placed strong piles underneath (i.e. for the tower on the walls), he had used the wall, which was of itself moderately high, as a foundation," i.e. on which to erect the tower. \textit{Muro} is abl. dependent on \textit{ūsus crat} [§ 119, a]: \textit{subjectis validis sublicitis} is abl. abs. [§ 125].—\textit{ubi promovendo, \\&c.} "When they saw that the tower, by its being moved forward, was brought close up to the walls." \textit{Promovendo}, Gerund in do (from \textit{promoveo}), is here used passively; a power which occasionally attaches to a Gerund. With \textit{adjunctam supply esse}; its subject is \textit{turrem}. \textit{Muro} is dat. dependent on \textit{adjunctam (esse)} [§ 106, a].—\textit{co die}. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—\textit{obesso}. Dat. of \textit{obessus}, part. perf. pass. of \textit{obsideo}, used as a subst., and dependent on \textit{similior} [§ 106, (1)]: "to one besieged."

\textit{Ad mille trecenti}. \textit{Ad} is sometimes used by the historians and post-Augustan authors, in combination with numerals, in an adverbial force: "up to, near to, about." Render, therefore, "About one thousand three hundred."—\textit{Cartagininsium}. Gen. of "thing distributed," after \textit{mille trecenti} [§ 130].—\textit{caesi, capti}. In each instance supply \textit{sunt}.—\textit{agentes}. "Going about." The word is here used in the force of \textit{agentis se}.—\textit{suos}. "His men." Reflexive possess. pron. used as subst. —\textit{justo prædio}. "In a regular engagement."—\textit{certalurum}. Supply \textit{esse}. —\textit{cuì Longo cognomen crat}. See note on \textit{cuì Calvo cognomen crat}, at end of ch. 34.—\textit{ocedit}. Perf. ind. of \textit{occido}, a compound of \textit{caedo}.—\textit{ad quadraginta unum}. "Up to forty-one." Observe this use of \textit{ad} with numeral adjectives, and compare note above on \textit{ad mille trecenti}. Observe, also, that when cardinal adjectives from "twenty-one" to "ninety-
nine," both included, are used in combination, if the smaller number is put first, et is employed; if the larger, et is omitted. With quadrat- ginta supply supra, and signum with unum.—recepta. Supply sunt.— securi percussi. Supply sunt. "Were beheaded"; literally, "were struck with the axe." See note on cum lictoribus, ch. 23. Securi is abl. of "instrument," after percussi sunt [§ 112].

Chapter XXXVIII. — Ab supero mare. See note on mare infirum, ch. 1.—circumveceta propri, &e. "Having passed round nearly the whole coast of Italy." As Philip's ambassadors had been captured off the coast of Calabria, in the Adriatic, the Roman ships would have done as here stated when they arrived at Cumæ.—quum preter, &e. "When they were proceeding under sail past Cumæ"; literally, "were carried by sails," as distinguished from being propelled by oars.—naves Cumas appulse. Supply sunt. "The ships were brought to Cumæ."—diducti, dota. In each instance supply sunt.—literis perlectis. "When he had read through the letters." Observe the force of per in this compound word.—consignata omnia. "All things under seal"; literally, "sealed." —itinere terristri. —By a land route."—navibus devēhi, &c. "He ordered that the ambassadors should be conveyed away in the ships." The clause navibus devēhi legatos forms the Object of fusiō [§ 156, (3)].—quaeta . . : instaret. This clause forms the Object of cernuntes [§§ 142; 156, (3)].—adeo non succubuerant. "So far were they from giving way"; literally, "to such a degree they did not give way."—ulter inferendo bello. "By being the first to make war"; literally, "By making war of their own accord." Bello inferendo is an instance of Gerundive "attraction" [§ 143].—sub hastā vendītis. "Having been sold publicly," or "sold by auction"; literally, "under a spear." Persons and property taken in war were sold at a spot where a spear (hasta) was fixed in the ground. The custom appears to have been continued at all public sales.—his, i.e. navibus.—profecta. Supply sunt.—fussus. Supply est.—congruentia literis. "In accordance with the letters." Literis is dat. dependent on congruentia [§ 106, (1)].—certiorum faceret. See note on certiores fecerunt Cumanos, ch. 35.—cercicuit. Dat. dependent on preposito [§§ 112; 106, a].—transmitteret. "Should cross over." The verb is hero neuter.—darctque operam. "And should exert himself"; literally, "should give labour."—ut redderetur. "For the purpose of being returned," i.e. repaid.—modium. For modiorum.—centum. Supply millia.

Chapter XXXIX. — Scitum. Supply est. "It was known." Its Subject is the clause legatos cum litteris captos [§ 156, (3)]: with captos supply esse.—ignārus. "Not knowing." Observe that this adj. hero takes the clause, quae . . : fuissent, as its Object. Its more usual mode of dependent construction is with the Gen.—se aetas circumēgit. "The summer revolved"; literally, "carried itself around."—momenti. Gen. dependent on tantum [§ 131]. "So much weight."—Romanis. Dat. dependent on imminentis [§ 106, (3); or § 106, a].—post expiāta, &c. See ch. 36, § 10.—capti. Supply sunt.—Romanorum crat. Romanorum is Gen. dependent on crat. "Sided with the Romans"; literally, "Was the property of." &c. [§ 127].—quibus = et his. Dat. dependent on precederent [§ 106, (3); or § 106, a].—ne inepta procederent. "That their attempts might not turn out well," or "succeed."
Chapter XL.—Navibus longis subductis. "When he had drawn his vessels of war ashore." See, also, note on navibus subductis, ch. 28. Vessels of war were termed longae, from their being of a longer build than ships of burden. These last were called önerārīe.—navalibusque sociis armatis. "And when he armed the naval allies." The term navales socii was applied to the sailors, or seamen, chosen mainly from the freedmen of the allies and colonists; and, also, from those of the allies and colonists themselves who had been in slavery. They were bound to a longer service, and were of lower rank, than the land service.—ad tria millia. See note on ad mille trecenti, ch. 37.—causa, capti. In each instance supply sunt.—debellatum esset... ni. "And the war would have been brought to a close... unless." Debellatum esset is imper. pluperf. subj. of debello; its subject is contained in the meaning of the word itself, viz., bellum [§ 157].—ad Bataeas. See text at ch. 34, at end.—continuisset. "Had restrained."—descensum, pugnatum. With each supply est. Each forms an imperf. perf. pass. verb.—signis collatis. "In close combat"; literally, "the standards having been brought together."—justo praetio. "In a regular engagement."—strage. Ab]. after repleta essent [§ 119, b].

Chapter XLI.—Cōcidit. Perf. ind. of cīdo.—super. "In addition to."—ne cujus interventus. "That no one's intervention," Cujus is Gen. of quis.—mortem sibi conscivit. "Killed himself"; literally, "adjudged death to himself." Conscivit is perf. ind. of conscirse.—qua ante. Fully, qua ante fuit fugae receptaculum.—pro. "In proportion to."—viribus. "Means," or "power."—navibus longis deductis. "When he had launched his ships of war." Deductis is the converse of subductis. See note on navibus subductis, ch. 28; see also note on navibus longis, ch. 40.—perdomitam. Supply esse.—classi. Dat. dependent on occurrit [§ 106, a].—ceteras. Supply naves.—ad supplementum. "For the purpose of reinforcement."—quem = et eum.—ut. "In order that."—vento aestuque suo. "With a favourable wind and tide." Observe the meaning of suo in this place.—adeo... ut. "To such a degree... that."—antiquarum cladium. "Of ancient carnages." There were three Samnite wars. The first began in B.C. 345, and lasted till B.C. 341; the second extended from B.C. 326 to B.C. 304; and the third from B.C. 298 to B.C. 290. Among the many losses inflicted on the Samnites in the course of the above years may especially be mentioned that decisive engagement in which the Romans, under Q. Fabius, are said to have slain 20,000 of their soldiers, and to have made 4,000 prisoners. Besides this, the Samnite general, C. Pontius (who at the "Caudine Forks" had made the Romans pass under the yoke), was taken, led in triumph, and then put to death.

Chapter XLII.—His parum fidebamus. "We mistrusted these"; literally, "little trusted." His (=armis et viribus) is Dat. dependent on fidebamus [§ 106, (3)].—ad unum ictum. "For a single blow."—vetut aculeo emisso. "As if you had launched your sting." This refers to the bee, which is commonly said to leave its sting in the wound it makes, and thus can inflict only one blow, as it were. The term emisso is borrowed from the launching or discharging of missile weapons.—missos. Supply esse.—ingrediēbantur. "Used to enter."
Observe this use of the imperf. to denote an action often repeated in time past. So, also, presently in the case of *dueebant.—ante explorato.* "After previously reconnoitring"; literally, "It having been previously reconnoitred." The present is an instance of the neut. abl. sing. of a perf. part. standing alone as an abl. absolute.—nōrim. For nōvêrim; perf. subj. of nosco.—nobis. Dat. dependent on *ademeris* [§ 106, (3)].—*quos dignos duxisti.* "Whom you have deemed worthy." Double acc. after *duco* [§ 99]. The relative clause here precedes the demonstrative clause. This mode of construction is especially used when any matter is to be brought prominently forward. Observe, also, that *eos,* which forms one of the two demonstratives dependent on *judicæs,* is omitted before the relative.—*quos tuearis.* After *dignus, indignus, idoneus,* and sometimes *aptus,* the relative (in the case required by the construction) is employed in connection with the subjunctive mood to denote that of which a person is "worthy, unworthy," &c., or for which he is qualified. Render, therefore, "Of obtaining your protection."

Chapter XLIII.—*Omnia simul facère.* "Were doing all things at the same time," i.e. everything at once. This is explained by what follows.—*indebensos.* Supply *esse.—indicandum . . . fuisse.* The Gerundive of transitive verbs in connection with *sum* denotes what must be done, or what is proper or necessary to be done. Here *indicandum fuisse* is used as an impers. pass. inf.; and the literal force is, "that it ought to have been pointed out"; freely, "they ought to have given information," i.e. about those disasters, which had been the first matter just brought under Hannibal's notice. The inf. is used because this reply of Hannibal is in oblique or indirect narrative.—*petendum.* Supply *fuisse.* The inf. here is not impersonal, but *præsidium* forms its subject. Render, "They ought to have asked for a garrison"; literally, "that a garrison ought to have been asked for."—*nī impetraretur.* Supply *id,* i.e. *præsidium.* "If it were not obtained."

*Tum denique,* &c. "Then, last of all, they should have complained that assistance had been implored without effect." With *quercundum supply fuisse.* The construction here revert to the impers. form, as in *indicandum,* above. Observe, too, that the Gerundive *quercundum* is followed by objective clause, *frustra opem imploratam,* because the verb *quercor* is sometimes followed by one [§ 144, 1, b].—*imploratam.* Supply *esse.—oneri.* Dat. dependent on *esse* [§ 107].—*itis, sc. locis.*—*nobilior.* "More famous," or "more renowned."—*cetero exercitut.* "With the rest of the army."—*Nolam.* Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—*Carthaginæ.* Abl. of town "whence" [§ 121, C].—*longè alia . . . quàm quœ.* "Far different . . . from those which."—*explorato.* "After reconnoitring; literally, "It having been reconnoitred." See note on *ante explorato;* ch. 42.—*prædârum.* Supply in *in urm* after *ierat* [§ 141, 5].—*ipsorum quàm Hannibalis intercesser.* "It concerned themselves, rather than Hannibal." *Ipsorum* is Gen. dependent on *interesse* [§ 129]. Before *quàm, magis* is omitted.—*petiretur.* "Whether he should get possession of." *Utrum* is to be supplied in the first part of the clause.—*quid interesse.* "What difference there was." *Interesse* is an impers. verb, and has for its subject the neut. pron. *quid.—nolle omnipnari.* "He would not forebode." *Nolle* is inf. in oblique narrative.—*legem.* "The condition," or "terms."
Chapter XLIV.—Cujus neutros. Gen. and acc. dependent on penitere [§ 134].—coronā. "With a line of troops." Corona was the term applied to the line of troops drawn in a circle round a besieged place.—ab omni parte. "On every side."—quem=et hunc.—muriā. Dat. dependent on successisse [§106, (1); or § 106, a].—to dir. "On that day." Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—tenuit. "Held on," or "continued." The verb is here neuter.—utraque pars, &c. "Each side was eager for a contest." Erant, a plur. verb, has for its subject pars, a noun of multitude in sing. Avīdī, masc., takes the gender of those denoted by pars, i.e. "men," and is plur. on account of pars being a noun of multitude [Notes to Syntax, p. 133, E. 3]; it is also the complement of the sentence [§ 93, (1)].—tenuerunt sc. "They kept themselves," i.e. they remained. The verb is here active. See note on tenuit, above.—quod=et hoc.—detrectavit necque . . . Hannibal. "Nor did Hannibal decline," i.e. the battle. The use of this verb without nearer object is rare. It occurs in this way in Livy, Bk. n. ch. 45.—sublatus. Part. perf. pass. of tollō.—prædātum. Supino in um (fr. dep. verb prædor), dependent on eviserant [§ 141, 5].

Chapter XLV.—victis . . . instare jubes. "Bids them vigorously assail (or press upon) those who had been conquered." Victis is dat. dependent on instare [§106, a]. The inf. mood frequently stands after jubes without a subject expressed, when such subject can readily be supplied from the context. Here supply cos from preceding militēs.—superata sunt. "Were surmounted" or "crossed."—ibi. "Thero"; i.e. at Cannae.—exproubrando. Abl. of Gerund [§ 140, 4].—hostī. Dat. dependent on cxproubrando [§ 106, (3)].—militem alium . . . alium. "One (kind of) soldiery . . . another (kind of soldiery)."—ale. "Wing." The name given to the cavalry (300 in number) attached to a legion, because usually stationed on the wings or sides. See also note on turma, ch. 1.—miles. "Soldiery."—crepto. Dat. in concord with Flaminio, which word is dependent on abstulit [§ 106, (3)].—solitē estis. Perf. ind. of soleō.—expugnaturos. Supply esse.—linguā. Abl. of "respect" after fortes [§ 116].—mari. Abl. of mare.—prædā. Abl. dependent on omnibus [§ 119, b].

Chapter XLVI.—Terga dederunt. "Took to flight"; literally, "Gave their backs"; i.e. to the enemy.—qua=et haec, i.e. the camp.—Nolam. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—plus quinque millia. "Above five thousand." See note on plus duo millia, ch. 35.—cessa, capti, occisi, interfecisti. In each instance supply sunt.—ducunt septuaginta duo. See note on ad quinquaginta unum, ch. 37.—operā. Abl. dependent on usi sunt [§ 119, a].—profectum. Supply esse.—igni. Abl. of ignis.—ubi esset. The verb is here in subj. because this is oblique interrogation [§ 149].—spolia opima. "The honourable spoils"; a term applied to the spoils taken by a Roman on the field of battle from the general of the enemy, whom he had conquered and slain. Livy mentions, in Bk. i, ch. 10, that the spolia opima were only taken on three occasions during the existence of the Roman State. Romulus obtained them from the general of the Cannenses; Anulus Cornelius Cossus, from Lar Tolumnius, king of the Veientes; Marcellus from Viridomarus, chiefstain of the Insubrian Gauls.
Chapter XLVII.—Hee ubi, &c. "When these things were conveyed into the camp, and (then) reported to Asellus"; literally, "were reported into the camp."—id modo moratus. "Having delayed merely for the following reason." Id is an adverbial neut. acc.—licetine pugnare. "Whether he might fight." Licetet is an impers. verb, and is in the subj. mood, because the present is an Oblique Interrogation [§ 149]. It was necessary for Asellus to ask permission to engage Taurea. Had he acted otherwise, he would have violated discipline, and so have been liable to forfeit his life, even if he escaped from his adversary. Livy mentions, at Bk. vii. ch. 14, that T. Manlius asked for and obtained permission from the Dictator, his father, to fight with a Gaul who had challenged the bravest man in the Roman army; and it was from the victory he then gained that he obtained the name of Torquatus, from the torques, or "collar," of which he spoiled the Gaul. This same Manlius Torquatus, in his third consulship, ordered his own son, T. Manlius, to be beheaded for having fought with Geminus Metius, a commander of some Tusculan cavalry, contrary to orders, Liv. Bk. viii. ch. 7.—equo. Abl. dependent on prorectust.—minime, sis. "By no means, if you please"; meaning, "I am not going to follow you, thank you."—sis = si vis.—cantherium in fossam. These words have caused no small amount of perplexity and discussion. The usual meaning of cantherius is "a gelding" used for ordinary riding, "a nag"; while a horse employed in war is termed equus. An old Roman writer says that cantherius signifies, also, an "ass"; and some have supposed that, in using it, Taurea played upon the name of his antagonist—asellus meaning "a little ass." By some cantherius has been imagined to be here used in its derived force of "a support for vines" made by a pole and cross-pieces of wood. The simplest explanation seems to consist in supplying dejectisti from the preceding deject; and thus the passage will mean, "you have jumped your nag into a ditch." Asellus had just leaped down into a hollow road running between high banks, from which he could not readily get out, thus affording an opportunity to his enemy, who had outwitted him, to make his escape.—quae vor. "And this saying."—in proverbium. "Into a proverb." This proverb came to be applied to a person who had got into a difficulty.—portae. Dat. dependent on invecto [§ 106, a].—alteram. Supply portam.

Chapter XLVIII.—Stativa. "A standing (or stationary) camp." A camp was thus called in which the Romans remained for any considerable time at the same spot.—hiberna. "A winter-camp." Winter-camps, as the name implies, were used for the quartering of troops in winter. They were strongly fortified, and furnished with workshops, stores, an infirmary, and such other accommodation as would be obtainable, in part at least, in a city. The first on record is one constructed at the siege of Veii, mentioned by Livy, Bk. v. ch. 2, n. c. 402. The word there used is hibernacula. "Summer-camps" were termed estiva. —Claudio. Dat. dependent on imperavit [§ 106, (4)].—ceteros milites. The rest of the soldiers.—ne oneri sociis . . . essent. "That they might not be a burden to the allies"; literally, "for a burden." Observe the use of the double dat. after essent [§ 108].—quod = id, quod.—gesta. Supply esse.—in stipendium. "For pay."—sociis navali bus. See note on these words in ch. 40.—se = Scipiones.—inituros. Supply esse. Inf. fut. of inco.—ultique. "Without fail."—mittenda esse. "Must be
sent." Observe the force of the Gerundive in this place [§ 144, 2].—

quit fateretur. "But confessed," or, "that did not confess."—quantes

exercitūs, &c. "How great land and sea forces they were maintaining,"

Tueretur is subj. in oblique interrogation [§ 149].—presides. ("That

were) the defenders." The word is here used as a subst.—sumptūs.

"Expenses," i.e. the cost of keeping them.—ipsum is in concord with

numerus.—qui pauci superessent. The relative is here used to point out

a cause or reason. Render, "Since few survived."—atīa peste. "By

another plague"; i.e. by want, &c.—perituros. Supply esse.—prodeun-

dum Fulvio prætori esse. "Fulvius, the prætor, must come forward.

Observe the use of the Gerundive with esse, as an imper. pass. inf.

§ 144, 1]; Fulvius is the dat. dependent on prodeundum [§ 107, d];

prætori is in apposition to Fulvius [§ 90]. The inf. is here used

because oblique narrative is employed.—indicandas. Supply esse.

"Must be pointed out" [§ 144, 2].—populo. Dat. dependent on indican-
das [§§ 142; 106. (2)].—cohortandos. Supply cos esse.—redempturis.

"By contracts." This is a very rare word. It denotes the occupation

of the redemptor, otherwise conductor; i.e. the person who took up con-

tracts with the State for any purpose.—ut reipublicae tempus commodarent.

With acc. of nearer object, and dat. of remoter object, the verb com-

modo means, "to give something to one, or bestow something on one,"

for his convenience, benefit, &c. Hence these words seem to signify,

"that they should use the occasion (tempus) as a gift to the State," i.e.

that they should do what the State needed in the present depressed

state of the treasury, and thus make to it, as it were, a present by the

supply of the things needed at this juncture for the armies serving in

Spain.—conducentem. "Tako up contracts for" or "farm."—ea lege.

"On that condition"—in aerario. "In the public treasury."—quo

die. Supply edixit. "And he announced on what day." Quo die is

abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—esset locatus. "He would make

contracts for," or "farm out."

CHAPTER XLIX.—Ad conducendum. "For taking up the contracts"

or "farming," Gerund in duum dependent on ad [§ 141, 1].—societates.

"Companies," or "societies," of farmers of the public contracts, &c.—

unum, alterum. In each case supply "postulatum."—ut militiā vaca-

rent. "That they should be exempt from service." Militiā is Abl.

dependent on vacarent [§ 119, b].—quae ca, quae.—publico periculo.

"At the public risk." Abl. of condition [§ 114].—atroque. Supply

postulato.—pertinebat. "Extended." This verb belongs to mores, as

well as to caritas; but is in the number of the latter, being placed

nearest to it.—quibus. Dat. dependent on praecrat [§ 106, (4); or,

106, a; or § 107, b].—pugnatum est. Impers. perf. pass. of pugno.—

sedecim, &c. "About sixteen thousand on the part of the Romans."—

deo haud dubia. "So far from doubtful," i.e. so very decisive.—

plures. Acc. dependent on occiderint.—hostium. Gen. of "thing distributed,

after plurès [§ 130].—occiderint. Perf. subj. of occido, a compound of

cedo.—amplius minus. See note on plus duo militia, ch. 35.—quinque.

Supply elephantis.—traduceri. Supply sunt.—omnia. Dependent on

maxima. This construction partakes of the nature of the "thing

measured," after a superl. adj.—belli avida. "Eager for war." Belli

is Gen. dependent on avida [§ 132].—iterum signis collatis. "In a

second pitched battle"; literally, "the standards having been brought

together." Abl. Abs. [§ 125].
1. A town of Campania, about eight miles N.E. of Naples. Hannibal prepared to besiege it, after he had made a vain attempt upon Nola. Before, however, he could draw his lines around the place, the townsmen escaped in the dead of the night through some portions of the works that were not yet completed. Hereupon Hannibal plundered and burned the town, ch. 17.

2. An town, p. plur. The people of Acerra, ch. 17; see Acerre.

3. A group of three small islands off the western extremity of Sicily, opposite to Lilybeum and Drepanum (now Capo di Boco and Trepani), named Hiera, Aegina, and Phortentasia (now Maricello, Favignana, and Levanzo). It was at no great distance from them that the great naval engagement took place between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets, in which the Roman consul gained a most decisive victory, and put an end to the First Punic War, March 10, B.C. 241. Hanno, the Carthaginian admiral, was put to death on his return home.


6. The country of the Afri, one of the great divisions of the earth. Only the northern part of it (containing Mauritania, Numidia, Africa, and Libya) was known to the ancients.

7. The Hellenic capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great B.C. 332. It stood on a narrow neck of land, which was washed on one side by the Mediterranean, on the other by the waters of the Lake Mareotis. Under the Ptolemies it rose to great eminence, ch. 10.

**Vocabulary of Names of Persons and Places.**

A., abbreviation of Aulus.

Acerre, arum, pl. Acerre (now Acerra); a town of Campania, about eight miles N.E. of Naples. Hannibal prepared to besiege it, after he had made a vain attempt upon Nola. Before, however, he could draw his lines around the place, the townspeople escaped in the dead of the night through some portions of the works that were not yet completed. Hereupon Hannibal plundered and burned the town, ch. 17.

Aecrani, arum, m. plur. The people of Acerre, ch. 17; see Acerre.

Aegates, arum, f. plur. The Aegates; a group of three small islands off the western extremity of Sicily, opposite to Lilybeum and Drepanum (now Capo di Boco and Trepani), named Hiera, Aegina, and Phortentasia (now Maricello, Favignana, and Levanzo). It was at no great distance from them that the great naval engagement took place between the Roman and Carthaginian fleets, in which the Roman consul gained a most decisive victory, and put an end to the First Punic War, March 10, B.C. 241. Hanno, the Carthaginian admiral, was put to death on his return home.

Aemilius, arum, m. Aemilius: 1. Marcus Aemilius, praetor, B.C. 216, ch. 20.—2; see Lepidus.

Africa, arum, f. Africa; i.e. the country of the Afri, one of the great divisions of the earth. Only the northern part of it (containing Mauritania, Numidia, Africa, and Libya) was known to the ancients.

Alexandria, arum, f. Alexandria; the Hellenic capital of Egypt, founded by Alexander the Great B.C. 332. It stood on a narrow neck of land, which was washed on one side by the Mediterranean, on the other by the waters of the Lake Mareotis. Under the Ptolemies it rose to great eminence, ch. 10.

Alfius, arum, m. Alfius (Martius); the Meditae Tuscans of the Campanians, ch. 35.

Alpes, arum, f. plur. The Alpes; the lofty mountain-range between Gaul, Italy, and Spain, ch. 28.

Anicius, arum, m. Anicius (Marcus); originally a scribe, was praetor of a small body of troops (consisting of about 50 men, mainly Praenestines), which formed the garrison of Casilinum, when that town fell into the hands of Hannibal. Anicius made good his retreat to Praeneste with about half of his force; the remainder perished by famine and the sword, ch. 19.

Antias, arum, m. Antias (Lucius Valerius); a Roman officer, entrusted with the command of the five ships in which Philip’s ambassadors and the Carthaginian delegates, made prisoners off the coast of Calabria, were sent to Rome, ch. 34.

Antistius, arum, m. Antistius (Lucius); lieutenant of Ap. Claudius. He conveyed to Tarentum the money sent into Sicily for the repayment of Hiero, ch. 38.

Appius, arum, m. Appius; a Roman prenomen; see Claudius.

Apuli, arum, m. plur. The Apuli, or Apullians; the inhabitants of Apulia.

Apulia, arum, f. Apulia; a country of South-eastern Italy, between the Apen-
nines and the Adriatic Sea. It was bor
dered on the north by the country of the Frentani, on the south by Lucania and 
Calabria, on the east by the sea, and on the west by Samnium.

**Aulus**, i. m. **Aulus (Lucius)**; a
Roman **legatus**, who had the command of some soldiers at Tarentum, ch. 38.

**Ascua**, a, f. **Ascua**; a town of His-
penia Bética, in which Hasdrubal de-
posed his supplies before entering hos-
tile territory, ch. 27.

**Atilius**, ii, m. **Atilius**; a Roman name. 
Two brothers of this name (Marcus and 
Caius) are mentioned as having been ap-
nointed duumvirs for the purpose of 
dedicating the Temple of Concord which 
M. Manlius had vowed in his praetorship, 
ch. 21; see also Regulus.

**Austicia**, i. f. **Austici**; a town near 
Capua, which revolted to Hannibal, 
and was retaken by the consul Fabius, 
ch. 39.

**Baleares**, iinn, f. plur. **The Balearic**
or **The Balearic Isles** (now Majorca, 
Minorca, and Ibiza), in the Mediterranean 
Sea. Their inhabitants were famed for 
their skill in the use of the sling, ch. 34.

**Bantis**, ii, m. **Bantis (Lucius)**; a 
young nobleman of Nola, distinguished 
as a cavalry officer. When left half 
dead on the field of Cannae, he was taken 
care of by Hannibal till he was suffi-
ciently recovered to be sent home. In 
return for this kindness, he proposed 
conveying Nola to the Carthaginians, but 
having been moved by the prudent generosity 
of the praetor Marcellus, he abandoned 
his design, and became firmly attached 
to the Roman cause, ch. 15.

**Barcinus**, a, um, adj. **Barcine**. 
i.e. pertaining to Barca, the surname of 
the family to which Hannibal and Ham-
ilcar belonged. — **Barcina factio**, The 
**Barcine party**, was the political party at 
Carthage which was in favour of con-
tinuing war with Rome. It possessed 
great influence, and managed to get the 
disposal of most public offices into its 
hands, ch. 12.

**Bassus**, i, m. **Bassus (Herennius)**; a 
nobleman of Nola, who told Hanno that 
his townspeople preferred the Roman 
alliance to that offered them by Hanni-
bal, chapters 43, 44.

**Blastus**, i, m. **Blastus (Marcus)**; a 
praetor of the Campanians, when Han-
nibal entered Capua, ch. 7.

**Boo**, orum, m. plur. **The Boi**; a people 
of Gallia Longiacensis, ch. 24.

**Bomilcar**, aris, m. **Bomilcar**; a Car-
thaginian general sent with the supplies 
which were voted to Hannibal after the 
battle of Cannae, and with which he 
landed in Bruttium in the following year, 
*i.e.* n.c. 215, ch. 41.

**Boeotius**, ii, m. **A Boetian**; i.e. a na-
tive of Boeotia, a country of Northern 
Greece, ch. 39.

**Bostar**, aris, m. **Bostar**; one of the 
three Carthaginian ambassadors sent by 
Hannibal to ratify the terms agreed upon 
with Xenophanes. The ship in which 
he sailed was captured by the Romans, 
and those who were on board were 
sent to Rome. On their arrival there, 
the ambassadors were thrown into prison, 
and their attendants sold by 
public auction, chapters 34, 35.

**Brundisium**, a, um, adj. Of, or be-
longing to, **Brundisium**, see Brundi-
sium, ch. 33.

**Brundisium**, ii, n. **Brundisium** (now 
**Brindisi**); an important city on the 
coast of Calabria, on the Adriatic. It derived 
its name from the entrance to the port 
which was thought to resemble a stag's head, 
which in the dialect of the country was 
called *bronton* or *bronente*, ch. 32.

**Brutii**, orum, m. plur.: 1. The 
**Brutti or Bruttians**; the people of Brut-
tium, a country in the southern extremi-
ty of Italy, ch. 11.—2. The people of the 
**Bruttium**; Bruttium, ch. 30.

**Buteo**,ails, m. **Buteo (Marcus Fab-
ius)**; a Roman patrician, the senior ex-
censor, appointed Dictator, without a 
Master of the Horse, for the purpose of 
filling up the vacancies occasioned in the 
Senate through so many of its mem-
bers having fallen at Cannae. Immedi-
ately on his appointment he nominated 
177 new Senators, and then at once re-
signed his office. Great satisfaction was 
given by the choice he made, and the 
people, to mark their approval of his 
conduct, conducted him home in large 
numbers, chapters 22, 23.

**C.**, abbreviation of **Caius**.

**Cæcilius**, ii, m. **Cæcilius**; see Me-
tellus.

**Caius**, i, m. **Caius**; a Roman pro-
nomen.

**Calabria**, æ, f. **Calabria**; the name of 
the southern-eastern promontory of 
Italy, with the adjacent country on the 
side of the Adriatic, ch. 34.

**Calatia**, æ, f. **Calatia (now Calaioz)** 
a town of Samnium, in the valley of the 
Volturmus, ch. 14.

**Calavius**, ii, m. **Calavius**; chief magis-
trate of Capua at the time of the battle of 
Cannae. When Hannibal entered the city he was one of the 
three Campanians who alone were 
admitted to Hannibal's table; the others 
being his son, and Vibellius Taurea, 
ch. 2, etc.—2. The son of no. 1; called in 
some editions Perolla, ch. 8, 47.
Cales, l. m, f. plur. Cales (now Calci); an ancient city of Campania, ch. 31.
Calvus, l. m. Calvus; see Hasdrubal.
Campani, orum, m. plur. The Campanians; see Campania.
Campānā, a, f. Campana; a district of Central Italy, bounded on the north by Latium, on the south by Lucania, on the east by Lucania, and on the west by the Tuscan Sea or Mare Infernum.
Campānus, a, um, Of, or belonging to, Campana; Campanian.
Cannae, orum, f. plur. Cannae; a small town of Apulia, standing in a plain watered by the Aufidus (now Ofanto). In its neighbourhood was fought, in the summer of the year B.C. 216, that memorable battle in which Hannibal inflicted a signal defeat upon the Romans. Livy (Book xxvii, ch. 49) states that the loss on the Roman side was as follows—killed: 45,000 infantry, 2,700 cavalry; amongst whom was 1 consul; 2questors; 21 military tribunes; some who had been consuls, pretors, and refoes; and 80 senators, or those who were entitled to have their names placed on the senato-roll. Made prisoners: 3,000 infantry, 380 cavalry. Besides this, the two camps occupied by the Romans before the battle were the next day surrendered and plundered.
Cannensis, a, adj. Of Canna; see Canna, ch. i, etc.
Cannusium, l, n. Canusium (now Canosa); a town of Apulia, on the right bank of the Aufidus (now Ofanto), about fifteen miles from its mouth. It was in this city that the small remnant of the Roman army took refuge after the slaughter of Cannae, ch. 5.
Capēnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cepaea, a Tuscan town.—Porta Capena, Capena-Gate (now Porta S. Sebastiano) a gate to Rome in the Eastern district, ch. 32.
Capitolium, l, n. The Capitolium, or Capitoline Hill (now Campidoglio), on which stood the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and the citadel. It was here that a temple was dedicated to the goddess Mens by Otaeilius, and to Venus Erycina by Fabius, as mentioned at ch. 31.
Cāpūa, w, f. Capua (now Santa Maria delle Grazie); the capital of Campania, and one of the most celebrated cities of Italy. After the battle of Cannæ the popular party in it, at the instigation of Paccuvius Calarius and Vihblius Vrrrus, opened the city gate to Hannibal. It was here that the Carthaginian troops became so demoralised and enervated by the luxury and debauchery prevailing in the place, that they issued forth from their quarters in it a wholly different body of troops, according to their own commander; while Marcellus described the effect produced on them by saying that Capua had been a Cannæ to Hannibal, ch. 45, etc.
Cārtilos, l. m, f. plur. Caralis (now Cagliari); a city of Sardinia. In the Second Punic War it was the head-quarters of Marcellus, the Roman pretor, and from it he carried on operations against the Carthaginians and Hannibals, ch. 40.
Carthaginienensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Carthage; Carthaginian.—As Subst.: Carthaginenses, l. m. plur. The Carthaginians.
Carthago, isis, f. Carthage; a celebrated city of Africa, founded B.C. 814 by the Tyrians, and long the rival of ancient Rome. Though the Romans and Carthaginians had regarded each other with great jealousy for nearly two centuries and a half, they did not come into actual collision till the year B.C. 264, when a dispute arose about the possession of Messana, in Sicily. After a duration of 672 years, the empire of the Carthaginians was entirely overthrown, and the city itself razed to the ground by Scipio Africanus Minor, B.C. 146. Its ruins still exist near Tunis.
Carvillus, l, m. Carvillus (Spuritus); a Roman Senator, who recommended that citizenship should be granted to two senators of each of the Latin peoples, and then admitted into the Roman senate. This proposition was unanimously rejected and condemned, ch. 22.
Casilinum, l. n. Casilinum (now Capua); a town of Campania, on the Volturnus (now Volturno), about three miles west of Capua, ch. 14.
Caudinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Caudium; Caudine. —Sammites Caudini, The Caudine Sammites, were a Samnite tribe on the borders of Campania. Their name is evidently derived from the city of Caudium, in Samium, which probably was at one time their capital. It was near Caudium that the Caudine Forks were situated, where the Roman army, under the consuls T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius, was compelled to surrender at discretion to the Samnite general Ponthus, who made it pass under the yoke, B.C. 321, ch. 41.
Celer, eris, m. Celer: see Ninnius.
Chalbus, l. m. Chalbus; a nobleman and general of the Tartessi, ch. 26.
Cauldnus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Claudia, Claudius;—Claudiana castrum, the camp of Claudia, i.e. of Ap. Claudius Pulcher, ch. 39, etc.
Claudius, l, m. Claudius; a Roman name; see Marcellus and Pulcher.
Cn., an abbreviation of Cneius.
Cneo, l. m. Cneus; a Roman praenomen.
Collius, l, m. Callius; an old Roman writer, ch. 6.
Combolteria, w, f. Combolteria.
VOCABULARY.

Decius, a. m. Decius; see Magnus.

Delphi, grum, m. plur. Delph; (now Kard); a town of Phoccis, in Greece, famed for the oracle of Apollo, ch. 11.

Eryxins, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Eryx, a mountain of Sicily, famed for its temple of Venus, ch. 30.

Etruscan, i, m.: 1. A Tuscan or Etrurian. — 2. A collective force: The Tuscans or Etrurians.

Fabius, a. m. Fabius: 1. Q. Fabius Pieter, who was sent to consult the Delphic oracle, ch. 11. — 2. Q. Fabius Maximus, created pontifex, n.c. 216, ch. 21; created consul for the third time, B.C. 215, ch. 31.

Flaccus, i, m. Flaccus: 1. P. Valerius Flaccus; a lieutenant of the praetor Marcus, ch. 16. — 2. Q. Fulvius Flaccus, created pontifex, B.C. 216, ch. 21; praetor, B.C. 215, ch. 24.

Fulvius, i, m. Fulvius; see Flaccus, no 2.

Furius, i, m. Furius (Publius); praetor, B.C. 216.

Gazellis, grum, m. plur. The Getulians; a people of N.W. Africa. At ch. 18, the term is applied to the Getulian soldiers serving in Hannibal's army.

Gallii, grum, m. plur. The Gauls; the inhabitants of Gallia, ch. 24; see Gallia.

Gallia, a, f. Gallia or Gaul; now France, with the addition of Nice, the western half of Switzerland, and such portions of Germany and the Netherlands as are west of the Rhine; originally divided between three great nations, the Celta, the Belgae, and the Aquitani.

Gallicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Gauls; Gallic.

Gelo, grum, m. Gela; the eldest son of Iero, king of Syracuse. The suddenness of his death, at the time that he was endeavouring to induce the Syracuseans to espouse Hannibal's cause, induced a suspicion that it was caused by foul means, for which his father was responsible, ch. 39.

Gisgo, grum, m. Gisgo; a Carthaginian sent by Hannibal to King Philip, ch. 31; see Dostar.

Gracchus, i, m. Gracchus (Ticus Sempronius); Master of the Horse to the Dictator, M. Junius Terra, n.c. 216; consul with C. Leterius, n.c. 215. Sometimes, as at ch. 19, § 3; ch. 30, § 18, he is described merely as Titus Sempronius.

Gracchus, a, um, adj. Greek.

Grumentum, i, n. Grumentum (now Sapanara); a city of Lucania. The Carthaginian general Hanno was de-
leated under its walls by the Roman commander T. Sempronius Longus, ch. 37.

Hama, ärmn, f. plur. Hama; a place in Campania, where the people of that country used annually to assemble for the performance of certain religious rites. ch. 35.

Hampsicora, m. m. Hampsicora; a Sardinian nobleman, who invited the Carthaginians to come over and take possession of the island. Hannibal Calvis (or "the Bald") was despatched for the purpose of wresting it from the Romans. Before his arrival, however, Hostis, the son of Hampsicora, had rashly engaged the Roman prator, T. Manlius, by whom he was defeated, and his force dispersed. When Hanno reached the island, Hampsicora and Hostis, in conjunction with their new allies, marched upon Carales (see Carales), but were met by Marcellus, who obtained a second victory. Hostis fell in battle, and on the following night Hampsicora killed himself, chapters 32, 40, 41. — 2. Hannibal, alis, m. Hannibal; one of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, born at Carthage, B.C. 252. From his earliest years he was inured to war by his father Hamilcar, and thus became qualified to be appointed, at the age of twenty-five, to the command of the Carthaginian armies, upon the death of his brother Hasdrubal. Marching through the north of Spain, he entered Gaul with a large force, crossed the Alps by the Alpes Graiae, or the Little St. Bernard, and having overcome the Romans successively on the banks of the Ticinus, the Trebia, and lake Trasimenes, inflicted a most disastrous defeat upon them at Cannae, B.C. 216. In consequence of this victory, Capua, Lucania, Bruttium, the greater portion of Samnium, and nearly all the Greek towns of Italy, revolted to him. Ultimately he was recalled by his countrymen to Carthage (after an absence, in Italy, of nearly sixteen years), and was utterly defeated by the Roman general, Scipio, at Zama, near Carthage, B.C. 202. Having been compelled, at the instance of the Romans, to lay down his military command, he rendered great services to his country in a civil capacity; but in consequence of the intrigues of his political opponents he retired into Asia, first to the court of Antiochus, whom he induced to make war upon the Romans; and subsequently to that of Prusias, king of Asia. While under the protection of the latter, he took poison, to avoid being surrendered into the hands of the Romans, n.c. 182.

Hanno, ônîs, m. Hanno; 1. A Carthaginian senator, politically opposed to the Barcine party, ch. 12. — 2. One of the most distinguished of Hannibal's officers, sent with a reinforcement of men and elephants from Carthage. He endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to induce the people of Nola to revolt to Hannibal, chapters 44, 45. — 3. A Carthaginian nobleman in Hasdrubal's army.

Hasdrubal, alis, m. Hasdrubal; 1. The Carthaginian commander in Spain, opponent of the two Scipios, ch. 26. — 2. Surnamed Calvis, or "the Bald"; a Carthaginian commander sent with a fleet to Sardinia. His vessels were driven by a storm to the Baleenic Isles, where they were hauled ashore for repairs, ch. 54, §§ 16, 17. When these repairs were effected, he proceeded to Sardinia and joined Hampsicora, ch. 40 (see Hampsicora). Upon the Romans proving victorious in the island, Hasdrubal returned with his fleet to Africa, when he fell in with the prator T. Ocatiius, off Lillybaean, and after a slight engagement lost seven of his ships, ch. 42.

Hegeas, m., m. Hegeas; the commander of a division of Neapolitan cavalry, killed in a slight action which took place between the forces of Hannibal and those of the Romans shortly after the battle of Cannae, ch. 1.

Heracleitus, i, m. Heracleitus, surnamed Scottus; one of the members of the second embassy which Philip sent to Hannibal, ch. 39.

Hercules, is, m. Hercules; the mythical son of Jupiter and Alcmene. By the decree of the Fates he was subjected to the power of Eurystheus, and by his order performed those exploits known as "the twelve labours of Hercules."—For Hercolis Columnae, see note. ch. 5. To what is there stated it may be added that they were so called from a tradition that Hercules tore asunder the narrow isthmus separating the Mediterranean from the Atlantic, and erected a mound on each side of the strait as a memorial of his labour.

Herennius, ii, m. Herennius; see Bassus.

Herius, ii, m. Herius; see Petius.

Hiero, ônîs, m. Hiero, king of Syracuse; long a firm and faithful ally of the Romans, chapters 21, 23, etc.

Himilco, ônîs, m. Himilco; a Carthaginian senator, one of the Barcine party, ch. 12. Whether he is the person mentioned at ch. 28 is doubtful.

Hirpini, ôrâm, m. plur.: 1. The Hirpini; a people inhabiting the southern portion of Samnium. Their chief town Beneventum (now Beneventa) was situated near the junction of the three rivers Tamarus, Calor, and Sabatus (now the Tanaro, Calore, and Sabbato). Its ancient name was Malerentum, ch. 1, etc. — 2. The Country of the Hirpini, ch. 28.

Hirpinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Hirpini, Hirpine, ch. 41.
**Vocabulary.**

**Hispani**, òrum, m. plur. The people of Spain; the Spaniards, ch. 29.
**Hispania**, æ, f. Spain (called also Iberia, from the river Iberus, now the Ebro). It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenees and the Bay of Biscay; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the Atlantic. It was originally colonised by the Phenicians, but soon taken possession of by the Carthaginians, who founded several cities on the southern coast. At the end of the Second Punic War it was wrested from the Carthaginians by the Romans, who subdued the native tribes and divided it into the provinces, Citerior and Ulterior, ch. 13.

**Hispaniensis**, c. adj. Of, or belonging to, Spain; Spanish, ch. 28.
**Hosidus**, is, m. Honsidus; son of Hampsicora, ch. 40, etc.; see Hampsicora.

**Italus**, i, m. The Iberus (now The Ebro); a river of Spain, rising in the western portion of the Cantabrian mountains, running with a south-eastern course into the Mediterranean opposite to the Balearic Isles, and the only great Spanish river which finds its way into that sea. At the end of the First Punic War, b.c. 241, the river Iberus was agreed upon as the boundary between the territory of the Romans and the Carthaginians, though Saguntum, which was on the Carthaginian ground, still remained under the protection of the former.

**Ititurgi**, n. indeclin. Ititurgi; a city of Hispania Baetica, ch. 49.
**Intibili**, n. indeclin. Intibili; a town of Hispania Baetica, ch. 49.
**Ionius**, s, m. Ionius, adj. Or, or belonging to, Ionia; Ionia: — Ionian Mars, the Ionian Sea, that washed the W. and N.W. coasts of Greece, and separated them from Sicily and Southern Italy.
**Isalcas**, æ, m. Isalcas; the commander of Hannibal's Galatian cavalry at the siege of Caisinum, ch. 18.

**Italia**, æ, f. The ancient name of the district of country still called Italy. Originally, however, it was but a geographical term; the several peoples inhabiting it never becoming united till they fell under Roman sway.

**Italici**, òrum, m. plur. The peoples of Italy; the Italian nations.
**Italicus**, s, m. adj. Italian.

**Junius**, li, m. Junius; a Roman name.
**Juno**, ònis, f. Juno; the mythic wife of Jupiter, and queen of the celestial deities. A temple was erected to her at Lacinium (now Capo delle Corone), a promontory on the E. coast of Bruttium, whence she was called Juno Lacinia, ch. 33; and from being regarded as the goddess who gave succour or deliverance, she obtained the name of Juno Sospita, ch. 31.

L., abbreviation of Lucius.
**Lacinius**, s, m. Adj. Of, or belonging to, Lacinium; Lacinian, ch. 33; see Juno.
**Lactorius**, li, m. Lactorius; curule aedile with T. Sempronius Gracchus, ch. 30.
**Lavinus**, i, m. Lavinus (M. Valerius); prætor, b.c. 216. He was deceived by Xem-planes, the head of the embassy sent by Philip of Macedon to Hannibal, chapters 24, 32.
**Lanuvium**, li, n. Lanuvium (now Civita Laniria); an ancient and important town of Latium, standing on a lofty hill, about twenty miles from Rome.

**Latini**, orum, m. plur. The Latins; the inhabitants of ancient Latium, a country of Italy, south of Etruria, from which it was separated by the Tiber (now Tevere). It was not till the later times of the Republic that the Latins were admitted to a full share of all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Quirites, ch. 6, etc.

1. **Latimus**, s, m. Adj. Of, or belonging to, the Latins; Latin, ch. 12.
2. **Larritius**, i, m. One of the Latins; a Latin, ch. 22.

**Lepidus**, i, m. Lepidus (M. Emilius); a Roman patrician, who had been anur and twice consul. At ch. 30, § 15 it is recorded that his three sons—Lucius, Marcus, and Quintius—celebrated in his honour funeral games, which continued for three days.

**Libo**, ònis, m. Libo (L. Scriboniis); a tribune of the Commons, appointed one of the triumviirs mensarii in conjunction with L. Atilius Regulus and L. Emilius Postumus, ch. 21.

**Lilybaenum**, i, n. Lilybaenum; a city on the extreme western coast of Sicily, with a promontory of the same name. This last is now called Cape Boco, ch. 21, etc.

**Litana**, æ, f. Litana; a forest in the territory of the Boii, in Cisalpine Gaul, where a Roman army, under the consul, L. Postumius, was destroyed by the trees being thrown down upon it through a well-planned and well-executed device of the Gauls, b.c. 216, ch. 24.

**Litterum**, i, n. Litterum (now Tor di Patrira); a town on the sea-coast of Campania, between Cumae and the mouth of the Volturmus, ch. 35.

**Livius**, li, m. Livius: 1. Marcus Livius; a Roman noble, married to the daughter of Pacuvius Calavius, the chief magistrate of Capua, ch. 2. — 2. Titus Livius (usually called in this country Livy), the Roman Historian, who was born at Patavinum (now Padua), b.c. 64.
The greater part of his life was spent at Rome, but he appears to have returned to his native place before his death, which took place A.D. 17.

Locreses, ium, m. plur. The people of Locri; the Locreses or Locrians, ch. 30, etc.; see Locri.

Locri, orum, m. plur. Locri; a city on the S.E. coast of the peninsula of Bruttium; one of the most celebrated Greek colonies in the south of Italy. Its ruins exist near Gerace.

Longus, i. m. Longus (Ti. Sem-pronius); a Roman general, who obtained a victory over Hanno, ch. 37.

Lucani, orum, m. plur.; 1. The Lucania; the inhabitants of Lucania, a province of Southern Italy, extending across it from the Tuscan Sea to the gulf of Tarentum. It comprised the modern province of Basilicata, the greater part of Principato, Citra, and a portion of Calabria, ch. 4, etc.—2. The country of the Locani; Lucania, ch. 38.

Luceria, ae, f. Luceria (now Lucera); an important town of Apulia, ch. 33, etc.

Lutatius, ii, m. Lutatius (Caius); a Roman consul, ch. 13; see Ægates.

M., abbreviation of Marcus.

Macédones, um, m. plur. The Macedonians or people of Macedonia, ch. 34, etc.; see Macedonia.

Macédonia, ae, f. Macedonia or Macedon; a country to the north of Thessaly, ch. 33.

Macédonicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Macedonia; Macedonian, ch. 38; see Macedonia.

Mæcilius, i, m. Mæcilius; see 1. Cæto, ch. 21.

Magnes, Ætis, m. A Magnesian; a native of Magnesia, in Asia Minor. There were two cities of this name: a. In Ionia, on the Maeander.—b. In Lydia, on Mount Thorax. Which of the two is here intended is not pointed out by the context, ch. 39.

Magius, Ætis, m. Magius (Decius); a nobleman of Capua, who adhered firmly to the Roman cause when his city revolted to the Carthaginians. Hannibal demanded and obtained his surrender, and put him on board a vessel to be conveyed to Carthage. A storm drove the ship to the coast of Cyrenaæ; when Magius, making his escape out of it, took refuge at the statue of King Polycrates. Being conveyed to that monarch's court, he was set at liberty, and received permission to go to Rome or to Capua. He declined, however, to go to either place, and remained in Egypt, ch. 7, etc.

Mago, Ænis, m. Mago: 1. A son of Haimicar Barca, and brother of Hannibal. After the battle of Cannæ, he was employed by Hannibal, firstly in receiving, or enforcing, the submission of cities in the neighbourhood of Compa, and then in conveying to Carthage tidings of the battle, chapters 1, 12. He was also present at the siege of Ilturgi, ch. 49.—2. A Carthaginian nobleman, a near relative of Hannibal, taken prisoner in Sar- dinia, b.c. 215, ch. 41.—3. One of Han- nibal's ambassadors, taken prisoner by the Romans when proceeding with Xeno- phanes to Philip's court, ch. 34.

Maxarbal, Ælis, m. Mhharbal, son of Himice; a Carthaginian officer present at the siege of Casilum, ch. 18.

Mammalia, ae, m. Mammalia (A. Cor- nelius); proprietor in Sardinia, b.c. 216, ch. 21.

Manilius, ii, m. Manilius: 1. Lucius Manlius, who, when praetor, vowed a temple to Concord, on the occasion of a mutiny among the Roman soldiers in Gaul. This temple was dedicated by the duumvirs, M. and C. Attilus, ch. 21.—2. Titus Manlius; a senator who spoke vehemently against the motion of Sp. Carvilius, ch. 22.—3. See Terquatus.—4. Titus Manlius, praetor in Sardinia, ch. 40. Whether this Manlius is the same as no. 2, does not appear.

Marcellus, i, m. Marcellus (M. Claud- ius), praetor b.c. 216; unanimously elected consul for b.c. 215. This election, however, was vitiated by thunder being heard as he was taking on himself the duties of his office, chapters 21, 31, etc. He is the M. Marcellus mentioned as pro-praetor, ch. 39.

Marcus, i, m. Marcus; a Roman prenome.

Marius, ii, m. Marius; see Alfinus.

Manrus, i, m. 1. A Moor; a native of Mauretania, a country in the N.W. of Africa, now the empire of Morocco, with Fez, and part of Algeria.—Flure: The Moors, ch. 5.—2. In collective force, the Moors, i.e. the Moorish troops in Hannibal's service, ch. 26.

Maximus, i, m. (Q. Fabius); created pontif, b.c. 216; he is also mentioned as having pronounced the proposition of Carvilius; see Carvilius, chapters 21, 22.

Mens, Ænis, f. Mens (i.e. Mind), as a goddess, ch. 31.

Messana, ae, f. Messana (now Messina); an important city of Sicily on the coast, nearly opposite Reggium, ch. 41.

Metellus, i, m. Metellus (Q. Caecilius); created pontif b.c. 216, ch. 21.

Minucius, ii, m. Minucius (Marcus); a tribune of the people b.c. 215, proposed the election of three public bankers at a period of great financial distress at Rome just after the losses at Cannæ, ch. 21.

Mopsus, Ænis, m. The Mopsus (i.e. the adherents of Mopsa); a political party in Compa, when that town was
betrayed to Hannibal by Statius Trebius, ch. 1.

Mucius, ii, m. Mucius; see Scevola, chapters 24, 31.

Neapolis, is, f. Neapolis (now Naples); a very considerable city of Italy on the shore of the Gulf of Cuma (now the Bay of Naples). Hannibal is mentioned as having been most anxious to get possession of it, as a place of debarkation for the supplies sent from Carthage, ch. 1, etc.

Neapolitani, orum, m. plur. The Neapolitans, or people of Naples; see Neapolis, ch. 1.

Ninianus, ii, m. Ninianus (with the addition of Ocel); the name of a noble and wealthy family at Capua when that city revolted to the Carthaginians. Livy mentions two brothers of this family, Paeuvius and Sthenius, as having been Hannibal's hosts, ch. 8.

Nola, a, f. Nola (now Nola); an important town in the interior of Campania. Hannibal made three attempts, in b.c. 216, 215, to get possession of the place, but was in each instance thwarted in his designs, ch. 14, etc.

Nolani, orum, m. plur. The people of Nola; see Nola, ch. 14, etc.

Nolanius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Nola; see Nola, ch. 14, etc.

Nuceria, a, f. Nuceria (now Nocera dei Pagani); a considerable city of Campania, about sixteen miles from Nola. It was besieged by Hannibal after an unsuccessful attempt on the latter place. The inhabitants having been reduced to extremities capitulated, and were allowed to depart in a single garment apiece, ch. 15.


Oceânus, i, m. The Ocean, i.e. at ch. 5, The Atlantic Ocean:—Occani trentum, the Ocean-strait, i.e. The Straits of Gibraltar.

Ostia, a, f. Ostia; a city of Latium, founded by king Ancus Martius, and situate at the mouth of the Tiber, from which circumstance it took its name. At the time of the Second Punic War it first comes into notice as a most important naval station and commercial port, ch. 35.

Otacilius, ii, m. Otacilius (Tibius); praetor in Sicily b.c. 216, ch. 21, etc.

P., abbreviation of Publius.

Pacuvius, ii, m. Pacuvius; see Calvius and Ninianus.

Pactus, i, m. Pactus (Q. Älius); a Roman pontiff who fell on the field of Cannae, ch. 21.

Paulus, i, m. Paulus (L. Äemilius); consul (in conjunction with his colleague Varro) in command of the Roman army at the disastrous battle of Cannae, b.c. 216. Seeing the day lost, through the rashness of Varro, he preferred to die by the darts of the enemy rather than fly.

Pappus, i, m. Pappus (L. Äemilius); appointed a triumvir mensarius, b.c. 215, ch. 21.

Pera, a, m. Pera (M. Junius); dictator, b.c. 216. He liberated 6,000 criminals and debtors, who undertook to serve as soldiers, and armed them with the spoils formerly taken from the Gauls, ch. 12.

Perusini, orum, m. plur. The people of Perusia, ch. 20; see Perusinus.

Perusinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Perusia; a city of Etruria, standing on a lofty hill on the right bank of the Tiber, and overlooking Lake Trasimenum, ch. 17.

Petelia, a, i. Petelia (now Strongoli); a city of Bruttium, which remained faithful to the Roman cause in the midst of the surrounding defection. For this it was besieged by the Bruttians and Carthaginians; and being unable to obtain succour from Rome, it fell, after a protracted resistance, into the hands of the enemy, ch. 50.

Petelinus, orum, m. The people of Petelia, ch. 20; see Petella.

Pettius, ii, m. Pettius (Herius); a senator of Nola, ch. 43; see Bassus.

Philippus, i, m. Philip; king of Macedon. This was Philip the Fifth, son of Demetrius the Second, born b.c. 237. At the death of Demetrius, Philip was only eight years of age, and the sovereign power was assumed by his uncle, Antigonus Dëon. Antigonus died in b.c. 220, and Philip, then only seventeen years of age, became his successor. The character assigned to Philip is that of having been one of the ablest monarchs who filled the Macedonian throne. His connection with the present part of Roman history is given at chapters 33, 35, etc.

Picenus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Picenum; a region of Central Italy, extending along the coast of the Adriatic from the mouth of the Æsus (now Esino) to that of the Matrins (now La Piomba), and extending inland to the Apennines, ch. 14.

Pictor, ëres, m. Pictor (Quintus Falvus); the most ancient prose writer of Roman history. He appears to have served in the Second Punic War and again at a later period in the Gallic War. He was a member of the Roman Senate; and after the disastrous issue of the
The name of Pictor denotes "Painter"; and it was assumed by that branch of the Fabian family to which Q. Fabius Pictor belonged, in consequence of C. Fabius (the grandfather of Quintus) having painted on the walls of the temple of Salus, or "Safety," a picture of the great battle in which C. Junius Brutus and the Romans, in his third consulship, gained over the Samnites, B.C. 311. This is supposed to have been the earliest Roman painting of which there is any record, and is mentioned by an old writer in terms of high commendation.

Pompeii, orum; see 2. Pompeii.

1. Pompeius, a. um, adj. Carthaginian, ch. 5.

2. Pompeius, i. m. i. Sing.: a. A Carthaginian. — b. The Carthaginian, i.e. Hannibal, ch. 1. — c. In collective force: The Carthaginians, i.e. the Carthaginian soldiers in Hannibal's army, ch. 29, § 10. — 2. Plur.: The Carthaginians, chapters 12, 29, etc.; see Carthago.

Pomponius, il. m. Pomponius (Marcus); proctor, B.C. 216, ch. 21.

Postumius, ii. m. Postumius: 1. Lucius Postumius, elected consul (in his absence) for the third time, for B.C. 215, ch. 24, § 3. While still only consul-elect, he was killed, together with his whole army, while attempting to pass through the forest Litana, in Gani, ch. 24, § 6 sq.; see Litana. — 2. Aulus Postumius; the colleague of C. Lutatius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians first off the Ægates, ch. 13; see Ægates.

Preneste, is. n. and f. Preneste (now Palestrina); an important city of Latium, ch. 17.

Prenestini, òrum, m. plur. The Prenestini; the people of Preneste; see Preneste, ch. 17.

Prenestinus, a. nm, adj. Of, or belonging to, Preneste; Prenestine, ch. 20.

Ptolemaeus, i. m. Ptolemy (surnamed Philopædor); the fourth king of Egypt of that name, and the eldest son and successor of Ptolemy Euergetes. He was a wicked and debauched monarch, and his death, which took place in the thirty-seventh year of his age, appears to have been hastened by his profligacy. He was on the throne of Egypt when Clitus Magnus escaped from the ship which was conveying him to Carthage, and it was at his statue that Magnus took refuge, ch. 10.

Publius, ii. m. Publius; a Roman praenomen.

Publilius, chr, m. Publilius (Applius Claudianus); proctor, B.C. 216, ch. 24.

Punicus, a. nm, adj. Punic, i.e. Carthaginian, chapters 7, 34, etc.

Pyrrhus, i. m. Pyrrhus; king of Epirus; invited by the Tarentines to assist them in making head against the Romans. He complied with their request, and treated them in the way described in the note on dominandine... servivtem, at ch. 7. After this he went to Sicily to defend its inhabitants against the cruelty of their own rulers and of Carthage. He then once more renewed hostilities with the Romans, but was defeated by Curius, B.C. 271. Two years later he was killed at Arges, in Greece, in an attempt to make himself master of the town. The Romans always spoke of Pyrrhus in terms of eulogy, and it was the opinion of Hannibal that for experience and sagacity the king of Epirus was the first of commanders.

Pythius, a. um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Pytho, Pythian; an appellation of Apollo, from his having a temple at Delphi, of which the ancient name was "Pytho." The name is wholly unconnected with the myth of his having slain the serpent Python, ch. 11; see Apollo.

Q., abbreviation of Quintus.

Quintus, i. m. Quintus; a Roman praenomen.

Regillus, i. m. Regillus (C. Atilius); a Roman who had been twice consul, and was appointed a triumvir mensarius, B.C. 216, ch. 21.

Rhegini, òrum, m. plur. The people of Rhegynae; an important city near the southern extremity of the Bruttian peninsula, and very nearly opposite Mosana in Sicily, ch. 30.

Roma, a. f. Rome; the capital of the Roman Empire, situated on the banks of the Tiber. Its foundation, B.C. 753, was ascribed to Romulus, the mythical son of Mars, the god of war, and the Vestal Virgin, Rhea Sylvia, ch. 2.

Romani, òrum, m. plur. The Romans, ch. 1.

Românus, a. nm, adj. Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.

1. Samnis, òis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Samnium; Samnites, ch. 5, § 5.

2. Samnis, òis, m. i. Sing.: a. A Samnite, a man of Samnium.—b. In collective force: The Samnites, i.e. The Samnites people, ch. 5, § 11. — 2. Plur.: a. The Samnites, or inhabitants of Samnium, generally, ch. 11. — b. With Candidi: (a) The Caudine Samnites, i.e. The Samnites whose chief town was originally Caudium; (b) The country of the Caudine Samnites, ch. 41.

Samnium, il. m. Samnium; a portion of Southern Italy, bounded by Apulia on the E.; the territories of the Frentani, Pergeni, and Æqui on the N.; Latinum
and Campania on the W.; and Lucania on the S. It contained the southern portion of Abruzzo Citra, a great part of Sannio, the eastern portion of Terra di Lavoro, and nearly the whole of Principato Ultra.

Sardi, 6 nm, m. plur.: 1. The Sardi, or Sardinians, ch. 32. - 2. Pelliti Sardi (i.e. The skin-clad Sardi) seem, according to the account of Livy at ch. 10, to have been a distinct tribe of the Sardi; but on what part of the island they dwelt does not appear. Cicero, in his speech for Scævaris, uses the expression petiti testes of certain witnesses from Sardinia; this he does as being descriptive of the general custom of the islanders of using skins for clothing.

Sardinia, a. f. Sardinia; one of the largest islands of the Mediterranean Sea, still having the same name. It lies south of Corsica, and is separated from it by a narrow strait, now called the Straits of Bonifacio.

Saguntum, i, n. Saguntum: a town of the Edetani, or Sedetani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, on an eminence near the small river Pallantius (now the Palancia). The Second Punic War arose from the circumstance of its having been besieged by Hannibal while it was in alliance with the Romans. This memorable siege is commonly said to have lasted eight months, during the whole of which time a determined resistance was made to the enemy. At length the inhabitants were reduced to the very extremity of famine; and rather than fall into the hands of Hannibal, they collected all their valuables in one spot, and setting fire to them, threw their wives, their children, and themselves into the flames, and perished. This occurred B.C. 219. At ch. 18, Hannibal refers to their valour. The town of Saguntum is now occupied by Murviedro, which name is a corruption of Muri Viteres, i.e. "The Old Walls," ch. 18.

Saticula, a. f. Saticula (now Santa Agata); a town of Samnium, near the frontiers of Campania, ch. 5.

Saticulanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to. Saticula, ch. 14.

Scévola, a, m. Scévola (Q. Mucius); praetor, B.C. 216. He obtained Sardinia as his province, by lot, ch. 30.

Scantius, H. m. Scantius (Publ.); a pontiff, whose office was filled up B.C. 216, ch. 21.

Scipio, Ónis, m. Scipio: 1. P. Cornelius Scipio, consul with T. Sempronius Longus, B.C. 218, obtained Spain as his province. On arriving at Massilia (now Marseilles), he found that Hannibal had crossed the Pyrenees, and was advancing towards the Rhone. As his men had suffered much from their voyage, he resolved to give them a few days' rest, under the impression that he had sufficient time to prevent the passage of the Rhone by the Carthaginian forces. In this, however, he was mistaken; and, despairing of overtaking the enemy, he sent the main body of the army into Spain, under the command of his brother Cneius, as his lieutenant, and took a small body of troops back with him into Italy, with the view of adding them to the 25,000 troops that were in Consuline Gaul, under the command of two praetors. On landing at Pisa (now Pisa) he assumed the chief command, and advanced to meet Hannibal. An engagement soon followed, in which Scipio was defeated and severely wounded. Hereupon he retreated, and took up his quarters at Placentia (now Piacenza), and awaited the arrival of his colleague Sempronius, whom he had summoned to his assistance from Sicily. Sempronius, on his arrival, found that Scipio had quitted Placentia, and encamped upon the banks of the Trebia (now the Trebbia). As Scipio's wound still prevented active service in the field, the whole command of the army now devolved on Sempronius; and he, wishing to secure glory to himself, resolved, in opposition to the advice of Scipio, to give battle to Hannibal. The result was the disasters of the Romans, who were obliged to retire within the walls of Placentia. In the following year, Scipio's command being prolonged, he crossed into Spain with a fleet of twenty ships and an army of 8,000 infantry, and joined his brother Cneius; see no. 2. - 2. Cn. Cornelius Scipio was brother of no. 1, and his lieutenant in Spain, as mentioned above. Upon arriving with the main body of the Roman army at Emporia or Emporium (now Ampurias), B.C. 218, his kind and affable manners, which contrasted most strongly with the haughty treatment of the Carthaginians, caused most of the chiefs on the sea-coast to join him. In the same year he defeated the Carthaginians near Scissis or Cissa (now, probably, Guisona), and took its commander, Hauno, prisoner. This victory made him master of Northern Spain. In the following year, B.C. 217, he defeated the Carthaginian fleet at the mouth of the Iberus (now the Ebro), and this secured the command of the sea. In the course of the summer he was joined by Publius, and the two brothers marched upon Saguntum (now Murviedro), and gained possession of several Spanish hostages whom Hannibal had placed there for safe custody. These they set at liberty, and thus won the support of the tribes to whom they severely belonged. It is to these matters that the letter of the two brothers to the Roman Senate more especially relates; see ch. 26. It can only be added that P. and Cn. Scipio continued in Spain till their death, B.C. 211, and gained a series of brilliant vic-
tories, which, however, do not appear to have been attended by any important results.—N.B. At ch. 26, observe the use of the plural number of a name common to two specified persons, with the pronoun of each in the singular—"Publio et Cneo Scipionibus."

Scipionius, II, m. Scipionius, ch. 21; see Libo.

Sempronius, II, m. Sempronius; see Gracchus and Longus.

Scotinus, I, m. Scotinus (i.e. "The Dark or Obscure One"); a name given to Heracitus, a member of the second embassy which Philip sent to Hannibal, ch. 39.

Sicilia, w, f. Sicily: an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the mainland of Italy by the Straits of Messina, formerly called Sicania, and sometimes Trinacria and Triquetra, from its triangular shape. The Carthaginians gradually acquired possession of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans at the conclusion of the Second Punic War.


Siculus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Sicily; Sicilian, ch. 4; see Sicilia.

Sidicini, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to the Sidicini; Sidicine. The Sidicine were a people of Central Italy, bordering on the Sammites and Campanians. Their chief town was Teanum; see Teanum.

Silanus, I, m. Silanus (M. Junius); a Roman prator, whom the people of Naples summoned to their aid against Hannibal, ch. 15.

Sinuessa, w, f. Sinuessa (now Mondragone); a town of Italy on the Tuscan Sea, a few miles from the mouth of the Volturris.

Sositheus, I, m. Sositheus; a member of the second embassy which Philip sent to Hannibal, ch. 39.

Sospita, w, f. Sospita; i. e. The (female) Deiterer or Preserver; an epithet of Juno, ch. 31; see Juno.

Sp., abbreviation of Spuritus.

Spurlus, II, m. Spuritus; a Roman prapomen.

Statius, II, m. Statius; see Trebius.

Sthenius, II, m. Sthenus, ch. 8; see Ninus.

Suessula, w, f. Suessula (now Sessa); a city of Campania, ch. 14.

T., abbreviation of Titus.

Taurae, w, m. Taurea: 1. Vibellius Taurea, one of the persons present at Hannibal's entertainment in the house of the Ninni Celeres, ch. 8. — 2. Cerrinus Vibellius Taurea, who challenged Claudius Asellus to single combat, chapters 40, 47.

Tartessi, ium, m. plur. The Tartessi; the inhabitants of Tartessus or Tartessus, a district in the south of Spain.

Tarcttini, ium, m. plur. The Tarcttines; the inhabitants of Tarentum, ch. 7; see Tarentum.

Tarentum, I, n. Tarentum (now Taranto); one of the most important and powerful cities of S. Italy, situated on the N. shore of the Sinus Tarentinus (now Golfo di Taranto), ch. 32, etc.

Teanum, I, n. Teanum; the chief city of the Sidicini, ch. 24; see Sidicini.

Terentianus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Terentius; see Terentius.

Terentius, II, m. Terentius; see Varro.

Tiberius, II, m. Tiberius; a Roman prapomen.

Trebia, w, f. The Trebia (now The Trebbia); a river of Gallia Cispadana, near to which Placentia is situate, ch. 18, etc.; see Scipio.

Trebiuia, w, f. Trebius (now Treglia); a city of Campania, ch. 29.

Trebulanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Trebius, ch. 14; see Trebius.

Torquatus, i, m. Torquatus (T. Manlius); a Roman who had been censor, and twice consul, ch. 34.

Trasimenum, i, m. Trasimenum (now Lago di Perugia); a lake in the eastern part of Etruria, on the borders of which the Romans, under the command of the consul Flamininus, were routed with great slaughter by Hannibal, B.C. 217.

Trebius, II, m. Trebius (Statius); a citizen of Compsa, who engaged to betray that town to Hannibal, ch. 1.

Valerius, II, m. Valerius: 1. P. Valerius Flaccus; see Flaccus.—2. Marcus Valerius; a Roman prator, ch. 37.

Varrofianus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Varro; i.e. to C. Terentius Varro, who was consul in the ill-fated year of the battle of Cannae; called C. Terentius at ch. 22.

Venus, cris, f. Venus; the Roman goddess of love and beauty, and the mythical mother of Aeneas, the Trojan, the supposed ancestor of the Romans. She had a temple on Mount Eryx in Sicily, and hence was sometimes styled Venus Erycina, ch. 39.

Venusia, m, f. Venusia (now Venoza); a city of Apulia, on the Aufidus (now the Ofanto); the birth-place of the poet Horace. Part of the Roman army fled to it after the battle of Cannae.

Vercellinus, I, n. Vercellinus; a town of the Hirpini in Samnium, ch. 36.

Vibellus, m. *Vibellius*: see Tarcea.

Vibius, m. *Vibius*: see Virrius.

Virrius, m. *Virrius (Vibius)*; one of the Campanian ambassadors sent to the Roman consul (C. Terentius Varro) after the battle of Cannae. He urged his colleagues to report that the Roman power was brought to an end, ch. 6.

Volturnus, n. *The Volturnus* (now The Volturno); a river which rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Tuscan Sea about twenty miles below Casilinum (now Capona), ch. 11, etc.

Xenophanes, m. *Xenophanes*: the chief of the first ambassadors who were sent by Philip to Hannibal, ch. 33, etc.
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