Livy: Book IX

Chaps. I-XIX
LIVY, BOOK IX

CHAPTERS 1-19

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES, GRAMMATICAL APPENDIX, AND VOCABULARY

BY

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INTRODUCTION.

LIVY AND HIS WORK.

Outline of Life.

Little is known of Livy's life. He was born at Patavium (Padua) in 59 B.C., and went to Rome, possibly about 30 B.C., where he became intimate with Augustus, who was attracting and encouraging men of letters about him, such as Virgil, Horace, Pollio, Varro, &c.

Of his life there we hear only that for his republican leaning Augustus called him the Pompeian; that he wrote on philosophy and rhetoric as well as history; and that he had a poor opinion of some of the old inscriptions and relics of the city. He seems to have retired to Patavium after Augustus' death, and died there in A.D. 17.

His Work.

Livy's intention was to write a complete history of Rome, from the landing of Aeneas to the death of Augustus, A.D. 14 (or at least to the death of Drusus in 9 B.C.).

Of this work, thirty-five books and some frag.
ments and summaries of books have come down to us. From the epitomes, which are attributed to Florus (in the second century A.D.), it would appear that Livy had written one hundred and forty-two books (up to 9 B.C.); but from the words of Symmachus\(^1\) it would seem he had not really got so far, for this learned senator, who was then at work on Livy, refers to Livy's account of Caesar's Gallic wars as 'Patavini scriptoris extrema,' though we need not press 'extrema.'

The books left are I–X (to 294 B.C.), XXI–XLV (201–167 B.C.); so that we have only the early history to the eve of Pyrrhus' invasion, and the second Punic war to the victory of Aemilius Paulus over the Macedonians.

Some Features of his Work.

In style Livy, like Froude, is charming and picturesque and poetical, without being florid or diffuse; he is much freer in the use of metaphors and personification than other Roman prose writers; and some of his constructions are influenced by Greek. His object is to please and flatter his countrymen, and to exalt the aristocratic party especially; and he has little notion of a critical or philosophical presentation of history. For his facts he has gone to the annalists, such as Fabius Pictor, Cincius Alimentus, and Claudius Quadrigarius (mentioned in Book IX), and has not troubled apparently to go to original authorities, such as

\(^1\) Symmachus, *Ep. iv. 18* (A.D. 396) 'Priscas Gallorum memorias deferri in manus tuas postulas; revolve Patavini scriptoris extrema quibus res Gai Caesaris explicantur.' In *Ep. viii. 13* (401 or 399 A.D.) we have an interesting note of his work on Livy: 'Munus totius Liviani operis, ... etiam nunc diligentia emendationis moratur.'
official documents and monuments; and when there are conflicting accounts, he takes what best suits his purpose, or even a piece of both, without attempting to sift the evidence or harmonize discrepancies. Yet he does not seem a deliberately unfair writer; sometimes he presents different points of view in rival speeches (as Thucydides does), even with the result that our sympathies occasionally are enlisted on the side opposed to Rome, as in the case of Pontius the Samnite.

In ancient times Pollio found fault with his provincialisms (Patavinity), which moderns cannot detect; and Macaulay (blind to his own failings from partisanship) attacks him as being completely indifferent to truth. His enumeration of prodigies and their expiation is another subject of modern ridicule, but in this matter he is only rightly relating the truly Roman scrupulousness in such matters, which lasted down to the fall of Paganism at the close of the fourth century A.D.; in fact, some lines from the letters of that belated pagan, Symmachus, read like an extract from Livy.

In short, we may say that with all his faults Livy was a true Roman, and as such strongly appealed to Romans; and his work, in scope and execution, is worthy of the great, though proud and unscrupulous, nation whose history he has told.

The Date of Composition

of Livy's work is probably from 27 B.C.-17 A.D., and from various references and omissions about current events we can guess the date of different sections. For instance, we can say that Lixy IX was written shortly after the civil wars from the reference in ch. xix; and from the mention of
the Parthians without any notice of Augustus' diplomatic victory over them, that the date of this book must be before 23 B.C. or 20 B.C. at the latest.

**Inconsistencies in Book IX, chs. i–xix.**

Ch. iv. 1. Many attempts, he says, were made to break out from the Caudine Forks.

Ch. v. 10. The soldiers grumble that they had not even drawn their swords.

Ch. v. 1. The consuls, he says, declared to the Samnites that no 'foedus' could be made without orders from the people.

Ch. ix. 4. 9. 10. Here it would have been a telling argument to say the Samnites had this point laid before them directly.

Ch. iv. 11. Lentulus is made to say that all the legions of Rome and all her fighting men were at Caudium.

Ch. vii. 7. New levies are raised, apparently without trouble.

Ch. viii. 14. Tribunes of the plebs are among the guarantors of the peace.

Ch. v. 4. They are not mentioned as would naturally be expected.

And for glaring misstatements see ch. xix with regard to Roman defeats; as though Pyrrhus and Hannibal had never existed, not to mention Brennus and Porsinna.
OUTLINE OF SAMNITE HISTORY

TO THE

BEGINNING OF LIVY IX.

The Samnites, with the Picentines, Vestini, Frentani, Paeligni, and Marsi, belonged to the Umbro-Sabellian stock; and migrating at an early date these tribes occupied the east and south-centre of the Italian peninsula, the Samnites taking the mountainous districts in the south.

From 450 to 350 B.C. they gradually advanced southwards to the Greek cities of Tarentum and Thurii and westwards to Campania, and became mixed with the Greeks; so that there arose differences of culture and manners, and subsequently quarrels between the old Samnites of the hills and the Samnites of the Campanian plains and Lucania.

In 343 B.C. the Sidicini of Teanum and the Campanians of Capua appealed to Rome for protection against the Samnites of the hills; and the Campanians putting themselves under the supremacy of Rome, the Romans warned the Samnites to respect the territory of a friendly power; and after a campaign, the events of which are uncertain, Capua was left to the Romans and Teanum to the Samnites.
341-328 B.C. While Rome was completing her conquests of the Campanians and Volscians, and quelling the Latin rebellion, the Samnites remained inactive, partly from hostilities with the Italian Greeks, and partly from want of a sound policy. For Alexander the Molossian (or king of Epirus as Livy calls him) had been invited by the Tarentines and Lucanian exiles to assist them against the Lucanians and Samnites. The latter were defeated. Then Alexander and the Tarentines quarrelled, and Alexander was murdered by a Lucanian; and the Greek cities of Italy again became isolated, and the Samnites once more free to look to Campanian affairs.

327 B.C. Second Samnite War. Allies of both. At the beginning of the second war the Samnites had to stand almost alone to stay the ever-increasing power of Rome. Their only sure allies were their kindred the Vestini, Frentani, Picentes, and Paeligni. The Tarentines were too negligent and too occupied, and the Lucanians were detached by Rome and pitted against their natural enemies the Tarentines.

The Etruscans would probably side with the Samnites if they saw a chance of success; (and they did later on; also the Gauls).

Whereas Rome was united and strong with her late conquests, and could also depend on the Apulians, who hated the Samnites; and, as we have seen, pitted the Lucanians against the Tarentines.

Cause of War. The aggressions of Rome on the Liris, and foundation of Fregellae in 328, and the natural hostility of two strong nations.

Occasion of War. The Romans, to complete Campanian conquests, had designs on Palaeopolis and Neapolis (Naples). The Samnites threw a
garrison into Palaeopolis, and the Romans laid siege to the place.

326 B.C. Rome gave good terms to Campanian Greeks, and Palaeopolis surrendered.

325-322. Samnium was overrun and penetrated by Roman armies; and being decidedly worsted the Samnites humbly sued for peace, sending back Roman prisoners and property taken in the war. Their general, Brutulus Papius, the chief of their war-party, slew himself to avoid being given up, and his countrymen sent his dead body and goods to Rome. But the Romans haughtily rejected their offers, and sent back all but their own belongings, and prepared to renew the war. Upon which the Samnites, inspired by their new general, C. Pontius, began to take energetic measures for self-defence.

Such is the position of affairs at the beginning of 321 B.C., the year at which Livy's ninth book starts.
A Roman Trophy.
Year 321 B.C. Consulship of Veturius and Postumius. The new Samnite general, C. Pontius, tells his countrymen that, by their offer of surrender, they have atoned for the past wrong, and the gods will be displeased at the Romans' haughty rejection of that offer. They have done all they can, by their abject and complete surrender; as any impartial judge would admit.

Sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax T. Veturio Calvino Sp. Postumio consulisbus. Samnites eo anno imperatorem C. Pontium Herenni filium habuerunt, patre longe prudentissimo natum, primum ipsum bellatorem ducemque. is, ubi legati, qui ad dedendas res missi erant, pace infecta redierunt: 'ne nihil actum' inquit 'hac legatione censeatis, expiatum est, quidquid ex foedere rupto irarum in nos caelestium fuit. satis scio, quibuscumque diis cordi fuit subigi nos ad necessitatem dedendi res, quae ab nobis ex foedere...
repetitae fuerant, iis non fuisse cordi tam superbe
ab Romanis foederis expiationem spretam. quid
enim ultra fieri ad placandos deos mitigandosque
hominis potuit, quam quod nos fecimus? res
hostium in praeda captas, quae belli iure nostrae
videbantur, remisimus; auctores belli, quia vivos
non potuimus, perfunctos iam fato dedidimus; bona
eorum, ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret
penes nos, Romam portavimus. quid ultra tibi,
Romane, quid foederi, quid diis arbitris foederis
debo? quem tibi tuarum irarum, quem meorum
suppliciorum iudicem feram? neminem. neque
populum neque privatum, fugio.

A General addressing his Soldiers.

Except through the gods, the weak have no justice from the
strong, who are insatiable and thirst for more vengeance.
The Samnites being now forced into war will have right
and the gods on their side.

"Quod si nihil cum potentiore iuris humani
relinquitur inopi, at ego ad deos vindices intole-
randae superbiae confugiam et precabor. ut iras-
suas vertant in eos, quibus non suae redditae res, non alienae adcumulatae satiis sint; quorum saevitiam non mors noxiorum, non deditio examinatorum corporum, non bona sequentia domini deditionem exsatient, placari nequeant nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniandaque viscera nostra praebuerimus. "Justum est bellum, Samnites, quibus necessarium, et pia arma, quibus nulla nisi in armis relinquitur spes. proinde cum rerum humanarum maximum momentum sit, quam propitiis rem, quam adversis agant diis, pro certo habete priora bella adversus deos magis quam homines gessisse, hoc, quod instat. ducibus ipsis diis gesturos."

II

The Samnite army is secretly encamped near Caudium; the Romans are at Calatia, and learn from Samnite soldiers disguised as shepherds and from other sources that the enemy is besieging Luceria, the key of Apulia. So they determine to hasten to its assistance by the shortest route, i.e. through the Caudine Forks.

Haec non laeta magis quam vera vaticinatus, exercitu educto circa Caudium castra quam potest occultissime locat. inde ad Calatiam, ubi iam consules Romanos castraque esse audiebat, milites decem pastorum habitu mittit, pecoraque diversos alium alibi haud procul Romanis pascere iubet praesidiis; ubi inciderint in praedatores, ut idem omnibus sermo constet, legiones Samnitium in Apulia esse, Luceriam omnibus copiis circumseedere,
nec procul abesse, quin vi capiant. iam is et rumor ante de industria volgatus venerat ad Romanos, sed fidem auxere captivi eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat. haud erat dubium, quin Lucerinis opem Romanus ferret, bonis ac fidelibus sociis, simul ne Apulia omnis ad praesentem terrorem deficeret: ea modo, qua irent, consultatio fuit. duae ad Luceriam ferebant viae, altera praeter oram superi maris, patens apertaque, sed quanto tutior, tanto fere longior, altera per furculas Caudinas brevior.

A Light-armed Roman Soldier and a Shepherd.
Description of the Caudine Forks. The Romans enter by
the first pass, and find the other closed by the enemy;
starting to return, they find the entrance similarly
closed.

Sed ita natus locus est: saltus duo alti angusti 7
silvosique sunt, montibus circa perpetuis inter se
iuncti. Iacet inter eos satis patens clausus in
medio campus herbidus aquosusque, per quem
medium iter est. Sed antequam venias ad eum, 8
intrandes primae angustiae sunt, et aut eadem,
qua te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda aut, si ire
porro pergas, per alium saltum artiorem impedite
remque evadendum. In eum campum via alia 9
per cavamrupem Romani demisso agmine cum
ad alias angustias protinus pergerent, saeptas
deiectu arborum saxorumque ingentiun obiacentem
molem invenere. Cum fraus hostilis apparuisset,
presidium etiam in summo saltu conspicitur. Citati 10
inde retro, qua venerant, pergunt repetere viam.
Eam quoque clausam sua obice armisque inveniunt.

Consternation and despair of Romans. The soldiers of
their own accord fortify a camp; and the officers
go to the consuls.

Sistunt inde gradum sine ullius imperio, stu-
porque omnium animos ac velut torpor quidam
insolitus membra tenet, intuentesque alii alios, 11
cum alterum quisque compotem magis mentis ac
consilii ducerent, diu inmobiles silent. Deinde ubi 12
praetoria consulum erigi videre et expedire quosdam
utilia operi, quamquam ludibrio fore munientes
perditis rebus ac spe omni adempta cernebant, tamen, ne culpam malis adderent, pro se quisque nec hortante ullo nec imperante ad muniendum versi castra propter aquam vallo circumdant, sua ipsi opera laboremque inritum (praeterquam quod hostes superbe increpabant), cum miserabili confessione eludentes. ad consules maestos, ne advocantes quidem in consilium, quando nec consilio nec auxilio locus esset, sua sponte legati ac tribuni conveniunt, militesque ad praetorium versi opem, quam vix dii immortales ferre poterant, ab ducibus exposcunt.
III

The camp at night. Murmurings of rage and despair.

Querentes magis quam consultantes nox oppressit, cum pro ingenio quisque fremerent, alius: 'per obices viarum, per adversa montium, per silvas, qua ferri arma poterunt, eamus: modo ad hostem pervenire liceat, quem per annos iam prope triginta vincimus: omnia aequa et plana erunt Romano in
perfidum Samnitem pugnanti,' alius: 'quo aut qua eamus? num montes moliri sede sua paramus? dum haec inminebunt iuga, qua tu ad hostem venies? armati, inermes, fortis, ignavi, pariter omnes capti atque victi sumus. ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblaturus est hostis, sedens bellum conficiet.' his invicem sermonibus qua cibi qua quietis inmemor nox traducta est.

The Samnites also have no definite plans. They send to consult Herennius Pontius, who first advises the dismissal of the Romans unharmed. Consulted again, he advises the slaughter of the entire army. The Samnites think his mind is affected, but send for him to explain.

Ne Samnitibus quidem consilium in tam laetis suppetebat rebus. itaque universi Herennium Pontium, patrem imperatoris, per litteras consulendum censent. iam is gravis annis non militaribus solum sed civilibus quoque absesserat muneribus; in corpore tamen adfecto vigebat vis animi consiliique. is ubi accepit ad furculas Caudinas inter duos saltus clausos esse exercitus Romanos, consultus ab nuntio filii censuit omnes inde quam primum inviolatos dimittendos. quae ubi spreata sententia est iterumque eodem remeante nuntio consulebatur, censuit ad unum omnes interficiendos. quae ubi tam discordia inter se velut ex ancipiti oraculo responsa data sunt, quamquam filius ipse in primis iam animum quoque patris consensuisset in adfecto corpore rebatur, tamen consensu omnium victus est. ut ipsum in consilium acciret.
Old Pontius comes, repeats his advice and explains. By adopting a middle course, as proposed by his son, they would neither make the Romans friends nor get rid of them as enemies; the Romans would never rest till they had taken stern vengeance.

Nec gravatus senex plaustro in castra dicitur 9 adventus vocatusque in consilium ita ferme locutus esse, ut nihil sententiae suae mutaret, causas tantum

Bringing Herennius to the War-Council in a Wagggon.

adiceret: priore se consilio, quod optimum duceret, 10 cum potentissimo populo per ingens beneficium perpetuam firmare pacem amicitiamque: altero consilio in multas aetates, quibus amissis duobus

Livy IX C
After fruitless attempts to break out, the Romans ask for a fair peace or fair fight. Pontius gives his terms: peace with dishonour, the yoke, withdrawal from Samnite territory, and removal of colonies.

Neutra sententia accepta Herennius domum e castris est avectus. et in castris Romanis cum frustra multi conatus ad erumpendum capti essent, et iam omnium rerum inopia esset, victi necessitate legatos mittunt, qui primum pacem aequam peterent; si pacem non inpetrarent, uti provocarent ad pugnam. tum Pontius debellatum esse respondit, et, quoniam ne victi quidem ac capti fortunam fateri scirent, inermes cum singulis vestimentis sub iugum missurum; alias condiciones pacis aequas victis ac victoribus fore: si agro Samnitium decederetur, coloniae abducerentur, suis inde legibus
Romanum ac Samnitem aequo foedere victurum. his condicionibus paratum se esse foedus cum con- sulibus ferire; si quid eorum displiceat, legatos redire ad se vetuit. haec cum legatio renuntiaretur, tantus gemitus omnium subito exortus est tantaque maestitia incessit, ut non gravius accepturi vide- rentur, si nuntiaretur omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendum esse.

Counsel of Lentulus. His father, he says, had advised a sally from the Capitol upon the Gauls; and he would advise fighting now, were it any use; but their death, though honourable, would leave the city absolutely defenceless: they must make a virtue of necessity, and ransom their country by surrender of their arms.

Cum diu silentium fuisset, nec consules aut pro foedere tam turpi aut contra foedus tam neces- sarium hiscere possent, tum L. Lentulus, qui tum princeps legatorum virtute atque honoribus erat: ‘patrem meum,’ inquit, ‘consules, saepe audivi memorantem se in Capitolio unum non fuisse auctorem senatui redimendae auro a Gallis civitatis, quando nec fossa valloque ab ignavissimo ad opera ac muniendum hoste claudi essent et erumpere, si non sine magno periculo tamen sine certa pernicie, possent. quod si, illis ut decurrere ex Capitolio armatis in hostem licuit (quo saepe modo obsessi in obsidentes eruperunt), ita nobis aequo aut iniquo loco dimicandi tantummodo cum hoste copia esset, non mihi paterni animi indoles in consilio dando deesset, equidem mortem pro
patria praeclaram esse fator, et me vel devovere pro populo Romano legionibusque vel in medios me inmittere hostes paratus sum: sed hic patriam
video, hic quidquid Romanarum legionum est, quae nisi pro se ipsis ad mortem ruere volunt, quid habent, quod morte sua servent? tecta urbis, dicat aliquis, et moenia et eam turbam, a qua urbs incolitur. immo hercule produntur ea omnia deleto hoc exercitu, non servantur. quis enim ea tuebitur? inbellis videlicet atque inermis multitudo. tam hercule, quam a Gallorum impetu defendit. an a Veis exercitum Camillumque ducem inplorabunt? hic omnes spes opesque sunt, quas servando patriam servamus, dedendo ad necem patriam deserimus ac prodimus, at
22

TITI LIVI

15: foeda atque ignominiosa deditio est. sed ea caritas patriae est, ut tam ignominia eam quam morte 16 nostrae, si opus sit, servemus. subeatur ergo ista, quantacumque est, indignitas, et pareatur necessi-
tati, quam ne dii quidem superant. ite, consules, redimite armis civitatem, quam auro maiores vestri redemerunt.'

V

The consuls say they cannot make a formal treaty of peace (foedus), but only a guarantee (sponsio). Nature of a 'foedus.' Conditions of the 'sponsio.'

Consules profecti ad Pontium in conloquium, cum de foedere victor agitaret, negarunt iniussu populi foedus fieri posse nec sine fetialibus caer-
moniaque alia sollemni. itaque non, ut vulgo credunt Claudiusque etiam scribit, foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est. quid enim aut sponsoribus in foedere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur, per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Iuppiter feriat, quemadmodum a fetialibus porcus feriatur? spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum, nominaque omnium, qui spopon-
derunt, exstant, ubi, si ex foedere acta res esset, praeterquam duorum fetialium non exstarent; et propter necessarium foederis dilationem obsides etiam sescenti equites imperati, qui capite luerent. 6 si pacto non staretur. tempus inde statutum tradendis obsidibus exercituque inermi mittendo.
Grief of Romans in anticipation of their disgrace disarmament, and return home.

Redintegravit luctum in castris consulum adventus. ut vix ab iis abstinerent manus. quorum temeritate in eum locum deducti essent, quorum ignavia foedius inde. quam venissent, abituri: illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse; beluarum modo caecos in foveam lapsos. alii s alios intueri: contemplari arma mox tradenda et
inermes futuras dextras obnoxious corpora hosti; proponere sibimet ipsi ante oculos iugum hostile et ludibia victoris et vultus superbos et per armatos inermium iter, inde foedi agminis misera-bilem viam per sociorum urbes, reditum in patriam ad parentes, quo saepe ipsi maioresque eorum triumphantes venissent. se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos; sibi non stringere licuisse gladios, non manum cum hoste conferre; sibi nequiquam animos datos. haec frementibus hora fatalis ignominiae advenit, omnia tristiora experiundo factura, quam quae praecipuerant animis.

The Romans are disarmed and sent under the yoke.

iam primum cum singulis vestimentis inermes extra vallum exire iussi, et primi traditi obsides atque in custodiam abducti, tum a consulibus abire lictores iussi paludamentaque detracta: tantam id inter ipsos, qui paulo ante eos exsecrantes dedendos lacerandosque censuerant, miserationem fecit, ut suae quisque condicionis oblitus ab illa deformatione tantae maiestatis velut ab nefando spectaculo averteret oculos.

VI

Primi consules prope seminudi sub iugum missi. tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae obiectus, tum deinceps singulae legiones.
stabant armati hostes exprobrantes eludentesque. gladii etiam plerisque intentati et vulnerati quidam necatiue. si vultus eorum indignitate rerum acrior victorem offendisset.

Passing under the Yoke.

The Romans march off towards Capua. The Capuans send supplies of all kinds to them, but the Romans maintain a moody silence.

Ita traducti sub ingum et, quod paene gravior erat, per hostium oculos, cum e saltu evasissent.
etsi velut ab inferis extracti tum primum lucem aspicere visi sunt, tamen ipsa lux ita deforme intuentibus agmen omni morte tristior fuit. itaque cum ante noctem Capuam pervenire possent, incerti de fide sociorum et quod pudor praepediebat, circa viam haud procul Capua omnium egens corpora humi prostraverunt. quod ubi est Capuam nun-tiatum, evincit miseratio iusta sociorum superbiam ingenitam Campanis. confestim insignia sua consulibus, fasces, lictores; arma, equos, vestimenta, commeatus militibus beneigne mittunt; et venientibus Capuam cunctus senatus populusque obviam egressus iustis omnibus hospitalibus privatisque et publicis fungitur officiis. neque illis sociorum comitas vultusque benigni et adloquia non modo sermonem elicere, sed ne ut oculos quidem adtol lerent aut consolantes amicos contra intuerentur, efficere poterant: adeo super maerorem pudor quidam fugere conloquia et coetus hominum cogebat.

The young men of Capua, returning from escorting the Romans to the frontier, think their spirit is completely crushed. But Calarius declares their moody silence is but an indication of subdued wrath that will soon burst forth with terrible revenge upon the Samnites.

Postero die cum iuvenes nobiles, missi a Capua, ut proficiscentes ad finem Campanum prosequen tur, revertissent, vocatique in curiam percunctan tibus maioribus natu molto sibi maestiores et
abiecioris animi visos referrent: adeo silens ac prope mutum agmen incessisse; iacere indolem illam Romanam, ablatosque cum armis animos, non reddere salutem salutantibus, non dare responsum, non hiscere quemquam praet metu potuisse tamquam ferentibus adhuc cervicibus iugum. sub quod emissi essent, habere Samnites victoriam non praecclaram solum, sed etiam perpetuam; cepisse enim eos non Romam, sicut ante Gallos, sed. quod multo belli-...
On receipt of news, there is general mourning; and at first anger, then pity for the soldiers. New magistrates are appointed; Publilius Philo and Papirius Cursor being made consuls.

6 Iam Romae etiam sua infamis clades erat. obsessos primum audierunt: tristior deinde ignominiosae pacis magis quam periculi nuntius fuit.

7 ad famam obsidionis dilectus haberi coepit erat; dimissus deinde auxiliorum apparatus, postquam deditionem tam foede factam acceperunt; extemploque sineulla publica auctoritate consensum in omnem formam luctus est: tabernae circa forum clausae iustitiumque in foro sua sponte coepit prius quam indictum, lati clavi, anuli aurei positi; paene maestior exercitu ipso civitas esse, nec ducibus solum atque auctoribus sponsoribusque pacis irasci, sed innoxios etiam milites odisse et negare urbe tectisve accipiendos. quam concitationem animorum fregit adventus exercitus, etiam iratis miserabilis. non enim tamquam in patriam revertentes ex insperato incolumes, sed captorum habitu vultuque ingressi sero in urbem ita se in suis quisque tectis abdiderunt, ut postero atque insequentibus diebus nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspicere vellet. consules in privato abditi nihil pro magistratu agere, nisi quod expressum senatus consulto est, ut dictatorem dicerent comitiorum causa. Q. Fabium Ambustum dixerunt et P. Aelium Paetum magistrum equitum. quibus vitio creatis suffecti M. Aemilius Papus
dictator. L. Valerius Flaccus magister equitum. nec per eos comitia habita, et, quia taedebat populum omnium magistratum eius anni, res ad interregnum rediit. interreges Q. Fabius Maximus, M. Valerius Corvus. is consules creavit Q. Publilium Philonem et L. Papirium Cursorem iterum haud dubio consensu civitatis, quod nulli ea tempestate duces clariores essent.

VIII

Postumius, being invited to speak in the senate, says he will not defend his conduct at Caudium, though he might; but will make a motion which will show he had acted from no selfish motives. The people of Rome was not bound by the guarantee that he and the others had given, but only themselves. So they should be surrendered to the Samnites, and the people be free to renew the war.

Quo creati sunt die, eo — sic enim placuerat patribus — magistratum inierunt, sollemnibusque senatus consultis perfectis de pace Caudina rettulerunt; et Publilius, penes quem fasces erant: "dic, Sp. Postumis," inquit. qui ubi surrexit, eodem illo vultu, quo sub iugum missus erat: 'haud sum ignarus,' inquit, 'consules, ignominiae, non honoris causa me primum excitatum iussumque dicere, non tamquam senatorem, sed tamquam reum qua infeliciis belli qua ignominiosae pacis. ego tamen, quando neque de noxa nostra neque de poena rettulistis, omissa defensione, quae non difficillima esset apud haud ignaros fortunarum humanarum
necessitatiumque, sententiam de eo, de quo rettul-listis, paucis peragam. quae sententia testis erit, mihi ne an legionibus vestris pepercerim, cum me
5 seu turpi seu necessaria sponsione obstrinxi; qua
tamen, quando iniussu populi facta est, non tenetur
populus Romanus, nec quicquam ex ea praeterquam
corpora nostra debentur Samnitibus. dedamur
per fetiales nudi vinctique; exsolvamus religione
populum, si qua obligavimus, ne quid divini
humanive obstet, quo minus iustum piumque de
integro ineatur bellum.

 Meanwhile (proposes Postumius) a new army should be
enrolled; and when he and the other guarantors had
been delivered up, the Roman army might invade
Samnium, and, he prayed, with better success than
their predecessors. His proposal is heard with aston-
ishment and pity.

7 Interea consules exercitum scribere armare edu-
cere placet, nec prius ingredi hostium fines, quam
omnia iusta in deditionem nostram perfecta erunt.
8 vos, dii inmortales, precor quae soque, si vobis non
fuit cordi Sp. Postumium T. Veturium consules
9 cum Samnitibus prospere bellum gerere, at vos
satis habeatis vidisse nos sub iugum missos, vidisse
sponsione infami obligatos, videre nudos vinctosque
hostibus deditos, omnem iram hostium nostris
10 capitibus excipientes; novos consules legionesque
Romanas ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis,
11 ut omnia ante nos consules bella gesta sunt.' quae
ubi dixit, tanta simul admiratio miseratioque viri
incessit homines, ut modo vix crederent illum eundem esse Sp. Postumium, qui auctor tam foedae pacis fuisset, modo miserarentur, quod vir talis etiam praecipuum apud hostes supplicium passurus esset ob iram diremptae pacis.

The senate is prepared to accept his proposal, when the tribunes interpose their veto, saying that the entire army should be put back at Caudium, and that they themselves are exempted by their office. Postumius, in answer, says they can be surrendered when they go out of office, and that the surrender of the guarantors is strictly in accord with Fetial law.

Cum omnes laudibus modo prosequentes virum in sententiam eius pedibus irent, temptata paulisper intercessio est ab L. Livio et Q. Maelio tribunis plebis, qui neque exsolvi religione populum aiebant deditione sua, nisi omnia Samnitibus, qualia apud Caudium fuissent, restituerentur, neque se pro eo, quod spondendo pacem servassent exercitum populi Romani, poenam ullam meritos esse, neque ad extremum, cum sacrosancti essent, dedi hostibus violarive posse.

IX

Tum Postumius: 'dedite interea, dedite' inquit 'profanos nos, quos salva religione potestis; dedetis deinde et istos sacrosanctos, cum primum magistratu abierint, sed, si me audiatis, priusquam dedantur, hic in comitio virgis caesos, hanc iam ut intercalatae poenae usuram habeant. nam quod deditione
nostra negant exsolvi religione populum, id istos magis, ne dedantur, quam quia ita se res habeat, dicere, quis adeo iuris fetialium expers est, qui ignoret?

*Promises (continues Postumius)* are sacred indeed, but cannot bind a people not responsible for them. Supposing the Samnites had dictated the surrender of Rome, would our promise have been still binding? Though you say 'God forbid' to this, yet a promise is a promise, and admits not of degrees. No matter how exalted in the state is the person who promises, his promise, unless made by order, is not binding for the people. And this the Samnites knew.

4 Neque ego infitas eo, patres conscripti, tam sponsiones quam foedera sancta esse apud eos homines, apud quos iuxta divinas religiones fides humana colitur; sed iniussu populi nego quicquam sanciri posse, quod populum teneat. an, si eadem superbia, qua sponsionem istam expresserunt nobis Samnites, coegissent nos verba legitima dedentium urbes nuncupare, deditum populum Romanum vos, tribuni, diceretis et hanc urbem, templam, delubra, fines, aquas Samnitium esse? omitto deditionem, quoniam de sponsione agitur: quid tandem? si spopondissemus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum, si incensurum, si magistratus, si senatum, si leges non habiturum, si sub regibus futurum. di meliora, inquis. atqui non indignitas rerum sponsionis vinculum levat. si quid est in quod obligari populus possit, in omnia potest. et ne illud quidem, quod quosdam forsitan moveat.
refert, consul an dictator an praetor sponponderit.
et hoc ipsi etiam Samnites iudicaverunt, quibus non s
fuit satis consules spondere, sed legatos quaestores
tribunos militum spondere coegerunt.

The truth is, both the Samnites and we acted without
judgement; they were eager for peace, and did not
take the right measures for securing it. The People,
therefore, of Rome is not responsible; let us who are
responsible pay the penalty.

Nec a me nunc quisquam quaesiverit, quid ita 9
sponponderim, cum id nec consulis ius esset, nec
illis spondere pacem, quae mei non erat arbitrii,
nec pro vobis, qui nihil mandaveratis, possem.
nihil ad Caudium, patres conscripti, humanis con-
siliis gestum est: dii inmortales et vestris et
hostium imperatoribus mentem ademerunt. nec 10
nos in bello satis cavimus, et illi male partam
victoriam male perdiderunt, dum vix locis, quibus
vicerant, credunt, dum quacumque condicione arma
viris in arma natis auferre festinant. an, si sana 12
mens fuisset, difficile illis fuit, dum senes ab domo
ad consultandum accersunt, mittere Romam legatos?
cum senatu, cum populo de pace ac foedere agere?
tridui iter expeditis erat; interea in indutiis res 13
fuisset, donec ab Roma legati aut victoriam illis
certam aut pacem adferrent. ea demum sponsio
esset, quam populi iussu sponpondissemus. sed 14
neque vos tulissetis, nec nos sponpondissemus, nec
fas fuit alium rerum exitum esse quam ut illi,
velut somnio laetiore quam quod mentes eorum

Livy IX
capere possent, nequiquam eluderentur, et nostrum exercitum eadem, quae impedierat, fortuna expe-
diret, vanam victoriam vanior inritam faceret pax, sponsio interponeretur, quae neminem praeter
sponsorem obligaret. quid enim vobiscum, patres
conscripti, quid cum populo Romano actum est? quis vos appellare potest, quis se a vobis dicere
deceptum? hostis an civis? hosti nihil spopon-
distis, civem neminem spondere pro vobis iussistis.
nihil ergo vobis nec nobiscum est, quibus nihil
mandastis, nec cum Samnitibus, cum quibus nihil
egistis. Samnitibus sponsores nos sumus rei satis
locupletes in id, quod nostrum est, in id, quod
praestare possumus, corpora nostra et animos: in
haec saeviant, in haec ferrum, in haec iras acuant.
quod ad tribunos adtinet, consulite, utrum praesens
deditio eorum fieri possit, an in diem differatur:
nos interim, T. Veturi vosque ceteri, vilia haec
capita luendae sponsonis feramus, et nostro sup-
plico liberemus Romana arma.'

X

Life returns to Rome. Postumius' conduct is praised. All
eager for war. Formal surrender of Postumius and
the others to Samnites. Postumius gives the Romans
a 'casus belli.'

Movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor,
nec ceteros solum sed tribunos etiam plebei, ut
se in senatus dicerent fore potestate. magistratu
inde se extemplo abdicaverunt, traditique fetialibus
cum ceteris Caudium ducendi. hoc senatus consulto facto lux quaedam adfulsisse civitati visa est. Postumius in ore erat. eum laudibus ad caelum ferebant, devotioni P. Deci consulis, aliis claris facinoribus aequabant: emersisse civitatem ex obnoxia pace illius consilio et opera; ipsum se cruciatibus et hostium irae offerre piaculaque pro populo Romano dare. arma cuncti spectant et bellum: en umquam futurum, ut congregi armatis cum Samnite liceat?
In civitate ira odioque ardente dilectus prope omnium voluntariorum fuit. rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, ductusque ad Caudium exercitus. praegressi fetiales ubi ad portam venere, vestem detrahi pacis sponsoribus iubent, manus post tergum vinciri. cum apparitor Verecundia maiestatis Postumi late vinciret: 'quin tu' inquit 'adducis lorum, ut iusta fiat deditio?' tum ubi in coetum Samnitiun et ad tribunal ventum Ponti est, A. Cornelius Arvina fetialis ita verba fecit: 'quandoque hisce homines iniussu populi Romani Quiritium foedus ictum ili spoponderunt atque ob eam rem noxam nocuerunt, ob eam rem, quo populus Romanus scelere inpio sit solutus, hose homines vobis dedo.' haec dicenti fetiali Postumius genu femur quanta maxime poterat vi perculit, et clara voce ait se Samnitem civem esse, illum legatum fetialem a se contra ius gentium violatum: eo iustius bellum gesturos.

XI

Pontius refuses to receive them; demands peace or return to the 'status quo ante' at Caudium. Rome, he says, never keeps faith when conquered.

Tum Pontius: 'nee ego istam deditionem accipiam' inquit, 'nee Samnites ratam habeunt. quin tu, Spuri Postumi, si deos esse censes, aut omnia inrita facis aut pacto stas? Samniti populo omnes, quos in potestate habuit, aut pro iis pax debetur.
sed quid ego te appello, qui te captum victori cum qua potes fide restituis? populum Romanum appello, quem si spondicionis ad furculas Caudinas factae paenitet, restituat legiones intra saltum, quo saeptae fuerunt. nemo quemquam deceperit, omnia pro infecto sint, recipiant arma, quae per pactionem tradiderunt, redeant in castra sua, quid-quid pridie habuerunt quam in conloquium est ventum habeant: tum bellum et fortia consilia placeant, tum sponsio et pax repudietur. ea fortuna, iis locis, quae ante pacis mentionem habuimus, geramus bellum, nec populus Romanus consulum spondionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusemus. numquamne causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis? obsides Porsinnae dedistis: furto eos subduxistis; auro civitatem a Gallis redemistis: inter accipiendum aurum caesi sunt; pacem nobiscum pepigistis, ut legiones vobis captas restitueremus: eam pacem inritam facitis. et semper aliquam fraudi speciem iuris inponitis.

If Rome dislikes the peace (continues Pontius) she should give up the legions to us. Is it her idea of justice to make one-sided bargains, and her leading men's sense of right to resort to quibbles? He then dismisses the prisoners unharmed.

Non probat populus Romanus ignominiosa pace s legiones servatas? pacem sibi habeat. legiones captas victori restituat: hoc fide, hoc foederibus, hoc fetialibus caerimoniiis dignum erat. ut quidem.
tu quod petisti per actionem habeas, tot cives incolumes, ego pacem, quam hos tibi remittendo pactus sum, non habeam, hoc tu, A. Corneli, hoc vos, fetiales, iuris gentibus dicitis? ego vero istos, quos dedi simulatis, nec accipio nec dedi arbitror, nec moror, quo minus in civitatem obligatam sponsione commissa iratis omnibus diis, quorum eluditur numen, redeant. gerite bellum, quando Sp. Postumius modo legatum fetialem genu perculit. ita dixi credent Samnitem civem Postumium, non civem Romanum esse, et a Samnite legatum Romanum violatum: eo vobis instum in nos factum esse bellum. haec ludibria religionum non pudere in lucem proferre, et vix pueris dignas ambages senes ac consulares fallendae fidei exquirere!

XII

Repentance of Samnites for rejecting Herennius Pontius' advice, and their anticipation of evil.

1 Samnitibus pro superba pace infestissimum cernentibus renatum bellum omnia, quae deinde evenerunt, non in animis solum sed prope in oculis esse, et sero ac nequiquam laudare senis Ponti utraque consilia, inter quae se media lapsos
victoriae possessionem pace incerta mutasse, et beneficicii et maleficicii occasione amissa pugnaturos cum eis, quos potuerint in perpetuum vel inimicos tollere vel amicos facere. adeoque nullo modo certamine inclinatis viribus post Caudinam pacem animi mutaverant, ut clariorum inter Romanos deditio Postumium quam Pontium incruenta victoria inter Samnites faceret, et geri posse bellum Romani pro victoria certa haberent, Samnites simul rebellassse et vicisse crederent Romanum.

Revolt of Satricum to Samnites. Capture of the Roman colony Fregellae, and slaughter of inhabitants.

Inter haec Satricani ad Samnites defecerunt, et Fregellae colonia necopinato adventu Samnitium—fuisse et Satricanos cum iis satis constat—nocte occupata est. timor inde mutuus utrosque usque ad lucem quietos tenuit; lux pugnae initium fuit, quam aliquamdiu aequam, et quia pro aris ac focis dimicabatur, et quia ex tectis adivabat inbellis multitudo, tamen Fregellani sustinuerunt. fraus deinde rem inclinavit, quod vocem audiri praeconis passi sunt incolument abitum, qui arma posuisset. ea spes remisit a certamine animos, et passim arma iactari coepta. pertinacia pars armata per aversam portam erupit tutiorque eis audacia fuit quam incautus ad credendum ceteris pavor, quos circumdatos igni, nequiquam deos fidemque invocantes, Samnites concremaverunt.
Movements of the consuls. Papirius advances towards Luceria by northern route: Publilius to Caudium. Samnites decide to give battle to the latter. Fierce charge of Romans and rout of Samnites.

9 Consules inter se partiti provincias, Papirius in Apuliam ad Luceriam pergit, ubi equites Romani obsides ad Caudium dati custodiebantur, Publilius in Samnio substitit adversus Caudinas legiones.  
10 distendit ea res Samnitium animos, quod nec ad Luceriam ire, ne ab tergo instaret hostis, nec manere, ne Luceria interim amitteretur, satis audebant. optimum visum est committere rem fortunae et transigere cum Publilio certamen. itaque in aciem copias educunt.

XIII

1 Adversus quos Publilius consul cum dimicaturus esset, prius adloquendos milites ratus contionem advocari iussit. ceterum sicut ingenti alacritate ad praetorium concursum est, ita praefclamore poscentium pugnam nulla adhortatio imperatoris audita est: suus cuique animus memor ignominiae adhortator aderat. vadunt igitur in proelium urgentes signiferos, et, ne mora in concursu pilis emittendis stringendisque inde gladiis esset, pila velut dato ad id signo abiciunt strictisque gladiis cursu in hostem feruntur. nihil illic imperatoriae artis ordinibus aut subsidiis locandis fuit; omnia  
3 ira militaris prope vesano impetu egit. itaque
non fusi modo hostes sunt, sed ne castris quidem suis fugam inpedire ausi Apuliam dissipati petiere; Luceriam tamen coacto rursus in unum agmine est perventum. Romanos ira cadem, quae per medium aciem hostium tulerat, et in castra pertulit. ibi plus quam in acie sanguinis ac caedis factum, praedaeque pars maior ira corrupta.

_Papirius reaches Arpi without opposition, and proceeds to besiege Luceria. Difficulties of commissariat for both parties. Junction of Roman armies._

Exercitus alter cum Papirio consule locis maritimis pervenerat Arpos per omnia pacata Samnitium magis iniuriis et odio quam beneficio ullo populi Romani. nam Samnites ea tempestate in montibus vicatim habitantes campestria et maritima loca contempto cultorum molliore atque, ut evenit fere, locis simili genere ipsi montani atque agrestes depopulabuntur. quae regio si fida Samnitibus fuisset, aut pervenire Arpos exercitus Romanus nequisset, aut interiecta inter Romam et Arpos penuria rerum omnium exclusos a commeatibus absumpsisset. tum quoque prefectos inde ad Luceriam, iuxta obsidentes obsessosque, inopia vexavit. omnia ab Arpis Romanis suppedita-bantur, ceterum adeo exigue, ut militi occupato stationibus vigiliisque et opere eques folliculis in castra ab Arpis frumentum veheret, interdum occursu hostium cogeretur abieeto ex equo frumento pugnare. obsessis prius, quam alter consul victore
exercitu advenit, et communeatus ex montibus Samnitium invecti erant et auxilia intromissae. Artiora omnia adventus Publili fecit, qui obsidione delegata in curam collegae vagus per agros cuncta infesta commeatibus hostium fecerat: itaque cum spes nulla esset diutius obsessos inopiam laturos, coacti Samnites, qui ad Luceriam castra habebant, undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre.

XIV

Tarentine envoys arrive on the scene, and order Romans and Samnites not to fight. Papirius pretends to confer with his colleague and prepares for battle, and tells the Tarentines to mind their own business. The Samnites wish for their intervention.

1 Per id tempus parantibus utrisque se ad proelium legati Tarentini interveniunt denuntiantes Samnitibus Romanisque, ut bellum omitterent: per utros stetisset, quo minus discederetur ab armis, adversus eos se pro alteris pugnatus.

2 ea legatione Papirius audita perinde ac motus dictis eorum cum collega se communicaturum respondit, accitoque eo, cum tempus omne in apparatu pugnae consumpsisset, conlocutus de re haud dubia, signum pugnae proposuit. agentibus divina humanaque, quae adsolent cum acie dimicandum est, consulibus Tarentini legati occursare responsum exspectantes, quibus Papirius ait: 'auspicia secunda esse, Tarentini, pullarius nuntiat, litatum praeterea est
The Romans storm the Samnite lines, and would have made an end of their foes, but the consuls, wishing to save the six hundred hostages at Luceria, recall them.

Ipsi inter se partitis copiis succedunt hostium munimentis, et simul undique adorti, cum pars fossas explerent, pars vellerent vallum atque in fossas proruerent, nec virtus modo insita sed ira etiam exulceratos ignominia stimularet animos, castra invasere, et pro se quisque, non haec furculas nec Caudium nec saltus invios esse, ubi errorem fraus superbe vicisset, sed Romanam virtutem, quam nec vallum nec fossae arcerent, memorantes, caedunt pariter resistentes fusosque, inermes atque
armatos; servos, liberos, puberes, inpubes, homines iumentaque; nec ullum superfluisset animal, ni consules receptui signum dedissent, avidosque caedis milites e castris hostium imperio ac minis expulissent. itaque apud insensos ob interpellatam dulcedinem irae confestim oratio habita est, ut doceretur miles minime cuiquam militum consules odio in hostes cessisse aut cessuros; quin duces sicut belli, ita insatiabilis supplicii futurosuisse, ni respectus equitum sescentorum, qui Luceriae obsides tenerentur, praepedisset animos, ne despecta venia hostes caecos in supplicia eorum ageret, perdere prius quam perire optantes. laudare ea milites laetarique obviam itum irae suae esse, ac fateri omnia patienda potius quam proderetur salus tot principum Romanae iuventutis.

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XV

Roman armies again divide. Publilius subdues Apulia, and Papirius takes Luceria, and sends the Samnite garrison under the yoke.

1 - Dimissa contione consilium habitum, omnibusne copiis Luceriam premerent, an altero exercitu et duce Apuli circa, gens dubiae ad id voluntatis, temptarentur. Publilius consul ad peragrandam praefectus Apuliam aliquot expeditione una populos aut vi subegit aut condicionibus in societatem accepit. Papirio quoque, qui obsessor Luceriae restiterat, brevi ad spem eventus respondit. nam
insessis omnibus viis, per quas commenatus ex Samnio subvehebantur; fame domiti Samnites, qui Luceriae in praesidio erant, legatos misere ad consulem Romanum, ut receptis equitibus, qui causa belli essent, absisteret obsidione. Iis Papirius ita respondit: debuisse eos Pontium Herenni filium, quo auctore Romanos sub iugum misissent, consulere, quid victis patiendum censeret. Ceterum quoniam ab hostibus in se aequa statui quam in se ipsi ferre maluerint, nuntiare Luceriam iussit, arma sarmatias iumenta multitudinem omnem in-bellem intra moenia relinquerent; militem se cum singulis vestimentis sub iugum missurum,
ulciscentem inlatam, non novam inferentem ignominiam. nihil recusat. septem milia militum sub iugum missa, praeditaque ingens Luceriae capta receptis omnibus signis armisque, quae ad Caudium amissa erant, et, quod omnia superabat gaudia, equitibus recuperatis, quos pignora pacis custodiendos, Luceriam Samnites dederant.

Livy's reflections on these events, and statements about diversities of names in his authorities.

8 Haud ferme alia mutatione subita rerum clarior victoria populi Romani est, si quidem etiam, quod quibusdam in annalibus invenio, Pontius Herenni filius, Samnitium imperator, ut expiaret consulum ignominiam, sub iugum cum ceteris est missus.

9 ceterum id minus miror, obscurum esse de hostium duce dedito missoque; id magis mirabile est ambigi, Luciusne Cornelius dictator cum L. Papirio Cursore magistro equitum eas res ad Caudium atque inde Luceriam gesserit ultorque unicus Romanae ignominiae haud sciam an iustissimo triumpho ad eam aetatem secundum Furium Camillum triumphaverit, an consulum Papiriique praecipuuum id decus sit. sequitur hunc errorem alius error, Cursorne Papirius proximis comitiis cum Q. Aulio Cerretano iterum ob rem bene gestam Luceriae continuato magistratu consul tertium creatus sit, an L. Papirius Mugilanus, et in cognomine erratum sit.
XVI

Events of 319 B.C. Aulus the consul defeats Frentans and takes their capital. The other consul (Papirius Cursor?) advances to Satricum and demands surrender of the Samnite garrison.

Convenit iam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta. Aulus cum Frentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, urbemque ipsam, quo se fusa contulerat acies, obsidibus imperatis in deditionem accepit. pari fortuna consul alter cum Satricanis, qui cives Romani post Caudinam cladem ad Samnites defecerant praesidiumque eorum in urbem acceperant, rem gessit. nam cum ad moenia Satrici admotus esset exercitus legatisque missis ad pacem cum precibus petendam triste responsum ab consule redditum esset, nisi praesidio Samnitium interfecto aut tradito ne ad se remearent, plus ea voce quam armis inlatis terroris colonis iniectum. itaque subinde exsecuntur quaerendo a consule legati, quonam se pacto paucos et infirmos crederet praesidio tam valido et armato vim adlatus. ab isdem consilium petere iussi, quibus auctoribus praesidium in urbem accepsissent, discedunt, aegreque impetrato, ut de ea re consuli senatum responsaque ad se referri sineret, ad suos redeunt.

Both parties at Satricum help the consul. The anti-Roman party tells him the movements of the Samnite garrison, and the pro-Roman party admits the Romans. Punishment of the chief rebels.

Duae factiones senatum distinebant, una, cuius...
principes erant defectionis a populo Romano auctores, altera fidelium civium. certatum ab utrisque tamen est, ut ad reconciliandam pacem consuli opera navaretur. pars altera, cum praesidium Samnitium, quia nihil satis praeparati erat ad obsidionem tolerandam, excessurum proxima nocte esset, enuntiare consuli satis habuit, qua noctis hora quaque porta et quam in viam egressurus hostis foret; altera, quibus invitatis descitum ad Samnites erat, eadem nocte portam etiam consuli aperuerunt armatosque clam nocte in urbem acceperunt. ita duplici proditione et praesidium Samnitium insessis circa viam silvestribus locis necopinato oppressum est, et ab urbe plena hostium clamor sublatus; momentoque unius horae caesus Samnis, Satricanus captus, et omnia in potestate consulis erant. qui quaestione habita, quorum opera defectio esset facta, quos sones conperit virgis caesos securi percussit, praesidioque valido inposito arma Satricanis ademit.
Character and anecdotes of Papirius Cursor.

Inde ad triumphum decessisse Romam Papirium Cursorem scribunt, qui eo duce Lucerianam receptam Samnitesque sub iugum missos auctores sunt. et fuit vir haud dubie dignus omni bellica laude, non animi solum vigore, sed etiam corporis viribus excellens. praecipua pedum pernicitas inerat, quae cognomen etiam dedit; victoremque cursu omnium aetatis suae fuisset ferunt, et seu virium vi seu exercitatione multa cibi vinique eundem capacissimum; nec cum ullo asperiorem, quia ipse invicti ad laborem corporis esset, fuisset militiam pediti pariter equitique. equites etiam aliquando ausos ab eo petere, ut sibi pro re bene gesta laxaret aliquid laboris; quibus ille: 'ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto' inquit, 'ne utique dorsum demulceatis, cum ex equis descendetis.' et vis erat in eo viro imperii ingens pariter in socios civesque. Praenestinus praetor per timorem segniue ex
subsidiis suos duxerat in primam aciem; quem cum inambulans ante tabernaculum vocari iussisset, lictorem expedire securem iussit. ad quam vocem exanimi stante Praenestino: 'agedum, lictor, excide radicem hanc' inquit 'incommodam ambulantibus, perfusumque ultimi supplicii metu multa dicta
dimisit. haud dubie illa aetate, qua nulla virtutum feracior fuit, nemo unus erat vir, quo magis innixa res Romana staret. quin eum parem destinant animis magno Alexandro ducem, si arma Asia perdomita in Europam vertisset.

**XVII—XIX**

*Digression on Alexander, and his chances of success had he invaded Italy.*

**XVII**

*Apology for digression. Would Alexander's good fortune have lasted through a longer life?*

Nihil minus quaesitum a principio huius operis videri potest quam ut plus justo ab rerum ordine declinarem variatibusque distinguendo opere et legibus velut deverticula amoena et requiem animo meo quaererem; tamen tanti regis ac ducis mentio, quibus saepe tacitis cogitationibus voluntavi animum, eas evocat in medium, ut quaeere libeat, quinam eventus Romanis rebus, si cum Alexander foret bellatum, futurus fuerit. plurimum in bello pollere videntur militum copia et virtus, ingeni imperatorum, fortuna, per omnia humana—maxime in res bellicas—potens. ea et singula intuenti et universa, sicut ab aliis regibus gentibusque, ita ab hoc quoque facile praestant invictum Romanum imperium. iam primum, ut ordiar ab ducibus conparandis, haud equidem abnuo egregium ducem
fuisse Alexandrum; sed clariorem tamen eum facit, quod unus fuit, quod adulescens in incremento rerum nondum alteram fortunam expertus decessit.

6 ut alios reges claros ducesque omittam, magna exempla casuum humanorum, Cyrum, quem maxime Graeci laudibus celebrant, quid nisi longa vita, sicut Magnum modo Pompeium, vertenti praebuit fortunae?

Mention of famous Roman generals, trained in all the traditions of Roman military science, whom Alexander would have met.

7 Recenseam duces Romanos, nec omnes omnium

Alexander compared with certain Romans in merely soldierly qualities; with the senate in good judgement; and with Roman officers in ordinary duties of commanders. The difference between his Asiatic and Italian opponents.

Militaria opera pugnando obeunti Alexandre— 12 nam ea quoque haud minus clarum eum faciunt— cessisset videlicet in acie oblatus par Manlius Torquatus aut Valerius Corvus, insignes ante milites quam duces, cessissent Decii devotis cor- 13 poribus in hostem ruentes, cessisset Papirius Cursor illo corporis robore, illo animi! victus esset con- 14 siliis iuvenis unius, ne singulos nominem, senatus
ille, quem qui ex regibus constare dixit, unus 15 veram speciem Romani senatus cepit! id vero erat periculum, ne sollertius quam quilibet unus ex his, quos nominavi, castris locum caperet, conmeatus expediret, ab insidiis praecaveret, tempus pugnae deligeret, aciem instrueret, subsidiis firmaret. non cum Dareo rem esse dixisset, quem mulierum ac spadonum agmen trahentem, inter purpuram atque aurum, oneratum fortunae apparatibus suae, prae-dam verius quam hostem, nihil aliud quam bene 17 ausus vana contemnere, incruentus devicit. longe alius Italiae quam Indiae, per quam temulento agmine comisabundus incessit, visus illi habitus esset, saltus Apuliae ac montes Lucanos cernenti et vestigia recentia domesticae cladis, ubi avunculus eius nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat.

XVIII

Demoralization of Alexander and Macedonians; would it have continued? Would the Romans have been over-awed by his name?

1 Et loquimur de Alexandro nondum merso secundis rebus, quarum nemo intolerantior fuit. 2 qui si ex habitu novae fortunae novique, ut ita dicam, ingenii, quod sibi victor induerat, spectetur, 3 Dareo magis similis quam Alexandro in Italian venisset, et exercitum Macedoniae oblitum degenerantemque iam in Persarum mores adduxisset. 4 referre in tanto rege piget superbam mutationem
vestis et desideratas humi iacentium adulationes, etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, et foeda supplicia et inter vinum et epulas caedes amicorum et vanitatem ementiendae stirpis. quid, si vini amor in dies fieret acrior? quid, si trux ac praefervida ira? — nec quicquam dubium inter scriptores refero—nullane haec damna imperatoriiis virtutibus ducimus? id vero periculum erat, quod levissimi ex Graecis, qui Parthorum quoque contra nomen Romanun gloriae favent, dictitare solent, ne maiestatem nominis Alexandri, quem ne fama quidem illis notum arbitror fuisse, sustinere non potuerit populus Romanus, et adversus quem Athenis, in civitate fracta Macedonum armis, cernente tum maxime prope fumantes Thebarum ruinas, contionari libere ausi sunt homines, (id quod ex monumentis orationum patet), adversus eum nemo ex tot proceribus Romanis vocem liberam missurus fuerit?

Comparison of good fortune. Alexander was only one and young: Rome was many and of many centuries. Yet Rome had been defeated in no war, and many of her commanders never lost a battle.
animo, unius tamen ea magnitudo hominis erit, 9 collecta paulo plus decem annorum felicitate; quam qui eo extollunt, quod populus Romanus etsi nullo bello multis tamen proeliis victus sit, Alexandro nullius pugnae non secunda fortuna fuerit, non intellegunt, se hominis res gestas et eius iuvenis cum populi iam octingentesimum bellantis annum rebus conferre. miremur, si, cum ex hac parte saecula plura numerentur quam ex illa anni, plus in tam longo spatio quam in aetate tredecim annorum fortuna variaverit? quin tu hominis cum homine et ducis cum duce fortunam confers? 12 quot Romanos duces nominem, quibus numquam adversa fortuna pugnae fuit? paginas in annalibus magistratumque fastis percurrere licet consulum dictatorumque, quorum nec virtutis nec fortunae ullo die populum Romanum paenituit.

*Moreover, the Roman commanders won their successes though they were hampered in many ways; but Alexander was his own master, and could control events better. Further, Alexander had no successor; whereas a Roman commander’s death made no great difference to the state.*

13 Et quo sint mirabiliores quam Alexander aut quisquam rex, denos vicenosque dies quidam dictaturam, nemo plus quam annum consulatum gessit; ab tribunis plebis dilectus inpediti sunt; post tempus ad bella ierunt; ante tempus comitiorum causa revocati sunt; in ipso conatu rerum circumequit se annus; collegae nunc temeritas nunc
pravitas inpedimento aut damno fuit; male gestis rebus alterius successum est; tironem aut mala disciplina institutum exercitum acceperunt. at 16 hercule reges non liberi solum inpedimentis omnibus, sed domini rerum temporumque trahunt consilii cuncta, non secuntur. invictus ergo 17 Alexander cum invictis ducibus bella gessisset, et eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset; immo etiam eo plus periculi subisset, quod Macedones unum Alexandrum habuissent, multis casibus non solum obnoxium, sed etiam offerentem se, Romani multi fuissent Alexandre vel gloria vel 19 rerum magnitudine pares, quorum suo quisque fato sine publico discrimine viveret morereturque.

XIX

Comparison of forces, and reserves, and arms.

Restat, ut copiae copiis conparentur vel numero 1 vel militum genere vel multitudine auxiliorum. censebantur eius aetatis lustris ducena quinquagena 2 milia capitum. itaque in omni defectione sociorum Latini nominis urbano prope dilectu decem scriebantur legiones; quaterni quinque exercitus saepe 3 per eos annos in Etruria, in Umbria Gallis hostibus adiunctis, in Samnio, in Lucanis gerebant bellum. Latium deinde omne cum Sabinis et Volscis et 4 Aequis et omni Campania et parte Umbriae Etruriaeque et Picentibus et Marsis Paelignisque ac
Vestinis atque Apulis adiuncta omni ora Graecorum inferi maris a Thuriis Neapolim et Cumas et inde Antio atque Ostiis tenus aut socios validos Romanis aut fractos bello invenisset hostes. ipse traiecisset mare cum veteranis Macedonibus, non plus triginta milibus hominum, et quattuor milibus equitum, maxime Thessalorum: hoc enim roboris erat. Persas, Indos aliasque si adiunxisset gentes, in pedimentum maius quam auxilium traheret. adde, quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum
essel, Alexandro, quod postea Hannibali accidit, alieno in agro bellanti exercitus consenuisset. Arma clupeus sarisaeque illis; Romano scutum, maius corpori tegumentum, et pilum, haud paulo quam hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum.

Roman Legionary.

statarius uterque miles ordines servans: sed illa phalanx inmobilis et unius generis, Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, facilis partienti, quacumque opus esset, facilis iungenti.
Chances of the conflict; one defeat would have ruined Alexander; he would have found the Romans too vigorous a foe; Carthage would have united with Rome. Rome afterwards met and destroyed Macedonians; and has always shown she need never fear any foreign enemy.

9 Iam in opere quis par Romano miles? quis ad tolerandum laborem melior? uno proelio victus Alexander bello victus esset: Romanum, quem Caudium, quem Cannae non fregerunt, quae fre-gisset acies? ne ille saepe, etiam si prima prospere evenissent, Persas et Indos et inbellem Asiam quaesisset, et cum feminis sibi bellumuisse dixisset, quod Epiri regem Alexandrum mortiferoc vulnericictum dixisse ferunt, sortem bellorum in Asia gestorum ab hoc ipso iuvene cum sua con-ferentem. equidem, cum per annos quattuor et viginti primo Punico bello classibus certatum cum Poenis recordor, vix aetatem Alexandri suffecturam13 fuisset reor ad unum bellum; et forsitan, cum et foederibus veteristis iuncta res Punicac Romanae esset, et timor par adversus communem hostem duas potentissimas armis virisque urbes armaret, simul Punico Romanoque obrutus bello esset. non quidem Alexandro duce nec integris Macedonum rebus, sed experti tamen sunt Romani Macedonem hostem adversus Antiochum Philippum Persen, non modo cum clade ulla, sed ne cum periculo quidem suo. absit invidia verbo et civilia bella sileant; numquam ab equite hoste, numquam a pedite, numquam aperta acie, numquam aequis,
utique numquam nostris locis laboravimus; equitem sagittas saltus inpeditos avia commeatibus loca gravis armis miles timere potest: mille acies graviores quam Macedonum atque Alexandri avertit avertetque, modo sit perpetuus huius, qua vivimus, pacis amor et civilis cura concordiae.
Perseus.

Philip V of Macedon.
EXPLANATORY NOTES

(+ denotes uncertainty of text.)

CHAPTER I

§ 1. Sequitur hunc annum is an awkward expression for 'there occurred in the following year.' Turn into passive, and translate 'the events of this year were followed by the Caudine peace.'

nobilis has here its first meaning of 'famous,' 'notable.'

clade, ablative of cause to nobilis, and agreeing with Romana.

consulibus, lit. 'with C. and P. (as) consuls,' i.e. 'in the consulship of C. and P.'

T. and Sp., for Titus and Spurius.

§ 2. C. Pontium. C. for Gaius; so Cn. for Gnaeus. These are relics of the old C, which was a G; the later C, as we know it in Latin, was in earlier times represented by K.

Pontius was now commander in place of Brutulus Papius.

longe prudentissimo, 'far the most sensible man,' i.e. of his time. (prudens generally means wise in practical matters; sapiens, wise as a philosopher.)

primum, 'foremost,' 'of first rank.'

§ 3. res is frequently used in Latin to define another word, which we should leave undefined. Translate 'to make submission.'

pace infecta, lit. 'with peace not made,' i.e. 'without concluding peace.'

ne... censeatis, 'lest you suppose, &c., (I tell you that on the contrary) we have made atonement, (and put away from us) all the anger of the gods excited against us in consequence of the rupture of the truce.'

in nos. Adverbial for adjectival phrase, 'excited against us.' Not uncommon in Livy: cf. iii. 4.

§ 4. Construction is, satis scio non fuisse cordi iis diis, quibus-
cumque . . . fuerant, expiationem foederis (esse) spretam ab Romanis tam superbe.

cordi fuit, ‘it was agreeable.’ Cordi is either locative, ‘in the heart,’ or predicative dative (i.e. a dative used instead of a predicate), ‘for a pleasure,’ i.e. ‘agreeable.’
dedendi res. The gerund constr. is more usual than the gerundive (dedendarum rerum) in such places, to avoid the harsh gen. plurals.

repetitae. Repeto is the regular word for demanding restitution or satisfaction.

§ 5. in praeda, ‘in the class of booty,’ i.e. ‘as booty.’

nostrae is complement to videbantur.

§ 6. auctores belli, especially Brutulus Papius, the late Samnite general, who had committed suicide to avoid being surrendered alive to the Romans.

evivos. Supply dedere from dedidimus.

noxae defines both quid and contagione.

penes nos, ‘amongst us.’

§ 7. quem . . . iudicem feram, ‘Whom shall I call in to judge (the righteousness of) your anger and (the adequacy of) my atonement? I refuse none, be it community or individual.’

feram, pres. subj. (deliberative).

§ 8. Quod si. Translate, ‘But if.’

cum potentiore, ‘when he has to deal with a stronger power.’

at, ‘yet,’ ‘at any rate.’

§ 9. sint. Subjunctive, perhaps merely as being part of the prayer beginning at ut; or subjunctive, to express rather the class or character of the persons, ‘such persons as,’ ‘men whom’ (rather than ‘the definite men whom’); this latter is called the generic or consecutive use of qui.

placari nequeant. Supply qui as subj. to nequeant, from quorum.

hauriendum. Notice this use of the gerundive, ‘to be drained,’ or ‘to drain,’ with verbs of giving, entrusting.

praebuerimus. Translate the perfect, to mark the difference between it and nequeant, by ‘unless we first give.’

§ 10. quibus, i.e. iis quibus.

§ 11. cum . . . sit. Causal; ‘since the vital question in this world is what action men take with the gods’ approval, what with their disapproval.’

momentum = that which turns the scale; has an important bearing.

agant. Supply, as subject, ‘men.’
propitiis . . . adversis diis. Abl. abs., which is really one of the uses of the 'sociative ablative,' or 'ablative of accompaniment'; so in next line, ducibus diis, 'with the gods as leaders.'

hoc. Supply bellum from bella.
gessisse and gesturos. Supply vos as subject.

CHAPTER II

§ 1. laeta, 'encouraging.'
quam . . . occultissime, lit. 'as he can most secretly,' i.e. 'as secretly as possible.' (The verb possum is sometimes omitted, e.g. quam primum in iii. 6, 'as early as possible.')

§ 2. ad, 'towards.'
diversos, 'separated,' i.e. 'in different places' (agrees with 'them,' object of iuet).
alium alibi, 'a different person in a different place,' i.e. 'one here, one there.'

§ 3. ut, iuto in certain cases may have both constructions, infin. and subj., but infin. is commoner.
 nec procul, &c., 'and were on the point of taking it by storm.'

§ 4. iam is [et] rumor ante, the position (and even the presence) of et is considered doubtful; perhaps we should put it with ante, reading iam et ante is rumor; i.e. 'even before' the sham shepherds told them.

eo maxime quod, &c., 'especially by the fact that,' &c.

§ 5. haud erat dubium, &c., 'there was no wavering about the Romans bringing aid' (dubium must have this sense here, as the whole section is the Roman view).

ferret is the subjunctive, as usual in oblique interrog. clauses, for quin means properly 'how not?' 'why not?'

simul ne, &c., gives the second reason; first, 'because they were loyal and true allies,' secondly, 'to prevent Apulia falling away.'
ad, 'in the face of (or on the occasion of) the present panic.'
ea modo, 'the only matter for consideration was what route they should take.'

qua irent is the oblique of qua eamus, 'by what way are we to go?'

§ 6. superum mare, the Adriatic, as opposed to the mare inferum (xix. 4) on the other side of Italy. Livy means of course that the army would have to strike across the north of Samnium and then down along the coast.
fere belongs to tanto; its place being usually after the word that it modifies.

§ 7. natus, 'was thus formed by nature.'
circa, adv. with perpetuis. Translate, 'by an unbroken chain of hills.'
satis, here = 'fairly': cf. the French assez.

§ 8. venias. The subjunctive, as usual with temporal conjunctions, marks a connexion between the two clauses other than of mere time. Translate, 'before you could come.'

insinuaveris. Notice the fut. perf. of the Latin idiom, 'by which you have previously made your way in.' The word implies difficulty, owing to the narrowness and perhaps winding of the road.

retro is unnecessary with repetenda; ('pleonasm').

alium = alterum, 'the other' (of two). So in § 9 alia and alias.

§ 9. cavam rupem = 'the hollow rock,' i.e. the cleft in the rock. The order of the words is cum Romani demisso agmine in . . . rupem pergerent ad protinus ad alias angustias.
deiectu arborum, 'a felling of trees,' i.e. 'an abattis.'

§ 10. sua, 'its own.' suus need not refer to the subject always; the context is a better guide than rules. Cf. montes moliri sede sua (iii. 3), and Syracusanis Marcellus sua reddidit (Cicero), i.e. 'their property.'
torpor quidam, 'a sort of paralysis.' quidam is often used to tone down an unusual expression.

§ 11. cum alterum, &c., 'as each one attributed to his neighbour more self-possession and judgement (than to himself)'.

§ 12. praetorium. See under Technical Terms.
operi, 'field-works,' temporary fortifications.
ludibrio. Predicative dat., 'would be a butt for ridicule.'
munientes agrees with se (understood), the subject of fore.

§ 13. culpam, meaning the fault of not fortifying the camp.

§ 14. sua ipsi, &c., 'themselves with pitiable acknowledge-
ment ridiculing their own works,' &c.

§ 15. ne advocantes quidem. Translate, 'though they did not summon them.'

esset. The subjunctive shows that the clause is vir-
tually (though not formally) oblique, giving the consuls' reasons for not calling a council. Translate, 'since, as they thought, there was no room for,' &c.
CHAPTER III

§ 1. pro ingenio, 'according to his character.
[alius] per adversa. This second alius is best left out, as Muretus proposed.

adversa montium, lit. 'the obstacles of the mountains,' i.e. 'the opposing mountains.' Cf. strata viarum, 'the paved ways'; opaca locorum, 'dark places.'

§ 2. vincimus. The usual tense, with iam, iamdudum, of action, still continuing:

Eng. We have conquered [and are still conquering]
Lat. [Vicimus et] vincimus

cf. xviii. 9.

§ 3. sua. Cf. sua obice in ii. 10.

moliri, 'upheave.' The word is used of efforts of all kinds.

§ 4. invicem. Adjectival (from Greek influence), cf. i. 3.

Translate, 'in this interchange of talk.'

inmemor. Strangely put with nox: cf. incautus pavor, xii. 8. See Personification in Grammar Appendix.

ne . . . quidem, 'not even the Samnites,' i.e. in spite of their victory.

§ 5. vis animi consiliique, 'his spirit and judgement.'

§ 6. quam primum. See on ii. § 1.

§ 7. quae ubi. Notice the Latin idiom of double relative. Say in Eng. 'when this.'

ad unum, 'to a man.'

§ 8. discordia. Adj., from discors.

in primis, 'among the first,' i.e. 'as much as any one else,' or 'more than any one else.'

ipsum = '(his father) in person.'

§ 9. ita . . . ferme ut, lit. 'almost in such a way as to change nothing,' i.e. 'much to the same effect without changing.'

§ 10. firmare and differre. The future put as a present fact: cf. Caesar, B. G. ii. 32, quae imperurentur facere dixerunt, 'they declared they were carrying out his orders.'

quibus. Translate, 'by which time the Roman state would only with difficulty recover its strength after the loss of two armies.'

§ 11. quid, si. The apodosis is easily supplied, 'what would be the result, if.' (So in xviii. 5. Quid, si vini amor fieret acrior? 'what would have been the result, if,' &c.)

ut. This clause depends on consilii, 'namely that'; just as an ut clause would follow a verb of advising. Cf. v. 3,
vii. 12.
§ 12. ea est quae, 'is one which.' The present indicative of actual fact as happening is to be compared with the firmare in § 10.

servate modo, 'spare but these men's lives after incensing them with degradation, [and see the result].' (A sort of aposiopesis, or breaking off without finishing the sentence. Cf. in the Acts, 'but if a spirit or an angel hath spoken to him' [let us not fight against God]. The next sentence explains his meaning.)

ea ... quae nesciat. Generic subjunctive; 'is one of the class that,' or 'such that.'

quiescere nesciat, 'knows not how to sit still under defeat,' that is, 'cannot sit still.' (Cf. fateri scirent in iv. 3, and the similar use of savoir in French.)

§ 13. vivet. Cf. Verg. Aen. iv. 67, tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, 'deep in her breast rankles the secret wound.'

istuc. (1) Neut. of istic, in app. to quidquid, 'whatever that of yours,' i.e. 'coming from you'; or (2) better and more naturally, the adv. 'thereon,' i.e. 'on their breasts.' (This is consistent with uses of iste, which is used of the defendant in court, contemptuously of any one, and even quite loosely.) Cf. istos in ch. ix. 2.

inussserit. Notice the tense. Branding was a punishment for slaves.

The addition of præsens with necessitas personified is most unusual. (See others, under Personification in Grammar, Appendix.)

ante ... expetitas a vobis. Translate, 'until they have made you pay a thousand-fold for it.'

CHAPTER IV

§ 2. necessitate, 'by force of circumstances.'

peterent. Final subjunctive, 'to ask for.'

§ 3. fateri scirent. Cf. iii. 12, quiescere nesciat.

iugum, 'the yoke,' as a symbol of subjection, was formed by two upright spears with one laid across.

missurum. Subject se understood.

§ 4. coloniae. These were Fregellae (xii. 5, and Epit. of Bk. VIII) and Cales (Bk. VIII. 16). Tacitus says the Britons regarded a colony as a sedes servitutis, 'head-quarters of slavery.'

suis legibus = as independent powers.

§ 5. ferire. See vi. 3.
eorum, 'of these things,' i.e. proposals.

§ 6. *legatio,* 'the report of the envoys.'

*ut...viderentur,* 'so that it seemed they could not have been affected, had the news been,' &c.

§ 7. *hiscre,* lit. 'open their mouths,' i.e. utter a syllable.

*honoris,* 'rank' (as due to public offices previously held by him).

§ 8. *unum...fuisse,* 'alone opposed the measure in the senate.'

*nec...et,* 'not...but.'

*opera.* See on ii. 12

*essent...possent.* Lentulus is giving his father's reason; so the clauses are virtually oblique. Translate, 'since they were, said he,' &c.

§ 9. *quod si,* &c. The order is: *quod si, ut illis...lieuit (quo...eruperunt), ita nobis copia esset tantummodo dimicandi cum hoste aequo aut iniquo loco.*

§ 11. *quidquid...legionum.* The arguments for surrender put into Lentulus' mouth by Livy are not consistent with the statements in vii. 7, about the raising of new levies.

*pro se ipsis,* 'for their own sakes,' i.e. 'for their own honour.'

*servent.* The protasis is in *morte,* which is equivalent to 'if they should die.'

§ 12. *dicat.* Dubitative subjunctive; 'some one may say.'

*dixerit* is often used in such a place.

§ 14. *at,* 'but, you say.' So is *at enim* used.

§ 16. *pareatur necessitati,* 'bow to the force of circumstances.' Lit. 'let obedience be given to,' &c.

*dii.* For the gods themselves could not control the laws of fate, according to the creed of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

*armis,* 'at the price of your arms,' i.e. 'by the surrender of the arms.' Abl. of price, like *auro.*

CHAPTER V

§ 1. *negarunt.* It would seem from ix. 9 that the consuls had said nothing of the kind; nor would it have been necessary to tell the Samnites this. Both sides lost their heads (dii mentem ademerunt, in ix. 10); and the Samnites, in their eagerness for peace, tried to commit the Romans to one. In repudiating the engagement the Romans were
probably technically right, and by their religion absolved; in practical politics they were right also if, as Mommsen says, great nations, mindful of their destiny, may repudiate treaties when they can. At any rate, they do!

We should not judge the Numantine Convention (B.C. 145) in the same way; for the enemies' ignorance of Roman ways would make much difference between the Numantine and Caudine Conventions. (This very day one of our own judges has denied a civil servant's right to a pension, on the ground that officers who promised it had no power to make the promise.)

alia, 'in general,' or 'besides.'

§ 2. foedere. Cicero calls it a 'foedus.' Livy says a 'foedus' could be made only with fetials and due rites as described in § 3; some suppose it could be made without the fetials. The religio of the matter depends on this point.

§ 3. per quem, &c. All this depends on precatione (cf. the ut clause in iii. 11). The order is: ut, quamadmodum...feriatur, ita Iuppiter feriet cum populum per quem fiat quominus...stetur.

per quem fiat quominus, &c. Translate, 'whose fault it be that the terms, therewith declared, be not observed.'

§ 4. ubi = 'whereas.'

praeterquam...non. Understand nomina: 'no names but those of the two fetials.'

§ 5. foederis dilationem, the delay in getting the treaty ratified by the people.

§ 6. exercitu, dative.

quorum...essent. Apart from the dependence of this clause, or the ut clause, the subjunctive is due to the implied words of the men; (so virtually oblique).

§ 7. locorum. Needed in Latin to define more precisely, but not in English. Cf. vi. 2, indignitas rerum.

non exploratorem. The defeat at Trasimene was due to the neglect of the same elementary military rule.

§ 8. intueri; contemplari...proponere. Historic in-finitives for indicative. Note the nom. subject.

mox tradenda, 'that must soon be surrendered.' (This, especially with the neighbourhood of futuras, comes very near a fut. pass. participle, as it was used in later Latin. Cf. Ovid, Fast. i. 10, saepe tibi pater est, saepe legendus avus, 'often your father's name, often your grandsire's, you are sure to read herein.')

§ 9. sociorum. The Capuans especially.

§ 10. sine vulnere, &c., inconsistent with iv. 1.

§ 11. hora fatalis, 'the fated hour of their degradation,
the hour that experience would find far more painful than imagination had anticipated.'

experiundo (=experiendo) is awkward with hora as subject of the sentence. factura agrees with hora, and omnia is object of factura.

CHAPTER VI

§ 2. si ... offendisset, lit. ‘supposing their looks, too fierce at the indignity, had offended the conqueror’; i.e. ‘if they had given offence to the conqueror by showing in their looks too much resentment at the indignity.’ The subjunctive is due (1) either to its being an implied statement (virtually oblique), ‘if, as the Samnites said, they had’; or (2) it is an instance of the indef. subj. that Livy imitates from Greek: cf. xix. 8, quaecumque opus esset.

indignitas rerum. Cf. v. 7, dux locorum.

§ 3. traducti, ‘paraded,’ as in a public show, such as a criminal being led to death.
ita ... agmen, ‘to them, as they looked upon their columns in such degradation.’

omni. We should say ‘any.’

§ 4. cum ... possent, ‘when they might have,’ i.e. ‘though they might have’; (concessive subj.).

§ 5. Capua. Notice the case: cf. nuntiare Luceriam in xv. 5, and a similar one in xv. 7. We should say ‘at Capua.’

§ 7. hospitalibus may be a subst. = ‘hospitality,’ or an adj. with officis.

§ 8. neque. Translate, ‘nay, but for all that.’ The negative is really not wanted, and is pleonastic.

non modo ... sed ne quidem poterant. We say ‘not only not ... but not even.’ In Latin, if the predicate or other word is common to both clauses, the second non is usually omitted.

§ 9. super maerorem, with pudor: ‘a sense of shame in addition to grief.’

§ 10. Cum-clause has no apodosis, but the cum-clause is started again at vii. 1.

a Capua. Note the preposition. The use of preps. for clearer definition increased as the original sense of cases was forgotten, until all, or nearly all, distinction of case was lost in the Romance languages. Cf. xiii. 9.

proficiscentes is accusative, agreeing with Romanos understood.

revertissent, intransitive. Cf. verto, xvii. 6.
NOTES TO LIVY

§ 11. maestiores ... visos, 'they seemed more mournful and dejected (lit. of dejected spirit) than on the previous night,' or 'than might have been expected.'

§ 12. illam, 'the old Roman spirit.' ille is often used thus of something well known or famous: cf. quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, 'how changed from the old Hector.'

§ 13. tamquam. Notice this rel. conj. with partic., and cf. vii. 10, tamquam recertentes.

fuert. Graphic use of perfect subj.: cf. xv. 5 and xvii. 2; primary for historic.

CHAPTER VII

§ 1. deploratum, 'mourned as lost.'

§ 2. se habere rem. Either 'the matter was far otherwise,' or 'he regarded the matter far otherwise.' The former is perhaps best, as se habet res, with an adverb, is a common phrase.

§ 3. obstinatum, 'determined,' 'dogged'; usually in a good sense rather than a bad.

pudorem, 'that shame at beholding the light,' 'shrinking from the light' Storr.

molem, obj. of cienis, 'were clear signs of a spirit stirring in its depths a vast mass of wrath,' i.e. 'of a volcano preparing to burst in a storm of passion.'

Others take cienis for cienitum, and animi with alto, for which sense the old reading ex alto animo would be better.

§ 4. aliquanto, with tristiorem, 'considerably more painful to Samnium than to Rome.'

§ 5. quemque = utrosque, 'both sides,' 'each nation': or perhaps 'each individual among them would exhibit the character of his nation.'


infamis clades, 'the news of their disaster was ill-received,' 'the disaster was much censured.'

tristior, 'then came worse news, news of a degrading peace rather than of dangers.'

§ 7. ad, 'to meet,' i.e. 'on the news.'

haberi coeptus erat. The passive of coepti must always be followed by a passive infinitive.

apparatus, 'the raising.'

consensum est in, 'there was general agreement to show.'

§ 8. sua sponte was so common a phrase that the somewhat careless use of sua would hardly be felt; strictly, it
would refer to institutum. As in § 6, the reference to the people is plain.


urbe tectisve. Locative or instrumental.

§ 10. etiam iratis miserabilis, lit. 'an object of pity even to an enraged population,' i.e. 'whose plight could turn even anger into pity.'

tamquam. See vi. 12.

§ 11. ita . . . ut, 'so closely that.'

publicum, i.e. 'the streets.'

§ 12. pro magistratu, 'in the exercise of their office.'

comitiorum causa, 'for the purpose of holding the elections' (in the com. centuriata).

ut . . . dicerent explains consulto: cf. iii. 11. So translate from nisi, 'except what they were forced to do by the senate's decree requiring them to,' &c.

§ 14. vitio, by some flaw in the auspices or formalities. An old-fashioned method of showing disapproval of the election.

§ 15. is . . . creavit. Livy seems to mean the presiding interrex nominated, and the people confirmed the election.

haud dubio, 'plainly expressed' (an instance of the figure of speech called 'litotes' or 'meiosis,' whereby you say less than you mean.

essent. Virtually oblique; the people's reason for their unanimity.

CHAPTER VIII

§ 1. The first of January was not finally fixed for the commencement of consular duties until during or after the second Punic War.

§ 2. penes quem. In the city, duties and official insignia of the consuls went in monthly rotation.

§ 3. ignominiae, with causa.

primum. The usual procedure, at least in later times, was to ask the senior consul-designate first, if present, then the chief members.

§ 4. quae . . . esset, 'which could not have been very difficult (had I chosen to make a defence).' The protasis is easily supplied.

necessitatium. Except for civitas, this form of gen. pl. is rare before the Augustan age. In xvii. 7 we have also aetatum.

sententiam, 'my proposal.'
NOTES TO LIVY

§ 6. ne quid, &c., 'that nothing divine or human may debar us from entering anew upon a war justifiable to men and approved by heaven.' In this

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{iustum} & \quad \text{correspond} \quad \text{divinum} \\
\text{pium} & \quad \text{crosswise to} \quad \text{humanum}
\end{align*}
\]

so that the figure of speech is called chiasmus, or cross-construction; cf. i. i, xii. 4.

§ 7. placet, i.e. 'I propose.'

insta, 'all due rites pertaining to our surrender.'

§ 8. cordi. See i. 4.

§ 9. at. Cf. i. 8, 'at least may ye be satisfied to have seen us,' &c.

§ 12. passurus esset, subjunctive, because it is the senators' reason for their pity; (virtually oblique).

ob iram . . . pacis, 'in revenge for the frustration of their hopes of peace.'

§ 13. cum . . . modo, 'just when all were going to vote for his proposal, amidst a shower of applause.' (If pedibus iurent is to be taken literally of a 'division,' then prosequentes must be taken literally also, 'escorting him with praises'; in either case omnes is not strictly true).


tribunis plebis. See Technical Terms.

§ 15. pro eo quod, &c., 'for the fact that they had by guaranteeing a peace preserved,' &c. (Livy does not mention the tribunes of the plebs in v. 4. nor here explain how they came to guarantee the peace. He is satisfied to depict 'a telling scene' from the materials he found in older narratives.)

CHAPTER IX

§ 1. profanos, &c. Translate, 'whom you can surrender without sacrilege.'

profani means not protected by the law that made the tribunes sacrosancti.

§ 2. comitio, the place of assembly of the curiae, adjoining the forum.

ut . . . habeant, 'that they may so have the interest due on the deferred penalty'; i.e. a flogging, + their surrender to the enemy.

§ 3. nam quod, &c., 'for as to their assertion that the
nation is not discharged from obligation by our surrender, who is so ignorant of Fetial Law as not to know that they say this rather to escape being surrendered than because such is the fact?

§ 4. neque infinitas eo, 'I do not mean to deny.' (infinitas is an accusative like Romam eo, dormitum eo, 'I am going to sleep'; relics of the general use of the accusative of direction without ad.)

sancta belongs to both sponsiones and foedera, 'are alike binding on individuals who have as much respect for promises to their fellows as for their obligations to the gods.'

quod... teneat, consecutive or generic subjunctive, 'such as binds.'

§ 5. istam, perhaps 'this of which you speak,' or 'this wretched.'

verba... urbes, 'the regular formula of people surrendering cities,' i.e. 'the regular formula for the surrender of cities.'

deditum... diceretis, &c., 'would you now say that the people of Rome had been surrendered, and that this city, &c., belonged to the Samnites?' (Notice the difference of time in coegissent and diceretis.)

§ 6. omitto deditionem, i.e. 'I go further than mere surrender of the city.'

di meliora, 'the gods (grant) a better fate,' i.e. 'heaven forbid.' (An unfinished sentence or elliptical expression.)

atqui, brings in, as usual, the second link of the argument.

Such extreme promises are not binding, you say.

Yet, indignity makes no difference.

Therefore all promises are binding, you must say.

So Postumius repeats his first statement that the people are not bound by what they did not authorize.

§ 9. nec... quaesiverit, 'and let no one ask me why,' &c.

cum... esset, and possem, concessive subjunctives.

nec... nec... nec, 'although neither a consul had a right to do so, nor was I able to promise at all, i.e. neither to them, &c., nor for you, &c.'

(Livy begins as if he were going to write nec... esset, nec... ossem; and then introduces a further contrast by nec illis... nec pro vobis.)

quae mei non erat arbitrii, 'which was not within the range of my province.' Cf. for gen. xi. 9, and xix. 5.

§ 10. imperatoribus, dative.

§ 11. nec... et. Cf. iv. 8 'we did not indeed, &c., but they,' &c.
male partam... male perdiderunt, 'ill lost what they had ill won.' Cf. the proverb, male parta male dilabuntur, 'ill-gotten ill-gone.'

dum... credunt, 'while they barely trust' instead of 'because they barely trust.' Translate, 'In their want of trust in the position where they had won their victory, and in their eager haste,' &c.

quacumque condicione, 'on any terms (they could).'

§ 12. fuisset... fuit. Difficile fuit is the usual Latin for 'it would have been difficult': even when the protasis is expressed. Cf. Cicero, Milo ii Si ita Milo putasset, optabilius ei fuit dare iugulum Cladio, 'had Milo so thought, it would have been better for him to present his throat to Clodius.'

In xi. 8 (fide dignum erat, 'it would have been honorable') there is no protasis expressed. Similarly modal verbs (debo, possum, oportet, &c. sum with fut. partic., sum with gerundive), are usually in indicative, though the protasis verb is in subjunctive. Cf. xvii. ii quibus cum Alexandro dimicandum erat (si venisset).

ab domo, usually domo. Cf. vi. 10.

§ 13. expeditis, 'disencumbered,' and so 'active.'

adferrent, final subjunctive with donec; properly, 'to allow of their bringing.' Translate, 'until they brought.'

ea demum, 'that and that only.'

§ 14. sed. Supply protasis, 'had they done so' or 'in that case.'

tulissetis = (1) 'tolerated,' or (2) 'proposed, such a measure.'

fas fuit, 'was it heaven's will.'

laetiore quam quod, &c., 'too glorious for their minds to grasp,' 'for their comprehension.'

nequiquam eluderentur, i.e. 'be deceived by their dream, and find nothing come of it.' Translate, 'be rudely awakened to the hollowness of their dream.'

§ 15. interponeretur. Perhaps in legal sense. Translate, 'and all action stayed by a guarantee.'

vanam, unreal, because not won in fair fight.

§ 16. appellare, also legal, 'call you to account.'

§ 17. vobis nobiscum est, 'you have nothing to do with us,' i.e. 'we have no claim on you, who gave us no commission; nor have the Samnites, who had no transactions with you.'

§ 18. rei... in id, 'debtors fully able to pay with what is our own, with what we can give over.'

saeviant, 'let them vent their rage.'
§ 19. in diem, 'for a time,' i.e. until they have gone out of office.

luendae sponsionis, 'to pay the debt of our guarantee.'
For the genitive compare Caes. B. G. iv. 17. 10 sive naves deiciendi operis essent missae, 'in case vessels were sent to break down the works.' Tacitus and Sallust also have this usage of the genitive with the gerundive. (sponsioni is also read.)

CHAPTER X

§ 1. causa, 'presentation of the case.'
in potestate, 'at the disposal.'
§ 3. in ore, 'in all men's mouths was P.'s name.'
aequabant, 'they put him (i.e. his action) on a level with the self-sacrifice of Decius.'
§ 4. emersisse, '(they said) the state had escaped.'
§ 5. spectant, 'looked to,' i.e. 'longed for.'
en umquam, &c., '(saying) "ah! will it ever be that we shall be allowed, &c.?"'

§ 6. omnium ... fuit, 'consisted almost entirely of volunteers.' We should expect omnis to agree with dilectus.
§ 7. portam, 'gate of Samnite camp.'
maiestatis, 'his high rank'; as late consul.
quin... adducis, 'why do you not draw the thong tight?'
So quin facis? in xi. 2, 'why do you not make?' equivalent to an imperative. (quin = qui ne, why or how not; both rel. and interrog.)

noxam. Cognate acc., 'have been guilty of guilt,' i.e. 'have done a wrongful act.'
ob eam rem quo, 'for the purpose that thereby.' (quo with final subj. generally has a comparative adj. or adv. in the clause.) Verg. Aen. iv. 106 quo regnum averteret, 'to remove the seat of empire.' Tac. Agric. 18. 3 quo ceteris par animus esset, 'that the others might have equal spirit.'

§ 10. genu, abl., 'with his own knee'; femur, acc.
quanta maxime. Much the same as quam maxima.

se ... civem. Postumius had now become a Samnite; so a sacred fetial of Rome had been struck by a Samnite; result, right would be on Roman side in the war. Similarly, Regulus declared himself a slave of Carthage, and no longer a Roman.
CHAPTER XI

§ 2. quin. See x. 7.
§ 3. appello. See ix. 16.
§ 4. nemo ... deceperit, lit. 'let no one have deceived any one,' i.e. 'let neither side be able to complain of deceit.'
omnia ... sint, 'let all be as though it had not been.'
quidquid ... ventum, object of habeant.
pridie ... quam, 'on the day before that.' (The same construction as for prius ... quam.)
§ 7. aliquam fraudi, &c., 'put a cloak of right upon your wrong-doing'; (a legal sense of fras).
§ 8. dignum erat, 'would have been worthy.' (Cf. difficile fuit, ix. 12.)
§ 9. ut ... habeas, ego ... habeam, 'that you should have, &c., and I not have,' &c. (ut-clause, as with words of command, depends on iuris.)
hoc ... iuris gentibus dicitis? 'is this a specimen of the law you lay down for the nations?' (Cf. the genitive in ix. 9 and xix. 5.)
§ 10. nec moror quo minus, &c., 'nor do I hinder a return to a state that is still bound by its pledge, whose bond is forfeited and whose gods are enraged.'
sponsione commissa. A contract of which the terms have been kept by one side and not by the other, and the penalty consequently incurred. This penalty would be, Pontius thinks, the surrender of the whole army or the divine wrath. As to the construction, it seems best from the order to take sponsione commissa and diis iratis co-ordinately as abl. of attendant circumstances with redeant.
§ 11. ita, ironical, 'so the gods will of course believe.'
Cf. ilane? or ilane vero? 'really! you don't mean to say so?' (The Roman gods, however, seem to have been quite satisfied to be 'taken in,' if formalities were duly observed.)
eo, 'therefore.'
§ 12. non pudere, 'are you not ashamed to bring into the light of day, &c., and you men of years and ex-consuls to devise quibbling excuses for breaking faith scarcely worthy of children?'
The exclamatory infin. (non pudere) and the exclamatory accus. (e.g. me miserum!) are objects generally of some vague thought. The infin. is similarly used in English: 'You going away!' 'You to turn traitor!' In the Latin clause the thought could be expressed by such words, 'Do you
really say you are not ashamed?' Roby says it is rare except in poets and Cicero.

fallendae fidei is best taken as a gen. defining ambages.

§ 13. forsitan, with publica: 'with at least their own credit saved, and perhaps that of their country also' (cf. haud sciam an in xv. 10 with tustissimo).

CHAPTER XII

§ 1. Samnitibus, dative.

pro superba pace infestissimum renatum bellum is the object of cernentibus. (superba is properly applicable to persons only.)

omnia quae deinde evenerunt is subject of esse, which is historic infin. Translate, 'All the after events lay plain, not merely to their minds, but almost to their eyes.'

§ 2. laudare, historic infin. with Samnites as subject.

inter quae, &c., oblique: supply 'they said' out of laudare.

§ 3. inclinatis, &c., 'though the balance of power had not as yet been affected by any engagement.'

mutaverant, intrans. here. Cf. reverto in vi. 10.

§ 4. geri...haberent, 'the Romans regarded the mere ability to make war as an assured victory, while the Samnites thought that the Romans had conquered with their renewal of the war' (lit. 'had renewed the war and conquered at the same moment').

§ 5. colonia. The hated colony (cf. iv. 4 was naturally the first object of attack.

§ 6. quam, obj. of sustinuerunt.

tectis, 'houses,' or perhaps 'roofs.'

tamen†, if right, must mean 'in spite of the surprise.'

§ 7. rem inclinavit, 'turned the scale'; keeping up the metaphor of aequam.

iactari coepta, cf. vii. 7.

§ 8. ad credendum, with incautus; 'unguardedly credulous.' (For the personification of pavor cf. nox inmemor in iii. 4.)

fidem, the 'promise' or 'honour' of the Samnites.

§ 10. ad, 'towards'; as in ii. 2.

CHAPTER XIII

§ 1. prae, 'by reason of'; lit. 'in face of.' (Only as a 'preventive cause' in this sense, says Madvig; cf. vi. 12.)
§ 2. suus cuique, &c. Translate, 'The bitter memory of disgrace in the heart of all was enough to inspire them.'

*pilis emittendis, no delay caused by stopping to hurl their javelins.'
ad id, 'to that effect.'

§ 3. omnia . . . egit, 'swept all before it.'

§ 4. castris, &c., abl. of instr., 'stay the rout by their camp'; or, 'impede their flight with their camp,' i. e. with their goods and companions there.

§ 6. per omnia pacata, 'through a country submissive,' or 'offering no opposition.'

§ 7. contempto . . . genere, 'despising the character of the inhabitants that was more peaceful and civilized, and, as usually happens, resembling the country they lived in.'

ipsi . . . agrestes, in apposition to Samnites (but keep it at end in translation), 'especially as they were themselves rude mountaineers.'

§ 8. fuisset, aut. Apodosis begins at aut.

interiecta agrees with regio, as subject of absumpsisset (a very unusual form of subject, which should be personal in such a sentence: cf. iii. 13 and xiii. 11).

penuria is abl. with absumpsisset.

exclusus agrees with Romanos understood. Translate, 'or the district (i. e. the people of the district) lying between Rome and Arpi would have cut off the Romans from their communications, and destroyed them by depriving them of all their supplies.'

§ 9. iuxta . . . obsessosque, 'besiegers and besieged alike'; in form both are in apposition to prefectos, but in reality the first only.

ab Arpis. Cf. ab domo in ix. 12. vi. 10.
militi, sing. for plural, as often found: 'the infantry.'

veheret, i. e. 'had to carry.'

§ 10. obsessis, dative.

victore exercitu, abl. of accomp. without cum (as often, of military movements: cf. Caesar, relio exercitu subsecutus est, 'he followed up with the rest of the army'), and for the two subst., one being adjectival, cf. tiro exercitus in xviii. 15.

§ 11. artiora omnia . . . fecit, lit. 'made everything closer,' i. e. 'effected a closer blockade,' or 'kept a closer hold over the country.'

adventus, as subject, cf. iii. 13.

cuncta infesta . . . fecerat, 'had made the entire district unsafe for the enemies' communications,' i. e. 'had cut the enemies' communications at every point.'
§ 12. inopiam latrios, 'would be able to bear the pressure of scarcity.'

CHAPTER XIV

§ 1. per utros. Order thus: se pugnaturos esse pro alteris adversus eos per utros, &c. Translate, 'They would fight for the other side against the side that was to blame for a continuation of the struggle.'

§ 2. perinde ac motus, 'just as though influenced,' i.e. 'pretending to be influenced.' (More usually, perinde ac si motus esset.)

cum tempus omne, &c. Subject is (1) Publilius: 'and sending for him after he (Publilius) had spent all the time (while Papirius was giving audience) in preparation for battle, and then conferring with him.' &c.; or (2) Papirius: 'and sending for him, after he (Papirius) had spent all the time (of the pretended private interview) in preparation for battle, and discussed with him,' &c. The latter seems best, as (1) would rather require qui than cum; and the Tarentines, in § 3, are said 'to come up to the consuls.'

re haud dubia, 'a matter already settled.'

§ 4. litatum, &c., 'the sacrifices have gone most favourably.'

§ 5. prae. Cf. xiii. 1.

seditionibus, the usual discords in Greek towns between oligarchs and democrats; one party was for interfering in affairs of Sicily, the other in Italian affairs.

modum ... facere, 'prescribe the bounds,' 'put restriction on.'

aequum censeret, 'thought fit.'

§ 7. in auctoritate ... manere, 'abided by the wishes of the Tarentines.'

potius ... quam ut. Cf. below in § 16. The constr. seems to be, 'Would suffer any fate rather than so act as to.'

§ 8. eam, 'such.'

§ 10. pro se. Cf. xiii. 2; i.e. 'they needed no one to tell them.'

non haec ... arcerent, depends on memorantes.

arcerent, generic subj. (apart from the oblique). Translate, 'could keep out.'

§ 11. infubes. The presence of boys need not surprise us: many of our boys have so perished, e.g. on the Zulu spears at Isandlwana.

§ 13. infensos, 'enraged with their officers.'
§ 14. minime, &c., 'that the consuls were not and would not be a whit behind the soldiers in hatred of the foe.'

quin, like quin etiam = 'nay, but' (cf. xvi. 19).
praepedisset animos, 'put a curb upon their passions.'

§ 16. potius quam. See above § 7.

principum iuventutis = 'noble knights.'

CHAPTER XV

§ 1. consilium, 'a council of war.'

premerent, 'press the siege of.'
circa, almost adjectival.
ad id, 'hitherto.' Cf. adhuc.
temptarentur, 'be tested,' i.e. as to their feelings.

§ 3. ad spem . . . respondit, 'answered his expectations.'
ut. Translate, '(to persuade him) to raise the siege on the restoration of the knights.'

§ 4. debusse . . . consulere, 'they ought to have taken the opinion of Pontius, &c., as to the fitting fate of the vanquished.'

§ 5. ab hostibus, &c., 'that a fair sentence should be passed upon them by their enemy rather than propose one themselves.' aequa seems to have the sense of 'requital' as well.

maluerint. More graphic than malent (cf. vi. 13, xvii. 2).

Luceriam. Cf. vi. 5.

relinquerent, oblique command: 'they were to leave.'

§ 7. custodiendos Luceriam . . . dederant, 'had sent to Luceria to be guarded.' (Dare, as we see from the compounds, has two roots, dā = give, and dhā = put. Vergil often has the latter sense.)

§ 8. haud forme alia, with victoria. 'hardly any other victory.'

si quidem etiam, 'if indeed it is also true that.'

§ 10. haud sciam an, with iustissimo only: cf. forsit in xi. 13, 'With, I should feel sure, the best deserved triumph up to those days next to Camillus.' (haud sciam an is somewhat more vague [dubitative] than the more usual haud scio an.)

consulum . . . sit, 'belongs to the consuls.'

§ 11. iterum, with Cerretano. Translate, 'as colleague to Q. Aulus Cerretanus, consul for the second time.'

continuato. This was illegal: ten years should have elapsed before his second election.
CHAPTER XVI

§ 2. Satricanis. Cf. xii. 5.

cives. From Livy vi. 16. 6 and vii. 27. 7 we gather that Satricum was colonized in 382 by Rome, then destroyed, re-colonized by the Volscians of Antium in 345, and destroyed by Rome in 343. Perhaps at this time the population was chiefly Volscian.

§ 3. responsum... redditum esset. Continue with ne remearent ad se (i.e. the consul) nisi... tradito, 'not to return to him unless they had previously slain,' &c.

plus, with terroris.

armis inlatis, 'by the armed assault.'

§ 4. quonam se pacto, &c., 'how he expected a weak handful of men like them to throw themselves upon so strong and well-armed a garrison.'

isdem = iisdem.

§ 5. impetrato, abl. abs. with substantival ut-clause instead of subst., 'having with difficulty won his permission to consult their senate on this matter, and report their answer to him.'

§ 6. ad reconciliandam... consuli, 'to secure a restoration of peace from the consul.'

§ 7. nihil... praeparati, 'had not made sufficient preparations'; lit. 'nothing enough (in the way) of preparation.'

praeparati is genitive neuter of the participle.

§ 9. hostinm, with plena.

momento... horae, 'within the space of an hour.'

momentum is from moveo, and means a movement or change, or what makes a change in the balance.)

horae (and in § 7 noctis hora). The Roman day and night, when divided into 'hours,' which was done in fact later than this, were not equally divided as ours are; for the length of day and night depended on sunrise and sunset.

§ 10. qui, the consul.

quorum, interrog. (as esset shows), 'as to who were the instigators of the rebellion.'

§ 11. scribunt qui... auctores sunt, 'say the writers who are our informants that,' &c. (Livy does not often name his authorities: cf. end of chs. vii and xv. In fact it was not usual for the ancients to do so; and even direct plagiarizing was not uncommon both in prose and verse.)

§ 13. cognomen, i.e. Cursor, the Runner. (Ancient cognomina were chiefly of this nature, and were not usually employed on formal occasions. e.g. in the senate; they were
nicknames in fact: e.g. Caesar, Long-Hair [?]; Cato, the Shrewd One; Naso, Nosey; and Ahenobarbus, Bronze-beard, is quite Scandinavian, like Forked-tooth, Swan-neck, &c. The fact that this consul’s father was called Cursor may be due to reflex-naming.)

†et seu †virium †vi. (1) If this reading is correct, we must take exercitatione = ‘through taking exercise’ (cf. Caesar, B. G. iv. 1 quae res et cibi genere et cotidiana . . . exercitatione vires alit). (2) Madvig reads seu crurn vi, with a stop at multa and none at ferunt.

virium vi, ‘physical vigour.’

§ 14. ullo = ullo alio.

invicti . . . corporis, ‘a man of untiring energy.’

§ 16. ne . . . dicatis. Cf. ne conseatis in i. 3.

remitto . . . demulceatis, ‘I excuse you at least from stroking down their backs,’ i.e. giving the horses a stroke and a pat on the hinder quarters
d. Others take it of the men giving themselves a rub down.

vis . . . imperii, ‘imperiousness’ (perhaps).

§ 18. perfusum, lit. ‘flooded,’ i.e. ‘trembling from head to foot,’ or ‘bathed in a cold sweat.’

§ 19. qua, ablative of comparison. This is classed with ‘ablatives proper’ (with notion of separation), e.g. ‘Taller than his father;’ his father is the standard from which you start in judging the son’s height.

quo . . . staret, ‘on whose support Rome’s fortunes more depended.’

staret, generic subjunctive.


parem serves as apodosis to the si-clause, ‘as a commander, a match for Alexander, had the latter directed his arms,’ &c.

destinant animis, ‘mark him out in their fancies.’ Subj. ‘people,’ ‘other historians.’

CHAPTER XVII

§ 1. nihil . . . potest, ‘nothing can seem to have been less required at the beginning of this work.’

quam ut, ‘than for me to deviate unduly from the order of events.’

1 Col. Crole Wyndham, C. B. (21st Lancers), tells me the English phrase is ‘to make much of the horses’: to this the passage, he thinks, refers. ‘It is such a natural thing,’ he writes, ‘for a man to pat and stroke his horse when he dismounts.’
varietatibusque, 'and by adorning my work with varied patterns to procure both charming digressions for my readers,' &c.

§ 2. tacitis cogitationibus. In English put this with antecedent eas, 'Those unuttered thoughts with which I have often busied my mind.'

fuerit. Cf. vi. 13 and xv. 5.

§ 3. virtus, 'excellence,' 'morale.'

fortuna. Cicero makes a great deal of a general's good luck in discussing the merits of Pompeius. Our own commander-in-chief is also frequently accredited with this quality.

per omnia humana, 'in all human affairs.'

§ 4. ea, 'these points.'

intuenti, lit. 'to one considering them.'

singula et universa, 'severally or collectively.'

praestant, 'guarantee,' or 'prove.'

sicut ab aliis ... invictum, 'invincible by,' i.e. 'as little likely to have been conquered by Alexander as by other kings and nations.'

§ 5. facit quod. The quod-clauses are subjects to facit. 'The fact that, &c., makes his reputation greater.'

unus, 'without rivals' (such as the Roman commanders had).

in incremento rerum, 'in the full tide of success.'

§ 6. ut. Final clause to a thought readily supplied, e.g. 'To omit others, &c. (I will say of Cyrus).' Cf. ne in i. 3 and xvi. 16. (exempla is in apposition to reges ducesque: Cyrum is object of praebuit.)

celebrant. The first idea of this word seems to be 'frequent'; so perhaps here, 'mention frequently,' 'are fond of glorifying.'

vertenti, intransitive. Cf. revertissent in vi. 10.

§ 7. recenseam. It would be better to read this, 'Let me pass in review,' than with the question, 'Shall I pass in review?'

nec, 'not indeed.'

aetatum. Cf. necessitatum in viii. 4.

§ 8. M'. Notice this for Manius. Plain M. is for Marcus.


si ... praeverisset. The apodosis is to be supplied from viri, 'who would have been his antagonists.'

§ 10. tradita per manus, 'transmitted from hand to hand,' i.e. 'handed down from generation to generation.'
in...modum, lit. 'into the form of an art regulated by an unbroken line of maxims.'

§ 11. ita = in accordance with these maxims.

quibus dimicandum erat, 'who would have had to fight.'

For erat cf. ix. 12 and xi. 8.

§ 12. militaria...obeuati, lit. 'performing the work of a private soldier in actual fighting.' i.e. 'in his capacity as a fighting-man' (apart from his qualities as a general).

videlicet, ironical. 'We must suppose...of course.' The irony continues to end of § 15.

oblatus par, 'meeting him in single combat.' (Cf. Verg. Aen. i. 475 impar congressus Achilli, 'unequally matched with Achilles.')

insignes...duces, 'distinguished as soldiers before they were as generals.'

§ 13. ruentes, unusual use of pres. part. for rel. clause.

§ 14. ne...nominem. Cf. § 6.

quem qui. We should put the qui rather with the next clause, 'which was declared to be composed of kings by the man who alone,' &c.

veram speciem...cepit, 'comprehended the true aspect,' i.e. 'formed the right conception.' The man who called the senate 'an assembly of kings' was Cineas, the minister of Pyrrhus, a few years later.

§ 15. commeatustus expediret, 'keep the lines of communication clear,' or (as Storr) 'organize a commissariat.'

§ 16. cum Dareo rem esse. Translate, 'had to deal with Darius.'

nihil aliud...contemnere, 'merely because he was bold enough to despise empty show,' lit. 'doing nothing else but daring,' &c.

§ 17. habitus, 'physical aspect.'

cernenti, agrees with illi.

avunculus. Cf. xix. 11 for this uncle's comparison between Indians and Italians. As a matter of fact the Macedonian army had very severe fighting with Porus and his Indians.

CHAPTER XVIII

§ 1. merso, 'engulfed in prosperity.'

§ 2. habitu...induerat, metaphor from 'dress.'

spectetur...venisset, irregular in form, but is merely condensed for two pairs of conditional sentences: 'if we
should judge him by that, (we should find this fact, viz.)
he would have come to Italy, &c. (had he come at all).
§ 4. mutationem, &c. Alexander is generally supposed
to have adopted Persian dress and customs out of deference
to the Persians, to establish his hold on the country, and
reconcile them to a foreigner. In India our officials have
to recognize the same principle in many ways; and many
serious mistakes have been made by forgetting this on the
one side, and on the other treating the natives as Europeans.

desideratas ... adulationes, 'the obsequious prostrations
that he required,' lit. 'the obeisances of men lying prostrate
on the ground.'
etiam ... graves, 'hateful to the Macedonians even had
they been the vanquished.'
amicorum. Philotas, Parmenio, Callisthenes, and Cleitus
(the latter at a feast).
ementiendae stirpis, 'of giving a fictitious account of his
birth.' (He claimed to be the son of Zeus Ammon.)
§ 5. quid, si (or quid? si). Cf. iii. 11.
ira. Supply in dies fieret acrior.
ducimus, 'are we to consider?' Delib. indic. for delib.
subj. (cf. Verg. Ecl. viii. 108, credimus? 'shall we believe,' and
Aen. iii. 88 quem sequimur? 'whom are we to follow?'
§ 6. vero, ironical; as in xvii. 15.

Graecis. Livy is supposed to mean Timagenes, a contem-
porary historian. The Greeks naturally exalted Alexander,
and probably argued that he would have beaten the Romans,
as they were worsted by the Parthians, the inheritors of the
Persians. (See Introduction on date.)
fama...notum. There are, however, stories, but not
resting on good foundation, of embassies between them.
§ 7. Athenis. Athens was frightened into submission by
the destruction of Thebes in 335; but the anti-Macedonian
orators, especially Demosthenes, raised their voices when
they dared.
id quod, 'a thing which,' i.e. 'as.'
monumentis orationum, i.e. 'extant speeches.'
missurus fuerit. Construction is ne (§ 6) P. R. non potuerit
sustinere maiestatem ... fuisse et nemo ... fuerit adversus eum,
adversus quem ... palet.
§ 8. unius tamen, &c., 'it will be but the greatness of
a single man established by the prosperity of a little more
than ten years.'
plus ... annorum, quem omitted as usual with numbers.
(Cf. xix. 5.)
§ 9. eo, 'on that account'; points to quod.
    et eius iuvenis, 'and him a young man.'
    iam . . . bellantis, 'which has now been engaged in wars for 800 years.' (Cf. iii. 2.)

§ 10. miremur si, 'can we be surprised that,'
    cum . . . anni, 'when Rome reckons more generations than Alexander years.'

variaverit, intransitive. Cf. xvii. 6 (vero).

§ 11. quin. Cf. xi. 2.
    fortunam [cum fortuna]†. (1) Read either hominem and ducem for hominis and ducis; or (2) omit cum fortuna, which was probably a gloss or marginal note on cum homine and duce, and so got into text.

§ 12. nominem, 'I could name' (if I chose).
    †annalibus . . . fastis†. MSS. have annalibus magistratum fastisque; the text is Mommsen's.

§ 13. quo sint mirabilliores. The subjunctive is more consecutive than final. Quo-minus-clauses are more frequently consecutive than final; but other quo-clauses with comparative are usually final. (For one without comparative see x. 9.) Translate, 'What makes them more admirable than Alexander, &c., is the fact that.'

denos. The first sense of these forms was 'group of': e.g. 'group of ten,' so 'ten at a time' (as here), then 'ten each.'

§ 14. The tribunes sometimes stopped the levies, criticized the conduct of the war, and so forth. During the Hannibalian war, and even during the Jugurthine war in Africa, the consuls had to return for the elections.

§ 15. temeritas . . . pravitas, 'indiscretion,' 'perverse-ness' (perhaps), e.g. Varro at Cannae for the latter, and Sempronius at the Trebia for the former.

male . . . successum est, 'one would succeed to the mismanagement of his predecessor.' (Especially during the Jugurthine war, in which there was bad management and bad discipline.)

§ 16. domini, &c., 'being masters of times and circumstances, make all things bend to their purpose.'

secuntur. See xvii. 9.

§ 17. eadem . . . detulisset, 'would have hazarded the same past successes on the issue.'

§ 19. suo . . . fato, i.e. 'whose life or death affected themselves alone.'
CHAPTER XIX

§ 2. ducena. See xviii. 13.

omni, 'the general revolt,' or 'all through the revolt.'
(Ending in 340 B.C., till when they were nominally independent allies.)

prope, 'nearly from the city-levy (alone).'

§ 4. Latium, object of invenisset.
deinde, 'in the next place' (besides the Roman forces).
inferi maris. See note on superi maris, ii. 6.

Thuriis. Gronovius proposed Brutiis: if Thuriis is right, Livy may mean from the west coast in a line with the town. From these numerous Greek settlements, Southern Italy was called Magna Graecia.
socios . . . fractos, in apposition to Latium cum Sabinis, &c.

§ 5. plus . . . milibus. The usual omission of quam with numbers. Cf. xviii. 8. (Perhaps the origin is a phrase like ours, '30,000 men and no more.')

hoc . . . roboris. Cf. xi. 9. 'This was what constituted the flower of his cavalry.'

§ 6. add ad quod, lit. 'add the fact that,' i.e. 'moreover.'

ad manum, 'ready to hand.'
esset, like traiecisset in § 5, with protasis implied: for both, supply 'in the event of war.'

Hannibali. He was in Italy for about fifteen years.

§ 7. ictu missuque, 'for thrust or throw.' The pilum was generally used for throwing, but it must also have been used for receiving a charge, or (in what Mommsen thinks was its purpose) for the defence of ramparts.

§ 8. distinctior. Owing to the subdivision into maniples.

facilis partienti, 'easily handled for (the commander) dividing it,' i.e. 'easily subdivided.'

quacumque opus esset, indefinite subjunctive, as in vi. 2.

§ 9. opere, 'field-works,' perhaps as in iv. 8.

§ 10. ne, 'verily.' (Sometimes spelt nae.)

quaesisset = quaesiisset or quaesivisset, 'would have longed for,' i.e. he would have been glad to get back to less warlike antagonists.
bellumuisse. Translate, 'his former wars had been.'

§ 11. conferentem, agrees with Alexandrum.

§ 12. classibus. This does not seem important, and looks like the note of a commentator.

§ 13. cum . . . iuncta . . . esset et timor . . . armaret. The subjunctives are not quite co-ordinate, for iuncta esset is causal.
and armaret is also conditional. 'Since Carthage and Rome had already been united by old treaties, and a common danger would have (united them on this occasion again, and) armed them,' &c.

foederibus, chiefly commercial; but also for measures against pirates and one relating to Corsica.

timor, personified. Cf. xii. 8.

§ 14. tamen, answers to non quidem, 'Not indeed when Alexander, &c., yet the Romans did experience the Macedonian as an enemy, namely, when they encountered Antiochus,' &c.

non modo = non modo non. Cf. vi. 8.

§ 15. absit invidia, 'may my words be free from boasting,' lit. 'may no displeasure (of men) attend my words.' (Others take it of the god's jealousy, and this a formula to avert evil consequences.)

sileant, 'be left unmentioned.' (Apparently he means to put the civil wars as an exception. What seems really wanted is for absit . . . sileant to be brought into relation with modo . . . concordiae.)

†numquam . . . hoste†. Omitted by Madvig, as contrary to the statement in § 16.

§ 16. equitem, &c. Reference probably to Parthian victory over Crassus at Carrhae b.c. 53. (equidem is also read.)

gravis . . . miles = a heavy-armed soldier.

§ 17. modo sit, 'only let there be,' i.e. 'provided that there be.'
GRAMMAR AND METAPHORS

CASES.

Accusative: (direction implied) xv. 7 quos custodiendos Lucerciam dederant.
   (idiomatic) ix. 4 infitiias eo.
   (cognate) x. 9 noxam noccuerunt.

Dative: (predicative) i. 4 cordi fuit diis.
   ii. 12 ludibrio fore.
   xviii. 15 impedimento aut damno fuit.
   (purpose) xiv. 12 consules receptui signum dedissent.

Genitive: (definition unnecessary in Eng.) v. 7 dux locorum.
   vi. 2 indignitas rerum.
   (definition with gerundive) see Gerundive.
   (description, conjoined with adj.) vi. 11 maestiores et
      abiectioris animi.
   (defining partitive word) xvi. 7 satis praeparati.
   xi. 9 hoc iuris gentibus dicitis.
   xix. 5 hoc roboris erat.
   ix. 9 quae mei non erat arbitrii.
   (defining objectively) viii. 12 iram direemptae pacis.
   xvi. 18 ultimi supplicii metu.

Ablative: (1) ablative proper, x. 9 scelere inpio solutus.
   Comparison (explained in xvi. 19).
   (2) Sociative (without cum). xiii. 4 coacto agmine per-
      ventum est.
   xiii. 10 victore exercitu advenit.
   ix. 1 quos salva religione potestis dedere.
   xiv. 4 auctoribus diis proficiscimus.
   (3) Instrumental. iv. 16 redimite armis civitatem.
      iv. 15 tam ignominia eam quam morte nostra ser-
      vemus.
   xiii. 3 vesano impetu egit.
(4) Locative. vii. 9 urbe tectisve accipiendos.
xiii. 4 castris fugam impedire.
xix. 7 ictu missuque vehementius.
xvi. 7 and 9 proxima nocte: momento unius horae.

INDICATIVE.

Future Perfect: ii. 8 eadem qua te insinuaveris retro via repetenda est.
iii. 12 servate modo quos ignominia inritaveritis.
viii. 7 nec prius ingredi ... quam omnia perfecta erunt.

Deliberative present: xviii. 5 nullane haec damna imperatoriiis virtutibus ducimus?

In Conditional Sentences: ix. 12 an, si sana mens fuisset, difficile illis fuit mittere legatos?
xi. 8 (protasis implied) hoc fide ... dignum erat.
xvii. 11 (protasis implied) quibus cum Alexandro dimicandum erat.

With quin? why not? (=imperative).
x. 7 quin tu adducis lorum?
xi. 2 quin tu ... pacto stas?
xviii. 11 quin tu hominis cum homine ... fortunam confers?

INFINITIVE, &c.

Gerund and Gerundive: v. 11 hora ... advenit omnia tristiora experiundo factura.
i. 4 ad necessitatem dedendi res.
i. 9 nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniandaque viscera praebuerimus.
xv. 7 quos custodiendos dederant.
v. 8 arma mox tradenda et inermes futuras dextras.
xi. 7 inter accipiendum aurum caesi sunt.
ix. 19 haec capita luendae sponsionis feramus.
vii. 3 pudorem intuendae lucis.
xviii. 4 vanitatem ementiendae stirpis.
xi. 12 ambages fallendae fidei.
xiii. 2 ne mora in concursu pilis emittendis stringendisque inde gladiis esset.

Participle: (nom. as subj.) xiv. 15 ne desperata venia ... ageret. (with tamquam) vi. 12 tamquam ferentibus adhuc cervicibus iugum.
(with tamquam) vii. 10 non tamquam in patriam reverentes ex insperato incolumes.
GRAMMAR AND METAPHORS

(with perinde ac) xiv. 2 perinde ac motus dictis.
(with velut) vi. 3 velut ab inferis extracti.
(present for rel. clause) xvii. 13 cessissent Decii ... in hostem ruentes.

Infinitive: (Historic) v. 8, vii. 12, xiv. 3 and 7, vii. 9.
(Exclamatory) xi. 12 haec ludibria religionum non pudere in lucem proferre!

(How to) with nescio, iii. 12 quae victa quiscere nesciat.
with scio, iv. 3 quoniam ne victi quidem fortunam fateri scirent.
(present for future) iii. 10 priore se consilio perpetuam firmare pacem, altero ... bellum differre.

INTRANSITIVE USE OF TRANSITIVE VERBS.

vi. 10 (reverto).

xvii. 6 (verto).
xii. 3 (muto).
xviii. 10 (vario).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Deliberative: i. 7 quem tibi ... iudicem feram?

xvii. 7 recenseam duces Romanos?

iii. 3 quo aut qua eamus?

(oblique) ii. 5 ea modo qua irent consultatio fuit.

Dubitative: iv. 12 tecta urbis, dicat aliquis.
xv. 10 haud sciam an iustissimo triumpho.

Optative and Jussive: iii. 1 per obices viarum ... eamus.

iv. 16 subeatur ergo ista indignitas et pareatur necessitati.

xi. 3 and 4 restituat ... recipient arma, &c.

xix. 15 absit invidia verbo et civilia bella sileant.

viii. 6 dedamur ... exsolvamus religionem populum.

viii. 9 at vos satis habeatis vidisse nos sub iugum missos.

(with modo) xix. 17 modo sit perpetuus huius pacis amor.

(with modo) iii. 2 modo ad hostem pervenire liceat.

(with negative) ix. 9 nee a me nunc quisquam quaesiverit.

xi. 4 nemo quemquam deceperit.

xi. 13 moratus sit nemo.

(with quantuslibet) xviii. 8 quantalibet magnitudo hominis concipiatur animo.

Virtual Oblique: vii. 15 consensu civitatis quod nulli ea tempestate duces clariores essent.

xv. 5 quoniam ab hostibus in se aequa statui ... maluerint, nuntiare iussit, &c.
iv. 8 quando nec... clausi essent et erumpere... pos-
sent.
v. 6 quorum temeritate... deducti essent (though also
dependent on another subjunctive clause).

Indefinite: vi. 2 vulnerati quidam... si vultus eorum vic-
torem offendisset.
xix. 8 facilis partienti quacumque opus esset.
Conditional: (irregular) xviii. 2 si ex habitu... spectetur...
in Italian venisset.

Apodosis implied: iiii. ii quid, si media via consilii
caperetur?
xviii. 5 quid, si vini amor in dies fieret acrior?
xvii. 19 secuntur viri, si Punicum Romano praever-
tisset bello.
xvi. 19 quin eum parem destinant Alexandro ducem
si arma in Europam vertisset.
Protasis implied: ii. 15 ad consules ne advocantes quidem
in consilium, quando nec consilio nec auxilio locus
esset, sua sponte legati ac tribuni conveniunt.
v. 3 non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta
est. Quid enim sponsoribus in foedere opus esset?
viii. 4 quae non difficillima esset.
xvii. 12 quot Romanos duces nominem?
xix. 6 adde quod Romanis ad manum domi supple-
mentum esset, Alexandro... exercitus consenuisset.
ix. 14 neque vos tulissetis nec nos spopondissemus.

With qui: (generic or consecutive) i. 9 in eos quibus non suae
redditae res... satis sint (also dependent on another
subjunctive).
iv. ii quid habent quod morte sua servent?
xvi. 19 nemo unus erat vir, quo magis innixa res
Romana staret.
ix. 4 iniussu populi nego quicquam sanciri posse quod
populum teneat.
iii. 12 ea est Romana gens quae victa quiescere nesciat.
(final) v. 5 obsides imperati sunt qui capite luerent,
si pacto non staretur.
iv. 2 legatos mittunt qui pacem aequam peterent.

With quo: (and comparative) xviii. 13 ct quo sint mirabiliores
quam Alexander... nemo plus quam annum con-
sulatum gessit (more consecutive than final).
(no comparative) x. 9 quo populus Romanus scelere inpio
sit solutus, hosce homines vobis dedo.

With quominus: v. 3 per quem populum fiat quo minus
legibus dictis stetetur.
GRAMMAR AND METAPHORS

viii. 6 ne quid obstet quo minus iustum . . . ineatur bellum.

t. 10 nec moror quo minus in civitatem . . . redeant.

x. 13 moratus sit nemo, quo minus . . . abeam.

xiv. 1 per utros stetisset, quo minus discederetur ab armis.

With quin: ii. 3 nec procul abesse quin vi capiant.

ii. 5 haud erat dubium quin opem Romanus ferret.

With cum: (causal) i. 11 proinde cum maximum momentum sit.

iv. 1 cum frustra multi conatus captis essent.

ii. 11 cum alterum quisque conpotem magis . . . ducerent.

xix. 13 cum . . . iuncta res Punica Romanae esset.

(concessive) vi. 4 cum ante noctem Capuan pervenire possent.

vii. 1 cum haec dicerentur, &c.

ix. 9 cum id nec consulis ius esset.

With antequam: ii. 8 antequam venias ad eum, intrandae primae angustiae sunt.

Final (special): i. 3 ne nihil actum hac legatione censeatis

(sc. I must tell you this). So xvi. 16, xvii. 6 and 14.

xviii. 2 ut ita dicam (sc. allow me).

iii. 11 si media via consilii caperetur, ut dimitterentur

incolumes (depending on consilii, which = 'and we purpose that'). Cf. also v. 3 and vii. 12.

After potius quam: xiv. 16 fateri omnia patienda potius quam prodere tur salus.

xiv. 7 potius passuros quam ut . . . videantur.

Apposition: (instead of adjective) xviii. 15 tironem aut mala
disciplina institutum exercitum.

xiii. 10 victore exercitu advenit.

x. 10 legatus fetialis (but f. may be adj.).

Coeptus erat: (vii. 7) dilectus haberit coeptus erat.

So xii. 7 passim arma factari coepta.

Forsitan: xi. 13 and xix. 13 (not affecting construction). (cf.

haud sciam an in xv. 10.)

Modo: (non modo . . . sed ne . . . quidem) vi. 8 and xix. 14.

(with imperative) iii. 12 servate modo.

(with subjunctive): see under Jussive Subjunctive.

Quam: (omitted) xix. 5 cum veteranis, non plus triginta milibus hominum. (Also xviii. 8.)

Quin: (= quin etiam): xvi. 19 quin eum parem destinant,
xiv. 14 quin duces... futurosuisse.
(See under Indicative and Subjunctive.)
Suus: (ref. to object) ii. 10 eam quoque clausam sua obice armisque inveniunt.
iii. 3 num montes moliri sede sua paramus?
(used carelessly) vii. 6 Romae etiam sua infamis clades erat.
vii. 8 iustitium in foro sua sponte coeptum.
Ubi: (=whereas) v. 4.

FORMS.
i. 4. ii. 15 &c. diis and dii.
v. 6 exercitu, dative.
x. 9 hisce, nominative.
x. 9 quandoque.
xii. 8 igni, ablative.
xvi. 17 securem, accusative.
vxii. 4 isdem for iisdem.
viiii. 4 necessitatum and xvii. 7 aet:ium.
xi. 9 petisti for petiisti.
xix. 10 quaesisset for quae:ivisset.
xi. 6 defiet as pass. of deficio.

FIGURES OF SPEECH.
Aposiopesis: ix. 6 Di meli:ora!
  xviii. 5 and iii. 11 quid, si...?
  iii. 12 servate modo.
Chiasmus: i. 1 clade Romana Caudina pax.
  viii. 6 divini humanive... iustum piumque.
  xii. 4 geri posse Romani... Samnites rebellasse.
Meiosis or Litotes: xix. 7 haud paulo = multo.
  xviii. 12 nec paenituit = was well satisfied.
  xiv. 2 re haud dubia = settled matter.
Personification: iii. 13 necessitas inusserit.
  iii. 4 cibi inmemor nox.
  xii. 1 superba pace.
  xii. 8 pavor incautus.
  xiii. 8 regio fida.
  xiii. 11 artiora omnia adventus Publilii fecit.
  xvii. 4 ea... facile praestant (=guarantee).
  xix. 13 timor armaret.
Synesis or Constructio ad sensum: xv. 7 custodiendos
Luceriam dederant.
xvi. 8 pars altera ... habuit; altera, quibus invitiss descitum erat, portam averterunt.
xiv. 9 pars ... expulerent.

METAPHORS AND SIMILES.

Commercial: ix. 2 intercalatae poenae usuram.
   ix. 18 rei satis locupletes.
   xii. 7 fraus rem inclinavit.
   xii. 3 inclinatis viribus.
   i. 11 and xvi. 9 momentum.
   xii. 6 pugnam aequam sustinuerunt.

Physical: x. 2 lux quaedam adfulsisse civitati visa est.
   vi. 3 velut ab inferis extracti.
   xviii. 1 mersus rebus secundis.
   xvi. 18 perfusum supplicii metu.
      excide radicem hanc.
   xvii. 5 in incremento rerum.
   x. 6 ira odioque ardens.
   ii. 10 velut torpor quidam insolitus membra tenet.
   i. 9 sanguinem haurire.
   xiv. 14 insatiabilis supplicii.
   xiv. 9 exulceratos ignominia animos.
   i. 6 contagio noxae.

Human: ix. 18 iras acuan.
   xiv. 9 ira animos stimulat.
   iii. 13 quidquid necessitas inusserit.
   v. 3 eum ita Iuppiter feriat quemadmodum, &c.
   v. 7 beluarum modo caecos in foveam lapsos.
   ix. 6 sponsionis vinculum levat.
   ix. 7 populus obligari possit.
   ix. 19 sponsionem luere.
   viii. 5 sponsione obstrinxi.
   xviii. 2 ingenium induere.
   xviii. 17 eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen deferre.
   xvii. 1 legentibus velut deverticula amoena et requiem
      animo meo quaererem.
PORTA PRÆTORIA

PLAN OF A ROMAN CAMP.
TECHNICAL TERMS

Adlocutio (ch. xiii. 1). The address of the Roman commander to his soldiers before battle. This was usual, if not necessary, and was generally in the form of an exhortation (adhortatio) to valour and discipline. In xiv. 13 we have an address after battle.

Anulus aureus (vii. 8). Gold ring, worn by senators, and later by knights also. After Cannae, Hannibal is said to have gathered a bushel of them, showing how great the number was of senators and knights slain. They were not worn in times of mourning.

Appello (xi. 3). To formally summon a person to the courts. The summons was made by the plaintiff or prosecutor.

Castra. See Plan on opposite page. The camp was always fortified by the Romans (even when temporary, as we see in ii. 13) with a rampart (vallum) of earth surmounted by stakes, and with a ditch ( fossa).

Colonia (iv. 4). The first purpose of a Roman colony was to hold, not to cultivate, newly-acquired territory. The most commanding positions in the territory or on the frontiers were chosen, and connected by roads to the capital; so that Rome firmly secured all she gained. Tacitus says the Britains regarded a colony as 'sedes servitutis.' The colonists retained all rights as citizens or Latins at least: sometimes all became full citizens.

Comitia (vii. 14). There were three comitia at Rome. The one mentioned here is the comitia centuriata, or assembly of the whole people, divided into 'centuries' in such a way that the moneyed classes had the greatest power. The assembly was held in the Campus Martius, elected consuls, praetors, and quaestors, decided on peace and
war, heard appeals of citizens from 'capital' sentences. The division of the people into centuries was originally a military organization.

Consul. After the expulsion of the kings, the people elected two consuls yearly as supreme magistrates. They were nominally independent of control, but actually much under the influence of the senate. In later times they entered on their office on January 1, but not always so in earlier times, as we see in viii. 1, and even during the Hannibal war. When both were together at Rome they presided in the senate in monthly turns, as in viii. 2; they controlled the city, summoned the comitia (xviii. 14), nominated dictator (vii. 12), commanded the armies (v. 6, &c.).

Dictator. Nominated by the consuls (vii. 13); also known as magister populi; appointed by the people with sovereign power at critical times for six months, superseding all the magistrates. The dictatorship was a temporary return to monarchy.

Equites. Originally the cavalry, three hundred being attached to each legion (cf. v. 5), i.e. three centuries out of the eighteen centuries of equites. Gradually, being the wealthiest class, the equites passed into the equestrian order, ranking next to the senators; and from the time of the Gracchi (133 B.C.) they began to have judicial functions.

Fasces. A bundle of rods and an axe borne before dictators, consuls, and praetors, as symbols of their authority (viii. 2 and vi. 6).

Fetialis. Among the many sacred colleges at Rome was that of the fetials, whose special duty it was to see that all proper formalities were taken when peace was made, war declared, satisfaction demanded. The acting fetial on such an occasion was known as the pater patratus. (x. 8, 9; viii. 6; v. 1-4.) The college was composed of men of the highest rank, e.g. A. Cornelius Arvina had been dictator. The kindred tribes of Italy seem to have had the same system.

Forum. An open place in the city, especially the Forum Romanum, which lay between the Capitoline and Pala-istine hills, and was surrounded by shops (vii. 8), and was the general place of business, public and private.

Gladius. The short sword of the Roman infantry. Instead of bullet and bayonet, they used the pilum and sword: but in xiii. 2 they were so eager to get at the foe without
loss of time, that they flung away the pila and charged with their swords.

Insignia. For the consul these would be the paludamentum, fasces, and lictors (v. 13; vi. 6).

Intercessio. The interposition of a plebeian tribune, who, by saying 'Veto,' 'I forbid,' could stop the passing of decrees of the senate (senatus consultus), or resolutions of the comitia tributa (plebiscita).

Interrex and Interregnum. Under the monarchy, between the one king's death and the election of his successor (interregnum), a regent was appointed (interrex). Similarly under the republic, an interrex or interreges might be appointed on special occasions, as in viii. 14, until new consuls could be appointed.

Iustitium (vii. 1). A period of public mourning (opp. to supplicatio or period of thanksgiving), usually proclaimed by the senate; the courts were closed, shops shut, and business in general suspended. There was a spontaneous one, like this, when the news of Germanicus' death reached Rome, in the reign of Tiberius.

Latins or Nomen Latinum (see under Proper Names). They had the right of intermarriage and of trade, but not the full citizenship of Rome; and had to send contingents to the Roman armies. (Sometimes called, as in xix. 2, 'socii Latini nominis."

Latus clavus. The broad band of purple on the 'tunica' of senators; (in later times it was worn by all persons of noble birth). It was taken off during times of mourning, as in vii. 8.

Legatus. (1) A deputy or lieutenant-general: there were perhaps two under each commander. Livy mentions them next to the consuls (v. 4). Caesar had a legatus for each legion (B. G. i. 52), and also several legati as commanders of divisions.

(2) An envoy deputed by the people or commander for special duty, e.g. the fetial Arvina in x. 8.

Legio. In the earlier days, the legion consisted of 3000 heavy-armed men, under three tribunes of the soldiers; to these were attached 1,200 light-armed (velites) and 300 equites. Livy tells us, in xix. 2, of ten legions raised in the city. In the later subdivision of the legion—

2 centuries = 1 maniple.
3 maniples = 1 cohort.
10 cohorts = 1 legion.
Lictor. An attendant granted to a magistrate. The dictator had twenty-four, the consul twelve, the praetor (at first two, then) six. They bore the fasces before the magistrates, cleared the way, executed their sentences, &c.

Magister equitum. Originally the commander of the cavalry. When a dictator was appointed by the comitia, he perhaps nominated and the assembly (vii. 13) appointed, a magister equitum, as chief of his staff and his deputy, and especially commander of the cavalry.

Paludamentum. A military cloak, especially the general's (v. 13).

Patres. (1) Heads of (patrician) households, and so the senators. Patres conscripti = 'the fathers and the elect,' i.e. men specially nominated to act as senators in addition to the 'fathers.'

(2) Patres also means the patricians.

Pilum. The Roman javelin used for hurling (xiii. 2) (see Gladius), and probably for meeting cavalry-charges and for camp-defence.

Plebs. Originally perhaps resident aliens at Rome, and therefore excluded from office and civil rights; but having civil duties they gradually (498–351 B.C.) secured equality with the patricians, and became fully a part of the populus.

Populus Romanus Quiritium. This is taken by some as an error for P. R. et Quirites, a trace of the Roman and Sabine union at Rome; others as meaning 'the Roman people consisting of burgesses.' 'Quirites' meant spearmen, warriors, then burgesses.

Praetor. A magistrate (first created in 366 B.C.) that presided at judicial inquiries. There were two: the praetor urbanus, for citizens only; and the praetor peregrinus, for foreigners. (In later times there were more; e.g. after Sulla there were twelve, for different courts.) In case of necessity, a praetor took command of an army.

The Praenestine praetor was possibly the chief magistrate of Praeneste, or at least the commander of the contingent from that Latin town (xvi. 17).

Praetorium. The two magistrates elected on the fall of the kings (afterwards known as consuls), were at first called praetores. So the consul's quarters were known as the praetorium, and his guards and flagship were called praetorian, and these names remained.
Each consul had his own praetorium in the camp, as we see from ii. 12.

Quaestio. A special court of inquiry. In xvi. 10 it is a sort of court-martial. Latterly there were quaestiones perpetuae or permanent courts, each for different offences.

Quaestor. A magistrate who had charge of the public revenues; a paymaster in attendance on the chief magistrate. Originally two, the number of quaestors increased as the provinces increased. They evidently in these days accompanied the consuls with the army (v. 4).

Quirites. See Populius.

Referre, relatio, are specially used of laying any matter before the senate by a consul, either when reporting anything or asking for advice. In viii. 2 he asks the late consul to speak: usually, at least in later times, the senior consul-designate was asked first, as Cicero asks Silanus his opinion about the treatment of the Catilinarians; and when a man was thus invited to speak (loco sententiae), he might give his opinion about any matter of public importance.

Reus. The defendant in a suit; so a person liable, such as a debtor (ix. 18).

Sarisa. The Macedonian pike, used for charging or meeting a charge, not for throwing.

Senatus. See Referre and Patres.

The senate was open to all who had passed curule offices, consulship, praetorship, quaestorship, and curule aedileship. The list was revised every fifth year by the censor. Voting was by division (pedibus ire, viii. 13) or by acclamation.

Socii. The Italian allies of Rome, who sent troops according to terms of alliance. Most of them were more subjects than independent allies, but most had the management of their home affairs. They had fewer privileges than the Latins.

Tribunus Militum (v. 4). In the old organization of the army there seems to have been in the legion three divisions—1000 heavy-armed men from each tribe, with a tribe-officer or tribune for each division; afterwards there were two for each division or six for each legion, each commanding two months at a time.

Tribunus plebis or plebei (viii. 13). A tribe-officer appointed first in 494 B.C. to protect the plebeians against the patricians. For this purpose they had the
intercessio or right of vetoing public measures that they considered unjust to the plebeians; and for this purpose they sat at the door of the senate-house, and watched without taking part in the proceedings. In viii. 13 they use their right of veto for their own protection, but withdraw it. Their persons were sacred and inviolable; and they might not leave the city. [How they had been with the army on this occasion is not known; nor are they mentioned in v. 4. Possibly they had been elected before the surrender, and did not come into office till after; otherwise, we must suppose, they had guaranteed the treaty at Rome. Cicero merely says (in De Offic. iii. 30) that they were surrendered because the peace had been made by their authority. If, as is suggested, this points to a ratification of the treaty at Rome, they deserved to be surrendered for assuming (or letting the comitia tributa assume) the powers of the comitia centuriata. Were it not for Cicero’s statement, the scene of viii. 13, &c., would have looked more like a pièce de théâtre composed by Livy.]

By the efforts of their tribunes and the exercise of the veto, the plebeians gradually won their way to the state offices hitherto confined to the patricians. In viii. 13, Livy mentions two, L. Livius and Q. Maelius. Cicero names Q. Maelius and T. Numicius as the tribunes of this year. There were at first two tribunes, afterwards five; there were ten at the time of the Gracchi (133 B.C.). The ‘tribunician power,’ afterwards conferred on the emperor, was one of the most important of the powers that made up their absolutism.

Triumphus. After an important victory the general, by decree of the senate, entered the city with his soldiers in triumphal procession, carrying the spoil, and various emblems of the victories (such as representations of the towns taken), and the prisoners, and went to the Capitol to offer thanksgiving to Jupiter. At the same moment the chief prisoner was flung into the Tullianum dungeon and left to perish, or was strangled. It was customary for a man dressed as Death to accompany the general, and remind him of his mortality: moreover, the soldiers abused their commander with every form of ribaldry.
Aelius. Publius Aelius Pae-tus, consul in 338 B.C., master of the horse to Fa-bius Ambustus in 321 B.C.; election was declared void.

Aemilius. Marcus Aemilius Papus, made dictator after Caudium in 321 B.C.

Aequi,-orum. Italians dwelling on the Anio, west of Rome: towns were Tibur, Praeneste, Alba, &c., conquered by Cincinnatus.

Alexander the Great, 356-323 B.C. King of Macedon, 336-323. Destroys Thebes, 335. Conquers Persian Empire, 334-330. Conquests in India, 326. After his death his empire is divided (323), Macedonia going to Royal Family, Syria to the Antiochi, Egypt to the Ptolemies, Asia to the Attali.

Alexander, king of Epirus. Maternal uncle of Alexander, came to help Tarentines against the Lucanians, whom with the Samnites he defeated, and was going to unite with Rome against the Samnites (336-332 B.C.). Tarentines quarrel with him, and he is murdered by a Lucanian.

Ambustus. See Fabius.

Antiochus. King of Syria; at instigation of Hannibal made war on Rome; invaded Greece; was defeated at Thermopylae (191 B.C.), and at Magnesia (190).

Antium. A town of Latium near the sea.

Apulia. A district on east side of Italy.

Apulus, -a, -um. Apulian, of Apulia.

Arpi,-orum. A town of Apulia, occupied by Papirius.

Arvina. See Cornelius.

Asia, -ae. The continent. More usually in Latin the Roman province formed in Asia Minor.

Athenae, -arum, the chief city of Greece: submitted to Alexander after fall of Thebes, but maintained a show of freedom; this was the time of Demosthenes.

Aulius. Quintus Aulius Cer-

Cälátia, -ae. A town in Campania between Capua and Beneventum.

Calavius. See Ofilius.

Cämillus. M. Furius Cämillus. The conqueror of Veii (396 B.C.), and deliverer of Rome from the Gauls (390).

Campânus, -a, -um. Belonging to Campania, a district in Italy, south of Latium.

Cannae. A village of Apulia on the Aufidus, famous for Hannibal’s great victory over the Romans (in 216 B.C.).

Cápitolium. One of the hills of Rome, or, more correctly, the summit of the Tarpeian hill; on it stood the great temple of Jupiter.

Cápua, -ae. The chief city of the Campanians, in alliance with Rome against the Samnites.

Caudinus, -a, -um. Of Caudium.

Furculae Caudinae, the Caudine Forks, a pass in the mountains near Caudium (321 B.C.).

Caudium. A small town of Samnium, near Beneventum.

Claudius. Quintus Claudius Quadrigarius, a Roman historian of the time of Sulla (70 B.C.).

Cornélii. Men of the Cornélian gens, especially Arvina and Lentulus. The Scipio and Sulla families also belonged to this gens.

Cornélius. Aulus Cornelius Cossus Arvina, the fetial that surrendered Postumius to Samnites; dictator previously, and conqueror of Samnites.

Lucius Cornelius Lentulus, advises the surrender at Caudium; afterwards dictator (?), chs. 4 and 15.

Cúmae, -arum. A Greek city of Campania, on the coast, near Naples; famous as the dwelling of the Sibyl, and first Greek city in that part.

Cúrius. Manius Cúrius Dento-talus, one of the most famous of the ancient Romans; conquered the Samnites and other Italian tribes, and finally Pyrrhus, the king of Epirus (274 B.C.). Of him Pyrrhus said, it was easier to turn the sun from its course than Cúrius from the paths of probity.

Cýrus. The conqueror of Babylon, India, &c., and founder of the Persian monarchy. Ob. 529 B.C.: perished in battle against the Massagetae.

Dáreus. (1) A cousin of Cyrus, and successor of his son Cambyses. Defeated at Marathon by Greeks in 490 B.C.

(2) Also the last Persian king overthrown by Alexander at Arbela (in 331 B.C.); murdered the next year.
INDEX OF PROPER NAMES

Décii. Members of the Decian gens, especially P. Decius Mus, (1) who devoted himself to death at Veseris in the Latin War, 340 B.C. (2) Who did the same at Sentinum, 295. (3) Who did the same at Asculum in 279 in the war with Pyrrhus.

Épirus. A district west of Macedonia, and east of the Adriatic; part of Albania.

Étruria. A district of Italy north of Latium and the Tiber; the modern Tuscany. The inhabitants were quite different from the rest of the Italian tribes.

Europa. The continent of Europe, named after the Phoenician princess whom Jupiter, under the form of a bull, carried off to Crete.

Fabii. The Roman gens that carried on (477 B.C.) war with Veii, and was almost annihilated. Later members were—

Fabius. Quintus Fabius Ambustus, made dictator after Caudium, but the election was declared void.

Quintus Fabius Maximus (Rullianus), interrex with Valerius Corvus, after Caudium. The victor of Sentinum (in 295 B.C.) over Samnites, Gauls, and Etruscans.

Frégellæ, -arum. A town of the Volsci in Latium, made a Roman colony in 328 B.C., seized by the Samnites in 320, who burnt the inhabitants.

Frégellánus, -a. -um. Of Frégellæ.

Frentani, -orum. A mixed race of Samnites and Illyrians on the Adriatic coast, defeated (in 320 B.C.) by Aulius.

Fúrius. See Camillus.

Gallii, -orum. The Gauls, both in Northern Italy and beyond the Alps. Especially the Gauls who, under Brennus, defeated the Romans at the Allia (390 B.C.), and sacked Rome.

Graeci, -orum. The Greeks, both of Greece proper and of Magna Graecia in Southern Italy and of Sicily, &c.

Hannibal, -is. The great Carthaginian (247-183 B.C.) who conquered Spain and invaded Italy, defeating the Romans at the Trebia, Trasimene, Cannae, &c.: defeated by Scipio at Zama, 202; with Antiochus, king of Syria, 193-190, died 183 (?).

Hérennius. See Pontius.

Indi, -orum. The inhabitants of India; who under Porus were defeated by Alexander (in 326 B.C.), who is said to have founded Cabul.

India, -ae. The country of Asia, from the Indus to China.

Italia, -ae. Italy: properly Southern Italy: in Livy's
time, all Italy exclusive of Cisalpine Gaul.

Iūnīi. The members of the Iunian gens, which included the family of the Brutii.

Iuppīter, gen. Iovis. The chief god of the Romans.

Lātinus,-a,-um. Of Latium. Nomen Latinum = the Latins of Latium and of Latin colonies: after the war of 340 B.C. they ceased to be independent allies. See Technical Terms.

Latium. A district of Italy, south of Tiber.

Lentulius. See Cornelius.

Livius. Lūcius Livius. Tribune of the plebs with Mālius: objected at first to the surrender of Postumius and the others to Samnites, and said the whole army should be put back at Caudium.

Lūcāni, -orum. A people of lower Italy, between Samnium and Bruttii: enemies of the Tarentines.

Lūcēria, -ae. A town of Apulia: the Roman hostages were placed here. It was captured by Pāpīrius in 320 B.C. To hold Luceeria meant to hold Apulia.

Lūcērinus, -a, -um. Of Luceeria.

Mācēdo, -onis. An inhabitant of Macedonia.

Mālius. Quintus Mālius. Tribune of the plebs with L. Livius (q.v.). Cicer names only Ti. Numicius as a colleague of Mālius.

Mālius. Titus Mālius Torquātus. Dictator in 349 B.C., and several times consul. In Gallic war slew a chief, and took his torques (collar), hence his name. In the Latin war (340 B.C.) puts his son to death for disobedience.

Marcius. Gaius Marcius Rutēlus. Conquers Etruscans, 356 B.C. (Also a consul of 310.)

Marsi, -orum. A tribe of Latium, generally allied with Samnites.

Neāpolēs, -is. Naples, a Greek colony in Campania.

Ofilius Calavius. A Capuan senator.

Ovius. The father of Ofilius, the Capuan.

Ostia, -ae and -orum. The port of Rome, at mouth of Tiber.

Paeligni, -orum. A tribe of Central Italy; kinsmen and allies of the Samnites.

Pāpīrius. Lucius Pāpīrius Cursor. Dictator in 325 B.C., consul 320; takes Luceeria and avenges Caudium. His character in ch. 16.

Lucius Pāpīrius Mugilānus. Consul 327 B.C. (?) and 319 (?). Confused in the annals with Cursor.

Parthi, -orum. The successors to the power of the Persians in the East; the Parthian dynasty lasted from about the year 60 B.C. to A.D. 350.

Persae, -arum. The Persians, a people of Asia: their
empire extended from Asia Minor and Egypt to the borders of Afghanistan.

Perses, -ae. The last king of Macedonia, overthrown by Aemilius Paulus at Pydna (168 B.C.).

Philippus, -i. (1) Son of Perses; or rather Andricus called Pseudo-Philippus, the pretended son of Perses, is meant; overthrown by Metellus (149 B.C.); or (2) Philip V of Macedon; defeated at Cynoscephalae by Flamininus (197 B.C.).

Picentes, -ium. The people of Picenum in Eastern Italy, north of Apulia; kinsmen of Samnites.

Poeni, -orum. The Carthaginians, who were Phoenicians in origin.

Pompeius. Quintus Pompeius Magnus, the Roman commander, who conquered Sertorius in Spain, Mithridates of Pontus, &c., and was defeated by Caesar at Pharsalia in 48 B.C., and slain in Egypt.

Pontius. Gaius Pontius, Commander of Samnites; victor of Caudium; defeated by Papirius; taken and executed (292 B.C.).

Herennius Pontius, father of the above, advises either the slaughter or dismissal of the Roman prisoners at Caudium. Advice rejected. A friend of Plato the Athenian philosopher.

Porsinna. An ancient Etruscan king, who supported the banished Tarquins, and seems for a time to have occupied Rome, in spite of Horatius 'who held the bridge.'

Postumius. Spurius Postumius, Consul of 321 B.C. Surrounded at Caudium, delivered up to Samnites on his own advice, and is set free by Pontius.

Praenestinus, -a, -um. Of Praeneste, a town of Latium.

Püblius. Quintus Publius Philo, one of the greatest of the Romans of the period, 340–320 B.C.; defeats Latins in 339, and the Samnites in 320, when consul with Cursor.

Punicus, -a, -um. Punic, belonging to the Carthaginians.

Quinctii. A Roman gens; especially the dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, the conqueror of the Aequians (458 B.C.).

Quirites, -ium. See under Technical Terms.

Roma, -ae. The city of Latium, on Tiber.

Românus, -a, -um. (adj.) Roman, of the Romans; (subst.) a Roman.

Sabini, -orum. An Italian tribe, mixed with Romans and Samnites.

Sabinus, -a, -um, (adj. and subst.) Sabine.

Samnîs, -tis. A Samnite. Samnites, -ium. The Sam-
nites, a people of Central Italy.

Satricānus, -a, -um. Of Satricum. The people were Roman citizens.

Satricum. A town of Latium; revolted to Samnites, captured by Papirius.


Tarentīni, -orum. The Tarentines, the people of Tarentum, who tried to make the Romans and Samnites keep the peace.

Tarentum, -i. A Greek city of Lower Italy, founded by Spartans.

Thēbae, -arum. Thebes, the capital of Boeotia in Greece; destroyed in 335 B.C. by Alexander.

Thessali, -orum. The Thessalians. Thessaly lay between Macedonia and Greece proper.

Thūrii, -orum. A town of Lucania, on the borders of Bruttii.

Umbria. A district of Italy, between Picenum and Etruria. Original home of Samnites.

Valērīi. Members of the Valerian gens, especially P. Valerius Poplicola.

Lucius Valerius Flaccus, master of the horse to Aemilius Papus in 321 B.C.

Marcus Valerius Corvus, famous for a victory over a Gallic champion in 349 B.C., and for victories over Volscians and Samnites. Interrex in 321.

Vēii, -orum. The chief city of Etruria, taken by Camillus.

Vestīni, -orum. A people of Italy on the Adriatic Sea, between Picenum and Apulia. Part of Umbro-Sabellian stock.


Volsci, -orum. The Volscians, a people of Italy, between Latium and Campania.

Volumnius. Lucius Volumnius, gained many victories over Samnites about 296 B.C.
VOCABULARY

a, ab, prep. (with abl.), from, by.
abdico, -are, -avi, -atum, v. u.
remove: with reflex. acc.
and abl., e.g., me magistratu
abdico) resign.
abdo, -ère, -didi, -dítum.
v. u., put away, hide.
abdúco, -ère, -duxi, -ductum.
v. u., lead away, withdraw.
ābeo, -ère, -ivi and īi, -iūtum.
v. u., go away, depart.
ābicio, -icere, -ici, -iectum,
v. u., fling away. abiectus = dejected. (ab + iacio.)
ablātus. See aufero.
abnuo, -uère, -ui, -iūtum and-
iūtum, v. u., deny.
abscedo, -ère, -cessi, -cess-
sum, v. n. (with abl.), depart
from, give up.
absisto, -ère, -stiti, v. n. (with
abl.), hold aloof, desist.
abstīneo, -ère, -tīnui, -ten-
tum, v. a., hold off (with acc.
and ab with abl.). (abs +
teneo.)
abstuli. See auferre.
absum, -esse, -fui, v. n., be
away. See quin.
absūmo, -ere, -sumpsi,
-sumptum, v. a., take away,
separate, destroy.

ac or atque, conj., and.
acciesso, -ère, -ivi, -itum, v. a.,
summon.
accīdit, -ère, -cidit, v. n. impers.,
it happens. (ad + cado.)
acci, -ère, -ivi, -itum, v. a.,
summon.
accipio, -ère, -cēpi, -ceptum,
v. a., receive, hear news.
(ad + capio.)
ācer or acris, acre, adj., fierce,
bold, keen.
ācies, ē, f., line, army in
array, army, battle, field
of battle.
accūso, -āre, -avi, -atum, v. a.,
blame, accuse (acc. of person
and gen. of charge). (ad +
causa.)
ācuo, -uère, -ui, -iūtum, v. a.,
whet, sharpen.
ād, prep. with acc., towards;
for, at, to. (With towns,
towards, at.
ādēcumulo, -are, -avi, -atum,
v. a., heap up, add greatly.
addo, -ère, -didi, -dītum, v. a.,
add. (add quod, with
indie. = moreover.)
addūco, -ère, -duxi, -ductum,
v. a., draw tight. tighten, bring.
ādeo, adv. to such extent, so.
adfectus, partic. (adficio,-ère, -feci, -fectum), weakened.
adfēro, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum. v.a., bring, bring to bear, apply.
adfulgeo, -gere,-si. r.n., gleam on (with dat.).
adhortatio, -ionis, /.,. encouragement, exhortation (the speech of a general to soldiers before battle).
adhortātor, -ōris, m., encourager.
adhuo, adv., hitherto.
ādicio, -ère, -iēci, -iectum, v.a., add.
ādīmo, -ère, -ēmi, -emptum, v. a., take away (acc. of thing and dat. of person).
adiungo, -ère, -iunxi, -iunctum, v. a., join, add (acc. and dat.).
adivō, -are, -iūvi, -iūtum, v. a., help, assist.
adēquium, -iī, n., speaking to, address.
adēquor, -i, -locūtus, dep. v.a., speak to, address.
admirātio, -ionis, f., admiration.
admōveo, -ère, -mōvi, -mōtum, v. a., bring up.
ādōrior, -iri, -ortus, dep. v. a., attack.
adsōleo, -ère, -solitus. v.n., be accustomed.
adsum, -esse, -fui, v. n., be present.
adōnet, -ère, -uit, v. n. (3rd pers. with ad.), pertain to.
adtollo, -ère, v. a., lift, raise.
ādūlātio, -ionis, f., prostration, obeisance.
ādūlescens, -tis. adj., youthful, still young.
advēho, -ère, -vexi, -vectum. v. a., carry.
advēnio, -ire,-vēni,-ventum. v.n., come to, arrive.
adventus, -ūs, m., arrival.
adversus, prep., against.
adversus, -a, -um, adj., opposed, hostile. (adversa in n.pl. = obstacles.)
advōco, -are,-avi,-atūm, v. a.. summon.
aegrē, adv., with difficulty, scarcely.
aequo, -are,-avi,-atum, v. a., make like, compare (with acc. and dat.).
aequus, -a, -um, adj., level, fair, favourable, equal, undecided. (right in c. 14).
aetas, -ātis, f., age, time of life, generation.
āgēdum, come now!
āgēr, agri, m., territory.
āgīto, -are,-avi,-atūm, v. a. (with de), discuss.
agmen, -inis, n., army in march, army, column, host, train.
āgo, -ère, egi, actum, v.a., do, drive, carry away (phr. agere rem, to conduct matters); (with cum treat with; (with de) discuss, mention.
agrestis, -e, adj., of the country; (assust.), rustic, farmer.
āio (ais, ait, aiunt). v.a., assert.
ālacritas, -ātis, f., briskness.
alacritas, -ātis, f., energy.
ālībi, adv., in a different place, elsewhere.
āliēnus, -a, -um, adj., of another, of others.
### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>āliquamdiu</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>for some time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āliquandō</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>once, one day, some time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āliquanto</strong>, abl. of <strong>āliquantus</strong>,</td>
<td>by a considerable amount, considerably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āliqui</strong>, -a, -od, <strong>indef. pron. adj.</strong></td>
<td>some.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āliquis</strong>, -id, <strong>indef. pron.</strong></td>
<td>some one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āliquōt</strong>, <strong>indecl. adj.</strong></td>
<td>several.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ālīter</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>otherwise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ālius</strong>, -a, -ud, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>another; also = alter in c. 2. alius... ac or quam, other than.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>alter</strong>, -era, -erum, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>the one, the other (of two).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>altus</strong>, -a, -um, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>high, (ex alto, from the depths).</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ambāges</strong>, -is, f,</td>
<td>double-dealing, subterfuge, quibble.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ambīgitur</strong>, v. <strong>impers.</strong></td>
<td>there is doubt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ambūlo</strong>, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n.,</td>
<td>walk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ānīcītia</strong>, -ae, f,</td>
<td>friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ānīcus</strong>, -a, -um, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>friendly. (or subst., friend).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ānīmitto</strong>, -ère, -mīsi, -missum, v. a., lose.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āmōenus</strong>, -a, -um, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>pleasant, charming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āmor</strong>, -ōris, m.,</td>
<td>love, liking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>an</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>mark of direct question; -ne... an; utorum... an, whether... or.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>anceps</strong>, (gen.) -cipītis, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>ambiguous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angustiae</strong>, -arum, f,</td>
<td>narrow place, defile, pass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>angustus</strong>, -a, -um, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>narrow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ānimāl</strong>, -ālis, n., living thing.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ānimus</strong>, -i, m.,</td>
<td>mind, heart, courage, feelings.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>annāles</strong>, -ium, m.,</td>
<td>annals.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>annus</strong>, -i, m.,</td>
<td>year.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ante</strong>, adv.</td>
<td>previously; prep., before, in front of; with quam, before that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ānūlus</strong>, -i, m.,</td>
<td>ring.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āpērio</strong>, -ire, -ui, -tum, v.a., open. open. aperta acies, open fight.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>appārātus</strong>, -ūs, m.,</td>
<td>preparation, work of preparing, pomp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>appāreo</strong>, -ēre, -ui, v. n.,</td>
<td>come in sight, be seen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>appāritor</strong>, -ōris, m.,</td>
<td>officer, attendant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>appello</strong>, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a.,</td>
<td>call to account.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āpūd</strong>, prep. with acc., among, at, in heart of.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>āqua</strong>, -ae, f,</td>
<td>water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āquōsus</strong>, -a, -um, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>well-watered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>āra</strong>, -ae, f,</td>
<td>altar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arbīter</strong>, -tri, m.,</td>
<td>witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arbitrium</strong>, -trii, n.,</td>
<td>power.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arbitror</strong>, -āri, -atus, dep. v. a.,</td>
<td>think, deem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arbor</strong>, -ōris, f,</td>
<td>tree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>areeo</strong>, -ēre, -ui, v. a.,</td>
<td>keep off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ardeo</strong>, -ēre, -arsi, -arsum, v. n.,</td>
<td>blaze.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>arma</strong>, -orum, n.,</td>
<td>arms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>armātus</strong>, -a, -um, <strong>partic. used as adj. or subst., armed</strong>,</td>
<td>armed man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>armo</strong>, -āre, -avi, -atum, v. a.,</td>
<td>arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ars</strong>, artis, f,</td>
<td>art, skill (a. imperatoria = generalship).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>artus</strong> (or arctus), -a, -um, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>confined, strict. Comp. artior, -us.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>aspēr</strong>, -ēra, -ērum, <strong>adj.</strong></td>
<td>rough. harsh.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
aspicio, -ère, -exi, -ectum, v. a., look upon, behold.
at, conj., yet, at any rate.
   (In c. 14 But you say.)
atque, ac, conj., and.
atqui, conj., yet say I.
at-, see adt-.
auctor, -ōris, m., instigator, adviser, approver.
auctoritas, -ātis, /., advice, influence, proposal.
audacia, -ae, f., daring.
audeo, -ère, ausus, v. n., dare.
audio, -īre, -ivi and ii, -itum, v. a., hear, listen to.
auffero, -ferre, abstuli, ablatum, v. a., take away (acc. and dat.).
augeo, -ère, auxi, auctum, v. a., increase.
aureus, -a, -um, adj., gold.
auris, -is, f., ear.
aurum, -i, n., gold.
auspicium, -ii, n., auspices.
aut, conj., or; aut ... aut, either ... or.
auxilium, -ii, n. help, reinforcements.
āvero, -ēre, -ti,-sum, v. a., turn aside, turn away, repulse.
āversus, -a, -um, partic. as adj., back, in rear.
āvidus, -a, -um, adj. (with gen.), greedy, lusting.
āvius, -a, -um, adj., impassable, difficult.
āvunculus, -i, m. uncle (mother’s brother).
bellātor, -ōris, m., warrior.
bellīcosus, -a, -um, adj., warlike, martial.
bellīcus, -a, -um, adj., of or in war.
bello, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., make war.
bēlūa, -ae, f., wild beast.
bēnē, adv., well, successfully.
bēnēficium, -ii, n., good deed, kindness, service.
bēnignē, adv., kindly, generously.
bēnignus, -a, -um, adj., kind, gracious.
bōna, -orum, n., goods, possessions.
bōnus, -a, -um, adj., good, loyal.
brēvis, -e, adj., short. (Comp. brevior.) brevi, in a short time.
caecus, -a, -um, adj., blind.
caedes, -is, f., slaughter.
caedo, -ēre, cecidi, caesum, v. a., cut, flog, kill.
caelestis, -e, adj., of heaven, of the gods.
caelum, -i, n., heaven.
caerimōnia, -ae, f., rites.
campester or -ris, -e, of or belonging to the plain, lowland.
campus, -i, m., plain.
capax, adj., able to hold or consume.
cāpio, -ēre, cēpi, captum, v. a., hold, take, select, grasp, comprehend, undertake.
captivus, -i, m., prisoner.
cāpūt, -itis, n., head, life.
cāritas, -ātis, f., love.
castra, -orum, n., camp.
casus, -ūs, m., chance, fortune, accident.
causa, -ae, f., reason, excuse, pleading. (In abl. with gen. often = for sake of.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>căveo</td>
<td>-ère, căvi, cautum, v. n., take precautions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>căvus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., hollow.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cėdo</td>
<td>-ère, cessi, cessum, v. n., yield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēlebro</td>
<td>-are, -avi, -atum, v. a., make frequent mention of, glorify.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>censeo</td>
<td>-ère, censui, censum, v. a., rate, reckon, propose, think.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cemo</td>
<td>-ère, crevi, cretum, v. a., descry, see, realize.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certamen</td>
<td>-inis, n., struggle, contest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certo</td>
<td>-ère, -avi, -atum, v. a., strive in rivalry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., settled, sure, certain, assured. (pro certo habere = regard as sure, be assured.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cervix</td>
<td>-icis, f., neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cētēri</td>
<td>-ae, -a, adj. (rare in sing.), the rest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceterum</td>
<td>adv., for the rest, however.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cibus</td>
<td>-i, m., food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cieo</td>
<td>-ère, cīvi, cītum, v. a., stir, rouse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumāgo</td>
<td>-ère, -ēgi, -actum, v. a., bring round, complete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumdo</td>
<td>-āre, -dēdi, -dātum, v. a., put round, surround.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumśedeo</td>
<td>-ère, -sēdi, -sessum, v. a., sit round, blockade.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circumsto</td>
<td>-āre, -stēti, v. n., stand around or about.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cīto</td>
<td>-āre, -avi, -atum, v. a., hasten; cītatus, -a, -um, hurrying.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civilis</td>
<td>-e, adj., civil, national.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civis</td>
<td>-is, m., citizen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civitas</td>
<td>-ātis, f., the state, citizenship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clădes</td>
<td>-is, f., disaster, defeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clam</td>
<td>adv., secretly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāmor</td>
<td>-ōris, m., cry, shouting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clārus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., illustrious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classis</td>
<td>-is, f., fleet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>claudio</td>
<td>-ère, clausi, clausum, v. a., shut, close.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clāvus</td>
<td>-i, m., purple stripe on tunica (broad for senators).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clūpeus</td>
<td>-i (or clipeus, -i), m., shield (round and of metal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coepi</td>
<td>-isse, coeptum, v. a. and n., begin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coetus</td>
<td>-ūs, m., gathering, assembly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collago</td>
<td>-ère, -lēgi, -lectum, v. a., collect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colo</td>
<td>-ère, -ui, cultum, v. a., till, cultivate, respect, honour.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colonia</td>
<td>-ae, f., settlement, colony.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colonus</td>
<td>-i, m., settler, colonist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comisabundus</td>
<td>-a, -um, adj., revelling.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōmitas</td>
<td>-ātis, f., kindness, courtesy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōmitium</td>
<td>-ii, n., place of assembly (of curiae); (in plural), assembly, elections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
commēatus, -ūs, m., stores, provisions for army, communications.
committo, -ēre, -misi, -missum, v. a., entrust, leave; (rem) engage in battle; (sponsionem) forfeit.
commūnico, -are, -avi, -atum v. a., communicate.
commūnis, -e, adj., common.
compos, (gen.) -ōtis, adj. (with gen.), possessed of, capable of.
conātus, -us, m., attempt.
concilio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., win over (acc. and dat.).
concipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum, v. a. (with animo), imagine.
concitatō, -onis, f., tumult of wrath.
concordia, -ae, f., harmony, agreement.
concrēmo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., burn up.
concurro, -ēre, -curri (and -cūcurri), -cursum, v. n., run together.
concursus, -ūs, m., meeting, shock of battle.
condicio, -onis, f., state, condition, terms.
confēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, v. a., bring together, compare; (manum) engage in battle; (signa) engage in battle; (se) muster, unite.
confessio, -onis, f., acknowledgment.
confestim, adv., immediately.
conficio, -ficēre, -feci, -fectum, v. a., finish off. (con + facio.)
confūgio, -fugiēre, -fugi, v. n., flee to, resort to.
congrēdior, -gredi, -gressus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>consultum, -i, n.</td>
<td>decree</td>
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<tr>
<td>consumo, -sumère, -sumpt-i, -sumptum, v. a., spend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contágio, -onis, f., taint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contemno, -ère, -tempsi, -temptum, v. a., despise.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contemplor, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., gaze at, regard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contínuo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., prolong.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contio, -onis, f., meeting.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contiónor, -ari, -atus, dep. v. n., speak out.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contrá, adv., in the face: prep., against.</td>
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<tr>
<td>contraho, -ère, -traxi, -tractum, v. a., draw together. mass together.</td>
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<tr>
<td>convénio, -ire, -vénii, -veniunt, v. n., assemble.</td>
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<tr>
<td>convenit, imper., it is agreed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cópia, -ae, opportunity, abundance; (in pl.) forces.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cor, cordis, n., heart. cordi est, it is a matter for care.</td>
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<tr>
<td>corpus, -ōris, n., body.</td>
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<tr>
<td>corrupto, -ère, -rupi, -ruptum, v. a., spoil, destroy.</td>
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<td>credo, -ère, crédi, crédule, -dum, v. a. and n. believe, think.</td>
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<tr>
<td>creo, -ère, -avi, -atum, v. a. appoint, elect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>crúciátus, -ūs, m., torture.</td>
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<tr>
<td>culpa, -ae, f., blame, fault.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cultor, -ōris, m., cultivator. inhabitant.</td>
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<td>cum, prep. (with abl.), with. Generally placed after pron., e.g. nobiscum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cum, conj., when. (With indic. or subj. imperf. and pluperf. render by when: with subj. also by since, although.) cum... tum... both... and.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cunctus, -a, -um, adj., the whole, all.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cúpio, -ère, -ivi, -itum, v. a., desire.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cūra, -ae, f., care, anxiety. thought, charge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cūria, -ae, f., senate-house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>cursus, -ūs, m., run, running.</td>
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<tr>
<td>custodia, -ae, guard, custody.</td>
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<tr>
<td>custódio, -ère, -ivi and -ii, -itum, v. a., guard.</td>
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<tr>
<td>damnum, -i, n., loss, harm, defect.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dé, prep. with abl., down from. concerning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>débello, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., end a war.</td>
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<tr>
<td>débeo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. n., owe, be due (with dat.), ought (with inf.). (de + habeo.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>décédo, -ère, -cessi, -cessum, depart, (ex vita) die.</td>
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<td>décem, indecl. adj., ten.</td>
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<tr>
<td>decípio, -ère, -cepi, -ceptum, v. a., deceive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>déclino, -ère, -curri, -curri, -cursum, v. n., turn off, deviate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>décurro, -ère, -curri and -cūrri, -curri, -cursum, v. n., run or charge down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>décús, -ōris, n., glory.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dédítio, -onis, f., surrender.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dédo, -ère, dedidi, deditum. v. a., surrender.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dédúco, -ère, -duxi, -ductum, v. a., lead down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>defectio, -onis, f., revolt, rebellion.</td>
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<tr>
<td>defendo, -ère, -fendi, -fenditum, v. a., ward off, defend.</td>
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<tr>
<td>defensio, -onis, f., defence.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
defero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, v. a., bring.
deficio, -ere, -fecii, -fectum, v. a. and n., fail, revolt.
defio, -fierti, -fectus, v. n. (poet. pass. of deficio), fail, be wanting.
deformatio, -onis, f., degradation.
deformo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., degrade.
degenero, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., deteriorate, fall away.
dejectus, -us, m., a felling.
delineps, adv., next in succession.
dinde, adv., thereupon, next.
deligo, -ere, -evi, -etum, v. a., transfer.
deleo, -ere, -evi, -etum, v. a., destroy.
delico, -ere, -legi, -lectum, v. a., choose out.
delubrum, -i, n., shrine, sanctuary.
demitto, -ere, -misi,-missum, v. a., send down, despatch.
demo, demere, dempsi, demptum, v. a., take away.
demulceo, -ere, -mulsi, -mulctum, v. a., stroke down.
demum, adv., at last, then only.
deni, -ae, -a, adj., ten each, ten at a time.
denuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., command: (dat. of person: ut with subj.).
deplooro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., mourn, regard as lost.
depopolor, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., ravage.
descendo, -ere, -scendi, -scensum, v. n., come down, dismount.
descisco, -ere, -scivi and -scii, -seitum, v. n., revolt.
desero, -ere, -serui, -sertum, v. a., abandon.
desidero, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., require, expect.
despeleo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a. (and n.), despair of.
destino, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., mark out, fix on.
desum, -esse, -fui, v. n., be wanting, fail.
detraho, -ere, -traxi, -tractum, v. a., drag off.
deus, -i, m., god.
deverticulum, -i, n., by-path, digression.
devinco, -ere, -vici, -victum, v. a., conquer, subdue completely.
devotio, -onis, f., devotion, self-sacrifice.
devoveo, -ere, -vovi, -votum, v. a., devote, sacrifice.
dextra, -ae, f., right hand.
dico, -ere, dixi, dictum, v. a., say, tell, declare, appoint.
dictator, -oris, m., dictator.
dictatura, -ae, f., dictatorship.
dictito, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., repeat (frequent, of dico).
dies, -ei, m. and f., day: in dies, day by day.
differo, -ferre, distuli, dilatum, v. a., put off, postpone.
difficilis, -e, adj., difficult.
dignus, -a, -um, adj., worthy (with abl.).
dilatio, -onis, f., delay, postponement.
dilectus, -us, m., levy of troops.
dimico, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., fight.
dimitto, -ère, -misi, -missum, v.a., send away, break off, cancel.
dīrīmo, -ère, -émi, -emptum, v.a., break off.
discēdo, -ère, -cessi, -cessum, v.n., depart.
disciplina, -ae, f., discipline.
discordia, -ae, f., disagreement, quarrel.
discrimen, -inis, i., crisis, danger.
displiceo, -ère, -ui, -itura, v.n., displease (here with dat.).

dissipo, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., scatter.
distendo, -ere, -tendi, -ten-turn, r.a., distract.
distinguo, -ère, -stinci, -stinctum, v.a., separate, divide.
domiculis, -e, -um, adj., in different directions.
divinus, -a, -um, adj., pertaining to the gods, divine.
domus, -us, f., house, home.
domīus, -us, f., house, home.
domīni, -i, m., master, owner.
dōmo, -are, domui, domitum, v.a., tame, subdue.
dōmus, -ūs, f., house, home.
domi, at home; domo, from home; domum, (to) home.
donec, conj., until.
dorsum, -i, n., back, rear.
dūbie, adv., doubtfully.
dūbius, -a, -um, adj., doubtful. haud dubius, plain, clear, decided; non dubium est quin, (with subj.) there is no doubt but that, &c.
ducēni, -ae, -a, adj., two hundred each or at a time.
dulcedo, -inis, f., charm, pleasure.
dūco, -ère, duxi, ductum, v.a., guide, lead, think.
dum, conj., so long as, whilst, until, provided that.
duo, -ae, -o, adj., two.
duplex (gen.),(onis), -is, adj., two-fold.
dux, dūcis, m. and f., guide, captain, leader, general.
eādem, fem. abl. sing. of idem. by the same way.
edūco, -ère, -duxi, -ductum, v.a., lead out.
efficio, -ère, -feci, -fectum, v.a., cause, make.
egēnus, -a, -um, adj., wanting, needing (with gen.).
egēro, pron., I.
egrēdior, -i, -gressus, dep.v.n., come out, leave.
egrēgiē, adv., excellently.
egrēgius, -a, -um, adj., excellent.
elicio, -ère, -licui, -licitum, v.a., draw out, lure out.
elūdo, -ère, -lūsi, -lusum, v.a., ridicule, deceive, set at naught, despise.
eminentor, -iri, -itus, dep. v.a., misrepresent, declare falsely.
emergo, -ere, -mersi, -mersum, v. n., get free.
emitto, -ere, -misi, -missum, v. a., send forth, discharge.
én, interj., behold! en um-quam, ever, oh, ever!
enim, adv., for (2nd in sentence).
enuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., announce.
eó, adv., on that account, thither.
eó, íre, ívi and ii, Ítum, v. n., go.
epülae, -arum, f., feast.
équés, -itis, m., horseman, knight.
équidem, adv., indeed, at all events.
équus, -i, m., horse.
ergó, adv., therefore.
erigo, -ere, -rexí, -rectum, v. a., set up.
erro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., go astray, make mistake, be uncertain.
error, -órís, m., mistake, uncertainty.
erumpo, -ère, -rupi, -ruptum, v., break forth.
esse. See sum.
et, conj., and, also, even.
etiám, conj., also.
etí, conj., even if, though.
évádo, -ère, -vási, -vásum, v. n., go out.
événio, -íre, -vění, -ventum, v. n., turn out, happen.
eventus, -ús, m., issue, result.
evinco, -ère, -vící, -victum, v. a., overcome, prevail over.
evóco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., call forth, out.
ex, prep. with abl., out of, from.
in consequence of, in accordance with.
exactor, -órís, m., expelier.
exánimátus, -a, -um, adj., lifeless (partic. of exanimo). exánimis, -e, adj., lifeless, stunned.
excédo, -ère, -cessi, -cessum, v. n., depart.
excellens (gen. -tis), adj., eminent, superior.
excido, -ère, -cidi, -cîsum, v. a., cut out. (ex + caedo.)
excípio, -ère, -cepi, -ceptum.
v. a., catch, receive. (ex + capio.)
excíto, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., arouse, awaken, call forth.
exclúdo, -ère, -clusi, -clusum, v. a., cut off.
exemplum, -i, n., instance.
exeo, -íre, -ivi and -ii, -ítum, v. n., go out.
exeritátio, -óżis, f., practice; taking exercise.
exercítus, -ús, m., army.
exiguê, adv., scantily.
exitús, -ús, m., issue.
exóríor, -íri, -ortus, dep. v. n., arise.
expédoio, -íre, -ívi and -ii, -ítum, v. a., set free, get ready. expeditus, partic., unencumbered, active. expédit, impers., it is expedient.
expéditio, -óżis, f., flying column, expedition.
expello, -ère, -püli, -pulsum, v. a., drive out.
expēríor, -íri.-pertus, dep.v.a., try, experience.
expers, (gen.) expertis, adj., ignorant (with gen.). (ex + pars.)
expēto, -ēre, -petivi and -petii, -petitum. v.a., require, exact.
expiātio, -onis, f., atonement.
expiō, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., atone for.
expleō, -ēre, -evi, -ētum, v.a., fill up.
explōrātor, -ōris, m., scout.
exposco, -ere, -poposci, r.a., demand.
exprimo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, v.a., force, dictate, order. (ex + prēmo.)
expressio, -onis, /.. atonement.
expiō, -are, -avi, -atuni, v.a., atone for.
expleō, -ēre, -evi, -ētum, v.a., fill up.
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expleō, -ēre, -evi, -ētum, v.a., fill up.
explorator, -oris, m., scout.
exposco, -ere, -poposci, r.a., demand.
ferrum, -i, n., iron, sword.
festino, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., hasten.
fésiális, -is, m., fetial.
fésiális, -e, adj., fetial.
fídes, -ei, f., faith, promise, credit, belief, loyalty.
fídeus, -a, -um, adj., faithful, loyal.
fídelis, -e, adj., faithful, loyal, trusty.
finis, -is, m. and f., border. (in pl.) often—what is between borders, or territory.
fio, fiéri, factus, v.n., become, be done, come about.
fírmus, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., strengthen, establish.
fixus, -a, -um, partic. of figo, fixed.
fíbēlis, -e, adj., tearful, mournful.
fócus, -i, m., hearth.
foedē, adv., disgracefully.
foedus, -a, -um, adj., disgraceful, disgraced.
foedus, -eris, n., treaty, league.
foλliculus, -i, m., small bag.
fórē, förem, fut. inf. and impf. subj. of sum.
forma, -ae, f., shape, form.
forśitan, adv., perhaps.
fortis, -e, adj., brave.
fortūna, -ae, f., fortune.
fórum, -i, n., forum, place of business in the city.
fossa, -ae, f., ditch, moat.
fōvea, -ae, f., pit.
frango, -ère, frēgi, fractum, v. a., break, crush, destroy.
fraus, fraudis, f., trickery, ruse.
frēmo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. n., murmur, grumble.
frumentum, -i, n., corn, supplies of food.
frustrā, adv., in vain.
fūga, -ae, f., flight.
fūgio, -ère, fugi, fūgītum, v. a. and n., flee, shun, avoid.
fūmo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., smoke.
fundo, -ère, fūdi, fūsum, v. a., rout.
fungor, -i, functus, dep. v. n., perform, with abl.
furcūlae, -arum, f., forks, mountain-pass.
furto (abl. of furtum, -i), by stealth.

gaudium, -ii, n., joy, gladness.
gēmitus, -ūs, m., groan.
gens, gentis, f., nation, clan.
gēnū, -ūs, n., knee.
gēnūs, -ēris, n., race, birth, kind.
gēro, -ère, gessi, gestum, v. a., conduct, perform. (bellum) carry on war.
gladius, -ii, m., sword.
glōria, -ae, f., glory, boasting, pretensions.
grādus, -ūs, m., step, rank.
grāvātus, -a, -um (partic. of grāvor), loth, reluctant.
grāvis, -e, adj., heavy, hard to bear, burdensome, hateful. (gravis armis = heavy-armed.)
grāviter, adv. (accipere), be griev ed at. Comp. gravius.

hābeo, -ère, -ui, -itum, v. a., have, hold, regard. (orationem, deliver speech.' (comitia, &c., hold elections.) (se, be.)
hábīto, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., dwell.
hábītus, -ūs. m. bearing, garb, aspect.
hasta, -ae, f., spear.
haud, adv., not (with single word).
haudio, -ire, hausi, haustum, v. a., drain, drink.
herbīdus, -a, -um, adj., grassy.
hercūle, excl. adv., by Hercules, by heaven.
hic, adv., here.
hic, haec, hoc, pron., this.
hisco, -ère, v. n., open mouth, say a word.
hōmō, -inis, m. and f., man.
hōnor, -ōris, m., magisterial office. honoris causā = to do honour.
hōra, -ae, f., season, due time, hour.
hortor, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., urge, exhort.
hospitālia, -ium, n., hospitality.
hostīlis, -e, adj., of the enemy.
hostis, -is, m., enemy.
hūmānus, -a, -um, adj., human.
hūmī (loc. of humus), on the ground.

iāceo, -ère, -ui. v. n., lie, be prostrate, be cast down.
ictus, -ūs, m., stroke, blow.
iātus, -ā, -um, partic. of icu, strike. See ferio.

idem, eādem, idem, pron., the same.
igitur, adv., therefore.
ignārus, -a, -um, adj., ignorant.
ignāvia, -ae, f., cowardice.
ignāvus, -a, -um, adj., cowardly, lazy. (superl. ignāvissimus.)
ignis, -is, m., fire.
ignōminia, -ae, f., disgrace.
ignōmiōsus, -a, -um, adj., disgraceful.
ignōro, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., know not.
ille, -a, -ud, pron., that.
illic, adv., there.
imb-, imm-, &c.: see inb-, inm-, &c.

immo, adv., nay but, nay rather.
imp : see inp-.
imperātor, -ōris, m., commander, general.
imperātōrius, -a, -um, adj., of the general.
imperium, -ii, n., command, order, power, empire. (vis imperii = imperiousness.)
impero, -are, -avi, -atum, command, require.
impestus, -ūs, m., attack, assault, rush, charge.
in, prep. (with abl.), in, on, in case of. (with acc.) into, onto, against, for.
inambulo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., walk.
inbellis, -e, adj., unwarlike.
incautus, -a, -um, adj., heedless, over-eager.
incēdo, -ère, -cessi, -cessum, v. n. and a., come in, march in; (with acc.) come upon.
incendo, -ère, -cendi, -censum, v. a., burn.
incertus, -a, -um, adj., doubtful, insecure.
incido, -ère, -cidi, -casum, v.n., fall in with. (in with acc.)
incerto, -are, -avi, -atum, v.n., turn the scale, weaken, change.
icolo, -ère, -colui, -cultum, v. a., inhabit, people.
icolūmis, -e, adj., unharmed.
incommōdus, -a, -um, adj., inconvenient, in way of (with dat.).
incrementum, -i, n., growth.
incredīpo, -are, -ui, -itum, v. a., upbraid, revile.
incurrantus, -a, -um, adj., bloodless, without bloodshed.
indec, adv., thence, thereupon, then.
indicium, -iī, n., indication, signs.
indicō, -ère, -dixi, -dictum, v. a., proclaim.
inginitas, -ātis, f., degradation, insult, contumely.
ingōles, -is, f., disposition, character.
indo, -ère, -ui, -ūtum, v. a., put on (of dress).
industria, with de, on purpose.
indūtiae, -arum, f., truce, armistice.
ine, -äre, -ivi and -ii, -ītum, v. a., enter upon, begin.
inermis, -e, adj., unarmed.
inēmis, -e, adj., of ill repute, received with adverse comments.
infectus, -a, -um, adj., not done, (re infecta, without accomplishing one’s purpose, pro infecto, as though not done.)
inflex, (gen.) -icis, adj., unfortunate, unsuccessful.
inflensus, -a, -um, adj., enraged.
infero, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, v. a., bring upon or against, inflict.
ināeus, -a, -um, adj., below. (mare inferum, the lower, i.e. the Tuscan sea. inferi, the nether world.)
inflēxus, -a, -um, adj., hostile, bitter, deadly.
infirmus, -a, -um, adj., weak.
inflētias (acc. with ire, to go, deny.
ingēnitus, -a, -um, adj., innate, natural.
ingēnium, -ii, n., character, genius, intellect.
ingens, (gen.) -tis, adj., large, great.
ingredior, -i, -gressus, dep.v., enter.
inicio, -ère, -ieci, -iectum, v. a., inspire (with acc. and dat.).
inimicus, -i, m., enemy.
iniquus, -a, -um, adj., disadvantageous.
ininitium, -iī, n., beginning. (from ineo.)
injuria, -ae, f., wrong-doing.
iniiussu (with gen.), without orders.
inlatus. See inferro.
inmēmor, (gen.) -ōris, adj., heedless (with gen.)
inmēneo, -ère, v.n., overhang, threaten (with dat.).
inmitto, -ere, -misi, -missum, v. a., let loose upon; (se) hurl (oneself.)

inmobilis, -e, adj., stable.
inmortalis, -e, adj., immortal.
innoxius, -a, -um, adj., guiltless, innocent.
inopia, -ae, f., want of food, want, destitution.
inops, (gen.) -is, adj., powerless, weak.
inpedimentum, -i, n., hindrance.
inpedio, -ire, -i, - tum, v. a., hamper, stop, entangle. inpeditus, -a, -um, hampered, difficult.
inpetro, -are, -avi, -atum, r. a., enrage, inpetus, -a, -um, adj., vain, useless, of no effect. inrita facio, make null and void.

insatiabilis, -e, adj., not to be satisfied, insatiable

inséquor, -i, -secutus, dep. r. a., follow.

insido, -ere, -sédi, -sessum. v. a., beset, occupy.

insidiae, -arum, f., ambush.
insegno, -are, -avi, -atum. v. a., work in, wind in.

insitus, -a, -um, adj., innate, natural.

insolitus, -a, -um, adj., unusual, extraordinary.

insperato, (ex), unexpectedly.

instituo, -uere, -ui, -útum. v. a., arrange, organize.

insto, -are, -stiti, -statum. v. n., press on, (with dat. be imminent.

instruo, -ère, -struxi, -structum, r. a., array, arrange.

insula, -esse, -fui, v. n., be in (with dat.).

intege, -gra, -grum, adj., entire, unbroken. de integro, afresh.

intelliégo, -ère, -lexi, -lectum, v. a., realize perceive, understand.

intento, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., thrust threateningly, point at (acc. and dat.).

inter, prep., among, between, in midst of. inter se, one with another, mutually.

intercâlo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., defer.

intercessio, -onis, f., intervention, veto.

interdum, adv., from time to time.

intereá, adv., meanwhile.

interficio, -ère, -feci, -fectum, v. a., kill.
intericio, -ere, -iici, -iectum, v. a. (in passive), be situated between (inter + iacio).

intērim, adēc., meanwhile.

interpello, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., interrupt.

interpōno, -ēre, -pōsui, -pōsitum, v. a., interpose.

interregnum, -i, n., interregnum.

interrex, -regis, m., interrex, regent.

intervenio, -Ire, -veni, -ventum, v. n., arrive on scene.

intolerandus, -a, -um, adj., not to be tolerated, intolerable.

intolerans, (gen.) -tis, adj., unable to bear (with gen.).

intrā, prep. (with acc.), within.

intro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., enter.

intrōmitto, -ère, -mīsi, -missum, v. a., send within, introduce.

intueor, -ēri, -ītus, dep. v. a., gaze upon.

inuro, -ēre, -ussi, -ustum, v. a., brand.

invādo, -ēre, -vasi, -vasum, v. a., attack, rush upon.

invēho, -ēre, -vexi, -vectum, v. a., bring in.

invēnio, -īre, -veni, -ventum, v. a., find.

invicem, adv., in turn, interchangeably.

invictus, -a, -um, adj., invincible, unyielding.

invīdia, -ae, f., jealousy, envy, ill-feeling.

inviolātus, -a, -um, adj., unharmed, not desecrated.

invitus, -a, -um, adj., unwilling.

invius, -a, -um, adj., impassable.

invōco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., call upon.

ipsē, -a, -um, pron., self, very.

ira, -ae, f., anger, rage.

irascor, -i, irātus, dep. v. n., be angry (with dat.).

irr- : see inr-.

is, for iis, dative of īs.

īs, ea, id, pron., this, that.

īsdem, forīisdem, dat. of idem.

iste, -a, -ud, pron., that of yours, that of which you speak.

istūc, adv., thereon; or neut. sing. of istic, -aec, -uc, that of yours.

īta, adv., thus, so.

ītāque, adv., and so, therefore.

ītēr, itinēris, n., road, route, journey.

ītērum, adv., for the second time.

īūbeo, -ēre, iussi, iussum. v. a., order, bid (with infin.).

īūdex, -icis, m., judge.

īūdico, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., judge, deem.

īūgum, -i, n., yoke, ridge, heights.

īumentum, -i, n., beast of burden, mule.

iungo, -ere, iunxi, iunctum, v. a., join, unite.

īūs, iūris, n., right, law, ordinance. ius dicere, administer justice.

iussus, -ūs, m., order.

iustitium, -iī, n., period of public mourning.

iustus, -a, -um, adj., just, due, right, deserved, righteous, regular, correct. plus iusto, more than right, unduly.
iūvenis, -is, m., youth, man under forty-five.
iūventūs, -tūtis, f., manhood, body of men.
iuxtā, prep. (with acc.), next to; adv., alike.
lābor, -i, lapsus, dep. v. n., fall.
lābor, -ōris, m., work, toil.
lābōrī, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., be in distress, come to harm.
lācērō, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., tear in pieces.
laelo, -ari, -atus, dep. v. n., be glad.
lauco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., place, post, pitch.
locuples, (gen.) -ētis, adj., having property, solvent.
lōcus, -i, m., place; (with dat.) room. lōca (n.pl.), country, ground, lie of land.
longē, adv., far, by far.
longus, -a, -um, adj., long.
lōquor, -i, locūtus, dep. v. a., speak.
lorum, -i, n., thong, bonds.
luctus, -ūs, m., grief, lamentation.
lūdibrium, -i, n., ridicule, mockery, a laughing-stock.
luo, -ēre, -i, -itum, v. a., atone for, pay penalty.
lustrum, -i, n., lustrum, expiatory sacrifice; and census, revision of senate and bur- gess-roll once in five years.
lux, lūcis, f., light, daylight.

maeror, -ōris, m., sadness.
maestitia, -ae, f., sadness.
maestus, -a, -um, adj., sad. (Comp. maestior, -us.)
māgis, adv., more, rather.
māgister, -ri, m., (equitum), master of the horse.
māgistrātus, -ūs, m., magistracy, magistrate.
magnitūdo, -inis, f., greatness, size.
magnus, -a, -um, adj., great.
(Comp. and superl., maior, maximus.)
māiestas, -ātis, f., high rank, majesty, prestige.
māior, māius, adj. (comp. of magnus), greater. natu māior = older, elder. māiores = ancestors.
mālē, adv., badly.
mālēficium, -iī, n., injury, harm.
mālo, malle, malui, v. a., choose rather.
mālum, -iī, n., evil.
mālus, -a, -um, adj., bad, evil.
(Comp. and superl., peior, pessimus.)
mando, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., assign, order, commission.
(With dat. of person.)
māneō, -ēre, mansi, mansum, v. n., remain, abide.
mānus, -ūs, f., hand, power.
ad manum = at hand.
māre, -is, n., sea.
māritimus, -a, -um, adj., on the sea-coast.
maxime, adv., especially.
maximus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of magnus), greatest.
mē, acc. of ego.
mēedium, -iī, n., middle.
mēdius, -a, -um, adj., mid; e.g. media nocte, at midnight.
mēlior, melius. adj. (comp. of bonus), better.
membrum, -iī, n., limb.
mēmōria, -ae, f., recollection.
mēmōro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., relate.
mens, mentis, f., mind.
thoughts, sense, plan.
mentio, -onis, f., mention.
mērēor, -ēri, -itus, dep. v. a., deserve.
mergō, -ēre, mersi, mersum, v. a., sink.
mētus, -ūs, m., fear.
meus, -a, -um, adj. pron., my, mine.
mīhi, dat. of ego.
milēs, -ītis, m., soldier, soldierly.
milia, -ium, n. (pl. of mille), thousands.
militāris, -e, adj., of a soldier, military.
militia, -ae, f., military service.
mille, indecl. adj., thousand; also subst. (with pl. milia).
mīnae, ärum, f., threats.
mīnīme, adv. (superl. of parum), in the least degree.
mīnus, adv. (comp. of parum), less. quo...minus, by which the less, so that not, in order that not (with subjunct.).
mīrābilis, -e, adj., wonderful, remarkable.
mīrōr, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., be surprised at.
mīserabilis, -e, adj., pitiable, piteous.
mīseratio, -onis, f., pity, compassion.
mīseror, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., pity, compassionate.
missus, -ūs, m., hurling, throw.
mitigo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., soften.
mitto, -ēre, mīsi, missum, v. a., make to go, send.
vocem mittere = utter.
mōdō, adv., only, lately, just.
modo...modo, now...now.
mōdus, -i, m., form, manner, limit.
moenia, -ium, n., town buildings, fortified town.
mōles, -is, f., pile, mass.
mōlior, -īri, -ītus, dep. v. a., overthrow.
mollis, -e, adj., mild, soft, peaceful.
mōmentum, -i, n., importance, moment, brief space.
mōns, montis, m., mountain.
montānus, -i, m., mountaineer.
mönumentum, -i, n., memorial, remains.
mōres, -um, m. (pl. of mos), character, habits.
mōrior, -i, mortuus, dep. v., die.
mōror, -ari, -ātus, dep. v. a., delay, hinder.
mors, mortis, f., death.
mortīferus, -a, -um, adj., deadly, mortal.
mōveo, -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, v. a., move, influence.
mox, adv., soon.
mūlier, -ēris, f., woman.
multa, -ae, f., fine.
multiplex, (gen. -icis), adj., many times as numerous, manifold, a hundredfold.
multītudo, -inis, f., multitude, numbers.
multō, abl. of multus, by much.
multus, -a, -um, adj., much, many. (Comp. and superl. plus, plurimus.)
mūnimenta, -orum, n., fortifications.
mūnio, -ire, -ivi and -ii, -itum, fortify.
mūnus, -ēris, n., function, duty.
mūtātio, -onis, f., change.
mūto, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a. and n., change one thing for another (acc. and abl.).
mūtus, -a, -um, adj., dumb.
mūtuus, -a, -um, adj., mutual, for each other.
nam, conj., for.
nascor, -i, nātus, dep. v. n., be born, be by nature.
natus, with abl., born of, son of.
natus, -ūs, birth. natu maior = older.
nāvo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a. (operam), take energetic measures.
nē, adv., verily.
-nē, adv. (after first word), sign of question. -ne ... an, whether ... or.
nē, adv., not. ne ... quidem = not even. for ut ne, with subj. = lest; ne quis = lest any one.
nec or nēque, conj., and not. nec ... nec = neither ... nor. nec ... et = not ... but.
necessārius, -a, -um, adj., unavoidable, necessary.
necessitas, -ātis, f., force of circumstances, necessity.
nēco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., kill.
nēcōpinātō, adv., unexpectedly.
nēcōpinātus, -a, -um, adj., unexpected.
nēdum, not to say, still less.
nēfandus, -a, -um, adj., horrible.
nēgo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., deny, say not.
nēmo, -inem, -ini, (gen., nul-
lius, abl., nullo), m. and f., no one.
néque. See nec.
néqueo, -ire, -ivi and -ii, v.n., be unable, cannot.
néquiquam, adv., in vain.
nescio, -ire, -ivi and -ii, v., not know, (with inf.) not know how to, cannot.
neuter, -ra, -rum, adj., neither of two.
nex, nècis, f., death.
ñi, conj., unless.
nihil, n., nothing.
nisi, conj., unless, except.
nobilis, -e, adj., famous noble.
nobiscum, abl. of nos with cum.
nocceo, -ère, -ui, -ıtum, v. n., hurt, injure (with dat.).
nomen, -inis, n., name.
nómíno, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., name, mention.
nón, adv., not (with sentence or single word).
nondum, adv., not yet.
nös, pl. of ego.
noster, -ra, -rum, pron. adj., our, ours.
nótus, -a, -um, partic. of nosco, known, familiar.
nóvus, -a, -um, adj., new.
nox, noctis, f., night.
noxa, -ae, f., guilt. noxam noci re = commit an act of guilt.
noxious, -a, -um, adj., guilty.
nüdus, -a, -um, adj., stripped.
nullus, -a, -um, adj., none, no.
nullusdum, -adum, -umdum, adj., none as yet, none at all.
num, adv. interrog., asks question (expecting answer no).

nümēn, -inis, n., godhead, divine majesty.
núméro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., reckon, count.
númērus, -i, m., number.
numquam, adv., never.
nunc, adv., now. nunc... nunc = at one time... at another.
nuncûpo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., recite publicly.
nuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., bring news, report, announce.
nuntius, -ii, m., messenger, message.
nūper, adv., recently.

öb, prep., with acc., on account of.
öbeo, -ère, -ivi and -ii, -ıtum, v. a., perform.
öbex, -icis, m. and f., obstacle, barrier.
obiäcens (partic. of obiaceo), lying in the way, put in the way, opposing.
obiectus, -a, -um, (partic. of obicio), exposed, subject.
oblātus. See offero.
obligo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., bind.
obliviscor, -i, oblivitus, dep. v., forget (with gen.).
obnoxius, -a, -um, adj., exposed, liable, degrading.
obruo, -ère, -ui, -ıtum, v. a., overwhelm.
obscūrus, -a, -um, adj., not clear, doubtful.
obses, -idis, m. and f., hostage.
obsender, -ōris, m., besieger, blockader.
obsideo, -ère, -sēdi, -sessum, v. a., besiege, blockade.
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<th>Vocabulary Item</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<td>obstinatus, -a, -um</td>
<td>adj., determined.</td>
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<tr>
<td>obsto, -are, -stēti,</td>
<td>v. n., stand in way of, prevent (with dat., followed by quominus and subjunct.).</td>
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<td>-stātum, v. n.</td>
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<tr>
<td>obstrictus, -a, -um</td>
<td>(partic. of obstringo), determined.</td>
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<td>obstringo, -ēre, -strinxi, -strictum, v. a.</td>
<td>bind.</td>
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<td>obt- : see offero.</td>
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<td>obviam, adv. (acc. fem. of obvius), to meet (with dat.), obviam ire = meet, go to meet, oppose.</td>
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<td>oculātus, -ī, m.</td>
<td>eye.</td>
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<td>odi, odisse, v. a.</td>
<td>hate.</td>
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<td>ōdium, -ī, n.</td>
<td>hatred.</td>
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<td>offendo, -ēre, -di, -sum, v. a.</td>
<td>give offence to.</td>
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<tr>
<td>offerō, -ferre, obtūli, oblatum, v. a.</td>
<td>offer, present, expose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>officium, -ī, n.</td>
<td>duty, service.</td>
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<td>ōmen, -inis, n.</td>
<td>omen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>omissio, -ēre, -misi,</td>
<td>-missum, v. a., leave out, pass over, neglect, give up, stop.</td>
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<tr>
<td>omnis, -e, adj.</td>
<td>all, every. In omnia, in all respects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ōneratus, -a, -um (partic. of onero), burdened.</td>
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<td>ōpem, -is, (as from ops), f.</td>
<td>help. In plur., ōpes, -um, f., resources.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ōpēra, -ae, f.</td>
<td>agency, work. (See navare.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>oppēto, -ēre, -īvi and ii, -ītum, v. a., meet, face.</td>
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<td>opprimo, -ēre, -pressi, -pressum, v. a., crush, come down upon.</td>
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<td>optimus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of bonus), best, excellent.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>opto, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., desire.</td>
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<td>ōpus, -ēris, n., work; in plur., military works.</td>
<td>opus est (with abl.) = there is need.</td>
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<td>ōra, -ae, f., coast, shore.</td>
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<td>ōrāculum, -i, n., oracle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ōrātio, -onis, f., speech.</td>
<td>orationem habere = deliver a speech.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ordinātus, -a, -um (partic. of ordino), arranged.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ordior, -iri, orsus, dep. v. a.</td>
<td>begin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ordo, -inis, m., order, rank.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Īs, Īris, n., mouth. in ore esse = be talked of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pācis, -i, pactus, dep. v. a.</td>
<td>bargain for, agree to.</td>
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<td>pāco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a.</td>
<td>reduce to peace.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pactio, -onis, f., making a covenant, agreement.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pactum, -i, n., covenant, agreement. quo... pacto, by what means? how?</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>paene, adv.</td>
<td>almost.</td>
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<tr>
<td>paenitet, -ēre, -uit, v. n., it makes to repent; (with acc. and gen.) repent of, be sorry for, be dissatisfied with.</td>
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<td>páginas, -ae, f.</td>
<td>page.</td>
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păluđamentum, -i, n., military cloak.
pango, -ēre, pēpiği, pactum, v. a., bargain for, agree to.
pār, (gen.) pāris, adj., equal, as a match.
parco, -ēre, peperei, parsurn, v. n., spare (with dat.).
pārens, -ntis, m. and f., parent (from pario).
pāreo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. n., obey, yield to (with dat.).
pārīter, adv., equally, alike.
pāro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., prepare, procure.
pars, partis, f., part, side, some.
partior, -iri, -ītus, dep. v. a., share, divide. partitus as passive partic.
partus, -a, -um (partic. of pario), acquired.
pasco, -ēre, pāvi, pastum, v. a., feed.
passim, adv., on all sides.
pastor, -ōris, m., shepherd.
pāteo, -ēre, -ui, v. n., lie open.
pātens, partic. as adj., open, clear. patet = it is plain, is proved.
pāter, -ris, m., father. patres or patres conscripti = senators.
pāternus, -a, -um, adj., of a father, father’s.
pātiōr, -i, passus, dep. v. a., suffer.
patria, -ae, f., fatherland.
pauco, -ae, -a, adj., few.
paulisper, adv., for a short while.
paulō (or paullo), adv., by a little.
pāvor, -ōris, m., alarm, panic.
pax, pācis, f., peace.
pectus, -ōris, n., breast, heart.
pēcus, -ōris, n., cattle, herd.
pēdēs, -ītis, m., foot-soldier, infantry.
pēnēs, prep. with acc., in power of, in hands of, with.
pēnūria, -ae, f., want, scarcity.
pēr, prep. with acc., through, by means of.
pērāgo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum, v. a., recount, describe, deliver.
pēragro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., traverse.
percello, -ēre, -cūli, -culsum, v. a., strike.
percunctor, -ari, -ātus, dep. v. a., inquire, investigate.
percurro, -ēre, -cūcurri and -curri, -cursum, v. a., run through, look through.
percūtio, -ēre, -cussi, -cussum, v. a., strike (see ferio).
securi percutere = behead.
perdo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. a., destroy. perdītus, -a, -um, = ruined.
perdōmitus, -a, -um (partic. perdōmo), quite subdued.
perdōmo, -are, -ui, -ītum, v. a., subdue thoroughly.
pērēo, -ire, -ivì and -iī, -ītum, v. n., perish, be destroyed.
perfēro, -erre, -tuli, -latum, v. a., carry through.
perficio, -ēre, -feci, -fectum, v. a., carry out, complete.
perfūdus, -a, -um, adj., treacherous.
perfungor, -i, -functus (with fato), dep. v. n., complete one’s destiny, die.
perfūsus, -a, -um, (partic. of perfundo), flooded, filled.
VOCABULARY

pergo, -ère, perrexii, perrectum, v. n., go straight on, proceed. \((per + régō)\)

périculum, -ī, n., danger.

pērindē, adv., \((with ac)\) just as though.

perniciēs, -ēī, f., destruction.

pertiicētas, -ātis, f., agility, fleetness.

perrēetus, -a, -um, adj., continuous, lasting. in perpetuum = for ever.

pertināciōr, -ius, adj., \((comp. of pertinax)\) more determined.

pervēniiio, -īre, -vēni, -vēntum, v. a., go through, reach.

pēs, pēdis, m., foot.

pēto, -ēre, -īvi and -īi, -ītum, v. a., ask for.

phālanx, -angis, f., phalanx, \((esp. the Macedonian, a body of men fifty abreast and sixteen deep).\)

piaculum, -ī, n., expiation, peace-offering.

piēget, -ēre, -uit, v. a., it grieves \((with acc. and gen.)\).

pignūs, -ēris and -oris, n., security, pledge, stakes.

pīlum, -ī, n., the Roman heavy javelin.

pius, -a, -um, adj., righteous.

plāceo, -ēre, -ui, -itum, v. n., please; \((esp. 3rd pers. with dat.)\) be resolved on by.

plācco, -āre, -avi, -atum, v. a., appease, pacify.

plānus, -a, -um, adj., flat, level.

plaustrum, -ī, n., waggon, cart.

plebes, -ēi and -is, f., and plebs, -is, f., plebs, commons. The patres or patricians and the plebs or plebeians made up the Roman 'populus.'

plēnus, -a, -um, adj., full.

plēriquē, -aeque, -aque, adj., several.

plūrimum, adv. \((superl. of multum)\), most.

plús, \((gen.)\) pluris, adj. and adv., more. plūrés, -a, = several.

poena, -ae, f., penalty.

polleo,-ēre, v. n. have weight, have influence.

pōno, -ēre, pōsui, pōsitum, v. a., place, lay down.

pōpūlus, -ī, m., nation, people.

porcus, -i, m., pig.

porrō, adv., forward.

porta, -ae, f., gate.

porto, -āre, -avi, -atum, v. a., carry.

posco, -ēre, pōposci, v. a., demand.

possessio, -ōnis, f., possession, ownership.

possum, posse, potui, v. n., can, be able.

post, prep. with acc., after, behind.

posteā, adv., afterwards.

postērus, -a, -um, adj., next.

postquam, conj., after that, when.

pōtentior, -ius, adj. \((comp. of potens)\), more powerful.

pōtentissimus, -a, -um, adj. \((superl. of pōtens)\), most or very powerful.

pōtestas, -ātis, f., power. in potestate \((with gen.)\) = at disposal of.
pōtius, adv., rather.
praee, prep. with abl., by reason of.
praebeo, -ēre, -ui, -ītum, v. a., offer, present, expose.
praecāveo, -ēre, -cāvi, -cautum, v. n., take precautions (ab with abl.) against.
promeptum, -i, n., maxim, rule.
praecipio, -ere, -cepi, -ceptum, v. a., anticipate.
pava, -a, -um, adj., special, remarkable, extraordinary.
pavaerum, -a, -um, adj., over-boiling, impetuous, volcanic.
paviaedior, -i, -gressus, dep. v. n., go in advance.
pavapāratus, -a, -um, (partic. of praeparo), provided.
pavędio, -ire, -ivi and -ii, -itum, v. a., hinder, forbid, hamper, withhold.
pavesens (gen.) -tis, adj., present.
pavesidium, -ii, n., guard, detachment.
pavesto, -are, -stīti, -stītum and stātum, v. a., give, guarantee, prove.
paeter, prep. with acc., along.
paeterquē, adv., besides.
paeterquam, adv., except; (with quod) besides the fact that, except that.
paetor, -ōris, m., praetor.
paetorium, -ii, n., the general's quarters.
pاءverto, -ēre, -verti, -versum, v. a., anticipate.
prāvitas, -ātis, f., perseverance.
prēcātio, -ōnis, f., prayer, invocation.
prēces, -um, f., prayers.
prēcor, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., pray.
predo, -ere, -pressi, -pressum, v. a., fall upon, attack, crush.
prediē, adv., on the day before, (quam, that).
primus, -a, -um, adj., first.
prima, -a, -um, adj., first in primis = especially.
princeps, gen. -ipis, m., chief.
principium, -ii, n., beginning, first design.
prior, -us, adj., former.
prius, adv., before.
priusquam, conj. (or prius ... quam), before that.
privātus, -a, -um, adj., not in office, private. in privāto = in private.
prō, prep. with abl., for, on behalf of, in return for. pro certo habere = regard as certain.
prōbo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., approve.
prōcēres, -um, m., nobles.
prōcul, adv., far.
prōditio, -onis, f., betrayal, treason.
prōdo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. a., betray, ruin.
proelium, -ii, n., battle.
prōfānus, -a, -um, adj., not sacred.
prōfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -latum, v. a., put forth.
proficiscor, -i, -fectus, dep. v. n., set forth, march.
profundè, adv., just as, accordingly.
prōpe, adv., nearly.
prōpītius, -a, -um, adj., favourable.
prōpōno, -ēre, -posui, -posuitum, v. a., set before, put forth, display.
proinde, adv., just as, accordingly.
prope, adv., nearly.
propitius, -a, -urn, adj., favourable.
propono, -ere, -posui, -posuitum, v. a., set before, put forth, display.
propter, prep. with acc., near, on account of.
prōruo, -ēre, -ruui, -ruitum, v. a., rush.
prōsequor, -1, -secutus, r. a., attend, escort, honour.
prospere, adv., successfully.
prosterno, -ere, -stravi, -stratum, v. a., throw down.
protinus, adv., straight on.
provincia, -ae, /., official duty, province.
provoco, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., challenge.
proxumvis, -a, -um, adj., next.
prudentissimus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of prudens), very wise.
pūbēres, -um, m., adults.
públicus, -a, -um, adj., public, of the people. in publicum = into a public place, the streets.
pūdet, -ēre, -uit or -itum est, v. a., it shames (with acc. and gen.).
pūdor, -ōris, m., shame, sense of shame.
puer, -i, m., boy; (in pl.), children.
pugna, -ae, f., fight, battle.
pugno, -are, -avi, -atum, v.n., fight.
pullārius, -ii, m., chicken-feeder.
purpūra, -ae, f., purple garment.
quā, rel. and interrog. pron., by the way which, by what way? qua ... qua = both ... and.
quācumque, indef. pron., by what way soever, wherever soever?
quaeo, -ēre, quaesīvi, quaesītum, v. a., ask, seek, long for, procure.
quaeo, v. a. (parenthetically), I beg.
quaesto, -onis, f., inquiry.
quaestor, -oris, m., quaestor, paymaster.
quālis, -e, rel. pron., as, (correl. to talis, such, which may be omitted in Latin).
quam, rel. adv., as; with comparative alius, than; with ante, prius, pridie, post, before that, after that.
tam ... quam = as ... as. quam primum = as soon as possible. quam, with superl. = as ... as possible.
quam, interrog. adv., how?
quamquam, conj., although (with indic.).
quando, conj., when, since (with indic.).
quandōquē, conj., since.
quantus, -a, -um, rel. pron., as (correl. to tactus, which may be omitted in Latin, as great ... as). tanto ... quanto = by so much ... as, as ... as. interrog. pron., how great? (quantum? = by how much?)
quantsumcumque, -a, -um, indef. pron., however great.
quantslibet, -a, -um, indef. pron., however large.
quattuor, indecl. adj., four.
quæ, conj. (after first word of connexion), and.
queamòdum, conj., as.
quæror, -i, questus, dep. v.n., complain.
qui, quae, quod, pron. rel. and interrog. adj., who, which.
quiæ, conj., because, since (with indic.).
quicquam, quae-, quod-, indef. pron., whosoever; whatsoever.
quiædam, quae-, quod-, indef. pron., a certain one (known but not named); a sort of (used to tone down a metaphor), as it were.
quiædem, adv., indeed. ne... quidem = not even.
quiæquid, with gen., whatsoever of, all that (from quis-quis).
quies, -ëtis, f., rest, sleep.
quiesco, -ère, -èvi, -ètum, v.n., rest.
quiëtus, -a, -um, adj., quiet, peaceful.
quilibet, quae-, quod-, indef. pron., who, which you please, any you please.
quin, interrog. adv., how not, why not? rel. adv., how not. phr., non procul abest quin, with subjunct. = it is far distant but that; almost, on the point of. haud dubium est quin, with subjunct. = there is no doubt but that, undoubtedly, unhesitatingly. quin, with or without etiam, nay but.
quin, -ae, -a, adj., five each, five on each occasion.
quinquâgêni, -ae, -a, adj., fifty each, or fifty at a time.
quippe, adv., in fact.
quis, quid, interrog. pron., who, what?
quis, qua, quid, indef. pron., any (with si or ne).
quisquam, quae-, quic-, indef. pron., any one, anything (after negative).
quisquê, quae-, quid-, quod-, indef. pron., each one (of many); also = uterque.
quò, adv. rel. and interrog., whither; whither?
quò, by which, with subj. = in order that (generally with comparative).
quo-minus, by which the less, with subj.; in order that not, so that not (e.g. after fieri, morari, per ali- quem stare).
quod, conj. with indic., a thing which, as to fact that, because. quod si = but if.
quoniam, conj. with indic., since.
quôquê, adv., also.
quôt, indecl. interrog. pron., how many?
quu: see cu-.
ràdix, -icis, f., root.
ràtum hâbeo = ratify.
ràtus, -a, -um. See reor.
rebello, -are, -avi, -atum, v.n., renew a war.
recens, (gen.) -tis, adj., fresh, recent.
recenseo, -ère, -censui, -cen-
sum and -censitum, v. a., recount, review.
receptus, -ús, m., retreat.
rećipio, -ère, -cépi, -ceptum, v. a., take again, recover, take back.
recīncilio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., re-establish.
recorcor, -ari, -atus, dep.v. a., remember.
recūpēro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., recover.
red:ncilio, -are, -avi, -atum, r. a., re-establish, re-establish.
recorder, -ari, -atus, dep.v. a., remember.
recupero, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., recover.
reciiso, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., refuse.
reddo, -ere, reddidi, reddi-tum, v. a., give back, restore.
redeo,-Ire, -ivi and -ii, -itum, r. n., go back, return.
regio, -onis, r., district.
religio, -onis, f., religious scruples, obligation.
relinquo, -ère, -līquī, -lic-tum, v. a., leave.
remāneo, -ère, -mansi, -man-sum, v. n., remain.
remeo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., go back, come back.
remitto, -ère, -misi, -mis-sum, v. a., send back, give up, take off, excuse.
renascor, -i, -natus, v. n., re-vive, be renewed.
renuntio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., report.
reor,rēri,rātus,dep.v.a.,think.

rēpentē, adv., suddenly.
rēpēto, -ère, -pētīvi and -ii, -itum, v. a., require, re-
trace.
rēpūdio, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., reject, repudiate.
rēquiès, -ētis (acc. -etem and -em), f., rest.
res, rei, f., thing, matter, fact, affairs, property.
rescribo, -ère, -scripsi, -scrip-
tum, v. a., re-enroll, re-
enlist.
rēsistō, -ère, -stīti, v. n., oppo-
se, stand one’s ground, stop (with dat.).
respectus, -ús, m., regard.
respondeo, -ère, -spondi, -sponsum, v. a., answer (with dat. of pers.), corre-
spond (ad with acc.).
responsum, -i, n., answer.
restat (followed by ut), it remains that.
restituo, -ère, -ui, -ütum, v. a., replace.
retrō, adv., back.
reus, -i, m., debtor, responsi-
ble for (with gen.).
rēverto, -ère, -verti, -versum, v. a. (used n.), return.
rēvōco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., call back.
rex, rēgis, m., king.
rōbur, -ōris, n., strength, forces.
ruina, -ae, f., ruin (in pl.).
rūmor, -ōris, m., report, hearsay.
rumpo, -ère, rūpi, ruptum, v. a., break, dissolve.
ruo, -ère, rui, rūtum, v. n., rush.
rūpes, -is, f., rock.
rursus, adv., again.
sacrosanctus, -a, -um, adj., inviolable, sacred.
saeculum, -i, n., age, generation (of thirty-three years).
saepe, adv., often.
saepio, -ire, saepsi, saeptum, v. a., block, close.
saevio, -ire, -ii, -itum, v. n., show cruelty, wreak vengeance.
saevus, -a, -um, adj., safe, salutary.
sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.
sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.
sangins, -inis, m., blood, bloodstream.
sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.
sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.
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sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.
sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.

**scutum, -i, n., shield.**

se and sémét (sui, sibi, se), reflex. pron., himself, themselves. inter se = mutually, one with another.

sæcurum, -i, n., age, generation (of thirty-three years).

sæpe, adv., often.

sæpius, -iy, -ius, -i, often.

sæptum, V. a., block, close.

saevio, -ire, -ii, -itum, v. n., show cruelty, wreak vengeance.

saevitia, -ae, /., cruelty.

sagitta, -ae, /., arrow.

saltus, -us, m., mountain-pass.

saevio, -ire, -ii, -itum, v. n., show cruelty, wreak vengeance.

salus, -litis, /., safety, greeting.

salito, -are, -avi, -atum, o.a., greet.

salva religione = without doing violence to conscience.

sancio, -ire, sanxi, sanctum, v. a., make binding, make a contract.

sanctus, -a, -um, adj., binding.

sanguis, -inis, m., blood, bloodstream.

sánus, -a, -um, adj., sound.

sarcinae, -arum, /., baggage.

sárisa, -ae, /., the Macedonian pike.

satis, adv., enough, sufficiently, fairly well, rather.

saxum, -i, n., stone.

scélus, -érís, n., crime, impiety.

scio, -ire, -ívi and ii, -ítum, v. a., know, (within infin.) know how to, be able. haud scio an = I feel sure.

scribo, -ère, scripsi, scriptum, v. a., write, record, enlist.

scriptor, -órís, m., historian.
seu...seu, conj., be it...or, whether...or.
si, conj., if.
sibi and sibimet. See se.
sic, adv., thus, so.
sicut, adv., just as.
signifer, -eri, m., standard-bearer.
signum, -i, n., signal, standard. signa conferre = meet in battle, join issue.
silentium, -ii, n., silence.
sileo, -ere, -ui, v.n., be silent, be not mentioned.
silva, -ae, f., a wood.
silvester and -ris, -e, adj., wooded, woodland.
silvösus,-a,-um, adj., wooded.
similis, -e, adj., like (with dat.).
simul, adv., at same time.
simulo, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., pretend.
sine, prep. with abl., without.
singüli, -ae, -a, adj., one apiece, one by one, the several, individual.
sino, -ere, sivi, situm, v.a., allow.
sisto, -ère, stiti, statum, v.a., stay, stop; (with gradum) come to a standstill.
societas, -ātis, f., alliance.
socius, -ii, m., ally.
solacium, -ii, n., comfort, consolation.
sōleo, -ère, solitus, v.n., be accustomed.
sollemnis, -e, adj., customary.
sollertius, comp. adv. of sollerter, more skilfully, shrewdly.
solum, adv., only.
sólus, -a, -um, adj., alone.
somnium, -ii, n., dream.
sons, (gen.) santis, adj., guilty.
sors, sortis, f., lot, fortune.
spādo, -ōnis, m., eunuch.
spātium, -ii, n., space.
spécies, -ēi, f., appearance, aspect, pretence, cloak.
spectāculum, -i, n., sight.
specto, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., look to, regard, judge.
sperno, -ère, sprēvi, sprētum, v.a., despise, reject.
spes, -ēi, f., hope, expectation.
spondeo, -ère, spōndi, sponsum, v.a., make an engagement, promise, guarantee.
sponsio, -ōnis, f., engagement, promise.
spōnse, -ōris, m., surety.
spontē (with suā), voluntarily, of their own accord.
statarius, -a, -um, adj., stationary.
stātio, -onis, f., outpost, picket.
stātuo, -ère, -ui, -útum, v.a., appoint, determine.
stimulo, -are, -avi, -atum, v.a., goad, excite.
stirps, stirpis, f., family, birth.
sto, stāre, stēti, stātum, v.n., stand, stand firm; (with abl.) abide by. per aliquem stare quominus = to be owing to a person that not.
stringo, -ère, strinxi, strictum, v.a., draw.
stūpor, -ōris, m., bewilderment.
sūb, prep. (with acc. and abl.), under.
subduco, -ère, -duxi, -ductum, v.a., withdraw secretly, filch away.
subeo, -ire, -ivi and ii, -itum, v. a., undergo.
súbigo, -ère, -ëgi, -actum, v. a., drive, force, subdue.
súbinde, adv., immediately after.
súbíto, adv., suddenly.
súbíitus, -a, -um, adj., sudden.
sublátus, partic. of tollō, raised.
subsídium, -ii, n., reserves.
subsisto, -ere, -stiti, v. n., halt.
subvēho, -ère, - vexi, -vectum, v. a., bring in secretly.
succédo, -ère, -cessi, -cessus, v. n. (with dat.), take up in succession, come up to.
sufficio, -ere, -feci, -fectum, v. a., elect in place of; v. n., suffice.
sum, esse, fui, v. n., be.
summus, -a, -um, adj. (superl. of superus), highest, topmost, e.g. summus saltus, the top of the pass.
súper, prep. with acc., in addition to.
súperbē, adv., haughtily.
súperbia, -ae, f., haughtiness, pride.
súperbus, -a, -um, adj., haughty, arrogant.
súpēro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., overcome, be better than, outdo, crown.
súpersum, -esse, -fui, v. n., survive.
súpērus, -a, -um, adj., upper.
māre sūperum = the Adriatic.
suppēdīto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, v. a., supply.
suppēto, -ère, -ivi and ii, -itum, v. n., be in store.
supplémentum, -i, n., reinforcements, supplies.
supplicium, -ii, n., punishment, death-penalty.
surdus, -a, -um, adj., deaf.
surgo, -ère, surrexi, surrectum, v. n., arise.
sustineo, -ère, -tinui, -tentum, v. a., endure, bear, stand ground against.
suus, -a, -um, possess. pron., his, her, its, their own.
tāberna, -ae, f., shop.
tābernāculum, -i, n., tent.
tācitus, -a, -um, adj., silent.
taedet, -ère, -uit, v. a., it wearies (with acc. and gen.).
tālis, -e, demo. pron., such.
tam, adv. (with adj. and adv.), so; (followed by quam), as... as.
tāmen, adv., nevertheless, yet.
tamquam, adv., as though.
tandem, adv., at last; (in questions) pray.
tanto (abl. of tantus), by so much (quanto) as, so... as.
tantum, adv., merely.
tantummōdo, adv., merely, only.
tantus, -a, -um, demo. pron., so great, so much.
tē, acc. of tu.
tectum, -i, n., house, home, (roof, in 12).
tēgūmentum, -i, n., covering.
tēlum, -i, n., weapon (of offence).
tēmēritas, -ātis, f., indiscretion.
tempestas, -ātis, f., time.
templum, -i, n., sacred place, temple.
tempto, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a.,
test.
tempus, -ōris, n., time, date.
post tempus = late. ante tempus = early.
tēmūlentus, -a, -um, adj.,
tipsy.
tēnēo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, v. a.,
hold, keep, seize, bind.
tēnūs, prep. after abl., as far as.
tergum, -i, n., back. a tergo = in the rear.
terror, -ōris, m., dread, fright.
tertium, adv., for the third time.
tertius, -a, -um, adj., third.
testis, -is, m., witness.
timeo, -ēre, -ui, tentum, v. a.,
hold, keep, seize, bind.
tenōs, prep., after abl., as far as.
tergum, -i, n., back. a tergo = in the rear.
terror, -ōris, m., dread, fright.
tertium, adv., for the third time.
tertius, -a, -um, adj., third.
testis, -is, m., witness.
timeo, -ēre, -ui, v. a. and n.,
fear.
timor, -ōris, m., fear.
tiēro, -onis, m., recruit. (With exercitus, army of recruits.)
tōlēro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a.,
endure, (obsidionem) stand a siege.
tollo, -ēre, sustūli, sublatum,
v. a., remove, raise.
torpor, -ōris, m., numbness, paralysis.
tōt, pron. indecl., so many.
trādo, -ēre, -didi, -ditum, v. a.,
deliver up.
trādūco, -ēre, -duxi, -ductum,
v. a., lead across, parade, pass, spend.
trāho, -ēre, traxi, tractum,
v. a., draw, drag, lead, make to bend.
trācio, -ēre, trāēci, traiec-
tum, v. a., cross.
transigo, -ēre, -ēgi, -actum,
v. a., settle, despatch, (certain) bring about or bring to an end.
trēdecim, adj. indecl., thirteen.
unicus, -a, -um, adj., single, standing alone, peerless.
universus, -a, -um, adj., all together, all in a body.
unos, -a, -um, adj., one, alone.
ad unum = to a man.
urbanus, -a, -um, adj., of the city, urban.
urbs, urbis, f., city.
urgeo, -ere, ursi, v. a., urge on.
usque, adv. (with ad), right up to.
ùsura, -ae, f., interest.
út, útì, conj. and adv., as. ut ... ita, as ... so. ut, with indic., as, when. ut, with subj., that, in order that, so that, that, to the effect that, though.
úter, -ra, -um, rel., which of the two.
úterque, -träque, -trumque, adj., both; in pl., both parties.
útilis, -e, adj., useful, serviceable.
útique, adv., at least, at any rate.
útrum, adv., (with an) whether ... or.
vado, -ère, v. n., go.
vagus, -a, -um, adj., roaming.
válidus, -a, -um, adj., strong.
vallum, -i, n., rampart with palisades.
vánitas, -átis, f., vain-glory.
vánus, -a, -um, adj. (comp. and superl. vanior, vanissimus), empty, worthless, vain-glorious.
variétas, -átis, f., diversity, introduction of episodes, &c.
vário, -are, -avi, -atum, v. n., fluctuate.
vátiscinor, -ari, -atus, dep. v. a., prophesy.
véhémentior, -ius, adj. (comp. of vehemens), more powerful.
vého, -ère, vexi, vectum, v. a., carry.
vél, conj. and adv., or. vel ... vel, either ... or.
vello, -ère, velli and vulsi, vulsum, v. a., tear down.
vèlut, adv., just as.
vénia, -ae, f., pardon, quarter.
vénio, -ire, věni, ventum, v. n., come.
verbum, -i, n., word. verba facere = make a speech. verba legitima = the legal formula.
vère, adv., truly. Comp. vérius.
vérecundia, -ae, f., awe, respect.
vérendus, -a, -um, adj., venerable.
véro, adv., indeed.
verto, -ère, verti, versum, v. a. and n., turn.
vérus, -a, -um, adj., true, real.
vésánus, -a, -um, adj., insane, mad.
vester, -ra, -rum, possess. pron., your.
vestigium, -ii, n., trace.
vestimentum, -i, n., garment.
vestis, -is, f., clothing.
větéránus, -a, -um, adj., veteran.
věto, -are, -ui, -itum, v. a., forbid.
větustus, -a, -um, adj., ancient.
VOCABULARY

vexo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., harass, trouble.
via, -ae, f., way, road, route, course.
vicâtim, adv., in villages.
vicēni, -ae, -a, adj., twenty each, twenty at a time.
victor, -ōris, m., conqueror; (as adj.) victorious.
victōria, -ae, f., victory.
victus, -a, -um, from vinco, the conquered.
victūrus, -a, -um, fut. part. of vivo, and of vinco.
vidēlicet, adv., I suppose! (ironical).
video, -ere, vidi, visum, v. a., see.
videor, -ēri, visus, dep. v. n., seem.
vidētur, (impers.) it seems good.
vigeo, -ere, v. n., be strong.
vigiliae, -arum, f. (pl. of vigilia, watch), sentinels.
viginti, adj. indecl., twenty.
vigor, -ōris, m., strength, energy.
vilis, -e, adj., worthless.
vincio, -ire, vinci, vincutum, v. a., bind.
vinculum or vinculum, -i, n., bonds, obligation.
vinco, -ēre, vici, victum, v. a., conquer, defeat, prevail upon.
vindex, -īcis, m., avenger.
vinum, -i, n., wine.
vōlo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., violate, profane, commit sacrilege on.
vir, vīri, m., man.
vīres, -ium, f., strength, forces (pl. of vis).
virga, -ae, f., rod.
virtūs, -ūtis, f., good qualities, valour.
vis (vim, vi), f., force, violence. vis imperii = imperiousness.
viscēra, -um, n.pl., flesh.
vīta, -ae, f., life.
vītium, -ii, n., defect, flaw.
vivo, -ēre, vixi, victum, v. n., live.
vivus, -a, -um, adj., alive.
vix, adj., scarcely.
vōbis, vobiscum, abl. of vos (with cum).
vōcīfēror, -ari, -atus, dep. v. n., cry aloud.
vōco, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., call, summon.
volgo. See vulgo.
vōlo, velle, volui, v. a., wish, wish for.
voluntārius, -ii, m., volunteer.
voluntas, -ātis, f., goodwill, loyalty.
vōlupto, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., busy, occupy.
vōs, n. and acc. pl. of tu.
vōx, vōcis, f., voice.
vulgo, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., publish.
vulgo, adv., generally.
vulnēro, -are, -avi, -atum, v. a., wound.
vulnus, -ēris, n., wound, loss of life.
vultus, -ūs, m., looks, expression of face.