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PREFACE.

In compliance with several requests addressed to the Publishers the present edition of Book XXII. of Livy has been prepared on the plan which the Editor adopted for Book XXIII.

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

The Notes are occupied with explanations of the several allusions which occur in the work, and also with information respecting various grammatical constructions. References are largely made to the "Public Schools Latin Primer," as being the Grammar now ordinarily used; while occasionally, where needful, the rules laid down in the Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig have been supplied in substance.

After the Notes a Vocabulary of Proper Names is given. Each article has been written for the elucidation of the Text, and to this point it is strictly confined.

London: August 1875.

1. Jam ver appetebat, atque Hannibal ex hibernis movit, et nequiquam ante conatus transcendere Apenninum intolerandis frigoribus et cum ingenti periculo moratus ac metu. 2. Galli, quos prædæ populationumque conciderat spes, postquam pro eo, ut ipsi ex alieno agro raperent agerentque, suas terras sedem belli esse premique utriusque partis exercituum hibernisviderunt, verterunt retro in Hannibalem ab Romanis odia; 3. petitusque sæpe principum insidiis, ipsorum inter se fraude, eædem levitate, quâ consenserant, consensus indicantium, servatus erat; et mutando nunc vestem, nunc tegumenta capitis, errore etiam sese ab insidiis munierat. 4. Ceterùm hic quoque ei timor causa fuit maturius movendi ex hibernis.

feriis actis, sacrificio in monte perfecto, votis rite in Capitolio nuncupatis secum ferre; 7. nec privatum auspiciis sequi, nec sine auspiciis prohibendum in externo ea solo nova atque integra concipere posse. 8. Augébant metum prodigia ex pluribus simul locis nuntiata: in Siciliá militibus aliquot spicula, in Sardinia autem in muro circumdeunti vigiliis equiti scipionem, quem manu tenuerat, arisse, et litora crebris ignibus fulsisse, 9. et scuta duo sanguine sudasse, et milites quosdam ictos fulminibus, et solis orbem minui visum; et Prænesti ardentis lapides coelo cecidisse; et Arpis parmas in coelo visas, pugnantemque cum lunā solem; 10. et Capenea duas interdii lunas ortas; et aquas Caeretes sanguine mixtas fluxisse, fontemque ipsum Herculis cruëntis manâsse sparsum maculis; et Antii metentibus cruéntas in corbem spicas cecidisse; 11. et Faleriiis coelum findi velut magno hiato visum, quàque patuerit ingens lumen effulsisse; sortes suá sponte attenuatas, unamque excidisse ita scriptam, Mavobs telium suum concitit; 12. et per idem tempus Romæ signum Martis Appiā viā ad simulacra luporum sudasse; et Capuae speciem cœli ardentis fuisse, lunæque inter imbrem cadentis. 13. Indest minoribus etiam dictu prodigiiis fides habita: capras lanatas quibusdam factas; et gallinam in marem, gallum in feminam, se se vertisse. 14. His, sicut erant nuntiata, expositis, auctoribusque in curiam introductis, consul de religione patres conculit. 15. Decretum, ut ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis, partim lactentibus, procurarentur; et uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur; 16. cetera, quam decemviri libros inspexissent, ut ita fierent, quem ad modum cordi esse divis carminibus praefarentur. 17. Decemviorum monitu decretum est. Jovi primum donum fulmen aureum pondo quinquaginta fieret; Junoni Minervæque ex argento dona darentur; et Junoni reginae in Aventino Junonique Sospitæ Lanuvii majoribus hostiis sacrificaretur; matronæque, pecuniâ collata, 18. quantum conferre cuique commodum esset, donum Junoni reginae in Aventinum ferrent, lectistern-
iunque fieret; quin et libertinae et ipsae, unde Feroniae donum daretur, pecuniam pro facultatibus suis conferrent. 19. Hæc ubi facta, decemviri Ardeæ in foro majoribus hostiis sacrificârunt. Postremo Decembri jam mense ad ædem Saturni Romæ immolatum est, lectisterniumque imperatum—et eum lectum senatores straverunt—et convivium publicum; 20. ac per ubem Saturnalia diem ac noctem clamata, populusque eum diem festum habere ac servare in perpetuum jussus.

CHAPTER II.

Hannibal marches towards Arretium. Disastrous passage of the Carthaginian Army through a marsh flooded by the Arnus. Hannibal loses the sight of one of his eyes.—B.C. 217.

1. Dum consul placandis Romæ dis habendoque delectu dat operam, Hannibal profectus ex hibernis, quia jam Flaminium consulem Arretium pervenisse fama erat, 2. quam alius longius, ceterum commodius, ostenderetur iter, propiorum viam per paludem petit, quà fluvius Arnus per eos dies solito magis inundaverat. 3. Hispanos et Afros—id omne veterani erat robur exercitus—admixtis ipsorum impedimentis, necubi consistere coactis necessaria ad usus deessent, primum ire jussit; sequi Gallos, ut id agminis medium esset; 4. novissimos ire equites; Magonem inde cum expeditis Numidis cogere agmen, maximè Gallos, si tædio laboris longæque viæ, ut est mollis ad talia gens, dilaberentur aut subsisterent, cohibentem. 5. Primi, quà modò præirent duces, per præaltas fluvii ac profundas voragines, hausti pæne limo immergentesque se, tamen signa sequabantur. 6. Galli neque sustinere se prolapsi neque adsurgere ex voraginibus poterant; nec aut corporaanimis aut animos spe sustinebant; 7. alii fessa ægre trahentes membra, alii, ubi semel victis tædio animis proculbuisserunt, inter jumeta et ipsa jaecentia passim morientes; maximeque omnium vigiliae conficiabant per quadriduum jam et tres noctes toleratae.
8. Quum omnia obtinentibus aquis nihil, ubi in sicco fessa sternent corpora, inveniri posset, cumulatis in aqua sarcinis insuper incumbebant. 9. Jumentorum itinere toto prostratorum passim acervi tantum, quod exstaret aqua, quaerentibus ad quietem parvi temporis necessarium cubile dabant. 10. Ipse Hannibal aeger oculis ex verna primium intemperie variante calores frigoraque, elephanto, qui unus superfuerat, quo altius ab aqua exstaret vectus, 11. vigiliis tamen et nocturne humore palustrique cœlo gravante caput, et quia medendi nec locus nec tempus erat, altero oculo capitur.

CHAPTER III.

Hannibal learns, through his Scouts, that Flamininus is encamped near Arretium. Marches towards Fæsulae. Lays waste with fire and sword a large tract of fertile Country. Indignation and anger of Flamininus. Flamininus refusing to listen to prudent counsels, gives the signal for Marching and Fighting. When mounting his horse, it stumbles and he is thrown over its head. A Standard-bearer, though using his utmost efforts, unable to pull the Standard from the ground. Principal men of the Roman army alarmed at these Omens. The Soldiery rejoice at the high spirit of their commander.—B.C. 217.

1. Multis hominibus jumentisque fœde amissis, quum tandem de paludibus emersisset, ubi primum in sicco potuit, castra locat, certumque per præmissos exploratores habuit exercitum Romanum circa Arretii mœnia esse. 2. Consulis deinde consilia atque animum et situm regionum itineraque et copias ad commenatus expediendos et cetera, quæ cognôsse in rem erat, summâ omnia curâ inquiringe exsequebatur. 3. Regio erat in primis Italiæ fertilis, Etrusci campi, qui Fæsulas inter Arretiumque jacent, frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copiâ rerum opulenti. 4. Consul ferox ab consulatu priore et non modò legum aut patrum majestatis, sed ne deorum quidem satis metuens. Hanc insitam ingenio ejus temperatatem fortuna prospero civilibus bellicosque rebus successu aluerat. 5. Itaque satis apparebat nec deos nec homines consulentes erociter omnia ac præpropere acturum. 6. Quoque pronior esset in vitia
CHAPTER IV.

With the view of drawing Flaminius to an Engagement, Hannibal ravages the whole district lying between Cortona and Lake Trasimenus. Selects a spot adapted for an ambush, where he awaits the approach of Flaminius. Description of the place. Disposition of the Carthaginian Forces. Flaminius having advanced without reconnoitring, while a mist hung over the lower grounds, is suddenly attacked on all sides before the Romans can be drawn up.—b.c. 217.

1. Hannibal, quod agri est inter Cortonam urbsacum, omni clade belli pervastat, quor magis iram hosti ad vindicandos sociorum injurias acuat. 2. Et jam pervenerant ad loca nata insidiis, ubi maximè montes Cortonenses Trasimenus subit. Via tantum interest perangusta, velut ad ipsum de industria relictò spatio; deinde paulo latior patescit campus; inde colles adsurgunt. 3. Ibi castra in aperto locat, ubi ipse cum Afris modò Hispanisque consideret; Baliares eeteramque levem armaturam post montes circumducit; equites ad ipsas fauces saltus, tumulis aptè tegentibus, locat, ut, ubi intràssent Romani, objecto equitatu, clausa omnia lacu ac montibus essent. 4. Flaminius quum pridie solis occasu ad lacum pervenisset, inexplorato postero die vixdum satis certa luce angustiis superatis, postquam in patentiorem campum pandi agmen cepit, id tantum hostium, quod ex adverso erat, conspexit; ab tergo ac super caput deceperè insidiæ. 5. Poenus ubi, id quod petierat, clausum lacu ac montibus et circumfusum suis copiis habuit hostem, signum omnibus dat simul invadendi. 6. Qui ubi quà cuique proximum fuit decucurrerunt, eo magis Romanis subita atque improvisa res fuit, quòd orta ex lacu nebula campo quam montibus densior sederat, agminaque hostium ex pluribus collibus ipsa inter se satis conspecta coque magis pariter decucurrerant. 7. Romanus clamore priùs undique orto, quàm satis cerneret, se circumventum esse sensit; et antè in frontem lateraque pugnari coepit, quàm satis instrueretur acies aut expediri arma stringique gladii possent.
CHAPTER V

Description of the Battle. The Combatants do not feel the Shock of an Earthquake, which occurred during the Fight.—b.c. 217.

1. Consul, perculsis omnibus ipse satis, ut in re trepidā, impavidus, turbatos ordines, vertente se quoque ad dissonos clamores, instruit, ut tempus locusque patitur; et, quacumque adire audireque potest, adhortatur, ac stare ac pugnare jubet: 2. nec enim inde votis aut imploratione deum, sed vi ac virtute evadendum esse. Per medias acies ferro viam fieri et, quo timoris minus sit, eo minus fermē periculi esse. 3. Ceterum præ strepitu ac tumultu nec consilium nec imperium accipi poterat, tantūmque aberat, ut sua signa atque ordines et locum noscerent, ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnāe competeret animus, opprimerenturque quidam onerati magis his, quàm tecti; 4. et erat in tantā caligine major usus aurium quam oculorum. Ad gemitiūs vulnerum ictūsque corporum aut armorum, et mixtos strepensione pauentiumque clamores, circumferabant ora oculosque. 5. Alīi fugientes pugnantium globo illati hærebant: alios redeuntes in pugnam avertebat fugientium agmen. 6. Deinde, ubi in omnes partes nequiquam impetūs capti, et ab lateribus montes ac lacus, a fronte et ab tergo hostium acies claudebat, apparuitque nullam nisi in dextera ferroque salutis spem esse, 7. tum sibi quisque dux adhortatorque factus ad rem gerendam, et nova de integro exorta pugna est; non illa ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios, nec ut pro signis antesignani, post signa alia pugnaret acies, nec ut in sua legione miles aut cohortæ aut manipulo esset. 8. Fors conglobat, et animus suus cuique autē aut pōst pugnandi ordinem dabit; tantusque fuit ardur animorum, adeò intentus pugnāe animus, ut eum motum terrae, qui multarum urbium Italiae magnas partes prostravit, avertitque cursu rapidos amnes, mare fluminibus invexit, montes lapsu ingenti proruit, nemo pugnantium senserit.
CHAPTER VI.

After the battle has lasted for three hours, Flamininus is killed by Ducarius, an Insubrian Gaul. The Romans flee. Six thousand of them force their way through the Enemy, and halt on rising ground, which, on the mists clearing away, they leave in haste. Maharbal pursues them throughout the night. On the following day they are induced to surrender by a promise, which however is not kept. They are thrown into chains.—B.C. 217.


2. Eum et robora virorum sequebantur, et ipse, qua- 
cumque in parte premi ac laborare senserat suos, im- 
pigre ferebat opem; 3. insignemque armis et hostes 
summā vi petebant et tuebantur cives, donec Insu 
ber eques—Ducario nomen erat—facie quoque noscit 
ans consulem, "En," inquit, "hic est," popularibus suis, "qui 
legiones nostras cecidit, agrosque et urbem est depopu-
latus! jam ego hanc victimam Manibus peremptorum 
fœde civium dabo;" 4. subditisque calcaribus equo, 
per confertissimam hostium impetum facit, 
obtruncatoque prius armigero, qui se infesto venienti 
obviam objecerat, consulem lanceā transfixit. Spoliare 
cupientem triarii, objectis scutis, arcuere. 5. Magnæ 
partis fugæ inde primùm cepit; et jam nec lacus nec 
montes pavor obstat. Per omnia arta praeruptaque 
velut caeci evadunt, armaque et viri super alium alii 
præcipitabant. 6. Pars magna, ubi locus fugæ deest, 
per prima vada paludis in aquam progressi, quoad capit-
ibus humerisve exstare possunt, sese immergunt. Fuere 
quos inconsultus pavor nando etiam capessere fugam 
impulerit. 7. Quæ ubi immensa ac sine spe erat, aut 
deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus, aut nequi-
quam fessi vada retro ægerrime repetebant, atque ibi 
ab ingressis aquam hostium equitis passim trucida-
bantur. 8. Sex millia ferme primi agminis, per ad-
versos hostēs eruptione inpigre factā, ignari omnium, 
que post se agerentur, ex saltu evaserē; et, quum in 
tumulo quodam constitissent, clamorem modò ac sonum
armorum audientes, quae fortuna pugna esset, neque scire nec perspicere praecalagine poterant. 9. Inclinata denique re, quum incalentes sole dispersa nebula aperuisset diem, tum liquida jam luce montes campique perditas res stratamque ostendere fœde Romanam aciem. 10. Itaque, ne in conspectos procul immittetur eques, sublatis raptim signis quam citassimo poterant agmine sese abripuerunt. 11. Postero die, quam super cetera extrema fames etiam instaret, fide Mahabale, qui cum omnibus equestribus copiis nocte consequutus erat, si arma tradissent, abire cun singulis vestimentis passurum, sese dediderunt. 12. Quæ Punicæ religionem servata fides ab Hannibale est, atque in vincula omnes conjetit.

CHAPTER VII.

Losses of the Romans and Carthaginians. Alarm and Terror at Rome—M. Pomponius, the Praetor, briefly announces the Defeat of the Roman Army. Popular Rumours. Two Women die from Joy at the Return of their Sons. Deliberations in the Senate.—B.C. 217.

1. Hæc est nobilis ad Trasimenum pugna, atque inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades. 2. Quindecim millia Romanorum in acie caesa; decem millia sparsa fugā per omnem Etruriam diversis itineribus urbem petiere. 3. Mille quingenti hostium in acie, multi postea utrimque ex vulneribus, periere. Multiplex cædes utrimque facta traditur ab alis. 4. Ego, praeterquam quod nihil haustum ex vano velim, quò nimis inclinant ferme scrientium animi, Fabium, æqualem temporibus hujusce belli, potissimum auctor-em habui. 5. Hannibal, captivorum qui Latini nomin-is essent, sine pretio dimissis, Romanis in vincula datis, segregata ex hostium coacervatorum cumulis corpora suorum quam sepeliiri jussisset, Flaminii quoque corpus funeris causā magnā cum curā inquisitum non invenit.

6. Romæ ad primum nuntium cladis ejus cum in-
genti terrore ac tumultu concursus in forum populi est factus. Matronae vagae per vias, quae repens clades allata quaeve fortuna exercitus esset, obvios percutentur. 7. Et quum frequentis concionis modo turba in comitium et curiam versa magistratus vocaret, 8. tandem haud multò ante solis occasum M. Pomponius praetor, “Pugnā,” inquit, “magnā victi sumus;” et quamquam nihil certius ex eo auditum est, tamen alius ab alio impleti rumoribus domos referunt consulem cum magnā parte copiarum cæsum, 9. superesse paucos aut fugā passim per Etruriam sparsos aut captos ab hoste. 10. Quot casūs exercitus victi fuerant, tot in curas dispersit animi eorum erant, quorum propinqui sub C. Flaminio consule meruerant, ignorantium, quae cujusque suorum fortuna esset; nec quisquam saēs certum habet, quid aut speret aut timeat. 11. Postero ac deinceps aliquot diebus ad portas major prope mulierum, quàm virorum, multitudo stetit, aut suorum aliquem aut nuntios de iis opperiiens; circumfundebanturque obviis sciscitantae, neque avelli, utique ab notis, priusquam ordine omnia inquisissent, poterant. 12. Inde varios vultūs digredientium ab nuntiis cerneret, ut cuique læta aut tristia nuntiabatur; gratulantesque aut consolantes redeuntibus domos circumfusos. Feminarum præcipue et gaudia insignia erant et luctūs. 13. Unam in ipsā portā sospiti filio repente oblatam in complexu ejus exspirasse ferunt; alteram, cui mors filii falsō nuntiata erat, mæstam sedentem domi ad primum conspectum redeuntis filii gaudio nimio examinatam. 14. Senatum prætores per dies aliquot ab orto usque ad occidentem solem in curiā retinent consultantes, quonam duce aut copiis quibus resistent victoribus Pænis posset.
CHAPTER VIII.

Four thousand Cavalry under C. Centenius, the Proprætor, surprised by Hannibal. In the absence of the Consul the people appoint Q. Fabius Maximus Prodictator, and Minucius Rufus Master of the Horse.—B.C. 217.

1. PRIUSQUAM satis certa consilia essent, repens alia nuntiatur clades; quatuor millia equitum cum C. Centenio proprætore missa ad collegam ab Servilio consule in Umbriā, quò post pugnam ad Trasimenum auditam averterant iter, ab Hannibale circumventa. 2. Ejus rei fama variē homines adfecit. Pars, occupatis majore ægitudine animis, levem ex comparatione priorum ducere recentem equitum jacturam: 3. pars non id, quod acciderat, per se æstimare; sed, ut in affecto corpore quamvis levis causa magis quam valido gravior, sentiretur, 4. ita tum ægræ et affectæ civitati quodcumque adversi inciderit, non rerum magnitudine, sed viribus extenuatis, quæ nihil, quod adgravaret, pati possent, æstimandum esse. 5. Itaque ad remedium jam diu neque desideratum nec adhibitum, dictatorem dicendum, civitas confugit. Et quia et consul aberat, a quo uno dici posse videbatur, nec per occupatam armis Punicis Italiam facile erat aut nuntium aut literas mitti, nec dictatorem populus creare poterat, 6. quod nunquam ante cam diem factum erat, prodictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, et magistrum equitum M. Minucium Rufum; 7. hisque negotium ab senatu datum, ut muros turresque urbis firmarent et præsidia disponerent, quibus locis vide-retur, pontesque rescinderent fluminum: pro urbe ac penatibus dimicandum esse, quando Italiam tueri nequissent.
CHAPTER IX.

Hannibal attacks Spoletum in Umbria. Is repulsed with great slaughter. Proceeds into Picenum. Encamps and rests his troops. Advancing onwards lays waste the territories of the Præutii and of the city of Hadria in Picenum; of the Marsi, the Marrucini and the Peligni, in Samnium; and the country around the cities of Arpi and Luceria in Apulia. Q. Fabius Maximus appointed Dictator a second time. Decemvirs consult the Sybille books. Their reports. M. Emilius, the Praetor, ordered to act at once in accordance with it.—B.C. 217.

1. Hannibal recto itinere per Umbriam usque ad Spoletum venit. 2. Inde quam perpopulato agro urbem oppugnare adortus esset, cum magnâ cæde suorum repulsus, conjectans ex unius coloniæ haud nimis prospera tentatae viribus, quanta moles Romanæ urbis esset, 3. in agrum Picenum avertit iter, non copiâ solûm omnis generis frugum abundantem, sed refertum praedâ, quam effusè auida atque egentes rapiebant. 4. Ibi per dies aliquot stativa habita, refectusque miles, hibernis itineribus ac palustri viâ preelioque magis ad eventum secundo, quam levi aut facili, affectus. 5. Ubi satis quietis datum praedâ ac populationibus magis, quàm otio aut requie, gaudentibus, profectus Prætianum Hadrianumque agrum Marsos inde Marrucinosque et Pelignos devastat, circaque Arpos et Luceriam proximam Apuliæ regionem. 6. Cn. Servilius consul levibus proeliiis cum Gallis factis et uno oppido ignobili expugnato, postquam de collegae exercitusque cæde audivit, jam moenibus patriæ metuens, ne abesset in discrimine extremo, ad urbem iter intendit. 7. Q. Fabius Maximus dictator iterum, quo die magistratum iniit, vocato senatu, ab diis orsus, quam edocuisset patres, plus negligentiā cærimonialum auspiciorumque, quàm temeritate atque insciitā, peccatum a C. Flaminio consule esse, quæque piacula iræ deûm essent ipsos deos consulendos esse, pervicit, 8. ut, quod non ferme decernitur, nisi quam tætra prodigia nuntiata sunt, decemviri libros Sibyllinos adire jubentur. Qui, inspectis fatalibus libris retulerunt patriibus, 9. quod ejus bellis causâ votum Marti foret, id non
rite factum de integro atque amplius faciundum esse, 10. et Jovi ludos magnos et ædes Veneri Erycinae ac Menti vovendas esse, et supplicationem lectisterniumque habendum, et ver sacram vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset resque publica in codem, quo ante bellum fuisset, statu permansisset. 11. Senatus, quoniam Fabium bellii cura occupatura esset, M. Æmilium prætorem ex collegii pontificium sententiamque libandum, et versus sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere «sset resque publica in eodem, quo ante bellum fuisset, statu permansisset.

CHAPTER X.

A **Ver Sacrum** proposed by the Pontifex Maximus, and agreed to by the People. Form and conditions of vow. Various other vows and religious observances.—B.C. 217.

1. **His senatis consultis perfectis, L. Cornelius Lentulus pontifex maximus, consulente collegium prætore, omnium primum populum consulendum de vere sacro censet:** injussu populi voveri non posse. 2. **Rogatus in hae verba populus:** "Velitis jubeatisne haec sic fieri? si res publica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum, ut velim eam, salva servata erit hisce duellis—quod duellum populo Romano cum Carthaginiensi est, quæque duella cum Gallis sunt, qui cis Alpes sunt,—3. datum donum duit populus Romanus Quiritium, quod ver attulerit ex suillo, ovillo, caprino, bovillo grege, quæque profana erunt, Jovi fieri, ex quã die senatus populusque jussisset. 4. Qui faciet, quando volet quàque lege volet, facito; quo modo faxit, probe factum esto. 5. Si id moritur, quod fieri oportebit, profanum esto, neque scelus esto. 6. Si quis rumpet occidetve insciens, ne fraus esto. Si quis elepsit, ne populo scelus esto, neve cui cleptum erit. 7. Si atro die faxit insciens, probè factum esto. Si nocte sive luce, si servus sive liber faxit, probè factum esto. **Si antidea senatus populusque jussisset fieri, ac faxit, eo populus solutus liber esto.**" 7. **Ejusdem rei causã ludi magni voti æris trecentis triginta tribus millibus trecentis triginta tribus triente:** præterea bubus Jovi
trecentis, multis alis divis bubus albis atque ceteris hostiis. 8. Votis rite nuncupatis supplicatio edicta; supplicatumque iere cum conjugibus ac liberis non urbana multitudo tantùm, sed agrestium etiam, quos in aliqüa sua fortunà publicà quoque contingebat cura. 9. Tum lectisternium per triduum habitum, decemviris sacrorum currantibus. Sex pulvinaria in conspectu fuerunt: Jovi ac Junoni unum, alterum Neptuno ac Minervæ; tertium Marti ac Veneri; quartum Apollini ac Dianæ; quintum Vulcano ac Vestæ; sextum Mercurio et Cereri. 10. Turn sedes votæ. Veneri Erycinae ædem Q. Fabius Maximus dictator vovit, quia ita ex fatalibus libris editum erat—ut is vovert, cujus maximum imperium in civitate esset. Menti ædem T. Otacilius prætor vovit.

CHAPTER XI.

Forces assigned to Fabius. Fabius orders the inhabitants of the open country through which Hannibal is about to march, to destroy their crops, and to retreat to places of safety. The Consul Servilius coming to meet the Dictator is ordered to approach without Fasces. Deep impression hereby made on the soldiers of the dignity of the Dictatorship. Roman transports carrying supplies to Spain captured by the Carthaginian Fleet. The Consul ordered to embark at Ostia, to pursue the Enemy, and to protect the coast of Italy. Levy at Rome.—B.C. 217.

1. Ita rebus divinis peractis, tum de bello reque de publicà dictator retulit, quibus quotve legionibus victori hosti obviam eundum esse patres censerent. 2. Decre tum, ut ab Cn. Servilio consule exercitum acciperet; scriberet præterea ex civibus sociisque quantum equitum ac peditum videretur; cetera omnia ageret faceretque, ut e re publicà duceret. 3. Fabius duas legiones se adjecturum ad Servilianum exercitum dixit. 4. His per magistrum equitum scriptis Tibur diem ad conveniendum edixit; edictoque proposito, ut quibus oppida castella que immunita essent, ut iì commigrarent in loca tuta: ex agris quoque demigrarent omnes regionis ejus, quà iturus Hannibal esset, 5. tectis prius incensis ac frugibus
corruptis, ne cujus rei copia esset; ipse, viā Flaminiiā profectus obviam consuli exercituique, quam ad Tiberim circa Ocricum prospexisset agmen consulemque cum equitibus ad se progredientem, viatorem misit, qui consuli nuntiaret, ut sine lictoribus ad dictatorem veniret. 6. Qui quum dicto paruisset, congressusque eorum ingentem speciem dictaturæ apud cives sociosque, vetustate jam prope oblitos ejus imperii, fecisset, literæ ab urbe allatæ sunt, naves onerarias, commeatam ab Ostiā in Hispaniam ad exercitum portantes, a classe Punicā circa portum Cosanum captas esse. 7. Itaque extemplo consul Ostiam proficisci jussus, navibusque, quae ad urbem Romanam aut Ostiæ essent, completis milite ac navalibus sociis, persequii hostium classem ac litora Italiæ tutari. 8. Magna vis hominum conscripta Romæ erat; libertini etiam, quibus liberi essent et ætas militaris, in verba juraverant. 9. Ex hoc urbano exercitu qui minores quinque et triginta annis erant in naves impositi; alii, ut urbi præsiderent, relictī.

CHAPTER XII.


1. Dictator, exercitu consulis accepto a Fulvio Flacco legato, per agrum Sabinum Tibur, quo diem ad convenientium edixerat novis militibus, venit. 2. Inde Præneste ac transversis limitibus in viam Latinam est egressus, unde itineribus summā cum curā exploratis ad hostem ducit, nullo loco, nisi quantum necessitas cogeret, fortunāe se commissurus. 3. Quo primūm die haud procul Arpis in conspectu hostium posuit castra, nulla mora facta, quin Pœnus educeret in aciem, copiamque pugnandi faceret. 4. Sed ubi quieta omnia apud hostes nec castra ullo tumultu mota videt, increpans quidem, victos tandem suos Martios animós
CHAPTER XIII.

Hannibal entering Samnium lays waste the Beneventan district, and takes Telesia. Endeavours to draw the Dictator into an engagement. Being induced by certain Campanians to try to get possession of Capua, orders a march to Casinum. The guide misunderstanding him, leads him to Casilinum. Guide scourged and crucified. The country between Falernum and Sinuessa ravaged. The Roman allies remain firm in their fidelity.—b.c. 217.

1. Hannibal ex Hirpinis in Samnium transit; Beneventanum depopulatur agrum; Telesiam urbem capit; irritat etiam de industriā ducem, si forte accensum tot indignatitibus cladibusque sociorum detrahere ad æquum certamen possit. 2. Inter multitudinem sociorum Italici generis, qui ad Trasimenum capti ab Hannibale dimissique fuerant, tres Campani equites crant, multis jam illeti donis promissisque Hannibalis ad conciliandos popularium animos. 3. Hi nuntiantes, si in Campaniam exercitum admovisset, Capuae potiendæ copiam fore, quam res major quàm auctores esset, dubium Hannibalem, alternisque fidentem ac diffidentem, tamen, ut Campanos ex Samnio peteret, moverunt; 4. monitos, ut etiam atque etiam promissa rebus affirmarent, jussosque cum pluribus et aliquibus principum redire ad se, dimisit. 5. Ipse imperat duci, ut se in agrum Casinatem ducat, edoctus a peritis regionum, si eum saltum occupasset, exitum Romano ad opem ferendam sociis interclusurum. 6. Sed Punicum abhorrens ab Latinorum nominum prolatione os pro Casino Casilinum dux ut acciperet fecit; aversusque ab suo itinere per Allifanum Calatinumque et Calenum agrum in campum Stellatam descendit; 7. ubi quum montibus fluminibusque clausam regionem circumspexisset, vocatum ducem percunctatur, ubi terrarum esset. 8. Quum is Casilini eo die mansurum cum dixisset, tum demum cognitus est error, et Casinum longe inde aliā regione esse; 9. virgisque cæso duce et ad reliquorum terrorem in crucem sublato, castris communitis, Maharbalem cum equitibus in agrum Falernum prædatum dimisit.
10. Usque ad aquas Sinuessanas populatio ea pervenit. Ingentem cladem, fugam tamen terrem que latius Numidæ fecerunt. 11. Nec tamen is terror, quem omnia bello flagrarent, fide socios dimovit, videlicet quia justo et moderato regebantur imperio; nec abnue-bant, quod unum vinculum fidei est, melioribus parere.

CHAPTER XIV.

From the ridges of Mount Massicus the Roman Army sees the firing of the lovely country below. Seditious speech of Minucius.—b.c. 217.

1. Ut vero, postquam ad Vulturnum flumen castra sunt posita, exurebatur amœnissimus Italæ ager villæque passim incendiis fumabant per jugà Massici montis Fabio ducente, tum prope de integro seditio accensa: 2. quieverant enim per paucos dies, quia, quum celeriüs solito ductum agmen esset, festinari ad prohibendam populationibus Campaniam crediderant. 3. Ut vero in extrema jugà Massici montis ventum, et hostes sub oculis erant Falerni agri colonorumque Sinuessæ tecta uren tes, nec ulla erat mentio pugnae, 4. "Spectatumne huc," inquit Minucius, "ut rem fruendum oculis, sociorum cædes et incendia, venimus? nec, si nullius alterius nos, ne civium quidem horum, pudet, quos Sinuessæ colonos patres nostri miserunt, 5. ut ab Samnite hoste tuta hæc ora esset, quam nunc non vicinus Samnis urit, sed Pœnus advena, ab extremis orbis terrarum terminis nostrâ cunctatione et socordiâ jam huc progressus? 6. Tantum pro! degeneramus a patribus nostris, ut præter quam nuper oram illi Punicas vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nunc plenam hostium Numidarumque ac Maurorum jam factam videamus? 7. Qui modò Saguntum oppugnari indignando non homines tantum sed fœdera et deos ciebamus, scandentem mœnia Romanæ coloniæ Hannibalem laeti spectamus. 8. Fumus ex incendiis villarum agrorumque in oculos atque ora venit, strepunt aures clamoribus plorantium sociorum, sæpius nos quàm deorum invoc-
CHAPTER XV.

Fabius, unmoved by the opinion formed of him in the Camp and at Rome, steadily adheres to his plan. Ascertains through Scouts that Hannibal is looking out for winter-quarters. Occupies Mount Callicula and Casilinum. Sends L. Hostilius Mancinus with four hundred horse to reconnoitre. Mancinus disregarding his instructions falls upon some Numidians, and pursues them almost up to their camp. Carthalo, the commander of the Carthaginian cavalry, sallies out and pursues him. Mancinus and some picked men surrounded and slain. The remainder make their way back to Fabius. Minucius, who had been sent to take steps to hinder Hannibal from marching upon Rome, rejoins the Dictator. The Roman forces descend into the read along which Hannibal is about to pass. The enemy about two miles from them.—B.C. 217.

1. Fabius, pariter in suos haud minus quam in hostes intentus, prius abillis invictum animum praestat. Quamquam probè scit non in castris modo suis, sed jam etiam Romæ infamem suam cunctationem esse, obstinatus tamen tenore eodem consiliorum æstatis reliquum extraxit, 2. ut Hannibal, destitutus ab spe summopere petiti certaminis, jam hibernis locus circumspectaret: quia ea regio præsentis erat copiae, non perpetue, arbusta vineaque et consita omnia magis amœnis, quam necessariis, fructibus. Hæc per exploratores relata Fabio. 3. Quum satis sciret per easdem angustias, quibus intraverat Falernum agrum, reditum, Calliculum montem et Casilinum occupat modestis præsidiiis, quæ urbs Vulturno flumine dirempta Falernum a Campano agro dividit; 4. ipse jugis ïdem exercitum reducit, missio exploratum cum quadringsentis equitibus sociorum L. Hostilio Mancino. 5. Qui, ex turbâ juvenum audientium saepè ferciter concionantem magistrum equitum, progressus primò exploratoris modo, ut ex tuto specularetur hostem, ubi vagos passim per vicos Numidas vidit, per occasionem etiam paucos occidit. 6. Extemplo occupatus certamine est animus, excideruntque præcepta dictatoris, qui, quantum tutò posset, progressum prius recipere sese juserat, quam in conspectum hostium veniret. 7. Numidæ alii atque alii occursantes refugientesque ad castra prope ipsa cum
eum fatigacione equorum atque hominum pertrahere. 8. Inde Carthalo, penes quem summa equestris imperii erat, concitatis equis invectus, quum priùs, quàm ad conjectum teli veniret, avertisset hostes, quinque ferme millia continenti cursu sequutus est fugientes. 9. Man- ciusus, postquam nec hostem desistere sequi nec spem vidit effugiendi esse, cohortatus suos in prœlimum rediit, omni parte virium impar. 10. Itaque ipse et delecti equitum circumventi occiduntur; ceteri effuso rursus cursu Cales primùm, inde prope inviis callibus ad dictatum per fugerunt.

11. Eo fortè die Minucius se conjunxerat Fabio, missus ad firmandum prœsidio saltum, qui super Tarra- cinam in artas coactus fauces imminet mari, ne ab Sinuessā Pœnus Appiæ limite pervenire in agrum Romanum posset. Conjunctis exercitibus dictator ac magister equitum castra in viam deferunt, quā Hannibal ducturus erat. Duo inde millia hostes aberant.

CHAPTER XVI.

Hannibal, unable to advance, attempts to extricate himself from his dangerous position by a stratagem.—B.C. 217.

1. Posterō die Pœni, quod viæ inter bina castra erat, agmine complevere. 2. Quum Romani sub ipso constitissent vallo, haud dubiè æquiore loco, successit tamen Pœnus cum expeditis peditibus equitibusque ad laccendum hostem. Carptim Pœni et procursando recipiendoque sese pugnavere. Restitit suo loco Romana acies. 3. Lenta pugna et ex dictatoris magis, quàm Hannibalis, fuit voluntate. Ducenti ab Romanis, octingenti hostium, cecidere. 4. Inclusus inde videri Hannibal, viā ad Casilinum obsessā; quum Capua et Samnium et tantum ab tergo divitum sociorum Romanis commatūs subvehetur; Pœnus inter Formiana saxa ac Litterni arenas stagnaque et perhorridas silvas hibernaturus esset. 5. Nec Hannibalem fefellit suis se artibus peti. Itaque quum per Casilinum evadere non posset,
Hannibal's stratagem proves successful. The Carthaginians, extricated from their perilous position, encamp in the district of Allifse.— B.C. 217.

1. Primis tenebris silentio mota castra; boves aliquanto ante signa acti. 2. Ubi ad radices montium viasque angustas ventum est, signum extemplo datur, ut, accensis cornibus, armenta in adversos concitentur montes: et metus ipse relucentis flammæ ex capite, calorque jam ad vivum ad imaque cornuum adveniens, velut stimulatos furore agebat boves. 3. Quo repente discursu, haud secus quàm silvis montibusque accensis, omnia circum virgulta arder; caputumque irrita quassatio excitans flammam hominum passim discurrentium speciem praebat. 4. Qui ad transitum saltus insidentum locati erant, ubi in summis montibus ac super se quosdam ignes conspexere, circumventos se esse rati, præsidio excessere; quà minimè dense micabant flammæ, velut tutissimum iter petentes summa montium juga, tamen in quosdam boves palatos a suis gregibus inciderunt. 5. Et primò, quum procul cernere rent, veluti flammas spirantium miraculo attoniti constiterunt; 6. deinde ut humana apparuit fraus, tum
A trifling engagement between the Romans and some of Hannibal's troops. Fabius encamps on high ground above Alliæ. Hannibal, making a feint of advancing upon Rome, returns into the country of the Peligni and ravages it. Re-enters Apulia and advances to Geronium, which is deserted by its inhabitants. Fabius fortifies a camp near Larinum. Recalled to Rome. Enjoins and entreats Minucius to follow the course he had himself pursued.—b.c. 217.

1. Hunc tumultum sensit Fabius. Ceterum et insidias esse ratus, et ab nocturno utique abhorrens certamine, suos munimentis tenuit. 2. Luce primâ sub jugo montis prœlium fuit, quo interclusam ab suis levem armaturam facilè—et enim numero aliquantum praestabant—Romani superassent, nisi Hispanorum cohors, ad id ipsum remissa ab Hannibale, pervenisset. 3. Ea assuetior montibus, et ad concursandum inter saxa rupes-que aptior ac levior, quam velocitate corporum, tum armorum habitu, campestrum hostem, graveam armis statariumque, pugnæ genere facilè elusit. 4. Ita haudquaquam pari certamine digressi, Hispani fere omnes incolumes, Romani aliquot suis amissis, in castra contenderunt.

5. Fabius quoque movit castra; transgressusque saltum super Allifas loco alto ac munito consedit. 6. Tum per Samnium Romain se petere simulans Hannibal usque in Pelignos populabundus rediit: Fabius medius inter hostium agmen urbemque Romam jugis ducebat, nec absistens nec congreendi. 7. Ex Pelignis Pœnus flexit iter, retroque Apuliam repetens Geronium pervenit, urbem metu, quia collapsa ruinis pars moenium erat, ab suis desertam. Dictator in Larinate agro castra
communiit. 8. Inde sacrorum causā Romam revocatus, non imperio modo, sed consilio etiam ac propē precibus agens eum magistro equitum, ut plus consilio quàm fortunae confidat; 9. et se potius ducem, quàm Sempronium Flaminiumque, imitetur; ne nihil actum censeret extractā propē aestate per ludificationem hostis. Medicos quoque plus interdum quie, quàm movendo atque agendo, proficere. 10. Haud parvam rem esse ab toties victore hoste vincī desīsse, et ab continuis cladi- bus respirāsse—hāc nequiquam præmonito magistro equitum—Romam est profectus.

CHAPTER XIX.

In the early part of the summer, war begins in Spain both by sea and land. Čn. Scipio obtains information that the Carthaginian fleet of forty ships is at anchor near the mouth of the Iberus. Falls upon it unexpectedly. Takes two of the enemy's ships and sinks four.—b.c. 217.

1. PRINCIPIO aestatis, quā hāc gerebantur, in Hispaniā quoque, terrā marique, cōptum bellum est. 2. Hasdrubal ad eum navium numerum, quem a fratre instru- tum paratumque acceperat, decem adjecit; 3. quadra- ginta navium classem Himilconi tradit, atque ita Carthagine profectus navibus prope terram exercitum in litore ducebat, paratus consilere, quàcumque parte copiarum hostis occurrisset. 4. Čn. Scipioni, postquam movisse ex hibernis hostem audīvit, primō idem consilii fuit; deinde minus terrā propter ingentem famam novorum auxiliarum concurrere ausus, delecto milite ad naves imposito, quinque et triginta navium classe ire obviam hosti pergit. 5. Altero ab Tarracone die ad stationem, decem millia passuum distantem ab ostio Iberi amnis, pervenit. Inde duæ Massiliensium speculatūrarum præmisseret retulere classem Punicam stare in ostio fluminis, castraque in ripā posita. 6. Itaque ut improvidos incautosque universo simul offiōso terrore opprimeret, sublatis anoris ad hostem vadit. Multas et locis altis positas turres Hispania habet, quibus et
speculis et propugnaculis adversus latrones utuntur. 7. Inde primum, conspectis hostium navibus, datum signum Hasdrubali est, tumultusque prius in terrâ et castris, quàm ad mare et ad naves, est ortus, nondum aut pulsu remorum strepituque alio nautilio exaudito aut aperientibus classem promontoriis; 8. quum repente eques, alius super alium ab Hasdrubale missus, vagos in litore quietosque in tentoriis suis, nihil minus quàm hostem aut prœlium eo die exspectantes, conscendere naves propere atque arma capere jubet: classem Romanam jam haud procul portu esse. 9. Hæc equites dimissi passim imperabat. Mox Hasdrubal ipse cum omni exercitu aderat, varioque omnia tumultu strepunt, ruentibus in naves simul remigibus militibusque, fugientium magis e terrâ, quàm in pugnam euntium, modo.

10. Vixdum omnes conscenderant, quom alii, resolutis oris, in ancoras evehuntur; alii, ne quid teneat, ancoralia incidunt; raptimque omnia præpropere agendo, militumapparatu nautica ministerna impediuntur, trepidatione nautarum capere et aptare arma miles prohibetur. 11. Et jam Romanus non appropinquabat modò, sed direxerat etiam in pugnam naves. Itaque non ab hoste et prœliio magis Pœni, quàm suomet ipsi tumultu, turbati, tentatâ verius pugnâ, quàm initâ, in fugam averterunt classem. 12. Et quum adversi amnis os lato agmini et tam multis simul venientibus haud sane intrabile esset, in litus passim naves egerunt; atque alii vadis, alii sicco litore, excepti, partim armati partim inermes, ad instructam per litus aciem suorum perfugere. Duæ tamen primo concursu captæ erant Punicæ naves, quatuor suppressæ.

CHAPTER XX.

Scipio pursues the Carthaginian fleet up the Iberus. Captures all the ships that were not run ashore or disabled. Twenty-five out of forty fall into his hands. The Romans masters of the sea. Scipio proceeding to Onusa takes and plunders it. The country around Carthago (Nova) is laid waste, and some buildings adjoining its wall
and gates are fired. A large quantity of Spanish-broom stored at Longuntica for the use of the Carthaginian navy is seized, and what is not needed by the Romans is burnt. Scipio proceeds to the island of Ebusus, and, after ineffectually besieging its chief town for two days, pillages the adjacent district, and burns several villages. Ambassadors from the Balearic islands sue for peace. Many of the Spanish peoples give hostages to Scipio. Scipio landing his troops marches towards the Forest of Castulo. Hasdrubal withdraws into Lusitania. —B.C. 217.

1. Romani, quamquam terra hostium erat, armatamque aciem toto praetentam in litore cernebant, haud cunctanter insequiti trepidam hostium classem, naves omnes, 2. que non aut perfregerant proras litori illisas, aut carinas fixerant vadis, religatas puppibus in altum extraxere; ad quinque et viginti naves e quadraginta cepere. 3. Neque id pulcherrimum ejus victoriae fuit, sed quod una levi pugna toto ejus orae mari potiti erant. Itaque ad Onusam classe provecti; escensio ab navibus in terram facta. 4. Quum urbem vi cepissent captamque diripuerint, Carthaginem inde petunt, 5. atque omnem circá agrum depopulati postremò tecta quoque conjuncta muro portisque incenderunt. 6. Inde iam prædā gravis ad Longunticam pervenit classis, ubi vis magna sparti ad rem nauticam congesta ab Hasdrubale. Quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est. 7. Nee continentis modo projectas oras praeter vecta, sed in Ebusum insulam transmissum Ibi urbe, quae caput insulae est, biduum nequiquam summo labore oppugnatā, 8. ubi in spem irritam frustra teri tempus animadversum est, ad populationem agrī versi, direptis aliquot incensisque vicis, 9. majore, quàm ex continenti, prædā partā, quum in naves se recepissent, ex Balariibus insulis legati pacem petentes ad Scipionem venerunt. 10. Inde flexa retro classis, reditumque in citeriora provinciæ, quà omnium populi, qui Iberum accolunt, multorum et ultimæ Hispaniæ legati concurredunt. 11. Sed qui verè ditionis imperiique Romani facti sunt, obsidibus datis, populi, amplius fuerunt centum viginti. 12. Igitur terrestribus quoque copiis satis fidens Romanus usque ad saltum Castulonensem est progressus. Hasdrubal in Lusitaniam ac propiis Oceanum concessit.
CHAPTER XXI.

Mandonius and Indibilis make a marauding incursion into the lands of their countrymen allied to the Romans. Routed by a Military Tribune and some light troops sent against them by Scipio. Hasdrubal returns to protect his allies. Encamps in the territory of the Ilergavonenses. Scipio at Nova Classis. The Celtiberi at Scipio's instigation fall upon the territory of Carthago (Nora), and storm three towns. Twice successfully encounter Hasdrubal, killing fifteen thousand of his men, and capturing four thousand with several military standards.—B.C. 217.

1. QuiETUM inde fore videbatur reliquum aestatis tempus, fuissetque per Pœnun hostem; 2. sed præterquam quod ipsorum Hispanorum inquieta avidaque in novas res sunt ingenia, 3. Mandonius Indibilisque, qui antea Ilergetum regulus fuerat, postquam Romani ab saltu recessere ad maritimam oram, concitis populibus, in agrum pacatum sociorum Romanorum ad populandum venerunt. 4. Adversus eos tribunus militum cum expeditis auxiliis a Scipione missi levì certamine, ut tumultuariam manum, fudere omnes; occisis quibusdam captisque, magna pars armis exuta. 5. Hie tamen tumultus cedentem ad Oceanum Hasdrubalem cis Iberum ad socios tutandos retraxit. 6. Castra Punica in agro Ilergavonensium, castra Romana ad Novam Classem erant, quam fama repens alio avertit bellum. 7. Celtiberi, qui principes regionis sue legatos miserant obsidesque dederant Romanis, nuntio misso a Scipione exciti arma capiunt, provinciamque Carthaginensium valido exercitu invadunt; tria oppida vi expugnant. 8. Inde cum ipso Hasdrubale duobus prœliis egregiè pugnant; ad quindecim millia hostium occidentur, quatuor millia cum multis militaribus signis capiunt.

CHAPTER XXII.

P. Scipio sent to Spain with thirty ships of war, eight thousand soldiers, and abundant supplies. Enters the port of Tarraco to the great joy of its citizens and the allies. Joins Cn. Scipio. The two brothers march on Saguntum, where hostages from all parts of Spain are detained by Hannibal. Through an artifice practised on Bostar, the
Carthaginian commander of the place, by Abelux, a Spanish noble, the hostages fall into the hands of the Scipios, who restore them to their families. By unanimous consent of the Spaniards an immediate revolt from Hannibal is contemplated, and would have taken place but for the arrival of winter. Romans and Carthaginians go into quarters.—B.C. 217.

1. Hoc statu rerum in Hispании, P. Scipio in provinciam venit, prorogato post consulatum imperio, ab senatu missus, cum triginta longis navibus et octo millibus militum magnque commanu adveclto. 2. Ea classis ingens agmine onerariarum procsl visa cum magnâ lactitiâ civium sociorumque portum Tarraconis ex alto tenuit. 3. Ibi militc exposito, profectus Scipio fratri se conjungit; ae deinde communi animâ consilioque gerebant belkiara. 4. Occupatis igitur Carthaginiensibus Celtiberico bello cunctanter Iberum transgrediuntur, nec ullo viso hoste Saguntum pergunt ire, quod 6. ibi obsides totius Hispании custodiâ traditos a Hannibale fama erat modico in arce custodiri præsidio. 5. Id unum pignus inclinatos ad Romanam societatem omnium Hispании populorum animos morabatur, ne sanguine liberum suorum culpa defectionis lueretur. 6. Ea vinculo Hispaniam vir unus sollertia magis, quàm fidei consilio, exsolvit. Abelux erat Sagunti nobilis Hispanus, fidus antè Poenis, tum, qualia plerumque sunt barbarorum ingenia, cum fortunâ mutaverat fidem. 7. Ceterum transfugam sine magnâ rei proditione venientem ad hostes nihil aliud quàm unum vle atque infame corpus esse ratus, id agebat, ut quàm maximum emolumentum novis sociis esset. 8. Circumspectisigitur omnibus, quà mortuna potestatis ejus poterat facere, obsidibus potissimum tradendis animum adjecti, eam unam rem maximâ ratus conciliaturam Romanis principum Hispании amicitiam. 9. Sed quum injussu Bostaris præfecti satîs sciret nihil obsidum custodes facturos esse, Bostarem ipsum arte adgreditur. 10. Castra extra urbem in ipso litore habebat Bostar, ut aditum eâ parte intercluderet Romanis. Ibi eum in secretum abductum velut ignorantem monet, quo statu sit res : 11. metum continuasse ad eam diem Hispanorum animos, quia
CHAPTER XXIII.

The tactics of Fabius looked upon with disfavour at Rome. Hannibal, with a view of increasing the ill-will against Fabius, orders that his estate be not pillaged. Money due to Hannibal for the restoration of certain captives not being readily paid by the Senate, Fabius sells his estate and sustains the Roman honour. Hannibal in stationary camp before the walls of Geronium.—B.C. 217.

1. Hāc in Hispaniā [quoque] secundā āestate Punicī bella gesta, quum in Italīā paulum intervalli cladibus Romanīs sollers cunctatio Fabīi fecisset: 2. quae ut Hannibalem non mediocrī sollicitum curā habebat, tandem eum militiāe magistrum delegisse Romanōs cernentem, qui bellum ratione, non fortunā, gereret, 3. ita contempta erat inter cives armatos pariter togatosque, utique postquam, absente eo, temeritate magistri equitum lēto verīus dixerim, quàm prospero, eventu pugnatum fuerat. 4. Accesserant duae res ad augendam invidiam dictatoris; una fraude ac dolo Hannibalis, quōd, quum a perfugis ei monstratus ager dictatoris esset, omnibus circa solo aequatīs ab uno eo ferrum ignemque et vim omnem hostium abstineri jussit, ut occulti alicujus pactī ea merces videri posset: 5. altera ipsius facto, primō forsitan dubio, quia non exspectata in eo senatīōs auctoritas est; ad extremum haud ambignē in maximam laudem verso. 6. In permutandis captīvis, quōd sic primo Punicō bello factum erat, convenerat inter duces Romanum Pōnumque, ut quae pars plures recipert, quàm dare, argenti pondo bīna et selibras in militem præstaret. 7. Ducentos quadrāgunta septem quum plures Romanus, quàm Pōnus, receptisset, argentumque pro eis debitum—sæpe jactatā in senatu re, quoniam non consuluiisset patres—tardiōs erogaretur, 8. inviolatūm ab hoste agrum, misso Romam Quinto filio, vendidit, fidemque publicam impendio privato exsolvīt.

9. Hannibāl pro Geronii mōnibus, cujus urbis captae atque incensae ab se in usum horreorum pauca reliquerat tecta, in stativis erat. 10. Inde frumentatum duas
exercitus partes mittebat; cum tertiā ipse expeditā in statione erat, simul castris præsidio, et circumspectans, necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Romans encamp near Larinum. Minucius gains some advantage over Hannibal’s forces. Sends the tidings to Rome in boastful terms.—b.c. 217.

1. Romanus tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat; praeerat Minucius magister equitum, profecto, sicut antē dictum est, ad urbem dictatore. 2. Ceterūm castra, quæ in monte alto ac tuto loco posita fuerant, jam in planum deferuntur; agitabanturque pro ingenio ducis consilia calidiora, ut impetus aut in frumentatores palatos, aut in castra relictà cum levi præsidio, fieret. 3. Nec Hannibalem fefellit cum duce mutatam esse belli rationem, et ferociùs, quàm consultiùs, rem hostes gesturos. 4. Ipsè autem—quod miùimè quis crederet, quum hostis propriùs esset—tertiam partem militum frumentatum, duabus in castris retentis, dimisit; 5. dein castra ipsa propriùs hostem movit duo ferme a Gerônio millia, in tumulum hosti conspectum; ut intentum sciret esse ad frumentatores, si quà vis fieret, tutandos. 6. Propior inde ei, atque ipsis imminens Romanorum castris, tumulus apparuit; ad quem capiendum, si luce palam iretur, quia haud dubiè hostis breviore viā praeventurus erat, nocte clam missi Numidae cepérunt. 7. Quos tenentes locum, contemptā paucitate, Romani postero die quàm dejecissent, ipsi eò transferunt castra. 8. Tum utique exiguum spatii vallum a vallo aberat, et id ipsum totum propē compleverat Romana acies; simul et per aversa castra e castris Hannibalis equitatus, cum levi armaturā emissus in frumentatores, latē cædem fugamque hostium palatorium fecit. 9. Nec acie certare Hannibal ausus, quia tantā paucitate viā castra, si oppugnarentur, tutari poterat. 10. Jamque artibus Fabīn—pars exercitus aberat jam fame—sedendo et

CHAPTER XXV.


1. De iis rebus persæpe et in senatu et in concione actum est. 2. Quum, laetâ civitate, dictator unus nihil nec famæ nec litteris crederet et, ut vera omnia essent, secunda se magis, quàm adversa, timere diceret, 3. tum M. Metellus, tribunus plebis, id enim ferendum esse negat: 4. non præsentem solùm dictatorem obstìssœ rei bene gerendæ, sed absentem etiam gestæ obstare; et in ducendo bello sedului tempus terere, quò diutius in magistratu sit, solusque et Romæ et in exercitu imperium habeat. 5. Quippe consulum alterum in acie cecidisse, alterum specie classis Punicae sequendæ procul ab Italiâ ablegatum; 6. duo praetores Siciliâ atque Sardiniâ occupatos, quum neutra hoc tempore provincia praetore egeat. M. Minucium, magistrum equitum, ne hostem videret, ne quid rei bellicæ gereret, propè in custodiam habitum. 7. Itaque hercule non Samnium modo, quo jam, tamquam trans
CHAPTER XXVI.

Minucius placed on an equal footing with Fabius.—b.c. 217.

1. Is juvenis, ut primum ex eo genere quæstûs pecunia a patre relicta animos ad spem liberalioris fortunæ fecit, togaque et forum placuere, 2. proclamando pro sordidis hominibus causisque adversus rem et famam honorum, primûm in notitiam populi, deinde ad honores, pervenit. 3. Quæstûra quoque et duabus ædilitatibus, plebeiâ et curuli, postremô et prætûra perfunctus, jam ad consultûs spem quum ad tolleret animos, 4. haud parûm callidè auram favoris popularis ex dictatoriâ inviçìa petiit, scitique plebis unus gratiam tulit.

5. Omnes eam rogationem quique Romæ quique in exercitu erant, æqui atque iniqui, præter ipsum dictatorinem, in contumeliam ejus latam acceperunt; 6. ipse, quâ gravitate animi criminares se ad multitudinem inimicos tulerat, eâdem et populi in se saevientis injuriam tulit; 7. acceptisque in ipso itinere litteris senatûsque consulto de æquato imperio, satûs fidens handquaquam cum imperii jure artem imperandi æquam, cum invicto a civibus hostibusque animo ad exercitum rediti.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Great boasting of Minucius. The Army divided between Fabius and Minucius.—b.c. 217.

1. MINUCIUS verô, quam jam antè vix tolerabilis fuisset secundis rebus ac favore volgi, 2. tum utique inmodicè inmodestèque, non Hannibale magis victo ab se, quàm Q. Fabio, glorìari: 3. illum in rebus asperis unicûm ducem ac parem quæsitûm Hannibali; majorem minori, dictatorém magistro equitum, quod nulla memoria habeat annalium, jussu populi æquatum in eâdem civitate, in quà magistri equitum virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere soliti sint. 4.
In tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisses. Ergo sequuturum se fortunam suam, si dictator in cunctatione ac segnitie, deorum hominumque judicio damnata, perstaret. 5. Itaque quo die primum congressus est cum Q. Fabio, statuendum omnium primum ait esse, quem ad modum imperio æquato utantur: 6. se optumum ducere, aut diebus alternis aut, si majora intervalla placerent, partitis temporibus, alterius summum jus imperiiumque esse, 7. ut par hosti non consilio solùm, sed viribus etiam esset, si quam occasione rei gerendæ habuisset. 8. Q. Fabio haudquaquam id placere: omnia enim fortunam habita, quæcumque temeritas collegæ habuisset. Sibi communicatum cum alio, non ademptum imperium esse. 9. Itaque se nuncquam volentem parte, quà posset, rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum, nec se tempora aut dies imperii cum eo, exercitum divisurum, suisque consiliiis, quoniam omnia non liceret, quà posset, servaturum. 10. Ita obtinuit, ut legiones, sicut consulibus mos esset, inter se dividerent. Prima et quarta Minucio, secunda et tertia Fabio evenērunt; 11. item equites pari numero, sociumque et Latini nominis auxilia, diviserunt; castris quoque se separari magister equitum voluit.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Exultation of Hannibal, arising partly from his knowledge of the rashness of Minucius, and partly from seeing that the division of the Army would be a cause of weakness to the Romans. Hannibal sets an ambush. Draws Minucius into an engagement. Minucius hard pressed.—B.C. 217.

1. Duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit—neque enim quicquam eorum, quæ apud hostes agerentur, eum fallebat, et perfugis multa indicantibus, et per suos explorantem—2. nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo captaturum et sollertiae Fabii dimidium virium decessisse. 3. Tumulus erat inter castra Minucii et Pænorum. Quem qui occupasset, haud dubiè iniquiorem erat hosti locum facturus. 4. Eum
non tam capere sine certamine volebat Hannibal—
quamquam id operæ pretium erat—quàm causam cer-
taminis cum Minucio, quem procursurum ad obsisten-
dum satis sciebat, contrahere. 5. Ager omnis medius
erat primâ specie inutilis insidiatorì, quia non modò
silvestre quicquam, sed ne vepribus quidem vestitum
habebat; 6. re ipsâ natus tendendis insidiis, eò magis,
quòd in nudâ valle nulla talis fraus timeri poterat; et
erant in anfractibus cavæ rupes, ut quâdam earum
ducenos armatos possent capere. 7. In has latebras,
quòt quemque locum aptè insidere poterant, quinque
millia conduntur peditum equitumque. 8. Necubi
tamen aut motus alicıjus temere egressi aut fulgor
armorum fraudem in valle tam aperta detegeret, missis
paucis primâ luce ad capiendum, quem ante diximus,
tumulum, avertit oculos hostium. 9. Primo statim
conspectu contempta paucitas, ac sibi quisque depose-
ere pellendos inde hostes. Ad locum capiendum dux
eps inter stolidissimos ferecissimosque ad arma vocat,
et vanis animis et minim increpat hostem. 10. Prin-
cipio levem armaturam dimittit, deinde concerto agmine
mittit equites; postremò, quem hostibus quoque sub-
sidia mitti videret, instructis legionibus procedit. 11.
Et Hannibal laborantibus suis alia atque alia, crescinte
certamine, mittens auxilia peditum equitumque jam
justam expleverat aciem, ac totis utrimque viribus
certabatur. 12. Prima levis armaturam Romanorum,
præoccupatum inferiore loco succedens tumulum, pulsa
detrusaque terrerom in succedentem intulit equitem,
et ad signa legionum refugit. 13. Peditum acies inter
perculsos inpavida sola erat, videbaturque, si justa aut
si recta pugna esset, haudquaquam inpar futura: tant
um animorum fecerat prosperè ante paucos dies res
gesta. 14. Sed exorti repeutè insidiatores eum tumul
tum terremque in latera utrimque ab tergoque inur-
santes fecerunt, ut neque animus ad pugnam, neque ad
fugam spes, cuiquam superesset.
CHAPTER XXIX.

Fabius comes to the rescue of Minucius and his Army. Hannibal retreats. Speech of Minucius to his soldiers.—B.C. 217.

1. Tum Fabius primo clamore paventium audito, dein conspectā procul turbatā acie, "Ita est," inquit; "non eceliūs quam timui deprendit fortuna temeritatem. 2. Fabius æquatus imperio Hannibalem et virtute et fortunā superiorem videt. Sed aliud jurgandi succensendique tempus erit: nunc signa extra vallum proferte. Victoriam hosti extorqueamus, confessionem erroris civibus." 3. Jam magnā ex parte caesis aliis, aliis circumpectantibus fugam, Fabiana se acies repente, velut coelo demissa ad auxilium, ostendit. 4. Itaque, priusquam ad conjectum teli veniret aut manum conserveret, et suos a fugā effusā et ab nimis feroci pugnā hostes continuit. 5. Qui solutis ordinibus vagè dissipati erant, undique confugerunt ad integram aciem; qui plures simul terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem nunc sensim referre pedem, nunc conglobati restare. Ac jam propē una acies facta erat, victi atque integri exercitus, inferebantque signa in hostem, 6. quum Pœnus receptui cecinit, palam ferente Hannibale, ab se Minucium, se ab Fabio, victum.

7. Ita per variam fortunam diei majore parte exactā, quam in castra reditum esset, Minucius, convocatis militibus, 8. "Sæpe ego," inquit "audivi, milites, eum primum esse virum, qui ipse consulat quid in rem sit; secundum eum, qui bene monenti obediat; qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, eum extremi ingenii esse. 9. Nobis quoniam prima animi ingeniique negata sors est, secundum ac medium teneamus et, dum imperare discimus, parere prudenti in animum inducamus. 10. Castra cum Fabio jungamus; ad prætorium ejus signa quem tulerimus, ubi ego eum parentem appeaverò, quod beneficio ejus erga nos ac majestate ejus dignum est; 11. vos, milites, eos, quorum vos modo
Minucius leads his Army back to the camp of Fabius. Salutes Fabius as "Father," and his troops as "Patrons." Lays down his separate command, and places himself and his whole force under the orders of the Dictator. Conduct of Fabius extolled both at Rome and by Hannibal. Saying of Hannibal as he returned from the fight.—B.C. 217.

1. _Signo dato_, conclamatur inde ut colligantur vasa. Profecti et agmine incendentes ad dictatoris castra in admirationem et ipsum, et omnes qui circa erant, converterunt. 2. Ut constituta sunt ante tribunal signa, progressus ante alios magister equitum, quum patrem Fabium appellasset circumfusosque militum ejus totum agmen patronos consalutasset, 3. "Parentibus," inquit, "meis, dictator, quibus te modo nomine, quo faundo possum, æquavi, vitam tantum debeo; tibi quum meam salutem, tum omnium horum. 4. Itaque plebei scitum, quo oneratus magis, quàm honoratus sum, primus antquo abrogoque; et, quod tibi mihi, quod exercitibusque his tuis, servato ac conservatori, sit felix, sub imperium auspiciumque tuum redeo, et signa hæc legionesque restituo. 5. Tu, quæso, placatus me magisterium equitum, hos ordines suos quemque teuere jubeas." 6. _Tum dextræ interjunctæ; militesque, concione dimissā_, ab notis ignotisque benignè atque hospitalter invitatī; laetusque dies ex admodum tristi paulò antè ac propè exsecrabilī factus. 7. _Romæ_, ut est perlata fama rei gestæ, dein literis non magis ipsorum imperatorum, quàm Vulgo militum ex utroque exercitu, adfirmata, pro se quisque Maximi laudibus ad cælum ferre. 8. Par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Pœnos erat; ac tum demum sentire cum Romanis atque in Italiam bellum esse. 9. Nam biennio antè adeò et duces Romanos et milites spreverant, ut vix cum eādem
CHAPTER XXXI.

The Consul Cn. Servilius Geminus sets sail (from Ostia, see Chapter XI.) with a fleet of one hundred and twenty ships. Takes hostages from the Corsicans and Sardinians. Lays waste the island of Meninx. Landing on the Coast of Africa to plunder, is driven back to his ships, with the loss of the Praetor, Sempronius Blæsus, and a thousand men. Hastily re-embarking proceeds to Sicily. At Lilybaeum hands over the fleet to the Praetor, T. Otacilius. Passes through Sicily on foot. Crosses over into Italy by the Strait (of Messâna), being summoned together with his colleague, M. Atilius, to assume command of the Army of the Dictator, whose time of office has nearly expired. Moot point with ancient writers whether Fabius was Dictator or Pro-Dictator.—B.C. 217.

1. Dum hæc geruntur in Italiâ, Cn. Servilius Geminus consul cum classe centum viginti navium circumvectus Sardiniae et Corsicæ oram, et obsidibus utrimque acceptis, in Africam transmisit; 2. et, priusquam in continentem excisionem faceret, Meninge insulâ vastatâ, et ab incolentibus Cercinam, ne et ipsorum ureretur diripereturque ager, decem talentis argenti acceptis, ad litora Africæ accessit copiasque exposuit. 3. Inde ad populandum agrum ducti milites navalesque socii juxta effusi, ac si in insulis cultorum egentibus praedarentur. 4. Itaque in insidias temere illati, quam a frequentibus palantes et ignari ab locorum gnaris circumvenirentur, cum multâ cæde ac foeda fugâ retro ad naves compulsi sunt. 5. Ad mille hominum, cum his Sempronio Blæso questore, amisso, classis ab litoribus hostium plenis trepidè soluta in Siciliam cursum tenuit; 6. traditaque Lilybaei T. Otacilio prætori, ut ab legato ejus P. Surâ Romam reduceretur. 7. Ipse per Siciliam pedibus profectus freto in Italianam trajecit, literis Q. Fabii accitus et ipse, et conlega ejus M. Atilius, ut exercitūs ab se, exacto jam propē semestri imperio, acciperent.
8. Omnium propē annales Fabium dictatorem adversus Hannibalem rem gessisse tradunt, Coelius etiam eum primum a populo creatum dictatorem scribit. 9. Sed et Coelium et ceteros fugit uni consuli Cn. Servilio, qui tum procul in Galliā provinciā aberat, jus fuisse dicendi dictatoris; 10. quam moram quia exspectare territa jam clade civitas non poterat, eō decursum est, ut a populo crearetur, qui pro dictatore esset; 11. res inde gestas, gloriāmque insigni ducis, et augentes titulum imaginis posteros, ut, qui pro dictatore fuisset, dictator crederetur, facile obtinuisse.

CHAPTER XXXII

The Consuls conduct the war on the plan of Fabius, and in perfect accord with each other. Hannibal is reduced to great straits. Ambassadors sent from Naples to Rome with valuable presents. Their speech in the Senate. Receive thanks. Only one golden bowl, and that the smallest, accepted.—b.c. 217.

1. Consules, Atilius Fabiano, Geminus Servilius Minuciano, exercitu accepto, hibernaculis mature com- munitis—medium autumni erat—Fabii artibus cum summā inter se concordiā bellum gesserunt. 2. Frum- mentatum exeunti Hannibali diversis locis opportuni aderant, carpentes agmen palatosque excipientes. In casum universēs dimicationis, quam omnibus artibus petebat hostis, non veniebant: 3. adeoque inopiā est coactus Hannibal, ut nisi cum fugāe specie abeundum timuisset, Galliam repetiturus fuerit, nullā relietā spe alendi exercitūs in eis locis, si inequentes consules eisdem artibus bellum gererent.

4. Quum ad Geronium jam hieme impediente con-stitisset bellum, Neapolitani legati Romam venere. Ab iis quadragina pateræ aurēae magni ponderis in curiam illata atque ita verba facta, ut dicerent: 5. Scire sese Romanī populi āerarium bello exhauriri; et, quam juxtā pro urbibus agrisque sociorum, ac pro capite atque arce Italiā, urbe Romanā atque imperio geratur, 6. æquum censuisse Neapolitanos, quod aurī sībi quum ad tem-
Plorum ornatum, tum ad subsidium fortunae a majoribus relictum foret, eo juvare populum Romanum. 7. Si quam opem in sese crederent, eodem studio fuisset oblatione, si omnes Neapolitanorum suas duxissent; 8. dignosque judicaverint, ab quibus donum, animo ac voluntate eorum, qui libentes darent, quàm re majus ampliusque, acciperent. 9. Legatis gratiae actae pro munificentia curaque; patera, quæ ponderis minimi fuit, accepta.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

A Carthaginian spy detected in Rome. Sent away after his hands are cut off. Twenty-five slaves form a conspiracy and are crucified. Roman Ambassadors sent to Philip, King of Macedon, the Ligures, and Pineus king of Illyria. Duumvirs appointed to take the steps necessary for building the Temple of Concord, which had been voted two years before. The Consuls being unable to leave their Armies, a Dictator is appointed for the purpose of holding the Comitia. The election being faulty, the Dictator and the Master of the Horse, whom he had appointed, resign office. Interregnum.—b.c. 217.

1. Per eosdem dies speculator Carthaginiensis, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, præcisisque manibus dimissus: 2. et servi quinque et viginti in crucem acti, quod in Campo Martio conjurasset; indici data libertas et æris gravis viginti millia. 3. Legati et ad Philippum Macedonum regem missi ad deposcendum Demetrium Pharion, qui bello victus ad eum fugisset; 4. et alii in Ligures ad expostulandum, quod Paenum opibus auxiliisque suis juvissent, simul ad visendum ex propinquo, quæ in Bois atque Insubribus gerentur. 5. Ad Pineum quoque regem in Illyrios legati missi ad stipendium, cujus dies exierat, poscendum, aut, si diem proferre vellet, obsides accipiendos. 6. Adeo, etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, nullius usquam terrarum rei cura Romanos, ne longinquaque quidem, effugiebat. 7. In religionem etiam venit ædem Concordiae, quam per seditionem militarem biennio autè L. Manlius prætor in Galliâ vovisset, locatam ad id tempus non esse. 8. Itaque duumviri ad eam rem creati a M.
Æmilio prætore urbis, C. Pupius et Cæso Quinctius Flamininus, Ædem in arce faciendam locaverunt.

9. Ab eodem prætore ex senatūs consulto literae ad consules missae, ut, si iis videretur, alter eorum ad consules creandos Romam veniret: se in eam diem, quam jussissent, comitia edicturum. 10. Ad hæc a consulibus rescriptum, sine detrimento rei publicae abscedi non posse ab hoste; itaque per interregem comitia habenda esse potius, quàm consul alter a bello avocaretur. 11. Patribus rectius visum est dictatorem a consule dici comitiorum habendorum causa. Dictus L. Veturius Philo. M'. Pomponium Mathonem magistrum equitum dixit. 12. Iis vitio creatis jussisque die quarto decimo se magistratu abdicare, ad interregnnum res rediit.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Consuls have their command prolonged for another year. *Interreges* appointed for holding the Comitia. C. Terentius Varro, a plebeian, seeks the Consulship. Supported by his kinsman, Q. Bæbius Herennius, a tribune of the people.—B.C. 217.

1. *Consulibus prorogatum in annum imperium.* Interreges proditī sunt a patribus C. Claudius Appii filius Cento, inde P. Cornelius Asina. In ejus interregno comitia habita magno certamine patrum ac plebis. 2. C. Terentio Varroni—quem, sui generis hominem, plebei insectatione principium popularibusque artibus conciliatum, ab Q. Fabii opibus et dictatorio imperio concusso alienā invidiā splendentem, vulgus et extrahere ad consulatum nitectur—patres summā ope obstabant, ne se insectando sibi aequari adsuescerent homines. 3. Q. Bæbius Herennius tribunus plebis, cognatus C. Terentii, criminando non senatum modò, sed etiam augures, quòd dictatorem prohibuissent comitia pericere, per invidiam eorum favorem candidato suo conciliabat: 4. Ab hominibus nobilibus per multos annos bellum quarēntibus Hannibalem in Italiam adductum; ab isdem, quam debellari possit, fraudē bellum trahi
5. Cum quatuor militum legionibus universis pugnari posse apparuisse eo, quod M. Minucius, absente Fabio, prosperè pugnasset; 6. duas legiones hosti ad cædem objectas, deinde ex ipsâ cæde ereptas, ut pater patro-nusque appellaretur, qui priùs vincere prohibuisset Romanos, quàm vinci. 7. Consules deinde Fabianis artibus, quum debellare possent, bellum traxisse. Id fœdus inter omnes nobiles iictum, nec finem antè belli habituros, quàm consulem vere plebeium, id est hominem novum, fecissent: 8. nam plebeios nobiles jam eisdem initiatos esse sacris, et contemnere plebem, ex quo contemni patribus desierint, cœpisse. 9. Cui non apparere id actum et quœsitum esse, ut interregnum iniretur, ut in patrum postestate comitia essent? 10. Id consules ambos ad exercitum morando quifsisse; id postea, quia invitís iis dictator esset dictus comitiorum causâ, expugnatum esse, ut vitiosus dictator per augures fieret. 11. Habere igitur interregnum eos. Consulatum unum certè plebis Romanae esse, et populum liberum habiturum ac daturum ei, qui maturè vincere, quam diù imperare, malit.

CHAPTER XXXV.

C. Terentius (Varro) alone appointed Consul. Holds the Comitia at which M. Æmilius Paulus is chosen as his Colleague. Comitia for the election of Praetors. M. Pomponius Matho made Praetor Urbanus; P. Furius Philus, Praetor Peregrinus; M. Claudius Marcellus, Praetor for Sicily; L. Postumius Albinus, Praetor for Gaul.—B.C. 216.

1. Quum his orationibus accensa plebs esset, tribus patriciis petentibus, P. Cornelio Merendâ, L. Manlio Vulsone, M. Æmilio Lépido; 2. duobus nobilibus jam familiarum plebei, C. Atilio Serrano et Q. Ælio Pæto, quorum alter pontifex, alter augur erat; C. Terentius consul unus creatur, ut in manu ejus essent comitia rogando collegæ. 3. Tum experta nobilitas parum fuisse virium in competitoribus ejus, L. Æmilium Paulum—qui cum M. Livio consul fuerat et damnatione...
colleagae et sua propè ambustus evaserat—infestum plebei, diu ac multùm recusantem, ad petitionem compellit. 4. Is proximo comitiali die, concedentibus omnibus, qui cum Varrone certaverant, par magis in adversandum, quam collega, datur consuli. 5. Inde praetorum comitia habita; creati M. Pomponius Matho et P. Furius Philus. Romæ juri dicundo urbana sors, Pomponio, inter cives Romanos et peregrinos P. Furio Philo evenit. 6. Additi duo praetores, M. Claudius Marcellus in Siciliam, L. Postumius Albinus in Galliam. 7. Omnes absentes creati sunt, nec cuiquam eorum praeter Terentium consulem mandatus honos, quem non jam anteas gessisset, praeteritis aliquot fortibus ac strenuis viris, quia in tali tempore nulli novus magistratus vide batur mandandus.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

The Roman forces augmented. Prodigies reported. Decemvirs inspect the Sibylline books. Expiatory offerings. Ambassadors come from Pæstum with presents. The Ambassadors are thanked. The presents are declined.—B.C. 216.

1. EXERCITUS quoque multiplicati sunt. Quantæ autem copiæ peditum equitumque additæ sint, adeo et numero et genere copiarum variant auctores, ut vix quicquam satæ certum adfirmare ausus sim. 2. Decem millia novorum militum alií scripta in supplementum; alií novas quatuor legiones, ut octo legionibus rem gererent; 3. numero quoque peditum equitumque legiones auctas, millibus peditum et centenis equitibus in singulas adjectis, ut quinæ millia peditum, trecenti equites essent; socii duplicem numerum equitum darent, pedites æquarent. 4. Septem et octoginta millia armatorum et ducentos in castris Romanis, quum pugnatum ad Cannas est, quidam auctores sunt. 5. Illud haudquaquam discrepat, majore conatu atque impetu rem actam, quæm prioribus annis, quia spem posse vinci hostem dictator praebuerat.

6. Ceterum priusquam signa ab urbe novæ legiones
moverent, decemviri libros adire atque inspicere jussi propter territos vulgò homines novis progigis. 7. Nam et Romæ in Aventino et Aricè nuntiatum erat sub idem tempus lapidibus pluisse; et multo cruo re signa in Sabinis sudâsse; aquasque e fonte calidas manâsse. 8. Id quidem etiam, quod sæpius acciderat, magis terrebat. Et in viâ Fornicatâ, quae ad Campum erat, aliquot homines de ccelo tacti et animati fuerant. 9. Ea prodigia ex libris procurata. Legati à Pæsto pateras aureas Romam adtulerunt. Iis, sicut Neapolitanis, gratiae actae; aurum non acceptum.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

Hiero sends valuable presents to the Romans. His Ambassadors received by the Senate. Their speech. The reply of the Senate. Twenty-five quinqueremes are added to the fleet of T. Otacilius, the Propraetor of Sicily. Otacilius is permitted to pass into Africa, should he deem it for the advantage of the State.—B.C. 216.

1. Per eosdem dies ab Hierone classis Ostiam cum magno commeatu accessit. 2. Legati in senatum introducti nuntiârunt; Caedem C. Flaminii consulis exercitûsque adlatam adeo agrè tulisse regem Hieronem, ut nulla suâ propriâ reguique sui clade moveri magis potuerit. 3. Itaque quamquam probè sciat magnitudinem populi Romani admirabiliorem prope adversis rebus, quàm secundis, esse, 4. tamen se omnia, quibus a bonis fidelibusque sociis bella juvari solet, misisse; quæ ne accipere abnuant, magno opere se Patres Conssequentos orare. 5. Jam omnium primûm, ominiæ causâ, Victoriam auream pondo ducentûm ac viginti adferre sese: accipere eam tenerentque et haberent propriam et perpetuam. 6. Advexisse etiam trecenta millia modiûm tritici, ducenta hordei, ne commeatûs deessent; et quantum praeterea opus esset, quò jussissent, subvegeturos. 7. Milite atque equite scire, nisi Romano Latinique nominis, non uti populum Romanum; levium armorum atque lîa etiam externa vidisse in castris Romanis: 8. itaque misisse mille sagittariorum ae fundi-
torum, aptam manum adversus Baliarese alias missili telo gentes. 9. Ad ea dona consilium quoque addebat, ut prætor, cui provincia Sicilia evenisset, classem in Africam trajiceret, ut et hostes in terrā suā bellum haberent, minusque laxamenti daretur iis ad auxilia Hannibali submittenda. 10. Ab senatu ita responsum regi est: Virum bonum egregiumque socium Hieronem esse, atque uno tenore, ex quo in amicitiam populi Romani venerit, fidem coluisse, ac rem Romanam omni tempore ac loco munificè adjuvisse. 11. Id, perinde ac deberet, gratum populo Romano esse. Aurum et a civitatibus quibusdam adlatum, gratiā rei acceptā, non accepisse populum Romanum; 12. Victoriam omnenque accipere, sedemque ei se divae dare dicare Capitolium, templum Jovis optimi maximi. In eā arce urbis Romanæ sacratam, volentem propitiamque, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano. 13. Funditores sagittariique et frumentum traditum consulis. Quinqueræas ad navium classem, quae cum T. Otacilio prætorre in Sicilia erat, quinque et viginti additæ; permissumque est, ut, si e re publicæ censeret esse, in Africam trajiceret.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

After the levy the Roman soldiers are for the first time bound by oath to assemble at the command of the Consuls, and not to depart without orders. Nature of the agreement made formerly amongst themselves. Tenour of the numerous harangues of Varro, and the single one of Paullus.—b.c. 216.

1. Delectu perfecto, consules paucos morati dies, dum socii ab nomine Latino venirent. 2. Milites tunc, quod nunquam antea factum erat, jure jurando ab tribunis militum adacti, jussu consulum conventuros neque injussu abituros. 3. Nam ad eam diem nihil prætor sacramentum fuerat; et, ubi ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, suæ voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati equites, centuriati pedites, conjurabant, 4. sese fugæ atque formidinis ergò non
abituros, neque ex ordine recessuros, nisi teli sumendi aut petendi, et aut hostis feriendi aut civis servandi causâ. 5. Id ex voluntario inter ipsos fœdere ad tribunos ac legitimam juris jurandi adactionem translatum.

6. Conciones, priusquam ab urbe signa moverentur, consulis Varronis multæ ac ferosces fuere, denuntiantis, Bellum acessitum in Italianam ab nobilibus mansurumque in visceribus rei publicæ, 7. si plures Fabios imperatores haberet; se, quo die hostem vidisset, perfecturum. 8. Collegœ ejus Pauli una pridiè, quàm ab urbe profiscisceretur, concio fuit verior, quàm gratior populo, quà nihil inclementer in Varronem dictum, nisi id modo; 9. Mirari se, quomodo quis dux, priusquam aut suum aut hostium exercitum, locorum situm, naturam regionis nosset, jam nunc togatus in urbe seiret, quæ sibi agenda armato forent, 10. et diem quoque predictere posset, quà cum hoste signis collatis esset dimicaturus. 11. Se, quæ consilia magis res dent hominibus, quàm homines rebus, ea ante tempus immaturaturum non praecuperturum. Optare, ut, quàc cautè ac consultè gesta essent, satìs prosperè evenirent. 12. Teneratatem, præterquam quòd stulta sit, infelicem etiam ad id locorum fuisse. 13. Id suã sponte apparebat, tuta celeribus consilia praepositurum; et, quò id constantiès perseveraret, Q. Fabius Maximus sic eum profisciscement adloquitus furtur:

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Address of Q. Fabius Maximus to L. Æmilius (Paulus).

1. "Si aut collegam, id quod mallem, tui similem, L. Aemili haberes, aut tu collegæ tui esses similis, supervacanea esset oratio mea; 2. nam et duo boni consules, etiam me indicente, omnia e re publicâ fide vestrâ faceretis; et mali nec mea verba auribus vestris, nec consilia animis, acciperetis. 3. Nunc et collegam tum et te talem virum intuenti mihi tecum omnis
oration est: quem video nequiquam et virum bonum et
civem fore. Si alterā parte claudicet res publica, malis
consiliis idem, ac bonis, juris et potestatis erit. 4. Erras
enim, L. Paule, si tibi minus certaminis cum C.
Terrorio, quàm cum Hannibale futurum censes. Nescio
in infestior hic adversarius, quàm ille hostis, maneat.
5. Cum illo in acie tantum, cum hoc omnibus locis ac
temporibus certaturus es; et adversus Hannibalem
legionesque ejus tuis equitibus ac peditibus pugna-
dum tibi est; Varro dux tuis militibus te est oppug-
navturus. 6. Ominis etiam tibi causā absit C. Flaminii
memoria. Tamen ille consul demum, et in provinciā
et ad exercitum, cœpit furere; hic, priusquam peteret
consulatum, deinde in petendo consulatu, nunc quoque
consul, priusquam castra videat aut hostem, insanit.
7. Et qui tantas jam nunc procellas, proelia atque acies
jactando, inter togatos ciet, quid inter armam juven-
tutem censes facturum, et ubi extemplo res verba
sequitur? 8. Atqui si hic, quod facturum se denuntiat,
extemplo pugnaverit, aut ego rem militarem, belli hoc
genus, hostem hunc ignoru, aut nobilior alius Trasi-
meno locus nostris cladibus erit. 9. Nec glorians
tempus adversus unum est, et ego, contemnendo potiūs,
quām adpetendo, gloriam, modum excesserim; sed ita
res se habet: 10. una ratio belli gerendi adversus
Hannibalem est, quà ego gessi. Nec eventus modō hoc
docet—stultorum iste magister est—sed eadem ratio,
quae fuit futuraque, donec res eadem manebunt, immut-
abilis est. 11. In Italia bellum gerimus, in sede ac
solo nostro. Omnia circā plena civium ac sociorum
sunt. Armis, viris, equis, commeatibus juvant juvabunt-
que. 12. Id jam fidei documentum in adversis rebus
nostris dederunt. Meliores, prudentiores, constantiores
nos tempus diesque facit. 13. Hannibal contra in
alienā, in hostili, est terrā, inter omnia inimica infesta-
que, procul ab domo, ab patriā. Neque illi terrā neque
mari est pax; nullae eum urbes accipiunt, nulla mœnia;
nihil usquam sui videt; in diem rapto vivit. 14. Part-
em vix tertiam exercitus ejus habet, quem Iberum

CHAPTER XL.

Reply of Paulus to Q. Fabius Maximus. The Consuls set out from Rome. On their arrival at the Army two Camps are formed. The Consuls are in the larger. Geminius Servilius is placed in command in the smaller. M. Atilius sent home. Hannibal reduced to great straits from want of supplies of food.—B.C. 216.

1. Adversus ea oratio consulis haud sanè læta fuit, magis fatentis ea, quæ diceret, vera, quàm facilia factu, esse. 2. Dictatorī magistrum equitum intolerabilem
fuisset: quid consuli adversus collegam seditiosum ac temerarium virium atque auctoritatis fore? 3. Se popula-
are incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse. 
Optare, ut omnia prosperè evenirent; at si quid adversi 
caderet, hostium se telis potius, quàm suffragiis irat-
orum civium, caput objecturum. 4. Ab hoc sermone 
profectum Paulum tradunt, prosequentibus primoribus 
patrum. Plebeium consulem sua plebes prosequuta, 
turbā, quàm dignitate, conspector. 
5. Ut in castra venerunt, permixto novo exercitu 
ae vetere, castris bifarium factis, ut nova minora essent 
propiùs Hannibalem, in veteribus major pars et omne 
robur virium esset, 6. consulum anni prioris M. Atilium, 
ætatem excusantem, Romam miserunt; Geminum Ser-
vilium in minoribus castris legioni Romanae, et socium 
peditum equitumque duobus millibus, praeficiunt. 
7. Hannibal quamquam parte dimidii auctas hostium 
copias cernebat, tamen adventu consulum mirà gaudere. 
8. Non solùm enim nihil ex raptis in diem commatibus 
superabat, sed ne unde raperet quidem quicquam reliq
erat, omni undique frumento, postquam ager parum 
tutus erat, in urbes munitas convecto; 9. ut vix decem 
dierum—quod conpertum postea est—frumentum su-
peresset, Hispanorumque ob inopiam transitio parata 
uerit, si maturitas temporum exspectata foret.

CHAPTER XLI.
The Romans gain an advantage over some foraging bands of the Car-
thaginians. Paulus, who is in command, recalls his men from pursuit. 
Varro is indignant, and exclaims that, had this not been done, the war 
might have been terminated. Hannibal’s device for drawing the 
Romans into an ambush.—B.C. 216. 
1. CETERUM temeritati consulis ac præproprer medio 
genio materiam etiam fortunadedit; quod in prohibendis 
praedatoribus tumultuari proelio, ac procursu magis 
militum, quàm ex præparato aut jussu imperatorum, 
orto, haudquaquam par Pœnis dimicatio fut. 2. Ad 
mille et septingenti caesi, non plus centum Romanorum
sociorumque occisis. Ceterùm victoribus effusè sequentibus metu insidiarum obstìtit Paulus consul, 3. cujus eo die—nam alternis imperitabant—imperium erat, Varrone indignante ac vociferante emissum hostem e manibus, debellariaque, ni cessatum foret, potuisse. 4. Hannibal id damnum haud ægerrime pati; quin potius credere, velut inescatam temeritatem ferocioris consulis ac novorum maximè militum esse. 5. Et omnia ei hostium haud secùs, quàm sua, nota erant: dissimiles discordesque imperitare: duas prope partes tironum militum in exercitu esse. 6. Itaque locum et tempus insidiis aptum se babere, nocte proximà nihil præter arma ferente secum milite, castra plena omnis fortunæ publicæ privataeque relinquit, 7. transque proximos montes lævā pedites instructos condit, dextrā equites; impedita per medium agmen traducit; 8. ut diripiendis, velut desertis fugā domino- rum, castris occupatum impeditumque hostem opprimeret. 9. Crebri relictì in castris ignes, ut fides fieret, dum ipsa longius spatium fuga præciperet, falsā imagine castrorum, sicut Fabium priore anno frustratus esset, tenere in locis consules voluisse.

CHAPTER XLII.

Hannibal is reported to have deserted his camp. Marius Statilius sent to ascertain the state of affairs. His report, Varro gives the signal to march. Paulus sends word that the Sacred Chickens give unfavourable auspices. Soldiers with difficulty brought back into camp. Two runaway slaves return to their masters and bring tidings of Hannibal being in ambush behind the adjacent mountains.—B.C. 216.

1. Ubi illuxit, subductæ primò stationes, deinde propriùs adeuntibus insolitum silentium admirationem fecit. 2. Jam satis compertà solitudine, in castris concursus fit ad praetoria consulum nuntiantium fugam hostium adeo trepidam, ut tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerint; quòque fuga obscurior esset, crebros etiam relictos ignes. 3. Clamor inde ortus, ut signa proferri juberent ducerentque ad persequendos hostes ac pro tinùs
castra diripienda. 4. Et consul alter velut unus tur-
bae militaris erat; Paulus etiam atque etiam dicere provid-
endum præcavendumque esse; postremô, quam aliter neque seditio neque ducem seditio is sustinere posset, Marium Statilium præfectum cum turmâ Lucanâ ex-
ploratam mittit. 5. Qui ubi adequitavit portis, sub-
sistere extra munimenta ceteris jussis, ipse cum duobus equitibus vallum intravit, speculatusque omnia cum curâ renuntiat insidias profecto esse: 6. ignes in parte castrorum, quæ vergat ad hostem, relictos; tabernacula aperta et omnia cara in promptu relictâ; argentum quibusdam locis temerè per vias velut objectum ad prædam vidisse. 7. Quæ ad deterrendos a cupiditate animos nuntiata erant, ea accenderunt, et clamore orto a militibus, ni signum detur, sine ducibus ituros, haud-
quaquam dux défuit; nam extemplo Varro signum dedit proficiscendi. 8. Paulus, quam ei suâ sponte cunctanti pulli quoque auspicio non addixissent, nuntiari jam efferenti portâ signa collegæ jussit. 9. Quod quamquam Varro ægrè est passus, Flaminii tamen recens casus, Claudiiqueconsulis primo Punico bello memorata navalis clades, religionem animo incussit. 10. Dì prope ipsi eo die magis distulere, quàm prohibuere, imminentem pestem Romanis. Nam forte ita evenit, ut, quem referri signa in castra jubenti consuli milites non parerent, 11. servi duo, Formiani unus, alter Sidicini equitis, qui, Servilio atque Atilio consulibus, inter pabulatores excepti a Numidis fuerant, profugerent eo die ad dominos; qui deducti ad consules nuntiant omnem exercitum Hannibalis trans proximos montes sedere in insidiis. 12. Horum opportunus adventus consules imperii potentes fecit, quam ambitio alterius suam primùm apud eos pravâ indulgentiâ majestatem solvisset.
Hannibal returns to his camp. Pressed by his troops for pay, and being in great want of supplies, retreats and takes up an advantageous position near Cannae.—B.C. 216.

1. Hannibal postquam motos magis inconsulter Romanos, quan ad ultimum temerè evectos, vidit, nequit quam, detecta fraude, in castra rediit. 2. Ibi plures dies propter inopiam frumenti manere nequit, novaque consilia in dies nou apud milites solùm mixtos ex colluvione omnium gentium, sed etiam apud ducem ipsum oriebantur. 3. Nam quem initio fremitus, deinde aperta vociferatio, fuisset exposecentium stipendium defubitum querentiumque annotam primù, postremò famem, et mercenarios milites, maxime Hispani generis, de transitione cepisse consilium, 4. ipse etiam interdum Hannibal de fugā in Galliam dicitur agitasse, ita ut recto peditatu omni cum equitibus se proriperet. 5. Quam hæc consilia atque hic habitus animorum esset in castris, movere inde statuit in calidiora, atque ea maturiora messibus, Apulias loca; simul ut, quo longius ab hostile recessisset, trans-fugia inpeditiora levibus ingeniis essent. 6. Profectus est nocte ignibus similiter factis tabernaeuisque paucis in speciem relictis, ut insidiarum par priori metus contineret Romanos. 7. Sed, per eundem Lucanum Statilium omnibus ultra castra transque montes exploratis, quem reatum esset visum procul hostium agmen: tum de insequendo eo consilia agitari ceepta. 8. Quam utriusque consulis cadem, quæ antè semper, fuisset sententia, ceterùm Varroni ferè omnes, Paulo nemo præter Serviliùm prioris anni consulem, adsentiret, 9. majoris partis sententiæ ad nobilitandas clade Romanâ Cannes, urgenté fato, profecti sunt. 10. Prope eum vicum Hannibal castra posuerat aversa a Volturmo vento, quæ campis torridis siccitate nubes pulveris vehit. 11. Id quam ipsi castris percommodum fuit, tum salutare praecipue futurum erat, quam aciem dirigerent, ipsi aversi, terga tantum adfiante vento, in oceæcatum pulvere offusus hostem pugnaturi.
The Romans follow Hannibal as far as Cannae. Encamp near the Aufidus in two divisions, one on each side of the river. Disagreement of the Consuls.—b.c. 216.

1. Consules, satis exploratis itineribus, sequentes Pœnum, ut ventum ad Cannas est et in conspectu Pœnum habebant, bina castra communium eodem ferme intervallo, quo ad Geronium, sicut ante copiis divisis.

2. Aufidius amnis, utrisque castris adfluens, aditum aquatoribus ex suâ eujusque opportunitate haud sine certamine dabat. 3. Ex minoribus tamen castris, quæ posita trans Aufidium erant, liberiüs aquabantur Romani, quia ripa ulterior nullum habebat hostium præsidium. 4. Hannibal spem nanctus, locis natis ad equestrem pugnam—quä parte virium invictus erat—facturos copiam pugnandi consules, dirigit aciem lacessitque Numidarum procursatione hostes. 5. Inde rursus sollicitari seditione militari ac discordia consulum Romana castra, quum Paulus Semproniiique et Flaminii temeritatem Varroni, Varro speciosum timidis ac segniibus ducibus exemplum Fabium objiceret; 6. testareturque deos hominesque hic; Nullam penes se culpam esse, quôd Hannibal jam velut usuepisset Italiam: se constrictum a collega teneri, ferrum atque arma iratis et pugnare cupientibus adimi militibus; 7. ille; Si quid projectis ac proditis ad inconsultam atque inprovidam pugnam legionibus accideret, se omnis culpæ exsortem, omnis eventūs participem fœre, diceret. Videret, ut, quibus lingua prompta ac temeraria, æquè in pugnā vigerent manūs.
CHAPTER XLV.

Hannibal sends some Numidians to fall on the water-carriers from the lesser Roman camp. The Romans wishing to attack the enemy are restrained by Paulus, who holds command for the day. On the following day Varro, having the command, crosses the river and draws up his forces for battle.—n.c. 216.

1. *Dum altercationibus magis, quàm consiliis, tempus teritur, Hannibal ex acie, quam ad multum diei tenerat instructam, quum in castra ceteras recuperet copias,* 2. Numidas ad invadendos ex minoribus castris Romanorum aquatores trans flumen mittit. 3. Quam inconditam turbam quum vixdum in ripam egressi clamore ac tumultu fugassent, in stationem quoque pro vallo locatam atque ipsas propè portas evecti sunt. 4. Id vero indignum visum, ab tumultuario auxilio jam etiam castra Romana terrei; ut ea modò una causa, ne extemplo transirent flumen dirigerentque aciem, tenerit Romanos, quòd summa imperii eo die penes Paulum fuerit. 5. Itaque postero die Varro, cui sors ejus diei imperii erat, nihil consulto collegā, signum proposuit instructasque copias flumen traduxit, sequente Paulo; quia magis non probare, quàm non adjuvare, consilium poterat. 6. Transgressi flumen eas quoque, quas in castris minoribus habuerant, copias suis adjungunt atque ita instruunt aciem: in dextro cornu—id erat flumini propius—Romanos equites locant, deinde pedites; 7. lævum cornu extremi equites sociorum, intrà pedites ad mediumjuncti legionibus Romanis, tenuerunt; jaculatores cum ceteris leviim armorum auxiliis prima acies facta. 8. Consules cornua tenerunt, Terentius lævum, Æmilius dextrum; Gemino Servilio media pugna tuenda data.
CHAPTER XLVI.

Hannibal draws up his troops in order of battle. Position of the contending armies.—b.C. 216.


CHAPTER XLVII.

The Battle of Cannæ begins.

1. Clamore sublato, procursum ab auxiliis, et pugna levibus primùm armis commissa; deinde equitum Gall-
orum Hispanorumque lævum cornu cum dextro Romano concurrit, minimè equestris more pugnae: 2. frontibus enim adversis concurrendum erat, quia, nullo circà ad evagandum relictò spatio, hinc anninis, hinc peditum acies claudebant in directum utrimque nitentes. 3. Stantibus ac confertis postremò turbà equis, vir virum amplexus detrahebat equo. Pedestre magnà jam ex parte certamen factum erat: acriùs tamen, quàm diutìùs, pugnatum est, pulsique Romani equites terga vertunt. 4. Sub equestris finem certaminis coorta est peditum pugna. Primò et viribus et animis par, dum constabant ordines Gallis Hispanisque; 5. tandem Romani, diu ac sæpe connisi, àquà fronte acieque densà impulere hostium cuneum nimìs tenuem, eòque parum validum, a ceterà prominentem acie. 6. Impulsis deinde ac trepide referentibus pedem insistere; ac tenore uno per præceps pavore fugientium agmen in medium primum aciem illati, postremò, nullo resistente, ad subsidia Afrorum pervenerunt, 7. qui utrimque reductis alis constiterant, medià, quà Galli Hispanique steterant, aliquantum prominentem acie. 8. Qui cuneus ut pulsus aquavit frontem primum, dein cedendo etiam sinum in medio dedit, Afri circa jam cornua fecerant, irruptionibusque incautè in medium Romanis circumdedere alas; mox, cornua extendendo, clausere et ab tergo hostes. 9. Hinc Romani defuncti nequiquam prælio uno, omissis Gallis Hispanisque, quorum terga ceciderant, et adversus Afro integram pugnam ineunt, 10. non tantum eò iniquam, quòd inclusi adversus circumfusos, sed etiam quòd fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis, pugnabant.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

The Battle continues.

1. Jam et in sinistro cornu Romanis, ubi sociorum equites adversus Numidas steterant, consertum prælium erat, segne primò et a Punicâ coæptum fraude. 2. Quingenti ferme Numidae, præter solita arma telaque
gladios occultos sub loricis habentes, specie transfugarum quum ab suis parmas post terga habentes adequitassent, 3. repente ex equis desiliunt, parmisque et jaculis ante pedes hostis projectis, in medium aciem accepti ductique ad ultimos considerabat ac dum praelium ab omni parte conservaverat, quieti manserunt; 4. postquam omnium animos oculosque occupaverat certamen, tum arreptis scutis, quae passim inter acervos caesorum corporum strata erant, aversam adoriantur Romanam aciem, tergaque ferientes ac poplices caedentes stragem ingentem, ac magis atque tanto pavorem ac tumultum, fecerunt. 5. Quum alibi terror ac fuga, alibi pertinax in mala jam spe praelium esset, Hasdrubal, qui ea parte praeerat, subductos ex mediis acie Numidas, quia segnis eorum cum adversis pugna erant, ad persequendos passim fugientes mittit; 6. Hispanos et Gallos equites Afris jam prope fessis caede magis, quam pugna, adjungit.

CHAPTER XLIX.

The Romans flee. Cn. Lentulus, a military tribune, wishes to place the Consul, L. Æmilius Paulus, who had been severely wounded, on his own horse. Paulus declines assistance, preferring to die on the field amongst his soldiers. Sends a message to the Senate and to Q. Fabius Maximus. Killed by the enemy. Escape of Lentulus. The other Consul, Varro, with a body of fifty horsemen, escapes to Venusia. Roman losses.—B.C. 216.

1. Parte altera pugnam Paulum, quamquam primo statim praelio funda graviter ictus fuerat, 2. tamen et occurrit sepe cum confertis Hannibali, et aliquot locis praelium restituit, protegentibus eum equitibus Romanis; omissis postremo equis, quia consulem et ad regendum equum vires deficiabant. 3. Tum demuntianti cuidam jussisse consulem ad pedes descendere equites, dixisse Hannibalem ferunt, "Quam mallem, vincitos mihi tradoret!" 4. Equitum pedestre praelium, quale jam haud dubia hostium victoriæ, fuit, quum victi mori in vestigio mallent quam fugere; victores
equitum priore anno, aliquot annis ante consul fuerat—,
17. octoginta præterea aut senatores, aut qui eos magis-
stratus gessissent, unde in senatum legi deberent, quam
suā voluntate milites in legionibus facti essent. 18.
Capta eo prœlio tria millia peditum, et equites trecenti,
dicuntur.

CHAPTER L.

About six hundred Romans make their way from the smaller to the
larger camp. Being joined by a large body of those whom they found
there, they escape to Canusium.—B.C. 216.

1. Hec est pugna Cannensis, Alliens cladi nobili-
tate par; 2. ceterum ut illis, quæ post pugnam accid-
ere, levior, quia ab hoste est cessatum, sic strage
exercitūs gravior foediorque. 3. Fuga namque ad
Alliam sicut urbem proélidit, ita exercitum servavit;
ad Cannas fugientem consulem vix quinquaginta
sequuti sunt; alterius morientis prope totus exercitus
fuit.

4. Binis in castris quum multitudo semiermis sine
ducibus esset, nuntium, qui in majoribus erant, mittunt:
Dum prœlio, deinde ex lactitiâ epulis, fatigatos quies
nocturna hostes premeret, ut ad se transirent: uno
agmine Canusium abituros esse. Eam sententiam alii
totam aspernari: 5. Cur enim illos, qui se arcessant,
ipsos non venire, quum aequè conjungi possent? quia
videlicet plena hostium omnia in medio essent, et
aliorum, quàm sua, corpora tanto periculo mallent
objicere. 6. Aliis non tam sententia displicere, quam
animus deesse. P. Sempronius Tuditanus, tribunus
militum, “Capi ergo mavultis,” inquit, “ab avarissimo
et crudelissimo hoste, aestimarique capita vestra, et
exquiri pretia ab interrogantibus, Romanus civis sis
an Latinus socius, ut ex tua contumelia et miseria
alteri honos quaeratur? 7. Non tu; si quidem L.
Æmilius consulis, qui se benè mori, quàm turpiter
vivere, maluit, et tot fortissimorum virorum, qui circa

CHAPTER LI.

Maharbal advises an immediate march upon Rome. When Hannibal tells him that the matter requires consideration, he replies that Hannibal knows how to gain, but not to use, a victory. Appearance of the battle-field on the next day.—b.c. 216.

5. Postero die, ubi primùm illuxit, ad spolia legenda fœdamque etiam hostibus spectandam stragem insistunt. 6. Jacebant tot Romanorum millia, pedites passim equitesque, ut quem cuique fors aut pugna junxerat aut fuga. Adsurgentes quidam ex strage mediâ cruenti, quos stricta matutino frigore excitaverant vulnera, ab hoste oppressi sunt. 7. Quosdam et jacentes vivos, succisis feminibus poplitibusque, invenerunt, nudantes cervicem jugulique et reliquum sanguinem jubentes haurire. 8. Inventi quidam sunt mersis in effossam terram capitibus, quos sibi ipsos fecisse foveas obruentesque ora superjecta humo interclusisse spiritum apparebat. 9. Præcipuè convertit omnes substratus Numida mortuo super in Canusium. Surrender of the smaller Roman camp. Conditions of surrender the same for each of the camps. Liberality of Busa to the Roman fugitives.

CHAPTER LII.

Hannibal collects the spoil. Surrender of the smaller Roman camp. Four thousand escape from the larger camp to Canusium. Surrender of the larger camp. Conditions of surrender the same for each of the camps. Libe
ditione, quā altera, tradita hosti. 5. Praeda ingens parta est, et præter equos virosque et si quid argenti—quod plurimum in phaleris equorum erat, nam ad vescendum facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur—omnis cetera praeda diripienda data est. 6. Tum se-peliendi causā conferri in unum corpora suorum jussit. Ad octo millia fuisse dicuntur fortissimorum virorum. Consulem quoque Romanum conquisitum sepultumque quidam auctores sunt.

7. Eos, qui Canusium perfugerant, mulier Apula, nomine Busa, genere clara ac divitiis, mœnibus tantùm tectisque a Canusinis acceptos, frumento veste viatico etiam juvit; pro quā ei munificentia postea, bello perfecto, ab senatu honores habiti sunt.

CHAPTER LIII.

Chief command of the Romans who had escaped to Canusium unanimously assigned to P. Cornelius Scipio and Ap. Claudius Pulcher. Plot formed by some young nobles to abandon their country. Crushed by Scipio.—b.c. 216.

CHAPTER LIV.

Four thousand five hundred Romans who had been scattered over the country join the Consul (Varro) at Venusia. Liberality of the Venusini. Varro joins his men to those at Canusium. Terror and confusion at Rome.—B.C. 216.

1. Eo tempore, quo hæc Canusii agebantur, Venusiam ad consulem ad quatuor millia et quingenti pedites equitesque, qui sparsi fugā per agros fuerant, pervenere. 2. Eos omnes Venusini per familias benignè accipiendos curandosque quum divisissent, in singulos equites togas et tunicas et quadrigatos nummos quinos vicenos, et pediti denos, et arma, quibus deereant, dederunt; 3. ceteraque publicè ac privatim hospitaliter facta, certatumque, ne a muliere Canusinâ populus Venusinus officiis vinceretur. 4. Sed gravius omnes Busæ multitudo faciebat, et jam ad decem millia hominum erant; 5. Appiusque et Scipio, postquam incolumem esse alterum consulem acceperunt, tantum extemplo mittunt, quantae secum peditum equitumque copiae essent, sciscitatumque simul, utrum Venusiam adduci exercitum, an manere, jubaret,
Canusii. 6. Varro ipse Canusium copias traduxit. Et jam aliqua species consularis exercitūs erat, mœnibusque se certē, etsi non armis, ab hoste videbantur defensuri.


CHAPTER LV.
At Rome the Senate assemble to deliberate on the state of affairs. Advice of Q. Fabius Maximus.—B.C. 216.

1. P. Furius Philus et M'. Pomponius prætores senatum in curiam Hostiliam vocaverunt, ut de urbis custodiā consularent: 2. neque enim dubitabant, deletis exercitibus, hostem ad oppugnandum Romam, quod unum opus belli restaret, venturum. 3. Quum in malis sicuti ingentibus, ita ignotis, ne consilium quidem satis expedirent, obstreperetque clamor lamentantium mulierum, et, nondum palam facto, vivi mortuique per omnes pæne domos promiscuē complorarentur; 4. tum Q. Fabius Maximus censuit; Equites expeditos et Appiā et Latinā viā mittendos, qui obvios percunctando
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—aliquos profectò ex fugā passim dissipatos fore—referant, quae fortuna consulum atque exercituum sit; 5. et, si quid diū immortales, miseriti imperii, reliquum Romani nominis fecerint, ubi eæ copiæ sint; quò se Hannibal post prœlrium contulerit, quid paret, quid agat acturusque sit. 6. Hæc exploranda noscendaque per inpigros juvenes esse; illud per patres ipsos agendum, quoniam magistruum parum sit, ut tumultum ac trepidationem in urbe tollant, matronas publico arceant, continerique intra suum quamque limen cogant; 7. cœmploratūs familiaris coerçet; silentium per urbem faciant; nuntios rerum omnium ad prætores deducendos curen; suæ quisque fortunæ domi autorem expectent, 8. custodesque præterea ad portas ponant, qui prohibeant quemquam egressi urbem, cogantque homines nullam, nisi urbe ac mœnibus salvis, salutem sperare. Ubi conticuerit tumultus, rectè tum in curiam patres revocandos consulendumque de urbis custodià esse.

CHAPTER LVI.

Advice of Q. Fabius Maximus followed. Letter from Varro. Annual rites of Ceres not celebrated. Hiero's kingdom ravaged by the Carthaginians. T. O tacilius writes word that another fleet is needed for Sicily.—B.C. 216.

1. Quum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes ēssent, summotāque foro per magistratūs turbā patres diversi ad sedandos tumultūs discessissent, tum dumum litterē a C. Terentio consule adlatæ sunt: 2. L. Æmilium consulem exercitumque cæsum; sese Canusii esse, reliquias tantæ cladis velut ex naufragio colligentem. Ad decem millia militum ferme esse inconpositorum inordinatumque. 3. Poenum sede ad Cannas, in captivorum pretiis praedāque aliā, nec victoris animo nec magno ducis more, nundinament. 4. Tum privatae quoque per domos clades vulgatæ sunt, adeoque totam urbem opplevit luctus, ut sacrum anniversarium Ceneris intermissum sit, quia nec lugentibus id facere est fas, nec
ullā in illā tempestate matrona expers luctūs fucrat. 5. Itaque, ne ob eandem causam alia quoque sacra publica aut privata desererentur, senatūs consulto diebus triginta luctūs est finitus. 6. Ceterum quum, sedato urbis tumultu, revocati in curiam patres essent, aliā insuper ex Siciliā literāe adlatē sunt ab T. Otacilio prōprētore; Regnum Hieronis classe Punicā vastari; 7. cui quum opem inploranti ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ad Ægates insulas stare paratam instructamque, 8. ut, ubi se versum ad tuendam Syracusanam oram Pōnī sensissent, Lilybēum extemplo provinciamque aliam Romanam adgrederentur: itaque classe opus esse, si regem socium Siciliamque tueri vellent.

CHAPTER LVII.

M. Claudius, commanding the fleet at Ostia, ordered to proceed to Canusium, and assume command of the forces. Varro summoned to Rome. Two Vestal Virgins violate their vow of chastity. One buried alive; the other commits self-destruction. L. Cantilius, the paramour of one of them, scourged to death. Decemvirs inspect the Sibylline books. Q. Fabius Pictor sent to consult the Oracle at Delphi. Human victims. M. Claudius sets out for Canusium, after sending one thousand five hundred men to defend the city. The Senate appoint M. Junius Dictator, and T. Sempronius Master of the Horse. Troops enlisted. Eight thousand slaves purchased and armed.—B.C. 216.

1. Literis consulis prætorisque lectis, censuerunt M. Claudium, qui classi ad Ostiam stanti præesset, Canusium ad exercitum mittendum, scribendumque consuli, ut, quum prætori exercitum tradidisset, primo quoque tempore, quantum per commodum rei publice fieri posset Romam veniret. 2. Territi etiam super tantas clades quam euteris prodigii, tum quōd duæ Vestales eo anno, Opimia atque Floronia, stupri compertae, et altera sub terrā, uti mos est, ad portam Collinam necata fuerat, altera sibimet ipsa mortem consciverat. 3. L. Cantilius, scriba pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices adpellant, qui cum Floroniā stuprum fecerat, a pontifice maximo eo usque virgis in comitio cæsus erat, ut inter verbera exspiraret. 4. Hoc
nefas quum inter tot, ut fit, clades in prodigium versum esset, 5. decemviri libros adire jussi sunt, et Q. Fabius Pictor Delphos ad oraculum missus est sciscitatum, quibus precibus suppliciisque deos possent placare, et quæam futura finis tantis cladibus foret. 6. Interim ex fatalibus libris sacrificia aliquot extraordinaria facta; inter quae Gallus et Galla, Græcus et Græca, in foro boario sub terrâ vivi demissi sunt in locum saxo consæptum, jam antè hostiis humanis, minimè Romano sacro, imbutum.


CHAPTER LVIII.

Hannibal musters and separates his prisoners. Allows the Roman Allies to depart. Addresses the Romans and names the terms of their ransom. Ten men selected by the prisoners to proceed to Rome and to lay their case before the Senate. Take an oath that they will return. One of them, under some pretext, re-enters the camp, and before night rejoins his comrades. Carthalo, also, proceeds to Rome to conduct negotiations, should the Romans incline to peace. A letter, sent by the Dictator, orders him to depart from the Roman territories before night.—B.C. 216.
1. Namque Hannibal, secundum tam prosperam ad Camas pugnam, victoris magis, quâm bellum gerentis, intentus curis, 2. quum, captivis productis segrega-tisque, socios, sient antè ad Trebiam Trasimenumque lacum, benignè adlocutus sine pretio dimisisset, Rom anos quoque vocatos—quod nunquam aliàs antea—satis miti sermone adloquitur: Non interneceivum sibi esse cum Romanis bellum; de dignitate atque imperio certare. 3. Et patres virtuti Romanae cessisse, et se id adniti, ut suæ in vicem simul felicitati et virtuti cedatur. 4. Itaque redimendi se captivis copiam facere: pretium fore in capita equiti quingenos quadrigatos nummos, trecenos pediti, servio centenos. 5. Quamquam aliquantum adjiciebatur equitibus ad id pretium, quo pepigerant dedentes se, læti tamen quamcumque conditionem paciscendi aceeperunt. 6. Placuit suffragio ipsorum decem deligi, qui Eoraam ad senatum irent, nec pignus alius fidei, quam ut jurarent se redituros, acceptum. 7. Missus cum his Cartalio, nobilis Carthagi-niensis, qui, si forte ad pacem inclinaret animus, conditiones ferret. 8. Quum egressi castris essent, unus ex iis, minimè Romani ingenii homo, veluti aliquid oblitus, juris jurandi solvendi causâ quum in castra redisset, ante noctem comites adsequitur. 9. Ubi Romam venire eos nuntiatus est, Cartaloni obviam lictor missus, qui dictatoris verbis nuntiaret, ut ante noctem excederet finibus Romanis.

CHAPTER LXI.

The delegates of the prisoners brought before the Senate. M. Junius, one of their number, is their spokesman.—B.C. 216.

1. Legatis captivorum senatus ab dictatore datus est. Quorum princeps M. Junius, "Patres conscripti," inquit, "nemo nostrum ignorat nulli unquam civitati viliores fuisset captivos, quàm nostræ; 2. ceterùm, nisi nobis plus justo nostra placet causa, non alii unquam minus negligendi vobis, quàm nos, in hostium potes-
tatem venerunt. 3. Non enim in acie per timorem arma tradidimus, sed, quum propè ad noctem superstantes cumulis caesorum corporum praelium extrasissemus, in castra recepimus nos; 4. diei reliquum ac noctem sequentem, fessi labore ac vulneribus, vallum sumus tutati; 5. postero die, quum circumcessi ab exercitu victore aqua arceremur, nec ulla jam per confertos hostes erumpendi spes esset, nec esse nefas duceremus quinquaginta millibus hominum ex acie nostra trucidatis alium ex Cannensi pugnæ Romanum militem restare: 6. tum demum pacti sumus pretium, quo redempti dimitteremur; arma, in quibus nihil jam auxilli erat, hosti tradidimus. 7. Majores quoque acceperamus se a Gallis auro redemisse, et patres vestros, asperrimos illos ad conditiones pacis, legatos tamen captivorum redimendorum gratiæ Tarentum misisse. 8. Atqui et ad Alliam cum Gallis, et ad Heracleam cum Pyrrho, utraque non tam clade infamis, quam pavore et fugâ, pugna fuit. Cannenses campos acervi Romanorum corporum tegunt, nec supersumus pugnæ, nisi in quibus trucidandis et ferrum et vires hostem defecerunt. 9. Sunt etiam de nostris quidam, qui ne in acie quidem refugerunt; sed præsidio castris relictì, quum castra traderentur, in postestatem hostium venerunt. 10. Haud equidem ullius civis et commilitonis fortunæ aut conditioni invideo, nec premendo alium me extulisse velim: ne illi quidem—nisi pernicitatis pedum et cursus aliquod præmium est—qui plerique inermes ex acie fugientes non priùs, quàm Venusiae aut Canusii, constiterunt, se nobis merito praetulerint, gloriatiæ sint in se plus, quàm in nobismet, præsidii rei publicæ esse. 11. Sed et illis bonis ac fortibus militibus utemini; et nobis etiam promptioribus pro patriâ, quod beneficio vestro redempti atque in patriam restituti fuerimus. 12. Delectum ex omni ætate et fortunâ habetis; octo millia servorum audio armari. Non minor numerus noster est, nec majore pretio redimi possimus, quàm ii emuntur. Nam si conferam nos cum illis, injuriam nominii Romano

CHAPTER LX.

The multitude, with outcries and tears, entreat the Senate to ransom the captives. Speech of T. Manlius Torquatus.—B.C. 216.

1. Ubi is finem fecit, extemplo ab eā turbā, quam in comitio erat, clamor flebilis est sublatus, manūisque ad curiam tendebant orantes, ut sibi liberos, fratres, cognatos, redderent. 2. Feminas quoque metus ac necessitas in foro turbae virorum immiscuerat. Senatus, submotis arbitris, consuli cœptus. 3. Ibi quum sen-
tentiiis variareti, et alii redimendos de publico, alii nullam publicè inpensam faciendam, nec prohibendos ex privato redimi; 4. si quibus argentum in præsentia deesset, dandam ex ærario pecuniam mutuam, prædi-busque ac prædiis cavendum populō, censerent; 5. tum T. Manlius Torquatus, priscæ ac nimis duræ, ut pleris-que videatur severitatis, interrogatus sententiam ita loquitus fortur. 6. "Si tantummodo postulâssent legati pro iis, qui in hostium potestate sunt, ut redimen-erentur, sine ullius insectatione eorum brevi senten-tiam peregissem: 7. quid enim aliud quàm admonendi essetis, ut morem traditum a patribus necessario ad rem militarem exemplo servaretis. Nunc autem, quum prope gloriatii sint, quòd se hostibus dediderint, præ-ferrique non captis modò in acie ab hostibus, sed etiam iis, qui Venusiam Canusiumque pervenerunt, atque ipsi C. Terentio consuli, æquum censuerint, nihil vos eorum, patres conscripti, quo illic acta sunt, ignorare pateri. 8. Atque utinam hæc, quæ apud vos acturus sum, Canusii apud ipsum exercitum agerem, optimum testem ignaviæ cujusque et virtutis; aut unus hic saltem adesset P. Sempronius, quem si isti ducem sequiti essent, milites hodie in castris Romanis, non captivi in hostium potestate essent. 9. Sed quum, fessis pugnando hostibus, tum victoriâ lœtis, et ipsis pleris-que regressis in castra sua, noctem ad erumpendum liberam habuissest, et septem millia armatorum homin-um perrumpere etiam confertos hostes possent, neque per se ipsi id facere conati sunt neque alium sequi voluerunt. 10. Nocte prope totâ P. Sempronius Tuditanus non destitit monere, adhortari eos, dum paucitas hostium circa castra, dum quies ac silentium, esset, dum nox inceptum tegere posset, se ducem sequeren-tur: ante lucem pervenire in tuta loca, in sociorum urbes posse. 11. Sicut avorum memoria P. Decius tribunus militum in Samnio; sicut, nobis adolescenti-bus, priore Punico bello Calpurnius Flamma trecentis voluntariis, quum ad tumulum eos capiendum situm inter medios duceret hostes, dixit: Moriamur, milites,
servitutis ignominiosae causam esse sciant. 22. Maluerunt in tentoriis latentes simul lucem atque hostem exspectare, quum silentio noctis erumpendi occasio esset. At enim ad erumpendum e castris defuit animus, ad tutanda fortiter castra animum habuerunt. 23. Dies noctesque aliquot obsessi vallum armis, se ipsi tutati vallo sunt; tandem ultima ausi passique, quum omnia subsidia vitae deessent, adfectisque fame viribus arma jam sustinere nequirent, necessitatibus magis humanis, quam armis, victi sunt. 24. Orto sole hostis ad vallum accessit; ante secundam horam nullam certaminis experti, tradiderunt arma ac se ipsos. 25. Haec vobis istorum per biduum militia fuit. Quum in acie stare ac pugnare decuerat, tum in castra refugerunt; quum pro vallo pugnandum erat, castra tradiderunt, neque in acie neque in castris utiles. 26. Vos redimam? quum erumpere castris oportet, cunctamini ac manetis; quum manere, castra tutari armis, necesse est, et castra et arma et vos ipsos traditis hosti. 27. Ego non magis istos redimendos, patres conscripti, censeo, quamillos dedendos Hannibali, qui per medios hostes et castris eruperunt, ac per summam virtutem se patriae restituerunt.”

CHAPTER LXI.

The Senate determines not to ransom the captives. The delegate who had returned into Hannibal’s camp under a false pretext, remains in Rome as if he had fulfilled his oath. The Senate order him to be given up to Hannibal. Another account respecting the delegates. Defection of numerous allies. No mention, however, made of peace. On Varro’s return to the city men of all ranks go out to meet him, and thanks are given him for not having despaired of the State.—B.C. 216.

1. Postquam Manlius dixit, quamquam patrum quoque plerosque captivi cognitione attingebant, praeter exemplum civitatis minimè in captivos jam inde antiquitus indulgentis, 2. pecuniae quoque summa homines movit, quâ nec aëarium exhaurire—magnâ jam summâ erogatâ in servos ad militiam emendos.
armandosque—nec Hannibalem maximè hujusce rei, ut fama erat, egentem locupletari volebant. 3. Quum triste responsum, ‘non redimi captivos,’ redditum esset, novusque super veterem luctus tot jacturâ civium adjec-
tus esset, quum magnis fletibus questibusque legatos ad portam prosecuti sunt. 4. Unus ex iis domum abiit, quod fallaci reditu in castra jure jurando se exsolvisset. Quod ubi innotuit relatumque ad senatum est, omnes censuerunt comprehendendum et, custodibus publicè datis, deducendum ad Hannibalem esse.

5. Est et alia de captivis fama: decem primos venisse; de eis quum dubitatum in senatu esset, ad-
mitterentur in urbem necne, ita admissos esse, ne tamen iis senatus daretur. 6. Morantibus deinde longius omnium spe alios tres insuper legatos venisse, L. Scribonium et C. Calpurnium et L. Manlium; 7. tum demum ab cognato Scribonii, tribuno plebis, de redim-
endis captivis relatum esse, nec censuisse redimendos senatum; et novos legatos tres ad Hannibalem revert-
isse, 8. decem veteres remansisse, quòd per causam recognoscendi nomina captivorum ad Hannibalem ex itinere regessi religionesese exsolvisse; de iis dedendis magnâ contentione actum in senatu esse, victosque paucis sententiis, qui dedendos censuerint. 9. Ceterùm proximis censoribus adeò omnibus notis ignominiisque confectos esse, ut quidam eorum mortem sibi ipsi extemplo con-
sciverint, ceteri non foro solùm omni deinde vitâ, sed prope luce ac publico, caruerint. 10. Mirari magis adeò discrepare inter auctores, quàm, quid verì sit, discernere queas.

11. Quanto autem major ea clades superioribus cladibus fuerit, vel ea res indicio est, quòd qui sociorum ad eam diem firmi steterant, tum labare cœperunt nullâ profectò alià de re, quàm quòd desperaverant de im-
perio. 12. Defecere autem ad Poenos hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, Hirpini, Apulorum pars, Samnites præter Pen-
tamen eæ clades defectionesque sociorum moverunt, ut pacis umquam mentio apud Romanos fieret, neque ante consulis Romam adventum, nec postquam is rediit renovavitque memoriam acceptæ cladis. 15. Quo in tempore ipso adeò magno animo civitas fuit, ut consuli ex tantâ clade, cujus ipse causa maxima fuisset, redeunti et obviam itum frequenter ab omnibus ordinibus sit, et gratiæ actæ, quòd de re publicâ non desperâsset; 16. cui, si Carthaginiensium ductor fuisset, nihil recusandum supplicii foret.
NOTES.

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

Ch. = Chapter. § = Paragraph.

Chapter I.—Appetebat. "Was approaching," or "at hand."—quum Hannibal movit ex hibernis. "When Hannibal moved from," or "quitted, his winter-quarters." Quum is joined to the indicative when it connects an event or statement with a time and circumstances previously mentioned. In the present power of moveo, the personal pron. in reflexive force is more commonly found after it. From Bk. 21, ch. 59, we learn that Hannibal passed the winter in Liguria.—transcendere Apenninum. "To cross the Apennine (range)." A description of the failure of Hannibal's attempt to cross this range is given in the place above-mentioned.—intolerandis frigorisbus. "Through," or "in consequence of, the insupportable cold." Abl. of cause [§ 111].—cum ingenti periculo moratus ac motu. "Having stayed" (i.e. in his winter camp) "with much peril and fear." In such a construction as the present, cum and its dependent case, or cases, indicate something as added to the notion involved in the preceding verb or participle. The expression before us intimates not merely that Hannibal had stayed in his winter quarters owing to the severity of the cold, which rendered a passage of the mountains impossible, but further, that his stay was attended with vast peril and accompanied with fear. What follows affords an explanation. Hannibal's peril arose from the endeavours of the Gauls to assassinate him, and these endeavours caused him to go in fear of his life.—postquam . . . . . . viderunt. In historical narrative, ubi, postquam, ut, simul ac, and other adverbs signifying "when, as soon as," are joined at times to the perf. ind., where a pluperf. would have been expected. Such a perf., however, is to be translated as a pluperf. Render, therefore, "When they had seen."—pro eo, ut . . . agerentque. "Instead of themselves plundering and driving off pillage from the territory of another," or "of others." Literally, "Instead of this (viz.), that they themselves should plunder, etc. Raperent refers to things; agerent to men and animals.—sedem. The Complément of esse | § 91 .—hibernis. "By the winter-camp." Winter-camps, as the name implies, were used for the quartering of troops in winter. They were strongly fortified, and furnished with workshops, stores, an infirmary, and such other accommodation as would be obtain-
able, in part at least, in a city. The first on record is one constructed at the siege of Veii, mentioned by Livy, Bk. 5, ch. 2, B.C. 402. The word there used is hibernacula. "Summer-camps" were termed estiva.—utrinque partis. "Of each side;" i.e. of both the Romans and the Carthaginians. The Romans had their winter quarters at Placentia (now Piacenza) and Cremona, in Cisalpine Gaul: Livy Bk. 21, ch. 56. The Carthaginians were in the territory of the Ligurian Gauls. See note above on quum Hannibal movit, etc.—ipsorum inter se fraudae. "By their own mutual deceit." Literally, "By the fraud of themselves among themselves."—eadem levitate. "By the same fickleness." Abl. of manner [§ 113].— tegumenta capitis. "Coverings of the head:" i.e. perukes or wigs. Polybius mentions that Hannibal had several made for him, suitable for men of different times of life.—maturius. "Very early." Comparative in the force of a modified superlative.

Consul. On the expulsion of Tarquin, the seventh and last king of Rome, B.C. 509, two magistrates were annually chosen and entrusted with the chief power of the state. All others, with the exception of the Tribunes of the Commons, were subject to them. They convened the Senate, assembled the people, and laid before them what they pleased, and executed their decrees. In the time of war they possessed the supreme command. They levied soldiers, appointed the Military Tribunes in part (part being created by the people), the centurions, and other officers. The legal age for the attainment of the consulship was forty-three; but before it could be held it was requisite to have passed through the inferior offices of Quæstor, Ædile, and Praetor. If one of the Consuls died during office another was appointed (suffectus or subrogatus est) in his place. Within the city twelve Lictors went before each of them, alternately, for a month. A public servant, styled Accensus, preceded the other, and the lictors followed him. Great respect was paid to them. People went out of their way, uncovered their heads, dismounted from horseback, or rose up as they passed. With the exception of the regal crown, their insignia of office were the same as those of the kings—viz. a Toga Praetexta, a white robe fringed with purple; a Curule Chair; a Scipio Eburneus, i.e. an ivory sceptre or staff; and twelve Lictors bearing the Fasces.—Rome. "At Rome." [§ 121, B, a].—Idibus Martis. "On the Ides of March," i.e. the 15th of March. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—quum de republica retulisset. "When he had made a motion respecting the commonwealth." The phrase referre de (aliqüâ re) either with or without ad senatum is a political term signifying "to make a motion in the senate," or "to consult the senate about" some matter. For quum with pluperf. subj. see [§ 153, (i)].—in C. Flaminium: see Vocabulary.—duos se consules creáesse. From the present point to posse at end of § 7 the construction is in oblique narrative. Hence the employment of the acc. and inf. instead of nom. and a finite verb.—quod. Interrogative pron.—justum imperium. According to law, military command (imperium) could be conferred only by the people. Hence the term implies "command as settled by law." The civil power of a magistrate was that of administering justice, and was termed potestas.—auspicium. In the performance of civil duties the right of taking auspices was possessed by all magistrates; but in a campaign by the commander-in-chief alone.—magistratús. Subject of ferre.—a domo, etc. On the day that the new consuls entered upon office,
the Senate and people waited on them at their houses, and conducted them with great pomp to the Capitol. There they offered vows (vota nuncupabant), sacrificed each of them an ox to Jupiter, and consulted the Senate about the Latin Holidays and other religious matters. To these three points reference is here made.—publicis privatisque Penatibus. The Penates were guardian deities. The public Penates at Rome were those which Aeneas brought with him from Troy. They were worshipped in the Capitol, and were supposed to have the city and temples under their especial protection. Private Penates were those which were worshipped in each household, of which they were regarded as the tutelary gods.—Latinis feriis actis. "When the Latin holidays had been kept." This festival was observed with great solemnity on the Alban Mount, before the temple of Jupiter Latialis, to whom an ox was sacrificed. Till it was over it was the custom that the Consuls should not set out for their provinces. If in any respect it was not rightly observed, if any part of the ceremonial was omitted, it was held a second time. Originally it lasted but one day (27th April), but afterwards for several days.—sacrificio in monte perfecto. "After the sacrifice on the Mount had been performed." The sacrifice may here mean either that which was offered on the Alban Mount, etc. (see note above), or that which the Consuls offered to Jupiter on taking office on the Capitoline Hill: see note above on a domo. —Votis rite, etc. "After their vows had been duly offered in the Capitol:"

see note above on a domo.—privatum. The Object of sequi. No private person, only a magistrate duly elected, could take the auspices.—nec sine auspiciis profectum, etc. "And that he (= that magistrate) who had set out without the auspices was unable," etc. When the right of taking the auspices had been duly obtained at Rome, the further right of taking them abroad appertained to a magistrate; otherwise not.—minui visum. Supply esse. "Seemed to be diminished," i.e. to be partially eclipsed.—Prænesta, Arpis. Ablatives of place [§ 121, B].—visas, ortas. In each instance supply esse.—Antii. Gen. of place [§ 121, B, a]. Some editions give in Antiati.

Adveniatus. Supply esse.—unam. Supply sortem.—dictu. Supine in u dependent on minoribus [§ 141, 6].—factas. Supply esse.—Decretum. Supply est. The subject of this impersonal verb is what follows from ut to præfarentur [§ 157; Notes to Syntax, p. 149, b, (3)].—supplicatio. "A supplication;" i.e. a season set apart for prayer to the gods. This sometimes partook of the nature of a national thanksgiving for some great success in war, etc., sometimes, as in the present instance, of a national humiliation at a time of great danger or distress. In this latter case the women prostrated themselves on the ground, and swept the temples with their hair.—pulvinaria. "The couches (or seats) of the Gods." A pulvinar was a couch covered with cushions and overspread with a rich cloth, on which the Romans were accustomed to place the statues of their gods on the occasion of a lectisternium. See note on lectisternium below.—cordi esse divis. "To be pleasing to the gods."—præfarentur. "They foretold" (or declared). Supply as subject, ti = Libri.—pondo quinquaginta. Gen. of quality [§ 123].—Lanuvi. Gen. of name of place [§ 121 B, a].—decretum est . . . fercet. "It was decreed that . . . should be made." Decretum est is an impersonal prs. verb, and its subject is the subj. clause Jovi . . . fercet.—Junoni . . . darentur. This clause is the subject of decretum est to be supplied,
Decretum est is also to be supplied with each of the clauses respectively introduced by et Junoni, matroneaque, and quin et.—Lanuvii. “At Lanuvium.” Gen. of place [§ 121, B. a].—sacrificaretur. Impers. verb. Its subject is involved in itself—viz. sacrificium [§ 157].—pecuniā collatā. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—quantum conferre cuique commodum est. “As much as it was convenient to each to contribute.” Literally, “As much as to contribute was convenient to each.” Here conferre is a substantive inf. of nom. case, and forms the subject of esset [§ 140]; cuique is the dat. dependent on commodum [§ 106, (3)]; and commodum is the nom. sing. neut. in concord with the substantive inf. ferre (which is regarded as a noun neut.) and is predicative of it [§ 93, (2)].—lectisternium. Literally, “a couch-spreadmg.” Lectisternium was the name given to a solemn religious ceremony at which couches were spread for the gods, as if they were about to feast. Their statues were then taken down from the pedestals on which they stood, and placed on the couches beside altars loaded with the richest dishes.—pro facultatibus suis. “In proportion to their means”—hac ubi facta. “When these things had been done.” Supply sunt. See also note above on postquam viderunt.—sacrificārunt. Verb neut.—Decembri mense. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—Romae. Gen. of place [§ 121. B. a].—immolatum est. “A sacrifice was offered.” Literally, “meal was sprinkled on” a victim. The subject of immolatum est, which is an imper. verb, is here contained in its literal meaning, the expression being equivalent to mola sparsa est in (caput victima).—imperatum. Supply est. Its subject is lectisternium.—Saturnalia. This was a festival annually celebrated on 17th December in honour of Saturn. It was a season of mirth and feasting, at which friends sent presents to each other, and masters treated their slaves as their equals. Augustus extended it to three days, and Caligula to five.—diem ac noctem. Acc. of duration of time [§ 102].—habere is here followed by a double acc.—viz. diem, the acc. of nearer object, and festum, which points out the nature of that object.—jussus. Supply est.

Chapter II.—Placandis, habendo. Gerundives [§ 143].—delectu. Old Dat. form of delectus.—Flaminium. Subject of pervenisse [§ 94].—Arretium. Acc. of place “whither” [101].—id. This pron. refers to Hispanos et Afros, but takes the gender of robur by attraction [§ 159].—ire. The subject of this Inf. is Hispanos et Afros [§ 94].—necubi. “Lest anywhere”—id . . medium. Here id refers to Gallos, but takes the gender of medium by attraction [§ 159].—cogere agmen. “Should bring up the rear.” Literally, “Should keep together the line (or train).”—Gallos. Acc. of nearer object after cohibentem [§§ 99, 142].—victis tedio animis. “Their spirits having been subdued by the irksomeness.” Victis animis is Abl. Abs. [§ 125]; tedio is Abl. of cause dependent on victis [§ 111].—omnia. Gen. dependent on maxime. —vigilia. “Sleeplessness.”—in sicco. “In a dry place.”—fessa sternenter corpora. “They (i.e. the soldiers) could stretch their weary bodies.”—Jumentorum, etc. The order is, Aecrvi jumentorum prostratorum Passim toto vitinere dabant quarentibus cubile necessarium ad quietem parvi temporis tantum (id), quod exstaret aquā. The purport of the passage is, that the heaps of the dead baggage-animals afforded the only dry spot in which the men could take a short rest. Quarentibus is the Dat. of remoter object dependent on dabant. Cubile is here best rendered in its
etymological force, viz. "a place for lying down in, or a place whereon to lie." *Necessarium* is here followed by *ad* and Acc. instead of by the usual Dat. *Quod = id quod.* Observe that the demonstrative pron. is often omitted, as here, before the relative. *Agit* is the abl. dependent on *ex* in *exstaret.*—quod unus superfuaret. "Which was the only one that had survived."—rectus. "Riding." Part. perf. pass. of *veho*, used in reflexive force.—*gravante.* This part. belongs to *vigitatis* and *humor* as well as to *oculo,* but is in the number and gender of this last subst., as being placed nearest to it. The foregoing ablatives are ablatives absolute [*§ 125*].—*medendi.* Gerund in *di,* from *medeor,* dependent on *locus* and *tempus* [*§ 141, 2*].—*altero oculo capiturus.* It is usually considered that Hannibal became blind of one eye. But *capitur* (pass.) does not mean "to be deprived of," but "to be deprived of the full or free use of, to be injured in." Hannibal, it seems, had a severe attack of inflammation of the eyes, or of ophthalmia, and because he could find neither a place nor time for attending to medical advice, the sight of one eye was permanently impaired. This is borne out by the language of Corn. Nepos, who speaks of this very circumstance, and says that Hannibal never afterwards saw equally well with his right eye: Nep. Hann. 4. 3. Translate, therefore, "he lost the full use of one eye." *Altero* denotes "one of two." *Oculo* depends on *capitur* [*§ 119, b*].—*Capitur* is the Historic present.

**Chapter III.**—Hominibus jumentisque amissis. *Abl.* *Abs.* [*§ 125*].—conversisset. Pluperf. *ubi* j. after *quum* [*§ 153, (1)*].—*ubi primum in sic o potuit.* Supply *ea (= castra) locare.* "As soon as he was able (to put it) in a dry spot." *Locat* is the Historic pres. nt.—*exercitum* habitum. "Got information." Literally "had it certain," or for a certainty. *Certum* is in concord with the following cause, *exercitum . . . esse; a clause being regarded in such a case as the present in the light of a neut. subst.—exercitum.* Subject of *esse* [*§ 94*]—*exercendi.* *Gerundive* [*§ 143*].—*in rem.* "Of advantage," or "advant. geo."—*erat* has for its Subject the clause *qua cognossse* [*§ 156, (3)*]. The subject of *cognosse* is to be supplied, viz. *cum = Hannibalem.—inquirendo.* Gerund in *do* after *exsequiatur* [*§ 141, 4*].—*exsequiatur.* "He ascertain'd." Literally, "he followed out."—*Fasulas inter.* Observe the position of *inter,* after its subst.—*opulenti.* "Rich, or abounding in" [*§ 119, b*].—*non modo = non modo non; *not merely not.*—*lignum.* Gen. dependent on *metum,* which is here an adj. [*§ 132*].—*hanc insitam ingenio ejus temeritatem.* "This his innate rashness." Literally, "This his rashness implanted in his nature (or natural disposition)." *Insitam* is part. perf. pass. of *insero.—alverat.* "Had fostered." is pluperf. ind. of *alo.—saltis apparabat.* "It was sufficiently evident," or "was quite clear." *Apparabat* is an impersonal verb, and has for its subject the clause *nec deos . . . acturum.—consulentem.* With this word supply *cum = consulem* or *Flaminium.—acturum.* Supply *esse.* It has for its Subject *consulentem; see preceding note.—quoque pronici esset in.* "And in order that he might be more inclined to."—*parat.* Historic present.—*leva.* "On the left hand," or "upon the left." Adverbial abl. *relicto hoste.* *Abl.* *Abs.* [*§ 125*].—*predatum.* Supine in *um* dependent on *profectus* [*§§ 141, 4; 142*].—*quantum maximam castitatem potest . . . consuli procul ostendit.* "Displays in the
distance to (the eyes of) the consul the greatest devastation he can." In order to express the highest possible degree quantus (and quàm) are joined to superlatives in connection with a tense of possum, or sometimes without it. This is, however, an elliptical mode of expression. The present passage filled up would run thus: Consuli procul ostendit tantam vastitatem, quantam vastitatem potest maximam ostendere.—*

ne quieta guidem hoste. “Not even when the enemy was quiet.” Quieto hoste. Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a].—quietur. Part. fut. of quiesco.—ferri agique. "Are carried and driven off." These two verbs are used in combination in military language to denote plundering in general. Strictly ferro is applicable to things without life, ago to men and cattle. —sum id dedecus ratus. "Having considered this a disgrace to himself." Literally, "having considered that this disgrace was his own." Fully: ratus id esse sum dedecus. Here ratus is followed by objective clause. Id refers to the following clause, per mediam . . . oppugnanda. The more usual form of expression would be, sibi id dedecori esse ratus.—obsistente nullo. "Without resistance from any one." Literally, "no one opposing." Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Nullo is here used as a subst.—ad ipsa Romana nenia oppugnanda. "To lay siege to the walls of Rome itself." Literally, "the Roman walls themselves." Oppugnanda is a gerundive [§ 143].—ceteris omnibus, etc. "When all the rest in the council (i.e. of war) recommended things conducive to safety rather than (those that were) brilliant," i.e. such a course of action as would tend to the safety of the state rather than merely lead to some brilliant or dashning deed. Salutaria and speciosa are both used as substantives.

Collegam exspectandum. Supply esse. "That he must wait for his colleague." Literally, "that his colleague must be waited for." Observe the force of the gerundive in attributive construction [§ 144, 2]. From this point, Oratio Obliqua is used; and the Objective clause collegam (esse) exspectandum is dependent upon the general notion of "saying" involved in the meaning of suidentitibus.—levium armorum. "Of light-armed troops." Observe the use of armorum for armatorum; i.e. of the arms themselves for those who carried them.—praedandi. Gerund in di from praedor, dependent on licentia [§ 141, 2].—hostem cohibendum. Supply esse. Compare note above on collegam exspectandum.—Arretii. Gen. of name of place [§ 121, B, a].—sedeamus. "Let us sit," i.e. remain encamped. The first person plur. of the pres. subj. is used at times, as here, to express a mutual adhortation, in which the speaker includes himself as well as the person or persons addressed. This is called subjunctivus adhortativus. Observe that this language of the consul is given in Oratio Recta, or what are said to be his own words.—Hannibal per-populatorem. "Let Hannibal utterly devastate." Observe the force of per in this compound verb. The subjunctive is here used in the force of the imperative [§ 67].—nee ante nos hinc moverimus, quàm . . . Patres accéverint. "And (though this be so) we will not remove hence, before that the Fathers shall have summoned." Move-imus and accéverint are future-perfектs. Observe that when the future-perfect is used in both the leading and subordinate propositions, the intention is to indicate that one action will be completed at the same time with the other. Flaminius, therefore, here intends that as soon as the Senate sends for him, he will leave Arretium, but not before. This, however,
he says ironically to the members of the war-council; for he proceeds forthwith to give orders that the standards be at once taken up from the spot where they were standing—habebat, insulississet. Imperf. and pluperf. subj. after quum [§ 153, (1)].—nuntiatur. "Report is made," or, literally, "it is announced." Verb imper.; its subject is the clause, signum . . . nequire [§ 156, (3)].—molientem signifero. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—quaaret velit. "To forbid." Observe the present use of the relative with the subj. to indicate a purpose or intention.—abi, nuntia. Imperat. present of abeo and nuntio respectively.—euidant. Supply ut before it [§ 154].—convallendum. Gerundive; supply id = signum.—obtorpuiunt. Perf. subj. of obtorpesco.—primoribus territis. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—in vulgus. Adverbial expression, "Generally, in general."—milite laeto. Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a]. milite is here used in a collective force, "the soldiery."—ferociâ. Abl. of cause after laeto [§ 111].—intueretur. Supply as subject is = miles.

Chapter IV.—Quod agri est . . . pervastat. For id agri, quod est . . . pervastat. The demonstrative is here omitted before the relative; and the genitive of "thing measured" [§ 131] (agri) is made to depend on the latter instead of the former. Observe also that the relative clause is here placed before the demonstrative clause, for the purpose of its being brought more prominently forward.—insidiis natâ. "Formed for (or, adapted to) an ambush." Nata is here an adj.; insidiis is the dat. dependent on it [§ 107].—perangusta. "Exceedingly narrow." Observe the force of per in composition.—de industriâ. "Purposely;" adverbial expression.—tegentibus. Supply eos (i.e. equites) as its object.—ut. "In order that."—intrâssent. "Had entered." This verb is here used intransitively. The Subjunctive is here used because the leading verb of the proposition (viz. essent) is in the subj.—essent. Subj. after ut [§ 132, I, (2)].—sols occassu. "At sunset." Abl. of time, "when" [§ 120].—ad lacum. "To the lake," i.e. lake Trasimenus.—postero die. Abl. of time, "when" [§ 120].—serât luce. Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a].—hostium. Gen. of "thing measured," [§ 131].—dicepere. Supply cum (= consulem) as Object. "Escaped his notice." Literally, "deceived him."—id quod petierat. When a clause forms the antecedent, id quod is at times used instead of quod alone. Here the antecedent is the clause clausum . . . habuit. It is also to be observed that in this mode of construction the clause beginning with id quod precedes that to which it relates. In grammatical strictness, id is in apposition to the clause referred to, while quod relates to it.—invadendi. Gerund in di dependent on signum [§ 141, 2].—qui ubi. "And when these." At the beginning of a clause the relative is often used instead of the demonstrative and et. Observe also that qui here relates to copiis, but takes the gender not of the word itself, but of those whom that word represents, viz. milites [§ 160].—cuique. Dat. dependent on proximum [§ 106, (1)].—ortâ nebula. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—campo. Abl. of place, "where," after sedaret [§ 121, B].—Pugnari caputem est. "The battle began." Literally, "it began to be fought." Pugnari is the subject of caputem est [§ 157].

Chapter V.—Ordines. Acc. of nearer object after instruit [§ 96].—nec enim. "Nor, indeed." From this point to periculi esse Oratio
NOTES TO LIVY, CAP. V.

Obliqua is used.—*votis.* Abl. of manner after *evadendum esse* [§§ 113; 144, b].—*evadendum esse.* "Must we get away." Imper. gerundive construction for inf. [§ 144]. Supply nosis (dative) [§ 144, a]. See also note on *collegam caspectandum,* ch. 3 § 8. —*timoris, periculi.* Genitives of "thing measured," dependent on *minus* in their respective clauses [§ 131].—tamtumque aterat, etc. "And so far was the soldier from knowing its own standards, and ranks, and place, that scarcely had they sufficient spirit to take up (their) arms and get (them) ready for the fight." Literally, "and so far was it removed that the soldiers should know their own standards and ranks and place, that (their) spirit was scarcely competent for taking up arms and preparing (them) for the fight." Aterat is an imper. verb and has for its Subject the clause *ut sua . . . noscerat miles* [§ 157]. In the clause introduced by *ut vir,* ut corresponds, or is correlative, to *adv. tantum.*—arma capienda [§ 143].—*pugna.* Dat. dependent on *aptanda* [§ 107].

*Nequitiam impetūs capiti.* Supply *sunt.* Impetus signifies any "violent motion," and may be translated "a rush." Translate, therefore, "rushed in vain made;" literally, "taken."—*ab lateribus.* "On the flanks."—*a fronte et ab tergo.* "In front and in rear."—*claudebat.* This verb belongs to *montes ac lacus as well as to acies,* but takes the number of the latter as being nearer to it.—*apparuit.* "It was evident." Verb imper. ; its Subject is the clause *nullam . . . secum esse* [§ 156, (8)].—*factus.* Supply est.—*de integro.* "Afresh." Adverbial expression.—*illa* refers to *pugna.*—*per principes hastatosque ac triarios.* In the Roman army each legion was divided into ten cohorts: each cohort into three maniples; and each maniple into two centuries. Supposing, therefore, that there were one hundred men in each century—as the name would imply—a legion would hence have consisted of six thousand men. This, however, was not the case, the number varying from time to time. To each legion three hundred cavalry were usually attached, and these were divided into ten *turmæ* or "troops," and each *turma* into three *decuriae,* i.e. bodies of ten men. The infantry of a legion were of three kinds: the *hastati,* *principes,* and *triarii.* The *hastati,* i.e. "spearmen," were so called from their being originally armed with a *hasta,* or spear, which weapon was after a time laid aside as inconvenient in use. They consisted of young men in the flower of life, and formed the first line in battle. Next to them were posted the *principes,* who anciently, as their name—"the first men"—implies, occupied the front line. These were men of middle age and in the full vigour of life. The *triarii*—"men of the third line"—came last. These were old soldiers of tried valour. Anciently they were termed *pilani,* i.e. "men of the *pilum,* or javelin," with which they were provided, while the *hastati* and *principes,* who were drawn up before them, were called *ante-pilani,* i.e. "those before the pilani."

*Conglobat.* Historic present. Supply, as its nearer object, *co = milites — eum motum terre.* "That earthquake." Literally, "that movement of the earth."—*sensērit.* "Perceived," or "felt." The subj. is here used because Livy gives the statement not as a thing of which he was cognisant or could state as a fact, but as something which was commonly reported, or which he had heard, but was unable to vouch for its truth. In contradistinction to this it may be observed that in *fuit, prostravit, avertit, invexit,* he deals with what he accepts as facts.
The law of the sequence of tenses requires here that a perfect subj. (sen-
serit) should follow the preceding perfects. Pugnantium. "Of the com-
batants." Part. pres. used as a subst.

Chapter VI.—Tres horas. "For three hours." Acc. of duration of
time [§ 102, (1)].—Pugnatum est. "The battle continued." Literally, "it was fought." Pugnatum est is a verb pass. impers., and its Subject is
involved in its meaning—viz. pugna:—the expression is equivalent to
pugna gesta est.—suos. "His men." Acc. plur., Subject of premi [§ 94]. —Ducario nomen erat. Ducarius is in apposition to ei to be supplied
after erat. His name was Ducarius. Literally, "the name was to him,
Ducarius."—ccxidit. Perf. indl. of cedo.—Mainibus. "To the shades."—
subditis calcaribus equo. "Having set spurs to his horse," Literally,
"spurs having been put beneath his horse." Subditis calcaribus is the
Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Equo is the dat. dependent on subditis [§ 106, a].—
magne partis. "Of a great portion," i.e. of the Roman army.

Fuere quos. "Some." Literally, "there were those, whom." Observe
that a third person sing. or plur. of a tense of sum is at times (as here)
joined to some case of qui, and the two together form a periphrasis for
that case of aliquis which corresponds to the case of qui. Here fuere,
quos = aliquos. In reality there is in this construction an ellipse of the
demonstrative pron. forming the Subject of the tense of sum; e.g. here,
of it before fuere.—nando. Gerund in do, used as abl. of "manner"
after capessere [§ 114, 4].—impulerit. After all indefinite, or general,
expressions (such as fuere quos, above) the subj. is used. Observe also
that impulerit is here followed by inf. instead of by ut and subj.—qua
ubi. "And when this." Quae relates to fugam. Observe the use of
the relative at the beginning of a clause for the demonstrative and et.
—ignari omnium. "Ignorant of all things;" or, "not knowing any
of the things" Omnium is here a subst., and is the gen. dependent on
ignari [§ 132].—quae esset. "What was." Esset is the subj. in Oblique
interrogation [§ 149].—sole. Abl. of "thing as agent," after dispulso.
—conspectos. Supply ipos or se.—eques. In collective force, "the
cavalry."—subditis raptum signis. Literally, "the standards having
been hurriedly taken up;" i.e. here, "when they had hastily quitted
their position." Subditis signis is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—quam citatisimo.
See note on quantum maximam vastitatem, ch. 3 § 6.

Super cetera. "Besides the rest of the things."—si tradidissent.
"If they shall have delivered up." As the subj. has no future of
its own, this deficiency is supplied by its other tenses; the present
and imperfect supplying the place of the simple future, the per-
fect and pluperfect that of the future perfect. Hence, when future time
is spoken of in the leading clause, one of the above tenses will be em-
ployed in the dependent clause; but which of them will be determined
by the leading verb of the proposition, and also by the consideration
whether the future action is to be regarded as complete or not.—abire.
Supply ros (= Romanos) as Subject.—passurum. Supply essc.—qua Pun-
icâ religiones servata fides. "And this promise was kept with Punic (or
Carthaginian) scrupulousness." Que, refers to the clause, si arma . . .
passurum, but is in concord with fides by attraction [§ 159]. The Car-
thaginians were regarded by the Romans as notoriously false and trea-
cherous, so that Punica fides is equivalent to mala fides or fraus. Fides is
here used in the force of "scrupulousness" in keeping an oath or one's word.
Chapter VII.—Nobilis. “Well-known,” or “noted.”—casa. Supply sunt.—mille quingenti. “One thousand five hundred.” In numbers above one hundred, the larger number precedes either with or without et. The omission of et resembles the English mode of expression.—hostium. Gen. of “thing distributed,” after mille quingenti [§ 130].—facta traditur. “Is reported to have taken place.” Supply esse with facta.—scribentium. “Of writers.” Part. used as subst.—habuit. “I have regarded.” Habuit is here followed by a second acc. (avetorem), pointing out in what light the first acc. (Fabium) is to be regarded.—captivorum qui Latini nominis essent, sine pretio dimissis. “After having dismissed without ransom (literally, money) those who belonged to the captives of the Latin race.” This passage requires attention, as being of a construction not ordinarily occurring. Relative pronouns which refer back to what precedes can never, in prose, stand in any other than the first place in a clause. But when relative pronouns refer to something in a demonstrative clause following, they may be placed after a word that is to be marked as emphatic. Here captivorum is the emphatic word, and is placed before qui, that relative pron. referring to ies, to be supplied with dimissis in the following demonstrative clause, according to the usual omission of the demonstrative before a relative. Moreover, captivorum is the gen. after essent [§ 127], and has nominis dependent on it. Dimissis (ies) is the Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. A passage of corresponding construction is found in Cicero’s fourth Oration against Verres, ch. 54:—Romam quae asportata sunt, ad edem Honoris et Virtutis videmus (sc. ea). Here Romam, the emphatic word, stands before the relative quae, which pron. refers to the demonstrative ea, to be supplied after videmus.—suorum. “Of his own men.” Possess. pron. used as subst.—magnā cum curā. “Very carefully.” The abl. of the manner strictly requires to be formed of an adj. and subst., and cum cannot be used when the subst. is accompanied by an adj. or pron., which from its own inherent meaning points out the “manner” in which a thing is done, etc.; thus we find aequo animo, not cum aequo animo; so, hóc mente, not cum hóc mente. But when an abl. of itself denotes “manner,” cum is prefixed to it, and an adverbial expression is formed; hence, above, cum curā, “carefully;” and hence, also, the expression cum benigneitate, with others of a like nature. Exceptions are found in the case of jure, iujurii, irâ, fraude, voluntate, and some others.

Roma. Gen. of place “where” [§ 121, B, a].—cum ingenti terre. When cum is prefixed to the abl. of a subst. and adj. in other cases than those specified in note above on magnā cum curā, such abl. ceases to be “the abl. of manner,” and something is pointed out as added to the action of the verb, not as indicating the “manner” in which such action operates. In the present instance the passage means not merely that the people ran together, but further, that their running together was accompanied with terror and confusion.—forum. The “forum” at Rome was a large, oblong, open space between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, where the assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, public business transacted, etc.—qua. Interrog. pron.—allāta. Supply, esset. Pluperf. subj. pass. of affero. The subj. is used because an indirect question is put [§ 149]: so presently in the case of esset.—frequentis concionis modo. “After the manner of a full assembly.” When an abl. of itself denotes “manner,” it may be followed by a dependent gen. Similar to the construction above is that of apis Malinae more
modoque in Horace. See, also, notes above on magnâ cum curâ and cum ingenti terrore.—in comitium. The "comitium" was that part of the forum in which was erected the pulpit, or tribunal, in which those who harangued the people used to stand. The place is supposed to have obtained its name (which signifies, literally, "a coming together") from its being the spot where King Tatius and his senate, after the Sabines came to live in Rome, used to meet Romulus and the Roman Senate for discussing matters of common interest and importance.—curiam. "Senate-house."—domos referunt. "Carry back word to their homes." Domos is acc. of place "whither" [§ 101]. Referunt is here followed by Objective clause.—cum magnâ parte. "Together with a great part."—cæsum. Supply esse.—ignorantium. "Not knowing," followed by clause as object.—esse, speret, timeat. See note on allata, above.

Postero. Supply die from following diebus. In each instance the abl. is the abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—suorum. "Of their friends (or kinsmen)." Suorum is gen. of possess. pron. used as subst.; and is dependent on aliquem.—circumfundebanturque obvis sciscitantes "And they gathered around those whom they met, putting enquiries (to them)." Circumfundo is used properly of liquids, and such things as flow. In the pass. voice it is used, sometimes, of a number of persons, as above, and in the force there given. In this latter case it is followed, sometimes, by dat. of person; here obvis. Sciscitantes is part. pres. of sciscitor, verb dep.—utique. "Especially" (or "particularly").—cernéres. "One might see." Observe, that the second person sing. of the subj. is at times used, as here, of some indefinite (or assumed) person, in the force of the English "one," and the French "on,"—redevintus. Dat. dependent on circumfusos. See note above on circumfundebanturque, etc.—domos. See note above on domos referunt.—filio. Dat. dependent on oblatam [§§ 142; 106, a].—domi [§ 121 B, b].—examinatam. Supply esse.—orto. Supply sole.— resisti victoribus Pænis posset. "Resistance might be made to the victorious Carthaginians." Literally, "it was able to be resisted," etc. Resisti is an impers. pres. pass. inf., and is followed by dat. Pænis [§ 106, a]. Posset has for its Subject the clause resisti victoribus Pænis [§ 156, (3)]. The subj. mood is employed as the verb occurs in Oblique interrogation [§ 149].

Chapter VIII.—Proprætore. The name of "Proprætor" (i.e. "one instead, or in the place, of a Prætor") was anciently given to a Roman magistrate whose powers were prolonged after his time of office had expired. It was also given to an officer whom a general left to command the army in his absence, or to whom he gave the charge of a force sent on some special service.—ad collegam. "To his colleague," i.e. to C. Flaminius. This he did, not knowing that Flaminius had fallen in battle: see ch. 6 § 4.—in Umbriá. These words specify the place in which Servilius was.—circumventa. Supply sunt.—ex comparatione priorum. "In comparison with previous ones," i.e. previous losses: supply jacturam.—ducre, āstimare. Historic infinitives [§ 140, 2].—īdâ . . . āstimandum. The words between these two points are in Oratio Obliqua.—adversi. Gen. dependent on quodcumque, which is here used as a subst.—āstimandum. Gerundive in attributive construction, implying necessity [§ 144, 2], and forming in connection with esse an infinitive mood, of which the Subject is the clause, tum . . . incidit.
Dictatorem dicendum. (Namely), “the appointing a dictator.” Dicendum is here used in gerundive attraction [§ 143].—nec dictatorem populus creare poterat. “Nor could the people create a Dictator. A Dictator was a magistrate appointed in any great emergency of the Roman State, and invested with absolute power, from which, in the earlier times at least, there was no appeal. Unlike the other magistrates, he was not elected by the people; but, on the order of the senate, he was appointed by one of the consuls, after the auspices were taken, and usually at night. His office lasted for six months, unless he chose to lay it down. During its continuation, all other magistracies were in abeyance, except the tribuneship of the commons. The consuls, indeed, continued to act, but only in subordination to the Dictator, and without being permitted to display any ensigns of authority in his presence. At ch. 14 of Book 23, it is mentioned that a Dictator was not allowed to ride on horseback without having first asked and obtained the permission of the people. His being required to do this is generally regarded as originating in an intention to show that the chief strength of the Roman army consisted in its infantry. Be this, however, as it may, immediately a Dictator was created, he nominated a Magister Equitum, or “Master of the Horse,” who took rank next to him, and whose especial office was to execute his orders and command the cavalry. The first Dictator is said to have been T. Lartius: the date of his appointment was B.C. 506. —quod nunquam ante eam diem factum erat. “Because it had never been done before that day.” Factum erat is an impers. pass. verb, and ut populus dictatorem crearet must be supplied as its Subject.—predictator. “A Prodictator,” i.e. one to act as, and to have the power of, a Dictator. —magistrum equitum. As mentioned in note above on nec dictatorem, etc., the dictator appointed “the master of the horse.” On the present occasion, however, the people took the appointment into its own hands, not leaving it to the Prodictator.—hisque. “And to these,” i.e. to Q. Fabius Maximus and M. Minucius Rufus.—pro urbe. From this point to the end of the chapter Oratio Obliqua is used.—penatibus. See note on publicis privatisque penatibus, ch. 1 § 6.—dimicandum esse. “That the contest must be waged.” Impersonal gerundive construction [§§ 144, 1].

The verb denoting “saying” is involved in the expression negotium datum, inasmuch as the authority was conveyed verbally in the Senate: see note on collegam exspectandum, ch. 3 § 8.—negisset. The subj. is here used because it occurs in Oratio Obliqua [§§ 151; 152 II, (1)].

Chapter IX.—Perpopulato agro. Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. The part. perpopulato, which is that of a deponent verb, is here used in a pass. force. “When he had laid the district utterly waste.” Observe the force of per in the composition of this word.—quum adortus esset [§ 153, (1)].—cum magna cædæ, etc. “He had been repulsed with great slaughter of his men.” Hannibal was not merely repulsed in his attack on the town, but his troops further met with great slaughter: see note on cum ingenti territore, ch. 7 § 6.—quaæ ... essent. “How great was.” The subj. is here used in Oblique, or indirect interrogation [§ 149].—avidi. Supply sui (=Hannibalis milites).—stativa. “A standing (or stationary) camp.” A camp was thus called in which troops remained for any considerable time.—refectus. Supply est.—ad eventum secundo. “Favourable with respect to (or in) the result.”—satis quieta.
"Sufficient rest." Quietus is gen. of "thing measured," dependent on satis [§ 131].—datum. Supply est. "Had been given (or allowed)." See note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 2.—agrum. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—Apuliae. Dat. dependent on proximam [§ 106, (1)].—postquam audivit. See note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 2.—manibus. Dat. dependent on metuens.

Quo die, etc. "After he had convened the senate on that day, on which he entered upon his magistracy (or office)." Quo die is put for eo die, quo (abl. of time "when" [§ 120]), so that not only is the demonstrative omitted before the relative, but further, the subst. (die) is attracted into the relative clause.—quum edocuisset patres plus negligentiā . . . peccatum a C. Flaminio consule esse. "After he had informed the fathers that C. Flaminius, the consul, had miscarried (or done amiss), more through neglect," etc. Literally, "that it had been miscarried (or done amiss) by C. Flaminius, the consul," etc. The verb edocuisset sometimes governs a double acc.; viz. an acc. of the person, and an acc. of the information, etc., given. Here patres is the acc. of person; the acc. of the information is represented by the clause plus . . . . consule esse. Peccatum esse is a verb pass. impers. and contains its Subject in itself. viz. (the subst.) peccatum.—esset. Subj. in Oblique interrogation [§ 149].

Quod. The relative clause introduced by quod is placed before the demonstrative clause (decemviri . . . jubercntur) for the purpose of giving emphasis to the statement contained in it.—quod ejus. All that intervenes between these words and permansisset is in Oratio Obliqua. Hence the use of the subj. and inf. moods. Observe, that the relative clause here, also, precedes the demonstrative clause for the purpose of emphasis. See preceding note.—votum forct. Impers. pass. verb.—id. When, as here, the demonstrative is emphatic, it is invariably expressed.—supplicacionem, lectisternium. See notes on supplicatio, ch. I § 15, and lectisternium, ch. 1 § 18.—ver sacrum. Literally, "a sacred spring," i.e. a consecration to the deities, as sacrificial victims, of all the young of swine, sheep, goats, and neat cattle (see ch. 10) born between the first of March and the end of April. Among the Samnites the children were included in this vow.—vovendum. Supply esse.—si bellatum prosperë essest. "If the war shall have been brought to a successful issue." Literally, "if it shall have been warred prosperously." Bellatum essest is a verb pass. impers. The pluperf. subj. here supplies the place of a future perfect, the subj. being deficient of this tense. See note on si tradidissent, ch. 6 § 11.—quo fasset. "In which it had been."—permansisset. Pluperf. subj. as a future perf. See note on si tradidissent, ch. 6 § 11.

Chapter X.—Pontifex Maximus. The Pontifices formed an order of priesthood instituted by Numa, which originally consisted of four persons, chosen from the patricians. In the year B.C. 399, there were added four others from the plebeians. Their office was to decide causes relating to sacred things; and, in cases where there was no written law, to prescribe what they judged to be proper. The chief of them, styled Pontifex Maximus, i.e. "The highest or chief Pontifex," was elected by the people, while the rest were chosen by the members of the college itself, commonly from amongst those who had borne the chief offices of the state.—consulendum. Supply esse [§ 144, 2].—voveri. Impers.
inf. pass.—posse. The Subject of this inf. is the clause *injussu populi votari* [§ 156, (3)].—*rogatus populus*, etc. Supply est. Literally, “the people was asked according to these words.” i.e. “a law was proposed to the people in the following form.”—*velitis, jubeatis*. This was the usual formula with which a proposition submitted to the people was introduced to their notice, when the matter of such proposition was in Oratio Recta, as here. When, however, it was in Oratio Obliqua, the imperf. subj. was used, an instance of which is found at Bk. xxxiii. ch. 44: *vellent jubeantem senatum decernere, ut*, etc. Here supply rogo. “(I ask) whether it be your will or command;” i.e. “Is it your pleasure or command?”—*dixit*, old form of third person sing. subj. of do.

Quod = id, quod.—*qua = ea, quo*—profana. “Not sacred,” i.e. not previously vowed to some other deity.—*fieri*. This verb, as in *faciunt*, *facito*, etc., presently, is used in the force of “to sacrifice or offer.”—*ex qua die = ex ea die, quae = jussent*. Fut. perf. ind. of *jubeo*. Though the verb has here a composite subject (*senatus populusque*), the sing. number is used because the idea of the whole state, collectively, as one body is here to be presented to the mind.—*quaque lege volet*. Fully, *eaque lege fave*; *qua volet facere*—*facito*. The future of the imperative is used in legal instruments, wills, laws, etc. because in them future time is implied with reference to their execution or passing. All the laws of the Twelve Tables have the obligatory parts of their several enactments in this tense.—*favit*, *clepit*. Old forms for *fecerit*, *clepseserit*, the perf. subj. of *facio* and *clopo*.—*cui = ei, cui*. Dat. dependent on *clepsum erit* [§ 107].—*atro die*. In Roman civil life those days were termed *atri* (“black”) on which the state had experienced some great calamity. This designation is said to have arisen from the custom that prevailed among the Romans of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal. On all such days it was forbidden to sacrifice, and no new undertaking was commenced. “On a (black, i.e.) unlucky day.” Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—*bubus albis*. “White cattle.” Only white cattle were offered to the celestial deities.—*edicta*. Supply est.—*supplicatum*. Supine in *um* dependent on *iere* [§ 141, 5].

Habitum. Supply est.—*decemviris curantibus*. Abl. Abs. [§ 120]. The *decemviri sacrorum* were called also *decemviri sacris faciundis*. They were elected for life, and together formed a sacred college. In the time of the Emperors their number was increased to sixty. Their chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books, and to inspect them when commanded to do so by the Senate. It belonged also to them to take charge of such matters pertaining to religion as the public authorities confided to their management. In the present instance they were directed to take superintendence of the *lectisternium*—*pulvinalia*. See note on *pulvinar*, ch. i. § 15. In the present instance two statues were placed on each of the six couches. The twelve deities whom they represented were the twelve *Dii Maiores* or *Consentes*. Their names are contained in the following lines of Ennius:—

*Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovis, Neptunus, Vulcanaus, Apollo.*

*unum, alterum*, etc. With these and the following ordinal adjectives supply *pulvinar*.—*voae*. Supply sunt.—*ex fatalibus libros*. The
Sibylline books were called *fatales*, as containing a statement of the *fates* or fortunes of Rome.—*praetor*. When the Consuls, from being continually engaged in the command of armies in the field, were prevented from attending to the administration of justice, a magistrate was created for that purpose, B.C. 364, to whom the name of *Praetor* was assigned. At first he was taken only from the patricians, as some compensation for the plebeians being admitted to the consulship; but in the year B.C. 335 a plebeian was made eligible for the Praetorship. The *Praetor* ranked next to the Consuls, and was created with the same auspices. The first Praetor was Spurius Furius Camillus. As many foreigners flocked to Rome, a second Praetor was added, B.C. 243, for the purpose of administering justice between them and citizens, and was hence styled *Praetor Puringinus*. The other administered justice only between citizens, and hence was named *Praetor Urbanus*. After Sicily and Sardinia had been reduced to the form of a province, B.C. 227, two other Praetors were created to govern them; and two more were added when Hither and Further Spain had been subdued, B.C. 199. The Praetors decided by lot, or agreement, what their jurisdiction or province should be. In dangerous conjunctures none were exempted from military service.

Chapter XI.—*Retuli*. "Brought forward a motion." The object of this verb is, here, the clause *quibus*. Impersonal gerundive construction [§ 144, 1].—*ceserent*. Subj. in an oblique, or indirect, question [§ 149].—*decretum*. Supply est. Impers. pass. verb. This Subject is the clause, *ut*. its Subject is the clause, *ducet*. *Quantum equitum peditumque*. "As much cavalry and infantry as." *Quantus* is at times, as here, used without a preceding *tans*. *Equitum* is the gen. of "thing measured" after *quantum* [§ 131].—*ut e Republica ducet*. "As he considered for the advantage of the state." The subj. is used in clauses introduced into a proposition, of which the verb is in the subj., provided the subjunctive clause so introduced belongs essentially to the preceding one, defining some circumstance, condition, etc. of the Subject of it. Here *ducet* is a verb in the subj., belonging to a clause introduced into a proposition of which the verb is in the subj., viz. *ageret*; while further the clause in which *ducet* occurs defines the circumstances by which the Subject of *ageret* (T. Otacilius) was to be guided in his conduct.

Adjecturum. Supply esse.—*Servilianum exercitum*, "The army of Servilius." Adjectives derived from proper names are frequently found in the place of a dependent genitive. Here *Servilium = Servilius*, the gen. of *Servilius*.—his *Tibur diem ad conveniendum edixit*. "To these he appointed a day for going to Tibur and there assembling." Observe the pregnant construction of *conveniendum*. Of a similar character are the following passages: *cui (= exercitui) in Etruriam ad conveniendum diem edixerat*, Livy, Bk. 31, ch. 11; *reliqui sese in proximas silvas abiderunt*, Caes. B. G., Bk. 1, ch. 12.—*quibus*. Observe that the relative is placed before the demonstrative clause for the purpose of the former being brought prominently forward.—*ut ii*. The demonstrative pron. *ii* is here used emphatically. The repetition of *ut* is unusual. As editions vary between *ut ii* and *uti*, it is probable that *ii* is the right reading, and that *ut* has either been inadvertently introduced a second time by some copyist, or else that it has got *out* of its place and ought
to precede ex agris.—cujus rei. "Of any thing." Cujus is here used in an indefinite force.

Viatorum misit, qui consuli nuntiaret. "Sent an apparitor for the purpose of telling (or to tell) the consul." Viatores were officers whose duty it was to summon persons before the magistrates. Anciently they were employed to call senators from the country, where they mostly resided, to Rome: hence the name, which literally signifies "one going along the via, or roads." Observe the use of qui before a subj. to denote "a purpose." The object of nuntiaret is the following clause.—sine lictoribus. "Without (his) lictors." The Lictors were public servants, who, to the number of twelve, went in a line before all the superior magistrates. They carried on their shoulder a bundle of rods (fusces) bound together with a thong, in the middle of which an axe (securis) was placed. He who went "first" was called Lictor Primus; the one who came last, and so was "nearest" to the magistrate on whom he attended, was designated Lictor Proximus. Their office was to remove the crowd out of the way, to see that proper respect was paid to the magistrate, and to inflict punishment on those who were condemned, by scourging them first and then beheading them. One other matter may be named, as it gave rise to the admission of plebeians to the consulate. When a Consul, or those entitled to have Lictors, returned home, or went on a visit, &c. to another house, a Lictor knocked at the door with his fusces. In conformity with this custom, a Lictor of Sulpiцииus (a Roman noble, at the time military tribune with consular power) knocked at his door in the way above mentioned. It so happened, that his wife's younger sister, who had married a plebian, was then in his house. She was stung to the quick at thinking that a similar honour could not be paid to her own husband; and, on returning home, she so worked upon her father that, in conjunction with L. Sextius (subsequently the first Plebeian consul), he took measures which resulted in the honour which his younger daughter so eagerly coveted being opened to those of her husband's rank in life.

Quia quum. "And when he." Observe the use of the relative at the beginning of a sentence in the place of the demonstrative and et.—dicto. Dative dependent on paratis set [§ 106, (3)].—imperit. Genitive dependent on oblitos [§§ 142; 133, a].—naves oncerarias. "That ships of burden (or transports)." These vessels were of a rounder and deeper form than vessels of war, which were called from their build, naves longae, "long ships."

Ostiaam. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—Ostia. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B, a].—milite. Used in a collective force: "the soldiery." All. dependent on completis [§§ 142; 119, 1].—navalibus sociis. The "Naval allies." This name was given to the sailors, or seamen, of the Roman fleet, inasmuch as they were chosen from the freedmen of the allies and colonists, and also from those of the allies or colonists themselves who had been in slavery. These men were bound to a longer time of service, and were of lower rank, than the land troops.—magna vis. "A great quantity (or a large number)." Rome. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B, a].—eias militar. "The military age (or age for service)"; i.e. from the age of seventeen to forty-six years.—in urba juraverant. "Had sworn according to the (prescribed form of) words;" i.e. "had taken the prescribed (military) oath." The
form of this oath was not always the same. The substance of it was that the soldiers would obey their commanders, and not desert their standards.—urbano. “City,” i.e. raised in the city of Rome.—impositi, relieti. In each instance supply sunt.

Chapter XII.—Duceit. “He marches.” Literally, “he leads,” i.e. his troops. The use of duce without acc. of nearer object, and in the above force, is common in Livy.—quo die = eo die, quo.—pugnandi. Gerund in di dependent on copiam [§ 141, 2].—debellatum and concessum esse. Verbs pass. impers.—animum. Acc. of “Respect” after incensus [§ 100]. Flaminio. Dat. dependent on simili [§ 106, (1)].—Hannibal. Dat. dependent on pares [§ 106, (1)].—depressum. Supply cum (= dictotorem).—modico intervallo. Abl. of “space” of place.—finitimo receptu. AbL. Abs. [§ 125, a].—virtutis. Gen. dependent on paniere. —consiliis. Dat. dependent on infestum [§ 106, (3)].—more. Dat. dependent on habuit [§ 107].—ad rempublicam praecipitandum. An instance of gerundive attraction [§ 143].—virtutibus. Dat. dependent on vicina [§ 106, (1)].— premendo. “By disparaging.” Gerund in do dependent on extollebat [§ 141, 4].—quae pessima ars. “Which most mischievous practice.” Quae relates to the clause premendo superiorem sese extollebat; instead, however, of being in the neut. in concord with that clause (which supplies the place of a neut. subst.), it assumes, by attraction, the gender of the following fem. subst. ars [§ 159].

Chapter XIII.—De industriâ. Adverbial expression. “Purposely (or on purpose).”—ad conciliandos animos. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—Capue potiende copiam fore. “That he would have the means of getting possession of Capua.” Literally, “that the means of getting possession of Capua would be (to him).”—Capue potiende is gen. (in gerundive attraction [§ 143]) dependent on copiam; while copiam is the Subject of for [§ 94].—imperat duci. “Orders the guide.”—se = Hannibalum.—edoctus. The act. verb edocto is at times followed by two acc. cases; viz. the acc. of person, and the acc. of the thing of which one is apprised, etc. The pass. voice is followed by acc. of thing alone [§ 98]. In the present instance the acc. of thing is represented by the clause exitum ... interclusurum [§ 156, (3)].—regionum. Gen. dependent on peritis [§ 132].—exitum. Gen. dependent on interclusurum.—interclusurum. Supply esse.

A prolataio. From the pronouncing (or the pronunciation).”—vocatum ducem percunctatur. “He calls the guide and enquires.” Literally, “he enquires of the guide having been called.” Percunctatur is the Historic present.—ubi terrarum essecl. “Where in the world he was.” Terrarum is the Gen. dependent on adv. ubi [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, C, 5]. Esset is the subj. in Oblique, or indirect, interrogation [§ 149].—Casilini. Gen. of name of place [§ 121, B, a]—eo die. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—Cusinum ... esse. This is a substantival clause of the Nom. case [§ 156], and forms the Subject of cognitum est, to be supplied from cognitum est in preceding clause.—prædatum. Supine in un dependent on dimisit [§ 141, 5].—quod. Relates to the clause melioribus parere.—melioribus. Dat. dependent on parere [§ 106, (4)].

Chapter XIV.—Ad Vulturum flumen. The explanatory word flumen is well added here, as there was a wind called Vulturum; ch. 46.
§ 9.—exurebatur, fumabunt. These imperfect tenses point to the continuance of the things of which they speak.—de integro. Adverbial expression: “Anew (or afresh).”—accensa. Supply est.—festinari. “That they were hastening.” Laterally, “that haste was being made, or that it was hastened.”—ventum. Supply est ab illis.—spectatum. Supine in um dependent on venimus [§ 141, 5].—nullius alterius nos. Gen. and Acc. dependent on pudet [§ 134].—Sinuessam. Acc. of place “whither,” dependent on miserunt [§ 101].—colonos. In apposition to qu 8 [§ 90].—quam oram. The relative clause here precedes the demonstrative clause for the purpose of bringing its statement prominently forward, and also attracts the subst. (oram) out of the demonstrative clause.—eam. The de onstrative is not omitted here before the relative, as it is emphatic.—hostium. Gen. dependent on plenam [§ 119, 1].—factam. Supply esse.—colonie = Sinuessae.—M. Furius, i.e. M. Furius Camillus. —hie novus Camillus. “This new (or modern) Camillus.” This term is sarcastically applied by Minucius to the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.—(allorum). Gen. of the “posse-sor,” dependent on esset [§ 127].—veror ne. “I am afraid that.” After words denoting “fear” ne is to be rendered “that.”—sic nobis cunctantibus. “While we are delaying in such a way,” i.e. as we are now doing. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—servaverint. Perf. subj. governed by ne [§ 152, I, (2)].

Quo die. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120]. For eo die, quo.—dictatorem eum dictum. “That he had been appointed dictator.” With dictum supply esse; eum is the subject of dictum (esse); dictatorem is dependent on it, as being its complement [§§ 94 (2); 87, D, a].—Veios. Acc. of name of place [§ 101], the idea of “motion” being involved in allatum est.—allatum est. “Word was brought.” Impers. pass. verb.—oecidit. Perf. ind. of cecido.—sub jugum. “Under the yoke.” The yoke here intended was formed by fastening a spear to the top of two other spears set upright in the ground. Under this a vanquished force was made to pass in token of submission. Samniti. Dat. dependent on imposuit [§ 106, a].—est. The Subject of this verb is the following clause [§ 156, (3)].—capias, descendas. Before each of these verbs supply ut [§ 154].—vir. In apposition to tu, to be supplied as Subject of congradiaris.—Minuicio. Dative dependent on circumfundebantur. See note on circumfundebanturque obvis, etc., ch. 7 § 11.—suffragii. Gen. dependent on esset [§ 127].—prelaturos. Supply esse. Also supply cos (= milites) as its Subject.

Chapter XV.—Infamem. The complement of esse [§ 94, (2)].—aestatis. Gen. dependent on reliquum.—ut. “So that.”—summopere is to be joined to and qualifies petitii.—copiae. Gen. dependent on erat [§ 127].—Relata. Supply sunt.—rediturum. Supply esse.—qua urbs. Quae refers to Casilinum but takes the gender of urbs by attraction [§ 159].—mississ exploratum. (“Who had been”) sent to reconnoitre.” Missus is in concord with Mancino, and exploratum is a supine in um dependent on missus [§ 141, 5].—qui = et hic.—ex tuto. Adverbial expression. “In safety or safely;” i.e. without running into danger.—occidit. Perf. ind. of occido, a compound of cado.—exciderunt. Perf. ind. of excido, a compound of cado.—pertrahere. “Kept drawing on (or enticing onwards).” The word is here used in a figurative force. Pertrahere is the Historic inf. [§ 142].

Chapter XVI.—Postero die. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—quod vice. For id vice, quod.—agmine. Abl. dependent on complevere [§ 119, 1].—equiore. "More favourable (or advantageous)."—successit. "Advanced."—ex voluntate. "In accordance with the wish."—hostium. Gen. of "thing distributed," after otingenti [§ 130].—videri. Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—sociorum. Gen. of "thing measured," after tantum [§ 131].—subveheret. Subj. after quum [§ 153, (1)]. The verb is here put in the sing. because Capua, Samnium and tantum sociorum, which form its Subject, are to be regarded as collectively denoting a simple idea, inasmuch as they all unite in one purpose; viz. the bringing up supplies to the Romans.—nee fefellit. "Nor did it escape the notice of." The Subject of fefellit is the clause suis se artibus peti. —esses. This belongs to petendi as well as superandum, but is in the number of the latter as being nearest to it.—ludibrium. Acc. dependent on commentus.—praeligantur. "Are fastened around." Historic present.—cornibus. Dat. dependent on praeligantur [106, a].—effecta. Supply sunt. datum. Supply est.—primis tenebris. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—accensus cornibus. Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Literally, "when their horns had been set on fire;" i.e. when the fagots tied around their horns had been set on fire.

Chapter XVII.—Mota, acti. In each instance supply sunt.—ardère. Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—qui = ii, qui. The relative clause here precedes the demonstrative for the purpose of its statement being brought prominently forward.—in summis montibus. On the mountain-tops.—cornuerant. Supply cos = boves palatos a suis gregibus.—concitant se in fugam. "They betake themselves to flight." Concitant is the Historic present.—levi armature hostium incurrère. "They fell in with the light-armed troops of the enemy." Observe the present use of armatura; viz. those who carry armour, not armour as such.—hostium. Gen. dependent on quibusdam.

Chapter XVIII.—Luce primâ. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—ad id ipsum. "For that very thing (or purpose)."—montibus. Dat. dependent on assequitur [§ 106, (1)].—concursandum. Gerund in dum, dependent on ad [§ 141, 1].—quem . . . tum. This expression is used to mark a climax: "both . . . and especially; or not only . . . but more particularly."—campestrem hostem. "An enemy (fighting) on the plain." aliquot suis amissis. "After having lost several of their men." Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Aliquot marks an indefinite number.—contenderunt. "Bent their way in haste." The verb is here used in a neut. force. Observe the force after prep. con. (= cum) in composition.
Ducebat. The imperf. here marks a continued action: "kept marching." See also note on ducit, ch. 12 § 1.—Geroum. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—metu. Abl. of cause after desertam [§§ 142, 111].—agens cum magistro equitum, ut. The phrase agere cum aliquo implies "to treat or speak with or to some one," accompanied with the further notion of entreating, beseeching, asking, etc. Render, therefore, "speaking to the master of the horse not merely with authority, but with advice as well, and beseeching him to," etc.—consilio. Dat. dependent on convidat [§ 106, (3)].—ne nihil actum censurat. "Not to think that nothing had been done." Ne belongs to censurat. With actum supply esse: nihil is its Subject.—esse. The Subject of this inf. is the clause ab totilies . . . respirasse [§ 156, (3)].—disisse, respirasse. Thes. are substantival infinitives [§ 140]. After respirasse the construction is broken off. Apparently, Livy seems to have intended to give some such word as proficiciscitur as the finite verb of the clause in which agens (= is agens) would be the Subject. After, however, the long entreaty of the master of the horse, from ut plus to respirasse, he seems to have forgotten the required structure of the passage, and leaves it unfinished.—hoc. Observe the use of the acc. of neut. pron. after the pass. (part.) præmonitus.

Chapter XIX.—Gerebantur. The imperfect tense here points to a continued action.—Carthagin. Observe the use of the abl. of the name of a town without a preposition to denote "whence" [§ 121, C].—consilii. Gen. dependent on idem [§ 131].—delecto milite ad naves imposito. "When the soldiers which were levied for the ships (i.e. for naval service) had been embarked." Observe that ad naves must be joined to delecto. In naves frequently follows the verb imponere, but ad naves never.—hosti. Dat. dependent on adv. obviam.—altere ab Tarraco die. "On the second day after leaving Tarraco;" literally, "from Tarraco." Altero die is the abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—decem millia passuum distantem. "Ten miles distant." Millia passuum is acc. of "measure of space" after distantem [§ 102].—speculatoria. "Spy-vessels," or "vessels of observation."—reuterunt. "Brought back word (or reported)." Observe the use of speculatoria instead of the speculatoris, who were on them, as the Subject of this verb. Its Object is the following clause.—stare. "Was lying (or riding) at anchor." Observe this force of sto as a nautical technical term.—posita. Supply esse.—ut. "In order that."—sublatis anchoris. "Having weighed anchor." Literally, "anchors." The plural is used because the expression applies to all Scipio’s vessels.—vadit. Historic present.—quibus et speculis . . . utuntur. "Which they employ both as look-out places." Observe the use of uto with a double Abl.; viz. "to employ" something "as" something, or "to have" something "for" something. The second Abl. is in apposition with the first [§§ 90; 119].—aperitentibus classem promonitoris. "The headlands allowing the fleet to be seen." Literally, "uncovering," and "so rendering visible."—alius super alium. "One after another." Literally, "one on the top of another."—conscendere naves. "To go on board their ships."—classem, etc. This clause is in Oratio Obliqua, and is dependent on a verb of "saying," involved in the meaning of the preceding jubet.—strepunt. Historic present.—resolutis oris. Abl. Abs. [§ 123]. "When they had cast off their shore-ropes." Observe the force of oris in this passage, and how it is obtained. The proper meaning of ora is "the border, or margin," of anything; hence, it implies the "coast, sea-coast,"
as the border or margin of the land or the sea; hence, again, the "rope, or hawser," by which the vessels of the ancients were fastened to some spot on the shore. The verb resolvo implies "to unloose;" hence, as above given.—ewikuntur in anvoras. "Run foul of their anchors." Literally (the pass being here used in reflexive force), "move out upon their anchors."—ancoraliia incidunt. "Cut their cables." Incidunt, a compound of ceedo, is the Historic present.—capere prohibetur. "Is prevented from taking up."—dirererat naves. "Had steered their ships." Literally, "had sent in a straight line, or had directed."—tentalat pugnà. Abs. Dat. dependent on intrabili [§ 107, d].—haut save intrabili esse t. "Could not, indeed, be entered." Intrabilis occurs only in Livy.

Chapter XX.—Hostium erat. "Was in possession of the enemy." Hostium is gen. of possessor dependent on erat [§ 127].—ad quinque et viginti naves. "About five-and-twenty ships." Ad is sometimes used by the historians and post-Augustan authors in combination with numerals in an verbal force ("up to," "near to," "about"), to denote approximation to a specified number.—cepere. "They captured."—id refers to the preceding context, and is in the neut., inasmuch as a clause is regarded as a neut. subst.—pulcherrimum ejus victoriae. "The most glorious part" (literally, "thing") of that victory. Victoria is gen. of "thing measured" after neut. adj. pulcherrimum [§ 131].—toto ejus ora mari. "The whole sea of that coast," i.e. "that whole sea-coast." Mari is Abl. dependent on potiti erant [§ 119, (a), (1)].—quum urbem vi cepissent captamque diripissent. In order to express the completion of an action, the perf. pass. part. of a verb immediately preceding is often joined to another verb, where the English idiom would require "then" or "afterwards," with the concomitant notion, however, of "forthwith," or "immediately." Render, therefore, "when they had taken the city and immediately afterwards plundered it." Literally, "and had plundered it (when) taken."—Carthaginem. "Carthage," i.e. Carthago Nova, "New Carthage," now " Cartagena."—omnem circa agrum. "All the surrounding district." Circa is an adv., and is here equivalent to qui circa erat: see note on omni deinde vitâ, ch. 61 § 9.—praedâ gravis. "Laden with spoil."—vis magna. "A large quantity."—congesta. Supply est.—quod. For eo (= sparto), quod.—sulbato. In concord with eo to be supplied. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—praevertceta. Supply est, and also classis as the Subject.—transmissum. Supply est, and ab iis. "They crossed over." Literally, "it was crossed over (by them)." Transmissum (est) is a verb pass. imper. —biduum. Acc. of duration of time [§ 102, (1)].—animadversum est. Supply ab iis. "They perceived." Literally, "it was perceived by them." Verb pass. imper. —ex continenti. "From the mainland."—flexa. Supply est.—reditum. Supply est and ab iis. Reditum (est) is verb pass. imper. "They returned." Literally, "it was returned" by them.—multorum. Supply populiirum.—qui = ii, qui.—ditionis. Gen. dependent on factis sunt [§ 127].—amplius centum viginti. "Above one hundred and twenty." The adverbs amplius, plius, and minus are sometimes joined to numerals without influencing their construction.—copiis. Dat. dependent on fidens [§ 106, (3)].—Romani = Scipio.—Oceanum. Acc. dependent on propius.

Chapter XXI.—Per Pànum hostem. "As far as concerned the Car-
thagian enemy."—ad populandum. "For the purpose of pillaging." 

Populandum is a gerund in dum, dependent on ad [§ 141, 1].—tribunus cum auxiliis = tribunus et auxilia; hence missi in concord with them is masc. plur., inasmuch as persons are spoken of, and the verb fudere, the verb of the clause, is also in plur.: see Notes to Syntax, p. 133 F, 1. In each Roman legion there were six military tribunes, or tribunes of the soldiers. Originally they were appointed by the kings, consuls, or dictators. In the year B.C. 360 the people assumed the right of annually appointing six. But in the year B.C. 310 (at which date four legions were raised year by year), the Lex Atilia was passed, which ordained that sixteen out of the twenty-four tribuneships which were required for the new legions should be at the disposal of the people. In times of great danger to the state all the appointments were usually, however, placed in the hands of the consuls.—armis. Abl. dependent on exûta [§ 119, 1].—exûta. Supply est.—ad socios tutandos. "For the purpose of protecting (his) allies." Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—a Scipionem. To follow missio.

Chapter XXII.—In provinciam. "Into the province," i.e. Spain.—longis navibus. See note on naves onerarize, ch. 11 § 6.—onerariarum. This word is here used as a subst.: see note as above.—portum tenuit. "Reached the port." Observe the force of the verb in this place. —gerebunt bellum. "They began to conduct (or wage) the war." The imperfect tense here denotes the commencement of an action.—Saguntium. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—pergunt ire. The verb pergó followed by an inf. denotes "to proceed on with," the doing, or "to continue to" do that which is denoted by such inf. The foregoing words, therefore, mean, literally, "they continue to go;" freely rendered, "they make a direct march."—fama erat. "There was a report;" or, more freely, "it was reported or commonly said." Here fame is the complement of erat [§ 93, (2)]; the Subject of that verb is the clause, ibi obsides totius Hispaniae custodiae traditos ab Hannibale modico in arce custodiri presidio [§ 156, (3)].—liberum for liberorum.—eo vinculo. "From that bond." Vinculo is here used in a figurative force.—Sagunti. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B, a].—id agebat. "Kept revolving this in his mind." The imperf. here denotes a continued action.—ut quam, etc. "How he could be as great an advantage as possible to new allies." For the construction quam maximum see note on quantum maximam vastitatem, ch. 3 § 6.—circumspectis omnibus. "When he had reviewed (or pondered) all things." Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Circumspectis is here used in figurative force.—quae fortuna potestatis ejus poterat facere. "Which fortune (or chance) could bring under his power," i.e. place within his power. Quae, relating to omnibus (subst.), is acc. of near object after facere; potestatis is gen. of "the possessor," after the same verb [§ 127]. Ejus (gen. masc. of demonstr. pron. is) is dependent on potestatis, and is here used instead of suus (gen. fem. of reflexive pron. suus) in concord with that subst. —obsidibus tradendis. "To the delivering over of the hostages." Dat. dependent on adjicit [§ 106, a]. Observe the gerundive attraction [§ 144].—eam refers to preceding clause, obsidibus . . . adjicit, which grammatically represents a neut. subst. Instead, however, of being in concord with it, it takes the gender of the following fem. subst. (viz. rem) by attraction [§ 159].—conciliaturam. Supply esse.—monet. Historic present.
Metum continuasse. Livy here passes from direct to indirect speech; i.e. from a statement made as emanating from himself to language assigned by him to another. Hence the construction changes from the indicative with a nominative to the infinitive with an accusative dependent on a verb of "declaring," which is here to be supplied. Here supply dicit.—abessent. Subj. in oratio obliqua, or indirect speech.—novas res. "A change in the state," or "a revolution." Literally, "new things."—quos = eos, quos.—devincientes. An instance of the attributive construction of the Gerundive [§ 144, 2].—Bostari. Dat. dependent on inquit.—posset. Subj. in an oblique, or indirect, interrogation [§ 149].—obsides remitte. Livy here passes to direct speech, giving the words now addressed to Bostar as those of Abelux himself. Id refers to preceding clause, obsides remitte, and hence is in neut. gender: cf. note on earum, above.—populis. "To the (several) peoples." Dat. dependent on gratum [§ 106, (3)].—domos. "To their homes." Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—ut. "In order that."—hominis. Dat. dependent on persuaserit [§ 106, 2].—ad. "In relation to," i.e. "in comparison with."—ut persuaserit. "When he had persuaded:" see note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 2.—constituto. This part. belongs to both loco and tempore, but is here in neut. gen., that being the gender of tempore, nearest to which it is placed.—nocte. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—itūrum. Supply esse.—ut. "In order that."—constituisset. Subj. on account of quum [§ 153, (1)].—perducti. Supply sunt.—quo si, etc. Fully: quo (sc. ordine) acta essent si, etc. "In which they would have been done, if the matter was being conducted thus on account (or on behalf) of the Carthaginians." The meaning of the passage is, that after the hostages were brought into the Roman camp, Abelux carried out in the Roman interest what he had proposed to Bostar to do on behalf of the Carthaginians [see Text, §§ 13, 14]. Ageretur is a perf. pass. impers. The imperfect tense points to the continued action involved in the hostages being taken to their different homes by Abelux.

Major aliquanto, etc. Aliquoto is abl. of measure after the comp. major [§ 118]. Romanorum is the possessive gen. dependent on gratia [§ 127]. In re pari represents the restoring of the hostages to their homes and friends, as a thing of equal value in reality, whether done by Romans or Carthaginians. With quanta supply ea gratia. The future part. (here futura) in connection with the pluperf. ind. of sum denotes a future state or action (according to the nature of the verb) as contemplated before a certain past time. Again, futur points out something as a realised matter; futura fuerat, as that which would have existed had the plan to which Bostar agreed been carried out on behalf of the Carthaginians. Render freely: "Gratitude (felt) towards the Romans, in (what was) an equal thing, was considerably greater than such (gratitude) as would have been (felt) towards the Carthaginians." Literally, "belonging to the Romans:" so, "belonging to the Carthaginians."—illos = the Carthaginians.—expertos. "Known (or proved) by experience" to be.—poterat. The sing. is here used because the composite subject (fortuna et timor) is to be regarded as conveying a simple idea.—primo adventu. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—spectare. Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—mota forent. "Would have been taken up."—concedere in tecta. "To withdraw into quarters."
CHAPTER XXIII.—Gesta. Supply sunt.—intervalli. Gen. of "thing measured," after paulum.—eum. In concord with magistrum, and here used as a correlative to the following qui.—cernentem. In concord with Hannibalem, and followed by objective clause Romanos delegisse, etc.—armatos togatosque. Literally, "armed and wearing the toga:" i.e. soldiers and citizens; the toga being the ordinary outer garment of those Romans who were not on military service.—utique postquam. "Especially since."—absente eo. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—invidiâm dictatoris. "Ill towards the dictator." Dictatoris is the objective gen. after invidiâm.—una. Supply re accesserat ad augendam, etc.—fraude. Abl. of manner after accesserat, to be supplied. See note on magnâ cum curâ, ch. 7 § 5. omnibus circâ solo egâtis. "When all the surrounding things were levelled to the ground." Circâ is an adverb, and here—que circa erant—ab uno eo. "From that alone;" i.e. from the dictator's land alone. Supply agro.—ea refers to the clause ab uno . . . jussit (which is to be regarded as a nent. subst.), and is in gender of merces by attraction [§ 159].—altera. Supply re accesserat ad augendam, etc.—ipsius, i.e. of the dictator himself.—non expectata est. "Was not waited for."—eo refers to facto.—qua pars. For ea pars, qua. "That side, which."—plus recipere, quâm daret. "Received back more than it gave (up):" i.e. which had not a sufficient number of prisoners to give in exchange for its own men, who were in the enemy's hands.

Ducentos quadraginta septem. Supply milités.—in militém. "For a (i.e. each) soldier" or "per soldier." Observe the present use of in in a distributive force with regard to persons.—factâtâ re. "When the matter had been discussed." Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—quoniam non consuluisse. "Since he had not consulted." The subj. mood is used because Livy gives this statement not as his own, but as based on what had come down to his time; i.e. in what is virtually oblique, or indirect, narrative [§§ 152, II, (1)].—tardins eroquatnr. Literally, "was too slowly paid:" i.e. was longer in being paid than it ought to have been. The comparative degree of both adjectives and adverbs is used to point out the existence of a quality, etc., in a very great, or too great, a degree. Ergo means "to pay" money "out" of the public treasury after "asking" and obtaining the consent of the people.—missa Quinto. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—Romam. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—filio, in apposition to Quinto [§ 90].—fidem, etc. "Fulfilled the public promise at (his) private cost."—frumentatum. Supine in um dependent on mittebat, [§§ 141, 5].—duas partes. "Two-thirds." When a given fraction consists of one part less than the number of parts into which the whole is divided, the cardinal number denoting the lesser amount is used in combination with partes; so that duas partes means strictly "two parts out of three (parts)."—mittebat. The imperf. here denotes a repeated action; "kept sending."—tertia. Supply parte.—neceünde. "Lest from any quarter."—in frumentatores. "Upon the foragers."

CHAPTER XXIV.—Sicut ante dictum est. See ch. 18 §§ 7-10.—ro ingenio. "In accordance with his natural disposition."—nece fessilit. "Nor did it escape the notice of." The Subject of fessilit is the clause cum duc.e . . . gestures.—gesturos. Supply esse.—ferocius, quum consultius. "With greater spirit than consideration (or prudence)." When a comparison is drawn between two adjectives or adverbs, they are usually
put in the same degree.—ipse, i.e. Hannibal.—quum hostis propius esset. “Since the foe was nearer.” Minucius, who had before encamped on the mountain, had now come down into the plain.—tertiam partem, etc. “Sent out a third of (his) soldiers to forage.” At ch. 22 § 10 it is stated that Hannibal had previously sent out two-thirds of his forces; now that Minucius and the Romans are nearer, he is forced to supply his wants by means of one-third; two-thirds being kept in the camp for its defence. Observe that dimisit, perf., is the narrative tense, pointing only to past time, and does not, like mittebat (ch. 23 § 10), denote a repeated action.—duabus. Supply partibus. See note on duae partes, ch. 23 § 10. —hostem (= Minucium), acc. dependent on propius.—duo ferme millia. “About two miles.” Ferme is used in a qualifying force. Duo millia is acc. of “measure of space” [§ 102, (2)].—hosti conspectum. “Within sight of the foe.” Literally, “beheld by the foe.” Hosti is the dat. dependent on part. perf. pass. conspectum [§ 107, d].—ut intentionem seiret esse ad, etc. “In order that he (i.e. the foe or Minucius) might know that he (i.e. Hannibal) was attentively watching for the protection of the foragers, if any violence was offered.” Intentionum is here an adj., and is the complement of esse [§ 94, (1)]. Supply is (= hostis) as the Subject of seiret; and eum (= Hannibalem) as the Subject of esse [§ 94, (1)]. Frumentatorem tutasdos is an instance of gerundive attraction [§ 143].

Et. Dative dependent on propior [§ 106, (1)].—lucer. “By day.” Adverbial abl. of lux. So, presently, nocte, “by night,” adverbial abl. of nox.—palam intueri. “He should go openly.” Literally, “it should be gone by him.” Intueri is a verb pass. imper. praeventurus erat. “Would anticipate him.” Literally, “was about to go before” him.—ceperunt. Supply eum (= tumulum) as Object.—cō. “Thither.” That is, to the hill, or rising ground, just previously mentioned.—exiguum spatii. “A small space (or distance).” Acc. of “measure of distance” [§ 102, (2)]. Spatii is gen. of “thing measured,” after exiguum [§ 131].—Hannibalis. Gen. dependent on castris.—equitatus. “The cavalry,” i.e. of Minucius.—ausus. Supply est.—in priora castra. See ch. 23 § 9.

Justa acies, etc. “Certain (writers) state that they fought a regular engagement at close quarters.” Literally, “that it was fought (by them) with a complete army and with standards brought together.” Auctor sum is a verbal expression having the force of “to state, relate, recount,” and is followed by an objective clause, which is here justa ... dimicatum. The phrase is also used by Pliny, Tacitus, and other writers of their age. Moreover, the phrase auctor sum, in the meaning of “to advise, recommend,” and likewise followed by objective clause, is used by Cicero: ego tibi non sim auctor te profugere, Cic. Ep. ad Att. 9, 10; while in Plautus and Terence it is followed simply by an acc. of thing. Justa acies is an army which has its full complement of men. Conferre signa, “to bring the standards together,” is a military phrase implying “to come to close quarters, to have a hand-to-hand fight.” Dimicatum (supply esse) is a verb pass. imper. of inf. mood.—fusum, versum, restitutum. In each instance supply esse.—hunc. The Subject of praeibusse. Supply quidam auctores sunt.—principem. “A leading person.”—Bovianum. “At Bovianum.” Gen. of place “where” [§ 121, B, a]—ab ergo, “in his rear.” Literally, “at the back.”—speciem. Acc. of nearer Object after praeibusse.—utrique parti. “To each side;” i.e. to both Romans and Carthaginians.—Hannibalem. Again supply quidam auctores sunt;
and so presently before sex millia hostium.—insidiarum. Gen. of “thing measured” after aliquid [§ 131].—co die. “On that (very) day.” Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—casa. Supply esse.—quinde. Supply millia.—admodum. “About” or “pretty nearly.” Observe this force of admodum with numerals.—vanioribus. “Very vain-glorious (or very boastful).” The comp. is here used in the force of a modified superlative.—perlatam. Supply esse.

Chapter XXV.—Actum est. Verb pass. impers. “There was a de-
liberation (or discussion).” Literally, “it was deliberated,” etc.—dic-
tator unus. “The dictator alone,” or “was the only one that.”—nihil. Used adverbially. “In no degree.”—nee . . . nce are at times preceded by a negative (as in the present passage), which does not destroy, how-
ever, the negation contained in them. Cicero also used this mode of writing. But in rendering into English, either . . . or must be used. —famae. Dat. dependent on credcret [§ 106, (3)].—ut. “Supposing that (or although).” Observe the force of ut in introducing a con-
cessive clause. In such cases as the present it is used elliptically for fac ut.—secunda magis, quam adversa. “Prosperous more than adverse things.” More freely. “Success more than defeat.” Neut. adjectives used as substantives.—se timere. The inf. preceded by acc. as Subject is used after verbs termed verba declarandi et sentiendi, amongst which dico is reckoned. In this construction, however, the acc. of the personal pronouns is not emphatic.—tribunus plebis. “Tribune of the Commons.” In the year b.c. 493, the Roman commons, at the instigation of Siciinius, made a secession to the Mons Sacar, in consequence of the oppression of the patricians. They would not return till the latter had agreed to remit the debts of those who were insolvent, to set at liberty those who had been seized by creditors, and to grant them their own peculiar magistrates, whose persons should be sacred, to protect their rights. As these were in the first instance chosen from the Military Tribunes, they obtained the name of Tribuni, the word plebis being added to denote their office, and to distinguish them from the other Tribunes. At first their power was very limited, being confined to the protection of the commons—the uttering of the word veto (“I forbid”) being all they could do. Eventually, however, by successive encroachments they attained to so great a height of power that, in actual authority, they surpassed all the other magistrates of the Commonwealth.—id enim ferendum esse negat. “Says that that was really not to be endured.” Id refers to the preceding statement of the dictator, and is the Subject of esse. Ferendum is a gerundive used in attributive construction [§ 144, 2]. 

Nego (act.), “to deny,” when followed by an Objective clause, means “to say, or maintain, that a thing is not,” etc. 

Non prae
tem solum. “Not only when present.”—dictato
terem obstitisse. Acc. and inf. in Oratio Obliqua. The verb of “saying” is involved in the meaning of nego = dico non; see preceding note. Here, therefore, supply dicit. See note on mctum continuisse, ch. 22 § 11.—rei. Dat. dependent on obstitisse [§ 106, a].—absentem. “When absent.” Opposed to preceding prae
tem.—gestae. Supply rei.—quod diutius sit. “In order that he may be (i.e. continue) longer.” The subj. is here governed by quod [§ 152, I, (2)].—imperium denotes military power or authority; the civil power of a magistrate was termed potestas.—Con-
sulum alterum ... alterum. "Of the consuls one ... the other." Consulum is gen. of "thing distributed" after alterum [§ 130].—cecidisse. "Had fallen." Perf. inf. of cadó. This refers to Flamininus, who was killed by an Insubrian Gaul at the battle of Lake Trasimenus; ch. 6 § 4.—ablegatum. Supply esse. "Had been sent away." Reference is here made to Cn. Servilius, who had been sent by the dictator to pursue the Carthaginian fleet, and to protect the coast of Italy: ch. 11 § 7.—duos pratores, etc. "That two pratores were employed in Sicily and Sardinia:" viz. T. Otacilius Crassus in Sicily, A. Cornelius Mam- mula in Sardinia. With occupatos supply esse.—quum neutra, etc. "When neither province at this time needs a praetor." Hoc tempore is Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]: praetore is dependent on egeat [§ 119, 1]—rei. Gen. of "thing measured," after quid [§ 131].—prope in custodiam habitum. "Was almost thrown into prison and kept there." Observe that sum, habeo, and certain other verbs, are at times followed by in with Acc., when it is intended to denote the getting "into" a state, place, etc., and continuing "in" it for a longer or shorter time. Compare Ces. Bell. Gall. Bk. 1, ch. 12: sese in silvas abiderunt, "withdrew into the woods and concealed themselves in them." With habitum supply esse. Contrast this statement with what Fabius really said to Minucius, ch. 18 §§ 9, 10.

Quo jam tamen trans Iberum, etc. "From which, as if from a district beyond the Iberus, they withdrew before the Carthaginians." Literally, "it was withdrawn from the Carthaginians." Quo is Abl. of "separation" after concessum sit [§ 123]. Concessum sit is verb pass. impers., and is the subj. in indirect narrative: supply ab ibis = ab Romanis. Pænis is Dat. of "advantage," dependent on concessum sit [§ 107].—pervastatos esse. This (perf.) inf. has a composite Subject, viz. Campanum Calennumque et Falernum agrum; hence the plur. of the part.—Casilini. Gen. of place "where" [§ 121, B, a].—agrum suum tutante. See ch. 23 § 4, where the dishonourable artifice to which Hannibal resorted in order to expose Fabius to the suspicion of the Romans is mentioned.—clausos. Plur. in concord with the two sing. substantives exercitum and magistrum.—retentos. Supply esse. Retentos is in plur. on account of the composite Subject exercitum et magistrum [§ 92], and in mase, gen. because those two substantives are masculine.—hostibus. Dat. dependent on adempta (esse) [§ 107].—ut abscesserit inde dictator. "When the dictator departed thence," i.e. from the camp within which, according to Metellus, he had ordered Minucius to keep the army. Abscesserit is the perf. subj. of abscedo. The subj. is used here in indirect narrative.—ut liberatos. "Like men set free." With liberatos supply homines.—egressos. Supply eos = exercitum et magistrum equitum.—quae = et has.—plebi. Dat. dependent on esset [§ 107, c].—se, i.e. Metellum.—promulgaturum. Supply esse.—mittendum. Supply esse. Observe the use of the gerundive in attributive construction [§ 144, 2].—Fabium. Subject of esse, to be supplied.—suffecisset, etc. "Had chosen a consul in the place of C. Flaminius:" i.e. had held the comitia for the election of a consul, etc. Observe the force of the verb sufficio in this place.

Abstinuit se. "Kept away from." Literally, "Held himself away from."—hostem = Pànum or Hannibalem.—referret. "Related" or "mentioned."—rationem reddendum esse. "That an account must be rendered." Gerundive attributive construction [§ 144, 2].—se = dictatorem—
NOTES TO LIVY, CAP. XXVI.

—summa imperii. "The sole (or supreme) command." Literally, "the whole of the command."—efficiurum. Supply esse. Inf. in Oratio Obliqua.—ut sciant homines. "That men shall know." Subj. as fut.: see note on si tradidissent, ch. 6 § 11. —haud magni momenti. "Of no great importance." i.e. of very little consequence. Momenti is gen. of quality [§ 128].—in tempore. "Seasonably" or "opportunistely." Literally, "at the proper time."—rogations ferende. "Of bringing forward the bill;" i.e. the bill for giving the Master of the Horse equal power with the Dictator. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—versabat. This verb is in the sing., because its composite Subject, invidia favorque, is to be regarded as conveying a simple idea.—ad suadendum, quod. "For the purpose of supporting that, which." Observe the present use of the verb suadeo, which, moreover, is here active: quod = id, quod.—favere superante. "Though favour (i.e. towards the Master of the Horse) prevailed." Literally, "favour getting the upper hand." Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—auctoritas, etc. "Weight, however, was wanting to the bill;" i.e. "persons of weight or importance did not come forward to give it their open support."—unus suasor. "A single supporter of the law," or "the only supporter of the law that."—ferunt. "Men say," or "the common report is." Supply homines as Subject. The Subject is often omitted before the third person plur. in other cases than the emphasized pronouns, and particularly when a common saying (as here) or a proverb is mentioned.—ipsum institorem meritis. "Himself the agent (= seller) of (his) commodities." By ipsum is meant the father of Varro, and by meritis the commodities in which he dealt, i.e. meat, for he was a butcher. As the Romans considered trade dishonourable, except when extensive, they did not in general keep shops themselves, but employed slaves or freedmen to trade on their account. These latter persons were called institores (literally, "those who preside over" a business). Varro's father, however, was a butcher, and kept his own shop, personally serving his customers with meat.—filique hoc ipso, etc. "And that he employed this very son for the servile offices of his calling." Hence it appears that Varro, who had been praetor, and was shortly afterwards consul, was not only a butcher's son, but had worked originally as a butcher's boy. Filio is abl. dependent on usum [§ 119]. With usum supply esse.

Chapter XXVI.—Is juvenis, i.e. Varro.—reicta. "Left by will (or bequeathed)."—togaque et forum. "And the toga and the forum." The toga, or outer garment, was the distinguishing part of the Roman dress, and none but Roman citizens were permitted to wear it. Varro's use of it is, therefore, probably to be referred to his wish to prove to those who had seen him employed in a butcher's shop that he was a Roman citizen. See note on forum, ch. 7 § 6.—placere. Plur. on account of composite Subject toga et forum [§ 92].—proclamando. "By bawling out." Gerund in āo, dependent on pertēnīt [§ 141, 4].—questurā. "The questorship." Questurā is abl. dependent on perfunctus [§ 119]. The appointment of Questors appears to have been nearly coeval with the foundation of Rome itself. Originally the Questors were two in number, and to them was committed the charge of the public revenues. In the year B.C. 423 two more were created for the especial purpose of attending the consuls when in the field, in order to pay the
soldiers, take charge of the plunder, etc. These were called Quaestores Peregrini, or Provinciales, or Militares. Those who remained in Rome were termed Quaestores Urbani. The principal charge of these last was the care of the temple, which was kept in the temple of Saturn. They received and expended the public moneys, and kept an account of their disbursements. They also exacted fines that had been imposed, took charge of the military standards, entertained foreign ambassadors, provided them with lodgings, and delivered to them the presents made to them by the people. The funerals of those buried at the public expense were directed by them. And further, commanders returning from war, before they could obtain a triumph, were compelled to swear that they had written to the senate a true account of the number of the enemy slain by them, and of the citizens that were missing from their soldiers.

—duabus edilitatibus, plebeian et curuli. "The two edileships, viz. the plebeian and curule." The Ediles were of two kinds, as here intimated; viz. the Plebeian and the Curule. The Plebeian Ediles were originally created, B.C. 493, to be as it were assistants to the Tribunes of the people, and to determine certain lesser causes entrusted to them. The Curule Ediles were created from the patricians, for the first time B.C. 366, to perform certain public games. The office of the Ediles was to take care of the city, of its public buildings, temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, public roads, &c., especially when there were no censors; also to superintend private buildings, in order that they might not become ruinous, and a cause of danger to the public. To the Curule Ediles it more especially belonged to exhibit public games. And this they did, sometimes at vast expense, in order to pave the way to future honour. It was also part of their office to examine all plays brought on the stage; and while they rewarded or punished actors according to their deserts, they were bound by oath to give the palm to the most deserving amongst them.—prætura. "The preetorship." See note on prætor, ch. 10 § 10.—præter dictatorem. "With the exception of the dictator."

Chapter XXVII.—Hannibale victo. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—illum. From this point to habuisset, the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—in colobus asperis. "In critical (or adverse) circumstances."—Hannibali. Dat. dependent on paren [§ 106, (1)].—majorem minori. These adjectives are here used substantively. "That a greater (person) . . . to a lesser." This is explained by what follows; viz. dictatorem magistro equitum. Majorem is the Subject of equatum (esse) [§ 94, (1)]; and minori is dependent on that verb [§ 106, (1)].—dictatorem magistro. In apposition to majorem minori, respectively [§ 90].—sé-liti sint. Perf. subj. of soleo. The subj. is used in Oratio Obliqua.—virgas ac secures. The rods and axes." This alludes to the power of life and death possessed by the dictator over all persons, without exception. See, also, note on sinc lictoribus, ch. 11 § 5.—in tantum. "To such a degree (or, so greatly)."—nulla memoria. "No record (or account)."—equatum. Supply esse. Its Subject is esse (= Minucium).—judicio. Abl. dependent on damnata.—perstaret. "Should continue (or persist)."—quo die. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]; for co die, quo.— optimum ducere. "Considered it best." The verb ducer, in force of "to consider, think," etc., is at times followed by acc. of nearer object, and acc. of adj. defining in
what light the first acc. is to be regarded. Here the clause aut diebus . . . imperiumque represents the first acc.; and, as a clause is regarded as a neut. subst., the second acc. (optimum) takes the neut. gen.—diebus alternis. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—partitis temporibus. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—alterius. "Of one or the other."—hosti. "To the enemy." Dat. dependent on par [§ 106, (1)].—consilio. "With respect to counsel." Abl. of "respect" [§ 116].

Id refers to the preceding proposition of Minucius.—omnia. From this point to servaturum the construction is in Oratio Obligata.—habituro. Supply esse. The Subject is omnia.—essetur. Supply esse. The Subject is se = Fabius.—divisurum, servaturum. In each instance supply esse.—quae posset. Fully, ea, quae posset servare.—obtinvit. "It obtained," i.e. it prevailed or held good. Obtinvit is a verb impers., and its Subject is the subj. clause ut legiones . . . dividere.—prima et quarta. "The first and fourth legions." Supply either legio with each numeral adj., or legiones for the two together. So presently with secunda et tertia.—evenerunt. "Fell to the lot of." Literally, "came forth (from the urn) for." The Dictator and Master of the Horse cast lots for thelegions which they were respectively to command. These lots were thrown into some vessel, etc., and on their being drawn out the result was as above stated by Livy.—Latini nominis. "Of the Latin race." The expression Latinum nomen ("the Latin race") denotes those who enjoyed Latin citizenship (jus Latii, otherwise Latinitas), whereby they were incorporated with the Romans, without, however, possessing civitas, or the full privileges of a Roman citizen. The Latins had their own laws, and were not subject to the edicts of the Roman Praetor. They were not enrolled at Rome, but in their own cities. If called to Rome to vote, they were not included in any particular tribe, but used to cast lots to know with what tribe they should vote; while the consuls had the power of ordering them to leave the city. At first the Latins were not allowed the use of arms without the order of the Roman people. Afterwards they served as allies in the Roman army, and indeed constituted the chief part of its strength. They were not received into the legions, but formed a separate body of troops. In the field they were subject to severer discipline than the Roman soldiers, being punishable with stripes, from which, after the passing of the Portian Law, b.c. 299, the latter were exempt.—auxilia. "Auxiliary forces."—castris quoque, etc. "The Master of the Horse desired that he should be separated from the camp also," i.e. that he should have a separate and distinct camp for himself and his soldiers. Castris is abl. of "separation," after separari [§ 123]. The use of the simple abl. after separo is mostly poetical.

Chapter XXVIII.—Eorum. "Of those things." Gen. of "thing measured," after quiequam [§ 131].—quae agerentur. "Which were being done." The subj. is here used because not a fact, but a report, is here intended.—se, suo. These reflexive pronouns refer to Hannibal.—captaturum. Supply esse.—sollertiae. Dat. dependent on decessisse [§ 107].—decessisse has for its Subject dimidium.—quem = et hunc.—qui =is, qui.—iniquiorem hosti. "Very unfavourable for the adversary." The comp. is here used in the force of a modified superlative. Hosti is dat. dependent on iniquiorem [§ 106, (3)].—id operae pretium erat.
"That was worth while." Literally, "that was the price of (his) labour." *Id* refers to *cum capere sine certamine.*—*procursurum.* Supply *esse.*—*ad obsistendum.* "For the purpose of opposing (him)." *Obsistendum* is a gerund in *dum* dependent on *ad* [§ 141, 1].—*contrahere.* "To bring about."

**Insidiatori.** Dat. dependent on *inutilis* [§ 106, (3)].—*earum.* Gen. of "thing distributed" [§ 130].—*ducenos armatos.* "Two hundred armed men apiece." *Ducenos* is a numeral distributive adj.—*possent.* "Were able," it is said. The subj. is used because Livy does not make the statement from his own knowledge, but from the accounts which came down to him.—*in has latebras . . . conduntur.* "Into these hiding-places . . . are led and concealed in them." For explanation of this mode of construction, see note on *in custodiam habitum,* ch. 25 § 6.—*contempta.* Supply est.—*deposcere.* Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—*laborantibus suis.* "To his men (where) hard pressed."—*certabarum.* "The contest was waged." Verb *pasa,* imper. —*succéden*. "Mounting (or ascending)."—*animorum.* Gen. of "thing measured," after *tantum* [§ 131].—*proserè.* This adverb qualifies *gesta.—cum . . . ut.* "Such . . . that."—*latera.* "Planks."—*ab tero.* "In the rear."—*cuiquam.* Dat. dependent on *superesset* [§ 107, 6].

**Chapter XXIX.—Equatus imperio.** Literally. "Having been equalled in command," i.e. having had another placed in equal authority with himself. This refers to Minucius having been invested by the people with powers equal to those of the dictator; see ch. 25 § 17; ch. 26 § 7.—*jurgandi, succensendi.* Gerunds in *di* [§ 141, 2].—*signa.* "The standards."—*vallum.* "The rampart (or mound)." The Roman camp was in the earlier times of the State always a square, though, in later days, it was sometimes made circular, in imitation of the Greeks, or adapted in shape to the nature of the ground. But, let its form be what it might, it was surrounded with a ditch (*fossa*), usually nine feet deep and twelve feet wide; and a rampart (*vallum*) composed of the earth dug from the ditch (*agger*) and sharp stakes (*sudes, pali,* or *valli*) driven into it. The tents nearest to the *vallum* were at a distance of two hundred feet from it. *Extra vallum,* hence, means "out of the camp."—*hosti.* Dat. dependent on *extorqueamus* [§ 106, 3].—*extorqueamus.* "Let us wrest." The first person plur. of the subj. pres. is sometimes used, as here, to express a mutual adhortation in which the speaker includes himself as well as those whom he addresses.—*veniret.* Supply *ea = Fabiana acies.—aut manum consereret.* "Or came to close quarters." Literally, "connected hand."—*suos.* Their countrymen, i.e. the Romans.—*qui plures.* "Very many who." Literally, "those who (being) very many."—*terga dederant.* "Had fled." Literally, "had given (their) backs," i.e. to the enemy.—*volventes orbem.* "Forming a circle." Literally, "rolling a circle."—*referre pedem.* "Retreated." *Referre* (as also *restare* presently) is the Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].—*receptui eccinit.* "Sounded a retreat." Literally, "Blew for a retreat."—*palam ferente Hannibale.* "Hannibal openly declaring." Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—*victum.* Supply esse.

*Quum reditum esset.* "When they had returned." Literally, "when it had been returned (by them)." Supply *ab ipsis.* *Reditum est* is a
verb pass. imper. — quid in rem sit. "What is advantageous (or expedient)." Sit is subj. in an indirect interrogation [§ 149].— secundum eum. Fully, eum esse secundum.— momenti. Supply homini or ei. Momenti is dat. dependent on obediat [§ 106, (4)].— alteri. Dat. dependent on parere [§ 106, (4)].— teneamus. "Let us hold (or occupy)." An instance of subjunctivus adhortativus: see note on sedeamus, ch. 3 § 10. — inducamus, jungamus. See as in preceding note.— prætorium. Literally, "the general's tent," but here to be translated simply "tent."— tulerimus. Fut. perf. of fero.— quod relates to preceding clause.— patronos. In order that the patricians and plebeians might be connected together by the strictest bonds, Romulus ordained that every plebeian should choose from among the patricians any one whom he pleased as his Patronus (patron or protector), whose Clieius (client) he was called, for that (as the Latin name implies) he heard or attended to him. It was the part of a Patron to advise and defend his client, to assist him with his interest and substance, and, in short, to do for him whatever a parent would do for his children. On the other hand, the client was obliged to pay the utmost deference to his Patron and to serve him not only with his means, but even to the extent of his life. This being the case, it is clear that the salutation of the soldiers of the army of Fabius as the Patroii of the troops of Minucius was as great a compliment as could be paid to them.— salutabitis. This verb is here followed by a double acc.; viz. an acc. of the nearer object, and an acc. of that which defines its nature.

Chapter XXX.— Conclamatur. Verb pass. imper. — ut vasa colligantur. "That the baggage be packed up." Vasa, when used in reference to soldiers, means "military equipments, baggage."— in admirationem converterunt. Literally, "Turned into astonishment;" i.e. "astonished or amazed."— fando. Gerund in do, dependent on aequare to be supplied.— possum. Supply aequare te.— quum . . . tum. "Both . . . and especially;" or "not only . . . but more particularly." These words denote a transition from the general to the particular, and point out the second clause as the more important.— omnium horum. Supply salutem.— plebei seictum (= plbiscitum). "A decree (or enactment) of the people." This name was given to such enactments as were made in the Comitia Tributa. Originally they bound only the commons or plebeians (plebs); but after the year B.C. 447 the whole Roman people. Plebei is gen. of plebes = plebs.— primus antiquo abrogare. "I am the first to annul and abrogate." Primus often denotes, as here, to be "the first to do, or that does," some thing. Antiquo (literally, "to make ancient") is only used as a political term, and is applied merely to laws, proposals for a law, etc.— quod. Observe the position of the relative clause, for emphasis, before the demonstrative. Quod refers to the clause sub imperium . . . rectituo.— jubecas. The second and third persons of the present, and the third person of the perfect subjunctive are used at times in positive clauses to express a wish or desire, like the Greek optative. This is called subjunctivus optativus.— quemque. In apposition to hos.— interjunctae, invitati. In each instance supply sunt.— factus. Supply est.— ad caelum ferre. "Extolled to the skies." Ferre is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2]. It has for its Subject the nom. quisque; it being a peculiarity of this inf. to take its Subject
in the nom. The force of this tense is almost identical with that of the imperfect ind.: indeed both of them are at times found in the same clause. Thus in Sallust, Jug. ch. 42: pars perfugas vendère, alii ex pacatis prædas agebant.—sentire. Historic Inf. Supply as its Subject ii (=Hannibal et Pæni): see preceding note.—biennio antè. "Within the previous two years." The abl. of words which denote a space of time (here biennio), is used both to denote "when" a thing happens, and also, as in the present instance, the time "within" which it happens. Antè is an adv.—eam. Here used to give emphasis to terribilem.—ferunt. See note on ferunt, ch. 25 § 19.

Chapter XXXI.—Transmietit is here a verb neut. "Crossed over."—excensionem. This subst. occurs frequently in Livy, but is rarely used by other authors.—et ipsorum ager. "Their own territory also."—talentis. A talent of silver was worth about £243 15s. sterling.—exposuit. "Landed." Literally, "put out," i.e. from the ships. Populandum agrum. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—navales socii. See note on navalis socii, ch. 11 § 7.—cultorum. Gen. dependent on egentibus [§§ 142; 119, 1].—locorum. Gen. dependent on gnaris [§ 132].

Ad mille hominum, etc. In the historians and post-Augustan writers, ad is often joined adverbially to numeral words in the force of "about, nearly, almost." The present passage is probably corrupt. Most editions, following the MSS., have amissus, as in the present Text; some few have amissum (i.e. est), which has been given on conjecture. Assuming the last-named reading to be correct, ad mille hominum is the Subject of amissum (est), "about a thousand men were lost;" and a semicolon or colon ought to be placed after it. It would, however, be an abrupt expression; while, further, the intervening words would be without government. Of ad mille hominum amissus it need scarcely be said that it does not come within the rules of Grammatical construction. Under these circumstances it appears probable that the solution of the difficulty must be looked for in connection with mille rather than with amissus. It is, therefore, suggested that either copyists have inadvertently written an e for i, or that their i has been mistaken for e; and, further, that the reading should be not mille, but milli, the abl. sing. of the word when used as a subst., and which, though rare, is yet found in two Latin writers when quoting an old author. If this view be adopted, ad milli hominum amissus will be an Abl. Abs., by which all abruptness and want of grammatical connection will be removed. The rendering of the passage will thus be: "After that (or when) a thousand men—with them Sempronius Blæsus, the quæstor—had been lost, the fleet," etc. It is to be observed that Caesar, Bell. Gall. Bk. 2, ch. 33, uses ad in the foregoing force with the Abl. (which is plur. on account of quatuor, "four"): occisis ad hominum millibus quatuor.—questore. Abl. in apposition to Sempronio Blæso. See note on questuра, ch. 26 § 3.—hostium. Gen. dependent on plenis [§ 119, 1].—solūta. "Having set sail (or put to sea)."—tradita. Supply est. "Was delivered over."—Lilybœn. Gen. of place [§ 121, B, a].—ab legato ejus. "By his lieutenant (or lieutenant-general)." A certain number of legati was assigned to each pro-consul and pretor on foreign service. Such were usually appointed by the Senate. The office of a legatus was considered very honourable, and men of praetorian and consular rank did not think it
below their dignity to bear it.— Romam. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—fret. "By the strait;" i.e. of Messina.—traject. "Crossed over." In the foregoing power, this verb is found with acc. of reflexive pron., in pass. form in reflexive force, and also (as here) alone.—semestri imperio. "His six months' command." See note on nec dicitatorem, etc., ch. 8 § 6.

Eum primum a populo creatum dictatorem. "That he was the first who created dictator by the people." Observe the force of primum (adj.) in this passage. Supply esse with creatum.—fugit. "It escapes the notice of." Impers. neut. verb. Its Subject is the clause uni consuli . . . dictatorem.—uni consuli. "To the consul alone."—descendi dictatoris. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—quam moram, etc. "And because the state . . . was unable to await this delay," i.e. the delay which must necessarily arise if the appointment of the dictator was to be made by the consul who was so far from Rome, viz. in Gaul. Quam (=et hanc) refers to the substance of what precedes and hence should strictly be in the neut. It, however, takes the gender of moram (fem.) by attraction [§ 159].—eō decursum est. "Recourse was had to this (viz.)." Literally, "it was run down thither." Decursum est is a verb pass. impers. and is used in a figurative force.—qui refers to is to be supplied before crearetur.—res inde gestas. "That the subsequent exploits." Literally, "that the things carried on (or performed) after that."—et augentes titulum imaginis posteros. "And his descendants amplifying the inscription of (= belonging to or beneath) his image." Those Romans, whose ancestors had borne any Curule Magistracy, were called Nobiles ("Noble"), and enjoyed the jus imaginum; i.e. the right, or privilege, of having their images made. These imagines, or images, were figures with masks of painted wax, resembling the features of the person whom they were intended to represent. They were placed in the atrium, or fore-court, of the house, enclosed in wooden cases, and seem to have been brought out on festival days and ceremonial occasions, when they were crowned with laurel-garlands. They were also, carried in family funeral processions. Underneath each of them was a titulus, or inscription, recording the honours enjoyed by the deceased, and the exploits that he had performed.—facile obtinuisse ut. "Easily obtained (=brought it to pass) that." Obtinuisses is here a verb neut. inf. Its Subject is the acc. res. The finite verb of the clause is to be supplied, viz. fugit (see note on fugit, § 9, above), its Subject being the whole clause, res . . . obtinuisses.

Chapter XXXII. Hibernaculis. "Winter-tents (or tents for winter-quarters)." Different from hiberna, which word means "winter-quarters" in general. See note on hibernis, ch. 1 § 2.—frumentatum. "To forage." Supine in um dependent on execuit [§§ 142; 141, 5].— carpentes. "Harassing." Military term in this force.—excipientes. "Cutting off or capturing."—abeundum. "That he must depart." Literally, "that it must be departed," i.e. by him. Supply esse with abeundum, and sibi (=Hannibali) after it. Abeundum is a neut. gerundive and, in connection with esse to be supplied, forms an impers. inf. [§ 144, 1]. For the dat. (here to be supplied) after abeundum see [§§ 141, 1 a; 107, d].—ut repetiturus fuerit. "He would have returned to (literally, resought)." The fut. part. in conjunction with the perf.
subj. of sum, is here used as a periphrastic form of the future perfect for the subj., the subj. itself having neither future nor future perfect of its own.—a/deni exercitūs.  Gerundive attraction [§ 143].

Romam. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 10].—magni ponderis. Gen. of quality [§ 128] dependent on patere.—scire sese. “They knew.” Inf. in Oratio Obliqua.—geratur. “It is carried on;” i.e. the war is being carried on. Supply id (= bellum) from preceding bello.—aequum censisse Neapolitanos. “The people of Naples had considered (it) right.” Aequum (neut. acc. sing.) is in attribution to the clause quod auri . . . populum Romanum, and is explanatory of it. Quod auri . . . eo, is put for quod . . . eo auro; while, further, the subst. (auro) is attracted out of the demonstrative clause into the relative clause, and, instead of taking the case of the relative, becomes the Gen. of the “thing measured” (auri) dependent on it [§ 132]. Observe also the position of the relative clause before the demonstrative clause, and also the employment of the demonstrative pron. (eo) for the purpose of emphasis—quum . . . tum. See note on these words, ch. 30 § 3.—quam opem. “That any aid.” Subject of esse to be supplied. Observe the indefinite force of qui in this passage.—fuisse oblatauros. “They would have offered it.” Supply cam (= opem) as the Object of oblatauros fuisse.—sibi. Dat. dependent on gratum [§ 106, (3)].—facturum. Supply esse. Its Subject is patres populumque, but, inasmuch as the latter is to be especially emphasized, the verb is placed nearest to it and in its number, viz. the sing. (facturum).—si duxissent, etc. “If they shall have regarded all the property of the people of Naples as their own.” The verb duco is followed here by a double acc.; viz. the Acc. of the nearer Object (res) and the Acc. that defines it (suas). The pluperf. subj. is here used as a fut. perf. for the same mood: see note on si tradidissent, ch. 6 § 11.—actae. Supply sunt.—ponderis minimi. Gen. of quality [§ 128].—accepta. Supply est.

Chapter XXXIII.—Fefellerat. “Had escaped notice (or detection).”—depressus, dimissus. In each case supply est.—in crucem actu. “Were crucified.” Supply sunt. Literally, “were driven on the cross.” Crucifixion was the punishment by which the Romans inflicted death on slaves. These were first scourged and then nailed to the cross, while a label, or inscription, denoting the cause of their punishment was usually affixed to their breasts.—data. Supply est. This verb belongs to millia as well as to libertas, but is placed nearest to, and assumes the number of the latter, for the purpose of pointing it out as the principal of the two things specified.—eris gravis. “Of heavy money,” i.e. money of the oldest standard, in which an as weighed a full pound.—legati. “Ambassadors.”—ex propinquuo. “From the neighbourhood.” The word is here used as a subst.—quae = ca, qua.—usquam terrarum. “In any part of the world” [Notes to Syntax, p. 139, C, 5].—in religionem etiam venit. “A religious scruple also arose.” Literally, “it came into (their) religious scruple.” The Subject of venit is the following clause, viz. aedem . . . non esse—aedem in arce faciendam locaverunt. “Contracted for the building of the temple in the citadel,” i.e. in the Capitol.

Ex senatus consulto. “In accordance with a decree of the Senate.”—si us videtur. “Should it seem good to them.” A corresponding for-
mula was mostly used in conveying the views or wishes of the Senate to those in authority.—edicturum. Supply esse.—rescriptum. Supply est. “An answer was returned.” Literally, “it (i.e. word) was written back in reply.” Verb pass. impers.—abscedi non posse. “That it was impossible for them to depart.” Literally, “that to be departed (by them) was not possible.” Abscedi is an impers. pass. inf. used as a subst. and forming the Subject of posse [§ 140, 1]. Supply also a se (abl. of agent) after abscedi.—per interrege (m). “By an interrex.” In the earlier years of the Roman state, whenever the throne was vacant, the senators shared the government amongst themselves. One of their number was appointed, from time to time, to become as it were the temporary king. He was styled interrex ("an interim king"), and had all the ensigns of royal dignity for the space of five consecutive days. At the end of that time another was appointed for a similar time with similar rank. And this mode of regulating public affairs continued till a new king was elected. Under the republic a magistrate with the title of interrex was created for the purpose of holding any necessary elections, when the head of the state, whether Consul or Dictator, either could not be at Rome (as in the present instance), or when there was no Consul or Dictator in consequence of death. Visum est. “It seemed good.” Verb pass. impers. Its Subject is the clause dictatorem . . . . causâ.—dictus. Supply est (sc. dictator) —dixit is followed by a double acc.; viz. an acc. of nearer object (Matronem), and another acc. defining the first (magistrum).—vitio. “Faultily.” Literally, “with fault (or defect).” See note on magnâ cum curâ, ch. 7 § 6.—die quarto decimo. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—se abdicare magistratu. “To lay down their office (or magistracy).” Literally, “to proclaim themselves (removed) from office,” etc.—res (= república). “The commonwealth (or state).”—interregnum. “An interregnum,” i.e. that state of things in which an interrex held office. See note above on per interregm.

Chapter XXXIV.—Prorogatum. Supply est.—comitia. “The comitia.” These were of three kinds: (a) Comitia Curiata (so called from the voting being by curie, or “parishes”), instituted by Romulus, and held in the comitium: see note on in comitium, ch. 7 § 7.—(b) Comitia Centuriata (so called from the voting being by centuries), instituted by Servius Tullius, and continuing through the whole time of the republic. It was usually held in the Campus Martius.—(c) Comitia Tributa (in which the voting was by “Tribes”), commonly held in the Forum, but for the election of magistrates in the Campus Martius.—sui generis. Gen. of quality after hominem [§ 128].—concusso belongs to opibus as well as to imperio. It takes, however, the gender and number of the latter, nearest to which it is placed, thereby, also, pointing it out as the more important word.—extrahere. “To raise.” Literally, “to draw forth,” i.e. from his position as one in whose family there had never yet been a consul.—ne se insecando, etc. “Lest men should become accustomed by inveighing against them (i.e. the Senate) to place themselves on an equality with them” (i.e. the Senate). Insecando. Gerund in do dependent on assuerecent [§ 141, 4], which is here a verb neut. Aquari (pass.) is used in reflexive force.

Tribunus plebis. See note on these words, ch. 25 § 3.—C. Terentii
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(Se. Varro).—senatum. "The Senate" was instituted by Romulus, and at first consisted of a hundred members, of whom ninety-nine were elected by the people, and one was appointed by himself. Between the time of Romulus and Tarquinius Priscus their number was increased to two hundred. The last-named king added another hundred. After the death of Julius Caesar there were as many as a thousand names on the roll of the Senate.—augures. "The Augurs" were a body of priests of the highest authority and influence at Rome. Nothing of public importance was done till they had been consulted. Their assumed knowledge of the will of the gods was drawn from omens in general, but especially from the flight or the cries of birds. The word augur literally means "bird-crier," i.e. one who marks the cries or notes of birds. —corum, i.e. of the Senate and Augurs.

Ab hominibus. From this point to the end of the present chapter the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—adductum. Supply esse.—debellari. Verb pass. inf. pres.—fraude. See note on magnam cum cura, ch. 7 § 5.—cum quatuor, etc. "It had become evident that it was possible for four complete regions to fight a battle, because, in the absence of Fabius, M. Minucius had had a successful engagement," i.e. when he held the command of that number of legions. Literally, "that a battle should be fought by four complete legions was possible." Pugnari is verb impers. pass. inf. pres.: legionibus is Abl. of agent (regarded as a thing, and hence without ab) dependent on pugnari: posse is inf. pres., having for its Subject the clause quatuor legionibus universis pugnari; apparuissete is a verb neut. impers. inf. and its Subject is the clause quatuor ... posse. (See what is said respecting the division of the forces at ch. 27 § 10, after Minucius had been raised to an equal power with Fabius.)—duas legiones. By these words are meant the two legions which Minucius led against Hannibal. See ch. 29 §§ 1—7.—objectas, ereptas. In each instance supply esse.—qui prius, etc. "Who had hindered the Romans from conquering before they were conquered." Herennius here insinuates that Fabius had refrained from supporting Minucius in order that the latter and his soldiers might be conquered; but that, when his own two legions were joined to the legions of Minucius, the Romans became the conquerors. Qui = is, qui.

Fædus ic tum. Supply esse. From the custom of slaying a victim when a treaty or compact was made arose the phrase of icer e (also ferre and percute re) fædus, "to make a treaty (or covenant);" the term icer e, etc. being transferred from the victim that was struck, or slain, to the treaty which the slaying the victim formally ratified. The expression is here used figuratively.—habituros. Supply esse with this word, and esos before it.—hominem novum. The term homov novus ("new man, or upstart") was applied to one who was the first member of his family that was raised to the consulship.—plebis. Gen. of "possessor," dependent on esse [§ 127].—habiturum ac daturum. Supply esse with these words, and also consulatum as the nearer Object after them.

Chapter XXXV.—Rogando collegete. "For proposing a colleague" for election. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—parum fuisset virium. "That there was little strength." Virium is gen. of "thing measured" after adv. parum [§ 131: Notes to Syntax, p. 139, D].—qui cum M. Livio consul fuerat. M. ÆEmilius Paulus and M. Livius Salinator were
consuls together, b.C. 219. Both of them were sent against the Illyrians who had risen in arms. At the end of the campaign they obtained a triumph, but were shortly afterwards brought to trial on a charge of having made an unfair division of the spoil amongst the soldiers. Livius was condemned, as it would seem, most unjustly; and so grieved was he at the disgrace inflicted upon him, that he retired to his estate in the country, never afterwards taking part in public affairs. Paulus escaped with difficulty. Hence the term presently applied to him ambustus, " scorched," i.e. having been in great peril of being condemned with his colleague.— compellit. The Subject of this verb is nobilitas.— mandatus. Supply est.


Chapter XXXVII. — Cædém. From this point to gentes at end of § 8 the construction is in Oratio Obliqua; hence the frequent use of the aec. and inf., and also of the subjunctive mood.— a sociis. Abl. of " agent." — que = et hæc. — se = Hieronem. — Patres Conscriptos. Originally the name Patres designated those who in the earliest days of Rome were appointed members of the highest council of the state. It was given to them either in reference to their age, or from the paternal care they exercised for the public welfare. Moreover, Conscripti (subj.) was the name primarily given to such Romans as were appointed members of the Senate by Brutus, after the expulsion of Tarquin the Proud, to supply the place of those whom that king had put to death. It was employed because their names were written with, or enrolled among, those of the older members. According to Livy, Book 2, ch. 1, when the Senate was convened, the Patres and the Conscripti were summoned as distinct and separate members of that body. Eventually, however, the two names came to be applied to Senators generally, and Conscripti is now commonly regarded and rendered as an adj., forming the attributive of Patres. "Conscript Fathers." Ominis causā. " For the sake of (good) omen." — Victoriam auream. "A gold statue of Victory." — pondo ducentum ac viginti. "Of two hundred and twenty pounds (weight)." Gen. of " quality" [§ 128]. — sese = legatos. — acciperent. Supply as Subject ści = Patres Conscripti. Observe that in Oratio Obliqua a pres. or imperf. subjunctive is employed where in Oratio Recta the imperative would be used. The tense of the subjunctive depends upon whether the leading verb speaks of present or past time. Here the leading verb, which governs the whole, is nuntiārunt, which speaks of past time; hence the imperf. subj. is used—acciperent; had nuntiat been used, then, instead of acciperent. Livy would
have written accipiant. But whether imperfect or present is found in any place, it is the representative of the imperative. Here accipent (Oratio Obliqua)=accipite (Oratio Recta). The foregoing observations apply also to tenerent and haberent.

Advesisse. Supply as Subject sese=legatos.—modiûm. For modiorum, gen. dependent on millia.—ducenta. Supply millia modiûm.—et quantum, etc. Fully, et sese (=legatos) eò subvecturos esse tantum, quantum pràterea opus esset, quò illus (=Patres Conscripi) jussissent. The pluperf. subj. jussissent is here used as a fut. perf.: see note on tradidissent, ch. 6 § 11.—milithe. Abl. dependent on uti, inf. pres. of utor [§ 119, 1].—seire. Supply as Subject se (=Hieronem).—armorum is here put for armatorum, i.e. the thing for the person.—vidisse, misisse. In each instance supply as Subject se (=Hieronem).—manum. “A band.” In apposition to milie [§ 90].—telo. Abl. dependent on pugnácce [§ 112].—taxamenti. Gen. of “thing measured,” dependent on minus [§ 131].—responsum est. Verb pass. imper. —regi (=Hieron). Dat. dependent on respondens est [§ 106, (2)].—verum bonum. From this point to populo Romano the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—ex quo. “From the time that.” For ex eo tempore, quo.—gratìa acceptà. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—Victoriam: see note above on Victoriarum auream.—et =Victoriae.—se =Senatum.—traditum. Supply est. This verb belongs to funditores sagittarique as well as to frumentum. Its participle takes, however, the number and gender of the latter as being placed nearest to it.—permìssum est. Verb pass. imper.” Permission was given (to him).” Literally, “it was permitted.”—e republicà. “For the advantage (or benefit) of the State.”

Chapter XXXVIII.—Paucos dies Acc. of duration of time [§ 102, (1)].—moratì. Supply sunt.—dum socii ab nomine Latino: see note on Latinì nominis, ch. 27 § 11.—quod relates to the following clause, and brings its own prominently forward.—adaelti. Supply sunt.—conventuros, abituros. In each instance supply esse.—conjurabat. This verb is here used in a good sense: “They took an oath in common,” or “they bound themselves by a common oath.” Observe, too, that it is followed by an objective clause, sese . . . causà.—abituros, recessuros. In each instance supply esse.—translatum. Supply est.—bellum. From this point to perfectum the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—acessitum, mansurum. In each instance supply esse.—huberet. Supply as Subject ea=respúlica.—quo die = eo die, quo.—vidisset. Pluperf. subj. as fut. perf.: see note on si tradidissent, ch. 6 § 11.—perfectum. Supply esse with it, and id (=bellum) as its Object. “Would bring it to an end.—mirari. From this point to fuisse at end of § 12 the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—quae=ea, qua.—sibi. Dat. dependent on agenda [§ 107, d].—quæ. Observe the position of the relative clause before the demonstrative clause for the purpose of emphasising it. Also, observe, also, the attraction of the substantive (consilia) out of the demonstrative into the relative clause.—ea, Emphatic.—immatura, Used in adverbial force.—preceptum. Supply esse.—quæ=ea, qua.—ad id locorum. “Up to that time.” Observe the employment of loquus to mark “time,” and also of the gen. (locorum) in dependence on id [§ 131].—id “This.” Refers to following clause. It is the Subject of apparebat.—tuta. Supply consilia.—praepositum. Supply esse with it, and se (=Paulum) as its Subject.—adloquutus. Supply esse.
Chapter XXXIX.—Id quod. When a clause (as here) forms the antecedent, id quod is at times used instead of quod alone. In this construction the clause beginning with id quod precedes that to which it relates. In grammatical strictness id is in apposition to the clause referred to, while quod relates to id.—tui. Gen. of pers. pron. dependent on similem [Notes to Syntax, p. 136, E].—collegae tui. Here tui is a possess. pron. in attribution to collegae, which is gen. dependent on simulis: see preceding note.—etiam me indicente. “Even if I did not speak;” or “even without my telling.” Literally, “I not speaking even.” Indicente is an adj., and with me forms an Abl. Abs. [§ 125, a]. The word is of very rare occurrence.—consules. In apposition with vos, to be supplied as the Subject of faceretis.—mali. Supply consules, in apposition to vos, to be supplied as the Subject of accipieretis.—quem. Subject of foræ.—juris. Gen. dependent on (nent.) idem [§ 131].—minus certaminis. “A less contest.” Literally, “less of a contest.” Certaminis is gen. of “thing measured,” after minus [§ 131].—futurum. Supply esse.—nescio an, followed by subj. (here, pres.), means, literally, “I know not whether” a person or thing may not do or be that which is denoted by the verb. By long usage the expression has acquired the force of “perhaps,” and, together with the accompanying verb, involves the notion of a suspicion that the Subject of such verb (be it thing or person) “is” or “will be” that which is described in the context. Render, “perhaps this opponent will remain more hostile than that foe.” Hic adversarius=Varro: ille hostis=Hannibal.—puerandum tibi est. “You must fight.” [§ 144 sq.].—est oppugnaturus. “Will assail.” This verb is here used in a figurative force.—causā. Adverbial Abl.—absit. Subjunctive in Optative force: see note on jubeas, ch. 30 § 5.—jaetando. Gerund in do, dependent on ciet [§ 141; 141, 4].—facturum. Supply esse.—nobilior. “Better known (or more noted).”— cladibus. Abl. of cause after nobilior [§ 111].

Gloriandi. Gerund in di, dependent on tempus [§ 141, 2].—excesserim. “May have (or perhaps have) gone beyond (due) bonds.” The perfect subj. is sometimes used in independent clauses (as here) as a modified perf. ind.—scid ita se res habet. “But so the case stands.” Literally, “but so the matter has itself.”—una ratio. “The one (or only) method.”—quā ea (i.e. ratio), quā.—gesi. Supply as Object id (= bellum).—futura. Supply est.—omnia circā. “All things around.” Circā is an adv., and is equivalent to quae circā sunt: see note on omni deininde vitā, ch. 61 § 9.—civium. Genitive dependent on plena [§ 119, 1].—fæcit. This verb is in sing. notwithstanding its composite Subject, inasmuch as that Subject is intended to convey a simple idea. Moreover it is followed by a double Acc.: viz. an Acc. of nearer Object (nos) and a second Acc. (prudentiores, constantiiores) of the Oblique Complement [§ 99].—nihil usquam sui videt. Literally, “he sees nothing of his own in any place.” More freely, “nowhere does he see anything which is really his own.” Nihil is Acc. of nearer Object after videt. Sui is gen. of possess. pron. used as a subst., and dependent on nihil.—rapio. “By plunder.” This word is here a subst.—exercitus ejus, quem, etc. “Of that army, which he threw over the river Iberus.”—absumpti. Supply sunt.—victus. “Food (or supplies).”—dubitas ergo quin sedendo superaturi simus? “Have you a doubt, therefore, but that by sitting still we shall conquer?” [§ 152, I, (2)].—idificati sint. Subj. in an indirect
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interrogation [§ 149].—quam infestam difficilemque . . . faciunt. See construction in note on facit above.

Idem, quod. “The same thing as.” Observe the employment of the relative in connection with idem.—ducibus. Dat. dependent on resistas [§ 106, 3].—resistas. Supply ut [§ 151].—oportet. Impers. verb. Its Subject is the clause ducibus ducibus unus resistas [Notes to Syntax, p. 149, b, (4)].—neque tua falsa infamia. “Nor your (own) groundless infamy;” i.e. the infamy that will groundlessly (or falsely) be heaped upon you, if you have the moral courage to withstand Varro and his course of action. Infamia is here opposed to the preceding gloria.—aiunt. “Men say,” or “the saying is.” The Subject is sometimes omitted before the third person plur. in other cases than of the unemphasized pronouns, and particularly when a common saying or proverb is mentioned.—qui = is, qui.—spreverit. Fut. perf. of sperno.—veram. Supply gloriam.—sine . . . vocent. Sine is here the pres. imperat. of sino, and is folld. by simple subj. vocent. “Allow them to call you.” Supply te as the Object of vocent.—belli. Gen. dependent on perito [§ 132].—Malo, te, etc. “I would rather that a wise enemy should fear you, than that foolish citizens should praise you.” Before metuat supply ut [§ 154].—tue potestatis, etc. Potestatis is possessive Gen. after sint [§ 127].—Sint belongs to both tu and tua, but takes the number of the latter, nearest to which it is placed; while further ut is to be supplied before it, from preceding clause. Render, “that you and all that pertains to you be always under your own control;” i.e. that you, always, remain your own master, not in any way or degree fettered by Varro or his proceedings; and that all things, which are yours by virtue of your office as consul, be always retained under your own management.—occasioni. Dat. dependent on desis [§ 107, b].

Chapter XL. Adversus ea. “In reply to those things;” i.e. the things which Fabius had just been saying.—factu. Supine in u, dependent on facilia [§ 141, 6].—dictatori. Dat. dependent on intolerabilem [§ 107, a]. From dictatori to objecturum Oratio Obliqua is used.—quid. Acc.: Subject of fore.—consuli. Dat. dependent on fore [§ 107, b].—virium. Gen. dependent on quid [§ 131].—semium, “Half-burned.” See note on qui cum M. Livio consul fuerat, ch. 35 § 3; where a similar term, ambustus “scorched” is applied to Paulus by Livy.—si quid adversi. “If any misfortune.” Compare quid virium in note above.—objecturum. Supply esse. See ch. 49 § 12, where the death of Paulus is related.—profectum. Supply esse.—tradunt. See note on aiunt. Ch. 39 § 19.—prosequiuta. Supply est.

Ut venerunt. “When they had come.” See note on postquam . . . widerunt, ch. 1 § 2.—nova minora. Supply castra. “The new (which was) the lesser camp.”—Hannibalem. Acc. dependent on proprius.—veteribus. Supply castris.—legioni. Dat. dependent on praeiciunt [§ 106, a].—dimidia parte. “By a half.” Literally, “by a half part” —auctas. Supply esse.—cernebat is here folld. by Objective clause dimidia parte auctas (ease) hostium copias.—gaudere. Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].—in diem. “Daily (or day by day).”—quicquam reliqui erat. “Was there any thing left.” Literally, was there any thing of a remainder.”—ut decem dieum frumentum. “So that corn for ten days.” Literally, “of ten days.”
Chapter XLII. Ex preparato. "With preparation." Adverbial expression.—Ad mille, etc. "About one thousand and seven hundred were slain;" i.e. on the side of the Carthaginians. With caesi supply sunt. See also note on ad mille hominum, ch. 31 § 5.—Romanaorum. Gen. of "thing distributed" after centum [§ 130].—occisis. Abl. in concord with indecl. (here, Abl.) centum. Observe that the adverbs amplius, plus, and minus are at times used as mere adjuncts and do not influence the construction. "A hundred of the Romans and allies, not more, having been slain."—victoribus. Dat. dependent on obstiit [§ 106, a].—alternis. "Alternately (or by turns)." Adverb.—emissum. Supply esse. "Had been let go," i.e. "had been suffered to escape."

Debellarique potuisse. "And that the war might have been brought to an end." Literally, "and that the war should be ended had been possible." Debellari is an impers. inf. pass. used substantively and forming the Subject of the infinitive potuisse [§ 140, 1, (2)].—nì cessatum foret. Verb pass. impers. "Unless they had given over (the pursuit)." Literally, "unless it had been given over," i.e. by them. Supply ab iis (=Romani).—pati. Historic Inf: [§ 142, 2].—quin potius crederi. "Indeed he rather believed (or considered)." Crederi is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2]. The verb is here followed by an Objective clause.—velut inescatam temeritatem, etc. "That rashness, allured as it were by a bait, attached to a very spirited consul, and to soldiers (who were) for the most part new." The meaning of the passage is, that Hannibal considered the attack on his foragers a rash act, but one into which those foragers had drawn the Romans, like fishes enticed by a bait; and further, that such an act would not have been committed, had not the consul been very bold and spirited, and his soldiers for the most part newly levied. Ferocioris is a comp. adj. used as a modified superlative. Consulis is the possessive Gen. dependent on esse [§ 127]. Maxime qualifies novorum.—et omnia. "All things too."—duas prope partes. "That nearly two-thirds." See note on duas partes, ch. 32 § 10.

Insidiae. Dat. dependent on aptum [§ 106, (1)].—nocte proximâ. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—fortuna. Gen. dependent on plena [§ 119, 1].—dextrâ equites. Supply instructos condit.—ut opprimeret. "In order to crush."—relicti. Supply sunt.—ut fides fieret, etc. "In order that a belief might be produced, that he wished, through a false semblance of a camp—just as he had baffled Fabius in the preceding year—to keep the consuls in their (respective) positions, until he himself got a very long start in (his) flight." Literally, "until he himself preoccupied a very long space in (his) flight." The comp. longius is used as a modified superlative. Priore anno is the Abl. of time "when" [§ 120]. Supply se (=Hannibalem) as Subject of voluisse.

Chapter XLII.—Ubi illuxit. "When day had dawned." Illuxit is a verb impers. See note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 2.—subducat. Supply sunt.—nuntiantium. "Of persons announcing (or of those who announced)." Nuntiantium (Gen. plur. of nuntius, part. pres.) is here used as a subst. and depends on concursus [§ 127].—relictos. Supply esse.—ortus. Supply est.—juwerent. Supply as Subject ii (=consules).—persequendos, diripiendâ. Gerundives [§ 143].—consul alter. "The one consul," i.e. Varro.—turbae militaris. "Gen. of "thing distributed," after unus [§ 130].—Paulus etiam atque etiam dicere. "Paulus kept
saying over and over again." *Dicer* is the Histoirc Inf. See note on *ferre ad calum*, ch. 30 § 7.—*providendum praecevendumque esse*. Observe this instance of impersonal Gerundive construction [*§ 144*].—*ducem seditionis, i.e. Varro.—posset, i.e. Paulus.—qui ubi adequitavit portis.

"And when he had ridden up to the gates," i.e. of Hannibal's camp. *Qui est hic*. For *ubi* with perf. ind., see note on *postquam viderint; ch. 1 § 2. Portis is Dat. dependent on *adequitavit* [*§ 106, a.*]—*ceteris juvenis*. Abl. Abs. [*§ 125*]. *Ceteris* is here used substantively.—*speculatusque omnia cum cura*. "And when he had carefully reconnoitred all things." See note on *magnah cum cura*, ch. 7 § 5.—*renuntiat*. "He reports." The verb is here followed by Objective clause, viz. *insulae: profecto esse.—insidias profecto esse*. "That without doubt there is an ambush." Literally, "that without doubt an ambush exists." *Esse* here comprises both copula and complement.—*relictos, relictta*. In each instance *supply esse.—omnia cara*. "All valuables."—*vidisse*. Supply as Subiect se (= *Statillum*).

*Quae*. Observe the prominence given to the relative clause by its being placed before the demonstrative.—*ea*. Used emphatically.—*ituros*. Supply *esse with ituros, and se (= milites) as Subject.—profeccendi*. Gerund in *de* dependent on *signum* [*§ 141, 2*].—*quem ei . . . pulli quoque auspicio non addixissent*. "When the (sacred) chickens also had not proved favourable to him . . . by (their) auspicy." Auspices were taken, amongst other things, from the feeding of chickens; and especially so by generals on active service. The chickens were kept in a cage under the care of a keeper (*pullarius,* "chicken-man"): when the auspices were to be taken, the *pullarius* opened the cage and threw pulse, or some kind of soft cake, to the chickens. If these, however, refused to come out or to eat; or if they uttered a cry, or beat their wings, or flew away, the omen was deemed unfavourable. On the other hand, if they ate greedily, so that some of their food fell from their bills and struck the ground, the sign (which was termed *tripudem solistimum*) was considered most favourable.—*nuntiari*. "That a message be conveyed." Literally, "that it should be reported." Verb inf. *imper. pass.—effarenti is in concord with collegae.—porta*. Abl. dependent on prep. *ex in effarenti* [*122, a.*]—*quod est hoc*.—*religionem animo incussit*. "Struck religious awe (or scruples) into his mind;" i.e. "filled his mind with religious awe (or scruples)." *Animo* is the Dat. dependent on *incussit* [*§ 106, a.*]—*Flaminii tamen recens casus*. "Yet the recent disaster of Flaminius." The circumstance to which allusion is here made is narrated ch. 3 §§ 11, 12, 13.—*Claudique consulti, etc.* "And the recorded naval disaster of the consul Claudius in the first Punic war." *Memorata* means "that has been recorded by me," or "that I have recorded." The circumstance itself is mentioned in the summary of the 19th Book of Livy (one of those that have been lost), and was connected with disregard of the auspices. It was to the following effect. When P. Claudius Pulcher was consul, B.C. 249, he was entrusted with the command of the fleet sent to reinforce the Roman army at Lilybaenum. On his voyage thither he found the Carthaginian ships lying in the harbour of Drepanum, and resolved to fall on them. Before doing so he proceeded to take the auspices by means of the sacred chickens. These would not come out of their cage or coop; *whereupon* Claudius ordered that they should be thrown into the sea, adding, "if
they will not eat, let them drink." His attack on the enemy ended in a total defeat and a severe loss, which the superstitious Romans attributed solely to his disregard of the auspices, and his treatment of the sacred birds. The story is also related by Cicero and Valerius Maximus.—distulere. "Defereed." The defeat of Cannae shortly afterwards occurred.—Formianti. Supply equitis.— unus, alter. In each instance supply servus.—eo die. "On that day." Abl. of time "when"[§ 120].

muniunt. This verb is followed by the Objective clause omnem . . . . insidius.— horum, i.e. servorum.— potentes imperii. "Able to rule." Literally, "powerful over command." Imperii is gen. dependent on potentes[§ 133].—alterius. "Of the one." Supply consulis. Varro is here intended.— suam majestatem. "His own dignity (or authority);" i.e. which properly attached to him as consul.

Chapter XLIII.—Plures dies. Acc. of duration of time[§ 101].—annonom. "Provisions (or supplies)."—agitisse de. "To have deliberated (with himself) about." proriperct se. "He might hurry away." Literally, "he might snatch himself forwards."—eset. Both consistia and habitus are Subjects of esset, but it takes the number of the latter nearest to which it is placed, thus pointing it out as the word to which particular emphasis is to be attached.—maturiora messibus. "Earlier (or more forward) with (their) harvests," i.e. that had earlier crops. Messibus is Abl. of "Respect"[§ 116].—impiuditiona levibus ingenis. "More difficult to fickle dispositions," i.e. to fickle-minded persons, such as were the Gauls.— nocte. Abl. of time "when"[§ 120].—ignibus factis. Abl. Abs.[§ 125]. Compare what is here said of Hannibal's tactics with ch. 41 § 6 sqq.— priori. Supply metui, dat. of metus.— omnibus exploratis, Abl. Abs.[§ 125].—relatum esset. "It had been reported." Verb pass. impers. Its Subject is the clause visum (esse) procul hostium agmen.—de eo insequendo. Gerundive attraction[§ 143].— capta. Supply sunt.—prioris anni. Gen. of quality[§ 128].—ad nobilitandas Cannas. Gerundive attraction[§ 143].—urgente fato. Abl. Abs.[§ 125].—prope eum vincum. "Near that village," i.e. Cannae. Eum refers to Cannas, but by attraction takes the number and gender of vincum[§ 159].—siccitate. Abl. of cause dependent on torridis[§ 111]. quam . . . . tum. See note on these words, ch. 30 § 3.—terga. Acc. dependent on afflante.

Chapter XLIV.—Ut ventum est. "When they had come." Literally, "when it was come (by them)." Supply ab iis. See note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 2.— habebant. Observe the change of tense from the historic perf. to the imperf. The former speaks of what was quite past, the other of what was continued at the then present time. See ch. 24 § 1 sqq.; ch. 27 § 11; ch. 40 §§ 5, 6.—natis. "Formed by nature." Literally, "born."—quâ parte virium. "In which part of his forces." Quâ relates to equites understood in equestrem, but by attraction takes the number and gender of parte[§ 159].—facturos. Supply esse. Consules is the Acc. of the Subject before this inf.—solicitari. Historic inf. [§ 140, 2].— hic; i.e. Varro.—nullam. From this point to militibus the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—velut uscevevisset Italian. "Had, as it were, acquired the ownership of Italy by long (use or) possession."—militibus. Dat. dependent on adimi[§ 107].—ille, i.e. Paulus.—si
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quid accideret. "If any thing befell;" i.e. if any untoward event happened. From this point to the end of the chapter the construction is in Oratio Obliqua, the word dicet (which belongs to ille) being excepted. —se; i.e. Paulus.—culpe. Gen. dependent on adj. exsortem [§ 119, 1]. —videret. "Let him see (or take care):" see note on acciperent, ch. 37 § 5.—quibus = eorum, quibus; the demonstrative being omitted after manus in the demonstrative clause.

Chapter XLV.—Ad multum diei. "Up to late in the day." Literally, "up to much of the day." Diei is Gen. of "thing measured" after neut. adj. multum [§ 131].—quam (= et hane) refers to aquatores, but is put by attraction in the number and gender of turbam [§ 159].—visum. Supply est.—ne ... transirent ... tenuerit. "Kept back (or restrained) ... from ... crossing." Observe this force of the conj. ne after a verb (or expression) involving the notion of hindrance.—summa imperii. "The sole command." Literally, "the whole of the command." Summa is here used in the metonymical force of "the whole."—nihil consulto collegā. "Without any consultation with his colleague." Literally, "(his) colleague having been in no respect consulted." Nihil is here used in adverbial force.—signum. "The signal (for battle)."—ita. "In the following manner."—extremi. "On the outside (or at the extremity)."—intra (adv.) "Inside."—ad medium. "At the centre."—levum, dextrum. In each instance supply cornu.—Gemino Servilio, etc. "To Geminus Servilius was assigned the charge of directing the fight in the centre." Literally, "the middle of the fight was given to Geminus Servilius to be looked to (by him)." Tuenda is a Gerundive. With data supply est.

Chapter XLVI.—Ut quosque traduxerat. "As he had led each (of them) across." Quosque is acc. plur. of quisque. Observe the position of the relative adverbial clause introduced by ut before the demonstrative clause introduced by ita. This is done (as in the case of the pronominal relative and demonstrative clauses) for the purpose of bringing the statement of the relative clause prominently forward.—datum. Supply est.—Afrorum. Gen. of "possessor" after essent [§ 127].—his. Dat. dependent on interponerentur [§ 106, a].—muri. "In the middle."—credderet. "One might suppose." Observe the present use of the second person sing. of the subj.: see note on cerneres, ch. 7 § 12.—ita armâti erant. "To such a degree had they armed (or equipped)."—prolongi. "Very long." Observe the force of the preposition praē in this compound word. Supply gladii erant.—Hispano. Here used in a collective force. Supply gladii erant.—punctim magis, etc. "Accustomed to attack a foe with thrusts rather than with cuts."—quum ... tum: see note on these words, ch. 30 § 3.—ventus ... adversus Romanis, etc. "The wind ... having sprung up (from the quarter) opposite to the Romans, took away (from them any) distant view by rolling the dust into their very faces." Romanis is dat. dependent on adversus. Volvendo is a Gerundive, and is used with pulvere in Gerundive attraction [§ 144].—Volturnum, etc. "The inhabitants of that region call it Volturnus." When voco signifies to call a person or thing something (i.e. by some name), it requires two Accusatives; viz, an Acc. of nearer Object, and another Acc. of that which the person or thing represented
by the first Acc. is called. Here supply eum (= ventum) as the Acc. of nearer Object.

CHAPTER XLVII.—Procursum ab auxiliis. “The auxiliaries ran forward.” Literally, “it was run forward by the auxiliaries.” Procursum (supply est) is a verb pass. impers. Observe the use of auxilia, plur., in the present force.—levibus armis. “By the light-armed troops.” Observe the use of arma for armati; i.e. of the thing for the person.—dextro. Supply cornu.—concurrendum erat. “They had to join battle.” Literally, “battle had to be joined (by them).” Supply ab ipsis. Concurrendum erat is here used as an impers. verb pass. [§ 144].—nullo circà, etc. “No space having been left around them (or in the neighbourhood) for making evolutions.” Literally, “for wandering forth.” Circà is here an adv. Spatio relicto is Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Evagandum is a gerund in dum, dependent on ad [§ 141, 1].—stantibus ac confertis, etc. “While their horses were standing (still), and at last were packed together in a crowd.” Confertis is part. perf. pass. of confero.—detractebat. “Began to drag down (or pull off) from.” The imperf. here denotes the commencement of an action.—equo. Abl. dependent on prep. de in the compound verb detractebat [§ 122, a].—aetricus quam diutius. “More fiercely than for any length of time.” When a comparison is drawn between two adjectives or two adverbs (as here), both are usually put in the same degree.—pugnatum est. Verb pass. impers.—terga veriant. “Take to flight.” Literally, “turn (their) backs.”—sub fines. “Towards (or about) the end.”—impulsis. Supply eis. Dat. dependent on insistere [§ 106, a].—referentibus pedem. “Retreating.” Literally, “carrying back the foot.”—dum constabant ordines. “As long as the ranks of the Gauls and Spaniards stood firm.” Literally, “for the Gauls and Spaniards.”—tandem Romani, etc. “At length the Romans, after long and frequent efforts, with level front and in close array, drove in (or broke) the enemy’s wedge, (which was) too thin, and on that account weak, projecting from (or beyond) the remaining part of the line. They next kept following close upon them after they had been driven in (or broken), and were retreating in confusion.” Literally, “at length the Romans, having vigorously exerted themselves for a long time, and frequently.” By Romani are meant not only the Roman legionaries but the infantry of the allies as well: see ch. 45 §§ 6, 7. Acies means the Carthaginian line. Cuneus, “a wedge” —otherwise called trigōnon, “triangle,” and caput porcūnum, “pig’s head” —denotes a body of troops advancing in the form of a wedge (like the Greek ∆) for the purpose of forcing a way through the enemy’s line. Insistere is the Historic inf. [§ 140, 2]. Supply as its Subject ii (= Romani).—unoteneor. “Uninterruptedly.” An adverbial phrase.—per praeceps, etc. “Having been carried, through the headlong crowd of those flying in terror, into the middle of (the enemy’s) line (of battle) in the first place, they at last, without any resistance (being offered), came up to the African (i.e. Carthaginian) reserves.” Praeceps (adj.) is at times used of person rush ing “headlong.” It may also be here employed adverbially. Nullo is here used as a subst., and with resistente forms an Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—qui utrimque reductis aliis constiterant. Literally, “who had taken up a position on either side in the flanks (which had been) drawn off.” That is, these reserves had been stationed on each side of the line formed by the Gauls and Spaniards, but
at a little distance from it, and (as presently shown) considerably further back. The term alae generally represents, in the Roman army, the cavalry of the allies, which was usually posted in the wings. Here, however, the word denotes infantry stationed on the flank: so Livy speaks of cohortes alariae at Bk. 10, ch. 40; and Caesar, at Bell. Civ. Bk. 1, ch. 73.—prominente acie. Abl. Abs. [§ 125].—qui cuneus. "And this wedge." Cuneus here refers back to § 5. Its addition to the relative in this place is necessary, for if the relative had stood alone it would have pointed to some antecedent in the immediately preceding sentence.—ut pulsus. "When it had been beaten." Supply est.—aquare frontem primum. "Formed a level line in the first instance." The phrase aquare frontem generally means "to form a front line equal to that of the enemy." Taken, however, in the present instance in connection with the following context, it cannot have that force, but must be rendered as above.—dein cedendo. "In the next place by giving ground (or by falling back)." Cedendo applies to the Gauls and Spaniards who formed the cuneus. Some editions have nitendo. "By exerting themselves."—sinum in medio dedit. "Formed a hollow in (its) centre." Literally, "gave a curve." Sinus denotes anything that is curved or bent; hence it comes to signify as above rendered.—Afri circa jam cornua fecerant. "The Africans (i.e. the Carthaginians) (who were) around had by this time formed the wings (or extremities);" i.e. of the Carthaginian infantry. The Gauls and Spaniards, as previously mentioned, had been posted in the centre considerably in advance of the Carthaginian foot. As, however, the Gauls and Spaniards kept giving ground, they gradually got further back than the Carthaginians, by which means the latter became the cornua to what had previously been the cuneus.—irruentibus incaute, etc. "And (when this was the case, then) they wheeled their flanks around the Romans (who were) rushing heedlessly into the middle." Circumdo, followed by Acc. of nearer Object, and Dat. of remoter Object, means, literally, "to place or set one thing round another." By the above movement the Romans were intercepted in front.—mox cornua extendo, etc. "Then, by extending (or stretching out) the wings they enclosed their enemies (i.e. the Romans) in the rear also." Extendendo is a gerund in do, dependent on clausere [§ 141, 4].—cessiderant. Pluperf. ind. of cedo.—non tantum eò, quod. "Not merely on that account, because."

Chapter XLVIII.—Adequitassent. "Had ridden up;" i.e. to the Romans. Adequitassent is pluperf. subj. after quam [§ 153, (1)].—Considere ab tergo. "To take their station in the rear."—jubentur is the Historic present.—ab omni parte. "On every side."—strata erant. Pluperf. ind. pass. of sterno.—adornitur. "They attack." Historic present.—Hasdrubal qui ea parte praerat. "Hasdrubal . . . who was in command in that quarter." This passage is considered corrupt. Hasdrubal was not in command of the forces opposed to the Roman left, but Marbal; neither had he the Numidic cavalry under him, but that of the Gauls and Spaniards, who were opposed to the Roman legions and cavalry under Paulus. Polybius, however, furnishes a clear account of what actually occurred. Hasdrubal, with the Gallic and Spanish cavalry on the Carthaginian left, encountered the Roman right, consisting of Roman legions and cavalry. When his success was complete,
and those opposed to him had been cut up (as narrated by Livy in ch. 49), he passed over to reinforce Maharbal, who was stationed on the Carthaginian right, and had to contend with the troops under the orders of Varro, on the Roman left, as mentioned at ch. 45 §§ 7, 8. When the Carthaginian left had proved victorious, Hasdrubal sent the Numidians to pursue and cut up the cavalry of the Roman allies; while he himself with his Gauls and Spaniards fell upon the rear of the Roman infantry, who had been hemmed in by the Carthaginians, as stated in ch. 47 §§ 8–10.

Chapter XLIX.—Primo statim praelio. “Immediately at the beginning of the battle.” Primus has at times the force of “the first part of” that denoted by the subst. to which it is in attribution. Primo praelio is Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—cum confertis. “With a compact force.” Literally, “with compact men (or soldiers).” Confertis is here an adj., and is used substantively.—Hannibali. Dat. dependent on occurrit [§ 106, a].—ad regendum equum. “To manage his horse.” Generalise the attraction [§ 143].—ferunt. See note on ferunt, ch. 25 § 19. —tradere. Supply ut before it [§ 154].—equitum; i.e. of the Roman cavalry: see § 3.—quaie hand yubia, etc. Of such a kind as it was likely to be when the victory of the enemy (i.e. of the Carthaginians) was now by no means doubtful (i.e. quite ensured). quaie = tale, quaie. It is to be observed that it is a favourite practice with Latin writers to omit demonstrative pronouns generally, when they have corresponding relative pronouns expressed. Here, in the relative clause introduced by quaie, supply esset or debuit esse. Dubiā victoriā is the Abl. Abs. [§ 120]. —in vestigia. “On the spot.” Literally, “in their footstep,” i.e. in the place where they stood.—morantibus = iis morantibus. “With those who delayed.” Dat. dependent on irati [§§ 142; 106, (3)].—quos = cos, quos. Compare note on quaie, above.—qui poterant = ii, qui poterant repertere equos.—praetervēchens. “Riding past.” Literally, “being borne past on a horse.” Praetervēchens is part. pres. of praetervhōr, a verb dep. neut.—quem unum, etc. “Whom alone the gods ought to regard as guiltless of the fault of this day’s slaughter.” Culπae is gen. dependent on insontem [§ 133].—virtum. Gen. of “thing measured,” dependent on aliquid [§ 131].—ne feceris. In negative clauses containing a wish that something be not done, etc., the second person of the perf. subj. is employed when a definite person (as here) is addressed; but the second person of the present when an indefinite or assumed one.

“Do not make.” Observe also that feceris is here followed by a double Acc. [§ 99]. Compare also note on ne illi quidem, etc., ch. 59 § 10.—lacrimarum. Gen. of “thing measured” dependent on satiis [§ 131].—consul. Supply dicit or ait. One of these verbs is commonly to be supplied before the quoted words of a person.—macte esto. An expression of conjoint applause and encouragement, followed by abl. of that in reference to which the applause and encouragement are employed; here, virtute. Literally, “Be honoured in thy valour,” i.e. “proceed, or go on in,” etc.—sed cave absumas. “But take heed that you do not consume.” A prohibition or negative command is at times expressed by fāc ne, vide ne, cave ne, or cave alone (as here) followed by a present (or perf.) subj. —muniant. Supply ut [§ 154].—victor. “Victorious.” Victor is here used adjectively.—privatim Q. Fabio. Supply nuntia. Observe that whereas this verb was just now followed by subj. (muniant) with ut
understood, it here takes after it an Objective clause (me) vixisse, etc.—præceptorum. Gen. plur. of præceptum, dependent on memorem [§ 133], with which supply me.—adhue. “Moreover (or further).”—patrie. “Suffer (or allow).” Pres. imperat. of patior. It is here followed by Objective clause, memet espirare, etc.—ne aut reus, etc. “Lest either I should a second time be brought to trial (literally, be a defendant) at the expiration of my consulship.” See note on qui cum M. Livio consul fuerat, ch. 35 § 3.—alieno crimen. “By my accusation of another;” i.e. by bringing an accusation or charge against another, viz. against his colleague, Varro.—hæc exigentes... oppressere. “Came suddenly (or unexpectedly) upon them (while they were) speaking about (literally, treating of) these things.” With exigentes supply eos.—oppressere. This verb belongs to turba as well as to hostes.—esset. Subjunctive in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—consul alter, i.e. Varro.—Venusiam. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 101].—cæsi. Supply esse.—priore anno; aliquot annis ante. Ablatives of the time “when” [§ 120].—unde refers to magistratūs, and is equivalent to ex quibus.—sua voluntate. “Of their own free will.” See note on magnā cum curā, ch. 7 § 5.—capta. Supply esse.

Chapter L.—Quia ab hoste est cessatum. “Because the enemy delayed.” Literally, “because it was delayed by the enemy.” Cessatum est is a verb pass. imper. quinquaginta. Supply milités or equites. See ch. 49 § 14.—alterius. Supply consulēs. Gen. dependent on fuit [§ 127].—qui, ii = qui.—majoribus. Supply castris.—Canusium. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 101].—abituros esse. Supply se as Object.—aspemari. Historic inf. [§ 140, 2]. Its Subject is the Nom. alii.—Cur enim illos... ipsos non venire? “For why (they said) did not they come themselves?” From cur to objicere Oratio Obliqua is employed. Hence the use of the Acc. and Inf. here, and of the Subj. in some clauses.—hostium. Gen. dependent on plena [§ 119, 5].—aliorum, quam sua. Observe the employment of the possessive gen. and possessive pron. and also that they are linked, or coupled, together by quām.—alīs. Dat. dependent on disPLICERE [§ 106, (3)].—disPLICERE, desesse. Historic Infinitives [§ 140, 2]. Their respective Subjects are the nominatives sententia and animus.—Romanus civis, etc. “Whether you are a Roman citizen or a Latin ally.” Observe the omission of utrum in the first member of the clause. Sis is the subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—opprimi. “Comes suddenly on us (or surprises us).” This verb is here used without a nearer Object. If any Object is to be supplied it will be nos.—erumpamus. “Let us sally out.” The first person plur. of pres. subj. is sometimes used (as here) to express a mutual adhortation in which the speaker includes himself as well as the person, or persons, addressed. This is called Subjunctivus Adhortativus.—disjicias. “One may pierce through.” Literally, “one may cast, or cleave, asunder.” Observe the employment of the second pers. of the subj. mood to denote indefinite persons, where the English idiom uses “one,” the French “on.”—qui refers to vos to be supplied before iste.—in drextrum. Supply latus. Ordinarily the shield was carried on the left arm.—ad secventi. See note on ad mille hominum, ch. 31 § 5. Canusium. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 120].

Chapter LI.—Circumfusi. See note on circumfundebanturque, etc.
ch. 7 § 11.—bello. Abl. dependent on perfectus [§ 119].—diei, quod = id diei, quod; where diei is gen. of "thing measured" after id [§ 131].—minime cessandum. Supply esse and ab eo. "That he must by no means linger." Literally, "that it must by no means be lingered." Cessandum (esse) is an impers. pass. inf.—quid actum sit. "What has been done (or effected)." Subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—die quintum. Abl. of time "when" [§ 120].—sequere. Pres. imperat. of sequeror. cuje is here used in a collective force.—venisse. Supply te as Subject.—venturum. Supply esse.—majore quam ut posset. "And too great for him to be able." Literally, "and greater than that he should be able."—ad consilium pensandum. "For the purpose of weighing the plan in his mind." Observe the Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—temporis opus esse. "That there was need of time." Literally, "that need of time existed." Temporis is Gen. dependent on opus, which word frequently takes an Abl.—victoria. Abl. dependent on uti [§ 119].—salutis fuisset urbi. "To have been the preservation of the city." Literally, "to have been for safety to the city." Observe the use of the double Dat. after esse [§ 107, b].

Ubi primum illuxit. "As soon as day had dawned (or broken)." Illuxit is a verb impers. See also note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 2. —insistat ad. "They proceed to." The verb insistit in the force of "to proceed" to do, etc. is common in Livy. Usually it is followed by an Inf.; the construction with ad and Acc. etc. is rare.—quem. "Any one."—stricta. "Stiffened." Literally, "drawn tight." Part. perf. pass. of stringo.—reliquum sanguinem. "Their remaining blood."—quos. Acc. of Subject before the Inf. fecisse.—apparbat. "It was evident." Verb impers. Its Subject is the clause quos . . . spiritum [§ 156, (3)].—convertit. "Drew the attention of."—Romano. Dat. dependent on substratus [§§ 142; 106, a].—laniando. Gerund in do dependent on exspirasset [§ 141, 4].

Chapter LII.—Ad multum diei. "Till late in the day." Literally, "up to a great part of the day."—omnium primum. "First of all." Omnium is here a subst. and is gen. of "thing distributed" after the superl. adv. primum [§ 130; Notes to Syntax, page 139, C, 1].—brachio objecto. "By throwing up an outwork towards them." Literally, "an outwork having been opposed." Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. Brachium is the term used for an outwork joining two points in military works. It here extended from the minora castra of the Romans to the place at which Hannibal had posted his forces.—ipsius = Hannibalis.—in capita Romana. "For the Romans per head." Literally, "for Roman heads" (= persons). Observe the present distributive force of in.—trecens nummis quadragesimatis. Abl. of "price" [§ 117]. "For three hundred sesterces." Literally, "for three hundred nummi stamped with (the figure of) a four-horse chariot." A sestertius or "sesterce," was a silver coin of the value of two asses and a half; and as it was the coin most in use it was often called nummus, "money." Silver coins were stamped on the obverse with a head of Roma wearing a helmet; and on the reverse with the figure of either a two-horse or four-horse chariot. As the value of a sestertius was, until the reign of Augustus, a fraction over twopence, 22d., the money agreed upon for the ransom of each Roman amounted to 2l. 13s. 14d. sterling; so for each of the allies, the sum of 1l. 5s. 5d.,
and for each slave 17s. 8\(\frac{1}{2}\)d., was to be paid. —et eo pretio persoluto. "And when that money had been paid in full." Observe the force of per in this compound word. Pretio persoluto is the Abl. Abs. [§ 125]. —cum singulis vestimentis. "With one garment apiece." —castra ipsa. The castra majora are here intended. —altera. Supply castra tradita crant. —tradita. Supply sunt. —argentii. Gen. of "thing distributed," dependent on quid [§ 131]. —nam ad secundum, etc. "For they employed, especially (as they were) on service, very little (that was) manufactured for the purpose of taking their food." That is, they used, as they were in the field, very little silver plate. With perexiguo supply argento. The use, therefore, of silver plate among the Romans appears to date very far back. —sepeliei.ti. Gerund in di dependent on causā. —in unum. "Together," i.e. into one spot. —ad octo millia. "About eight thousand." Nom. of the complement after fuisse [§ 93. (2)]. Ad merely qualifies octo. See note on ad mille hominum, ch. 31 § 5. —dicitur. Supply as Subject it (= sui): see preceding clause. —consulem quoque Romanum, etc. "Some relate that the Roman consul also was carefully searched out and buried." By consulem Romanum Æmilius is intended. —Auctor (in the force of "one who relates or records") in conjunction with esse forms a verbal expression, viz. "to relate," and is followed by Objective clause, which is here consulem conquiritum (esse) sepulchrumque. —quā relates to preceding clause frumento, veste, viatico etiam juvit, but takes the gender of munificentiā by attraction [§ 159].

Chapter LIII. —Quibus = et his. —de summā rerum. "Respecting the general welfare." Literally, "respecting the whole of the matters." Caesar, Bell. Civ., Bk. 3. ch. 51, has a corresponding phrase; viz. ad summam rerum consulere. —rerum. Gen. of thing distributed, dependent on aliquem [§ 130]. —quod = et hoc. —negat consiliī rem esse Scipio. "Scipio says that it is not a thing for deliberation." Literally, "denies that the thing belongs to deliberation." Negat = dicit non. Consilīi is Gen. dependent on esse [§ 127]. —fatalis. "Destined by fate." See Scipio, no. 4, in Vocabulary. —audendum atque agendum, etc. "(He says) they must dare and act, not deliberate, in so great an evil." Literally, "that it must be dared, etc. . . . (by them)." Dicit is to be supplied as the leading verb for this Oratio Obliqua from the preceding negat. Audendum, etc., are used as imperfs. pass. verbs [§ 144]. Supply, also, Dat. sibi after audendum esse, etc. [§§ 158; 144 a]. —irent. Observe the use of the subj. in Oratio Obliqua for the imperative: see note on accipere, ch. 37 § 5. Observe, too, that the imperf. subj. is here used, because dicit, to be supplied, as above pointed out, is the Historic pres. and so virtually a past tense. —de quibus allatum erat. "Respecting whom information had been brought." Allatum erat is a verb pass. imperfs. —ex mei animi sententiā. This was a formula used in administering an oath, and which the person to whom the oath was administered had to repeat. It is much about equivalent to "on my conscience." Literally, it signifies, "according to the decision of my mind." —afficias. Observe the use of the second pers. sing. pres. subj. in the force of the Gr. Optative; i.e. to denote a wish. This is called Subjunctivus Optativus. Observe also that afficio, with Acc. of person and Abl. of thing ("to affect one with something"), is commonly translated by a verb or verbal expression akin to the Latin Abl.; hence leto afficias, "mayest
thou kill.”—postulo is here followed by simple subj. (lures), instead of ut and subj. [§ 154].

**Chapter LIV.**—Eo tempore. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—Venusiam. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 101].—ad quatuor millia: see note on ad mille hominum, ch. 31 § 5.—facta. Supply sunt.—a muliere Canusivâ. “By a woman of Canusium;” i.e. by Busa: see ch. 52 § 7.—essent. Subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—seiscitatum. “To enquire.” Supine in um [§ 141, 5].—jubерet. Subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—se. Acc. of nearer Object dependent on depressuri.—Romam. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 101].—occidione occasum (sc. esse). “Had been completely cut up (or massacred).” Literally, “had been slain with a slaughter.”—adlatum fuerat. “Tidings had been brought.” Verb pass. impers. Its Subject is the clause ne has . . . copias [§ 156, (3)].—omni. Dat. dependent on succumbam [§ 106, a].—negue aggregiar. “Nor will I attempt.”—qua = ca, qua. —vero. Abl. of “thing compared” after minora [§ 124].—Hannibalis. Gen. dependent on factam (sc. esse) [§ 127].—Siciliiâ. Abl. of “separation,” dependent on cesserâ [§ 125].—pagnam adversam in Africâ. “The calamitous battle in Africa;” i.e. the battle near Zama (a town of Numidia), in which Hannibal was defeated by Scipio Africanus, b.c. 201: see Scipio, no. 4, in Vocabulary.

**Chapter LIV.**—Hostem = Hannibalem. —venturum. Supply esse.—expedirent. “They could arrange (or settle).”—et nundum palam facto, etc. The Abl. neut. sing. of a perf. pass. part. sometimes forms, in conjunction with a following clause, an Abl. Abs., such being regarded as a neut. subst. ; so Livy, Bk. 33, ch. 41.—cognito vivere Ptolemaum. (“When it was known that Ptolemy was living”)—where the clause vivere Ptolemaum forms as it were a Substantival Abl. Sometimes, however, but very rarely, an Abl. neut. sing. of a perf. pass. part. is used absolutely in so independent a manner, that it is wholly impossible for the following clause or proposition to form the representative of a subst. Such is the case in the present instance. It seems that Livy intended to say that it was not yet made publicly known who were killed and who were alive, but that in writing he passed over into a different mode of expression. Taking the passage as it stands, and looking at what was seemingly in the writer’s mind, there must be supplied qui (plur. of quis) essent (“who they were”)—where essent is subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149]—to form the Substantival expression. Render, accordingly, “And—inasmuch as it was not yet declared (literally, ‘made open’) who they were—the living and the dead,” etc.

**Equites.** From this point to the end of the chapter the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—qui . . . referant. “For the purpose of bringing back word.” Observe the use of qui with subj. to denote a purpose or intention.—imperii. Gen. dependent on miseri ( §§ 142; 135).—nominis. Gen. of “thing measured” after quid [§ 131]. The word here means “nation, or people.”—reliquum fecerint. A periphrasis for relicuerint. For the use of subj. in the present and following verbs see [§ 149].—magistratum. Gen. of “thing measured,” dependent on parum [§ 131].—munitos deducendos current. The verb curo when followed by Acc. accompanied by a Gerundive means “to cause something to be done; to take care that something be done.”—quisque. In
apposition to illi to be supplied as the Subject of exspectent.—qui prohibent. See note above on qui referant.

Chapter LVI.—Quum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent. “When all had agreed to (or voted for) this opinion.” A decree of the Senate was made “by a separation” (per discussionem) of its members to different sides of the house. The presiding magistrate used the following formula: Qui hoc censetis, illúu transité; qui alía omnia, in hanc partem; i.e. “those of you who are of this opinion pass over to that side; those of you who think differently (literally, all other things), to this.” Hence the expression ire pedibus in sententiam (“to go with the feet into an opinion”) came to signify “to vote for, or adopt, the opinion” of a senator who had spoken on some subject brought under the consideration of the house.—L. Æmílrium. From this point to nundinamentem the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—caesum. Supply esse. This inf. has a composite Subject; viz. Æmílrium and exercitum; but its inflected part. (viz. the perf. pass. participle) takes the sing. on account of exercitum, nearest to which it stands, and to which greater prominence is intended to be given.—sest = Terentium; i.e. Varro nem.—Canusii. Gen. of place “where” [§ 121, B, a].—ad decem milià militum. “About ten thousand soldiers.” Millia (Acc.) is the Subject of esse, which is here both copula and complement. For ad with numeral words see note on ad milià hominum, ch. 31 § 3.—nundinamentem. “Chafering.”—luctús. Gen. dependent on exprs [§ 119, 1].—regnum Hieronis. From this point to the end of the present chapter the construction is in Oratio Obliqua.—nuntiatum esse. The Subject of this inf. is the clause aliam ... aggredentur [§ 156, (3)].—stare. “Was lying at anchor.”—se=Otacilium.—versum. Supply esse.—classe opus esse. “A fleet was needed.” Literally, “there was need of a fleet.” Classe is the Abl. dependent on opus [§ 119, a].

Chapter LVII.—Clássis. Dat. dependent on præcesset [§ 107, b].—Canusium. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 101].—mittendum. Supply esse. Its Subject is Cláudium.—scribendumque. “And that a letter must be sent,” Literally, “and that it must be written.” Scribendum (supply esse) is used as an impers. pass. verb, and has the notion of “necessity” involved in it [§ 144].—consuli. Dat. of nearer Object after scribendum [§ 106, (2)].—primo quoque tempore. “At the very first opportunity.” Abl. of time “when” [§ 120]. Observe the force of primus quisque, viz. “the very first.”—Romam. Acc. of place “whither” [§ 101].—territi. Supply sunt.—quum ... tum. See note on these words, ch. 30 § 3.— stupri. Gen. dependent on comperta [§§ 142; 133].—duæ Vestales. “Two Vestal Virgins:” i.e. two virgins, priestesses of Vesta. Vesta was one of the principal Roman deities, and in her temple were preserved, as it was said, the Penates and the sacred fire which Æneas had brought from Troy. No statue was in the temple, but the sacred fire was kept burning, night and day, on an altar within it. The goddess herself was regarded as pure and chaste; and her priestesses, the Vestal Virgins—who were originally four, but afterwards six, in number, and who were taken from the noblest families of Rome—were bound by a vow of chastity. If any one of them violated this vow, she was buried alive in the Campus Néeratus, and her paramour was scourged to death in the forum.—ut
mos est. "As the custom is." See preceding note.—sibimet ipsa mortem conscivcrat. "Had committed suicide." Literally, "herself had adjudged death to her own self." Observe the strengthening force imparted to the personal pron. by the suffix met.

Scriba pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant. "A scribe (or secretary) of a pontiff, whom they now call the lesser pontiffs." Observe the present construction. Sometimes a pron. refers rather to the sense, than to the grammatical form, of that which precedes. In the present instance a pron. plur. (quos) refers to a subst. in the sing. (scriba), the idea being transferred to a number of individual objects; so that quos = quos scribas. Translate: "the secretary of a pontiff, whom (= which scribes) they now call the lesser pontiffs." The pontifices were instituted by Numa, and were originally four in number, taken from the patricians. In the year B.C. 299 four plebeians were added to them. Sylla increased their number to fifteen. In the time of Livy (nunc) they were divided into Majores and Minores, "the Greater" and "the Lesser." With regard to the latter there is a wide diversity of opinion. The most probable state of the case appears to be this; viz. that at the time when the real pontiffs began to neglect their duties, and to leave the principal business of their office to be transacted by their secretaries, it became customary to designate these secretaries pontifices minores. The verb appellant is here followed by a double Acc.; viz. an Acc. of nearer Object (quos), and a second Acc. (pontifices) defining it. Nunc implies the time at which Livy wrote.—co usque . . . ut. "Even to such a degree . . . that."—libros. "The books:" i.e. the Sibylline books. See Sibyllinus in Vocabulary.—Delphos. "To Delphi." Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—sciscitatum. Supine in um dependent on missus est [§ 141. 5].—possent, foret. Subjunctives in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—fatalibus libris. "The books of fate:" i.e. the Sibylline books which contained the fates or destinies of Rome.—in foro boario. "In the cattle market." This market adjoined the Circus Maximus, and had in it a bronze statue of a bull.—facta. Supply sunt. —demissi sunt. The Subjects of this verb are Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca [§ 92, 2].—sacro. Abl. in apposition to hostitis [§ 90].

Quos in classem scriptos habebat. "Whom he had enrolled for the fleet." Observe the use of a double Acc. after habebat. When, as here, the second Acc. is a part. perf. pass., the construction is a circumlocution for the perf. ind. act. of the verb of such participle, attended by the concomitant notion of the nearer Object being, if a thing, completed or finished; or, if a person, in a certain state or condition.—ut viri presidio esset. "In order that it might defend the city." Literally, "might be for a defence to the city." Observe the use of the double Dat. after esset [§ 108]. Camusium. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—ex auctoritate patrum. "By a decree of the fathers;" i.e. of the Senate. See note on nec dictatorem, etc. ch. 8 § 6. —juniores ab annis septemdecim. "The young men above seventeen years of age." Literally, "after seventeen years." The term juvenis, also junior, denotes a person between seventeen and forty-five or forty-six years of age. At seventeen a juvenis became liable to be called out on military service.—quo dnam prætextatos. "Some wearers of the (toga) prætexta;" i.e. some lads under seventeen years of age. The toga prætexta was the "toga," or outer garment of the Romans, of a white colour, fringed or bordered
with purple. It was born by the higher magistrates, by certain priests, and by free-born children of both sexes. At the completion of their seventeenth year youths laid aside the toga praetexta and assumed the toga virilis, or "man's toga," which was also called toga pura, "the pure toga," from its being entirely white.—effecti. Supply sunt.—ex formula. "In accordance with the agreement (or covenant):" i.e. the agreement or covenant existing between the Romans and the allies.—templis. Abl. dependent on de in derrahunt [§ 122, a].—liberorum capitum. "Of free persons." Observe the present force of caput.—vellentne. "Whether they were willing." Subj. in indirect interrogation. —hic miles. "This soldier." Miles is here used in collective force.—quum pretio minore, etc. "Since they had the power of redeeming (them when) prisoners at a less sum (or, at a lower cost)." Literally, "since the power of redeeming the captives at a less sum was made." Pretio minore. Abl. of price [§ 117]: see note on trecentis nummis quadrigatis. ch. 52 § 3. Redimere is dependent on copia. Copia is more frequently followed by a gerund in di or the Gen. of a subst. in connection with a gerundive: yet instances of its construction with a follg Inf. are not wanting.

Chapter LVIII.—Non internecium. From this point to cunctos Oratio Obliqua is employed.—non sibi esse. "He had not" [§ 107, c].—certare. Supply se (i.e. Hannibal) as Subject.—cedatur. Verb pass. imper. —redimendi. Gerund in di dependent on copiam [§ 141, 2]. See, also, note on redimere at end of preceding chapter.—in capita. See notes on in militem. ch. 23 § 6; in capita Romana. ch. 52 § 3.—quingenos quadrigatos nummos. See note on trecentis nummis quadrigatis. ch. 52 § 3. —aliquantum adjeciebatur. "A considerable addition was made." Literally, "it was considerably added." Adjeciebatur is a verb pass. imper., and aliquantum is an adv. Hannibal originally fixed the redemption money for each Roman at 300 sesterces. Here he alters the amount; leaving it, indeed, at 300 sesterces for each of the foot-soldiers, but raising it to 500 sesterces for each horseman.—quo. Abl. of price [§ 117].—dedentes se. "(When) surrendering themselves." Dedentes is nom. plur. in concord with it to be supplied as the Subject of pepigerant. —placeuit. Verb imper. Its Subject is the clause suffragio . . . deligi [§ 156, (3)].—qui Romam irent. "For the purpose of going to Rome." Observe the use of the Subj. to point out a purpose or intention. Romam is the Acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101].—redituros. Supply esse.—acceptum. Supply est.—qui ferret. See note on qui Romam irent above. —Romani ingenii. Gen. of quality dependent on homo [§ 128].—juris jurandi solvendi. "Of satisfying his oath" or "of keeping his word" [§ 143].—nuntiatum est. Verb pass. imper. Its Subject is the clause Romam venire cos.—Carthali. Dat. dependent on obriam [§ 106, (1)].—missus. Supply est.—finibus. Abl. dependent on ex in excederet [§ 122, a].

Chapter LIX.—Nostrum. Gen. plur. of ego.—plus justo. "Unduly." Literally, "more than is right."—vobis. Dat. dependent on gerundive negligendi [§ 144, a].—cumulis. Dat. dependent on superstantes [106, a].—recepimus nos. "We retired." Literally, "we took ourselves back."—diei reliquum. "During the remainder of the day." Reliquum is the Acc. of "Duration of time" [§ 102, (1)].—postero die. Abl. et
time "when" [§ 120].—aquā. Abl. of separation after arceremur [§ 123].—nihil auxillii. "No help." Literally, "nothing of help."—auro. Abl. of price after redemisse [§ 117].—captivorum redimendum. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—Tarentum. Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—punage. Dat. dependent on supersūmus [§ 107, b].—nisi in quibus = nisi ii, in quibus. "Of our men." Nostris is here used substantively.—presidio castris. "For the defence of the camp." Literally, "for a defence to the camp."—fortunes. Dat. dependent on invideo.—ne illi quidem ... se nobis merito praetul·lunt, gloriantque sint, etc. In negative clauses, a verb expressing a wish, or desire, that something may not be, etc., is put generally in the present Subjunctive when the third person is used, rarely (as here) in the perfect. Render: "Let not those indeed ... place themselves before us in worth, and boast," etc. Compare note on ne fēcēris, ch. 49 § 8. Observe that gloriatqi siunt is here followed by an Objective clause.—presidii. Gen. of "thing measured" after plus [§ 131].—Venusie, Canusii. Genitivs of place [§ 121, B, a].—presidii. Gen. of "thing measured," dependent on plus [§ 131], while plus praesidii together form the Subject of esse [§ 94, 1].—reipublicae. Dat. dependent on esse [§ 107, b].—sed et illis, etc. "But you will have them (as) good and brave soldiers." Utor, when followed by a second Abl. in apposition with the first, usually means "to have." Illis is the first Abl. dependent on utemini [§ 119], and mili
tibus is in apposition to illis [§ 90].—nobis. Abl. coupled to illis by et.—prompti\rioribus pro patriā. "More disposed to act (or more zealous) in behalf of our country."—restituti fuerimus. "We shall have been restored." Fut. perf. pass. of restituo.—majore pretio. "At a greater cost." Abl. of "price" [§ 117].

Animadversionem. Supply esse. Its Subject is illud; vobis is the Dat. dependent on it [§ 107, d].—censeam. The present Subj. is used in independent clauses to modify an expression or assertion; yet with a force closely bordering upon that of the Indicative; by which latter mood, indeed, it must be rendered in English. "I am of opinion."—duriores. "Too hard-hearted." The comp. is here used to denote the existence of a quality in too high a degree.—cui nos, etc. "To what sort of enemy you are about to abandon us."—Pyrrho. Supply nos re\lict\uri estis; so with barbaro ac Parno.—sit. Subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—vix existimari potest. "It is scarcely possible to be decided." Existimari is a verb pass. inf. impers., forming the Subject of potest, and followed by a clause containing an indirect interrogation. Cas. Bell. Civ. Bk. 3, 102, has a similar construction.— quem censetis? etc. "What sort of mind do you think is theirs?" Literally, "belongs to themselves." Ipsorum is possessive Gen. dependent on esse [§ 127].—vita libertasque est. See note on immiscuerat, ch. 60 § 2. —me dies fides. "In good truth." Literally, "by the god of truth."—indigni ut redimeremur. "Unworthy to be redeemed." Observe the present construction of ut with Subj. after the adj. indigni.—sese = captivos. —trecentis nummis. Abl. of "price" dependent on estimatus [§ 117].—pretio. Dat. dependent on pepercisse.

Chapter LX.—Ubi is finem fecit. "When he had finished (speaking)." Literally, "had made an end." See note on postquam videreunt, ch. 1 § 2. —comitio. See note on comitium, ch. 7 § 7.—immiscuerat. This verb has a composite Subject, viz. metus ac necessitas, but
in the sing. because a simple idea is to be here presented to the mind.—consūlī. Pres. inf. pass. of consūlo.—cæptus. Supply est.—ibi= in senatu.—quum sententii variae retur. “When opinions varied.” Literally, “when it was varied in opinions.” Varia retur is a verb pass. impers.—āliī . . . alīī. “Some . . . others.” These are the Subjects of censerent.—redimendos de publico. Fully, redimendos esse eos de publico. “That they must be redeemed at the public cost”—nullam publice impensam, etc. “That no outlay as far as the state is concerned (or at the cost of the state) must be made, and that they must not be prevented from being redeemed from (or out of) private property.” With faciendum and prohibendos supply esse; also supply eos as Subject of prohibendos esse. See also note on omni deinde vitā, ch. 61 § 9.—si quibus. “If to any.” Quibus is Dat. plur. of quis.—dandam. Supply esse. “Must be supplied.”—peccuniam mutuae. “That money on loan.”—prædibusque ac prædiis cavendum populo. “That security must be given to the people by bondsmen and their (real) property.” With cavendum supply esse. Præs is a surety, or bondsmen, in money matters; prædium is an estate, or property, in lands and houses. Populo is the Dat. dependent on cavendum [§ 107].

Priscē . . . severitatis. Gen. of “quality” [§ 128] dependent on Torquatus. This construction is unusual, inasmuch as a Gen. (or Abl.) of quality is generally subjoined to an indefinite appellative subst.—brevī. “Briefly (or in a short time).” Adverbial Abl. of brevis.—quid enim aliud quām admonendi essetis? Fully, quid enim aliud faciendum esset, quōm ut admonendi essetis? i.e. “for what else was to be done than that you should be counselled?” The ellipse of some portion of the verb facio (varying according to the construction) with quid aliud quam is especially to be noticed, as these last words have, by long usage, come to be equivalent to the English “merely;” so that here the language of the Text represents: “For you were merely to be counselled.” It is to be observed that the subj. (essetis) is used on account of the present expression forming an indirect interrogation [§ 149] in Latin, while in English it becomes a direct statement.—præferrique . . . aequum censuerint. “And have thought it right that they should be preferred.” Literally, “and have thought that to be preferred . . . was right.” The whole sentence from præferrī to aequum forms the Object of censuerint [§ 156, (3)]: præferrī is a substantival inf. (pass.) used as an Acc. [§ 140], and forming the Subject of esse, which is to be supplied [§§ 94, (1); 156, (2); 158]; aequum is the (neut.) Acc. forming the complement of esse [§ 94, (2)].—nihil corum. “Not one of those things, which.” Literally, “nothing of;” etc.—acta sunt. “Have been done.”

Atque utinam hac, etc. “And would that these things which I am about to speak before you, I were speaking at Canusium before the army itself.” Observe the forensic meaning attaching to the verb ago in this place, and compare its force as given in preceding note. Agere is the subj. on account of utinam [§ 147].—cujusque. “Of each (man).” Gen. of quisque dependent on ignavia [§ 127].—pugnando. Gerund in do dependent on fessis [§ 141, 4].—victoriā. Abl. of cause dependent on letis [§ 111].—ad erumpendum. “To sally forth.” Gerund in dum [§ 141, 1].—nocte totā. Abl. of time “when” [§ 120].—ducem. In apposition to se [§ 90].—non destitit monere, adhortari, eos. “Ceased not to admonish, to exhort.”—sequerentur. The subj., with ut omitted

 vetorem. Supply luctum.—cum magnis flebisus. See note on cum ingenii terrore, ch. 7 § 6.—domum. "To his house." Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101].—fallaci reddit. "By a deceitful return." See ch. 58 § 8.—quod ubi innotuit. "And when this had become known." Quod = et hoc. Innotuit is perf. ind. of innotescit. See also note on postquam viderunt, ch. 1 § 9.—decem primos venisse. "That ten came at first."—dubitatum esset. "A doubt had arisen." Literally, "it had been doubted." Verb pass. impers.—admitterentur, etc. "Whether
they should be admitted into the city, or not." Fully, utrum admittentur in urbem, necne admittentur in urbem. Admittentur is the subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149]. The whole clause is the Subject of the impers. pass. verb dubitatum esse [§ 157].—ita, etc. Fully, fama est eos tita, etc. ("There is a report) that they were admitted on the following condition; (viz.) that (though admitted) they should not however have an audience granted them by the Senate." Literally, "that a senate should not be given to them."—relatum esse. Here again supply familia est. (There is a report) "that a motion was made in the Senate." Verb pass. impers. Inf. mood. Referre, etc., is sometimes used for referre, etc. ad senatum.—redimendos. Supply esse.—veteres = primos in § 5.—recognoscendi. Gerund in di [§ 141, 2].—de ipsis dedendis. Gerundive attraction [§ 143].—actum esse. "That it was debated." Verb pass. impers. of Inf. mood. Again familia est is to be supplied."—victorique panis sententiae. "And that those were got the better of (or conquered) by a few votes:" i.e. that they were in a minority by a few votes.—qui = eos, qui.

Mortem sibi ipsi consciverint. See note on sibimet ipsa mortem consciverat, ch. 57 § 2.—foro. Abl. dependent on caruerint [§ 119, 1].—omni deinde vita. "All their after life." Here deinde qualifies vitam. It is a concise mode of expression for omni vita, quae deinde crat. Corresponding to this is the expression omnia circa = omnia, que cincta sunt, ch. 39 § 11; omnis circa ager = omnis ager, quia cincta erat; ch. 20 § 4: omnes circa populi = omnes populi qui circa crat: Liv. Bk. 24, ch. 3: so, again, at ch. 60 § 3 of the present Book, nullam publice impensam = quod ad rempublicam attinet, nullam impensam. Omnis vita is Abl. of time [§ 120].—mirari. Inf. dependent on quaeas [§ 140, 4]. It is followed by Objective clause adeo discrepare inter auctores.—quid sit veri. "What is the truth." Sit is subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149]; verum (subst.) is Gen. of "thing measured," dependent on quid [§ 131].—queas. Second person subj. prses. in indefinite force. See note on ecnere, ch. 7 § 12.—quanto. Abl. of measure after comp. adj. major [§ 118].—superioribus. "Former."—fuerit. Subj. in indirect interrogation [§ 149].—consulis = Varro. —Romam. Acc. of place "whither" after adventum. This is to be observed, as the foregoing Acc. is for the most part used only after "verbs" denoting "motion."—postquam reedit. "When he had returned." See note on postquam vidierunt, ch. 1 § 2.—adcor magni animo. "Of so high a spirit." Abl. of quality [§ 115].—consulii (= Varro). Dat. dependent on obviam [§ 106, (1)].—fuisset. The Subj. is here used because Livy gives the statement as something which was commonly reported, or which he had learned by some means, not as something of which he could speak as a fact. The observation applies also to the following verbs in the subj.—itum frequentier ab omnibus ordinebus sit. "(Men of) all ranks went in large numbers to meet." Literally, "it was gone in large numbers by all ranks." Itum sit is a verb pass. impers. of perf. tense, from co.—actae. Supply sint. "Were given."—recessandum foret. Attributive Gerundive construction [§ 144, 2].—supplicii. Genitive dependent on nihil.


VOCABULARY OF NAMES
OF PERSONS AND PLACES.

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

Abelux, abex, m. Abelux; a Spanish nobleman, ch. 22.

Alius, ii, m. Alius; a Roman name:

Emilus, i, m. Aemilius; a Roman name: a, M. Aemilius, a Roman Prætor Urbænsis; ch. 9 § 11; 33 § 8.—b. M. Emilius Lepidus; see Lepidus.—c. L. Emilius Paulus; see Paulus.

Africa, or. plur. The Africans; i.e. the African, or Carthaginian, troops, in Hannibal's army.

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

Albinus, i, m. Albinus (L. Postumius); a Roman Prætor sent into Gaul, ch. 36 § 6.

Allia, or. f. The Allia; a little river about eleven miles N. of Rome, flowing through a wide plain, near Crustumerium, in the country of the Sabines. Its name is rendered memorable by the terrible defeat inflicted by the Gauls on the Romans, 16 July, B.C. 388, which was thence called dies Alieniæ, and ever afterwards considered a dies nefastus. Cicero terms it dies ater et funestus; the poet Lucan writes, damnata dix Romaniis Allia fastia.

Allife, or. plur. Allife; a town of Samnium, near the river Volturmus.—Hence, Allifanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Allife.

Allifanus, a, um; see Allife.

Alpes, ium, f. plur. The Alps; the lofty mountain-range between Gaul, Italy, and Spain.

Antium, ii, n. Antium (now Anzio); a town of Latium, near the sea-coast.

App., abbreviation of Appius.

Appenninus, i, m. Mount Apennine or the Apennines; a mountain-range that runs diagonally through Italy.

Aricia, re, f. Aricia (now Ricia); a town of Latium, in the neighbourhood of Alba Longa, and situate on the Appian Road; see Appius.

Apollo, Inis, m. Apollo; the ancient sun-god and avertor of evil, mythic son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana. He was surname’d Pythius from Pytho, the ancient name of Delphi, where his celebrated oracle was situated. The worship of Apollo was introduced into Rome B.C. 430, for the purpose of averting a plague, and a temple was erected to his honour.

1. Appius, ii, m. Appius; a Roman prenomen; see Claudius.—Hence, Appius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Appius; Appian. Via Appia, The Appian Way or Road (the great Southern road), commenced at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line through the Pontine Marshes to Capua. It was subsequently extended to Brundusium (now Brindisi). It took its name from Appius Claudius Caeucus, who commenced it in his censorship, to which he was elected B.C. 312, and which he retained for four years.

2. Appius, a, um.; see 1. Appius.

Apoll, or. plur. The Apuli, or Apulians; the inhabitants of Apulia.

Apollina, re, f. Apulia; a country of South-eastern Italy, between the Apenines and the Adriatic Sea. It was bordered on the north by the country of the
VOCABULARY.

Frentani, on the south by Lucania and Calabria, on the east by the sea, and on the west by Samnium.

Apulus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Apuli or Apulia; Apulian.

Ardea, a, f. Ardea; the capital of the Rutuli, situate about six leagues south of Rome.

Arnus, i, m. The Arnus (now the Arno), a river of Etruria.

Arpi, órum, m. plur. Arpi; a town of Apulia. Its original name was Argo Hippium. Subsequently it was called Arguripa or Argyrippa. It is now Foggia.

Arrétium, li, n. Arretium (now Arezzo); a town of Etruria.

Asina, a, m. Asina (PUBLiUS CORNEliUS SCipio) was consul B.C. 221; and interrex, for the purpose of holding the Comitia, B.C. 217.

Atellâni, órum, m. plur. The Atellani, or people of Atella; an ancient town of the Osci in Campania, on the river Claniaus (now Il Lagro), and near the modern Aves.

Atilius, ii, m. Atilius; a Roman name: a. Lucius Atilius; a Roman questor, killed at the battle of Canne.—b. M. Atilius Regulus; see Regulus.—c. Atilius Serranus; see Serranus.

Auffidus, i, m. The Auffidus (now the Ophanto); a rapid and violent river of Apulia.

Aventinus, i, m. The Aventine or Mount Aventine; one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. It extended from the Palatine to the Caelian Hill. Until the time of Ancus Martius (or Marcus), the fourth king of Rome, it was outside the city proper.

Babius, ii, m. Babius; a Roman name: see Herennius.

1. Bálæares, luum, f. plur. The Bálæares or the Balearic Isles (now Majorca, Minorca, and Ívica), in the Mediterranean S-a.—Hence, Bálæaris, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Bálæares; Balearic.—As Subst.: Bálæares, luum, m. plur. The inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. They were famed for their skill in the use of the sling; ch. 37 § 4; 46 § 1.

2. Bálæares, luum, m. plur.; see 1. Bálæares.

Bálæaris, e, adj.; see 1. Bálæares.

Benevenántius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Beneventum; Beneventan. Beneventum was a town of the Hirpini, in Samnium, situate on the main road leading towards the South of Italy. On account of its bad atmosphere it was also called Maleventum.

Bibulus, i, m. Bibulus (L. Publicius); a military Tribune, ch. 53 § 2.

Blasus, i, m. Blesus (Sempronius); a Roman questor, killed on the coast of Africa, ch. 31 § 5.

Boii, órum, m. plur. The Boii: a people of Gallia Lugdunensis. A part of them settled in that part of Upper Italy, which is in the neighbourhood of the modern Parma and Modena. They also established themselves in Germany, where they obtained the name of Boëmini.

Bostar, ärís, m. Bostar; a Carthaginian commander, who had charge of the Spanish hostages detained at Sannuntum; ch. 22 § 9 sqq.

Bovianum, i, n. Bovianum (now Boi&); the principal town of the Pentri in Samnium; ch. 24 § 12.

Bruttii, órum, m. plur. The Bruttii: the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy.

Busa, a, f. Busa; an Apulian woman of noble birth and great wealth, who supplied with food and clothing such of the Roman soldiers as made good their way to Canusium after the battle of Canne. For this act of liberality she subsequently received the thanks of the Senate; ch. 52 § 7; see, also, ch. 54 § 3.

C., abbreviation of Caius.

Cæcailus, ii, m. Cæcilius; a Roman name; see Metellus.

Cæres, étis and étis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cæsa (anciently called Agylla, now Cerretere); a city of Etruria.

Cæso, ónia, m. Cæso; a Roman name.

Calatini, órum; see Calatinus.

Calatini, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Calatia (now Guazzazzo); a town of Campania, between Capua and Beneventum.—Hence, Calatini, órum, m. plur. The inhabitants of Calatia; the Calatini.

Calenus, m. e, m. Calens; a Roman name.

Calenus, órom, m. plur.; see Calens.

Cales, íum, f. plur. Cales (now Calvi); an important city of Southern Campania.—Hence, Caléns, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cales; Calene.

Calliæula, a, f. Calliæula; a mountain of Campania, not far from Casilinum.

Calpurnius, li, m. Calpurnius; a Roman name: 1. C. Calpurnius, one of three delegates sent to Rome as representatives of the Roman prisoners in Hannibal's hands, when the ten, who had been previously sent, did not return so soon as was expected with the Senate's reply to their appeal for being ransomed. His colleagues were L. Manlius and L. Scribonius. —2. Calpurnius Flamma; see Flamma.

Camillus, i, m.: 1. M. Furius Camillus, appointed Dictator (B.C. 393) for the purpose of carrying on the Veientian war,
which he brought to a close by the capture of Veii, a very wealthy city; Livy, Bk. 5, ch. 19 sqq. In B.C. 359 he was accused by L. Apuleius, a Tribune of the people, of having made an unfair division of the booty taken at Veii. Forseeing that his condemnation was unavoidable in the then present state of public feeling, he went into exile, imploring the god that his ungrateful fellow citizens might soon stand in need of his assistance. In his absence he was condemned to pay a fine of 15,000 heavy asses. The event for which he had prayed arrived after no great length of time; for in B.C. 357 the Gauls advanced, through Etruria, on Rome, and the whole city, with the exception of the Capitol, was taken by them and burned. The Romans, in their distress, turned their thoughts towards Camillus, and by common consent it was resolved that he should be summoned to their relief. According to Livy, Bk. 6, ch. 46, he was there at Ardea. Of what followed Livy furnishes two accounts. Of these the first is, that commissioners were sent to him, and that they conducted him to Veii; the other, that Camillus refused to leave Ardea till a law was passed for his recall; that thereupon a lex curiata (see note on comitia, ch. 34 § 1) was carried for his return, and that he was created Dictator while absent from Rome. To this latter account Livy states that he attaches most credit. Compare what is said at ch. 3 § 10.—2. A Camillus; i.e. a person like Camillus, in respect to his achievements, etc. At ch. 14 § 9, Minucius sarcastically styles the Dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus, hic novus Camillus.

Campáni, ñm., plur. The Campánia; see Campania.

Campánia, e, f. Campania; a district of Central Italy, bounded on the north by Latium, on the south by Lucania, on the east by Lucania, and on the west by the Tuscan Sea or Mare Infernum.

Campánus, a, um. Of, or belonging to, the Campáni or to Campania; Campanian.

Campus, l. m., Martius, a, um, adj. The Campus Martius—i.e. "The field, or plain, of Mars" (at ch. 36 § 5, called simply Campus)—was a large grassy plain in Rome, on the banks of the Tiber. Originally it was the property of the Tarquini, upon whose expulsion it was dedicated to Mars—whence its name. It was used by the Romans for games, exercises, purposes of recreation, and military drill. The Comitia Curiata were also held on it. See note on comitia, ch. 34 § 1.

Cannáe, ñm., f. plur. Cannae; a small town of Apulia, standing in a plain watered by the Aufidus (now Ofanto). In its neighbourhood was fought, in the summer of the year B.C. 216, that memor-

able battle in which Hannibal inflicted a signal defeat upon the Romans. Livy (ch. 49) states that the loss on the Roman side was as follows—killed: 45,000 infantry, 2,700 cavalry; including 1 consul; 2 quaestors; 21 military tribunes; some who had been consuls, pretors, and ediles; and 80 senators, or those who were entitled to have their names placed on the senate-roll;—made prisoners: 3,000 infantry, 300 cavalry. Besides this, the two camps occupied by the Romans before the battle were the next day surrendered and plundered.

Cannensis, e, adj. Of Cannae; see Canusium.

Catillius, l. m. Cantillus (L.); the secretary of a Roman Pontiff, ch. 57 § 3.

Canusini, ñm., plur. The inhabitants of Canusium; the Canusini.

Canusius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Canusium.

Canusium, l. m. Canusium (now Cannae); a town of Apulia, on the right bank of the Aufidus (now Ofanto), about fifteen miles from its mouth. It was in this city that about 4,000 men (homines) and 200 cavalry, the small remnant of the Roman army, took refuge after the slaughter at Cannae; ch. 52 § 4.

Capéna, e, f. Capena; a town of Tuscany.

Capéni-us, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Capena;—Porta Capena, Capena-Gate (now Porta S. Sebastiano), a gate of Rome in the Eastern district.

Capitolium, l. m. The Capitolium, or Capitoline Hill (now Campidoglio), on which stood the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, and the citadel.

Cápua, e, f. Capua (now Santa Maria delle Grazie); the capital of Campania, and one of the most celebrated cities of Italy. After the battle of Cannae the popular party in it, at the instigation of Paccius Calavius and Vibbius Virrith, opened the city gates to Hannibal. It was here that the Carthaginian troops became so demoralised and enervated by the luxury and debauchery prevailing in the place, that they issued forth from their quarters in it a wholly different body of troops, according to their own commander; while Maellus described the effect produced on them by saying that Capua had been a Canae to Hannibal.

Carthaginensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Carthage; Carthaginian.—As Subst.: Carthaginenses, l. m., plur. The Carthaginians.

Carthago, Inis, f. 1. Carthage; a celebrated city of Africa, founded B.C. 818 by the Tyrians, and long the rival of ancient Rome. Though the Romans and Carthaginians had regarded each other with great jealousy for nearly two centuries and a half, they did not come into actual collision till the year B.C. 264,
when a dispute arose about the possession of Messana, in Sicily. After a duration of 672 years, the empire of the Carthagicians was entirely overthrown, and the city itself razed to the ground by Scipio Africanus Minor, B.C. 146. Its ruins still exist near Tunis. — 2. (Sometimes with the epithet Nova) Carthage (or New Carthage); a large sea-port town, founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic War in Hispania Tarraconensis. It is now called Cartagena, ch. 20 § 4.

Carthalo, 6nis, m. Carthalo: 1. The commander of the Carthaginian cavalry, ch. 15 § 8; 49 § 13. — 2. A Carthaginian nobleman, who accompanied to Rome the delegates of the Roman soldiers made prisoners at the battle of Cannae, and was commanded by a dictator, sent by the Dictator, M. Junius, to quit the Roman territories before nightfall; ch. 58 § 7 sqq.

Casilinum, i, n. Casilinum (now Capoua); a town of Campania, on the Volturrus (now Volturano), about three miles west of Capua. It was of great importance as a military position, from its commanding the principal bridge over the Volturrus, a rapid and unfordable stream. Fabius, in his campaign, B.C. 217, threw a moderate force (modica praecidia) into it for the purpose of preventing Hannibal from crossing the river, ch. 15 § 8; compare with ch. 16 § 5.

Casinu, atis, adj. Of, or belonging to, Casino.

Casinum, i, n. Casinum; a town of Latium colonized by Romans. Its citadel is the modern Monte Casino; see ch. 13 § 6 sqq.

Castilōnensis, e, adj. Of, or belonging to, Castulo (now the village of Cazorla, or Castlone); a town of Hispania Tarraconensis on the borders of Hispania Baetica.

Caudinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Caudina; Caudine. — It was near Caudium that the Caudine Forks (Furculis Caudinae, now Vol d'Arpaio) were situated, where the Roman army, under the consuls T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Postumius, was compelled to surrender at discretion to the Samnite general Pontius, who made it pass under the yoke, B.C. 321; ch. 14 § 12.

Coltiberi, orum, m. plur. The Celtiberians; a people of central Spain, who were sprung from the Celts and old Iberians.

Celtibericus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Celtiberi; Celtiberian: — belum Celtibericum, at ch. 22 § 4, is explained by ch. 22 § 7.

Centenius, ii, m. Centenius (Caius); a Roman Propraetor, ch. 8 § 3.

Centenum, i n., m., Cento (G. Claudius); a son of Apellus Claudius Cæcurn. He was Consul, B.C. 240; Interrex, B.C. 217; Dictator, B.C. 213.

Cerina, e, f. Cerina (now Kerk-ein); an island off the coast of Africa, in the neighbourhood of the lesser Syrtis (now Cabes).

Céres, éris, i., Ceres; the Roman goddess of agriculture.

Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. On this (i.e. the Roman) side of the Alps; Cisalpine, see Galilia.

Claudius, i, m. Claudius; a Roman name: 1. P. Claudius Pulcher; see Pulcher.— 2. C. Claudius Cento; see Cento. — 3. Ap, Claudius Pulcher; see Pulcher.— 4. M. Claudius Marcellus; see Marcellus.

Cn., an abbreviation of Cneius.

Cneius, ii, m. Cneus; a Roman praenomen.

Cölius, ii, m. Corlius; an old Roman writer, ch. 81 § 8.

Collinus, a, um, adj. Colline.—Porta Collina, the Colline Gate (i.e. the Hill Gate); a gate of Rome near the Quirinal Hill, where it was also called "Porta Quirinalis." It was through this gate that in B.C. 211 Hannibal rode up to the temple of Hercules, and threw a lance into the city without advancing further. Near it was the "Socleratus Campus" (i.e. Plain of Guilt), the place of punishment for Vestal Virgins who violated their vows: — ab incesto id ei loco nomen factum, Livy, Bk. 8, ch. 15. It was here that Minucia, a Vestal Virgin, was buried alive, B.C. 334. Compare the statement at ch. 57 § 2.

Concordia, a, f. Concord; personified as a goddess, ch. 33 § 7.

Cornelius, ii, m. Cornelius; a Roman name: 1. L. Cornelius Lentulus; see Lentulus.— 2. P. Cornelius Asina; see Asina.— 3. P. Cornelius Merenda; see Merenda.

Corsica, a, f. Corsica; one of the principal islands of the Mediterranea, lying to the N. of Sardinia, from which it is separated by only a narrow strait. It still bears its ancient name.

Cortona, a, f. Cortona; a town of Etruria.

Cortens, a, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cortona.

Cosanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Cosa (now Ansedonia); a town of Etruria, not far from the sea-coast.

Crotenses, ium, m. plur. The inhabitants of Crotone (now Croton); a town on the E. coast of the territory of the Brutii.

Cursor, öris, n. Cursus (L. Papiirius) was appointed Dictator, B.C. 325, in order to conduct the war against the Samnites, over whom he gained a complete victory. For this he was rewarded with a triumph. In B.C. 320 he was Consul for either the second or third time, and was again appointed to take the command against the Samnites. While blockading Luceria his army was reduced to such extremities by the enemy, who cut off all his supplies,
that he would have been lost had he not been relieved by his colleague, Q. Publius Philo. Subsequently he made so successful an attack on the Samnite camp, that the enemy retired and abandoned Lucceria to its fate. Seven thousand of the Samnites in that city capitulated, and were allowed to depart without arms or baggage. After some further success Cursor returned to Rome, and was again honoured with a triumph.

Decimius, II, m. Decimius (Numerius); an illustrious and powerful Samnite of Bovianum; see Bovianum.

Decius, II, m. Decius; a Roman name.

The Decius mentioned at ch. 60 § 11 is P. Decius Mus, who served as Tribune of the soldiers in the Samnite war, B.C. 343, and by an act of dashing bravery rescued the Roman army from a situation of great peril. It appears that the Consul, M. Valerius Corvus Arrvius, who, marching through the mountainous parts of Samnium, had allowed his troops to be surrounded by the Samnites, who occupied higher ground, and were descending rapidly to attack the invaders of their country. Hereupon Decius volunteered to take a body of troops, consisting of about sixteen hundred men in all, and seize a height which commanded the road along which the enemy must pass. Permission being granted, he made good his position, and successfully holding it against all efforts to dislodge him, enabled the Romans to gain the summit of the adjoining mountain. In the course of the following night he broke through the Samnite force encamped around him, and after having rejoined his countrymen, advised the Consul to make an instant attack upon the enemy. The attack was made, and resulted in a brilliant victory, followed by the capture of the Samnite camp. For his heroic conduct he was liberally rewarded by the Consul, and received from the soldiery the corona graminata or obuidonilis, i.e. a crown of twisted grass, an honour accorded only to him who had delivered an army from the enemy. Three years later, i.e. B.C. 340, he was elected Consul, and, in conjunction with his colleague, T. Manlius Torquatus, was entrusted with the conduct of the Latin war. The Roman forces had taken the field and were encamped near Capua, when, according to Livy, Bk. 8, ch. 6, a spirit in human form appeared in a vision to each of the Consuls and announced that the general of one side and the army of the other were due to the Dil Mane, and Mother Earth. Hereupon the two Consuls agreed that that one of them whose soldiers first wavered should devote himself and the army of the enemy to destruction. In the battle that immediately followed, the soldiers of Decius began to give way. Hereupon, calling for the Pontifex, M. Valerius, he repeated after him the prescribed formula; and then, rushing into the thickest of the contest, secured by his death success for the Roman arms. It may be mentioned that his grandson, who was also named P. Decius Mus, devoted himself in like manner to the Dil Mane, for the sake of his country, when he was Consul, B.C. 273, and commanded the Roman army, at the battle of Asculum, against Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Delphi, όρος, m. plur. Delphi (now Kastri); a city of Phocis, at the foot of Mount Parnassus, in ancient N. Greece, renowned for its oracle of Apollo.

Demetrius, II, m. Demetrius; a native of Pharos (now Pharillon), an island of the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of Illyricum. While holding Coreya Nigra (now Curzola), an island near Pharos for Tenta, queen of the Illyrians, he surrendered it to the Romans, with whom he was at war; and for this act of treachery he was subsequently rewarded with a considerable portion of her dominions. After this he formed an alliance with Antigonus Doson, king of Macedonia, whom he assisted in his war against Cleomenes, king of Sparta. Thinking that he had thus secured the powerful support of Macedonia, and that the Romans were too much engaged with taking measures against the Gauls and Hannibal to pay attention to him, he ventured to commit various acts of piratical hostility against his benefactors. L. Àemilius Paulus, who was at that date (B.C. 219) Consul, and who afterwards fell, in his second consulship, at the battle of Canna, being immediately sent over to his dominions, quickly reduced all his strong places, took Pharos itself, and compelled Demetrius to take refuge with Philip, king of Macedonia. At ch. 23 § 3 it is mentioned that ambassadors were sent from Rome to demand his surrender. Their mission, however, was unsuccessful, and Demetrius passed the remainder of his life with Philip, whose principal adviser he became.

Diána, w., f. Diana; a Roman goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, and sister of Apollo.

Ducarius, II, m. Ducarius; an Insubrian Gaul, who killed the Consul L. Flaminius at the battle of the Trasimene Lake; ch. 6 §§ 3, 4. The Insubrian Gauls were located both in Gallia Cisalpina and Gallia Transalpina.

Ebúasis, 1. f. Æbúasis (now Æzóa); an island of the Mediterranean, off the coast of Spain.

Erycinus, a., um, adj. Of, or belonging.
ing to, Eryx. An opeth of Venus: see Venus.

Etruria, see. Etruria (now Tuscany); a country of ancient Central Italy.

Etrusci, òrum, m. plur. The Etrusci or Tuscans; the people of Etruria

Fäbìanus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Fabius; Fabian; see Fabius, no. 1.

Fäbius, m. Fabius; a Roman name: 1. Q. Fabius Maximus, the celebrated Dictator and opponent of Hannibal. From the cautious tactics he adopted for the purpose of wearing out Hannibal and his army, he obtained the cognomen of Cunctator ("Delayer"). He further obtained the appellation of Verrucanus, from a wart on his lip, and Orictulus, or "the Lamb," from his mild temper.—b. Plur.: Fabii: men like Fabius in character, at ch. 38 § 7.—2. Q. Fabius Pictor; see Pictor.

Fæsilæa, ærum, f. plur. Fæsilæa (now Fisele); a city of Etruria.

Fæleri, ærum, m. plur. Fæleri (now Viela Castellana); the capital of the Falisci, an Etruscan people.

Falernus, a, um, adj. (in combination with Ager, agric, m.) The Falerian territory, or district, situate at the foot of Mons Massicus (now Monte Masso or Massico), a mountain of Campania, and like it celebrated for its wines.

Fëronia, æ, f. Feronia; an old Italian female deity, the patroness of freedom.

Flaccus, i, m. Flaccus (Fablius); lieutenant of the Consul, Cn. Servilius, ch. 12 § 1.

Flaminius, i, m. Flaminius (Caso Quinctius); a duumvir appointed, in conjunction with C. Pupius, for the purpose of contracting for the building of the temple of Concord; ch. 33 § 8.

1. Flaminius, ii, m. Flaminius (Caius); a Roman consul killed by an Insubrian Gaul at the battle of the Trasimene Lake; ch. 6 § 4.

2. Flaminius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, a Flaminius: Flaminian: Via Flaminia, The Flaminian Way or Road, led from Rome to Ariminum (now Rimini), a town of Umbria on the Adriatic, the most northern place of Italy proper. It was named after C. Flaminius, in whose censorship (B.C. 220) it was paved.

Flammea, æ, m. Flamma (Calpurhnius); a military tribune who, in the first Punic war, with three hundred men extricated a Roman army, while on its march to Camarina in Sicily, from a defile resembling the Fuscule Caudine: see Caudine.

Fléronia, æ, f. Fleronia; a Vestal Virgin, who killed herself as related at ch. 57 § 2.

Formiánus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Formia (now Mola di Gaeta); a city of Latium on the borders of Campania; Formian.

Fornicatus, a, um, adj., in conjunction with Via, æ, f. Via Fornicata, i.e. Arched Street, or Arch-Street; the name of a street in Rome leading to the Campus Martius; ch. 36 § 8.

Furcilia, ærum, f. plur. Forks, i.e. fork-shaped defiles; see Caudine.

Fulvius, ll, m. Fulvius; a Roman name; see Flaccus.

Furilis, ll, m. Furius; a Roman name: 1. L. Furius Bibaculius; see Bibaculius. — 2. M. Furius Camillus; see Camillus. — 3. P. Furius Philus; see Philus.

Gabbì, òrum, m. plur. Gabei; an ancient city of Latium, in the neighborhood of the modern Lago di Castiglione. It was situated about twelve miles from Rome, and eleven from Frenesete.

Galla, æ, f. A female Gaul; a Gallic woman.

Galli, òrum; see i. Gallus.

Gallia, æ, f. Gallia; i.e. the country of the Galli, Gaul; now France, with the addition of Nice, the western half of Switzerland, and such portions of Germany and the Netherlands as are west or the Rhine; originally divided between three great nations, the Celts, the Belgae, and the Aquitani. It was also divided into—1. Gallia Cisalpina, or Citerior, i.e. Cisalpine, or Iither, Gaul; under which term is comprehended so much of Gaul as lay south of the Alps. When the freedom of the city, and the right of voting, was extinded to this part of Gaul, it was also called "toga-wearing Gaul," the toga being the distinctive mark of a Roman citizen when not on active service.—2. Gallia Transalpina, i.e. Transalpine Gaul, or so much of Gaul as lay north of the Alps. Under this term the Romans comprised all the country between the Pyrenees and the Rhine.

Gallicus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Galli, or Gauls; Gallic—bustal Gallica, the Gallic tombs; the name given to a place in Rome, where those Gauls who died of pestilence when besieging the city, B.C. 387, were burned in heaps by their countrymen, and buried on the spot; Livy, bk. 5, ch. 48. It is to be remarked, that bustum (Fr. buro = uro, "to burn") denotes the spot at which a corpse was burned and its ashes buried, and hence passed into the general meaning of a tomb. The place where a corpse was burned, but not buried, was termed ustrina, and, later, ustrinum.
1. Gallus, i., m. A Gaul:—Plur. Galli, örum, m. The people of Gaul, the Gauls; see Gallia.

2. Gallus, a., um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Galli, or Gauls; Gallic.

Géminus, i., m. Géminus (Cn. Servilius), Consul, B.C. 217; see ch. 31 § 1;—at ch. 22 § 1, he is called Géminus Servilius; at ch. 8 § 1, Servilius alone; and at ch. 9 § 6, Cn. Servilius without Géminus.

Geronlum, II., n. Geronlum (now Torre di Zapula); a town of Apulia.

Greece, æ., f. A Greek woman.

Greci, örum; see Graecus

Graccus, i., m. A Greek man, a Greek:—Plur. Graeci, örum, plur.: a. The Greeks.—b. The people of Magna Graecia, i.e. of the country in Lower, or Southern, Italy colonized by Greeks.

Hadrianus, a., um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Hadria (now Aric); a city of Ticianum, on the E. coast of Italy; Hadrian.

Hannibal, Æis, m. Hannibal: one of the most celebrated generals of antiquity, born at Carthage, B.C. 259. From his earliest years he was inured to war by his father Hamilcar, and thus became qualified to be appointed, at the age of twenty-five, to the command of the Carthaginian armies, upon the death of his brother Hasdrúbal. Marching through the north of Spain, he entered Gaul with a large force, crossed the Alps by the Alpes Graiae, or the Little St. Bernard, and having overcome the Romans successively on the banks of the Ticinus, the Trebia, and lake Trasimène, inflicted a most disastrous defeat upon them at Cannae, B.C. 216. In consequence of this victory, at ch. 31 § 1, Servilius, Bruttium, the greater portion of Sannium, and nearly all the Greek towns of Italy, revolted to him. Ultimately he was recalled by his countrymen to Carthage (after an absence, in Italy, of nearly sixteen years), and was utterly defeated by the Roman general, Scipio (Africânus Major), at Zama, near Carthage, B.C. 202. Having been compelled, at the instance of the Romans, to lay down his military command, he rendered great services to his country in a civil capacity; but in consequence of the intrigues of his political opponents he retired into Asia, first to the court of Antiochus, whom he induced to make war upon the Romans; and subsequently to that of Prusias, king of Bithynia. While under the protection of the latter, he took poison, to avoid being surrendered into the hands of the Romans, B.C. 182.

Hasdrúbal, Æis, m. Hasdrúbal: 1. An officer of high rank in Hannibal's army, entrusted with the execution of the stratagem detailed at ch. 16 § 5 sqq.—2. The son of Hamilcar Barca, and brother of Hannibal; ch. 19 § 2 sqq.

Heraclea, æ., f. Heraclea (now Policro); a city on the Gulf of Tarantine. It was here that Leuctus, the Roman Consul, was utterly defeated by Pyrrhus, king of Epirus.

Hercules, i., m. Hercules; the mythic son of Jupiter and Alcmeone. By the decree of the Fates he was subjected to the power of Eurytheus, and by his order performed those exploits known as "the twelve labours of Hercules."

Herennius, i., m. Herennius (Q. Fabius); a Tribune of the people; see ch. 34 § 3.

Hiéro, onis, m. Hiéros; king of Syracuse, long a firm and faithful ally of the Romans; see ch. 37. His death is generally supposed to have occurred before the end of B.C. 216. He was succeeded by his grandson Hierónymus, who deserted the Roman alliance, and took part with the Carthaginians. In consequence of this Syracuse was attacked by the Romans, and taken after a siege lasting for about two years; see Marcellus.

Himilco, onis, m. Himilco; a Carthaginian admiral, whose fleet of forty ships was totally defeated by the Roman fleet under Cn. Scipio; ch. 19 § 3 sqq.

Hirpinl, örüm, m. plur.: 1. The Hirpi:—a people inhabiting the southern portion of Sannium. Their chief town was Beneventum; see Beneventâmus.—2. The Country of the Hirpins, ch. 13 § 1.

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


2. Hispânia, æ., um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Spaniards; Spanish.

1. Hostilus, ii., m. Hostilus; a Roman name; see Manchus.

2. Hostilus, æ., um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Hostilus; Hostilian:—Curia Hostilia, the Senate-house of Hostilius, built by Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, in order to afford sufficient accommodation to the Senate, after it had been increased in number through the migration of the people of Alba Longa to
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Ibêrus, i, m. The Iberus (now The Ebro); a river of Spain, rising in the western portion of the Cantabrian mountains, running with a south-eastern course into the Mediterranean, opposite to the Biscayan coast, and the only great Spanish river which finds its way into that sea. A Carthaginian fleet of forty ships, while lying at anchor near its mouth, was surprised and almost wholly destroyed by Cn. Scipio, B.C. 217; ch. 19. At the end of the First Punic War, B.C. 241, the river Iberus was agreed upon as the boundary between the territory of the Romans and the Carthaginians, though Saguntum, which was on the Carthaginian ground, still remained under the protection of the former.

Idiês, Ím, f. plur. The Ides. These fell on the 15th day of March, May, July, and October; and on the 13th day of the other months.

Ilêrgavonenses, identification. The Ilêrgavonenses; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis near the Ibêrus; see Ibêrus.

Ilergêtes, Ím, m. plur. The Ilergêtes; a people of Hispania Tarraconensis.

Ilýrîi, orname, m. plur. The Ilýrîi or Illyrians; the people inhabiting Illyrium (now Dalmatia and Albania), a country on the E. coast of the Adriatic Sea.

Indibîlis, is, m. Indibîlis; a chieftain of the Ilergêtes; ch. 21 § 3.

Insêber, brie, adj. Of, or belonging to, Insùbria, a country of Gallia Cisalpina, in the neighbourhood of Mediolanum (now Milan); Insùbrian.

Italia, w, f. Italy.

Italicus, a, um, adj. Italian.

Junkus, Í, m. Junkus; a Roman name: 1. M. Junkus Pera, Consul with M. Æmilius Barbilla, B.C. 230; Censor with Claudius Cento, B.C. 225; Dictator, B.C. 216. The steps which he took to raise troops after the battle of Cannae are mentioned at ch. 57 § 9 sqq.—2. M. Junkus, sent as a delegate to the Roman Senate by the Romans who had been made prisoners at the battle of Cannae. His address to the Senator is given at ch. 59.

Júpiter, Jóvis, m. Jupiter; son of Saturn, and king of the celestial deities.

Júno, onis, m. Juno, the daughter of Saturn, wife of Jupiter, and queen of the celestial deities, whence she was called Júno Regina, ch. 1 § 17. From being regarded as the goddess who gave succour, or deliverance, she obtained the name of Júno Sospita, ch. 1 § 17.

L., abbreviation of Lucius.

Lanuvium, Í, m. Lanuvium (now Campagne Latène); an ancient and important town of Latium, standing on a lofty hill, about twenty miles from Rome.

Lárînas, ìtas, adj. Of, or belonging to, Lârînus (now Larina); a town of Samnium, in the territory of the Trentani.

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

Latînus, a, nm, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Latins: Latînus—Via Latîna, The Latin Way or Road, led from the Porta Latina at Rome to Beneventum: see Beneventánus.

Lenîlûs, i, m. Lenîlûs: 1. L. Æmîlius Lenîlûs; a Pontifex Maximus who proposed to the people a law for a Ver Sacrum; ch. 10—2. Cn. Cornelius Lenîlûs; a Military Tribune, who, while fleeing from the fatal field of Cannae, vainly endeavoured to persuade the wounded Consul, Paulus, to mount the horse which he was riding, and to make his escape; ch. 49 § 6 sqq.

Lepîdus, i, m. Lepîdus (M. Æmîlius); a Roman patrician, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Consulship, B.C. 216; ch. 55 § 1.

Ligûres, um, m. plur. The Ligûres or Ligîrîans; the inhabitants of Liguria (comprising the modern Piedmont, Genoa and Lunca), a country of Cisalpine Gaul; ch. 33 § 4.

Lîternum, i, n. Lîternum (now Tor di Patria); a town on the sea-coast of Campania, between Cnæa and the month of the Volturnus, ch. 16 § 4.

Lîvîus, Íi, m. Lîvîus: 1. M. Lîvîus; a Roman consul; see note at ch. 55 § 8.—2. T. Lîvîus; the Roman Historian, born at Patavium (now Padua), B.C. 59.

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

Longûntica, w, f. Longûntica; a city of Hispania Tarraconensia.

Lucâni, orum, m. plur. The Lucâni; the inhabitants of Lucania, a province of Southern Italy, across which it extends from the Tuscan Sea to the gulf of Tarentum. It comprised the modern province of Basilicata, the greater part of Principality of Capua, and a portion of Calabria.

Lucânus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Lucâni; Lucanian.

Lucerîa, w, f. Lucerîa (now Lucera); an important town of Apulia.
Lusitania, w. f. Lusitania; the W. portion of ancient Spain, containing the modern Portugal and a part of the Spanish provinces Estremadura and Toledo.

Lutatius, l. m. Lutatius (Catinus); a Roman consul, ch. 14 § 13: see Égates.

M., abbreviation of Marcus.
M., abbreviation of Manlius.

Macedonius, um, m. plur. The Macedonians; the people of Macedonia, which lay between Thessaly and Thrace.

Magō, ōnis, m. Magō; the youngest son of Hamilcar Barca, and brother of Hannibal. He was entrusted with the command of the rear-guard of the Carthaginian army during its difficult and dangerous march through the swamps formed by the overflow of the Arno; ch. 2 § 4.

Maharbal, ālis, m. Maharbel; commander of the Carthaginian cavalry; see summary of ch. 15.

Mandonius, l. m. Mandonius; a Spanish chieftain. In conjunction with his brother Judibalis, he invaded the territories of the Spanish tribes, who were in alliance with the Romans; ch. 21 § 3.

Manlius, l. m. Manlius; a Roman name: 1. L. Manlius Torquatus; see Torquatus. 2. L. Manlius Vulsus; see Vulsus. 3. L. Manlius; see Caepianius.

Marcellus, l. m. Marcellus (M. Claudius), who was appointed Prefect, and sent into Sicily, B.C. 216, had been previously Consul with Cn. Cornelius Scipio, B.C. 222. In B.C. 215 he was unanimously elected Consul in the place of Postumius, who had been killed in Cisalpine Gaul. In B.C. 214 he was appointed Consul again (with Q. Fabius Maximus for his colleague), and was sent by the Senate into Sicily. He was in this year that he began to invest Syracuse by sea and land, and continued the siege till far into the summer of B.C. 212, when the city was taken and given up to plunder (see Hiero). In B.C. 210 he was Consul for the fourth time, and was sent against Hannibal. He soon struck an important blow by the conquest of Salapia, and gained a victory over the Carthaginian general at Numistmo in Lucania, though without any decisive result. In the following year, B.C. 209, he retained the command of his army with the rank of Proconsul. His fifth consulship was in B.C. 208, when he had for his colleague T. Quinctius Crispinus. On taking the field the two consuls encamped with their armies on a wooded hill. This the two consuls incautiously proceeded to reconnoitre, attended only by a small body of horse, and in so doing fell into an ambuscade. The Roman escort being far inferior in number was quickly routed, while Marcellus was run through by a lance and killed on the spot. Crispinus was severely wounded and was with difficulty carried off the field.

Mancus, l. m. Mancus; a Roman praenomen.

Manlius, l. m. Manius; a Roman praenomen.

Mārius, l. m. Marius; see Statilius.

Marrucini, ōrum, m. plur. The Marrucini; a Samnite people, whose chief town was Teate (now Chieti).

Mars, ōs, m. Mars; the Roman god of war.

Marsi, ōrum, m. plur. The Marsi; a people of Latium, whose territory lay in the neighbourhood of the Lacus Frucinus (now Lago di Celano).

Martius, a, um, adj. 1. Of, or belonging to, Mars; see Campus.—2. Warlike, martial.

Massilienses, ūm, m. plur. The people of Massilia (now Marseilles).

Matho, ōnis, m. Matho (M. Pomponius), Praetor B.C. 217, ch. 7 § 8, where he is called merely M. Pomponius; Master of the Horse to the Dictator, L. Vitellius Philo, B.C. 217, ch. 53 § 11; and Praetor B.C. 216, ch. 55 § 1, where he is again called merely M. Pomponius.

Mauri, ōrum, m. plur. The Moors: 1. A people of Maurtania, a country in the N.W. of Africa (now the empire of Morocco, with Fez and part of Algeria).—2. The Moorish troops in Hannibal's army.

Mavors, ūs, m. Mavors; another name of Mars: see Mars.

Maximus, i. m. Maximus (Q. Fabius); see Fabius, no. 1. a.

Meninx, uis (Abl. Meningre), i. Meninx (now Gebe); an island off the coast of Africa, in the neighbourhood of the lesser Syrtis (now Cabes).

Mens, ūs, f. Mens (i.e. Mind, personified); a Roman goddess.

Mercurius, l. m. Mercury; son of Jupiter and Maia, and god of merchandise, traders, and thieves. He was the messenger of the celestial deities, especially of Jupiter.

Merenela, w. m. Merenda (P. Cornelius); a Roman patrician, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Consulship, B.C. 216; ch. 35 § 1.

Metapontini, ōrum, m. plur. The Metapontines; the people of Metapontum, a town in Lusitania, the ruins of which exist near Torre di Mare.

Metellus, l. m. Metellus: 1.
Cæcilius Metellus; the chief of a body of young Roman nobles, who, after the disatrous issue of the battle of Cannæ, formed a project of abandoning Italy, and attaching themselves to some foreign king. P. Cornelius Scipio, however, compelled Metellus and his associates to swear that they would abandon their design; ch. 53 § 6 sqq.—2. M. Metellus; a Tribune of the people, who spoke with great bitterness against the Dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus, ch. 25 § 3 sqq.

Minerva, æ. f. Minerva; the Roman goddess of wisdom and the sciences.

Minucianus, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Minucius; Minucian, ch. 32 § 1; see Minucius.

Minucius, f. m. Minucius (Marcus with the cognomen Rufus); the Master of the Horse to the Dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus.

Neapolitanus, ærum. m. plur. The Neapolitans; the people of Neapolis or Naples (now Napoli). Neapolis was a very considerable city of Italy on the shore of the Gulf of Camæ (now the Bay of Naples).

Neapolitanus, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the people of Naples; Neapolitan.

Neptunus, i. m. Neptune; son of Saturn, brother of Jupiter, and god of the sea.

Novæ, æ. f. adj.; Classis, is. f. Nova Classis, i.e. New Fleet. This is supposed to have been a city, but nothing is known about it.

Numerus, i. m. Numerus; see Diminut.

Numidæ, ærum. m. plur. The Numidians; 1. The people of Numidia, a country of Africa. 2. The Numidian soldiers in Hannibal's army.

Ocœnus, i. m. The Ocean; i.e. at ch. 20 § 12, the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Lusitania (now Portugal, etc.): see Lusitania.

Ocrétolum, i. n. Ocrétolum (now Otricoli); a town of Umbria; see Umbria.

Onusæ, æ. f. Onusæ; a city of Hispamia Tarracoensis, near the sea-coast, as appears from ch. 20 § 3, and supposed to have been situated between Carthago Nova and the Iberus. Nothing, however, is certainly known respecting it. In all editions it is called Honoscan.

Opiniaæ, æ. f. Opinia; a Vestal Virgin, ch. 57 § 2.

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

Otaclifus, i. m. Otaclifus (Titus); Prætor B.C. 216.

P., abbreviation of Publius.

Pæstum, i. n. Pæstum (anciently Poseidonia, now Pæsto); a city of Lucania, in Italy, situated on the Sinus Pæstæus (now the Gulf of Salerno). It was celebrated for its rose-trees, which were said to blow twice in each year, viz. in the spring and autumn. Virgil, Georg. iv. 119, speaks of biféri rósarum Pæstī.

Pætus, i. m. Pætus (Q. Ælius); a Roman noble, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the consulship, B.C. 216; ch. 27 § 2.

Papirius, i. m. Papirius; see Cursor.

Paulus, i. m. Paulus (L. Æmilius); a Roman consul who fell at the battle of Cannæ, B.C. 216. See also note at ch. 35 § 3.

Peltigni, ærum. m. plur. The Peltigni, a people of Central Italy, who occupied the district now called Abruzzo Citriore.

Pentri, ærum. m. plur. The Pentri; a Samnite people.

Pharierius, f. m. Pharisus, i.e. The Pharisee; see Demetrius.

Philippus, i. m. Philip; king of Macedon. This was Philip the Fifth, son of Demetrius the Second, born B.C. 297. At the death of Demetrius, Philip was only eight years of age, and the sovereign power was assumed by his uncle, Antigonus Dōsōn. Antigonus died in B.C. 220, and Philip, then only seventeen years of age, became his successor. The character assigned to Philip is that of having been one of the ablest monarchs who filled the Macedonian throne. See Demetrius.

Philo, Ænis, m. Philo (L. Vettius); appointed Dictator for the purpose of holding the Comitia; ch. 33 § 11.

Philus, i. m. Philus; I. R. Furius Philus; Prætor Urbanus, B.C. 216; ch. 35 § 5—2. F. Furius Philus; the son of a man of consular rank. After the battle of Cannæ he gave information to Scipio of the intention of Metellus and others to abandon their country; ch. 53 § 4. See Metellus, no. 1.

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

Pictor, Æris, m. Pictor (Quintus Fabius); the most ancient prose writer of Roman history. He appears to have served in the Second Punic War and again at a later period in the Gallic War. He was a member of the Roman Senate; and
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after the disastrous issue of the battle of Cannae was sent by that body to consult the Delphic Oracle; ch. 57 § 5. The name of Pictor denotes "Painter;" and it was assumed by that branch of the Fabian family to which Q. Fabius Pictor belonged, in consequence of C. Fabius (the grandfather of Quintus) having painted on the walls of the temple of Salus, or "Safety," a picture of the great battle which C. Junius Brutus Bubuleus, in his third consulship, gained over the Samnites, b.c. 311. This is supposed to have been the earliest Roman painting of which there is any record, and is mentioned by an old writer in terms of high commendation.

Pincus, i. or i., m. Pincus; king of the Illyrians, and a tributary of Rome. Poni, orum; see 2. Ponnus.

1. Ponnus, a, um, adj. Carthaginian. 2. Ponnus, i. m.; 1. Sing.; a. A Carthaginian. —b. The Carthaginian, i.e. Hannibal, ch. 6 § 3, etc.—2. Plur.; The Carthaginians; i.e. the Carthaginian troops in Hannibal's army.

Pompônus, li. m. Pompeius; a Roman name; see Matho.

Postumius, li. m. Postumius; a Roman name; see Albinus.

Præneste, is, m. and n. 1. Preneste (now Palestrina); an important city of Latium.

Prætūtānus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Praetūtān, a people of Picenum; Praetūtian; see Picenum.

Publicius, li. m. Publicius; a Roman name; see Bibulus.

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

Pulcher, chr. m. Pulcher (Ap. Claudius); 1. P. Claudius Pulcher, Consul B.C. 249; see note on quum ei . . . pulchra est. 2. Plur. of 1; at which place he is called merely Claudius.—2. Ap. Claudius Pulcher (the son of no. 1), Military Tribune, b.c. 216; see ch. 53 § 1 897.

Pūnicus, a, um, adj. Punic, i.e. Carthaginian.

Pupinius, li. m. Pupinius (Caius); see Flamininus.

Pyrrhus, i. m. Pyrrhus; king of Epirus. When the Romans declared war against the Tarentines, b.c. 281, the latter sent an embassy to Pyrrhus, begging his aid. Pyrrhus complied with their request, and crossed over into Italy in the following year. The Tarentines, anxious as they had been for assistance, were unwilling, however, to enter the ranks of his army. Further than this, they complained in their assemblies of his demands and of the conduct of his troops. Pyrrhus then treated them as their master, rather than as their ally, closed their theatre and their public places, and compelled their youth to serve amongst his soldiers. After this he went to Sicily to defend its inhabitants against the cruelty of their own rulers and of Carthage. He then once more renewed hostilities with the Romans, but was defeated by Coriolus, n.c. 274. Two years later he was killed at Argos, in Greece, in an attempt to make himself master of the town. The Romans always spoke of Pyrrhus in terms of eulogy, and it was the opinion of Hannibal that for experience and sagacity the king of Epirus was the first of commanders.

Q., abbreviation of Quintus.

Quinctius, li. m. Quinctius; a Roman name; see Flamininus.

Quintus, i. m. Quintus; a Roman praenomen; at ch. 23 § 8, Quintus means Q. Fabius Maximus, a son of the Dictator of the same name; see Fabius, no. 1.

Quirites, ium, m. plur. The Quirites, an ancient Sabine people. After the Sabines and Romans had united themselves in one community under Romulus, the name of Quirites was taken in addition to that of Romāni; the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity Quirites, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of Romāni.

Rēgūlus, i. m. Regulus (M. Atilius); Consul for the second time, b.c. 217. He was the son of that M. Atilius Regulus who was put to a cruel death by the Carthaginians, b.c. 250, for dissuading the Roman Senate, to whom he had been sent by his captors, from making peace on terms unfavourable to their country.

Romānus, orum; see 2. Romanus, no. 1. b.

1. Romānus, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Rome; Roman.


Rufus, i. m. Rufus; see Minucius.

Sābīni, orum m. plur.; 1. The Sabines; an ancient Italian people, adjoining the Latins; see Quirites.—2. The country of the Sabines; ch. 33 § 7.

Sābinus, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sabines; Sabine.

Saguntum, i. n. Saguntum; a town of the Edetani, or Sedetani, in Hispania Tarraconensis, on an eminence near the
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small river Pallantius (now the Palantia). The Second Punic War arose from the circumstance of its having been besieged by Hannibal while it was in alliance with the Romans. This memorable siege is commonly said to have lasted eight months, during the whole of which time a determined resistance was made to the enemy. At length the inhabitants were reduced to the very extremity of famine; and rather than fall into the hands of Hannibal, they collected all their valuables in one spot, and, setting fire to them, threw their wives, their children, and themselves into the flames, and perished. This occurred b.c. 218. Minucius refers to the siege at ch. 14 § 7. The site of Saguntum is now occupied by Murviedro, which name is a corruption of Mur Viteros, i.e. "The Old Walls."

1. Samnis, It is, adj. Of, or belonging to Samnium; Samnites.

2. Sannius, It is, m. 1. sing.: A samnites, a man of Samnium. 2. plur.: The Samnites, or inhabitants of Samnium.

Samnum, It is, m. Samnum; a portion of Southern Italy, bounded by Apulia on the E.; the territories of the Frontani, Peligni, and Aequi on the N.; Latium and Campania on the W.; and Lucania on the S. It contained the southern portion of Abruzzo Citeriore, a great part of Sannio, the eastern portion of Terra di Lavoro, and nearly the whole of Principato Ultra.

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

Sannâlía, Lom and Lúrum, n. plur. The festival of Saturn; the Saturnalia; see note on Saturnalia, ch. 1 § 20.

Saturnus, i. m. Saturn; according to the myth an ancient king of Latium, who, after death, was regarded especially as the god of agriculture. He was early considered identical with the Greek Kronos, and thus the father of Jupiter.

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

4. P. Cornelius Scipio (with the agnomen of Africânus, on account of his victories in Africa—see end of article—and afterwards further called Major—"the Elder"—to distinguish him from P. Scipio Æmilius) Africânus Minor, who received the name of Africânus from his
Scipio offered were so severe that Hannibal was compelled to continue the war. At length a decisive battle was fought on October 19, B.C. 202, at Narra or Naraqera, on the river Baragras, not far from the town of Zama. The terms now imposed were much more severe than before; but as Hannibal pointed out the impossibility of continuing the war, the Carthaginians were compelled to submit to them. Negotiations were continued for some time, and the final treaty was not concluded till the following year, i.e. B.C. 201

Scipionem, n. m. Scipionem (Lucius); see Calpurnius.

Sempronius, n. m. Sempronius; a Roman name: 1. Sempronius Blaesus (no praenomen is given); see Blaesus. 2. P. Sempronius Tuditanus; see Tuditannus; at ch. 60 §§ 16, 18, he is called merely P. Sempronius.—3. Ti. Sempronius Gracchus appointed Master of the Horse to the Dictator M. Junius Pera, ch. 57 § 3; where he is merely called Ti. Sempronius.—4. Ti. Sempronius Longus, the colleague of P. Cornelius Scipio in the Consulship, B.C. 218; see Scipio, no. 1. At ch. 12 § 5 he is simply called Scipionem.

Serrannus, i, m. Serranus (C. Atius); a Roman noble, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Consulship, B.C. 216; ch. 33 § 2.

Servilius, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, Servillus (Geminius); see Geminius.

Servilius, n. m. Servilius; a Roman name: see Geminius.

Sibyllinus, a, um, adj. Of, or belonging to, the Sibyll; Sibylline.—Libri Sibyllini, The Sibylline Books, i.e. the Books of the Sibyll, who came to Tarquinus Supercilious, and offered to sell nine books of oracles. On his refusing to buy them, she went away, burned three of them, and then returned and asked the same price for the remaining six. Being ridiculed by the king, she burned three more, and then demanded the same price, again, for the three now alone remaining. Herenpont Tarquin consulted the augurs, and at their advice gave the sum required. The Sibyll having received it, delivered the three books, and after having desired that they might be carefully kept, disappeared. These books were supposed to contain the fates of the Roman state; and hence in seasons of emergency the keepers of them (who varied in number at different times) were ordered by the Senate to inspect them. They were kept in a stone chest, underground, in the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; and when the Capitol was burnt in the wars of Marius and Sulla, the Sibylline books perished in the conflagration, B.C. 85. In consequence of this loss, ambassadors were sent far and wide to collect the oracles of other Sibyls.
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Sicilia, a. f. Sicily; an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the mainland of Italy by the Straits of Messina, formerly called Siceliana, and sometimes Trinacria and Triquetra, from its triangular shape. The Carthaginians gradually acquired possession of the whole island, till they were dispossessed of it by the Romans at the conclusion of the Second Punic War.

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

Sinuessa, a. f. Sinuessa (the ruins near the modern Mondragone); a town of Italy on the Tuscan Sea, a few miles from the mouth of the river Volturnus.

Sinussænus, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Sinuessa; Sinussænus.

Sospita, a. f. Sospita; i.e. The (female) Deliverer or Preserver; an epithet of Juno, ch. 1; see Juno.

Sp., abbreviation of Spurius.

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

Spolètum, i. n. Spolèteum (now Spoleto); a town of Umbria; see Umbria.

Statilus, i. m. Statilus (Marius); a perfect of Lucanian cavalry.

Stellatís Ager (or Campus); the name of a part of the plain of Campania, the limits of which are not known.

Syracusæanus, a. um. adj. Of, or belonging to, Syracuse (now Siracusa); a city of Sicily; see Sicilia.

Sitra, a. e. Sura (Publius); the lieutenant of the Praetor, T. Ocatilius.

Surrentini, òrum, m. plur. The Surrentines, or people of Surrentum (now Sorranto); a maritime town of Campania.

T., abbreviation of Titus.

Tarentini, òrum, m. plur. The Tarentines; the inhabitants of Tarentum.

Tarentum, i. n. Tarentum (now Taranto); one of the most important and powerful cities of S. Italy, situated on the N. shore of the Sinus Tarentinus (now Golf of Taranto).

Tarracina, a. f. Tarracina (anciently called Anzur); a town of Latium.

Tarraço, ònis, f. Tarraço (now Tarraconen); a town of Spain.

Telesia, m. f. Telesia; a town of Samnium.

Telænum, i. n. Teanum (now Teano); the chief city of the Sidicini; see Sidicini.

Terentius, i. m. Terentius; see Varro.

Ti., abbreviation of Tiberius.

Tibéria, i.s. m. The Tiber (now The Tetere); the river on which Rome was built.

Tibur, òris, n. Tibur (now Tivoli); a town of Latium, on the Anio (now Teverone); a tributary of the Tiber.

Tinctorius, i. m. Tinctorius (L. Mantius); a Roman Senator who opposed the ransom of the soldiers who had surrendered to Hannibal after the battle of Canne, ch. 60 § 5.

Trebìa, a. n. The Trebia (now The Trebbia); a river of Upper Italy, falling into the Po (now Po) about two miles W. of Piacentia (now Piacenza). The battle fought on its banks, B.C. 218, between Hannibal and the Roman Consul, Ti. Sempronius Longus, was the first of the great victories obtained by the Carthaginians in the Second Punic War; see Scipio, no. 1.

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

Tuditanus, i. m. Tuditanus (P. Sempronius); a military Tribune at the battle of Cannae, and one of the few officers who survived it. When the smaller of the two Roman camps was besieged by the Carthaginians, he cut his way through them, with six hundred men, to the larger camp. There he was joined by another considerable body of his countrymen, and with them made his way in safety to Canusium; ch. 50 § 6 sqq.

Umbria, a. f. Umbria; a country of ancient Central Italy to the E. of Etruria.

Varro, ònis, m. Varro (C. Terentius) supported the bill brought forward by the Tribune of the people, M. Metellus, for making M. Minucius (Rufus) Mast r of the Horse, equal in command to the Dictator, Q. Fabius (Maximus). Having by this means gained the popular favour, he was elected Consul for B.C. 216. His colleague was L. Æmilius Paulus. At the battle of Cannae the latter was slain. Varro, through whose want of judgment the engagement was brought on, escaped from the field with only fifty horsemen.

Veîî, òrus, m. plur. Veîî; a city of Etruria, which stood near the modern village of Isola; see Caunellis.

Venus, eris. f. Venus; the Roman goddess of love and beauty, and the mythical mother of Æneas. The Trojan, the supposed ancestor of the Romans. She had a temple on Mount Erx in Sicily, and hence was sometimes styled Venus Erycina.

Venusia, a. f. Venusia (now Venosa); a city of Apulia, on the Ælius (now the Ofanto); the birth-place of the
VOCABULARY.

poet Horace. Part of the Roman army fled to it after the battle of Cannae.

Venusini, ðrum. m. plur. The people of Venusia; the Venusini or Venusians: see Venusia.

Vesta, æ, f. Vesta; see note on duæ Vestàles, ch. 57 § 2.

Vestâlis, is, ð. A Vestal Virgin; see note as in Vesta.

Veturius, ð. m. Veturius; a Roman name: see Philo.

Vestôria, æ, ð. Victory, personified as a goddess, ch. 87 § 5, etc.

1. Volturnus (Vulturnus), i, m. The Volturnus or Vulturnus (now TheVolturno); a river of Campania which rises in the Apennines, and flows into the Tuscan Sea about twenty miles below Casilinum (now Capona).

2. Volturnus (Vulturnus), a, um. Of, or belonging to, Volutur, or Volutur (now Volto), a mountain of Apulia near Venusia:—Volturnus ventus, The Volturnus Wind, or simply The Volturnus; a wind blowing from S.E. by S.

Vulcânus, ð, m. Vulcan; the Roman fire-god.

Volso, ðnis, m. Volso (L. Manlius); a Roman patrician, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Consulship, B.C. 217.

Volturnus, i; Vulturnus, a, um. see Volturnus 1, and 2.

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