

CHAPTER IX.

1. **Certo scio]** There is equal MS. authority for *certo* and for *certe*. Hand in his *Tursellinus*, ii. 15, makes this distinction, that *certo* expresses the objective certainty or *truth* of a proposition, *certe* the subjective assurance or *belief*.

2. **Gratulor]** "I congratulate you *thereupon*," i.e. "that Jugurtha is such as I have represented him."

3. **Beneficiis vincere]** "To win by good offices." Comp. Curtius, vi. 8, *etiamsi ipse vel poenitentia vel beneficio tuo victus quiesceret*.

4. **Pariter cum]** On an equality with. So c. 14, *parem cum liberis tuis fecisti*.

5. **Verba cum J. habuisse]** *Verba habere cum aliquo*, "to address a discourse to a person," as Ter. *Hec.* iii. 3. 21, *hanc habere orationem mecum*. On the other hand, Cic. *Som. Scip.* 1, *multis verbis ultro citroque habitis*, "after much conversation together."

CHAPTER X.

1. **In meum regnum accepi]** "I have admitted to a share in my sovereignty." Comp. Virg. *Aen.* iv. 373:

Ejectum litore, egentem
Excepi, et regni demens in parte locavi.

2. **Neque ea res falsum me habuit]** More emphatic than the simpler phrase *fefellit*: so, *cognitum*, *perceptum*, *comperitum*, *occultum aliquid habere*. But here *res* is the subject, *homo* the object. Comp. 71, *ne super tali re suspectum sese haberet*. 79, *quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter sese habuit*.

3. **Egregia tua]** "Noble deeds of yours." So Corn. Nepos, *Thrasymb.* 3, *praeclarum hoc Thrasymbuli*.

4. **Rediens]** Not i. q. *quum rediisses*, but i. q. *in ipso reditu*, "in returning." The proper sense of the pres. part.; though for want of a perf. part., the other sense sometimes occurs. Glory might be said to accrue to Numidia from the moment the victorious Jugurtha *set out on his return* from the scene of his successes.

5. **Nomen]** "The glory of our family."

6. **Invidiam vicisti]** Comp. Hor. *Epist.* ii. 1. 12:

Comperit invidiam supremo fine domari.

7. **Per regni fidem]** i.e. *per eam fidem qua esse decet eum qui regnum obtinet*, "by your royal word."

8. **Non exercitus, etc.]** This is imitated from Xenophon *Cyrop.* viii. 7. 14, οὐ τὸδε τὸ χρυσοῦν σκῆπτρον τὸ τὴν βασιλείαν διασωζόν ἐστιν· ἀλλὰ οἱ πολλοὶ φίλοι σκῆπτρον βασιλεύσιν ἀληθέστατον καὶ ἀσφαλέστατον.

9. **Equidem ego]** See note on *Catil.* 51.

10. **Concordia parvae, etc.]** This sentence, it is said, was often in the mouth of M. Agrippa, the associate of Augustus. *Senec. Epist.* 94.

11. **Ante hos]** *Ante*, implying priority, not in time, but in excellence. Comp. *Catil.* 53, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse.

12. **Talem hunc virum]** "This man, so excellent as he is." Comp. *Jugur.* 63, is ad id locorum talis vir.

CHAPTER XI.

1. **Pro tempore]** "As the occasion required." Comp. *Catil.* 51; *Jugur.* 74.

2. **Justa]** Scil. *funera* or *officia*. Caesar says, *Bell. Gall.* vi. 19, justis funeribus confectis; but Cicero, *pro Rosc. Am.* 8, paterno funeri justa solve. So *justa ferre*, or *dare*: Gr. τὰ νομιζόμενα; Festus, in voc. *Praecidanea*: qui mortuo justa non fecisset, id est, glebam non objecisset.

3. **Reguli]** "Petty kings," "chieftains," δύνασται. The word is not found in Cicero or Caesar.

4. **Minimus]** Sc. *natu*, which is generally expressed, unless *filius*, or *ex filiis*, is added, as *Liv.* i. 53. Sextus filius ejus qui minimus ex tribus erat. Justin, xlii. 5, obsidem Caesari minimum filium Phraatis ferens. Here *ex illis*, sc. *regulis*, means the sons of Micipsa, who were inferior kings, associated in power with their father.

5. **Quod apud N. etc.]** Comp. the story in Plutarch, *Cato min.* 57, of Juba assuming the place of honour between Metellus, Scipio and Cato. But the Romans also, at least at a later period, considered the middle the place of honour. The emperor took his seat in the senate between the consuls for the year. Hence *Sil. Ital.* iii. 626, of Domitian:

Tarda senectam
Hospitia excipient coeli; solioque Quirinus
Concedet, mediumque parens fraterque locabunt.

6. **Fatigatus]** "Importuned." Comp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 29, *galla fatigabat alieni jam imperii Deos.*

7. **Jacit]** "Suggests." Cic. *ad Att.* ii. 23, *non mediocres terrores jacere atque denuntiare.*

8. **Quinquennii]** "Of the five years' interval;" i.e. those during which Micipsa had been incompetent to govern.

9. **Ipsum illum]** Scil. *Jugurtham.*

10. **Tribus proximis annis]** "Within the last three years." Another reading is: *tribui his proximis annis*; as in Cic. *ad Fam.* vii. 9, *neque ego ad te his duobus mensibus scripseram.* Comp. *Jugur.* 31, *piget dicere his annis xx quam ludibrio fueritis superbiae paucorum.*

CHAPTER XII.

1. **Loca propinqua thesauris]** i.e. the cities or fortified places in which the royal treasures were deposited, or which secured the command of them. No such place as Thirmida is known. Hippo (the modern Bona) and Cirta (Constantina) were the principal cities of Numidia.

2. **Proximus lictor]** The lictors walked before the magistrates at Rome, and the last of these, who immediately preceded the magistrate, was therefore *proximus* to him. The Roman writers constantly apply their own terms to foreign officers, &c.: *lictor* means here, "an attendant." *Proximus*, here metaphorically, "most confidential." So the cant phrase, *proximus sum egomet mihi.*

3. **Onerat]** Comp. Liv. xxiv. 13, *Hannibal oneratos ingentibus promissis domum redire jubet.* Tac. *Histor.* i. 25, *Proculum et Veturium pretio et promissis onerat.*

4. **Referebantur]** The use of the imperf. signifies: "were regularly carried back to Hiempsal;" i.e. whenever they had been used to unlock the treasury for the public service.

5. **Ut doctus erat]** "As he was instructed:" the simplest but least usual sense of the participle, which generally means, *peritus, eruditus.*

6. **Diversi]** "Going different ways." Comp. Liv. x. 33, *diversi consules ad vastandos agros urbesque oppugnandas discedunt.*

7. **Mulieris ancillae]** *Mulier* is superfluous, as in many places. Ter. *Andr.* iv. 4. 16, *mulier meretrix.* *Phormio*, ii. 1. 62, *homo servus.* Cic. *ad Div.* vii. 22, *homo gladiator.* We say, "a *maid* servant," "a *waiting woman*;" but in Latin the sex is indicated by the form of the qualifying word, *ancilla, servus, &c.*

CHAPTER XIII.

1. **Voluntate]** "Of their own good will." Comp. Liv. *Epit.* xlix., Andriscus totam Macedoniam aut voluntate inco-lentium aut armis occupavit. Observe that the ablatives *vi*, *voluntate*, refer to different subjects, though brought under the same construction to serve the antithesis.

2. **In provinciam]** i.e. the Roman province of Africa; formerly the domain of Carthage. The simple term *provincia* was applied to it, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, as also to the possessions of the republic in Gaul. Comp. *Jugur.* 25, 39, 62.

3. **Patratis consiliis]** "Having effected his purpose;" i.e. his scheme against the brothers. *Patrare*, an archaic word for the more usual *perficere*.

4. **Hospitibus]** i.e. certain Roman citizens who undertook to entertain visitors from Numidia, and take charge of their affairs, like the *πρόξενοι* of Athens.

5. **Senatus...datur]** "A meeting of the senate is appointed them." So *diem dare* or *dicere*, a forensic term. The audiences of foreign envoys were ordinarily given in the first two months of the year.

CHAPTER XIV.

1. **Procuracione]** "Administration;" i. e. with deputed authority. Hence under the empire the officer by whom certain provinces were administered, was called *procurator Caesaris*, "the emperor's deputy."

2. **Jus et imperium]** "Legal right and formal authority." Hor. *Epist.* i. 12. 27:

Jus imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor.

3. **Loco ducerem]** Comp. Sall. *Fr.* 192, *praedae loco aestimantur*.

4. **Sustinet]** "Bears," with a notion of difficulty and pain. Ovid *Met.* ii. 296, Atlas, en! ipse laborat, Vixque suis humeris candentem sustinet axem. Comp. Plaut. *Poen.* pr. 90, homini, si leno est homo, Quantum hominum terra sustinet sacerrimo.

5. **Atque ego, Patres]** Not a copulative here, but marking a transition, "So," "such being the case, I for my part."

6. **Maxime...secundum]** "In the first...in the second place." Comp. Cic. *Philipp.* viii. 16, hujus industriam maxime equidem vellem ut imitarentur ii quos oportebat; secundo autem loco ne alterius labori inviderent. Varro, *de Vit. Pop. Rom.* iii. quoted by Nonius, ii. 621, animadvertendum primum quidem de causis...secundum, qua fide...eas coluerint. Gerlaen punctuates: secundum ea, "next to this," for which construction comp. Cic. *in Vatin.* 6, secundum ea quaero; and Caes. *B. G.* i. 33. In that case *desideranda* must be referred to another *ea* understood, and not to the *ea* which is expressed, an awkward construction.

7. **Neque mihi in manu fuit]** "It was not in my power to effect what sort of person Jugurtha should be." Comp. Ter. *Hec.* iv. 4. 44:

Uxor quid faciat, in manu non est mea:

And below,

Uti per otium tuti simus in manu vestra est.

8. **Quo tempore...]** "At a time when such was the condition of the republic that only its good faith, and not its good fortune, could engage sympathy or attract friends."

9. **Fortuna petenda erat]** "Would have been to be sought." The imperf. is thus used of a thing which in a certain case, which does not actually hold, would be right or proper. Cic. *leg. Man.* 17, Si Pompeius privatus esset... tamen is erat deligendus. See Madvig, *Lat. Gram.* § 348 *e. erat majestatis*: "It would have befitted the greatness."

10. **Evasere]** "Have come to this result." Ter. *Andr.* i. 1. 190, heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet.

11. **Parem cum liberis]** Cic. *Brut.* 59, erant ei quaedam ex his paria cum Crasso. *Phil.* i. 14, libertate parem cum ceteris.

12. **Ferro]** i. q. *certamine*. Suet. *Ner.* 12, exhibuit ad ferum quadringentos senatores.

13. **Jure]** "Naturally," "as might be expected."

14. **Sese eferens]** "Rising," "swelling;" i. e. growing proud and presumptuous: *ecferens*, an old form for *efferens*.

15. **In imperio vestro]** "Under your sway;" i. e. *vobis imperantibus*.

16. **Extorrem...effecit ut tutius essem]** *Extorris*, the proper subject of the second verb *essem*, becomes by attraction the object of the first verb *effecit*. Comp. Plaut. *Poenul.* ii. 5, Sex immolavi agnos nec potui tamen propitiam Venerem facere uti esset mihi. For *tutius essem*, see note on *Jugur.* 7.

17. **Praedicantem]** “Declaring;” i.q. *saepe et palam dicentem*. Comp. *Catil.* 48, ipse Crassum postea praedicantem audivi.

18. **Quo...accedam]** i.e. as a suppliant for help. *Catull.* lxiv. 177, nunc quo me referam?

19. **Pro magnitudine imperii]** “As befits the greatness of your empire.”

20. **Quo accidam]** *Scil. ad genua*: “at whose feet shall I throw myself?” Comp. *Ennius* in *Cic. Tusc.* iii. 19, arce et urbe orba sum: quo accidam? quo applicem? *Suet. Jul.* 20, ut ad genua ultro sibi accideret. *Senec. Troad.* 690, ad genua accido supplex.

21. **Infesti sunt]** The passage seems to be imitated by *Virgil, Aen.* iv. 320:

Te propter Libycae gentes Nomadumque tyranni
Odere; infensi Tyrii.

22. **Hostilia monumenta]** i.e. “memorials of the warfare waged by my ancestors against the neighbouring states on the Romans’ behalf.”

23. **Huic imperio]** “This empire of yours.”

24. **Secunda et obedientia]** “Attentive and obedient.”

25. **Sociorum injurias]** “The injuries suffered by your allies.”

26. **Fingere me verba]** “They say that I make a fictitious representation.”

27. **Quod utinam]** “I wish, for my part.” *Quod*, in conjunction with *si*, *nisi*, *ubi*, *utinam*, &c., loses its pronominal force, and becomes merely emphatic, or marks a transition.

28. **Rerum humanarum cura]** Comp. *Lucan*, iv. 808:

Si libertatis superis tam cura placeret
Quam vindicta placet.

vii. 454,

Mortalia nulli Sunt curata Deo.

Claudian, in Rufin. i. 1,

Saepe mihi dubiam traxit sententia mentem
Curarent Superi terras.

29. **Nae]** Or, *ne*, “surely!” *Gr. val.*

30. **Sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus]** “Exulting and glorying in his crimes.” Comp. *Hor. Epod.* iv. 5:

Licet superbus ambules pecunia.

31. **Jam jam]** "Assuredly." Antiqua dicendi forma, Hand, *Turs.* iii. 156. Virg. *Aen.* iv. 369, jam jam nec maxima Juno nec Saturnius haec oculis pater aspicit aequis.

32. **Unde minime decuit]** i.e. *a quo*. Comp. Hor. *Od.* iii. 11. 38:

Surge ne longus tibi somnus unde
Non times detur.

So illuc for in illum: Tac. *Ann.* i. 3, Nero solus e privignis erat: illuc cuncta vergere.

33. **Cujus vitae necisque]** *Cujus* referred to *ipse*, not to the substantive next preceding, *regnum*. Comp. Tac. *Ann.* xv. 36, vidisse civium moestos vultus, quod tantum aditurus esset iter, *cujus* ne modicos quidem egressus tolerarent.

34. **Emori]** "To die at once:" expressing the immediate connexion between the death and its cause or motive. So Hor. *Od.* iii. 24. 24:

Et peccare nefas aut pretium emori:

"to die thereupon."

35. **Neu]** i. q. *neve*. "And that I might not."

36. **Per vos]** i. e. vos obtestor per vosmet ipsos, &c. So Cic. *pro Plancio*, 42, nolite, judices, per vos, per fortunas vestras, per liberos, inimicis meis dare laetitiam. Liv. xxix. 18, per vos fidemque vestram.

37. **Per scelus, etc.]** i. e. "by the crimes of Jugurtha and the slaughter of my brother and myself, all belonging to the same family;" "by family crime and slaughter."

38. **Tabescere]** "To consume away;" "to perish ineffectively." Comp. Catull. lxiv. 199, Vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum.

CHAPTER XV.

1. **Freti]** "Relying on the bribes they had given rather than on the merits of their case."

2. **Putarent]** Scil. the senators, understood in senatus. Drakenborch on Liv. iv. 58 brings together a great many similar instances of the plural verb after senatus. See note 20 on *Catil.* 17.

3. **Ante facta sua ponerent]** *Ante*, signifying "preference," never separated from its verb in Cicero, but commonly in the later writers. See Hand, *Tursell.* i. 386, and so in Ennius, quoted by Cicero, *Off.* i. 24, non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem, if the right order of the words be not rather, *n. e. r. p. a. s.* Comp. *Catil.* 53, and other passages given in note 7. In c. 16, *quae vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebat* is an instance of the more common usage.

4. **Contemnere]** “Express their contempt for.” So Cic. *pro Mur.* 7, contempstisti Murenæ genus, extulisti tuum.

5. **Bonum et æquum]** *Bonum*, that which is good in itself: *æquum* that which may be required of one.

6. **Aemilius Scaurus]** There were several families belonging to the Aemilian gens, distinguished by the surnames Lepidus, Paullus, Scaurus, &c. Scaurus signifies a person with crooked or weak ankles. Hor. *Sat.* i. 3. 47, scaurum pravis fultum male talis. The greatest man of this family was the M. Scaurus here mentioned. He was consul B.C. 115; triumphed over the Ligures, and made the Aemilian Way from Pisæ to Lunæ and thence to Dertona. Strab. v. He was consul B.C. 107, censor, and afterwards princeps senatus. He was a staunch champion of the senate; nevertheless he was accused by Varius, a tribune of the people, of exciting the Italians to revolt, B.C. 90. Scaurus proudly demanded of the people whether they would take the word of Varius, a Spaniard, or of Scaurus, the prince of the senate; and this appeal was answered with acclamations. Cicero extols the character of Scaurus as a champion of the nobility. For the same reason probably Sallust seeks to depreciate him.

7. **Polluta]** “Shameless;” “detestable.” *Jug.* 53, indignus honore et quasi pollutus.

CHAPTER XVI.

1. **Pretium aut gratiam]** “Bribery or influence.”

2. **L. Opimius]** A champion of the optimates, and vehement opponent of the Agrarian laws of the Gracchi. He was consul B.C. 121, in which capacity the senate called upon him to see “ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet.” This decree was called *Senatus-consultum ultimum*, and was interpreted by the nobles as investing the consul with plenary authority over the lives of the citizens. Accordingly Opimius caused C. Gracchus, and his colleague in the tribunate, Fulvius Flaccus, to be seized, as public enemies, and put to death. The plebs denied the right to put any citizen to death except by a vote of the people. Opimius was eventually condemned by a popular vote for taking bribes of Jugurtha, and driven into banishment. Cicero extols him as the saviour of the commonwealth.

3. **Victoriam]** Opimius followed up the slaughter of Gracchus by the massacre of three thousand of his partizans in the city. Plut. *C. Gracch.* *Victoriam exercere* is to exercise the rights of victory. So in *Catil.* 38.

4. **In inimicis]** I adopt the reading of Kritz and several other editors, for *amicis*, given by the MSS.

5. **Accuratissime]** "With elaborate attention." *Accuratus* is said of things, *diligens* of persons.

6. **Fama, fide]** The ablat. governed by the *comparative force* of *anteferrent*, "he considered the advantage of the king more important *than* his own reputation." So Cic. *pro Balb.* 8, *quum magna pars libertatem civitate anteferret; i.e. potiorrem duceret.* Cic. *Orat.* 13, *Isocrates videtur testimonio Platonis aliorum judicia debere contemnere; i.e. minoris facere.*

7. **Eadem via]** "By the same means." This metaphorical use of *via* is common in Sallust. Comp. *Catil.* 11, *vera via.* *Jugur.* 1, *virtutis via.*

8. **Mauretanium]** The north-western parts of Africa, modern Fez and Marocco. At this period the river Mulucha, now Mulviah, constituted the boundary of Mauretania and Numidia. The name more correctly written with *e* than with *i*, as appears from inscriptions, and so also in some of our MSS. in this place. Dietsch.

9. **Agro]** "In extent of territory."

10. **Illam alteram]** "That other well-known part." Comp. Cic. *in Catil.* iv. 5, *si eritis secuti sententiam C. Caesaris, fortasse minus erunt mihi populares impetus pertimescendi; sin illam alteram (that other which you have heard), nescio an, etc.*

CHAPTER XVII.

1. **Exponere]** Scil. *ut exponam.* The infin. used after verbs of willing, intending, &c. So *Jugur.* 19, *alio properare tempus monet.* Tac. *Ann.* vi. 45, *Macro impulerat Enniam amore juvenem illicere.*

2. **Minus frequentata]** "Comparatively unvisited." So *ludos, sacra frequentare*, "to resort to." Observe the neut. plur. used instead of the fem. *frequentatae.* Kritz *in loc.* remarks, *si subjectum pluribus nominibus varii generis constat, praedicati genus et numerus legitime ad id refertur, cujus notio in sententia praeminet et primaria est.* So here *loca.*

3. **Haud facile compertum narraverim]** "I could not well relate anything as certainly known."

4. **Orbis terrae]** "The earth:" *orbis terrarum*, "the Roman empire." Cortius on Cic. *ad Div.* ii. 16. 13.

5. **In parte tertia Africam]** Comp. Lucan, evidently a diligent student of Sallust, ix. 411:

Tertia pars rerum Libye, si credere fama
Cuncta velis, sed si ventos coelumque sequaris
Pars erit Europae; neque enim plus litora Nili
Quam Scythicus Tanais primis a Gadibus absunt;
Unde Europa fugit Libyen et litora flexu
Oceano fecere locum. Sed major in unam
Orbis abit Asiam; nam cum communiter istae
Effundant Zephyrum, Boreae latus illa sinistrum
Contingens dextrumque Noti, discedit in ortus
Eurum sola tenens.

Some MSS. read *in partem*, and so the passage was read by St Augustin (*de Civ. Dei*, xvi. 17). It is doubtful, however, whether *in* with the acc. is ever used after *ponere*. Madvig on Cic. *de Fin.* v. 2, cited by Dietsch.

6. **Ea]** Sc. *Africa*.

7. **Fretum nostri maris et oceani]** "The straits between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic."

8. **Declivem latitudinem]** "The broad expanse of the eastern slope of the globe." So the southern hemisphere is called *mundi devexa* by Lucan, x. 39. While on the west, the extreme point of Africa is fixed at the straits of Gades, on the east it has no precise limit. The Catabathmus or declivity of the globe is the region eastward of Cyrene: so denominated by the Greeks of that place. Mela, i. 1, deinde a Catabathmo continuus est in Aegyptum descensus; i. 8 Catabathmus vallis devexa in Aegyptum finit Africam. Egypt was considered to belong to Asia.

9. **Arbore infecundus]** The reading cited by Arusianus Messus in *Corp. Gram. Lat.* i. 230, in voc. *ferax illo*. Comp. Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 57, flumen gignendo sale fecundum. Virg. *Geo.* ii. 222, illa ferax oleo. But MSS. and Edd. read *arbori*.

10. **Salubri]** *Salubre*, "robust;" *sanum*, "sound." Doederlein, *Synon.* i. 32. Tac. *Hist.* v. 6, corpora hominum salubria et ferentia laborum.

11. **Quae plerosque obtinet]** The usual construction would be *apud plerosque*, or *plerumque*. The passage is probably corrupt.

12. **Ex libris Punicis]** It will be remembered that Sallust administered the province of Numidia under Caesar, and may have obtained his information upon these subjects on the spot. The deponent used as a passive.

13. **Interpretatum]** So *enisum*, *Jugur.* 25. *Adeptus*, *Catil.* 7. *Machinatum*, *Catil.* 48, *bonis venditis aut dilargitis*, *Fragm.* 185.

14. **Uti...utique]** "As...and as." *Utique* unusual for *utque*. Comp. Cic. *Phil.* 9 in fin. *utique* consules quaestoribus imperent.

CHAPTER XVIII.

1. **Vagi, palantes]** *Errare*, to stray from the right way ignorantly: *vagari*, to wander about, to roam, purposely: *pallari*, to roam, apart from one's companions. Erramus incerti, vagamur soluti, palamur dispersi. Doederlein, *Synon.* i. 89.

2. **Hercules]** The Phoenician Hercules (or Melcarth) is the hero of Syrian and Punic legends. His conquests represent the spread of civilization by the commercial establishments of the Phoenician race.

3. **Multis sibi quisque...petentibus]** Comp. Justin, xxix. 1, regibus...in suorum quisque majorum vestigia nitentibus.

4. **Nostro mari]** i.e. the Mediterranean.

5. **Intra oceanum magis]** "Nearer to the ocean," i.e. towards the coast of the Atlantic Ocean rather than of the Mediterranean. The Persians are represented as occupying the country westward of the straits of Gades. That the passage cannot mean, as some understand it, "farther from the ocean," "more inland," appears from the use of *alveos navium protuguriis*.

6. **Alveos navium]** Comp. Lucan, v. 516:

Haud procul inde domus non ullo robore fulta,
Sed sterili junco, cannaque intexta palustri,
Et latus inversa nudum munita phaselo.

7. **Materia]** "Timber." Madvig (*Gramm.* 56) holds that *materies* is the proper form for the primary meaning of the word, i.e. "timber," and *materia* for "matter." So in *Catil.* 10, all the MSS. read *materies*. In this place, however, *materia* is generally found.

8. **Mare magnum]** "The extent of sea, or ocean." Comp. Cic. *Somn. Scip.* c. 6, terra parva quaedam insula est, circumfusa illo mari quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quod Oceanum appellatis.

9. **Ignara]** Passive for *incognita*. So *Jugur.* 52, regio hostibus ignara.

10. **Alia, deinde alia]** So *Jugur.* 36, alias, deinde alias morae causas facere.

11. **Nomadas]** Or *Numidas*. These are the words by which the Sicilian Greeks and the Romans respectively represented the native appellation, *Nemoudim*, Phoen. "wanderers."

12. **Mapalia]** Another form *magalia*. See Servius, on *Aen.* iv. 259. Lucan uses the same word of the huts of the Numidians, ii. 89:

vacuisque mapalibus actus
Nuda triumphati jacuit per regna Jugurthae.

Of their form, Festus *in voc.* says from Cato, *Orig.* iv. *mapalia*, quasi cohortes, *rotundae* sunt. (Cohortes or cortes, *χόρτοι*, inclosures for cattle, &c.) He is speaking apparently not of single huts, but of kraals, or assemblages of huts.

13. **Accessere Libyes]** "Approached the Libyans." As the Persae mingled with the Gaetuli in the west, so the Medes and Armenians coalesced with the Libyans in the east, on the borders of the Mediterranean, or *mare Africum*. Comp. *Jugur.* 20, pleraque loca accedit. ~~Quibus accedunt~~

14. **Agitabant]** Scil. *vitam*. Comp. *Catil.* 2, *vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur*.

15. **Sub sole magis]** "More directly under the sun."

16. **Ab ardoribus]** "From the torrid zone:" as 19, *loca exusta solis ardoribus*. The Greeks denominated the zones, *κατεψυγμένοι*, "frigid;" *εὐκρατοι*, "temperate;" *διακεκαυμένη*, "torrid." Ovid, i. *Metam.* i. 46, *quinta est ardentior illis*.

17. **Proxime Carthaginem]** Propius and proxime may govern an accus. as well as prope. So in ch. 19, *proxime Hispaniam*.

18. **Hi]** Scil. *Libyes; hique*, sc. *Medi, Armenii et Libyes; eorum*, sc. *Medorum et Armeniorum*: the proper relation of the pronouns is not very carefully observed.

19. **Pars inferior]** "Nearer the sea," i.e. the Mediterranean.

20. **In gentem...concessere]** A phrase used of conquered people who unite with their conquerors.

CHAPTER XIX.

1. **Originibus suis]** *Origines*, scil. *metropoles*. Comp. Liv. xxxviii. 39, *Iliensibus Rhaetum et Gergithum addiderunt, originum memoria*.

2. **Nam]** With reference to a sentence understood, e.g. *haec de illis urbibus sufficient; sed Carthaginem consulto non nominavi; nam de ea, etc.* Kritz.

3. **Ad Catabathmon...prima]** "Next to Catabathmus." Comp. Cic. *de Fin.* iii. 16, quorum ordo proxime accedit ut secundus sit ad regium principatum. Mela, i. 8, with an eye to this passage of Sallust, inde ad Catabathmon Cyrenaica provincia est. Comp. Pliny, *Hist. Nat.* xxviii. 9, dulcissimum ad hominis camelinum lac.

4. **Secundo mari]** "Following the line of the sea-coast." Virg. *Geor.* iii. 447, secundo defluit amni. Caes. *B. G.* vii. 58, secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere, "following the bank of the river."

5. **Cyrene]** Founded from Thera, one of the Cyclades, by Battus, A.C. 632. Olymp. xxxvii. 1. See Herod. vii. 150 seqq.

6. **Theraeon...Philaenon]** Greek genitives, *Θεραίων, Φιλαίωνων*. Kritz remarks that the Greek genit. in *ôn* is used only in rare proper names by the Latin writers.

7. **Super Numidiam]** "Above," "more inland." *Super et supra*, significant, quod, alio intercedente, remotius est. Hoc loco igitur est, *trans* Numidiam, quippe ab Italia, sive *ultra*. Sic Romani mare Adriaticum superum appellabant. Dietsch.

8. **Exusta]** Comp. Lucan, ix. 312, Vadimus in campos steriles, exustaque mundi.

9. **Bello Jugurthino]** "At the era of the Jugurthine war."

10. **Pleraque ex Punicis oppida]** i.e. *ex Pun. oppidis*, "many Carthaginian towns." The Carthaginians were called Poeni (*Punicus*, of or belonging to *Poenus*), from their original country Phoenicia. Gr. *φοίνιξ*, the palm-tree. Hence the Latin *puniceus*, "red." Lucan, i. 214, Puniceus Rubicon.

CHAPTER XX.

1. **Decessere]** The MSS. fluctuate between this and *discessere*. The former is the proper word for an officer leaving his post, and returning home. Kritz *in loc.* who refers to Drakenborch on Liv. xxviii. 28. So *Jugur.* 28, decrevere uti legati...Italia decederent, 35, jussus ab Senatu Italia decedere.

2. **Opportunus injuriae]** "Open to injury;" "subject to be injured with impunity." Comp. Liv. xxviii. 19, quis unquam civem militemve opportunum injuriae duceret?

3. **Quam bellum sumere]** So c. 62, de integro bellum sumit. Comp. the common phrase *sumere arma*, "to take up arms." Virg. *Georg.* ii. 125, et gens illa quidem sumptis non tarda pharetris.

4. **Secus cesserat]** “Had been less successful than he had expected.” *Secus* has the force of a comparative, *Jugur.* 92, *rem haud secus difficilem*, “not less difficult.” In other places Sallust uses it with negation and *atque*, in the sense of “otherwise than.” *Jugur.* 100, *neque secus atque in mari*.

5. **Animo...invaserat]** Comp. Cic. *in Verr.* i. 51, *qui jam spe et opinione praedam illam devorasset.* *Ad Att.* i. 16, *ille autem regis haereditatem spe devoraverat.*

6. **Praedas]** This word is used in the plur. in *Jugur.* 32, 41, 44. Booty may be of various kinds, or carried off by various persons, or from various places.

CHAPTER XXI.

1. **Obvius procedit]** For the use of the adjective instead of the adverb *obviam*, comp. *diversus*, *Jugur.* 12, 46, 50, and the phrases *certantes agere*, *Jugur.* 44, *frequentes incederent*, *Jugur.* 46, *festinare pergat*, *Jugur.* 52, *properantes arma capiunt*, *Jugur.* 53, *occultus veniat*, *Jugur.* 61, *quo improvisus gravior accederet*, *Jugur.* 88, *citi sese ostendunt*, *Jugur.* 101.

2. **Cirtam]** *Cirta*, Gr. *Κίρτα*, apparently i. q. the Phoenician *Kartha*, “a city;” called afterwards by the Romans *Sittianorum colonia*, from the followers of P. Sittius, a Roman adventurer who assisted Caesar in his African campaign; known in modern times by the name of Constantineh. It lies about 40 miles inland, on the river Ampsagas, and was one of the principal cities of Numidia.

3. **Die]** An old form of the gen. Virg. *Geo.* i. *Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas.* This form is preserved by the MSS. in several places in Sallust, e.g. *Jugur.* 52, 97, though here many read *diei*.

4. **Plerumque noctis processit]** Comp. *Jugur.* 51, *multum diei processerat.* Lucan, vii. 423, compares the advance of the Roman empire to the progress of a heavenly body through the sky: *Te geminum Titan procedere vidit in axem.*

5. **Obscuro...lumine]** “The sun not yet risen.” *Lumen* is properly the body from whence light issues, *lux* the light diffused. Doederl. *Synon.* ii. 66. But Virg. *Aen.* vi. 356, *vix lumine quarto Prospexi Italiam*, poetically, as we should say, “with the fourth sun,” i. e. on the fourth day.

6. **Fugant funduntque]** “Put to flight and rout,” or “disperse.”

7. **Togatorum]** i.e. Roman citizens. These are called c. 26, *Italici*, and afterwards *negotiatores*, i. e. Roman settlers who carried on commerce in the country.

8. **Patratum]** “Accomplished:” a more formal and emphatic word than *perfectum*. See above on c. 13.

9. **Foret]** “Were already:” the imperf. for the plusq. perf. implying the immediateness of the act. Comp. nearly the same words in Tacitus, *Ann.* xii. 16.

10. **Vineis]** These were wooden frames, covered with hides, wattles, &c., to protect the besiegers, while they worked their battering rams, or constructed their towers. *Vinea* is properly an adjective, agreeing with *porticus*, (as appears from *Caes. Bell. Civ.* ii. 2, *porticus integebantur*), from its similarity to vines trained over trellis-work.

11. **Tempus...antecapere]** “To make the best use of the time before their return.”

12. **Velle et censere]** *Velle* is properly said of a resolution of the people, *censere* of the senate. *Sed hoc loco utrumque verbum de senatus consulto intelligendum est.* Kritz *in loc.*

CHAPTER XXII.

1. **Maturantes veniunt]** For *mature*. Comp. passages in note on c. 21.

2. **Clemens]** Explained by Priscian in this place by *non nimius*, “moderately strong,” more properly, “the rumour was softened,” i.e. fell short of the shocking truth: opposed to *atrox*, a common epithet to *rumor* or *fama*. *Clemens* is “gently sloping,” connected perhaps with *collis* and *clivus*. So Tac. *Ann.* xiii. 38, *colles clementer assurgentes.* *Germ.* 1, *clementer edito montis jugo.*

3. **Malitia]** “Vice.” The same opposition is found in Seneca, *Epist.* 106, *quicquid agimus aut malitiae aut virtutis gerimus imperio.* Cicero indeed, *Tusc. disp.* iv. 15, opposes *vitiositas* to *virtus*, and would confine *malitia* to a particular quality, as we say, “malice.” But in another place, *de Nat. Deor.* iii. 30, he says that *malitia* is any *versuta et fallax nocendi ratio.*

4. **Ob easdem artes]** “For the same qualities which had gained him the favour of Scipio.”

5. **Pro bono]** i. q. simpl. *bene.* Kritz, *pro bono facere*, i. q. *facere ita sicut bonum est, i. e. ut probari potest.*

6. **Ab jure...prohibuerit]** "Prevent his using the law of nations to defend or avenge himself."

CHAPTER XXIII.

1. **Firmat]** Firmantur turres praesidiis cum per ea a dirutione defenduntur. Dietsch *in loc.*

2. **Praemia...formidinem]** "Holding out at one time promises, at another threats:" *formidinem*, "fear," for "the cause of fear;" i.e. *rem formidolosam*. Sallust uses similar expressions again, *Jugur.* 66, 89. *Formido* is stronger than *metus* or *timor*. Cic. *Tusc.* iv. 8, Stoici definiunt formidinem, metum permanentem.

3. **Miserando]** "By complaining of." *Misereor* expresses the inward feeling, *miseror* the outward act. So *vereor*, *veneror*.

4. **Ad proximum mare]** "To the sea at its nearest point."

CHAPTER XXIV.

1. **Socius et amicus populi Romani]** The sovereignty of allied kings was acknowledged by the senate. Caes. *Bell. Gall.* i. 43, Caesar commemoravit quod rex appellatus esset a Senatu, quod amicus, quod munera amplissima missa.

2. **Fortuna mea, etc.]** "My ill-fortune discourages me from writing more concerning Jugurtha, being assured that little reliance is placed on the complaints of the unfortunate."

3. **Nisi tamen intelligo]** "(I will say no more) but that I am aware." *Quod* is suppressed. Comp. Cic. *ad Div.* xiii. 73, De re nihil possum judicare, nisi illud mihi certe persuadeo, te nihil temere fecisse.

4. **Petere]** "He aims at a higher object than myself," viz. at the Roman authority.

5. **Gravius]** "The more important."

6. **Posuistis]** So Cic. *pro Flacc.* 19, custos frumento publico positus.

7. **Ut...ostentui essem]** "That I should serve as an exhibition of Jugurtha's wickedness."

CHAPTER XXV.

1. **Enisum]** Passive, as *Catil.* 7; adeptus, 48; machinatus, *Jugur.* 17, interpretatus.

2. **Majores natu]** “Persons of greater age,” i.e. higher distinction; whereas, on the former occasion, *adolescentes* had been sent.

3. **In senatu princeps]** i.e. princeps senatus. The man of highest standing among the *ensorii*, those who had been censors, was appointed *princeps* of the senate, and his opinion was first asked on any question in debate. He continued *princeps* during his lifetime. After the year B. C. 210, the censors appointed the most worthy of the *ensorii*. See in Liv. xxvii. 11 the story of the appointment of Q. Fabius Maximus.

4. **In invidia esse]** Comp. Cic. *ad Att.* ii. 9; Liv. xxix. 37.

5. **Triduo]** i.e. intra trium dierum spatium.

6. **Utica.** The capital of the Roman province of Africa; Carthage, near which it stood, being destroyed.

7. **Casum victoriae]** “An opportunity of victory.” Comp. *Jugur.* 56, fortunam illis praeclari facinoris casum dare.

8. **Multa oratione consumpta]** “After much talking to no purpose.” Such is generally the force of *consumere* in such phrases as, *consumere diem, tempus, verba, &c.*

9. **Frustra]** i.e. eventu frustrati. Comp. *Jugur.* 85, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint. 112, saepe cum imperatoribus Rom. pacem conventam frustra fuisse.

CHAPTER XXVI.

1. **Italici]** The Roman citizens spoken of in c. 21, by the designation of “togati,” including, we may suppose, natives of Italy who had not the full Roman franchise

2. **Necat...interfecit]** A distinction may be drawn between these words. *necare* is to put to death by poison, starving, or torturing. Doederlein, *Latin. Synonym.* 111, 187, cites from the grammarian Festus: *neci proprie dicitur, qui sine vulnere interfectus est, ut veneno, fame.* We may generally attach to *necare* the idea of killing with cruelty. *Interficere* has the general signification of “slaying.” Comp. Q. Curtius, ix. 2, *Boxum protinus placuit interfici; Biconem etiam percruciatum necari.* Kritz *in loc.*

CHAPTER XXVII.

1. **Potentia]** Always in Sallust “political influence.” So c. 30, *potentia Scauri.*

2. **Lege Sempronia]** A law of C. Sempronius Gracchus (A.U. 631, B.C. 123), which provided that the consuls' future provinces should be assigned before the day of their election.

3. **P. Scipio Nasica]** This was the son of the Scipio Nasica who slew Tiberius Gracchus (Appian, *Bell. Civ.* i. 16; Plutarch, *Tib. Gracch.* 19).

4. **L. Bestia Calpurnius]** This unusual order of the names is found occasionally, as in Liv. xxvii. 6, Crassus Licinius. Nepos, *Vit. Att.* 18, Marcelli Claudii, Scipionis Cornelii. Vell. ii. 26, Ofella Lucretius. In Tacitus the usage is frequent, as *Ann.* ii. 7, Pollio Asinius.

5. **Obvenit]** "Presents itself;" i.e. the lot turns up.

6. **Scribitur]** "Is levied," or "enrolled:" the names of the enlisted soldiers being written on tablets.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

1. **In animo haeserat]** "Was his firm and fixed opinion." Comp. Plin. *Ep.* x. 31, *sed et illud haereat nobis.*

3. **Legat]** i.e. *legatos tibi adsciscit*, "appoints as his *legati*, lieutenants," viz. officers with whom the imperator advised on the conduct of the war, or to whom he intrusted the command of subsidiary expeditions. They were chosen by the imperator himself, subject to the approbation of the senate.

3. **Quae deliquisset munita fore sperabat]** "He hoped any blunders of his own would be bolstered up."

4. **Nam]** Not indicating the cause of what had been said, but introducing an illustration: "Now our consul, &c." Comp. Virgil, *Geo.* iv. 445, *Nam quis te juvenum confidentissime?*

5. **Firmissimus contra pericula et insidias]** In a moral sense, "determined," "unmoved." Tacitus, *Ann.* iii. 18, says of Tiberius: *satis firmus adversus pecuniam.*

CHAPTER XXIX.

1. **Aeger avaritia]** "Corrupted with avarice." So in Horace, *avaritia laborare.*

2. **Plerisque, etc.]** "While many of his (Scaurus's) friends and partizans had already been corrupted by the bribes of Jugurtha." Of the corruption of Scaurus himself, Florus says (iii. 1. 5), *Quum Jugurtha in Scauro ipsos Romani imperii mores expugnasset.*

3. **Cum iis]** i.e. with Bestia and Scaurus.
4. **De omnibus pactionibus]** "On all the subjects of treaty," "all the conditions of peace."
5. **Praesens]** "At once," "off-hand."
6. **Fidei caussa]** "To keep faith with Jugurtha," according to agreement between them.
7. **Vaga]** Or *Vaca*; a city of Numidia near Cirta, modern Veyja. See Ruperti *on Sil. Ital.* iii. 259, Tum Vaga et antiquis dilectus regibus Hippo. Accordingly not *Vacca*, as found in many MSS.
8. **Deditionis mora]** "While the treaty for a surrender was making slow progress."
9. **Praesenti consilio]** "In the presence of his counselors." Cic. *Philipp.* iv. 6, *Senatum orbis terrae consilium.* *Caes. B. G.* iii. 3, *Galba consilio celeriter convocato.* *Concilium*, which is read here in some editions, means simply, "an assemblage," i. q. *coetus*.
10. **Per saturam]** "Opinions being asked in a confused irregular manner:" the *lanx satura* being a dish composed of various ingredients. Festus says, *Satura est lex multis aliis legibus conferta*: a comprehensive enactment, embracing many particulars. *Per saturam legem ferre*, is proverbial. Diomedes, *Lib. iii.*, quotes a verse of Lucilius:

Per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat.

11. **Pro consilio]** "Standing forth in the council." *Pro*, as in *pro rostris, vro concione, &c.*, implying the position assumed by the speaker, stepping forward to address his audience.
12. **Ad magistratus rogandos]** "To preside in the comitia for the election of magistrates." The proposer of a law was said *rogare legem*, i.e. to ask the people's decision about a law. Hence the same phrase came to be adopted in regard to elections. *Rogare magistratum* is to propose the election of a magistrate.

CHAPTER XXX.

1. **Parum constabat]** *Scil. iis*, "The senators were uncertain."
2. **Vindicandum]** When put absolutely, as in *Catil.* 10, i. q. *puniendum*. So below, *Jugur.* 45.

3. **Pollens]** "Effective." An epithet frequently applied by the later writers to language, as Lucan, vi. 685:

Tunc vox Lethaeos cunctis pollentior herbis
Excantare Deos.

Claud. vi. *Cons. Honor.* 501, quanta tuis facundia pollet Ingeniis.

4. **Perscribere]** It has been inferred from this word that the author has in this instance transcribed a genuine speech, instead of making one of his own invention. Some critics have fancied accordingly that the style is quite different from Sallust's own. I cannot perceive any material difference; the words are evidently Sallust's, and the most that can be reasonably said, is that the substance may be derived from the genuine document.

CHAPTER XXXI.

1. **A vobis]** i. e. *ne rerum vestrarum curam suscipiam.* This seems to be imitated from a speech of Cato the censor, *de Lusitanis*, a fragment of which is preserved in A. Gellius, xiii. 24, multa me dehortata sunt huc prodire, anni, aetas, vox, vires, senectus.

2. **studium reip.]** Comp. *Catil.* 41, studium conjurationis; "zeal for."

3. **His annis xv.]** "For these last fifteen years." The number is perhaps corrupt. The MSS. fluctuate between xv. xii. and x. It was twenty-two years from the death of Tib. Gracchus, ten years from that of Caius, either of which epochs might be pointed to. Cortius conjectures xx. as a round number, which Kritz and Dietsch adopt. Gerlach retains xv.

4. **Vestri defensores]** Scil. the Gracchi.

5. **Obnoxiiis inimicis]** "When your foes have fallen into your hands:" i. e. their guilt is detected, and they are unable to palliate it. Comp. the use of *obnoxius* in *Catil.* 20, 48. Liv. xxiii. 12, si reticeam aut superbus aut obnoxius videar, "if I keep silence I shall seem either to be proud or conscious of guilt." Dietsch *in loc.* "gravissime orator perstringit popularium socordiam, qui omnibus injuriis vexati, ne tum quidem ad strenue agendum parati erant, quum certam victoriam in manibus haberent."

6. **Experiar]** "I will make trial of." Liv. xxxix. 26, licentiam vocis et linguae experiri. Plin. *Paneg.* 67, libertatem quam dedit experiemur. Juvenal i. extr.

7. **Ob rem]** i.q. *in rem*, or *ex re*.
8. **Suomet...more]** i.q. *suis moribus*, "through their own vices." *Mos* sing. for *mores* plur. Cic. *Acad.* i. 10, *virtutes natura aut more perfectae*.
9. **Quaestiones habitae sunt]** "Prosecutions were instituted." *Quaestiones*, questions of *caput*, i.e. life and civil condition.
10. **Regni paratio]** "Attempt at regal usurpation." (Comp. *Catil.* 5, *dum sibi regnum pararet*. So infra, *parandi juris gratia*.) This is an ironical concession on the speaker's part.
11. **Ulcisci]** In a passive sense, as in Liv. v. 49, *quae defendi repetique et ulcisci fas est*. Val. Flacc. iv. 750, *lege occidit ultus ipse sua*. "Activi *ulciscerem* exemplum tradidit ex Ennio Nonius, 292. 16." Dietsch. *in loc*.
12. **Nequitur]** This passive form occurs in a fragm. of Pacuvius, *contendi nequitum*: of Plautus, *Retrahi nequitum*: of Cato, *Orig.* 1, *quod Termino fanum fuit, id nequitum exaugurari*. Lucret. i. 1044, has *queatur*: and this word occurs also in Plautus and Terence.
13. **Expilari]** *Expilare*, i.q. *compilare*, "to plunder, pillage." The simple form *pilo*, from *pilus*, to drive a stake, to fix, or press.
14. **Parum]** "Not enough;" *minus quam par est*. Used adjectively in the sense of *parvum*, little, or too little. So Cic. *de Off.* i. 25, *quae est inter nimium et parum*.
15. **Incedunt]** "March with a grave, dignified gait." Virg. *Aen.* i. 50:
Quae Divum incedo regina.
 And again:
Et vera incessu patuit Dea.
 Lucret. iii. 75:
*Macerat invidia ante oculos illum esse potentem,
 Illum aspectari claroque incedere honore.*
16. **Per ora]** "Before your eyes." Comp. Hor. *Sat.* ii. 1. 65:
*Nitidus qua quisque per ora
 Cederet introrsum turpis.*
 Justin, xvi. 5, *senatores per ora civium trahit*.
17. **Imperio nati]** Comp. Cic. *de Prov. Cons.* 5, *nationes natae servituti*. Tac. *Agric.* 31, *nata servituti mancipia*. Vell. ii. 118, *natum mendacio genus*. For the sentiment, comp.

Cic. *Philipp.* vi. in fin. Pop. Rom. servire fas non est quem Dii immortales omnibus gentibus imperare voluerunt.

18. **Libertatis curam]** Comp. Lucan, iv. 808, si libertatis Superis tam cura placeret Quam vindicta placet.

19. **Beneficia vestra]** "The advantages," i.e. "magistracies and honours, which you have to bestow."

20. **Majestatis constituendae]** Quintil. vii. 3, majestas est in imperio atque omni populi Rom. dignitate. Cic. *de Inv.* ii. 17, majestatem minuere est de dignitate aut amplitudine aut potestate populi, aut eorum quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare.

21. **Per secessionem]** The two secessions referred to are probably those mentioned in Livy, ii. 32, and iii. 50, A.U. 260 and 305. It seems that another historian, Piso, had said that the first secession was not to the Mons Sacer but to the Aventine, and this is the account which Sallust may have followed.

There was a third secession to the Janiculan hill, A.U. 406. Liv. *Epit.* xi.

22. **Si dediticius est]** "If he has the temper of a subject." *Dediticii*, conquered people who submitted without conditions. Comp. Liv. vii. 31, omnia in vestram dicionem dedimus, quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri.

23. **Paces]** Cato, *de Vit. Pop. Rom.* apud Nonium, ii. 621, animadvertendum primum quibus de causis et quemadmodum constiterint paces. This the grammarian qualifies as "nove dictum." But the plural is also found in Plautus, *Persae*, v. 1. 1, pacibus perfectis. Kritz *in loc.* So also Lucret. v. 1228, ventorum paces animasque secundas. Horat. *Ep.* ii. 1. 102.

24. **In perniciem casura]** "Would end in your ruin."

25. **Quantum importunitatis habent]** i.e. quae nimia eorum est importunitas, "so great is their insolence."

26. **Obedientes vivamus]** Plus est quam *obedientes simus*, et perpetuitatem simul denotat. Cortius. Comp. Horat. *Sat.* ii. 2. 136:

Quocirca vivite fortes,
Fortiaque adversis opponite pectora rebus.

So Ovid, *Amor.* iii. 9. 37, vive pius, moriere pius. Stat. *Theb.* xii. 441, vivunt odia improba, vivunt.

27. **Si injuriae non sint]** The meaning is, it is of more importance to deter the evil-disposed than to encourage the good; for if you can prevent crimes against the state by the fear of punishment, you will seldom require the aid of your honest citizens for your defence.

CHAPTER XXXII.

1. **Captae]** “taken illegally.” Tac. *Ann.* iii. 67, saevitiae captarumque pecuniarum teneri reum.

2. **Arcessebant]** “Demanded for trial.” Tac. *Ann.* ii. 50, arcessere majestatis. Suet. *Claud.* 37, arcessi statim ac mori jussus est, “to be tried and executed.”

3. **Perfugas]** *Perfuga* seems strictly to mean “one who seeks perfugium, refuge, by abandoning his post or party,” *transfuga*, “one who deserts his own party and takes refuge with another.” But no such distinction is strictly observed.

4. **Talis ea tempestate fama de Cassio erat]** “Such at that time was the estimation in which Cassius was held.”

CHAPTER XXXIII.

1. **Contra decus regium]** “In a manner the reverse of royal.” Comp. Tac. *Hist.* i. 82, contra decus imperii, “the honour and glory of legitimate authority.” Luc. vii. 588, of Brutus, O decus imperii, spes O suprema senatus.

2. **In vincula]** “To prison.”

3. **Numidiae]** Gen. for abl. *Numidia*, “in Numidia.” The use of the genitive for the name of a country is irregular; but is here occasioned by the proximity of the genitive of a city, *Romae*. In English we should say, at Rome, but in Numidia.

4. **Corrupturum]** “He would injure.”

CHAPTER XXXIV.

1. **Quae ira fieri amat]** “Which anger delights to have used.” Quintilian, iv. 3. 17, says: Graeca vero translata vel Sallustii plurima, quale est vulgus amat fieri. This passage, apparently corrupt, has been supposed to refer to that before us, and has been variously altered to apply to it. In Thucyd. viii. 1, we find ὅπερ φιλεῖ δῆμος ποιεῖν; and perhaps we should read *facere* in Quintilian. The idiom φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι is imitated by late Latin writers, as Auson. *ad Gratian.* 1, ut apud Deum fieri amat. Dictys, i. 3, sicut in re tali fieri amat; but this usage is not found in better authors. Still less would the Greek idiom of the verb sing. with the neuter plural be admissible. In *Jugur.* 41, we read: scilicet ea quae res secundae amant.

CHAPTER XXXV.

1. **Invidia cum metu]** "Public odium together with his own personal fear."
2. **Senescere]** Used figuratively, as Sallust, *Fr. Hist.* i. 30, nisi quum ira belli desenuisset, and in other writers of the best class as Cic. *Tusc.* ii. 3, oratorum laus...senescit. Liv. xxx. 29, senescere Punicum bellum cernentes. v. 21, senescit pugna. Ovid more than once. So also Sil. Ital. iii. 581, virtus paulatim evicta senescit.
3. **Maxime occulte]** "If possible, secretly." Comp. *Jugur.* 46, persuadet uti Jugurtham maxime vivum, sin id parum procedat. necatum sibi traderent.
4. **Artifices]** The substantive *artifex* used frequently as an adjective in the sense of "skilful." So Suet. *Calig.* 32, miles decollandi artifex, with which compare Lucan. viii. 673, nondum artis erat caput ense rotare.
5. **Egressus]** "Goings out," "movements;" very frequently used by Tacitus; as *Ann.* xi. 12, Messallina (Silii) egressibus adhaerescere: and elsewhere.
6. **Ex eo numero qui...erant]** By attraction for *ex eorum numero*. So also *Jugur.* 18, 38.
7. **Indicium profitetur]** "Offers to make a disclosure." So Tac. *Ann.* vi. 3, summum supplicium decernebatur ni professus indicium foret. Suet. *Dom.* 17, professus conspiracy's indicium et ob hoc admissus.
8. **Ex aequo bonoque, etc.]** "Equitably, though not legally."
9. **Manifestus tanti sceleris]** Properly "caught in the fact." So *Catil.* 41. 52.
10. **Supra gratiam, etc.]** "Beyond his means and influence to appease."
11. **In priore actione]** In the first *actio*, or pleading, the charges were rehearsed and witnesses examined. The defendant was then called upon to give bail for his appearance on a future day, when the accuser should proceed to comment upon the charges. *In priore.....*: "on occasion of the first proceedings."
12. **Ex amicis...vadibus]** "He had given fifty sureties from among his friends." *Vades*, those who offer bail as sureties.

13. **Urbem venalem]** These words should be construed as the exclamation of Jugurtha. They are reported as such by Livy, *Epit.* lxiv. and Florus, iii. 1. 18. The account in Livy differed from that of Sallust. The former stated that Jugurtha was himself put to trial for the murder of Massiva, and escaped secretly. Jugurtha.....propter caedem admissam in regulum quendam nomine Massivam, qui regnum ejus populo Rom. invisi affectabat, Romae interfectum, quum periclitaretur, causam capitis dicere jussus, clam profugit, et cedens urbe fertur dixisse, O urbem, etc. Comp. Lucan, iv. ult.:

Emere omnes, hic vendidit Urbem.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

1. **Ludificari]** The reading of Kritz, for *ludificare*, in all the MSS.; the passage being thus quoted by Arusianus in v. *ludificor*; and the same form being found in Tacitus, *Ann.* iii. 21, evidently imitated from this: Tacfarinas...spargit bellum; ubi instaretur cedens ac rursus in terga remeans; et dum ea ratio barbaro fuit, irritum fessumque Romanum impune ludificabatur.

2. **Ex tanta properantia]** i.e. ex praegressa tanta properantia, "After so much haste;" *ex* implying change out of one state into another. Hand, *Tursell.* ii. 646. *Ex*, ut Graecum ἐκ, de proxima consecutione rerum ita usurpatur ut condicio dicatur ex qua alia condicio prodierit. Tac. *Germ.* 22, statim e somno lavantur. Liv. xxi. 39, otium ex labore, copia ex inopia, etc.

3. **Aulo fratre...pro praetore relicto]** As one to whom the commander or praetor delegated his authority in his absence. So *Jugur.* 104.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

1. **Continuare magistratum]** "To continue their own magistracy;" "to keep themselves in office for a further term;" i.e. by *interceding*, i.e. interrupting by their veto the meetings of the people for the election of magistrates. So of the prolongation of Caesar's proconsulate in Gaul, Lucan i. 275:

Quamvis nolente senatu
Traximus imperium.

2. **Suthul]** This place is unknown. Priscian mentions it as an instance of barbarous names ending in *ul*. In *ul* quoque unum reperitur masculinum Latinum, *consul*; duo communia, *praesul*, *exsul*; et barbara *Suthul*, *Muthul*.

3. **In praerupti montis extremo]** "At the foot of a precipitous hill, surrounded by a morass." So we have summum

medium montis. This usage is common in Tacitus: medio campo, medio montium et paludum. So Livy: extremo aestatis; extremum auctumni. The more correct idiom would be *in extremo monte*.

4. **Cupidine caecus]** Comp. Lucan, i. 87:

O male concordēs nimiaque cupidine caeci.

5. **Vineas agere]** "To thrust mantlets *forward*." A military phrase adopted more than once by Caesar.

6. **Aggerem jacere]** "Throw *up* a mound." More commonly *jacere fundamenta*, to lay down, Horat. *jactis in altum molibus*.

7. **Incepto]** "For his enterprise."

8. **Properare]** This reading preferable to *praeparare*. So *Jugur.* 77, *ni id festinaret*.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

1. **Subdolos augere]** The adjective is used in place of the adverb *subdolè*, which indeed is found in some MSS. Comp. *Catil.* 60, *illi haud timidi resistunt*; for *timidè*. *Jugur.* 44, *praedas certantes agere*. 61, *effecit uti ad se occultus veniat*.

2. **Missitare]** "To send frequently." A word which only occurs in Liv. ix. 4, and Plin. *Hist. Nat.* xxxiii. 1. Dietsch *in loc*.

3. **Vitabundus]** "Constantly avoiding." The participial in *bundus* implies the force, frequency, or abundance of an action. It is generally formed from intransitive verbs. Here the verb is transitive, and Livy uses the phrase *vitabundus castra*, xxv. 13. Madvig, *Latin Grammar*, 115.

4. **Delicta]** Referring to *pactio*. Jugurtha enticed Aulus into a remote place, where he might come to an understanding with the enemy undiscovered. But the passage seems to be corrupt, to judge from the variation of the MSS., and some editors have tried to make better sense of it by transferring it to another place, e.g. after *deserent*.

5. **Instruit]** The present after *postquam*, frequent in Sallust, to give rapidity to the narrative. Comp. *Catil.* 40. 57; *Jugur.* 66, 76, 79, 80, 84, 86.

6. **Periculum anceps]** "The danger was double, whether they remained or fled," i.e. from the attack of the enemy, and from the darkness of the night; as explained by the words which follow. *Anceps*, i.e. *ambiceps*, "that can be taken up on either side;" hence may mean "double" or "doubtful."

7. **Cohors una Ligurum]** "A single cohort of Ligurian auxiliaries." There were ten cohorts to the Roman legion; but the number of auxiliary cohorts was indefinite.

8. **Turma]** A squadron of thirty horsemen. Ten *turmae* or thirty *decuriae* formed the complement of cavalry to the legion.

9. **Gregariis militibus]** "Common soldiers," i.e. Roman legionaries.

10. **Centurio primi pili]** The Roman legion before the time of Marius was arranged in three lines, called the *hastati*, *principes*, and *triarii*, or *pilani*. In each of these lines were ten ranks, *ordines*, and ten centurions. The centurion of the first rank of *hastati* was called *primus hastatus*, of the first of the *principes*, *primus princeps*, and of the first of the *pilani*, who ranked above all the rest, *centurio primi pili*, or *primus pilus*. See a remarkable passage in Livy, xlii. 34, about the rise of a common soldier through these stages of promotion.

11. **Remorata]** Remorari more forcible than morari. Remora the name given to a fish that was supposed to cling to the keel of a vessel and impede its progress, Gr. ἔχενηίς; possibly the Octopus.

12. **Eaque]** Scil. *parte*.

13. **Mutabant]** Scil. *mutabant se*, i.q. *permutabantur*, "they were set against the fear of death." This use of the active *muto* for the passive is not uncommon. Comp. Catull. xxii. 10. Liv. iii. 10. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 23, postquam mutabat aestus. But the reading rests upon a single MS.; the great variation of the codices being caused doubtless by the peculiarity of the idiom.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

1. **Dolere pro gloria imp.]** "Grieved in regard to their glorious dominion." Comp. Cic. *de Fin.* i. 7, dolorem quem optimus quisque pro patria suscipit. Tac. *Agric.* 26, securi pro salute.

2. **Insolita]** This part. usually passive, "id quod fieri non solet," here and elsewhere active, "quod facere (or pati) aliquid non solet." Comp. *Fr. Sall.* 202, genus armis ferox et servitii insolitum. Liv. x. 28, insolitos ejus tumultus conterruit equos. Caesar, *Bell. Civ.* iii. 85, insolitum ad laborem Pompeii exercitum.

3. **Armatus]** "Though with his arms in his hands."

4. **Exercitu]** Dat. cas., "for the army." So c. 84, *postulare legionibus supplementum*.

5. **Nomine Latino]** i.e. the cities which enjoyed the *jus Latii* or *Latinitas*, the Latin franchise, a certain portion of the rights of Roman citizenship. This franchise was first imparted to the cities of Latium; afterwards extended to many communities throughout the dominions of the republic. It consisted in the *jus connubii* and *commercii*. The *jus suffragii* was not conceded till the year u.c. 664. In return, the Latins were bound to serve as auxiliaries by the side of the Roman legions.

6. **Ita uti par fuerat]** "So as there had been reason to expect;" there not only was reason then, but always had been, from the known principles of the republic.

7. **Mederi fraternae invidiae]** "Allay the odium against himself, on account of his brother's misconduct."

8. **Soluto imperio]** "In the relaxation of all discipline."

9. **Ex copia rerum]** "With a regard to existing circumstances." Comp. *Jugur.* 90, *pro rei copia satis providenter exornat*: 98, *Marcus ex copia rerum consilium trahit*.

CHAPTER XL.

1. **Mamilius...promulgat]** Cicero refers to the *lex Mamilia*, *Brut.* 34, *invidiosa lege Mamilia C. Galbam sacerdotem et quatuor consulares L. Bestiam, C. Catonem, Sp. Albinum, civemque praestantissimum L. Opimium, Gracchi interfectorem, a populo absolutum, quum is contra populi studium stetisset, Gracchani judices sustulerant*.

2. **Neglegisset]** An ancient form for *neglexisset*, cited by the grammarians, Diomedes and Priscian, from the historian Æmilius Macer.

3. **Impedimenta parabant]** Scil. not by their votes in the comitia, for the Latins and Italians had no right of suffrage; but by creating disturbances at the place of voting.

4. **Vi]** "With ardour;" used of moral purposes as well as physical acts. Comp. 92, *quem locum Marius summa vi capere intendit*.

5. **Jusserit, decreverit, voluerit]** These words are accumulated *emphasis gratia*, but with no increase of force in the last. The common form is, *velitis, jubeatis, Quirites*.

6. **Trepida]** "In a state of excitement." Persius, *Sat. ii.* 54, *laetari praetrepidum cor*.

7. **Incredibile memoratu]** The same phrase has occurred in *Catil.* 6. So *vix credibile memoratu* in *Tac. Hist.*

8. **Ex rumore et lubidine plebis]** "On mere rumour, and popular caprice."

CHAPTER XLI.

1. **Mos partium pop. et sen. factionum]** "The system of having a popular party on the one side and an aristocratic faction on the other." *Factio* is generally said of the few, the nobles, *pars* of the people.

2. **Quae prima]** The relative is referred not to the words themselves, but to the general sense of the antecedent. *Comp. Jugur.* 102, *humanarum rerum fortuna pleraque regit.* *Cic. de Divin.* ii. 57, *earum rerum utrumque a corde proficisci.* And on the other hand, *Cic. ad Div.* x. 21, *omnia feci qua re resisterem.*

3. **Populus et senatus Rom.]** The reverse order from that usually observed in combining these words, in order perhaps to mark that the two elements of the state are here regarded in distinction one from the other.

4. **Metus hostilis]** "Fear of an enemy," i. q. *remoto metu Punico*, as in *Jugur.* 105. *Tumultus Gallicus*, "A call to arms on the alarm of an attack of the Gauls."

5. **Scilicet]** "Then forsooth," ironically. For the neuter *ea comp. Catil.* 31.

6. **Asperius acerbisque]** *Scil. quam ipsae res adversae.*

7. **Quae media fuerat]** This expression, which seems to be imitated in *Liv.* ii. 57, and *Seneca, Ep.* 104, is taken from *Thucydides*, iii. 82, *τὰ δὲ μέσα τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων... διεφθέροντο.*

8. **Factione magis pollebat]** "Was strong by combination;" "by acting together;" opposed to *in multitudine.*

9. **Militum]** *Scil.* of the soldiers who were absent from home, and unable to protect their families from oppression.

10. **Nihil pensi]** See on *Catil.* 5.

11. **Ex nobilitate reperti sunt]** At last some of the nobles were found, such as the *Gracchi*, who preferred true glory to the tyranny of their class, and placed themselves at the head of a popular movement, which resulted in revolution.

12. **Quasi permixtio terrae]** "Like an earthquake," in which the strata of the soil are thrown into confusion and change places. The boldness of the illustration is acknowledged by the word *quasi*, "as it were."

CHAPTER XLII.

1. **Majores]** Tib. and C. Gracchus were grandsons on the mother's side of P. Scipio Africanus major, the conqueror of Hannibal. See Plutarch, *Tib. Gracch.* 1.

2. **Vindicare...in libertatem]** "To claim freedom for the people:" the legal phrase for the declaration before the *praetor* of a slave's manumission. *Vindicare* may stand by itself. Liv. iii. 46, *ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis.*

3. **Spes societatis]** Scil. the hope of being conjoined with the nobility in the enjoyment of magistracies, provincial governments, and other advantages.

4. **Eadem]** Neut. plur. "undertaking the same enterprise." Liv. xlv. 23, *vix ea quibus fudit ingredientem.*

5. **Triumvirum col. deduc.]** One of three commissioners for establishing colonies of Roman citizens on the public domains.

6. **Sane]** "It must be allowed." The partiality of the writer for the Gracchi has already been shewn in the use of the word *necaverat*, "murdered."

7. **Bono]** "To a good man."

8. **Malo more]** "After a bad fashion," so as to become *mali exempli*, a bad precedent. Comp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 35, *saevum id malique moris etiam saevientibus visum est.*

9. **Ferro aut fuga exstinxit]** The figure zeugma, where one verb is coupled with two substantives though its sense applies properly only to one. Thus *extingui ferro*, "to be destroyed by the sword," is a legitimate expression, but not *extingui fuga*. *Exstinguere* (Gr. *στίζω*) "to prick or scratch out."

10. **Ulcisci]** "To punish," "to wreak vengeance upon." This is the primary meaning of the word, *to avenge* (an injury, a friend,) is secondary, and much less frequent. For the sense of the passage compare Thucyd. iii. 82, *πάντι δὲ τρόπῳ, κ.τ.λ.*

11. **Si...parem]** "If I should undertake."

CHAPTER XLIII.

1. **Q. Metellus]** Of the gens Caecilia. He obtained a triumph and the surname Numidicus, for his victories over Jugurtha. Vell. ii. 11, Metelli tamen triumphus fuit clarissimus, meritumque virtuti cognomen Numidici inditum. Comp. Ovid, *Fast.* i. 595:

Hunc Numidae faciunt, illum Messana superbum.

2. **M. Silanus]** Of the gens Junia. As consul he led an army against the Cimbri in Transalpine Gaul, and sustained a defeat, A.U. 645.

3. **Partiverant]** *Partiri provincias* is the usual phrase. So Liv. ix. 41. The active form is supported in this place by the consent of the MSS., and by Servius, on *Aen.* i. 197, who adds, nam et partio et partior dicimus.

4. **Adverso...partium]** "An opponent of." Adversus is sometimes used substantivally, as adversarius, amicus, inimicus, etc. See Arusianus in voc. *adversus illius.* *Gram. Lat. Vet.* i. 211. Ed. Lindemann.

5. **Fama...aequabili]** "His reputation was consistent, and unimpeachable." Comp. Tac. *Ann.* vi. 31, Artabanus fidus Romanis aequabilis in suos. *Hist.* iv. 5, cunctis vitae officiis aequabilis.

6. **Alia omnia sibi cum collega ratus]** Subaud. *communia.* Comp. Cic. *ad Div.* xiii. 1, cum Patrone epicureo mihi omnia sunt, nisi quod in philosophia vehementer ab eo dissentio. The ordinary duties of the consulship, such as the taking of auspices, &c., he considered common to himself and his colleague; but the war in Numidia was his own sole affair, as that in Gaul was the province of Silanus.

7. **Bello vario]** "A war which would require a variety of action," such as sieges, battles, foraging, &c.; and therefore, "for which resources of many kinds would be necessary."

8. **Invictum animum]** Comp. Tac. *Ann.* xv. 21, invictus adversum gratiam animus. Justin, xii. 15, in mortem invictus animus.

CHAPTER XLIV.

1. **Praedator ex sociis]** i.e. *ex agro sociorum*, as *Jugur.* 88, ex sociis nostris praedam agentis. Liv. xxiv. 47.

2. **Sine imperio et modestia]** "Without authority on the part of the officers, or obedience on that of the men."

3. **Aestivorum tempus]** Scil. *castrorum*, "the season of summer operations." Vell. ii. 105, *anni ejus aestiva neque in mensem Decembrem perducta.*

4. **Comitiorum mora]** The elections had been deferred by the intrigues of certain tribunes. See above, c. 37.

5. **Laborare]** "To submit to training by camp-labour," i.e. digging, carrying, watching, &c. The watchword given by the military emperor Severus on his death-bed was, *Laboremus.*

6. **Stativis castris]** i.e. the fixed camps in which the soldiers were retained in the winter, opposed to *aestiva*, the temporary encampments which were made during active service.

7. **Odos]** The old form of *odor*: scil. the noisome effluvia arising from a permanent camp.

8. **Neque...vigiliae deducebantur]** "Nor were sentinels placed:" as *coloniam deducere*, to lead forth a colony, and place or plant it.

9. **Certantes agere]** "To rival one another in carrying off;" the participle being used adverbially. See note 1 on cap. 38, *subdolos agere.*

CHAPTER XLV.

1. **Ambitionem]** *Ambitio* on the part of a general is relaxation of discipline for the sake of winning popularity with the soldiers. Comp. Tac. *Hist.* ii. 12, *Suedius Clemens ambitioso imperio milites regebat, ut adversus modestiam disciplinae corruptus, ita proeliorum avidus.*

2. **Sustulisse]** Scil. *comperior*, from the last sentence.

3. **Ceteris]** Scil. *rebus*, "he corrected other matters in regard to which discipline was relaxed, not by direct coercion, but by art and management:" *arte* opposed to *edicto*. Kritz. Others explain *arte* as an old form of the adverb *arcte*; "he forbade some indulgences altogether, others he confined within strict limits." This latter sense is preferable.

4. **Circumire]** "To go the rounds;" "to visit the sentinels' posts at night."

5. **Cum signis frequentes]** "In close array about their standards."

6. **Cibum et arma portaret]** Comp. Cic. *Tusc.* ii. 16, *militiae qui labor, quantus agminis! ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, ferre si quid ad usum velint, ferre vallum. Nam scu-*

tum, gladium, galeam in onere milites non plus numerant quam humeros, lacertos, manus. Sometimes the legionary carried a month's provision. Liv. xlv. 2, consul menstruum jusso milite secum ferre profectus. This provision was *frumentum*, wheat or barley in the grain.

CHAPTER XLVI.

1. **Certior Romae factus]** "Having ascertained, during his residence in Rome, the integrity of Marcellus's character." Nonius in v. *Innocens*, iv. 245, gives *Roma*, i.e. "having received information from Rome;" but all the MSS. read *Romae*.

2. **Cum suppliciis]** "With earnest entreaties." Comp. *Jugur.* 66, Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis. *Supplicia* may also mean "ensigns of supplication," *ικετηρια* (comp. Soph. *Oed. Tyr.* 3), as Festus explains the word; *supplicia sunt quae caduceatores portant: ea sumebantur ex verbena felicis arboris*. So Virgil, *Aen.* xi. 100:

Jamque oratores aderant ex urbe Latina,
Velati ramis oleae, veniamque rogantes.

3. **Adgreditur]** "Accosts," implying properly, motion towards a person in order to address him.

4. **Palam, quae ex voluntate, etc.]** "Openly Metellus desired to be informed what would be agreeable to Jugurtha."

5. **Intento atque infesto]** "Prepared for fighting and in hostile array;" not in the loose order in which an army marches through a friendly territory, or in time of peace. So Lucan, i. 5, *infestisque obvia signis signa: standards arrayed against each other for battle*. Compare also Lucan, x. 436:

Cum procul a muris acies non sparsa manipulis
Nec vaga conspicitur, sed justos qualis in hostes
Recta fronte venit.

6. **Contra belli faciem]** "With an appearance the reverse of warlike."

7. **Commeatum portare]** "To transport provisions for the Romans."

8. **Insidiis locum tentari]** "An opportunity for treachery was sought."

9. **Curabat]** "Took the direction," "commanded:" used absolutely, in a military sense. Comp. *Jugur.* 60, Marius in ea parte curabat. *Catil.* 59, Faesulanum quendam in sinistra parte curare jubet. Tacitus, *Ann.* i. 31, adds the accus. of the object: *exercitum Caecina curabat*.

10. **Velites]** "Light-armed troops," used as auxiliaries to the legion, but not forming part of the three lines.

CHAPTER XLVII.

1. **Forum rerum venalium]** "A commercial emporium."
2. **Celebratum]** "Frequented:" *frequens* relates to persons or things; *celeber* or *celebris* is confined to persons. Doederlein, *Synon.* i. 25. Hence *celeber* comes to mean one who is much spoken of by men. Tac. *Ann.* ii. 88, Arminius...canitur adhuc barbaras apud gentes...Romanis haud perinde celebris.
3. **Tentandi gratia]** Metellus places a garrison in Vaga on two accounts; first, in order to try and seduce the inhabitants from their fidelity to Jugurtha: and, secondly, because of the eligibility of the position for a Roman station, if they should consent to be seduced.
4. **Opportunitate loci]** i.e. *propter opp. loci*. So Tac. *Agric.* 45, *felix...non vitae tantum claritate, sed etiam opportunitate mortis.*
5. **Huc...praesidium imposuit]** *Imponere* with an adverb of place. Comp. *Jugur.* 54, *ubicunque res postulabat praesidium impositum.* 66, *quo Metellus praesidium imposuerat.* 75, *eoque imponit vasa.* The reading *huic*, which is supported by a few MSS. only, is not necessary.
6. **Juvaturum]** This form occurs also in Plin. *Ep.* iv. 15, as *sonaturum* in Hor. *Sat.* i. 4. 44.
7. **Impensius modo]** i.e. *supra modum impensè*. The ablat. after the compar., "beyond measure earnestly." The same phrase occurs *Jugur.* 75. Some understand in both places *modo* as a conj. and the phrase = *etiam impensius quam ante*.
8. **Dedere]** "Offered to surrender."

CHAPTER XLVIII.

1. **Tramites]** "By-paths;" opposed to military ways or high roads.
2. **Vastus ab natura]** "Naturally desolate;" as *ab equitatu firmus*, *ab doctoribus instructus*; "on the part of." *Vastus ab humano cultu*, "as regards (the want of) cultivation:" *qu. incultu.* Comp. *Catil.* 55.
3. **Ex medio quasi]** "From about the middle." Comp. *Jugur.* 50, *praesidio quasi duum millium montem occupat.* *Fragm.* 218, *quasi par in oppido festinatio.*

4. **Pertingens]** "Stretching on." There is said to be no instance of the word being thus used, and some critics would read *pertinens*, but unnecessarily.

5. **Humi]** Gen. cas. as, Tac. *Ann.* i. 61, humido paludum; iv. 41, secreto loci.

6. **Consita]** "Planted:" but as a stronger word than the simple *satus*, it here means "overgrown." Virg. *Aen.* iii. 127, crebris legimus freta consita terris: "thick set."

CHAPTER XLIX.

1. **Transverso itinere]** "In a direction at right angles," i.e. to the mountain.

2. **Extenuata acie]** "Drawn out in a thin line." Comp. Suet. *de Bell. Afric.* 14, adversariorum equitatus sese extendens, et...Caesaris equitatum extenuare. So applied to the scar of a wound; Catull. lxiv. 296, Extenuata gerens veteris vestigia poenae.

3. **Suos]** "His own division."

4. **Manipulos]** "Bands of infantry:" the Roman term applied loosely to the array of a foreign people.

5. **Decuerint]** Scil. *provideri*; to be supplied from *provisa*, which follows. *Decuerit* would be the proper construction.

6. **Locum superiorem, etc.]** Observe the four particulars in which Jugurtha had provided, like a good general, for victory; 1. higher ground; 2. knowledge of the country, and of the kind of warfare required in it; 3. no inferiority in numbers; 4. nor in skill and discipline.

7. **Prudentes]** Scil. *belli*; in everything relating to the conduct of the war. *Fragm. Hist.* iv. 12, belli prudentibus.

8. **Pecunia aut honore extulerat]** "Had advanced in wealth or dignity:" the proper meaning of *extollere*, to raise, promote, is extended by a zeugma to *pecunia*, which should properly be connected with such a word as *ornare*, or *locupletare*.

9. **Conspicatur]** Scil. *hostes*: MSS. *conspicitur*. But Donatus quotes Sallust's use of *conspicor* for *conspicio*; and the passage evidently requires the active sense here.

10. **Equi Numidaeque]** "The Numidians, horse and foot." So equi virique for equites peditesque. *Caes. B.G. viii. 36, Germanos equitesque.*

11. **Incerti quidnam esset]** Passivè "they were not clearly distinguished, as to what it was they were."

12. **Commutatis ordinibus in dextero latere]** "Facing right about." Jugurtha occupied the hill on the right of the Roman army as it descended the mountain.

13. **Triplicibus subsidiis]** "In three lines, supporting each other:" the usual Roman battle-array.

14. **Transversis principiis]** "With the first rank at right angles to the line of march." *Principes* are properly the second line, but *principia* the first rank of any line. The army having wheeled right about, continues to descend, in three columns, instead of, as before, in three lines.

CHAPTER L.

1. **Rutilium]** Consul with Marius A.U. 649.

2. **Cum expeditis cohortibus]** i.e. *sine impedimentis*, "leaving their baggage behind to expedite their movement."

3. **Crebro impetu et transversis proeliis]** "By repeated attacks and skirmishes on his flank."

4. **Quoniam armis diffident]** "Since they, the Numidians, dared not engage in a pitched battle."

5. **Post principia]** "Behind the first rank, in the first line;" which in the movement which Metellus was executing, became the right wing of the army, and was immediately opposed to the flank attacks of the Numidians. On the other hand, the left wing had become the first rank of the advancing columns, who are here called *principes*. See above, xl. note 14.

6. **Primos suos]** Scil. his own left wing, which was most in advance towards the mountain.

7. **Quasi duum millium]** i.e. *circiter*. Comp. *Suet. Calig. 58, Hora quasi septima. duum*, as in *Jugur. 91, 106*; but *duorum*, c. 79.

8. **Adesse]** Sometimes in the sense of attacking, harassing, particularly when coupled with an adjective of similar signification: as *Liv. xxv. 34, Masinissa assidue noctes diesque infestus aderat. Flor. iii. 5, aderat, instabat, saevitia quasi virtute utebatur.*

9. **Ludificati incerto proelio]** "Amused by a desultory mode of warfare." The verb is here passive, but active *supra*, c. 26.

10. **Ipsi modo]** "Themselves only," i. q. *ipsi soli*.

11. **Numero priores]** "Being superior in numbers," scil. the Numidians.

12. **Disjectos ... circumveniebant]** "Overwhelmed them in their confusion." So *Jugur.* 53, *disjectos circumveniri vident*. Comp. *Catil.* 39, *circumventus ab inimicis praeceps agor*. 34, *se falsis criminibus circumventum*.

13. **Ea vero]** Scil. *via*, or *parte*, "in that direction."

14. **Consueti ... equi]** "Accustomed to the hills and bushes;" not *consueti evadere*.

CHAPTER LI.

1. **Alii insequi]** "Others (Numidians) pursued."

2. **Observare]** "to pay attention to." *servare* would be more fitly applied to *ordines*, to keep the ranks.

3. **In armis omnia sita]** "all our lives and fortunes are placed in fighting." So Lucan, vii. 348, *medio posuit Deus omnia campo*: a metaphor from the prize of victory set before the combatants. Comp. *Jugur.* 54, *spes omnis in fuga sita*. *Catil.* 20.

4. **Hostibus dubiis]** "Such of the enemy as were shaken and confused, though not yet broken."

5. **Quos firmos...retinere]** "Such as kept their ground firmly he occupied with distant volleys."

CHAPTER LII.

1. **Ipsi pares]** equally matched as a pair of gladiators. Lucan, i. 129, of Caesar and Pompey, *Nec coiere pares*.

2. **Die vesper]** Comp. *Jugur.* 106, *ubi castra locuta et diei vesper erat*. *Die*, the old gen. for *diei*. See note 3 on c. 21. *Vesper* is never used without *diei* in *Catil.* and *Jugur.* Dietsch.

3. **Adverso colle]** i.e. the Romans charge up the hill on their right, on which the Numidians were posted: the ablat. of position, as *trita via incedere*, *monte aspero decurrere*.

4. **Evadunt]** i. q. *enituntur*. Comp. Sil. Ital. iii. 528:

Quoque magis subiere jugo atque evadere nisi
Erexere gradum crescit labor.

5. **Tutata]** The neuter predicate connected regularly with things. So *tempus et ratio belli...permissa sunt*. Liv. xxxv. 25, *labor voluptasque, dissimillima natura, societate quadam inter se juncta sunt*. Liv. v. 4. Comp. *Jugur.* 68, *ira et aegritudo permixta sunt*.

6. **Quid ubique]** "What anywhere:" scil. *quovis loco*. The sense *et ubi*, "what the enemy was doing, and where he was," is also admissible. Comp. *Jugur.* 54, *Jugurtha ubi gentium aut quid agitaret*.

7. **Animo vacuum]** Not "idle," *vacuus a curis*, but "relaxing from his anxieties."

8. **Ex Jugurthae proelio]** "From the quarter where Jugurtha was engaged."

9. **Arcte statuerat]** "Had drawn up in close array."

CHAPTER LIII.

1. **Aequabilem]** Sc. *pulverem*, "constant," "not dispersed."

2. **Sicuti acies movebatur]** "As the army moved." *Sicuti* has sometimes the force of *quasi, tanquam si*, as if: comp. *Catil.* 38, *alii sicuti populi jura defenderent*: but with the subjunct. mood.

3. **Fugam faciunt]** In Sallust *f. facere*, always "to fly:" in other writers, "to put to flight;" i. q. *in fugam conjicere*.

4. **Fessi lassique]** "Weary and exhausted." The second word rather stronger than the first, not, as often explained, *lassus de corpore fessus de animo*.

5. **Amplius opinione]** "Longer than was expected." Comp. Cic. *ad Div.* xiv. 23, *opinionem celerius*.

6. **Streptu...adventare]** So, *clamore invadere, silentio egredi*, etc. Kritz compares also *Jugur.* 64, *cupidine atque ira...grassari*.

7. **Detractant]** This antique form appears in the MSS., and was used by Sallust. *Detractare, detrectare*, to pull down violently, to disparage, defame. Comp. Tac. *de Orat.* 26, *detractare antiquos oratores*. Ovid, *Rem. Am.* 365, *Ingenium magni detractat livor Homeri*.

CHAPTER LIV.

1. **In contione]** “In a public assembly,” “on parade,” from the verb *convenio*. Hence fig. the speech addressed to an assembly.

2. **Laudat atque agit gratias]** Scil. *iis*. Comp. *Catil.* 13, quippe quas honeste habere licebat, abuti (sc. *iis*) per turpitudinem properabat. Cic. *ad Div.* xiii. 4, Sed haec eo spectant ut te horter et suadeam (sc. *tibi*).

3. **Pro praeda]** i.e. *ad praedam faciendam*, “for the sake of booty.”

4. **Cogebat]** “Was levying.”

5. **Hebetem infirmumque]** “Rude and feeble.” *Hebes* fig. of soldiers untrained, or slow and stupid from want of proper military spirit. Tacit. *Hist.* ii. 99, hebes ad sustinendum laborem miles. So in Greek ἀμβλύτερος πρὸς τὴν μάχην. Plutarch, *Vit. Alcib.* Celsus, *de medicina*, i. 1, Ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat. Ovid, *Metam.* xiii. 135 :

Huic modo ne prosit quod, ut est, hebes esse videtur.

6. **Ea gratia]** “On that account,” for *ejus rei gratia*.

7. **Ex fuga]** “In his flight,” “when flying.” Comp. *Jugur.* 56, Jugurtha cognoscit Marium ex itinere frumentatum. *Catil.* 34, Catilina ex itinere...litteras mittit. Liv. xxx. 7, Hasdrubal ex fuga...urbem proximam petierat: where the action proceeds *out of* the flying, marching, &c. If it were said that anything happened to a person *in* his flight, e.g. the enemy overtook him while fleeing, it would be *in fuga*, *in itinere*.

8. **Flagitium militiae]** “A military crime.”

9. **Iniquum]** “Unequal.” Virg. *Aen.* x. 889, pugna congressus iniqua.

10. **Temere]** Scil. “irregularly, insufficiently.”

11. **Sine praesidio]** “ undefended.” Comp. *Jugur.* 66, milites palantes et sine imperio aggrediuntur.

12. **Ea formidine]** Scil. *ejus rei formidine*. Comp. Virg. *Aen.* viii. 704:

Actius haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo
Desuper; omnis eo terrore Ægyptus et Indi,
Omnis Arabs, omnes vertebant terga Sabaei.

In the same way *quo* for *cujus rei*. *Catil.* 43, quo tumultu. *Jugur.* 104, quo metu.

13. **Sua loca...in alienis]** *sua* i. q. *commoda*, "a position chosen by himself;" *aliena*, the contrary. So *Jugur.* 61, neque Jugurtham nisi ex insidiis aut suo loco pugnam facere. *Liv.* xlii. 43, quum Perseus suo maxime tempore et alieno hostibus incipere bellum posset.

14. **Ex copia]** *Scil. rerum quae suppetebat*, "under the circumstances." *Comp. Jugur.* 39, 98, ex copia rerum. The MSS. however for the most part read *ex inopia*.

15. **Plerumque]** "The greater part of his army," not adverbial, but in its proper adjectival sense. So also the femin. sing. occasionally in Sallust: as *Catil.* 17, *juventus pleraque*; 17, *pleraque nobilitas*; *Jugur.* 79, *pleraeque Africae imperitabant*.

CHAPTER LV.

1. **Magnificum]** i. q. *superbientem*, "exulting." *Comp. Jugur.* 31, *incedunt per ora vestra magnifici*.

2. **Supplicia]** Here i. q. *supplicationes*, "a public thanksgiving," or *lectisternium*, when the sacred images were laid on couches, and a banquet served to them. *Tac. Ann.* iii. 64, *tum supplicia Dis ludique magni decernuntur*. This ceremony was repeated for several days, according to the importance of the occasion; sometimes as many as fifty. For other senses of the word see c. xlvi. 2.

3. **Post gloriam]** "After glory has been attained." So *post insidias Jugurthae*, "after the stratagems he had experienced."

4. **Effuso]** "Scattered and straggling," opposed to *intento*. *Jugur.* 105, *temere et effuse euntes*. *Q. Curtius*, ix. 8, *barbari effuse sequentes*.

5. **Praeda ager vastabatur]** i. e. *praedatione*. *Comp. Liv.* xxii. 9, *praeda ac populationibus...Marsos devastat*.

6. **Otium pati]** "To suffer the Romans to rest."

CHAPTER LVI.

1. **Arcem regni]** "The citadel of the realm," as regarded the part of the country in which it was situated. *Comp. Liv.* xlv. 31, *Gentius eam sibi ceperat velut regni totius arcem*. *Cic. pro Ligur.* 7, *Africam omnium provinciarum arcem*. Livy uses the phrase figuratively, *Consulatum, arcem libertatis*:

Tacitus, *Classem, arcem commeatumum*. Poetically, Statius, *Sylv.* ii. 2. 131:

Celsa tu mentis ab arce
Despicis errantes, humanaque gaudia rides.

The situation of Zama in the centre between the gulf of Carthage and the lesser Syrtis shews how narrow were the limits of the Roman province at this time. It was afterwards included in Zeugitana, the district of which Utica was the capital.

Zama, the second or eastern capital of the kings of Numidia, was styled by the Romans *Regia*, and is not to be confounded with the Zama where the great battle between Scipio and Hannibal was fought, which lay forty or fifty miles to the west. Mannert, *Geography of the Greeks and Romans*, x. 2, 356.

2. **Fallere]** i. q. *fidem mutare*, "to change sides." If they had gone over to the Romans they would have been treated with rigour as deserters.

3. **Ex itinere]** Comp. *Jugur.* 54, *ex fuga*; and see note there.

4. **Sicca]** A town of Numidia on the banks of the river Bagrada, lying centrally between Utica, Zama, and Cirta. It was called by the Romans *Sicca Venerea*, from a temple of the Phoenician Venus. Val. Max. ii. 6, 15; Mannert, x. 2, 322.

5. **Fortunam illis praeclari facinoris casum dare]** *Fortunam*, the subject; *casum*, the object: "fortune gave them the opportunity of performing a noble exploit." Comp. *Jugur.* 25, *sese casum victoriae inventurum*. Tac. *Ann.* xii. 28, *Si Chatti casum pugnae praeberent*. xiii. 36, *bene gerendae rei casum offerri*.

CHAPTER LVII.

1. **Glande aut lapidibus]** Comp. Liv. xxxviii. 21, *sagittis, glande, jaculis, configebantur*. *Glande* the collective sing. as c. 17, *arbore infecundus*. *Catil.* 50, *nonnulli equites Romani...gladio minitabantur*.

2. **Succedere]** With acc. or dat. *succedere murum* or *moenibus*, or with prep. *ad*, *propius ad rem altam arduamque accedere*. So in Greek, *ὑπερχέσθαι*. Homer, *Il.* ii. 492, *μνησαίαθ' ὄσοι ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθον*.

3. **Proelium [in] manibus facere]** Most of the MSS. read *in manibus*; scil. *facerent proelium in manibus*, i.e. *cominus*: but the phrase seems to want precise authority. Such phrases

as Sil. Ital. xii. 196, stat campus et arma, Et Mars in manibus, and Lucan, vii. 253, In manibus vestris, quantus sit Caesar, habetis, rather mean "in your power to use."

CHAPTER LVIII.

1. **Portam irrumpit]** For *in portam irr.* This poetical usage is affected by Sallust, comp. *Jugur.* 25; and imitated by Tacitus (*Ann.* i. 48; ii. 62. *Hist.* i. 61; iii. 47; iv. 15, 50, etc.).

2. **Nominis Romani]** "Of the fame of Rome." Comp. Livy iv. 33, nominis Romani ac virtutis patrum vestraeque memores. Lucan, viii. 798, Romanum nomen et omne Imperium Magno est tumuli modus.

3. **Pauci in pluribus minus frustrati]** "Being few in number, and therefore sparse in array, while the enemy being more numerous were more densely posted, they missed their aim less frequently of the two." *Frustrati*, passive.

4. **Propere ... statim]** "Quickly ... immediately." The cavalry are sent speedily, Marius himself immediately, without a moment's delay.

CHAPTER LIX.

1. **In proximo]** Scil. *loco*, "nearest to the enemy."

2. **Quivissent...facerent]** The imperf. does not stand for the plusq. perf., but indicates that the slaughter was still in progress when the Numidians had already been enabled to maintain their ground. Comp. Florus, iii. 3, 13, Cimbri si statim infesto agmine urbem petissent, grande discrimen esset: i.e. the Cimbri did not attack the city immediately, and accordingly the danger which was impending became averted. Cic. *Brut.* 10, neque enim jam Troicis temporibus tantum laudis in dicendo Ulixi tribuisset Homerus...nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae; i.e. great honour was already paid to eloquence at the time when Homer so praised Ulysses. Kritz *in loc.*

3. **Pedites cum equitibus permixti]** Of this mode of fighting among the Numidians, we read in Auct. *de Bell. Afric.* 69, Numidae...mirabili velocitate praediti, qui inter equites pugnabant. Caesar himself introduced this practice into his own legions.

4. **Victos dare]** i. q. *vincere*: an antique or poetical usage. It occurs frequently in Plautus. Comp. Liv. viii. 6, sic stratas legiones Latinorum dabo. Virg. *Aen.* xii. 437, nunc te mea dextera bello Defensum dabit. *Aen.* xi. 334, quando tot stragis acervos Teucrorum tua dextera dedit. So also *dicta dare* for *dicere*.

CHAPTER LX.

1. **Eo]** i.e. *eo loci, ibi*.
2. **Oppugnare, aut parare]** Scil. *oppidani*, "the townspeople opposed the Romans in person, or prepared means of defence." *Parare*, i. q. *instituere quae in rem et usum sint*.
3. **Sicuti audiri...possent]** "Howsoever they might make themselves heard."
4. **Niti corporibus]** "Gesticulated," i. e. "indicated by the motion of their bodies what they would have their comrades do."
5. **Studio suorum adstrictis]** "Engrossed with anxiety for their friends." *Studio* is ablat. Comp. Curt. vi. 8, *religione deum adstrictus*.
6. **Unae atque alterae]** Comp. Cic. *ad Att.* xiv. 18, *adductus sum tuis et unis et alteris litteris*. *Unus et alter* signifies any small number. *Unus* in the plural is used with words that have no singular, or that are generally found in the plural: accordingly with *scalae*, "steps."

CHAPTER LXI.

1. **Ab Zama]** If it were meant that Metellus withdrew out of Zama, the preposition would be unnecessary; here it implies that he retired from before the town. Hand, *Tursell.* i. 10, foll.
2. **Ceterum exercitum]** "The rest of his army." *Ceterum*, that which is added to complete a thing, the complement: *reliquum*, that which remains after subtracting from a thing, the remnant.
3. **In provinciam]** The accus. is required by the idea of motion in *collocare*. So Caes. *B. G.* viii. 46, *in fines posuit*.
4. **Quae proxima.** "The part of the province which lies nearest to Numidia." The conjectural reading *qua* is unnecessary. Comp. *Jugur.* 78, *inter eos et frequentem Numidiam*, "the populous part of Numidia."
5. **De Massivae nece iudicium]** i. q. *iudicium necis*: as *Catil.* 35, *conscientia de culpa, i. e. culpae*. See c. 35, the story of the murder of Massiva, and Bomilcar's escape from judicial investigation.
6. **Per max. amicitiam]** "Through his close intimacy with Jugurtha."

CHAPTER LXII.

1. **Aliquando]** i. q. *tandem aliquando*, "at length." Comp. *Catil.* 52, *expergiscimini aliquando et capessite rempublicam.* *Jugur.* 14, *utinam aliquando apud Deos rerum humanarum cura oriatur.*

2. **Sibi consulant]** "Take care of themselves," i.e. abandon their sovereign. The phrase is generally used of persons whose affairs are desperate. Ovid, *Metam.* ii. 141, *Quae juvet et melius quam tu tibi consulat opto.*

3. **Facturum...tradere]** "Promised to submit,...and was actually delivering up himself and his kingdom." *Imperata facere* is the proper formula for an unconditional surrender.

4. **Ad imperandum]** Not passive, as generally explained, "to be ordered, to receive orders;" but active, according to the proper signification of the gerund, "for Metellus to order, i.e. to dispose of." Comp. *Lucret.* i. 313, *annulus in digito subtenuatur habendo*, i.e. "by wearing it;" where observe *subter*, "from the inner side;" iv. 1062, *ulcus enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo*, "by cherishing it." *Quintil.* xi. 2, *memoria excolendo augetur*, "by cultivating it."

5. **Tisidium]** A place not elsewhere mentioned.

6. **Ex mala conscientia]** "Of his own bad conscience." Comp. above, *ex itinere*, *ex fuga*.

7. **Casus in servitium ex regno]** Comp. *Senec. Phocn.* 599, *In servitutum cadere de regno grave est.*

CHAPTER LXIII.

1. **Praeter vetustatem familiae]** "Except ancient descent." Marius was a new man of obscure origin, from the municipium of Arpinum in the country of the Volsci. He was a simple peasant, and had entered the legions as a common soldier. He rose to the consulship, which he enjoyed seven times, and was leader of the popular party at Rome against the nobles. Comp. *Jugur.* 85, *mihi spes omnes in memet sitae.* *Vell.* ii. 128, *Marium ignotae originis Romani nominis habuere principem.* *Val. Max.* vi. 9. 14, *ex illo Mario tam humili Arpini, tam ignobili Romae.* *Juvenal* viii. 246:

*Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat
Poscere mercedes alieno lassus aratro.*

Plin. *H. N.* xxxiii. 11, ille arator Arpinas et manipularis imperator. Plutarch, *vit. Marii*, 3, γενόμενος δὲ γονέων παντάπασι ἀδόξων, αὐτουργῶν τε καὶ πενήτων.

2. **Belli]** "In war," i.e. abroad; as *domi*, "at home:" the *genitivus loci*.

3. **Natus et...altus]** "Born and bred." So Cic. *de clar. Orat.* c. 10, urbs in qua et nata et alta est eloquentia.

4. **A populo petit]** The military tribunes were originally appointed by the emperor: after the year B.C. 362, they were elected, at least in part, by the people. Liv. vii. 5.

5. **Facile notus]** "Easily made known."

6. **Declaratur]** Scil. *tribunus mil.* The election made by ballot was announced by word of mouth. So Virg. *Aen.* v. 245, Victorem praeconis voce Cloanthum declarat.

7. **Ab eo magistratu]** i.e. post eum magistratum gestum.

8. **In potestatibus]** "Civil magistracies," opposed to *imperia*, military "commands." Cic. *de leg. Agrar.* ii. 7, omnes potestates, imperia, curationes ab universo pop. Rom. proficisci convenit.

9. **Ad id locorum]** "Up to that time," i.e. the time when the augurs advised him to indulge his utmost ambition. Comp. *postea* (*post ea*) *loci*, *interea* (*inter ea*) *loci*: *locus* signifying state, circumstances; and hence the time of such and such circumstances.

10. **Petere]** scil. *consulatum*. So c. 64, Marius ab Metello petendi gratia missionem rogat. Liv. xxxv. 10, multi et potentes petebant patricii plebeiique. Kritz cites in illustration of the usage, Cic. *de leg. Agr.* ii. 1, me per longo intervallo prope memoriae temporumque nostrorum primum hominem novum consulem fecistis, et eum locum, quem nobilitas praesidiis firmatum, atque omni ratione obvallatum tenebat, me duce rescidistis, virtutisque in posterum patere voluistis.

11. **Pollutus]** "Vile, unworthy."

CHAPTER LXIV.

1. **Eodem...quo cupido...hortabatur]** i. q. *ad quod*, the same point "to which." Comp. Horat. *Sat.* i. 1. 73,

Nescio quo valeat nummus, quem praebeat usum.

2. **Superabant]** i. q. *abunde erant*, "although he had a large share of good qualities." So *Catil.* 20.

3. **Tam prava]** "So monstrous:" *pravus* is crooked, deformed, as opposed to *rectus*, straight.

4. **Super fortunam]** "Beyond his condition." Comp. Prop. iii. 7. 2, *infra fortunam qui cupis esse tuam*.

5. **Caveret id petere]** This verb is joined with *ne*, *Jugur.* 62: with the conjunct. *Catil.* 58.

6. **Contubernio patris]** In attendance upon his father, as one of the young men who performed their first campaign in the immediate service of the emperor, and were called his *contubernales*, as though they dwelt in the same tent, *taberna*, with him. Compare, for the construction, Suet. *Jul.* 11, *stipendia prima in Asia fecit M. Thermi praetoris contubernio*.

7. **Annos natus circiter viginti]** The legal age of standing for the consulship was 43 years: hence the sarcasm of Metellus implied that Marius should wait 23 years more. At this time, B.C. 109, Marius (born B.C. 157) was 48 years of age.

8. **Ambitiosum]** "Calculated to obtain popularity:" applied to things as well as to persons. Tac. *Hist.* i. 12, *ambitiosis rumoribus*; i. 83, *ambitioso imperio*. So in Juvenal, *ambitiosa paupertas*, "solicitous of favours."

9. **Criminose...magnifice...loqui]** "Insinuating charges against Metellus, and talking bigly of himself with regard to the war." Kritz points to the distinction between *loqui*, "to speak" or "talk" generally, and *dicere*, "to make a speech."

10. **Quod homo inanis]** "Because the man was vain."

CHAPTER LXV.

1. **Secundum haeredem]** This must be understood in the Roman sense: the person to whom the inheritance was to descend in the event of the death or refusal of the first legatee.

2. **Imminuta]** "Weakened." Comp. Tac. *Hist.* ii. 93, *corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant*.

3. **Uti sellam juxta poneret]** "That he might have the honour of seating himself by the side of Metellus."

4. **Honorem, quod]** Supply *negaverat*, "he refused him the honour inasmuch as."

5. **Anxium]** "Mortified."

6. **Secunda oratione]** "By language which followed up his own views," i. e. "a flattering speech." Ovid, *Art. Am.* i. 584, *neu dubites illi verba secunda loqui*.

7. **Id adeo]** "That this indeed."

8. **Equites Romanos]** i. e. Roman knights, principally those who farmed the revenues in the provinces under the name of *publicani*. Many of the traders in the provinces were also of this enterprising class.

9. **Suffragatione]** "Favour or recommendation;" differing from *suffragium*, "vote."

10. **Mamiliam]** See above, c. 40.

11. **Extollebat]** "Was elevating to honours."

CHAPTER LXVI.

1. **Affectare]** "To conciliate," "to make one's own by favour and interest." Comp. Vell. ii. 39, Gallias saepe et affectavimus et amisimus. So above, c. 64, honor quem affectabat.

2. **Amiserat]** "Had neglected and let go." So amittere occasionem. Comp. the passage of Velleius in last note.

3. **Vagenses, quo]** "The people of Vaga, at which place," *quo (loco)* for *quibus*. Comp. Liv. xxi. 27, urbem Arcuam quo Hasdrubal frumenta convexerat.

After *Vagenses...fatigati...alienati*, the construction is changed, and *principes* becomes the subject to the pred. *conjurant*.

4. **Neque antea voluntate alienati]** "And who before had not abandoned him of their own accord."

5. **Discordiosum]** "Full of contention:" the termination in *osus* is emphatic. A. Gellius, iv. 9, cites the learned Nigidius Figulus: hoc inquit, inclinamentum semper hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, nummosus, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei super qua dicitur.

6. **Constituunt]** "Make an appointment:" so constituere cum aliquo, or alicui. Terent. *Hec*. i. 2. 121, nam constitui cum quodam hospite me illum esse conventurum. Juvenal, iii. 12, Hic ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae.

7. **ludum et lasciviam]** "Sports and recreations:" *lascivia* from *laxus* signifies relaxation of mind or body.

8. **Tumultus ipse]** i. e. *per se*, "disturbance for its own sake."

CHAPTER LXVII.

1. **Ad arcem...praesidium]** The verb "erat" or "stabat" omitted *emphasis gratia*. Comp. Ovid, *Trist.* ii. 296:

Stat Venus Ulteri juncta, vir ante fores.

2. **Pro tectis]** "From the very edge of the roof."

3. **Anceps malum]** "The double danger," from the women and children, as well as from the men.

4. **Nisi...videtur]** "Except that (i.e. I only know that) he seems, etc."

5. **Intestabilis]** "Accursed," properly, one who for his crimes is forbidden by law to make or witness a will. Ulpian, *Dig.* xxviii. i. 18, si quis ob carmen famosum damnetur, senatus consulto expressum est, ut intestabilis sit, ergo nec testamentum facere poterit, nec ad testamentum adhiberi poterit.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

1. **Paullisper...abit]** "Withdraws for a short time in vexation."

2. **Ira et aegritudo permixta]** "When his vexation began to give place to resentment." For the construction see above on c. 52.

3. **Ultum ire]** Comp. *Catil.* 36, perditum irent.

4. **Fessos ..et jam abnuentes]** Comp. Lucan, viii. 3, Corripedem exhaustum cursu stimulisque negantem.

5. **Non amplius mille passuum]** Supply *spatio*, or *intervallo*. In some writers, however, *mille* is used as a substantive, as Nepos, *Milt.* 5, ea civitas mille misit militum. Liv. xxiii. 44, mille passuum erant inter urbem castraque. xxi. 61, transgressus Iberum cum octo millibus peditum, mille equitum.

6. **Ostentat]** "Shews from a distance, offers or promises."

7. **In primo late]** "In the van in loose order," opposed to *artissime*: so as to cover much ground and be conspicuous. *Late*, a conjecture for *latere*, the common reading, has been confirmed by some MSS.

CHAPTER LXIX.

1. **Rursum or rursus]** "On the contrary," properly, "turning back in an opposite direction."

2. **Amplius...posse]** More usually, *plus posse*. But comp. *Jugur.* 111, *quoniam armis amplius valuissent*.

3. **Ex perfidia]** "Since the day of their treachery." For this sense of *ex*, see above, c. 36.

4. **Opulens]** Sallust uses the common form, *opulentus*, in *Catil.* 53, *Jugur.* 10, 75, and elsewhere; but *opulenter*, *Jugur.* 85. So *violens* in Horat. *Carm.* iii. 30, *Dicar qua violens obstreperit Aufidus*.

5. **Poenae...aut praedae fuit]** "Was subjected to punishment, i.e. massacre, or plunder." *Poenae esse* could hardly be admissible by itself, but the meaning is understood from *praedae esse*.

6. **Capite poenas solvit]** "Is executed."

7. **Nam is civis ex Latio erat]** "For he was a citizen of the Latin rank or order;" i. e. only had the Latin franchise. By the *lex Porcia* a genuine Roman citizen might not be beaten with rods. This exemption had been extended to the Latins by a *lex* of M. Livius Drusus, A. U. 632, *Plut. C. Gracch.* 9, but seems to have been disregarded. The story of Turpilius is told somewhat differently by Plutarch, *Mar.* 8. According to this writer the charge against him was false, and got up by Marius, who instigated Metellus to put him to death to gratify his own malice against the imperator, whose retainer Turpilius had been.

CHAPTER LXX.

1. **Suspiciens]** i. q. *suspectans*, "suspecting." The word, it is said, is not found elsewhere in this sense, except in the *pass. part.*; but this sense is more easily attributed to it here because *suspectus* immediately precedes.

2. **Omnia tentando]** This is to be distinguished from *omnia tentans* "in the course of trying everything," and from *omnibus tentatis*, "after everything had been tried." It implies that what follows, *socium sibi adjungit N.*, was a result of his trying various schemes.

3. **Majoribus adstricto]** *scil. rebus*. "Occupied by more important affairs."

4. **Quae superaverant]** i. q. *restiterant*, *superfuerant*, "remained over;" or "undone." Comp. A. Gell, i. 22, on the ancient use of this word. Virgil: *captae superavimus urbi*.

CHAPTER LXXI.

1. **Aegrum animum]** "A mind ill at ease, vexed and harassed."

2. **Neque epistolam...et rem omnem]** "Neither...and," equivalent to "not...but." Lucan, i. 134:

Nec reparare novas vires, multumque priori
Credere fortunæ.

Jugur. 85, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint.

3. **Super tali scelere]** i. q. *de*; rare in prose writers of the golden age: never in Caesar, twice only in Cicero, in his letters, once in Sallust, once in Nepos. Dietsch, in loc. But comp. Virgil. *Aen.* i. 750:

Multa super Priamo rogicans, super Hectore multa.

CHAPTER LXXII.

1. **Aliter, etc.]** i.e. *placide*.

2. **Iram oppresserat]** "He had suppressed his anger at the slaughter," &c. Comp. Cic. *Tusc.* ii. 14, dolorem opprimi dico patientia.

3. **Circumspectare]** "He examined anxiously and timidly." Comp. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 69, *Hist.* iv. 8, animus novo principatu suspensus et vultus quoque et sermones omnium circumspectans. Cic. *in Pison.* 41, circumspectantem omnia, quicquid increpuiisset pertimescentem vidi.

4. **Arreptis armis]** Cortius in loc. explains; *quasi adessent qui vim pararent*.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

1. **Indicio patefacto]** An incorrect expression for *insidiis per indices patefactis*: "to disclose" is properly *indicium facere*, not *patefacere*.

2. **Ad integrum bellum]** "A fresh war," i.e. a war exhausted or finished in no particular, in no quarter. Comp. Curt. ix. 4, integrum bellum cum ferocissimis Indiae gentibus superesse cognoverant.

3. **Fatigantem de profectio]** "Importuning him for leave of absence."

4. **Moderata sunt]** "As regarded either, party views influenced the people more than the good or evil qualities of the men themselves;" i.e. the merits of Marius or demerits of Me-

tellus. *Sua* for *eorum*; as *Catil.* 21, cupiditatis suae. 58, domi suae. *Jugur.* 9, habes virum dignum te atque avo suo. *Bona* and *mala* used for virtues and vices, as *Jugur.* 85, 108, ob ingenii multa bona.

5. **Capitis arcessere]** "Accused of a capital crime." This is said hyperbolically of the vehement denunciations of the tribunes.

6. **In majus celebrare]** Imitated perhaps from Thucyd. i. 21, ὡς ποιηταὶ ὑμνήκασιν περὶ αὐτῶν, ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες, and repeated by Tacitus, *Ann.* xiii. 8, omnia in majus celebrata sunt. See also xv. 30. *Liv.* xxviii. 31, in majus accipere.

7. **Res fidesque]** There is a familiar opposition in these words thus conjoined, as we say, "cash and credit." Comp. *Plaut. Trucul.* i. 1. 24, extemplo et ipse perit et res et fides. 38, quum rem fidemque nosque nosmet perdimus.

8. **In manibus]** "In their daily labour." Comp. *Catil.* 37, in manuum mercede.

9. **Post multas tempestates]** "After many recurring years:" *tempestates* implies the seasons of election duly recurring.

10. **Ea res frustra fuit]** Comp. *Jugur.* 7 and note 9. *Frustra* derived from *fraus*, which signifies properly "disappointment in events or things," *dolus* "deceit in persons." *Hor. Od.* ii. 19. 19, coerces...Bistonidum sine fraude crines, "without hurt or harm." "The decree of the senate was quashed." The appointment of the provinces belonged of right to the people, but the senate generally recommended, and gradually usurped the prerogative in ordinary cases. Sometimes, however, the people insisted upon exercising their privilege, and the senate was forced to give way.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

1. **Varius incertusque]** "Changeable and uncertain as to his plans."

2. **In dies mutare]** i. q. *in singulos dies*, from day to day. So *in horas*. *Hor. Od.* ii. 13. 13:

Quod quisque vitet nunquam homini satis
Cautum est in horas.

3. **Quocumque intenderat]** *Scil. animum*, "whatever course he had resolved on." The plusq. perf. shews that *intendere* implies a moral act, a plan or intention, which must precede the physical movement. If Sallust had meant to say, "in whatever direction he moved," he must have used the imperf.

4. **Aliquanto numero]** "A good many," opposed to *pau-
corum*.

5. **Ferme]** A more ancient form than *fere*. Varro, *De
Ling. Lat.* vii. 5.

6. **Tuta sunt]** "Protected:" the partic. of *tuor* or *tueor*.
But some MSS. read here *tutata*, the form which has been re-
tained in *Jugur.* 52; *Liv.* x. 37; *Plin. H. N.* vii. proœm.; and
which should probably be read here.

CHAPTER LXXV.

1. **Thala]** Supposed by Mannert to be the Telepte of the
Itinerarium Antonini, a place on the northern edge of the de-
sert which lies between Numidia and the lesser Syrtis and lacus
Tritonis. Shaw identifies it with the modern Ferreanah.

2. **Multus pueritiae cultus]** "Great provision for bring-
ing up his children;" i.e. the women, slaves, attendants upon
them, &c.

3. **Domiti pecoris]** "Cattle broken to service." Comp.
Cic. de Nat. Deor. ii. 60, *efficimus domitu nostro quadrupedum
vectiones*.

4. **Eoque]** Adverbial. Comp. c. 47, *huc...imposuit*.

5. **Ubi praesto fuerint]** This or *fuerit* is the reading of
the MSS. Kritz, contrary to his usual deference to the MSS.,
conjectures *forent*, as the more appropriate tense. But *fuerint*
implies that the people "shall be already there," "shall have
already arrived," when Metellus comes up.

6. **Ad id loci ventum, quo Numidis praeceperat]** i. q. *eo
ventum quo Numidis convenire praeceperat*.

7. **Officia intenderant]** "Had done their part zealously;"
"had stretched their aid to the utmost." Comp. *Tacit. Hist.*
i. 24, *largitionem Otho praemiis intendebat*.

8. **Religione]** "From a superstitious feeling," i.e. be-
lieving the rain to be sent them by the gift of the gods.

9. **Locorum asperitate]** "The wildness of the country
that lay between." Comp. *Jugur.* 89, where the same phrase is
explained: *nam praeter oppido propinqua alia omnia vasta,
inculta, egentia aquae, infesta serpentibus*.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

1. **Nihil infectum]** “Nothing impossible:” the perf. part. pass. becomes equivalent to the adject. in *-bilis*. So *invictus* (quasi *invincibilis*), *incorruptus*, *inaccessus*, &c. This usage seems to prevail in regard to words which have no adjectival form in *-bilis*.

2. **Ceteris imperitantem]** “Which controls all others.”

3. **Locis ex copia maxime idoneis]** “At spots the most suitable of all that offered.”

4. **Vineas agere]** See *Jugur.* 37, not. 5.

5. **Administros]** The word is specially used of military engineers and “pioneers.” *Caes. Bell. Gall.* vii. 81, quae ad oppugnationem pertinent administrare.

6. **Nihil reliquum fieri]** “Nothing was left undone.”

7. **Multo ante labore...fatigati]** “Fatigued with much previous toil,” i.e. qui antea fuit. *Comp. Virg. Aen.* i. 198, neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum. *Catull.* iv. 11, Ubi ille post phaselus (i.e. qui postea fuit) antea fuit Comata sylva. *Comp.* also *Plaut. Amphitr.* ii. 2. 138, Tu intus pateram (i.e. quae intus est) proferto foras. *Hor. Od.* iv. 6. 3, Trojae prope victor, i.e. qui prope fuit. *Lucan,* vi. 363, et tuus Oeneu Paene gener: i.e. qui paene fuit.

8. **Corrupta]** “Destroyed:” as immediately below, *igni corrumpunt*.

9. **Onerati]** “Laden.” *Comp. Curt.* iv. 4, oneravere se vino. *Justin,* i. 8; *Suet. Tib.* 61. *Comp. Hor. Sat.* ii. 2. 78, corpus onustum Hesternis vitiis.

CHAPTER LXXVII.

1. **Suam salutem, illorum socios]** *Asyndeton*: “their own safety and the allies of Rome;” i.e. the Leptitans would risk the safety of their state, and the Romans the advantages of their alliance.

2. **Gnave]** “Sedulously.” The MSS. mostly read *nave*, some *navi*. I write *gnave* for the sake of clearness.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

1. **Inter duas Syrtes]** The greater and the lesser Syrtis, mod. the gulf of Sidra, and the gulf of Khabs: deep bays in the northern coast of Africa, in which the tide has some influ-

ence. They are obstructed with shifting sand-banks, accumulated by the currents of the outer sea, some of which are uncovered at low water. Sallust derives their name, in accordance with the ideas of the Greek geographers, from the verb *σύρειν*, "to drag," from the stones, &c. dragged along the bottom by the force of the waves. But the words *Syrtes ab tractu nominatae* found in most MSS. seem to be a gloss taken from Isidorus the grammarian, who says, referring to this passage, *nomen a re inditum*, *Syrtes Sallustius a tractu vocari dicit*. Sallust describes the Syrtes as having deep water near the land, but shallow from the sand-banks farther out, like the Downs and the Yarmouth Roads. Lucan's description may give an idea of what the ancients thought of them, ix. 303 :

Syrtes vel primam mundo Natura figuram
 Cum daret, in dubio pelagi terraeque reliquit:
 (Nam neque subsedit penitus, quo stagna profundi
 Acciperet, nec se subduxit ab aequore tellus,
 Ambigua sed lege loci jacet invia sedes,
 Aequora fracta vadis, abruptaque terra profundo,
 Et post multa sonant projecti littora fluctus:
 Sic male deseruit nullosque exegit in usus
 Hanc partem Natura sui:) vel plenior alto
 Olim Syrtis erat pelago, penitusque natabat:
 Sed rapidus Titan ponto sua lumina pascens
 Aequora subduxit zonae vicina perustae,
 Et nunc pontus adhuc Phoebosiccante repugnat.
 Mox ubi damnosum radios admoverit aevum
 Tellus Syrtis erit: nam jam brevis unda superne
 Innatat, et late periturum deficit aequor.

2. **In extrema Africa]** "At the eastern extremity, near to the frontiers of Egypt."

3. **Quorum proxima...]** "The water near the shore is very deep, the rest of the bay, is *as it may be*, some places deep, others shallow, according to tide and wind:" i. q. *alta alia, alia...vadosa*. Comp. for this suppression of *alius*, Tac. *Ann.*, i. 63, *ut opus (alii) et alii praelium inciperent*.

4. **Mare magnum]** "Stormy sea." Comp. Lucret. ii. 1, *Suave mari magno, turbantibus aequora ventis*. Catull. xxv. 12, *velut minuta magno Deprensa navis in mari, vesaniente vento*.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

1. **Per Leptitanorum negotia]** "From our commerce with the people of Leptis." *Per*, like the Gr. *διὰ*, has sometimes the sense of "from, for, on account of." Comp. *Jugur.* 85, *qui per ambitionem probos sese simulavere*. 99, *ne signa quidem, uti per vigiliis canere*. *Fragm. Hist. Inc.* 65, *multa primo per ignobilitatem, deinde per invidiam scriptorum parum celebrata sunt*.

2. **Pleraeque Africae]** The reading of all the MSS. It is to be remarked, however, that the grammarian Arusianus Messus cites *pleraque Africa* in illustration of the phrase *impe- rat hac regione*. See *Corp. Gramm.* i. 237, ed. Lindemann.
3. **Una specie]** "Of uniform appearance;" i.e. all sand without intermission.
4. **Habuit]** "Kept." Comp. Liv. x. 2, *semper eos in armis accolae Galli habebant*. *Jugur.* 94, *toto die intentos bello Numidas habuerat*.
5. **Nuda gignentium]** "Devoid of vegetable life." Comp. *Jugur.* 93, of plants, *quo cuncta gignentium natura fert*. It is opposed to animal life in Lactant. *de Ira Dei*, i. 13, *multa esse in gignentibus et in numero animalium*.
6. **Coortus]** Of winds and tempests, and hence transl. of seditions, Virg. *Aen.* i. 148. Of the sand-storms in Libya see the wild description in Lucan, ix. 458:
Regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, &c.
7. **Ob rem corruptam]** "For the detriment done to their country's interest."
8. **Aliam condicionem, etc.]** "Some other means of arriv- ing at an agreement, as long as it should be a fair one."
9. **Carthaginensibus]** *Carthaginensium*, the MSS. with few exceptions: but such a construction seems inadmissible.
10. **Ibi]** Scil. *in illis finibus quos pop. suo peterent*: by attraction.
11. **Aras consecravere]** For the *Philaenon arae*, see above, c. 19. Such *arae* were not raised as sacrificial altars, but were pillars erected for monuments. Thus Alexander the Great erected twelve altars at the furthest limit of his advance into India. Curt. ix. 3, *erigi duodecim aras ex quadrato saxo, mo- numentum expeditionis suae, jussit*. Cic. *Philipp.* xiv. 13, *quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis ara virtutis*.

CHAPTER LXXX.

1. **Ordines habere]** "To keep their ranks," i.q. *servare, observare, agnoscere*.
2. **Filia Bocchi]** Jugurtha had married the daughter of Bocchus. Comp. Flor. iii. 1. 17, *fraudentissimus regum fraude soceri sui in insidias deductus est*. So also Plutarch, *vit. Sull.* 3; *Mar.* 10. Nevertheless, some of the best MSS. read *Boccho*, reversing the affinity.

3. **ea necessitudo]** “That tie of family connexion.”
4. **Sed reges eo amplius]** “So much the more, inasmuch as they have greater means:” referring to *pro opibus quisque*.
5. **Pro socia obtinet]** “Takes the place of a partner in the throne.”

CHAPTER LXXXI.

1. **Placitum]** “Acceptable, agreed upon.” This participle is mostly poetical. Comp. Virg. *Aen.* iv. 38, *placitone etiam pugnabis amori?* But also used by Tacitus, *Ann.* ii. 66, *nec tamen Caesar placitas semel artes mutavit.* The neuter, *placitum*, as a substantive, “a decree,” is found in the elder Pliny.

2. **Profunda avaritia]** Comp. Cic. *in Pison.* 21, *profundae libidines.* Senec. *Epist.* 89, *profunda et insatiabilis gula.*

3. **Aliis talibus]** We have already had *alia talia* in c. 44, and again in 64, 72, in this place, and once more in c. 35. Comp. Ovid, *Metam.* xiii. 228:

Talibus atque aliis in quae dolor ipse disertum fecerat.

4. **Operae pretium]** Scil. *sibi*, “worth his while.” Sometimes *operae* stands alone, sometimes *pretium*.

5. **Bocchi pacem imminuere]** “To disturb the peace which Bocchus had hitherto kept with Rome:” *imminuere*, i. q. *dissolvere*.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

1. **Cognitis Mauris]** “After reconnoitring the Moors:” i. e. “when he should have ascertained what kind of enemy the Moors would prove, what was their manner of fighting, &c.”

2. **Ex commodo pugnam facere]** “To engage at a favourable opportunity.”

3. **Molliter pati]** “In an unmanly way.” Caes. *Bell. Gall.* iii. 19, *Gallorum animus mollis est ad calamitates perferendas.*

4. **In superbiam vertebant]** Properly, “transferred or rendered into pride,” i. e. attributed to pride, instead of the real feeling.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

1. **Sumi facile]** Comp. Tacit. *Hist.* iv. 69, *sumi bellum etiam ab ignavis, strenuissimi cujusque periculo geri.*

2. **Conventura]** "Would be settled amicably." Things are said *convenire* when both parties agree about them: so, *pax convenit.* Liv. xxiv. 27, *Marcellus posse rem convenire ratus.*

3. **Contra]** "In reply to."

4. **Bellum intactum trahi]** "The war was protracted, and nothing done." *Bellum trahi* is a common phrase; but *intactum* is added *per oxymorum*; being a contradiction in sense for the sake of emphasis. "The war was protracted, or indeed not even commenced."

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

1. **Cupientissima plebe]** i. q. *optime cupiente*, "with the warmest approbation of the commonalty."

2. **Ei provinciam Numid. populus jussit]** i. e. *decrevit.* *Jubere*, with the accus. of the object, expresses a decree of the people in the comitia. Cic. *pro Balb.* 17, *responderem legem populum Rom. jussisse.* Liv. xxi. 17, *quod bellum populus Rom. jussisset.* The person in whose interest the decree is made is in the dative.

3. **Populus]** "The Roman people," comprehending all classes, and opposed to *plebs*, "the commonalty." *Populus*, according to Niebuhr, is properly the patrician class, opposed to the plebeian; but this correct usage was neglected by the best authors, and perhaps they were not fully aware of it.

4. **Multus...instare]** Comp. the Greek phrase in Thuc. iv. 22, *Κλέων δὲ ἐνταῦθα δὴ πολλὸς ἐνέκειτο.*

5. **Illis dolentia]** i. e. *quae illi dolerent*, or *dolorem afferent*, "causing pain." Comp. Ovid, *Met.* iv. 246, *nil illo fertur ...vidisse dolentius.* So *vulnus dolet*, i. e. *dolorem facit.*

6. **Plerosque militiae, paucos fama cognitos]** "Most of them known to him in actual service, a few only by report:" *militiae* is the genitive of place, like *domi*, and is equivalent to *foris*, as those who serve in the army serve abroad. The double construction with the same verb is found elsewhere in Sallust: as *Catil.* 33, *plerique patriae sed omnes fama atque fortunis expertes.* Comp. *Jugur.* 74.