

7. **Ambiando]** "Soliciting man by man, as in a canvass."
8. **Emeritis stipendiis]** "Those who had completed their term of service:" properly, "who had earned all their annual stipends for military service." At this period the legitimate term of service was twenty years for the foot and ten for the horse. The Roman legionary first received pay A.U. 347, according to Livy, iv. 59, *additum deinde ut stipendium miles de publico acciperet, quum ante id tempus de suo quisque functus eo munere esset*. Niebuhr (*Hist. Rom.* ii. 438, Engl. Tr.) questions this statement, believing that pay was not given till a later period.
9. **Plebi militia volenti]** This *dat. volenti* is a Graecism. Comp. Aesch. *Prom.* V. 23, ἀσμένω δέ σοι ἡ ποικιλείμων νύξ ἀποκρύψει φάος, and among prose writers Thuc. ii. 3; vii. 35, and other authors. It is frequently imitated in Latin, e.g. Liv. xxi. 50; Tac. *Ann.* i. 59; *Hist.* iii. 43; *Agric.* 18. See also above, *Jugur.* 4, *uti militibus labor volentibus esset*.
10. **Belli usum]** i.e. *ea quae bello usui sunt*, "the requisites of war," i.e. "men." Comp. Cic. *in Verr.* ii. iv. 5, *illum usum provinciae supplere*.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

1. **Scio ego]** The pronoun is expressed for emphasis. "I for my part." Comp. below, *equidem ego*.
2. **Mihi contra ea videtur]** "To me the opposite course to this seems the best."
3. **Administrari...debere]** Governed by *videtur* understood from the preceding clause.
4. **Cum maximo beneficio vestro]** "In conjunction with the very great favour, i.e. the consulate, &c. which you have conferred upon me." Comp. below, *in max. vestro beneficio*.
5. **Eos]** There is peculiar force in the pronoun: "such men as you would not wish to offend."
6. **Opinione...asperius est]** "Is more difficult than people think."
7. **Nam alia infirma sunt]** "For my other supports are feeble:" supply *tutamina mea*.
8. **Procedunt]** i. q. *bene cedunt*, "succeed." Comp. Cic. *de Orat.* i. 27, *nonnunquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententia eventum dicendi procedere*.

9. **Illi frustra sint]** “They may be disappointed.” Comp. above, c. 7, 14, and the phrase which follows, *ita...fui*.
10. **Consueta habeam]** “Am constantly accustomed to:” the continuative force of *habeo*.
11. **In potestatibus]** “In the enjoyment of magistracies.”
12. **Temperare]** Scil. *sibi*.
13. **Bene facere]** Scil. *reipublicae*, i.e. *bene mereri de republ.*, “the honourable discharge of my duties to the state has become natural to me through habit.”
14. **Ex illo globo nobilitatis]** “Of that band of nobles:” *globus*, a military term, implying a small number in dense array, used here invidiously of the nobility, as a handful of conspirators.
15. **Veteris prosapiae]** “Of ancient lineage:” *prosapia*, and *prosapias*, from *supo* (hence *dissipo*) to scatter, spread: figurative from the spreading branches of a tree. The word was antique in Cicero’s time (*ut utamur veteri verbo: Cic. Timae. 11. (fragm. Orell.)*) and obsolete in that of Quintilian (*Inst. Orat. i. 6*).
16. **Nullius stipendii]** “Who have gained no pay,” i.e. “have seen no service.”
17. **Sui]** Added emphasis *gratia*: “a duty which should be his own, and no one’s else.”
18. **Imperare jussistis]** Some MSS. read *imperatorem*, which is more emphatic, and may be compared with Liv. i. 17, *quem populus regem jussisset. i. 22; iii. 30*.
19. **Homines praeposteri]** *Praep.* in its proper sense, from *prae* and *post*, “who put *the cart before the horse*:” *homines*, contemptuously.
20. **Gerere quam fieri, etc.]** *Gerere magistratum*, “the discharge of magistracy,” succeeds in point of time to *fieri*, i.e. *creari magist.*, “being appointed a magistrate:” whereas shewing oneself fit for the appointment ought properly to precede the being appointed.
21. **Partem vidi, alia egomet gessi]** Comp. Virg. *Aen. ii. 5*, *quaeque ipse miserrima vidi, Et quorum pars magna fui*. The adv. *partim* might stand equally well with the genitive, but there is no sufficient authority for it in this place.
22. **Illi literis]** Comp. Cic. *pro Font. 15*. C. Marius, P. Didius, Q. Catulus...*non literis homines ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditi*.

23. Vos existimate] Emphatic: "judge ye for yourselves."

24. Fortissimum quemque generosiss.] Comp. Juvenal, viii. 20, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus.

25. Vestros honores] "The honours you have to bestow."

26. Ita hos petunt] "So seek the same," i.e. your honours.

27. Falsi sunt] "Are deceived."

28. Posteris lumen] Many MSS. read *quasi lumen*; and this particle is frequently inserted, to soften the harshness of a metaphor: as Cic. *de Off.* ii. 9, honestum decorumque quasi perlucet ex iis quas commemoravi virtutibus.

29. In conscientiam duceret] "Construe into a consciousness of guilt." Comp. above, ch. 82, in superbiam vertebant. 92, in virtutem trahebantur.

30. Ex animi mei sententia] The pronoun, omitted in many MSS., seems to be required in solemn asseverations of this kind. Comp. Cic. *de Off.* iii. 29, quod ex animi tui sententia juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est. And A. Gell. iv. 20, verba ita erant concepta ut tu ex animi tui sententia uxorem habes.

31. Fidei causa] Scil. *dandae*, "in confirmation of what I say."

32. Hastas, vexillum, phaleras] The *hasta* was presented to deserving soldiers (Festus in voc.), and was called *pura*, as having no iron head. The *vexillum* was a streamer at the end of a spear: *phalerae*, trappings for horses: the *alia dona militaria* were *torques* and *catellae*, chains, *armillae*, bracelets, *fibulae*, clasps, *coronae*, crowns or chaplets of various kinds. Most of these are enumerated among the trophies of Siccus Dentatus, by A. Gellius, ii. 11. Comp. Juvenal, xvi. ult., laeti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes.

33. Neque literas Graecas didici] Plutarch, who has made much use of this oration in describing the character of Marius, repeats that he despised the manners and literature of the Greeks on the account here mentioned, that they did not save that people from conquest by the Romans, and imputes to this morose pride much of the barbarity of his actions. ὥσπερ οὖν Ξενοκράτει τῷ φιλοσόφῳ σκυθρωποτέρῳ δοκοῦντι τὸ ἦθος εἶναι, πολλάκις εἰώθει λέγειν ὁ Πλάτων· ὦ μακάριε Ξενοκράτες θύε ταῖς χάρισιν· οὕτως εἴ τις ἔπεισε Μάριον θύειν ταῖς Ἑλληνικαῖς

Μούσαις καὶ χάρισιν, οὐκ ἂν εὐπρεπεστάταις στρατηγίαις καὶ πολιτείαις ἀμορφοτάτην ἐπέθηκε κορωνίδα, ὑπὸ θυμοῦ καὶ φιλαρχίας ἀώρου, καὶ πλεονεξιῶν ἀπαρηγορήτων, εἰς ὠμότατον καὶ ἀγριώτατον γήρας ἐξοκείλας. Plut. *in Mar.* 2. The Pseudo-Sallust, *Ep. ad Caes. de Ordin. Republ.* has the same idea: Quippe qui domi libertatem suam per inertiam amiserint, censesne eorum praeceptis imperium haberi posse?

34. **Civile]** “Befitting a citizen,” moderate and humane; the condescension of superiors to their inferiors. Comp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 72, Non tamen ideo faciebat fidem civilis animi. Lucan, vii. 267:

Plebeiaque toga modicum componere civem.

35. **Dominum non imperatorem]** Martial says of the emperor Trajan: Hic non est dominus sed imperator, Sed justissimus omnium senator. Marking the essential distinction of the legitimate authority of the commander of an army and the self-will of the master of a family of slaves.

36. **Repetere]** Used of exacting payment of a debt. *Jugur.* 96, Sulla aes mutuum ab nullo repetere. Cic. *Tusc.* i. 39; *ad Div.* xi. 28, etc.

37. **Histrionem]** “A buffoon or dancer for the amusement of guests at table.” Livy derives the word from the Tuscan *hister*. vii. 2, Quia hister Tusco verbo ludio vocabatur, nomen histrionibus inditum. For the introduction of this species of luxury, and of artists in cookery, &c. see Livy, xxxix. 6. Comp. Macrobius. *Saturn.* ii. 13.

38. **Habeo]** i.e. in this place, *possideo*. The *villicus*, or bailiff, was a praedial slave of rough manners and without education.

39. **Munditias]** “Elegancies.” Comp. Liv. xxxiv. 7, munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec foeminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellarunt majores nostri.

40. **Sudorem, pulverem]** The Romans living in a warm climate generally describe active endurance as the power of bearing heat and dust, while we northerners more commonly speak of endurance of cold. On the other hand, we call a lazy drone a chimney-corner fellow; the Romans described him as *umbratilis*, one who sought the shade for coolness and repose.

41. **Militaris aetas]** “Age for military service,” i.e. from 17 to 46.

42. **Juxta geram]** “I will ever keep my own interests and yours closely conjoined.”

43. **Decebat]** The imperf. indic. follows the subjunc. implying the certainty of the event which depends upon the antecedent condition. "Even though all these things were doubtful or distant, yet undoubtedly it is always fitting that good men should succour the commonwealth." Comp. Cic. *pro leg. Manil.* 17, *quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat diligendus atque mittendus.*

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

1. **Non more majorum, neque ex classibus]** Two particulars are here mentioned in which Marius forsook the ancient institution: instead of convening the people in the Campus Martius, and calling them by their centuries for enlistment, he allowed them to offer themselves indiscriminately—*uti cujusque lubido erat*—for service: and instead of selecting the soldiers exclusively from the five superior classes, arranged according to their census, he enlisted most of his men from the sixth or lowest of all, the members of which, having no fortunes, were only polled, *capite censi*. This practice was continued in later times, and the Roman soldiers, instead of having a stake and interest in the institutions of the commonwealth, became for the most part needy men, who served only for pay and plunder. But the concentration of property in fewer hands, and the diminution of the class of small proprietors, rendered this course of proceeding imperative. Comp. Plutarch. *Mar. c. 9.*

2. **Inopia bonorum]** "For want of good men," i.e. men of substance.

3. **Auctus]** "Advanced," i.e. in power, fame, or honours.

4. **Et homini, etc.]** A new clause, not dependent upon the preceding *quod*, but expressing the writer's own judgment on Marius's motives.

5. **Neque sua curae]** i. q. *et sua non curae.*

6. **Cum]** Signifies "on condition of." So Cic. *Tusc. i.* 49, *multis videmus optabiles mortes fuisse cum gloria.*

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

1. **Praeda]** "Objects for booty."

2. **Diversi]** "In different directions."

3. **Futuros]** For this pregnant combination of the adverb with the verb, compare *Jugur. 7, frustra erat. 14, tutius essem:* and other places noticed above. *Laxius* refers to their discipline, *licentius* to their behaviour.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

1. **Metellus interea, etc.]** For the honours paid to Metellus see c. 43, note 1. At a later period he was driven into exile by the influence of a tribune named Saturninus, and once more restored to his country, notwithstanding the opposition of Marius.

2. **Contra spem suam]** "Contrary to his expectation."

3. **In itinere]** "On their way."

4. **Armis exuerat]** "Had stripped of his arms," i.e. had put to flight and compelled to cast away his arms. Comp. Liv. xxii. 21; Caes. B. G. iii. 6.

5. **Belli patrandi]** "Such as would bring the war to a close." Comp. Liv. xxxix. 16, *judicabant nihil aequae dissolvendae religionis esse.*

6. **Pro hostibus et adversus se]** "Advantageous to the enemy and disadvantageous to himself."

7. **Solitus]** Supply *fuert*, implied in *simulaverit*. Comp. *Jugur.* 113, *ceterum dolo an vere cunctatus parum comperimus; where supp. promiserit*, from the preceding clause.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

1. **In manus venturum]** "Would engage." Tac. *Hist.* iv. 71, *ut ventum in manus deturbati praecipitantur.*

2. **Magnum atque valens]** "Large in size and abounding in resources."

3. **Capsa]** A city lying between the Bagrada and the lacus Tritonis. Strabo calls it the treasury (*γαζοφυλάκιον*) of Jugurtha.

4. **Hercules Libys]** The Libyan Hercules is the same as the Tyrian and the Phoenician, Herod. ii. 44: the legendary discoverer and conqueror of Africa in the Carthaginian mythology.

5. **Immunes]** "Free from contributions."

6. **Una]** Scil. *aqua*, "a single spring of water:" *jugi*, "unfailing." *Jugis* differs from *perennis*: the one is "unfailing," the other "ever-flowing," from *per* and *amnis*. Ovid, *Fast.* iii. 654, *Amne perenne latens Anna Perenna vocor.* Doederlein, *Synon.* ii. 13, 31, derives the word *jugis* from *diu*.

CHAPTER XC.

1. **Pabulo...quam arvo student]** "Use pasture more than arable land."

2. **Ad oppidum Laris]** This is probably the old acc. plu. for *Lares*. The same place seems to be mentioned by St Augustine under the form *Laribus*.

3. **Praedabundum]** "In the course of a predatory expedition."

CHAPTER XCI.

1. **Distribuerat...curabat]** The plusq. perf. marks the idea in the mind of the writer, that the distribution had been already made, when the making of the skins into bags began: as if he had said, *ex coriis pecorum, quae quotidie distribuerat, utres uti fierent curabat.*

2. **Sexto die, quum, etc.]** i. q. *sexto die, ex quo*, "the sixth day after arriving inclusive." Comp. Cic. *ad Div.* x. 23, *collegam triduo, quum has dabam literas, expectabam.* xv. 14, *multi anni sunt quum ille in aere meo est.* The same might be expressed by *post sextum diem quam.*

3. **Ubi dies coepit]** "At break of day." Comp. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 25, *simul coeptus dies.*

4. **Res trepidae]** "The confusion of their affairs," or "into which they were thrown." Comp. Virg. *Aen.* i. 563, *Res dura et regni novitas*, "the difficulty of my position."

5. **Non avaritia, neque scelere]** "Neither from lust of plunder, nor from a wanton disregard of law and usage." *Scelus* is the breach of a positive law, human or divine.

6. **Coercitum]** i. e. *quod coerceri potest*, "to be controlled." See on ch. 76, and comp. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 30, *delatores genus hominum poenis quidem nunquam satis coercitum.*

CHAPTER XCII.

1. **Trahebantur]** This word signifying here an *improper, illegitimate*, application, refers properly to the latter clause, and only by *zeugma* to the former.

4. **Deorum nutu...portendi]** "Revealed to him by divine decree." The whole passage seems to be imitated by Q. Curtius, iii. *jam primum nihil sine divina ope aggredi videbatur; nam cum esset praesto ubique fortuna, temeritas in gloriam cesserat.*

3. **Non eadem asperitate...haud secus difficilem]** "Not so perilous, but equally (not less, see on c. 20) difficult." *Asper*, fig. fierce, violent, destructive; in which sense it is often joined with *bellum, fata, &c.*

4. **Inter ceteram planitiem]** i. q. *in cetera planitie*. Comp. c. 88, *inter ingentes solitudines oppidum magnum*.

5. **Administrare]** *Subaud. operi*.

CHAPTER XCIII.

1. **Aversum proeliantibus]** "On the opposite side to where they were fighting."

2. **Animum vertit]** "Seized his mind," or "struck him."

3. **Coaluerat]** The prep. is merely intensive, as in *Suet. Aug. 92, palmam in compluvium...transtulit, utque coalesceret magno opere curavit*. *Ovid, Art. Am. ii. 649, Dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus*. And fig. *Tac. Hist. i. 21, dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset*: "had not yet grown to maturity."

4. **Castelli planitiem perscribit]** Draws a plan of the fortification as it lay flat beneath him. By *perscribit* is generally understood, "reconnoitres," "examines," i. q. *perlustrat*. But authority for such a sense is wanting, and there seems to be no difficulty in supposing that the man drew some rude plan. But the passage is probably corrupt: *in castelli planitiem pervenit*, is the reading adopted by Kritz, with the authority of a few MSS.

CHAPTER XCIV.

1. **Qui ascensuri erant]** The reading of many MSS. seems preferable to the common reading *qui centuriis praeerant*: it is not the four centurions only, but the whole body, nine in number, who are spoken of.

2. **Offensa]** Comp. *Liv. vii. 36, miles offenso scuto prae-buit sonitum*.

3. **Dubia nisu]** i.e. *nisui*. Comp. *Propertius, iv. 4. 81, Mons erat adscensu dubius*.

4. **Potissimus tentare]** "He tried first of all."

5. **Digrediens]** "Stepping aside," i.e. to leave room for the others to ascend.

6. **Signa canere]** Understand *cornicines* as the subject.

7. **Vadere]** "To march" or "stride." Lucan, ii. in fin. *Vadis adhuc ingens populis comitantibus exul.*

CHAPTER XCV.

1. **Quos]** Referring to *equites*, understood in *equitatus*.

2. **Ex Latio]** i.e. from the *socii Latini nominis*, such Italian towns as had the Latin franchise.

3. **L. Sisenna]** This historian, one of the Cornelian gens, and partial perhaps on that account to Sulla, wrote a history of the social war and the civil wars of Sulla and Marius. He was born about 118 B.C., and was praetor in 78, the year in which Sulla died. Cicero speaks of him, *de Leg.* i. 2, *Brut.* 76, and esteemed him superior as an historian to his predecessors. About 150 fragments of his great work are preserved, but very short and unconnected.

4. **Familia prope jam extincta]** So Velleius, ii. 17, says of him; L. Corn. Sulla natus familia nobili, sextus a Cornelio Rufino, qui bello Pyrrhi inter celeberrimos fuerat duces, quum familiae ejus claritudo intermissa esset, diu ita se gessit, ut nullam petendi consulatum cogitationem habere videretur. Sallust speaks of the *familia* of the Sullae, a branch of the Rufini. The Cornelii were a numerous and distinguished *gens* in early times, and were subdivided into several *familiae*, e.g. patrician: Arvina, Blasio, Cethegus, Cinna, Cossus, Dola-bella, Lentulus, Maluginensis, Mammula, Merenda, Merula, Rufinus, Scapula, Scipio, Sisenna, Sulla. Of these the Lentuli and Scipios had various *agnomens*, distinguishing individuals. The plebeian Cornelii were Galli and Balbi. Sulla introduced a vast number of his own clients and dependents into the Cornelian gens, and under the empire it was undoubtedly the most extensive of all the Roman houses.

5. **Otio luxurioso esse]** Sub *coepit*, i. q. *erat*, "debauched in his intervals of leisure." The gross debauchery imputed to Sulla (but we must remember how many enemies he had made) is painted in strong colours by Plutarch in his life. He was said to have died of a loathsome disease brought on, we may suppose, by intemperance.

6. **Nisi quod]** Complete the sentence thus: *nisi huic laudi repugnat quod.* Comp. Tac. *Ann.* i. 33, *ipsa Agrippina paulo commotior, nisi quod castitate...indomitum animum in bonum trahebat, i.e. quae res non poterat non damnosa fieri*

nisi salubrem temperationem hoc attulit quod &c. xiv. 14, notos quoque equites operas arenae promittere subegit donis ingentibus (supply, qui propter turpem pecuniae cupidinem detestabiles videntur) nisi (scil. eo excusandi sunt) quod merces ab eo qui jubere potest vim necessitatis affert. Kritz.

7. **De uxore potuit honestius consuli]** "His conjugal affairs might have been more decently managed." Plutarch mentions his marrying as many as five wives, which seems, notwithstanding the facility of divorce and laxity in such matters among the Romans, to have been considered a scandalous excess. He repudiated Caelia, expelled Metella from his house on her death-bed, and degraded himself by his last marriage with Valeria. See Plut. *Sull.* 35.

8. **Amicitia facilis]** "Ready in proffering his friendship."

9. **Altitudo ingenii]** "Deep reserve of character." Comp. Cic. *de Off.* i. 25, exercenda est etiam altitudo animi, and Tac. *Annal.* iii. 48, neque loco, neque vultu mutato, altitudine animi. Cicero gives the Greek word βαθύτης as corresponding with it: *ad Att.* v. 10. Kritz *in loc.*

10. **Felicissimo]** Sulla obtained the title of Felix, for his uniform success in war, which afterwards gave rise to many ironical allusions. Lucan, ii. 221, speaking of the proscriptions, Hisne Salus rerum, Felix his Sulla vocari, His meruit tumulum medio sibi tollere Campo? *Felix* is a word of good omen, not to be predicated of a tyrant however successful.

CHAPTER XCVI.

1. **Igitur]** After a digression, "To return, then."

2. **In paucis tempestatibus]** i.e. *intra parvum tempus*. Comp. Cic. *de Nat. Deor.* ii. 40, binas in singulis annis conversiones facit. So *in brevi spatio* or *in brevi* for *intra*.

3. **Ut illi quam plurimi deberent]** *Illi* for *sibi*: a negligence not unfrequent: comp. Cic. *de Leg.* i. 7, quibus autem haec sunt inter eos communia: *pro Rosc. Am.* 34; *pro Sest.* 24; Corn. Nepos, *Hannib.* 11. At Eumenes...nihil reperit nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret.

4. **Joca]** Only this form used in the time of Cicero: afterwards *joci, jocos*.

CHAPTER XCVII.

1. **Belli atque pacis rationes trahere]** "Was slowly weighing the arguments for war or peace:" *trahere* implies the delay

and hesitation of his counsels. Comp. the shades of meaning in the word in c. 92 and again in 98.

2. **Nullo impedimento]** Priscian, vi. 7. 36, vetustissimi solent omnium in *-ius* terminantium genitivum, etiam in *-i* genitivum et in *-o* dativum proferre. Cic. *pro Mur.* 12 (if the reading is correct), ei quoque carmen compositum est, quum ceteris rebus absurdum, tum vero nullo usui utrisque. Caes. *B. C.* ii. 7, nullo usui. *B. G.* vi. 13, nullo concilio adhibetur. But it may be the ablative in this place, as in Cic. *ad Att.* x. 18, majore impedimento fuerunt."

3. **Simul—et]** "No sooner—than." Comp. Tac. *Ann.* iv. 25, simul coeptus dies, et aderant in semisomnos.

4. **Aut instrui aut sarcinas colligere]** "Before the army was arrayed for fighting, or had (even) put the baggage together" (as usual before action). *Sarcina*, the soldier's pack or bundle: Juvenal, ii. 103, speculum civilis sarcina belli.

5. **Latrocinio ... proelio]** This opposition is frequently employed. Comp. Liv. xxix. 6, latrociniis magis quam justo bello gerebatur res. Cic. *in Catil.* i. 10.

6. **Veteres (novique)]** The last word should be put in brackets as suspicious, though found in all the MSS., except one. It is explained, "the Romans being veterans and recruits, and on that account skilful in warfare," i.e. because they were not all recruits. Sallust had used a similar combination, ch. 87, sic brevi spatio novi veteresque coaluere, et virtus omnium aequalis facta: from which *novique* may have been foisted into this passage.

CHAPTER XCVIII.

1. **Manu consulere, etc.]** "Since he could not aid his men as a general by giving orders, he aided them as a private soldier, by taking part in the combat personally." So *ante* ch. 39, armatus dedecore potius quam manu salutem quaesiverat.

2. **Pro se]** "In their own favour."

3. **Ex copia rerum consilium trahit]** "Drawn out his plans from the various resources before him;" implying difficulty of choice rather than hesitation.

4. **Neque minus]** i. q. *non minus*: *neque* properly is equivalent to *et non*; but the copula is out of place here.

5. **Pleno gradu]** "In quick time." Veget. i. 9, militari gradu xx. millia passuum horis quinque, duntaxat aestivis, conficienda sunt. *Pleno autem gradu*, qui citatior est, xxiv millia peragenda sunt. Quicquid addideris jam *cursus* est, cujus spatium non potest definiri.

6. **Feroces]** "In their arrogance."

CHAPTER XCIX.

1. **Per vigiliis...canere]** The night was divided into four watches, measured by the clepsydra or waterclock, and the changes were indicated by the sound of the trumpet and horn. Veget. iii. 8, a tubicine omnes vigiliae committuntur, et finitis horis a cornicine revocantur: per vigiliis, "for the watches," i.e. on account of. Comp. for this use of *per*, c. 79 and 85.

CHAPTER C.

1. **Quadrato agmine]** "In a hollow square," i.e. arranged for defence in front, flanks and rear, with the baggage in the middle. The figure however was not a regular square, but an oblong.

2. **Dextimos]** "The extreme right." Priscian, iii. 3. 19, speaks both of *dextimus* and *sinistimus*.

3. **Minime cari]** "Whose lives were least valued." The primary sense of *carus* is "precious," as opposed to *vilis*, "worthless;" in a secondary sense "beloved."

4. **Item]** i. q. *etiam*, "compelled his men also to hold themselves prepared."

5. **Neque secus, atque, etc.]** "He entrenched himself after each day's march not less diligently than he marched."

6. **Non tam diffidentia futurum quae]** i. q. *fore quae*. Comp. A. Gell. i. 7, who shews by many instances that the fut. in -rus was used by old writers as an infinitive, without regard to concord in number or gender: e.g. Laberius in Gemellis: non putavi hoc eam facturum. This unusual construction has perplexed the transcribers, and occasioned great variations in the MSS. *diffidentia*, "from distrust."

7. **Malo]** i.e. *poena*. Comp. Terent. *Andr.* i. 1. 44, malo coactus qui suum officium facit. Liv. ii. 54, malo domandam tribunitiam potestatem.

8. **Nisi tamen]** i. q. sed tamen, with a parenthetic clause: "But, however this may be, he conducted the public affairs as well as if he had exercised the harshest discipline." *Rem publicam bene gerere*; i. q. *rebus gestis bonum publicum augere*.

CHAPTER CI.

1. **Citi]** i.e. *citato cursu*. Comp. *pleno gradu*, note 5, c. 98.

2. **Aeque]** i.e. *aequo modo paratis*, "He calculated that some of the whole number, having all an equal chance, would arrive."

3. **Quos...neque]** i. q. *quos...quique non*. Comp. Cic. *de Fin.* ii. 2, finem definiabas id esse quo omnia, quae recte fierent, referrentur, neque ad ipsum usquam referretur: i.e. quodque ipsum nusquam referretur. Terent. *Adelph.* i. 2. 4, quem neque pudet quidquam nec metuit quemquam: i.e. quique non metuit.

4. **Numida...ad pedites]** Jugurtha turns to the troops which Volux had just brought up. He addresses them in Latin, in order that the Romans with whom they were engaged might hear what he said: for it was the Romans rather than his own men that he wished to deceive. *Milites*, which follows, is, "the Roman soldiers."

5. **Atrocitate rei]** i.e. by the mere thought how shocking such a disaster would be, without considering the credibility of the asserter.

6. **Barbari animos tollere]** What Jugurtha said in Latin may have been interpreted to the Numidians, or his mere action may have encouraged them, still more the evident consternation of the Romans.

7. **Tum spectaculum horribile, etc.]** This passage is closely copied by Tacitus, *Agric.* 37, tum vero patentibus locis grande et atrox spectaculum, etc.

CHAPTER CII.

1. **Post diem quintum, quam]** An anomalous construction for *die quinto post quam*.

2. **Rex Bocche]** This commencement of a speech with the name of the person addressed, and the prefix of "king," neither of which are usual, imply peculiar respectfulness.

3. **Persequi]** More properly *persequendi*; but the infin. follows the idea of *non cogeres*, implied in *demeres necessitudinem*.

4. **Inopi]** This word may be enclosed in brackets. If it agree with *populo*, it must mean that the Romans had continued feeble from the first: if with *principio*, it should be written *inope*, and transposed, *ab inope principio*. But it is supported by the MSS. generally. *Imperi*, written perhaps *impi*, is a plausible conjecture.

5. **Offensae minimum, gratia par]** “Very little opportunity for quarrelling, and as much regard and favour as if we were your near neighbours.”

6. **Parentes]** “Subjects.” See note on *Jugur.* 3.

7. **Cui scilicet placuisse]** “Whom it has pleased.” The infin. governed by *scilicet*, i.e. *scire licet*: as *Jugur.* 113, *quae scilicet...occulta pectoris patefecisse. Fr. Hist. i. 19, at scilicet eos...gratiam ab eo peperisse.*

8. **Pro delicto suo]** “In excuse for his fault.”

9. **Unde vi Jugurtham expulerit]** Many MSS. and Edd. read *expulerat*. Bocchus had not expelled Jugurtha from any part of his dominions; but this latter reading would make the author assert the fact. *Expulerit* may imply that Bocchus made the assertion, which was a false one. Translate: “A part of Numidia, says he, from which he pretends to have expelled Jugurtha, had become his own by the right of conquest.” Ciacconius conjectured, *si inde Romanos expulerit*: and other corrections have been proposed: but there seems to be no satisfactory way of explaining the passage.

CHAPTER CIII.

1. **Turrim...quo]** See note 3 on c. 66, *Vagenses, quo Metellus praesidium imposuerat.*

2. **Praesidium]** According to the construction, merely in apposition to *perfugas*; but with a pregnant sense, i.e. “so as to be a garrison.” *Comp. Tac. Ann. i. 3, Augustus subsidia dominationi Claudium Marcellum...et M. Agrippam extulit. Liv. i. 8, Romulus locum...asylum aperuit.*

3. **Venerant]** i. q. *evenerant*. *Comp. Liv. i. 7, priori Remo augurium venisse fertur.*

4. **Sine decore]** “Without the ensigns of their office as ambassadors.”

5. **Pro vanis hostibus]** “As enemies trying to impose upon him with the false pretence of being accredited on an embassy.”

6. **Ut meriti erant]** “As they might reasonably have expected,” coming as they did without credentials.

7. **Largitio]** “The giving of largess;” i.e. treating with a view to corruption.

8. **Munificus nemo putabatur, nisi pariter volens]** i.e. *bene volens*: “no man was deemed liberal, but he was supposed to be to the same extent gracious and kind:” i.e. in those days people were so simple that they conceived, if a man gave his money freely, it must be from natural kindness of disposition; they had no suspicion of any ulterior object.

9. **Aut utilia aut benevolentiae]** “Either advantageous to the Romans, or likely to conciliate their favour.” *Benevolentiae*, the dative: implying *object* or *intention*.

CHAPTER CIV.

1. **Ea...placuere]** i.e. *utrumque placuit*, both *potestatem eundi dari*, and *inducias concedi*.

2. **Stipendium]** “The pay for the soldier from the public treasury.” *Stipendium*, properly “pay for service performed,” *salarium*, “provision for service undertaken.”

3. **Deprecati sunt]** In a pregnant sense: i. q. *postquam deprecantes dixerunt*: “they urged in excuse.”

4. **Delicti gratiam]** “Pardon for his fault.” Comp. *Catil.* 52, *qui mihi atque animo meo nullius unquam delicti gratiam fecissem.* *Fr. Hist.* iii. 34, *post reditum eorum quibus senatus belli Lepidani gratiam fecerat.*

CHAPTER CV.

1. **Funditorum Balearium]** “Slings from the Balears,” the islands Majorca, Minorca and Iviza. The Romans employed the services of these people as skirmishers. Comp. *Caes. Bel. Gal.* ii. 7; *Flor.* iii. 8; *Liv.* xxviii. 37, etc. Their name was supposed to be derived from the Greek *βάλλειν*.

2. **Cohors Peligna]** i.e. a cohort of auxiliaries from the country of the Peligni in the centre of Italy. These auxiliaries are mentioned also in *Livy*, xxv. 14; xlv. 40.

3. **Cum velitaribus armis]** Accoutred as *velites*, or light skirmishers, with a sword and a bundle of javelins for attack, and a broad shield, *parma*, without heavy armour, for defence.

4. **Efficiebant]** Governing *metum* directly, and *numerum* by zeugma: "made their number to appear greater than it really was, and caused fear on the part of their enemies." With *metum efficiebant* comp. *Catil.* 42, plus timoris quam periculi effecerant.

5. **Sese...expedire]** "To lay aside the *impedimenta*;" "to make ready for battle."

6. **Intendere]** Properly of stringing bows: here generally "to prepare their weapons."

CHAPTER CVI.

1. **Interiturae vitae parceret]** Comp. Lucan, i. 462, *ignavum rediturae parcere vitae*: an expression caught, it would seem, from this place. We have already remarked the frequent echo of Sallust in Lucan.

2. **Coenatos esse]** Sub. *jubet*, "to have done their supper:" the perf. implies the immediateness with which the order was to be executed.

3. **Ante eos]** "In front of them," i.e. of the Roman forces. As the *equites Mauri* themselves formed part of these forces we should rather expect the reflexive pron. *se*.

4. **Manu vindicandum]** "They should avenge themselves by putting him to death."

5. **Apud illum]** "With him:" *apud* implying close local connexion. Comp. *Jugur.* 24, *si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae*.

CHAPTER CVII.

1. **Ab inermis pedibus]** The form *inermus* seems to be used indifferently with *inermis* by the earlier writers. Transl. "from feet which bear no weapons." Comp. Ovid, *Metam.* xiii. 103, *qui clam, qui semper inermis Rem gerit*: "fights his battles without weapons."

2. **Coecum corpus]** "The blind part of the body," i.e. "the back." The expression is taken from Xenophon, *Cyrop.* iii. 3. 45, *μωρὸν γὰρ τὸ κρατεῖν βουλομένους τὰ τυφλὰ τοῦ σώματος καὶ ἄοπλα καὶ ἄχειρα ταῦτα ἐναντία τάπτειν τοῖς πολεμίοις φεύγοντας*.

3. **Ex castris abire]** Comp. 35, *Massiva profugus ex castris abierat*. 68, *Metellus...e conspectu abit*.

4. **Haberet...ejus]** *Illum* referring to Jugurtha: *patre suo*, his (Volux's) father, Bocchus; *ipse filius*, Volux himself.

5. *Ea res, ut in tali negotio, probata]* "This course, considering there was no better under the circumstances, was approved." Comp. Cic. *ad Div.* xii. 2, *nonnihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum: de Senect.* 4, *multae erant in Q. Fabio, ut in homine Romano, literae.*

CHAPTER CVIII.

1. *Orator]* i. q. *legatus*, as frequently in Livy. Comp. i. 15; ii. 13; v. 15; xxxii. 17; xxxvii. 24, etc. Virg. *Aen.* vii. 153; viii. 505; xi. 100, 331.

2. *Consulta...integra habere]* "That he had preserved inviolate the covenant existing between them."

3. *Neu Jugurthae legatum pertimesceret quo res communis licentius gereretur]* *Licentius*, i. q. *liberius*, "that Sulla should not, through distrust of Jugurtha's envoy, Aspar, who was to be present, refrain from a free discussion with Dabar about the affairs between himself and Bocchus." If this is the meaning, we should expect *quin* or *ne* instead of *quo*. But it would be difficult to connect this sense with what follows. Kritz's conjecture, *remoto* after *quo*, gives the contrary sense, and a much better one. Another conjectural reading is, *n. J. l. p.: cautum esse quo*, etc. In any case the passage seems corrupt.

4. *Punica fide]* "With Carthaginian bad faith," a proverbial expression applied to the Moors and Numidians as well as to the actual Carthaginians. Comp. Lucan, iv. 736, *Ut Libycas metuat fraudes infectaque semper Punica bella dolis.* For the proverbial bad faith attributed by the Romans to the Carthaginians, see Livy, xxi. 4; xxv. 39; xlii. 47; Flor. ii. 2. 6; Val. Max. vii. 4. 4, etc. Plautus has the phrase, *Poenis Poenior.* Sil. Ital. i. 5, *sacri quum perfida pacti Gens Cadmea super regno certamina movit.* On the other hand, *Attica fides* was an expression for good faith, Vell. ii. 23, *adeo enim certa Atheniensium in Romanos fides fuit ut semper, et in omni re, quicquid sincera fide ageretur, id Romani Attica fieri praedicarent.* Ausonius, *Epist.* x. 47, contrasts *Poenia* with *Graeca fides.*

5. *Attinuisse]* "Kept in play, amused or engaged." *Attinere* is commonly used in a moral sense. So Sallust, *Frag. Hist.* i. 19, *ne nos in solitudine attineas.* But by Tacitus frequently for forcible detention: e.g. *attineri in custodia.*

CHAPTER CIX.

1. *Congressi]* i. e. Sulla and Bocchus, who afterwards retire to their respective camps, *in sua castra.*

2. **Ex sententia]** "In the confidence of both," therefore such a person as either would wish to have present. Comp. Plaut. *Capt.* ii. 2. 96, nec quenquam fideliozem...Nec qui magis sit servus ex sententia. A. Gell. iv. 20, quum censor dixisset: et tu ex animi tui sententia uxorem habes? not "such as you approve of," but "such as accords or sympathises with you."

CHAPTER CX.

1. **Nunquam ego ratus sum]** "I never *should have* thought." For the English conjunctive the Latin idiom here employs the indicative: comp. above, 11, quod verbum altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit. Cic. *de Off.* i. 23, ingenii magni est, non committere ut aliquando dicendum sit, non putaram, "I should not have thought it."

2. **Mehercule]** "Cortius contra codd. scripsit *hercle* quae forma comicis usurpata Sallustio obtrudi non debet." Kritz *in loc.*

3. **Id imminutum]** "The loss of this."

4. **Pretium]** This word seems, from the great fluctuation of MSS., to be a gloss. *fuert mihi*, "let it be mine."

5. **Integra]** Scil. *gratia*, "entire, undiminished;" as a score, no part of which has been repaid and obliterated.

6. **Bellum ego...neque feci, neque factum volui]** "I, for my part, neither made nor wished made."

7. **Id omitto]** "That I forego."

8. **Egrediar, intrare]** These verbs refer to the idea of boundaries implied in the mention of the river. Statius, *Sylv.* i. 3. 110, Finem Nestoreae precor egrediare senectae.

9. **Haud repulsus abibis]** Comp. Ovid, *Metam.* ii. 97, nullam patiēre repulsam. *Abeo* is used, like *discedo* (comp. *Catil.* 49, victus discesserat), for the event of an attempt or contest. So Ovid, *Metam.* xiii. 278, eventus... pugnae Quis fuit? Hector abit violatus vulnere nullo.

CHAPTER CXI.

1. **Non in gratiam habituros]** "As for his promises, they would not regard them as a means to deserve their favour, since they had already got the upper hand in war." The accus. has a *pregnant sense*. About half the MSS. read *in gratia*, with the same meaning. See below, note on *in potestatem habuisset*, c. 112.

2. **Negitare]** "Repeatedly denied," urging various excuses in succession, as follows.

3. **Ad simulandam pacem]** "For making pretended overtures of peace."

CHAPTER CXII.

1. **Condicionibus]** "On mutual terms," as opposed to *arbitrio*, "at the conqueror's pleasure." Comp. *Vell.* ii. 109, Maroboduus finitimos omnes aut bello domuit aut condicionibus sui juris fecit. Liv. xxxv. 42, neque vi expugnare...neque condicionibus in amicitiam pellicere.

2. **Fidere]** Many MSS. read *confidere*; but the one is properly said of persons, the other of things. Kritz.

3. **Pacem conventam frustra fuisse]** Refer *conv.* to *pacem*, not to *frustra*, i. q. *pacem quae convenisset*. So *pax convenit*, above, c. 38. *Frustra*, adv. for partic. *frustratam*, or *irritam*, as frequently above.

4. **Ut una ab omnibus...veniretur]** "That they should all meet together," scil. Jugurtha, Bocchus, and Sulla.

5. **In potestatem habuisset]** The best MSS. read thus, not *potestate*. With *esse* and *habere* this construction is not uncommon. Comp. Cic. *pro leg. Man.* 12, quum vestros portus in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis. Liv. ii. 14, quae ne in potestatem quidem pop. Rom. esset. Caes. *B. C.* i. 25, quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet. The idiom is further illustrated by Kritz *in loc.*

6. **Neque hominem...relictum iri]** "And that a man of noble birth would not be left in the hands of the enemy, who had fallen into them through no ill-behaviour of his own, but in the service of the republic."

CHAPTER CXIII.

1. **Vultu corporis]** "In external appearance:" the addition of *corporis* makes the opposition to *animo* more precise.

2. **Quae scilicet]** "Which things of themselves," namely, the external signs of his irresolution, the calling and then dismissing of his people, and the changes of his countenance.

3. **Facillimum visu]** "Convenient for keeping a look-out."

CHAPTER CXIV.

1. **Per idem tempus]** The capture of Jugurtha took place A.U. 648, B.C. 106. Caepio and the consul Manlius were defeated in Gaul in the following year, by the Cimbri, who are here confounded with the Gauls, being properly Germans. So Cic. *de Prov. Cons.* 13, C. Marius influentes in Italiam Gallorum maximas copias repressit. Flor. iii. 3; Diodor. v. 32; Appian, *Illyr.* 4. For the invasion of the Cimbri and Teutones,

see Florus, iii. 3, and particularly Plutarch, in his life of Marius, who defeated and destroyed them in the two great battles of Aquae Sextiae and Vercellae.

2. **Quo metu]** “In consternation at which defeat.”

3. **Illique, et inde usque, etc.]** “Both the Romans of that day, and since, down to my own times.” This harsh and ungrammatical sentence Kritiz would emend conjecturally, by reading *ibique* (i. q. *et tum*), for *illique*; “both then and since.”

4. **Sic habuere]** “Have been convinced of this.” Comp. Cic. *ad Div.* xiv. 4, *sic habeto, mi Tiro, neminem esse qui me amet quin, etc.*

5. **Prona]** “Easy to be subdued,” i. q. *facilia*, with which it is joined, c. 80, *id facilius proniusque fuit.*

6. **Pro salute, etc.]** Comp. Cic. *de Off.* i. 12, *cum Cimbris bellum gerebatur, uter esset, non uter imperaret.*

7. **Absens]** This was contrary to the law, which required that a candidate for the consulship should appear in the forum on three successive nundinae, and canvass the voters. A general who waited for a triumph might not enter the city, and accordingly was in strictness prevented from suing for the consulship. To be released from this law was considered a great honour and favour. Julius Caesar claimed a triumph for his victories in Spain as praetor, A.U. 694; but he was eager to obtain the consulship, and was compelled to forego the coveted honour in order to acquire the more valuable dignity.

8. **Triumphavit]** Marius triumphed over Jugurtha on the first of January, 650, the commencement of his second consulship. Jugurtha, with his two sons, was led before his car, and carried off to the Mamertine prison, under the Capitoline hills, where he was thrown into the lowest dungeon and left to starve. Plut. *Mar.* 12. Captive generals thus led in triumph were often put to death immediately afterwards, as Vercingetorix by Caesar, generally strangled. But in other cases they were allowed to live. Marius was considered vainglorious for entering the senate-house in his triumphal robe. Liv. *Epit.* lxvii.

Sallust's Idioms.

"mortales" for "homines".

"tempestas" for "tempus".

"nobilitas" for "nobiles".

Frequentative Verbs for the Common Verbs.
e.g., "agito" for "ago".

Numidia stretched from river Melochath to the great Cyrtis, bordering on 1 side with the Mauretanian kingdom of Timgis (Murem, Maurica) & on the other with Cyrene & Egypt.

Surrounded on W., S., & E. the narrow district of coast which formed the Roman province of Africa.

— Mommsen, Vol. IV. Page 388.

Sources available for Sallust

- (a) Public Records of Rome.
- (b) Sempronius Scipio, who wrote 3 books of memoirs.
- (c) 5 Books of memoirs by Publius Rufus, legate of Metellus Numidicus.
- (d) Licinius's (contemporary of Sallust) — "Civil War" (of Sulla).
- (e) Sulla wrote his memoirs (22 books were written before Sulla died).
- (f) Books of King Hieronymus.

Caius
Caius and Tiberius Gracchus.

T. C. Gracchus

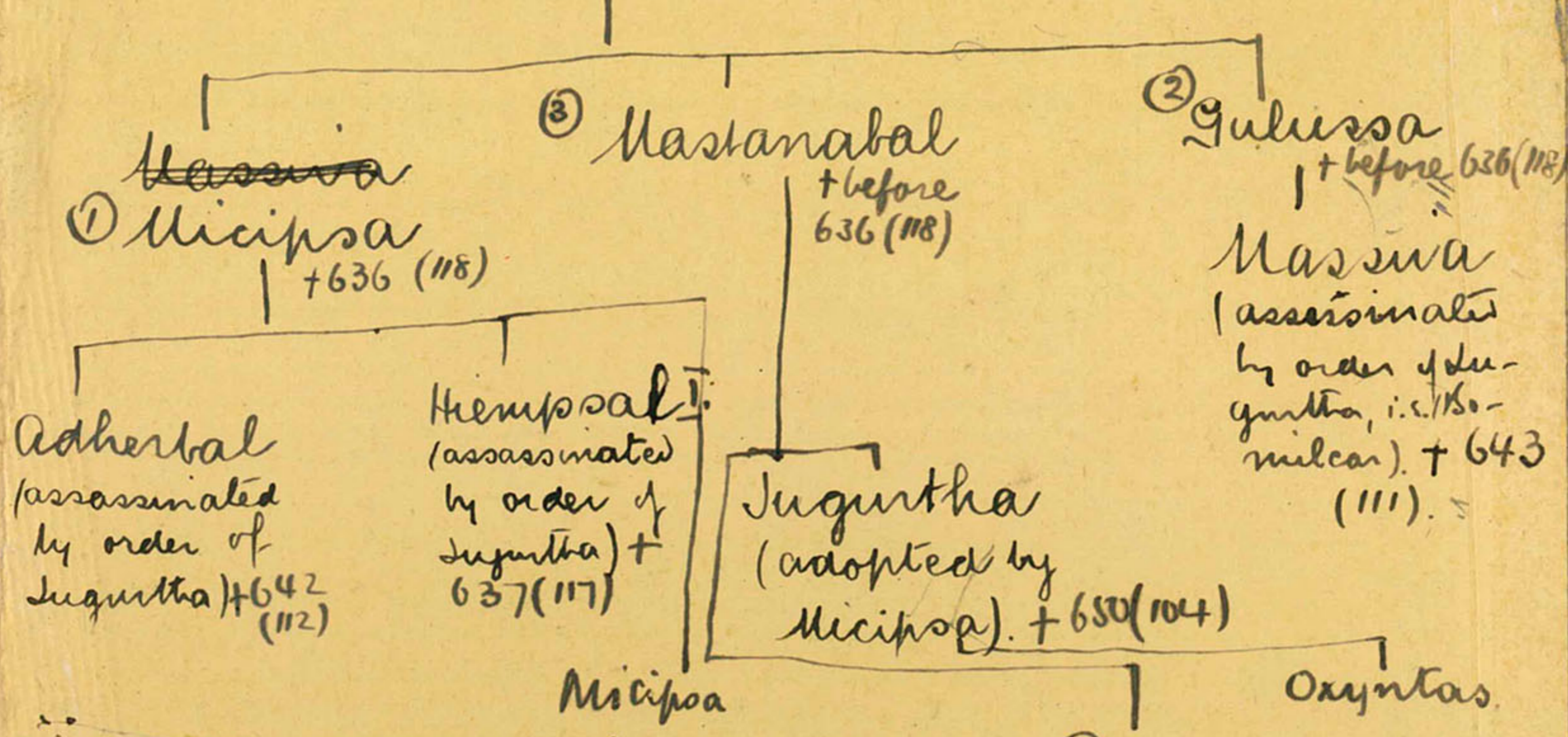
See History of Rome.

gratia = personal influence, i.e., such as arises from personal mag. return etc

Auctoritas = personal influence, such as arises from a position of influence.

Genealogy (from Mommsen Vol III. P. 388)

Massinissa (566-605) i.e., (238-149)



Yet in spite of all this his work
(1) Shows no exact acquaintance with the country
(2) As a military history is of no value
(3) The chronology is confused.

* He omits names & places. (1) gives no distances
(c) Vague description of towns.

Ganda + before 666
Hiempsal II
Juba I
Juba II

