The first Roman colonies at Antiumae and Crustumerium. The Sabines capture the Roman citadel through the treachery of Tarpeia.

1. Dum ea ibi Romani gerunt, Antemmatium exercitus per occasionem ac solitudinem hostiliter in fines Romanos incursionem facit. Raptim et ad hos Romana legio ducta palatos in agris oppressit. Fusi igitur primo impetu et clamore hostes, oppidum captum; duplicique victoria ovantem Romulum Hersilia coniunx precibus raptarum fatigata orat ut parentibus earum det veniam et in civitatem accipiat; ita rem coalescere concordia posse. Facile impetratum.

3 Inde contra Crustuminos profectus bellum inferentes. 10 Ibi minus etiam quod alienis cladibus ceciderant animi certaminis fuit. Utroque coloniae missae; plures inventi qui propter ubertatem terrae in Crustuminum nomina darent. Et Romam inde frequenter migratum est, a parentibus maxime ac propinquis raptarum.

5 Novissimum ab Sabinis bellum ortum multoque id maximum fuit; nihil enim per iram aut cupiditatem actum est, nec ostenderunt bellum prius quam in- tulerunt. Consilio etiam additis dolus. Sp. Tarpeius Romanae praecedit arci. Huic filiam virginem auro corruptit Tatius ut armatos in arcem accipiat; aquam forte eam tum sacris extra moenia petitum ierat.

7 Accepti obrutam armis necavere, seu ut vi capta potius arx videretur seu prodendi exempli causa, ne 35 quid usquum fidum proditori esset. Additur fabula, quod vulgo Sabini aureas armillas magni ponderis brachio laeo gemmatosque magna specie anulos habuerint, pepigisse eam quod in sinistris manibus haberent; eo scuta illi pro aureis donis congesta. 30

9 Sunt qui eam ex pacto tradendi quod in sinistris manibus esset directo arma petisse dicant et fraude visam agere sua ipsam peremptam mercede.

Romulus, hard-pressed by the Sabines, vows a temple to Jupiter Stator and victory is vouchsafed to him.

10 Tenuere tamen arcem Sabini; atque inde postero die, cum Romanus exercitus instructus quod
CHAPTER IX

Line 2. per occasionem so solitudinem. Hendiadys: 'taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by their absence'.

1. 3. ad = adversus. legis, 'a levy'; (the literal meaning of the word).

1. 4. oppressit, 'surprised'.

1. 7. rapturum = captivum.

1. 9. rem = rem publicam, as often in Livy.

1. 9. imperatum. Supply est. The construction is impersonal passive, common in Latin, impossible in English. We prefer the personal use or an active verb. 'Her request was granted' or 'he granted her request'. Cf. migration est below.

1. 10. praestit. Supply est.

1. 11. alienis adhibit, 'owing to the defeats suffered by others', abl. of cause.

1. 20. Tarpeia. To him was traced the old name of the Capitol Hill, mons Tarpeius. The saxum Tarpeium (rufus Tarpeius), which was so called from its having been the scene of the daughter's treachery, is usually placed in the south-west corner of the Capitoline.

1. 21. arae = the Capitol Hill. Tacitus, however, in Ann., xii. 24 tells us: Capitolium non a Romulo, sed a T. Tatius additum urbi credidere.

1. 21. virgum. We are told by Varro and Plutarch that she was a Vestal virgin.

1. 21. auro. A different reason is given by Propertius (iv. 4), who says that she was in love with Tatius and demanded his hand in marriage as her reward.

1. 23. sacerd, 'for a sacrifice'. As a vestal, she had to draw water from the spring of the Camenae.

1. 23. aquam peticum. It is interesting to note that the supine with an object is rarely found in other writers. Caesar and Cicero prefer the gerundive construction; e.g. here, aquae petendae causa.


1. 24. obruam ... casare. Notice once more: Latin perfect part. pass. and finite verb are equivalent to two English finite verbs; 'they overwhelmed and killed'.

1. 24. seu ut ... causa. Notice how Livy varies his manner of expressing purpose.

1. 25. ne quid ... aest, illi, 'that not anything anywhere might be dependable for a traitor', i.e. 'that no traitor might anywhere find security'.

1. 27. quod, 'because'.

1. 28. magna specie, abl. of quality or description: 'of great beauty'.

1. 29. The subj. habuerint shows that this causal clause is dependent oneam pepisima.

1. 30. sq. 'therefore'.

1. 30. sunt ... cuesta (esse). This would be better in the active in English: 'they heaped upon her (illī)'.

1. 31. sunt qui ... diment. Livy now gives a third account which represents Tarpeia as a heroine.

1. 31. ex pacto tradendi, 'by her stipulation for their handing over'.

II. *per occasionem ac solitudinem,* 'taking advantage of its unguarded state', an example of hendecasyllables, specially common in poetry, in which two nouns coupled by a conjunction take the place of a noun with an epithet or genitive attached. The territory was unguarded because all the fighting men were at Rome. *legio,* 'army'. The original meaning of the word is 'levy'.

2. *ita ram coalescere posse,* '(saying) that thus only could the whole body unite peaceably'. *rem* must be interpreted by the context.

3. *certaminis:* after *minus.*

4. *qui ... nomina darent,* 'to give in their names'.

6. *omnibus,* 'generalship', *areal:* the citadel on the Capitoline hill, which, however, seems to be described as unoccupied; *10.* 5. *sacris,* 'for use at a sacrifice'. For this purpose it was necessary to go outside and get water from a stream. The fact is mentioned to account for the communication between the enemy and Tarpeia.

7. *armis,* 'shields'.

8. *brasilia laevia:* phrases of 'place where' often omit *in* if the adjective is *laeus,* *dexter,* or *totus* (*12.* 8). *habuerunt:* indirect for *habuerunt.* *eo scita illi ... congeresta,* 'and that accordingly she had the shields piled on her'; *illi* is not quite *in illam:* it is the dat. of the person interested.

9. *ex parte tradant, 'in accordance with their agreement to hand over'. *fraude:* they thought that she wished to disarm them and make them helpless.