made havoc of their centre, which, in extending their wings too widely, they had unduly weakened; and in the midst of the disorder the infantry assailed them. By a single rush the camp was captured and the war ended. From the time of the fight at Lake Regillus no other battle of those days was more famous. The dictator entered the City in triumph. In addition to the customary honours a place was assigned him in the circus, for himself and his descendants, to witness the games; and a curule chair was put there for him. The Velites, having been conquered, were deprived of the Veliternian land; colonists were sent from the City to Veliternae and a colony was planted. Soon after this there was a battle with the Aequi, though the consul was against it, for it was necessary to approach the enemy from unfavourable ground; but his men accused him of dragging out the campaign in order that the dictator might relinquish his office before their return to the City, and his promises had done before. Verginius was thus driven to order an advance at random, up the mountains which confronted him. This ill-advised measure the enemy's cowardice turned into success, for before the Romans had come within a spear's throw, the Aequi, appalled at their audacity, abandoned the camp which they had maintained in a highly defensible position, and threw themselves down into the valleys on the other side. There the Romans gained considerable booty and a bloodless victory.

Though a threefold success had thus been gained in the war, neither senators nor plebeians had been relieved of their anxiety respecting the outcome of

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1 That this apparently unique distinction was actually conferred on the Valerii is confirmed by an honorary inscription (C.I.L. i. 305).

318
seu; tanta cum gratia tum arte praeparaverunt
fierentores quae non modo plebem sed ipsum eiam
8 dictatorem frustrarentur. Namque Valerius post
Vetui consulutus redidit omnium senatorum in senatu
primam habuit pro victore populo, retulitque quid
9 de nexis fieri placerei. Quae cum reiecta relatio
esse, "Non placeo," inquit, "concordiae auctor;
optabis, mediatus, propediem ut mel similes
Romana plebs patrocos habeat. Quod ad me atil-
net, neque frustrabat ultra eves meos neque ipsa
10 frustra dictator ero. Discordiae intestinae, bellum
externum fecere ut hoc magistratu egeret res pub-
lica; pax foris partes est, domi impeditus; privatus
potius quam dictator seditiones interres." Ita cura
11 egressus dictata se ablavit. Apparuit causa
plebis, suas vicem indignantem magistratu ablata.
Itaque velut persolata fide, quoniam per eum non
stetisset quin praestaret, decedentem domum cum
favore ac baudibus prosecuti sunt.

XXXII. Timor inde patres incessit ne, si dimissus
exequitis fuerit, rursus coactus consilium invenire
fuerint. Itaque, quamquam per dictatorem dilectas
habitus esset, tamen, quoniam in consilium verba
iurasset, sacramento teneri mulieri tali, per caussam
1 in sensu §39: in sensu eis.
Livy had recommended hostilities, gave orders to lead the legions out of the City. This brought the revolt to a head. At first, it is said, there was talk of killing the consuls, that men might thus be freed from their oath; but when it was explained to them that no sacred obligation could be dissolved by a crime, they took the advice of one Sicinius, and without orders from the consuls withdrew to the Sacred Mount, which is situated across the river Anio, three miles from the City. This version of the story is more general than that given by Plutarch, namely that the Aventine was the place of their secession. There, without any leader, they fortified their camp with stockade and trench, and continued quietly, taking nothing but what they required for their subsistence, for several days, neither receiving provocation nor giving any. There was a great panic in the City, and mutual apprehension caused the suspension of all activities. The plebeians, having been abandoned by their friends, feared violence at the hands of the senators; the senators feared the plebeians who were left behind in Rome, being uncertain whether they had rather stayed or went. Besides, how long would the.seceding multitude continue peaceable? What would happen next if some foreign war should break out in the interim? Assuredly no hope was left save in harmony amongst the citizens, and this they concluded they must restore to the state by fair means or foul. They therefore decided to send as an ambassador to the commons Menenius Agrippa, an eloquent man and dear to the plebeians as being one of themselves by birth. On being admitted to the camp he is said merely to have related the following apologue, in the quaint and unorth
Livy

quo in homine non, ut nunc, omnia in unum consentiant, sed singulis membris suum cique consistunt, sumus sermo fuerit, indignatas religias partes suas cura suo labore ac ministerio veniri omnia quae, venter in medio quietum nihil alliis quattuor datas volup-

tatibus frui; conspiciamus inde ne manus ad os elium ferrent, nec os accepert datum, nec dentes quae accepert confecerant.\(^1\) Hac iva dum ventrem sano domare vellet, ipsa una membra totumque corpus ad exteriorum habem venire. Inde apparuise vent-

tria quoque baud segnne ministerium esse, nec magis ali quam alere cum, reddentem in omnis corporis partes hunc quo vivimus vigensque, divisum pariter

in venas, maturum confonto cibo sanguinem. Comparando hinc quam intestina corporis sedulo similis est et plebeis in patres, flexisse mentes hominum. The XXXIII. Agi deinde de concordia coeptum conceptum suque in condicionem ut plebui maiestas esset sacrosancti, quibus auxilio lati adversus consules esset, nesci cum patrum capere cum maiestas lice-

ret. Ita tribuni plebe ei creati duo, C. Licinius et L. Albinius.\(^2\) Tres collegae ab acceperunt in his

\(^1\) quae accepert confecerat Walford: accepert, quo conficerat O: accepertum confecerant a: conficerunt PERDU (which lost me for ever).

\(^2\) Walford and Walford: bii 2: bii CUGH.

\(^1\) The name apophyle is found in Xenophon, Mem. ii. iii. 18; Cicero, Q. 63 v. 22; and St. Paul, Col. i. iii. 22.

BOOK II. xxiv. 9—xxxiii. 2

style of that age: In the days when man's members did not all agree amongst themselves, as is now the case, but had each its own ideas and a voice of its own, the other parts thought it unfair that they should have the worry and the trouble and the labour of providing everything for the belly, while the belly remained quiet in their midst with no-

thing to do but to enjoy the good things which they bestowed upon it; they therefore consented together that the hands should carry no food to the mouth, nor the mouth accept anything that was given it, nor the teeth grind up what they received. While they sought in this angry spirit to starve the belly into submission, the members themselves and the whole body were reduced to the utmost weakness. Hence it had become clear that even the belly had no idle task to perform, and was no more nourished than it nourished the rest, by giving out to all parts of the body that by which we live and thrive, when it has been divided equally amongst the veins and is enriched with digested food—that is, the blood. Drawing a parallel from this to show how like was the internal discussion of the bodily members to the anger of the plebs against the Fathers, he prevailed

upon the minds of his hearers.\(^1\) XXXIII. Steps \(^1\) were then taken towards harmony, and a compro-

mise was effected on these terms: the plebeians were to have magistrates of their own, who should be inviolable, and in them should lie the right to aid the people against the consuls, nor should any senator be permitted to take this magistracy. And so they chose two "tribunes of the people," Gaius Licinius and Lucius Albinius. These appointed three others to be their colleagues. Amongst the latter,
Siennium fuisse, seditionis auctorem: de duobus, qui fuerint, minus convenit. Sunt qui duos tantum in Sturo monte creatos tribunos esse dicant ibique sacratum legem latam.

Per secessionem plebis Sp. Cassius et Postumus. 


Ineopinatius Polseccum, item Volscorum, eapat; tum magna vi aduersus est Coriolanos. Eas tam in castra inter primores iuvenum Co. Marcus, 

adulescens et consilio et manu promptus, cui cognomen 

postea Coriolanos fuit. Cum subito exercitu Romanum Coriolanos obsidentem atque in oppidanos, quos intus clausos habitat, intentione sine uilo metu extrinsecus imminentibus bellis Volscic legiones profectae ab Antio invassissent, eodemque tempore ex oppido 

erupserunt hostes, forte in statione Marcus fuit. 

Is cum defectis militibus manu non modo impetum crumpentium retruit, sed per patentem portam ferox intruipit, ecedeque in proxima parte urbis facta igi

nem tamere arreptum \* imminetibus muro aedificis


\* id aliuius loci: hie E. L.: hie E. Hc.


\* retruit D: retruit (or retruit or retulit) a.

\* parte supply by H. J. Muller.

\* arreptum ed. Ald.: arreptum a.