

- 1 P. Cornēlius Scīpiō, Scīpiōnis (m.), Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus
Major (236–183 B.C.; conqueror of the Carthaginians in the Second
Punic War).
- 2 *praesum, praesesse (irreg.), praefui (+ dat.), to be in charge of, be in com-
mand of.
exercitui Rōmānō . . . praefuerat: "had been in charge of the Roman
army" (see the grammar note below).
- 3 circumveniō, circumvenire (4), circumveni, circumventum, to surround.
4 septendecim, seventeen.
- 5 aedilitās, aedilitātis (f), aedileship (for the functions of the aediles, see
the note at line 7 below).
- 6 lēgitimus, -a, -um, legitimate, lawful.
- 7 *aedilis, aedilis (m.), aedile (magistrate in charge of overseeing streets,
traffic, public buildings, the water and grain supply, and the games).
- 8 *favor, favoris (m.), favor, support.
- 12 comitia, -ōrum (n. pl.), assembly of the Roman people.
ēdicō, ēdicere (3), ēdixi, ēdictum, to proclaim, announce.
seniōrēs, seniōrū (m. pl.), older men.
- 14 profiteor, profiteri (2), professus sum, to declare publicly.
- 16 ad ūnum: "to a man."
P. Scīpiōnī imperium esse: "that P. Scipio have the command," dative of
possession (see the grammar note on page 7).
- 18 dubitō (1), to doubt, be uncertain.
num (introducing a direct question that expects a negative answer),
surely . . . not; (introducing an indirect question) whether.
- 19 *cōntiō, cōntiōnis (f), public meeting.
- 20 disserō, disserere (3), disserui, dissertum, to discuss, argue, speak.

Dative with Compound Verbs

You know that Latin has many compound verbs. If the root of the compound verb is *intransitive*, you may find an *indirect object* in the *dative* case completing the meaning of the verb, e.g.:

. . . quī exercitui Rōmānō . . . praefuerat. (opposite: 1–2)
. . . who had been in charge of the Roman army.

If the root of the verb is *transitive*, you may find a *direct object* in the *accusative* in addition to the *dative indirect object*, e.g.:

Neque Hasdrubal aliū quemquam mīlitibus praeficere mālē-
bat. . . (23:13–14)

25. Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus

P. Cornēlius Scīpiō filius erat cōsulis quī exercitui
Rōmānō in proeliō ad Ticīnum flūmen praefuerat. Fāma est
patrem, cum in eō proeliō vulnerātus ab hostibus circum-
venīrētur, ā filiō septendecim nātō annōs servātum esse.

Posteā cum aedilitātem peteret, tribūnī plēbis resis-
tēbant, quod nōndum ad petendum lēgitima aetās esset.
Tum Scīpiō, "Sī mē," inquit, "omnēs Quīrītēs aedilem facere
volunt, satis annōrum habeo." Aedilis magnō favōre populī
nūllō tribūnō resistente creātus est.

Quattuor post annīs pater Scīpiōnis et patruus, quī bel-
lum in Hispāniā gesserant, intrā diēs trīgintā cecidērunt.
Comitiīs ēdictīs ad imperātōrem creandum omnēs seniōrēs
imperium Hispāniēse accipere nōlēbant; tum subitō P.
Cornēlius Scīpiō, quattuor et vīgintī annōs nātus, professus
est sē petere et in superiōre locō unde cōspici posset, cōn-
stitit. Deinde ad ūnum omnēs P. Scīpiōnī imperium esse in
Hispāniā iussērunt. Posteā tamen cīvēs ob aetātem im-
perātōris novī dubitāre incipiēbant num rēctē fēcissent.
Scīpiō, hōc animadversō, cōntiōnem habuit et tam graviter
disseruit ut animōs rūrsus excitāret omnēsque certā spē
implēret.

- 26 *mānsuetūdō*, *mānsuetūdinis* (f.), mildness, clemency.
in (+ acc.), (here) toward.
- **cōmitās*, *cōmitātis* (f.), kindness, friendliness, courtesies.
**barbarus*, -i (m.), barbarian, foreigner.
- 27 *Hispānus*, -a, -um, Spanish.
Carthāgō Nova, Carthāginis Novae (f.), New Carthage (a Carthaginian colony in Spain, on the site of the modern Spanish city of Cartagena).
Carthāgine Novā: the *locative* of Carthāgō can be either Carthāginī or Carthāgine (see the grammar note on page 53).
- 28 Allucius, -ī (m.), Allucius (chief of the Celtiberians).
Celtibērī, -ōrum (m. pl.), the Celtiberians (a people of central Spain).
31 *beneficium*, -ī (n.), kindness.
remūnērō (1), to repay.
- 32 *quadringentī*, -ae, -a, four hundred.
**revertō*, *revertere* (3), *revertī*, *reversum*, to return.
- 33 *Massīva*, -ae (m.), Massiva.
Afer, Afra, Afrum, African.
- 34 *avunculus*, -ī (m.), uncle.
Masinissa, -ae (m.), Masinissa (king of Numidia, a kingdom in north Africa).
Numidāe, -ārum (m. pl.), Numidians.
equitātus, -ūs (m.), cavalry.
- 35 *subsidiūm*, -ī (n.), aid, support, help.
subsidiō Carthāginiēnsibus: "to help the Carthaginians," *double dative* (see the grammar note below).

- 36 *spectāre*: (here) "to direct his vision toward," "to aim at."
37 *prius* (adv.), first.
38 Syphāx, Syphācis (m.), Syphax (king of Numidia).
40 **portus*, -ūs (m.), port, harbor.
41 Hasdrubal, Hasdrubalis (m.), Hasdrubal (Carthaginian commander in Spain from 214 to 206 B.C.; not the same as the Hasdrubal mentioned at 23:12).
44 *eōdem lectō accubuērunt*: referring to the ancient custom of reclining while dining.
insum, *inse* (irreg.), *infui* (+ dat.), to be in.
For the *dative with compound verbs*, see the grammar note on page 108.

Double Dative

You may encounter sentences that contain two nouns or a noun and a pronoun in the *dative case*, e.g.:

... *subsidiō Carthāginiēnsibus vēnerat*. (opposite: 34-35)

Quīque annōs in Hispāniā bellum adversus Carthāginiēnsēs continuō cursū victōriarum gessit. Exercitūs hostium ex Hispāniā expulit et amicitias gentium Hispāniēnsium sibi conciliāvit. Multa narrantur de Scīpiōnis mānsuetūdine in miserōs et dē cōmitāte in hostēs ac barbarōs. Virginem Hispānam captam Carthāgine Novā, quae Alluciō, principi Celtibērōrum, dēspōsa erat, spōnsō tradidit. Magnum quoque aurī pondus, quod virginis parentēs ad redimendam filiam attulērunt, spōnsō dedit. Allucius, ut beneficium remūnerārētur, domum profectus ad Scīpiōnem cum dēlectis mille et quadringentis equitibus revertit. Massivam adulescentem, captivum Afrum, restituit avunculō, Masinissae, Numidārum rēgī, quī cum equitatū subsidiō Carthāginiēnsibus vēnerat.

Scīpiō, receptā Hispāniā, glōriam cōficiendī bellī spectāre coepit. Constituit prius conciliāre rēgēs Afrōs, Syphācem et Masinissam, quī socii Carthāginiēnsium erant. Syphāx colloquium cum duce Rōmānō postulāvit. Scīpiō ab Carthāgine Novā profectus forte invectus est in rēgium portum eō ipsō tempore quō Hasdrubal, dux Carthāginiēnsis, quī Hispāniā pulsus erat. Rōmānus et Carthāginiēnsis, quamquam hostēs erant, ā Syphāce in hospitium invitātī eōdem lectō accubuērunt. Tanta autem inerat comitās Scīpiōnī ut Hasdrubal nōn minus quam Syphāx Rōmānum admirārētur. Scīpiō cum Syphāce foedere factō Novam Carthāginem rediit.

Double Dative (continued)

The first dative, *subsidiō*, is a *dative of purpose* (see the grammar note on page 77); the second, *Carthāginiēnsibus*, is a *dative of reference*. The two together are called a *double dative*.

Here is another example:

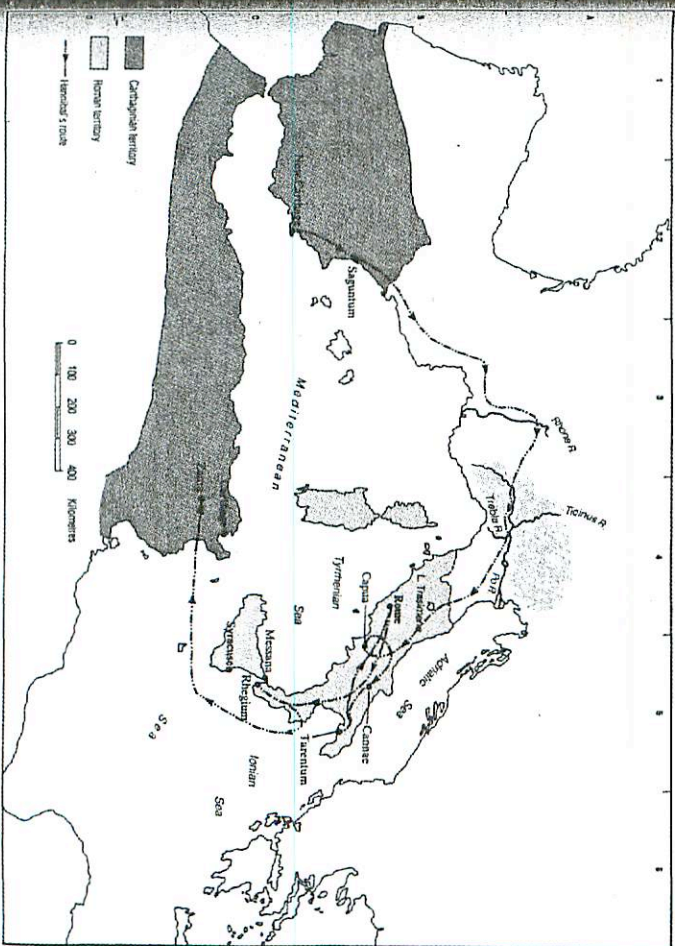
... eum ... *nōbis praesidiō* futurum esse. (9:20)

... that he will ... be a *means of defense* with reference to us.

- 49 maiestās, maiestātīs (*f.*), majesty, dignity, grandeur.
 50 Numida: "the Numidian," i.e., Masinissa.
 52 Rōmānōs, sī . . . mitterent, . . . captūrōs esse: *future more vivid condition in indirect statement* (see the grammar note on pages 99–100).
 57 *provinciae, -ae (*f.*), province, sphere of administration.
 *decernō, decernere (*3*), decēvī, decrētum, to determine, decide, settle, decree, assign.
 permīssum: supply est: "it was permitted to him," "he was permitted," *impersonal passive of special intransitive verb with dative (ei)* (see the grammar notes on pages 16 and 72–73).
 58 *inimicus, -ī (*m.*), (personal or political) enemy.
 59 nūtiātum est: "it was reported," "a report was brought," *impersonal passive* (see the grammar note on pages 76–77).
 Syrācūsae, -ārum (*f. pl.*), Syracuse (a city in Sicily).
 60 amoenitās, amoenitātīs (*f.*), charm.
 *licentia, -ae (*f.*), license, liberty.
 62 *decurrō, decurrere (*3*), decurrī, decursum, to run down, perform military drills.
 simulācrum, -ī (*n.*), likeness, imitation, sham-appearance.
 simulācrum nāvālis pugnae: "a mock naval battle."
 63 *ēdō, ēdere (*3*), ēdī, ēditum, to put forth, publish, show, display, put on.
 armāmentārium, -ī (*n.*), arsenal, armory.
 horreum, -ī (*n.*), barn for storing grain, granary.
 apparātus, -ūs (*m.*), equipment.
 66 cēnsēō, cēnsēre (*2*), cēnsuī, cēnsūm, to recommend, decide, decree.

Postea iter longum per Hispaniam fecit, ut cum Masinissā quoque colloqueretur, quem cōmitate atque maiestāte facile conciliāvit. Numida grātias ēgit quod Scipio frātris filium remisisset dīxitque sē velle in fide atque amicitia populi Rōmāni esse; Rōmānōs, sī Scipionem ducem in Āfrican mitterent, brevī tempore Carthāginem captūrōs esse. Scipio, fidē datā acceptaque, in castra rediit atque mox Rōmam profectus est.

Cum ibi cōsul ingenti favōre factus esset, Sicilia eī provincia decrēta est permīssumque ut in Āfrican trānsiret. Dum in Sicilia bellum parat, Rōmam ab inimicis eius nūtiātum est imperātōrem exercitumque Syrācūsārum amoenitāte licentiāque corrupī. Lēgātīs ā senātū Syrācūsās ad haec cognoscenda missīs, Scipio milītēs in terrā decurrentēs, classem in portū simulācrum nāvālis pugnae edentem, armāmentāria, horrea, bellī alium apparātum ostendit; tantaque admiratiō lēgātōs cepit ut satīs crēderent aut illō duce atque exercitū vinci Carthāginēnsēs aut nullo aliō posse. Senātus igitur cēnsuit ut Scipio quam primum in Āfrican trānsiret.



68 Scipionī . . . sē coniūxit: *dative and accusative with a compound verb*
(see the grammar note on page 108).

70 *dēficiō, dēficere (3), dēfici, dēfectum, to run short, be lacking, defect.

71 *salūs, salūtis (f), greetings, welfare, safety, survival.

73 frendō, frendere (3), to gnash the teeth.

74 temperō (1), to abstain from (ab + abl.).

74 audisse: = *audivisse*.

75 victōrem: the *noun* is here used as an *adjective*.

75 Cannēnsis, -is, -e, relating to Cannae, at Cannae.

76 Zama, -ae (f), Zama (a town in Numidia).

76 quīnque diērum iter: "journey of five days," "five-day journey," *genitive of description* (see the grammar note on page 138).

77 ab Carthāgine: "from Carthage"; normally prepositions are not used in place constructions with names of cities (see the grammar note on pages 52-53). However, when both ends of a journey or when distances between cities are mentioned, the preposition *ab* may be used, e.g., *Scipio ab Rōmā Carthāginem vēnit*, "Scipio went from Rome to Carthage." So here, we have *quae urbs quīnque diērum iter ab Carthāgine abest*, "which city is a five-day journey from Carthage."

See 21:21-22 for another example.

79 speculātor, speculātōris (m.), spy, explorer.

79 circumducō, circumducere (3), circumducī, circumductum, to lead around

84 dēfigō, dēfigere (3), dēfici, dēfixum, to fix, astound, stupefy.

*condiciō, condiciōnis (f), agreement, terms, condition.

nōn convēnisset: "agreement was not reached," *impersonal use of the verb* (see the grammar note on pages 153 and 155).

85 sē recipere, to retreat, withdraw.

*renūtiō (1), to report, bring back word.

dēcernendum esse: "that it had to be decided," *impersonal passive phrase in indirect statement* (see the grammar note on page 60).

Scipionī in Africam advenienti Masinissa sē coniūxit cum parvā manū equitum. Syphax, quī ā Rōmānis ad Poenōs dēfecerat, captus est Rōmamque missus. Dēnique Carthāginiēnsēs, salūte dēspērātā ob multās victōriās Scipionis, Hannibalem ex Italiā revocāvērunt.

Frendēs gemēnsque ac vix ā lacrimis temperāns dicitur lēgātōrum verba audisse. Respexit saepe Italiae litōra, sē accusāns quod nōn victōrem exercitum statim ab Cannēnsi pugnā Rōmam dūxisset. Zamam vēnit, quae urbs quīnque diērum iter ab Carthāgine abest. Inde praemissī speculātōrēs exceptī sunt ab custōdibus Rōmānis et ad Scipionem dēductī. Ille autem iussit eōs per castra circumducī et ad Hannibalem dīmīsīt.

Deinde, quaeante colloquium Hannibale, diēs locusque cōstitutur. Itaque congressī sunt duo maximī suae aetātis ducēs. Paulisper tacuērunt admirātiōne mūtūā dēfixī. Cum vērō dē condiciōnibus pācis inter eōs nōn convēnisset, ad suōs sē recēpērunt renūtiāntēs armīs dēcernendum esse. Commissō deinde proeliō Hannibal victus cum paucis equitibus fūgit.



- 88 quae . . . facerent: *relative clause of characteristic* (see the grammar note below).
- 90 terrā marique: "on land and sea," *ablative of place where* without a preposition (this idiomatic phrase is an exception to the rules for place constructions given in the grammar note on pages 52–53).
- 91 pario, parere (3), peperit, partum, to give birth to, produce, accomplish, obtain.
- 92 pāce . . . victoriā: *ablative of cause with laetam*.
- 93 habendōs: the verb habere here means "to offer."
- 94 *effundō, effundere (3), effudi, effusum, to pour out.
- 95 effusae sunt: "poured out", the passive voice is here used to give the transitive verb an intransitive force.
- 96 agrestis, -is, -e, rustic; (as a noun) peasant.
- 97 *triumphus, -i (m), victory parade, triumph.
- 98 Triumphō . . . clārrissimō: "With the most splendid . . .," *ablative of manner*, describing the attendant circumstances.
- 99 Āfricānus, -a, -um, African; (as a cognōmen) Africanus.

Relative Clauses of Characteristic

A relative clause with its verb in the subjunctive may characterize something as typical of a group, e.g.:

- ... eis condiciōnibus quae Rōmānōs suae partis orbis terrārum dominōs facerent. (opposite: 88–89)
- ... under those conditions that would make the Romans masters of their part of the world.

In this example, the conditions imposed on the Carthaginians are characterized as belonging to that large general class of conditions that would tend to increase the power of Rome.

If the indicative fecerunt had been used instead of the subjunctive facerent, the translation would be "under those conditions that actually made the Romans masters of their part of the world."

The subjunctive in relative clauses of characteristic makes such clauses *descriptive* rather than *particularizing*. Consider these examples that you have already met:

- ... monumentō quod esset, templum Fortūae muliebri aedificātum dedicatūque est. (18:27–28)
- ... and a temple, which would (be of a type to) serve as a memorial, was built and dedicated to Fortuna Muliebris.
- ... tribūnōs plebeios, quī auxilium plebi adversus cōsulēs ferrent. (17:13–14)
- ... tribunes of the plebs, who would help the plebeians against the

Pax Carthāginiēnsibus data est eis condiciōnibus quae Rōmānōs suae partis orbis terrārum dominōs facerent. Pāce terrā marique partā, Scipiō exercitū in nāvēs impositō Rōmam profectus est. Per Italian laetam pāce nōn minus quam victoriā iter fecit. Nōn urbēs modo ad habendōs honōrēs effusae sunt, sed agrestium etiam turba viās obsidebat. Triumphō omnium clārrissimō urbem est invectus cognōmenque Āfricānum sibi sumpsit.

Under the terms of the peace treaty, Carthage ceded all of her overseas territory to Rome, paid a large fine, and had to destroy the navy that had been the mainstay of her power. Rome became the undisputed master of the western Mediterranean. The Romans, however, never forgot how close they came to being defeated by Hannibal; they remained extremely distrustful of Carthage. Finally, under the pretext that Carthage was beginning to reassert itself, they declared war and destroyed the city completely. This was the Third Punic War, 149–146 B.C.