

Titus Livius (Livy)
The History of Rome
 Book 8

War with the Privernates and Volscians —
 Peace with Samnites.

1. When messengers from Setia and Norba arrived in Rome with complaints of a defeat they had suffered at the hands of the revolted *Privernates*, the consulship was held by C. [2] Plautius (for the second time) and L. Aemilius Mamercus. News was also brought that an army of Volscians led by the people of Antium [3] had concentrated at Satricum. Both wars fell to Plautius. He marched first to *Privernum* and at once engaged the enemy who were defeated without much trouble. The town was captured and then given back to the *Privernates* after a strong garrison had been [4] placed in it; two-thirds of their territory were confiscated. Then the victorious army was led against the Antiates at Satricum. There a battle was fought with terrible bloodshed on both sides, and whilst the result was still uncertain night separated the combatants. The Romans were in no way discouraged by the indecisiveness of [5] the conflict, and prepared for battle the next day. The Volscians, after reckoning up their losses in the battles, were by no means eager to run any further risk; looking upon themselves as defeated, they made a hurried departure to Antium in the night, leaving [6] their wounded and a part of their baggage behind. An immense quantity of arms was found both amongst the dead on the field and in the camp. These the consul said he was offering to Lua Mater. He then ravaged the enemy's territories down to the seaboard.

<https://www.google.com/books/edition/Tacite/h21fAAAAcAAJ?hl=en&gbpv=1&dq>

TACITE,
 TRADUCTION NOUVELLE,
 AVEC LE TEXTE LATIN EN REGARD;
 PAR DUREAU DE LAMALLE,
 DE L'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.

TROISIÈME ÉDITION,
 AUGMENTÉE DE LA VIE DE TACITE, DE NOTES, ET DES SUPPLÉMENTS
 DE BROTIER, TRADUITS PAR DOTTEVILLE; REVUE ET CORRIGÉE PAR
 M. DUREAU DE LAMALLE FILS, CORRESPONDANT DE L'ACADÉMIE DES
 INSCRIPTIONS, DES ACADÉMIES DE NAPLES, DE TURIN, etc.

TOME SIXIÈME.



A PARIS,
 CHEZ L. G. MICHAUD, IMPRIMEUR-LIBRAIRE,
 RUE DES BONS-ENFANTS, N^o. 34.
 M. DCCC. XVII.

408 TABLEAU

bataille qu'Alexandre livre à Darius, et qui décide de la chute de l'empire persan. *Ann.*, XII, 13.

330 avant notre ère, 424 de Rome.

Consuls : Lucius Papirius Cursor.

Caïus Pætilius Libo Visolus.

Tite-Live et Diodore de Sicile ont omis ces consuls, fournis par les *Fastes*. Voyez Lydiat, *Series summor. magistr.*, pag. 86.

329 avant notre ère, 425 de Rome.

Consuls : Aulus Cornélius Cossus Arvina II.

Cnéus Domitius Calvinus.

Tite-Live, VIII, 17; Diodore de Sicile, XVII, 62.

328 avant notre ère, 426 de Rome.

Consuls : Marcus Claudius Marcellus.

Caïus Valérius Potitus Flaccus.

Tite-Live, VIII, 18; Diodore de Sicile, XVII, 64.

327 avant notre ère, 427 de Rome.

Consuls : Lucius Papirius Crassus II.

Lucius Plautius Vénos.

Tite-Live, VIII, 20; Diodore de Sicile, XVII, 82.

326 avant notre ère, 428 de Rome.

Consuls : Lucius AEmilius Mamercinus Privernas II.

Caïus Plautius Décianus.

Tite-Live, VIII, 20; Diodore de Sicile omet ces consuls.

325 avant notre ère, 429 de Rome.

Consuls : Caïus Plautius Proculus, le même qui fut appelé Vénos dans la suite.

Publius Cornélius Scapula.

Tite-Live, VIII, 22; Diodore de Sicile, XVII, 87.

324 avant notre ère, 430 de Rome.

Consuls : Lucius Cornélius Lentulus.

Quintus Publilius Philo II.

Tite-Live, VIII, 22; Diodore de Sicile, XVII, 112.