A REMARKABLE PATTERN IN LIVY 21–45*

by Paul Hasse
(University of Pretoria)

ABSTRACT

It is shown that in Livy's books 21–45 there exists a nearly perfect pattern regarding the beginnings and endings of books: the first books of decades are introduced by preambles; of the remaining books, with one exception, only the second, sixth, and tenth of each decade begin with new consular years, while elsewhere year-reports run over from one book into the next. The result is a curious 'grouping' of books in a 1+4+4+1 pattern. It is suggested that this was in some way meant to underscore the decadic compositional framework of Livy's huge œuvre, but that it also shows up its original publication by pentads.

It has, of course, long been noticed that whereas in Livy's first decade each new book begins with a new consular year and closes with the end of another, there are in the other two and a half decades that have been preserved relatively few books which start or end with a year. But it seems that there has not always been clarity on which books do and which do not, and whether there is any design or significance behind this.

H. Nissen, one of the earliest scholars to investigate the overall design and structure of Livy's work, merely noted that in these later two and a half decades the first and last books of the 'einzeln Theile' contained full years, thus 21, 30, 31, 36, 40, 41, while the books inside the 'Gruppen' were 'äusserlich wie Glieder einer Kette ... zusammengeschlossen' by means of years running on from one book into the next; in actual fact, of course, books 30 and 31 do not contain full years, as Nissen himself presently conceded.\(^1\)

Weissenborn and Müller, having examined these books much more closely, stated in the introduction to their well-known commentary that in these later parts of the work only few books began with new years, viz. 26, 30, 32, 36, 37, 40, 42, and, 'nach kurzen Einleitungen', 22 and 25, while it had elsewhere been 'angemessen' (appropriate) for Livy to spread the
events of a year over two books, 'teils ... um die Bücher selbst, indem sie ineinander übergreifen, als Teile eines größeren Ganzen erscheinen zu lassen.'\(^2\) Listing the books which \textit{begin with new years}, they were, strictly speaking, correct in omitting books 21 and 41, — but they might as well have included both of them: book 21 because chapters 1–6.2 are merely a preamble plus a historical introduction before the Roman official year starts in chapter 6.3; book 41 because, even though its beginning has been lost, we know that it began with a new year since book 40 closes with a year-end. On the other hand, they were really mistaken in listing book 25 here because its first two chapters are certainly no 'kurze Einleitung' but in fact continue and conclude the history of 213 BC begun in the previous book.\(^3\)

The great Livian scholar E.Burck regarded the new-year beginnings of books 22, 30, and especially 26, together with the 'gleitende Übergänge' between the other books, as playing a role in the structure of the third decade in that they formally underline its internal, thematic symmetry.\(^4\) In this connection he also stated that books 21 and 30 contained full years,\(^5\) being wrong, of course, about book 30, which in fact ends approximately in the middle of a year; however, he tacitly (perhaps unwittingly) corrected this error in a later publication by writing that 'only the ends of books XXI, XXV and XXIX coincide with the end of the year'.\(^6\) Regrettably, in his last book, published when he was past ninety, the old mistake about book 30 closing with the end of a year is back again.\(^7\)

P.A.Stadter, in an article in which he convincingly argues, on thematic grounds, for acknowledging a pentadic and decadic structure in Livy's books 1–120, refers only cursorily to books 21, 26 and 36 as beginning with new years.\(^8\) Unfortunately, he also wrongly implies that book 37 closes with the end of a year when he maintains that it 'covers exactly one year': in fact, it begins with a new year, but closes approximately in midyear.\(^9\) However, in an appended table showing the lengths of books and spans of years he correctly indicates that books 25, 29, 31, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41 and 45 all close with year-ends; surprisingly, in contrast with Nissen, Weissenborn & Müller, and Burck, he does not include book 21 among this category, but he comments nowhere on this point.\(^10\)

The author of a monograph on the structure of Livy's entire History, G.Wille, arguing that Livy composed and organised his whole work in groups of fifteen books, sees strong support for his case in the fact that the 'Eckbücher' of the three pentads making up the 'Pentekaidekade' 31–45, namely 31 and 35, 36 and 40, 41 and 45, all close with the end of a year, while the other books do not.\(^11\) It is interesting to note that Wille appears to be the only author ever to have got an inkling of a pattern here. Unfortunately, he also seems to have overlooked, or ignored, the fact that the end of book 39 coincides with the end of a year as well.
Concerning the third decade, he mentions that books 21, 26 and 30 begin with new years, and recognizes, like Burck, the new-year beginning of book 26 as having some structural significance in its decade; but noticing that Stadter's list does not show book 22 as commencing with a new year, he too seems to have some slight doubts about this case. In my view, book 22 should most certainly be regarded as beginning with a new year, even if, as Wille suggests, the incision between the years and the books is in this instance perhaps not meant to be as 'betont' (emphatic) as elsewhere. For even though the account of the consul designate C.Flaminius' actions in the final chapter of book 21 actually leads as far as his accession to office at Ariminum on the Ides of March of the following year, while on the other hand the first 12 lines of book 22 sketch Hannibal's position in the days immediately prior to that date, yet the new year in Rome officially does commence as early as chapter 1.4 of book 22, with the other consul's assumption of office and the first senate meeting: I think this is as close to the beginning of the book as one can wish for, and this would probably also have been the reason why Nissen, Weissenborn & Müller, and Burck saw book 22 as starting with a new year.

Finally T.J.Luce, one of the latest authors to examine the composition of Livy's History, in the course of appreciating the balanced structure of the third decade correctly notes that the only places where the ends of books coincide with the ends of consular years are 'the divisions between the first two and the last two books, as well as between the two halves of the decade', that is, at the ends of books 21, 25, and 29. Later, however, referring to Wille as his source, he states that 'the consular year is used only to end those books that stand first and last in each of the three pentads in Books 31–45: 31 and 35, 36 and 40, 41 and 45' — failing to notice, or ignoring, like Wille, the fact that book 39 also closes with the end of a year. He then adds that 'similarly, only the first, middle, and last books of the third decade (21, 26, 30) open with the start of a consular year' — forgetting that he has previously acknowledged a year-end division also between the first two books of the decade, that is, that book 22 begins with a new year, too.

I have been unable to find any further authors commenting on these book beginnings and endings, but the above collection of statements and views shows clearly enough that there has not been a great measure of clarity or agreement, let alone accuracy of observation, concerning this matter.

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate that there exists, in fact, in these two and a half decades, a remarkable pattern regarding the locations where the beginnings or ends of books coincide with those of years, and to speculate on its significance.
First the pattern. In the third decade, only books 21, 25 and 29 close with a year-end, in the fourth decade only books 31, 35, 36, 39 and 40, in the fifth decade only books 41 and 45: this means that in books 21–45 the first, fifth, and ninth book of a decade are the only ones which regularly close with the end of a year, while all the other books, except two (viz. 36 and 40), close somewhere in midyear. The following scale diagram, showing books 21–45 and the years dealt with in each, reveals an almost perfect symmetrical pattern of year-end book closures, and an ensuing ‘grouping’ of books, in this part of the work; the locations where books begin or end with years are highlighted by thick dividing strokes, the numbers in brackets record the lengths of books in pages of the Teubner edition, while the asterisks indicate the presence of a preamble. But for the single anomalous year-end closure of book 36, the pattern of 1+4+4+1 books per decade in books 21–45 would be perfect. Even so, its regularity is remarkable: each decade begins with either a preamble or a new year, or with both, each is framed by single volumes that are ‘detached’ from the rest of the decade by means of year-end incisions, and each is bisected by a third such incision between the fifth and sixth book. On the other hand, adjoining books within the two central blocks of four not only are not separated by turns of years, but are actually so closely interlocked that passing from one book to the next here feels, at most, like proceeding to a new paragraph, because the first words of the new book regularly, explicitly or implicitly, refer the reader directly back to events told in the previous one; in fact, these book endings give the impression of being entirely incidental, as if the author merely had reached the end of a papyrus roll.

The 1+4+4+1 pattern observed in these two and a half decades surely is too unusual, too regular, and too extended to be regarded as accidental.
tal: it must be a deliberate creation of the author. Burck believed that the incision after book 21 came about 'ungezwungen aus der Stofffülle des ersten Kriegsjahres', in other words: when Livy reached the end of year 218 he had just about filled a papyrus roll, and so he concluded the book. That may well be true, and perhaps all the other year-end book closures in these two and a half decades actually came relatively easily and 'naturally', too; after all, Livy is moderately flexible as regards book lengths. On the other hand, it is very evident from the above diagram that Livy deliberately avoided other, just as natural and easy, incisions elsewhere, most conspicuously between books 24 and 25 (where he could easily have taken the nine short pages of year 213 into either book), but also between books 34 and 35 (where the first eight pages of year 193 could without difficulty have fitted into book 35), while years 190 and 189 could each have had their own books just as well as the shorter year 191 does: I think it is quite clear that those blocks of four books have deliberately and designedly been bound together by means of overrunning years.

The solitary flaw in our pattern is the year-end incision between books 36 and 37. Looking at our diagram, one may, of course, wonder whether Livy has not, from book 31 on, switched to a simpler, pentadic 1+4 | 1+4 | 1+4 pattern, with each pentad containing one major war in the East; but as this view would again entail an 'anomaly', namely the year-end cut between books 39 and 40, I think it is a priori preferable to assume that Livy continued with the more imaginative decadic pattern seen in 21–30, and to look at possible explanations for the year-end closure of book 36.

Now this ending of book 36 is, of course, not the only irregularity in the fourth decade: there is also the conspicuous shortness of books 31, 32, 33, 35 and 36; pentad 7, with its 237 pages, is, in fact, nearly one book-length shorter than the surrounding pentades 2, 5, 6, 8, and 9, which are of nearly uniform length, namely 270, 283 1/2, 289 1/2, 279, and 279 1/2 pages respectively. It seems that after his longish first pentad (335 pp.), Livy had resolved to standardize his pentads at about 280 pages. Hence the shortness of pentad 7, especially after the two perfectly balanced pentads of the third decade, is certainly puzzling. A.Hus thinks that when Livy began writing book 31 he felt so despondent about his decreasing pace of progress (he expands on this in the preamble, at 31.1.2–5) that he decided to 'faire court' from now on — until, of course, 'non après une pentade ou à la fin d'une période, mais en XXXVII, en plein récit de la guerre de Syrie', he just let himself slip back into his 'abondance habituelle'. I cannot quite believe this, because if Livy had really wanted to progress faster he should not have written shorter books but shorter year-reports, which he clearly did not do, for books 31–36 cover the same number of years as as the preceding pentad. T.J.Luce, on the other hand, whose arguments I find much more attractive, attributes the shortness of pentad 7 basically
the scarcity of material for the period 200–192, as Livy was holding the Samnite War (191–190) over for the beginning of the next pentad. Whatever may be the true explanation for that lean pentad, I cannot help suspecting that the anomalous ending of book 36 may in some way be connected with it. It is most of all the fact that the single wrong book-ending in the entire pattern occurs precisely at the spot where a pentad of ‘normal’ length would end (see the diagram which invites speculation). Few contemporaries might find it tenable to regard the somewhat closure of book 36 as a relic inadvertently left over from an original pentad, and would have subsequently moved one year, to avoid a second pentad in the first year of the Samnite War for the next pentad. The war also be considered removing the remaining material into five new, more coherent, books. 

That it is more sober explanation for the cut between 3 and 36 seems I would suggest that perhaps it was the amount of material in the period of the Samnite War. There are at least two compelling reasons why the second pentad, which prompted Livy to write just a few ironical verses at the end of the first, was in this form.

One reason is that the year 36 lies immediately after the end of the first group of four. It appears, then, that the only distinct ‘fresh starts’ in the first decade are indeed to be found at exactly the same locations as in decades 3–5, namely at the beginning of the second, sixth, and tenth book.

What then about the lost decades? Examining the Perioda of the second decade, we find that the Samnite Wars, perhaps the most prominent theme since the previous pentad, finally ended in book 11, while the War with Tarentum and Pyrrhus began early in book 12; book 16, doubtless
sage with a prominent role of the son of the first Punic War, which
which was the one of the defeat. The Carthaginian forces were pushed through the
21st century, between the war and peace. Not able to devote the entire
59 and 60, that we have to
book 61. But from now on employed some variation of it is unascertainable.
Turning our attention once more to the pattern observed in books 21–45, we must finally ask ourselves what could possibly be its significance and purpose. Clearly, the pattern does not really correspond to the contents, for there are no historical ‘fresh starts’ at books 22, 26, 30, 32, 40, or 42; only book 36 has one, starting off with the Roman people’s decision to wage war against king Antiochus of Syria who has recently landed in Greece.

So why this pattern? Its purpose must simply have been to further underscore or accentuate by some imaginative (yet unobtrusive) ornamental device the basic decadic structure of the History, a feature already evident from the existence of preambles to books 21, 31, and probably 41. The most curious feature of the pattern are the year-end incisions after the first and before the last book of each decade, which accord these books a special prominence, not unlike that of cornerstones in the façade of a large building — as indeed the pattern as a whole might be seen as bringing some architectural quality to this part of the History. As for the regular year-end incisions between the two central books, it should be obvious — though I have, in fact, never seen it stated anywhere — that, apart from their role in this pattern, they also seem to prove that Livy published his work, at least these early decades, in pentads: since a new ‘installment’ would appear at the book shop, on average, every eighteen months, it was only natural to have it start, if not with a preamble, then at least with a new year.

To acknowledge that the symmetrical pattern demonstrated here is a deliberate creation of the author should help to dispel some last doubts that Livy organised his History, at least up to book 50, in decades; at the same time, it should further strengthen the notion that he published these books in instalments of pentads. And both these conclusions should probably also hold good for the later parts of his work, after all, as Fontán puts it, ‘one sees no reasons and finds no evidence to make one suspect that Livy changed a system that proved to be so suitable to his working method and to the interest of the public.’

Notes

* I would like to thank Acta Classica’s anonymous foreign reader for valuable advice and helpful comments.
3. Year 213 BC begins at 24.43.9 and ends at 25.2.10.
4. E. Burck, Einführung in die dritte Dekade des Livius, Heidelberg, 2nd ed. 1962, 11ff. W. Steidle, in a review of W. Hoffmann’s Livius und der zweite Punische Krieg in GGA 1943, 388ff., had already noted that books 26 and 30 both began with the
accession of the new consuls, and compared this in both cases with 'einem neuen Atemhollen' (taking a deep breath) before an important step.

14. Op.cit.37 with n.7. Besides, Luce is wrong in ascribing this defective information also to Burck, Einführung 11-13, for Burck not only says that book 21 comprises the full year-report 218 BC, but he also expressly states that 'mit dem Ende des 21. und 29. Buches fallen Buch- und Jahresschluß zusammen' (p.11).
15. Book-length data have been taken from Luce, op.cit.29. For the reconstructed book lengths of the lacunose ninth pentad, cf. Luce p.114; there is no doubt about book 41 containing full years, books 42-45 being linked, and book 45 ending with a year.
16. The beginning of book 41 is lost, but we know it began with a new year because book 40 closes with a year. I believe, with J.Bayet, Tite-Live, Histoire Romaine I, Les Belles Lettres, Paris 1940, xiii, and Stadter, op.cit.291, that book 41 must also have started with a preamble; however, no preamble is assumed by A.Hus, 'La composition des IVe et Ve décades de Tite-Live', RPh 47 (1973) 239 ('un doute sérieux'), nor by Luce, op.cit.5 n.5 ('no preamble is required').
17. See the appendix at the end of this article, which lists the first sentences of all books. Extreme cases are, e.g., the first sentences of books 27 and 33, which are actually nothing more than closing sentences of the preceding paragraphs. Cf. the perceptive article by A.Fontán, 'Continuidad y articulación del relato en la Historia de Livio'. CPC 10 (1976) 257ff.
18. Einführung (n.4 above) 12.
19. Yet only three of Livy's books are more than 20 per cent. longer or shorter than his average, which is 56.5 Teubner pages.
20. Livy might also have closed book 33 with the end of 190 without getting an excessively short book.
23. Op.cit. precisely, 'a dearth of adequate, or at least interesting material', op.cit.47; he even suspects Livy of putting in some padding to get these books as full as they are (p.37ff., 74).
24. This scenario would also explain why book 36 equals exactly one consular year, and why from book 37 on, books of 'normal' length are back in vogue.
25 In the Liberian line populi Romanorum ... paganus.
26 "... omnibus omnibus. Roma ad conditionem Romanorum ... decreta, eisque libris exposuit ... Innあるe demipopulationem ab secundo ... quae per seoptimius laetus est quondam urbibus gesta ... exponen
tur." 27
29 Above, 2.2.
30 Supersaeculum anno Domini iunio, continuat per quantum... omnis annus exstantius et omnium subeisset anteriores ... agitans the wars began in 293 B.C. Yet Stadter, op. cit. p. 232, is entirely right in saying 745 B.C. is the end of the "Samnite Wars" as not the end of a unit, as in fact its beginning had not begun.
31 The existence of preambles, even of the preserved ones, is nowhere reflected in the Peri
cla. cf. H.P. op. cit. above, p. 171. 226; also P. Pahl. "Sur la composition de l'"fbdecade" de Titre-Liv.", HPS, 14 (1971) 279ff. I would submit that the three preambles in the first decade made the presence of more such personal introductions in the second decade highly likely. The fact that Peri
cla 16 begins with the words "Ongos Cartaginensis et primordia urbium carrum referentur" leads Baez, op. cit., above, p. 171 with n.1, to infer the existence of at least a preamble. If not, a (well-known) preface, Mino Fianan, op. cit. above, p. 171 226, considers the existence of a preamble here as reconstructible.
32 There Livy would need 10 books for only 18 years!
33 Dates from the latest edition of the Pernociae, e.g. P.J. Abreu de Avés, "L'histoire romaine de Titre-Liv.", vol XXIV, dt 14, Peri
cla. 1695, Sociedad d'Editors Les Belles Lettres. Paris 1951, 266ff. Stadter, op. cit., 253ff., gives dates as well, but confesses to not having attempted "absolute precision in dating internal events". R.O. Broughton's edition of these Peri
cla in the Loeb Series. vol. IV, unfortunately supplies no dates.
34 3rd decade; 23 years; 5th decade; 31 years; 6th decade; 25 years; 7th decade; 31 years.
35 After book 70 the pace suddenly slowed down to a mere 5 years for the eighth decade (91-86 B.C.) and 8 years for the ninth (80-72 B.C.), which would have made it almost impossible to keep closing the first, fifth, and ninth book of each decade on a year-end.
36 As seen from Jahn's edition above, p. 151.
37 That is, if my exclusive reliance on Jahn's date allocations is justified (none of the reviews of his edition comment on this matter); compare with the dates given in the earlier edition of A.C. Schlesinger. "Livy" vol XIV, Loeb Classical Library Series. Cambridge Mass. & London 1948. shows complete agreement for only 7 out of these 25 books, and Schlesinger's dates would actually provide for further possible year-end divisions after books 65 and 69.
38 As regards the historical dynamics of the third decade, Baez would group the books at a 2-3-3+3+3 pattern; he believes the new-year start of bk.26 signifies the "Wende
punkt" in the war, the beginning of Roman superiority over Hannibal (op. cit., above, p. 132ff); cf. P.G. Walsh, "Livy's historical Annals and Methods", Cambridge 1967, 173; Stadter, op. cit., 250.
43. This is where, Antoninus Pius, landing in Greece, saw the first clash between Roman and Roman troops. The historian had already taken place in the previous book (and year), viz. at 33.1.1 and 33.1.1.3 respectively.


41. Cf. above, n. 15. A prelude to the last book 11 is highly likely, too (cf. above, n. 15).

42. See W. E. Simpkins: "Einleitung in die griechischen Geschichtsquellen", p. 119, noting books 21 and 36 as having "ein äußerlich sehr verwaschen Selbständigkeit".

43. Which brings to mind Plutarch's "Historiai." He illustrates principia in cognitione rerum ... contra de Eugubium, among other documents, "in ministro postea monumentum voluit invenire", where the ambiguity used seems to suggest that Livy is comparing writing history to a structure like a huge, many-storied memorial. (Instances of terms, calling their works "monuments", like Horace's famous "scripsit monumentum" or "a monumentum" [Odes 3.30.1-5]) and Propertius' "carmina erunt formae tot monumenta teneat" [3.2.15-22], or other architectural structures, are discussed by G. Lockard, "Zu Idee und Figur des dichterischen Schufstalls", Bochum 1985, 62 ff.)

44. Publication by pentades throughout is assumed by Walsh, op. cit. (above, n. 38), 5, and U. Fontain (above, n. 17, 291), also, albeit less confidently, by Hus, op. cit. (above, n. 15, 291).

45. Cf. Walsh, op. cit. (above, n. 38), 8.

46. O. Stader's confirmed use of pentades and decades as compositional units see, e.g., Walsh, op. cit. (above, n. 38), 5, 10, idem. in "Krieg, Zeit, Geschichte: New Surveys in the Classics", 1974, 80. Stader, op. cit., 33 ff., believes this reaches up to book 120: about which see analysis of, also Burk, op. cit. (above, n. 1) 11: "Von den vorliegenden Aufstellungen scheint mir der Wurf, den O. Stader vorgelegt hat, am besten begründet." Burk, op. cit. 171 ff., also seems to follow Walsh's and Stader's views. See also op. cit. (above, n. 27, 31 ff.) 111 ff., could see pentades and decades only up to book 10, cf. M. Fuhrmann, in "Jahrbuch für pauly", 1969, 3.295 ff., only up to book 30; Walsh, op. cit. (above, n. 15), of course, believes that the whole work is structured in "pentades".

Identically, we do not know whether in Livy's day there were specific names for collections or batches of books like decades and pentades, but in view of the extensive framework of his History, I would guess that the expression "pars" series, which he uses only twice, namely right at the beginning of the third and the fourth decade (21.3.1: in partes opus nec scriptum praeferat ... 31.1.2: Nam et si inter amas pars rapiuntur, in partes rapiuntur tantum saepe habens laudem convenient ...), is not meant to refer to 'thematic parts', namely the Carthaginian Wars of books 16-30 and the Macedonian Wars of books 31-45 respectively (as Hus, op. cit. 234 ff., assumes, who would even equal "partes")
with 'monographs'), but rather that with 'pars operis' Livy refers specifically to his 'decades'. ('Decas', according to ThLL5.120.18ff., apparently was not used for a set of books before the end of the fourth century; cf. also A.Klotz, RE 13 (1927) 820.34ff. [s.v. T.Livius]. 'Pentas' in our sense seems to be of medieval origin; interestingly, Tertullian, De anima 46.11, speaks of a 'quinio voluminum'.)

47. For which see Luce, op.cit.9ff. (with further literature).
48. Fontán, op.cit. (above, n.17) 270.

APPENDIX: First sentences of all preserved books

1. (Praefatio:) Facturusne operae pretium sim si a primordio urbis res populi Romani ...
2. (Preamble:) Liberi iam hinc populi Romani res ... peragam.
3. Antio capto, T.Aemilius et Q.Fabius consules sunt. Hic erat Fabius qui ...
5. Pace abhi parta Romanii Venique in armis erant tanta ira odioque ut ...
6. (Preamble:) Quae ab condita urbe Roma ad captam eandem Romani ... gensere ..., exposure ...
7. Annus hic erit insignis novi hominis consulatu, insignis duobus magistratibus, ...
8. Iam consules erant C.Plautius iterum L.Aemilius Mamercaus, cum Setini Norbanaque ...
9. Sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romana Caudina pax T.Vetutio Calvino ...
10. L.Geminio Sex.Cornelio consulis ab extremis ferme bella octium fuit.
11. (Preamble:) In parte operis mei licet mihi praefari ...
12. Iam ver appetebat cum Hannibal ex hibernis movit, et ...
13. Hannibal post Cannensem pugnam castraque capta ac direpta ...
14. Ut ex Campania in Bruttios reditum est, Hanno adulatoribus et ducibus Bruttios ...
15. Dum haec in Africa atque in Hispania geruntur, Hannibal in agro Sallentino ...
16. Cn.Fulvius Centumalus P.Sulpicius Gallus consules cum idibus Martis magistratum ...
17. Illic status rerum in Hispania erat. In Italia consul Marcellus ...
18. Cum transitu Hasdrubalis quantum in Italiam declinaverat bellum t uncertain ...
20. Cn.Servilius et C.Servilius consules — sextus decimus; ipsi annis bellici Punicus erat —
21. (Preamble:) De quoque iuvat, velut ipse in parte laboris ac periculi fuerim ...
22. Consules praetoresque cum idibus Martis magistratum inissent, provinciae sortiti sunt.
23. Haec per hiemem gesta; initio autem veris Quintius Attala Elatiam excito ...
24. Inter bellorum magnorum aut viuorum aut intemperie curas intercessit ...
25. Principio anni quo haec gesta sunt, Sex.Digitus praetor in Hispania ...
26. P.Cornelium Cn.filium Scipiones et M.Acilius Glabriorum consules ...
27. L.Cornelia Scipione C.Laelio consulibus nullua prius ... acta in senatu res est ...
28. Quam in Asia bellum geritur, et in Asia quidem res quietae fuerant ...
29. Dum haec, si modo hoc anno acta sunt, Romae agitur, consules ambo in Liguri ...
30. Prinicipio insequentis anni consules praetoresque sortiti provinciae sunt ...
31. (Beginning has been lost.) L.Postumius Abimitus M.Popilius Laenas consules cum omnium primum ...
32. Fadiem scient, qui in Thessalia haec gesta sunt,** logatus in Illyricum ...
33. (Preamble:) Quod hiemem aedem ...
34. Victoriae sunt, Q.Fabius et L.Lentulus et Q.Metellus, ...
Acta Classica is published annually by the Classical Association of South Africa. The journal has been in production since 1958. It is listed on both the ISI and the SAPSE list of approved publications.

For further information go to: