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CLARI ROMANI

LIFE OF AUGUSTUS

EDITED BY A. J. SPILSBURY, M.A.

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LIFE OF AUGUSTUS

I

DE AUGUSTI NATU

NATUS est Augustus M. Tullio Cicerone et C. Antonio consulibus A.D. ix. Kal. Oct. paulo ante solis exortum regione Palati ad Capita Bubula, ubi, aliquanto post quam e vita excessit, sacrarium est constitutum. Nam, ut senatus actis continetur, cum C. Laetorius, adulescens patricii generis, in gravi quadam poena deprecanda praeter aetatem ac nobile genus hoc quoque patribus conscriptis allegaret, se esse possessorem soli quod primum divus Augustus nascens attigisset, decretum est ut ea pars domus consecraretur. Nutrimentorum eius ostendebatur locus in avita villa juxta Velitras permodicus et cellae penariae instar; credebantque vicini eum et natum ibi esse. Huc introire nisi necessario et caste nemini fas fuit; opinio enim vetus erat temere adeuntibus horrorem queindam obici; quae olim est confirmata. Nam cum possessor villae novus, seu forte seu temptandi causa, cubitum se eo contulisset, evenit ut post paucas noctis horas exturbatus inde subita vi paene semianimis ante fores inveniretur.

II

DE AUGUSTI COGNOMINIBUS

Infanti cognomen Thurino datum est, vel in memoriam originis vel quod regione Thurino pater Octavius recens adversus fugitivos rem prospere gesserat. Thurinum eum appellatum esse satis certa probatione tradit Suetonius, quod nactus esset imaginem eius puerilem ex aere factam, ferreis et paene iam detritis litteris hoc nomine inscriptam, quae dono a se Hadriano principi data inter cubiculi lares diu coleatur. Sed a M. Antonio etiam in epistolis per contumeliam saepe Thurinus appellabatur; et ipse nihil amplius quam mirari se rescripsit pro opprobrio sibi id nomen obici. Postea Gai Caesaris et deinde Augusti cognomen assumpsit, alterum avunculi testamento, alterum Munati Planci sententia: nam quibusdam censemtibus eum Romulum appellari oportere, quod et ipse urbis conditor fuisse, praevaluerat ut Augustus potius vocaretur.

III

DE AUGUSTI VITA

Quadrimus patrem amisit. Duodecimum annum agens aviam Iuliam defunctam publice laudavit. Quadrivnio post, virili toga sumpta, quamquam propter aetatem expers belli, militaribus donis triumpho Caesaris Africano donatus est. Mox avunculum in Hispanias adversus Cn. Pompei liberos profectum, vixdum firmus a gravi valetudine, per infestas hostibus vias, comitibus paucissimis naufragio etiam facto subsecutus magnopere demeruit.

Caesare post receptas Hispanias expeditionem in Dacos et inde in Parthos destinante, praemissus Apolloniam studiis vacavit. Ut primum occisum eum et se heredem esse comperit, diu cunctatus an proximas legiones imploraret, id quidem consilium, ut paeceps immaturumque, omisit. Ceterum, cum ad urbem rediisset, dubitante matre, vitrico vero Marcio Philippo, consulari viro, multum dissuadente, hereditatem adiit. Atque ab eo tempore exercitibus comparatis primum cum M. Antonio Marcoque Lepido, deinde tantum cum Antonio duodecim fere annos, novissime quattuor et quadraginta annos solus rempublicam tenuit.

IV

DE BELLO MUTINENSI

Bella civilia quinque gessit :—Mutinense, Philippense, Perusinum, Siculum, Actiacum ; e quibus primum ac novissimum adversus M. Antonium, secundum adversus Brutum et Cassium, tertium adversus L. Antonium, triumviri patrem, quartum adversus Sextum Pompeium, Cn. filium, fuit. Omnia bellorum initium illud fuit ; cum nihil convenientius putaret quam necem avunculi vindicare, ut primum Apolloniam rediit, Brutum Cassiumque et vi et legibus adgredi reosque caedis absentes deferre statuit. Ludos autem victoriae Caesaris, illis non audentibus facere quibus id munus obtigeret, ipse edidit. Et quo constantius cetera quoque exsequeretur, in locum tribuni plebis subita morte absumpti quanquam patricius ipse, candidatum se ostendit. Sed adversante conatibus suis M. Antonio consule, quem vel paeceps adjutorem fore speraverat, ad optimates se contulit, quibus eum invisum esse sen-

tiebat, quod D. Brutum obsessum Mutinae provincia a Caesare data et per senatum confirmata expellere armis niteretur. Hortantibus itaque nonnullis, sicarios qui eum necarent, conduxit: sed, fraude deprehensa, periculum in vicem metuens veterans simul in suum ac reipublicae auxilium quanta potuit largitione contraxit; iussusque comparato exercitui pro praetore praeesse et cum Hirtio et Pansa, qui consulatum suscepserant, D. Bruto opem ferre, bellum tertio mense duobus proeliis confecit.

V

DE BELLO PHILIPPensi

Inita cum Antonio et Lepido societate, Philippense quoque bellum, quanquam invalidus atque aeger, dupli proelio transegit, quorum priore castris expulsus vix ad Antonii cornu fuga evaserat. Nec successum victoriae moderatus est, sed capite Bruti Romam misso, ut statuae Caesaris subiceretur, in splendidissimum quemque captivum non sine verborum contumelia saeviit; ut quidem uni suppliciter sepulturam precanti respondisse dicatur; *iam istam in volucrum potestate fore*; alios, patrem et filium, mortem deprecantes, sortiri iussisse, ut alterutri concederetur; ac spectasse utrumque morientem, cum patre, quia se obtulerat, occiso filius quoque voluntariam necem occubuisset. Quare ceteri, in quibus erat M. Favonius Catonis aemulus, cum catenati producerentur, imperatore Antonio honorifice salutato, hunc verbis contumeliosissimis prosequebantur.

Partitis post victoriam officiis, cum Antonius Orien-

tem ordinandum, ipse veteranos in Italiam reducendos et municipalibus agris conlocandos recepisset, neque veteranorum neque possessorum gratiam tenuit, alteris se pelli, alteris non pro spe meritorum tractari querentibus.

VI

DE BELLO PERUSINO

Eodem tempore L. Antonium, fiducia consulatus, quem gerebat, ac paternae potentiae res novas molientem, Perusiam confugere coegerit et ad deditioinem fame compulit, non tamen sine magnis suis et ante bellum et in bello discriminibus. Nam, cum ludis publicis gregarium militem in quattuordecim equitum ordinibus sedentem excitari per lictorem iussisset, rumor hominem ab eo discruciatum necatumque esse ab inimicis dilatus est: ex quo minimum afuit quin concursu et indigatione turbae militaris periret. Saluti fuit quod is qui desiderabatur repente apparuit incolumis et sine iniuria. Circa Perusinum autem murum sacrificans, a manu gladiatorum, qui oppido eruperant, paene intercepitus est. Perusia capta in plurimos animadvertisit, universis orare veniam vel se excusare conantibus una voce respondens, *moriendum esse*. Scribunt quidam trecentos ex iis qui se dediderant ad aram Divo Iulio exstructam Idibus Martiis hostiarum more mactatos. Exstiterunt etiam qui traderent ita eum ad arma iisse ut occulti adversarii et ii quos metus magis quam voluntas contineret facultate praebita detegerentur, devictisque iis et bonis publicatis promissa veteranis praemia persolverentur.

VII

DE BELLO SICULO

Siculum bellum in primis suscepit, sed, modo clas-sium reparandarum causa, quas duobus naufragiis ami-serat, modo pace facta, flagitante populo ob interclusas commeatus famemque ingravescerentem, diu intermissum traxit: donec, navibus ex integro fabricatis ac viginti servorum millibus manumissis et ad remum datis, por-tum Iulium apud Baias, inmisso in Lucrinum et Aver-num lacum mari, effecit. In quo cum per hiemem totam copias exercuisset, Pompeium inter Mylas et Naulochum superavit. Inde, traecto in Siciliam ex-ercitu, cum partem reliquam copiarum continentи repeteret, oppressus ex improviso a Demochare et Apollophane, Pompeii praefectis, uno demum navigio aegerrime effugit. Iterum praeter Locros cum, ratus suas esse biremes aliquot Pompeianas quas terram legentes prospexit, descendisset ad litus, paene exceptus est, tunc etiam per devios tramites refugientem servus Aemilii Pauli comitis eius dolens proscriptum fuisse olim ab eo Paulum patrem, quasi occasione ultionis oblata, interficere conatus est.

VIII

DE BELLO ACTIACO

M. Antonii societatem semper dubiam et incertam tandem abrupit, et, quo magis eum a civili more de-generasse probaret, testamentum quod is Romae, etiam Cleopatrae liberis inter heredes nuncupatis, reliquerat, aperiundum recitandumque pro contione curavit. Nec

multo post navalii proelio apud Actium vicit, adeo in seram noctem protracta dimicacione ut in nave vicit per noctem manere coactus sit. Ab Actio cum Samum in hiberna se receperisset, nuntiis de seditione militum praemia et missionem poscentium turbatus, Italiam repetit; inde septem et viginti dies Brundisii commoratus donec militibus satisfaceret, Aegyptum petit, obsessaque Alexandria, quo Antonius cum Cleopatra configuerat, brevi potitus est. Et Antonium quidem seras pacis condiciones temptantem ad mortem adegit, viditque mortuum. Cleopatrae, quam servari magnopere cupiebat, ut in triumpho duceretur, etiam medicos admovit, qui venenum aspidis exsugerent. Ambobus communem sepulturae honorem tribuit et tumulum ab ipsis inceptum perfici iussit. Antonium invenem, maiorem de duabus Fulvia genitis, simulacro Divi Iulii, ad quod post multus et irritas preces configuerat, abreptum interemit. Reliquos Antonii reginaeque liberos non secus ac necessitudine iunctos sibi et conservavit et fovit. Per idem tempus corpus Alexandri Magni, cum prolatum e penetrali oculis subiecisset, corona aurea imposta ac floribus aspersis veneratus est, consultatusque num et Ptolemaeum inspicere vellet, *Regem se voluisse, ait, videre, non mortuos.* Aegyptum ut in provinciae formam redactum feraciorem habilioremque annonae urbicae redderet, fossas omnes, in quas Nilus exaestuat, diu obstructas militari opere limo liberavit. Praeterea, quo Actiacae victoriae memoria in posterum celebratior esset, urbem Nicopolim apud Actium condidit.

IX

DE EXTERNIS BELLIS AB AUGUSTO GESTIS

Externa bella duo omnino per se gessit, Delmaticum adhuc adulescens, et Antonio devicto Cantabricum. In Delmatio etiam volnera exceptit, una acie dextrum genu lapide ictus, altera et crus et utrumque bracchium ruina pontis sauciatus. Reliqua per legatos administravit. Coercuit et Dacorum incursionses, tribus eorum ducibus cum magna copia caesis, Germanosque ultra Albim fluvium summovit; ex quibus Suebos et Sigambros sese dedentes in Galliam traduxit et in proximis Rheno agris collocavit. Alias item nationes male quietas ad obsequium redegit. Nec ulli genti sine iustis et necessariis causis bellum intulit; tantumque afuit a cupiditate imperium vel bellicam gloriam augendi, ut quorundam barbarorum principes in aede Martis Ultoris iurare coegerit mansuros se in fide ac pace quam peterent, et a quibusdam novum genus obsidum, feminas, exegerit quod negligere eas marum pignora sentiebat: tamen omnibus quotiens vellent obsides recipiendi semper potestatem fecit. Ne crebrius ac perfidiosius quidem rebellantes graviore unquam ultus est poena, quam ut captivos ita venumdaret, ne in vicina regione servirent neve intra tricesimum annum liberarentur. Qua virtutis moderationisque fama Indos etiam ac Scythes ad amicitiam suam populi Romani ultro per legatos petendam pellexit.

X

DE VICTORIIS AC CLADIBUS AUGUSTI

Ianum Quirinum, semel atque iterum ab Urbe condita ante memoriam suam clausum, in breviore tem-

poris spatio, terra marique pace parta, ter clausit. Bis, post Philippense et rursus post Siculum bellum, ovans Urbem ingressus est. Graves ignominias cladesque duas omnino, Lollianam ac Varianam, accepit: quarum Lolliana fatalis magis quam detimento fuit, Variana, tribus legionibus cum duce legatisque caesis, paene exitiabilis. Hac nuntiata excubias per Urbem indixit, ne quis tumultus exstiterit, et praesidibus provinciarum imperium propagavit, ut socii a peritis et assuetis hominibus continerentur. Vovit et magnos ludos Iovi Optimo Maximo, si respublica in meliorem statum vertisset; quod Cimbrico Marsicoque bello factum est. Adeo denique eum consternatum esse ferunt ut per continuos menses barba capilloque summisso caput interdum foribus illideret, vociferans *Quintili Vare, legiones redde!* diemque cladis quotannis maestum ac lugubrem habuerit.

XI

DE DISCIPLINA MILITARI

In re militari multa et commutavit et instituit atque etiam ad antiquum morem nonnulla revocavit. Disciplina usus est severissima: ne legatorum quidem cuiquam nisi gravi de causa hibernisque tantum mensibus permisit, ut uxorem viseret: equitem Romanum, quod duobus filiis adolescentibus detrectandi sacramenti causa pollices amputasset, ipsum bonaque hastae subiecit. Decimam legionem, quod contumacius legatis paruissest, cum ignominia totam dimisit; itemque aliis immodeste missionem postulantibus sine meritis praemis concessit. Si quae cohortes loco cessissent, hordeo pavit. Centuriones, statione deserta, capitali animad-

versione puniit; pro cetero delictorum genere variis ignominiis ita adfecit ut ante praetorium, interdum tunicatos discinctosque, nonnunquam etiam caespitem portantes per totum diem stare iuberet. Neque post bella civilia aut in contione aut per edictum ullos militum "commilitones" sed "milites" appellabat, ac ne a filiis quidem aut privignis suis imperio praeditis aliter eos appellari passus est: ambitiosius enim id existimabat quam aut ratio militaris aut temporum quies aut sua domusque suae maiestas postularet.

XII

DE DONIS MILITARIBUS

Dona militaria dabat multis qui honore antecellerent; sed aliquanto facilis phaleras et torques et quicquid auro argentoque constaret quam coronas: has quam parcissime et sine ambitione ac saepe etiam caligatis tribuit. M. Agrippam in Sicilia post navalem victoriam caeruleo vexillo donavit. Triumphales etiam, quamquam et socios expeditionum et participes victiarum suarum, nunquam donis impertiendos putabat quod ipsi quoque ius habuissent ea quibus vellent tribuendi. Nihil autem minus perfecto duci quam festinationem temeritatemque convenire arbitrabatur. Itaque crebro illa iactabat:—*Festina lente; et Sat celeriter fit quod fit satis bene.* Proelium quidem aut bellum suscipiendum omnino negabat nisi cum maior emolumenti spes quam damni metus ostenderetur. Nam eos qui minima commoda non minimo discrimine sectarentur *similes aiebat esse aureo hamo piscantibus, cuius abrepti damnum nulla captura pensari posset.*

DE MAGISTRATIBUS ATQUE HONORIBUS 11

XIII

DE MAGISTRATIBUS ATQUE HONORIBUS

Magistratus atque honores et ante tempus et quos-dam novi generis perpetuosque cepit. Primum consulatum vicesimo aetatis anno invasit; admotis hostiliter ad urbem legionibus missisque legatis qui sibi eum nomine exercitus deposcerent, Cornelius centurio, princeps legationis, reiecto sagulo gladii capulum ostendens, in curia dixit: *Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis!* Secundum consulatum post novem annos, tertium anno interiecto gessit, sequentes usque ad undecimum continuavit, multisque mox, cum deferrentur, recusatis duodecimum magno intervallo et rursus tertium decimum biennio post ultiro petiit. Quinque medios consulatus a sexto ad decimum annuos, ceteros aut novem aut sex aut quattuor aut tribus mensibus, secundum vero paucissimis horis gessit. Nam die Kal. Ian. cum mane pro aede Iovis Capitolini paullulum curuli sella praesedisset, suffecto alio in locum suum, honore abiit. Neque omnes Romae sed quartum consulatum in Asia, quintum in insula Samo, octavum et nonum Tarracone iniit.

XIV

DE PROSCRIPTIONUM ACERBITATE

Triumviratum reipublicae constituendae per decem annos administravit, in quo aliquamdiu collegis restitit ne qua proscriptio fieret, sed semel inceptam utroque acerbius exercuit. Nam cum illi saepe per gratiam et preces exorabiles essent, solus is contendit ne cui parceretur et G. Toranium etiam tutorem suum proscriptis. Iunius Saturnius hoc quoque tradit, cum

peracta proscriptione M. Lepidus in Senatu praeterita excusasset et spem clementiae in posterum fecisset, quoniam satis poenarum exactum esset, hunc contra professum esse *ita se modum proscribenbi statuisse ut omnia sibi libera reliquerit*. In eadem hac potestate maxima invidia flagravit. Nam Tedium Afrum consulem designatum quia factum quoddam suum maligno sermone carpsisset, tantis minis conterruit ut is mortem sibi conciverit; et Q. Gallium praetorem, in officio salutationis tabellas duplices veste tectas tenentem, suspicatus gladium occulere, nec quidquam statim, ne aliud inveniretur, inquirere ausus, e tribunali per milites raptum servilem in modum torsit, ac nihil fatentem occidi iussit: quem tamen Augustus conloquio petito insidiatum sibi coniectumque a se in custodiam, deinde urbe interdicta dimissum, naufragio vel latronum insidiis periisse scribit.

XV

DE CONSILIO REIPUBLICAE REDDENDAE

De reddenda republica bis cogitavit: primum, statim post oppressum Antonium—meminerat enim saepius obiectum esse sibi ab eo, per ipsum stare ne redderetur; ac rursus diuturnae valetudinis taedio, quo tempore magistratibus ac senatu domum accitis, rationarium imperii tradidit. Sed cum secum reputaret, et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et temere rempublicam plurium arbitrio commissum iri, in retinenda ea perseveravit; dubium autem est utrum eventu meliore an voluntate hoc fecerit. Quam voluntatem cum prae se identidem ferret, quodam etiam edicto his verbis

testatus est : *Ita mihi salvam et sospitem rempublicam in sua sede sistere liceat, atque eius rei fructum percipere, quem peto, ut optimi status auctor dicar, et moriens, ut spem mecum feram, mansura esse in vestigio suo fundamenta reipublicae quae iecero.* Fecitque ipse se voti compotem, omni modo nisus ne quem novi status poeniteret.

XVI

DE URBIS ORNATU

Urbem neque pro maiestate imperii ornatam et inundationibus incendiisque obnoxiam adeo excoluit, ut iure sit gloriatus *marmoream se relinquere quam latericiam accepisset*. Tutam vero quantum humana ratione providere potuit etiam in posterum praestitit. Publica opera plurima exstruxit. Fori exstruendi causa fuit hominum multitudo, quae, non sufficientibus duobus iudiciis, etiam tertio indigere videbatur. Aedem Martis bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepta voverat : sanxitque ergo ut de bellis triumphisque hic consulteretur senatus ; quiique provincias cum imperio petituri essent, ut hinc deducerentur : quiique victores rediissent huc insignia triumphorum conferrent. Tempulum Apollinis in ea parte Palatinae domus aedificavit, quam fulmine ictam haruspices a deo desiderari prouuntiaverant. Tonanti Iovi aedem consecravit, liberatus periculo cum expeditione Cantabrica per nocturnum iter lecticam eius fulmen praestrinxisset servumque prae eo lumen ferentem exanimasset. Quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, ut porticum basilicamque Gaii et Lucii,

item porticus Liviae et Octaviae, theatrumque Marcelli. Sed et ceteros principes viros saepe hortatus est ut pro facultate quisque monumentis vel novis vel refectis et exultis urbem adornarent.

XVII

DE ALIIS IN URBE INSTITUTIS

Spatium urbis in regiones vicosque divisit instituitque, ut illas sortito anni magistratus, hos magistri e plebe cuiusque viciniae lecti tuerentur. Adversus incendia excubias nocturnas vigiliasque paravit: ad coërcendas inundationes alveum Tiberis, completum olim lapidibus atque aedificiorum fragmentis impeditum, laxavit ac repurgavit. Aedes sacras vetustate collapsas aut incendio absumptas refecit, eosque et ceteras donis opulentissimis adornavit. Annum a divo Iulio ordinatum, sed postea negligenter conturbatum atque confusum, rursus ad pristinam rationem redigit: in cuius ordinatione Sextilem mensem a suo cognomine nuncupavit. Sacerdotum, praecipue virginum Vestalium, et numerum et dignitatem et commoda auxit. Cumque in mortuae locum aliam capi oporteret, ambirentque multi ne filias in sortem darent, adiuravit, si aetas cuiusquam neptium suarum competeteret, eam se fuisse oblaturam. Proximum a diis immortalibus honorem memoriae ducum eorum praestitit, qui imperium populo Romani ex minimo maximum reddidissent. Itaque et opera cuiusque manentibus titulis restituit, et statuas omnium triumphali effigie in utraque fori sui porticu dedicavit, edicto professus, *id se fecisse, ut ad illorum velut exemplar et ipse, dum viveret, et insequentium aetatum principes a civibus exigerentur.*

Pompeii quoque statuam e curia translatam, in qua G. Caesar fuerat occisus, contra theatri eius regiam marmoreo Iano superposuit.

XVIII

**DE CETERIS IN URBE AB AUGUSTO
INSTITUTIS**

Pleraque pessimi exempli in perniciem publicam aut ex consuetudine licentiaque bellorum civilium duraverant, aut per pacem etiam extiterant: nam, et sicarii plurimi ferro succincti, quasi tuendi sui causa, palam se ferebant, et rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique ergastulis possessorum supprimebantur, et plurimae factiones titulo collegii novi ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant. Has igitur, dispositis per opportuna loca stationibus, inhibuit; ergastula recognovit; collegia praeter antiqua et legitima dissolvit. Iudices a vicensimo aetatis anno adlegit, id est, quinquennio maturius quam solebant. Ipse assidue, et in noctem nonnunquam, lectica, si corpore parum valeret, pro tribunali collocata, vel etiam domi cubans, ius dicebat. Et non modo diligentia summa sed et lenitate fuit; nam manifesti quemdam parricidii reum, ne culleo insueretur, quod non nisi confessi hac poena adficiuntur, ita interrogâsse fertur: "Certe patrem tuum non occidisti?" Et, cum de falso testamento ageretur, omnesque signatores lege Cornelia tenerentur, non duas tantum tabellas, damna-toriam et absolutoriam, simul cognoscentibus dedit, sed tertiam quoque qua iis ignosceretur, quos fraude ad signandum vel errore inductos constitisset.

XIX

DE SENATORUM LECTIONIBUS

Senatorum numerum deformi et incondita turba adfluentem (erant enim super mille, et quidam indig-
nissimi, et post necem Caesaris per gratiam aut prae-
mium adlecti) ad modum pristinum et splendorem
duabus lectionibus redegit; quarum prima ipsorum
arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, secunda suo et Agrippae
fuit: quo tempore existimatur lorica sub veste munitus
ferroque cinctus decem validissimis senatorii ordinis
amicis sellam suam circumstantibus praeseditisse. Quos-
dam ad excusandi se verecundiam compulit; et excu-
satis etiam insigne vestis et spectandi in orchestra
epulandique publice ius servavit. Quo etiam lecti
probatique et religiosius et minore molestia senatoriis
muneribus fungerentur, sanxit, ut, priusquam con-
sideret, quisque ture ac mero apud eius dei aram sup-
plicaret, in cuius templo coiretur, et ne plus quam
bis mense legitimus senatus ageretur. Sententias de
maiore negotio latas, non more atque ordine, sed proüt
libuisset, rogabat, ut perinde quisque animum inten-
deret ac si censendum magis quam adsentiendum esset.

XX

DE NOVIS AUGUSTI INSTITUTIS

Auctor et aliarum rerum fuit—ne acta senatus
publicarentur; ne magistratus deposito honore statim
in provincias mitterentur; ut proconsulibus ad mulos
et tabernacula quae publice locari solebant certa
pecunia daretur; ut cura aerarii a quaestoribus
urbanis ad praetorios praetoresve transiret. Praeterea,

ut plures partem reipublicae administranda caperent, nova officia excogitavit: curam operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, alvei Tiberis, frumenti populo dividundi, praefecturam urbis, triumviratum legendi senatus et alterum recognoscendi turmas equitum, quotiens opus esset. Censores iam desitos creari longo intervallo creavit. Numerum praetorum auxit.

Exegit etiam ut quotiens consulatus sibi daretur, binos pro singulis collegas haberet; neque obtinuit tamen, reclamantibus cunctis satis maiestatem eius minui, quod honorem eum non solus sed cum altero gereret. Nec parcus in bellica virtute honoranda fuit: nam super triginta ducibus iustos triumphos et aliquanto pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit. Liberis senatorum, quo celerius reipublicae assuescerent, protinus a virili toga sumpta latum clavum induere et curiae interesse permisit; ac ne quis expers castrorum esset, binos plerumque laticlavios singulis alis praeposuit.

XXI

DE CIVITATE DANDA

Praeterea magni existimans sincerum atque ab omni admixtione peregrini ac servilis sanguinis incorruptum servare populum, et civitatem parcissime dedit et manumittendi modum fecit. Tiberio olim pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit, non aliter se daturum quam si praesens sibi persuasisset, quam iustas petendi causas haberet: et Liviae pro Gallo quodam roganti civitatem negavit, immunitatem obtulit, affirmans facilius se passurum fisco aliquid detrahi quam civitatis Romanae honorem vulgari. Nec contentus servos multis difficul-

tatibus a libertate removisse, cum et de numero ac conditione manumissorum curiose cavisset, hoc quoque adiecit—ne vincus unquam tortusve homo ullo libertatis genere civitatem adipisceretur.

Etiam habitum vestitumque pristinum reducere studuit, et visa quondam in contione turba civium qui vestem sordidam gerebant, indignabundus et clamitans *En Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam!* negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem postea nisi positis lacernis togatum in foro consistere paterentur.

XXII

DE LIBERALITATE AUGUSTI

Liberalitatem omnibus ordinibus per occasiones saepissime exhibuit: senatorum censum ampliavit supplevitque si qui non haberent. Dona populo, modo quadringenos, modo trecenos, nonnunquam ducenos quinquagenosque nummos saepissime dedit: ac ne minores quidem pueros praeterit, quamvis non nisi ab undecimo aetatis anno accipere consuissent. Frumentum quoque, in annonae difficultatibus saepe levissimo, interdum nullo, pretio viritim distribuit. Sed principem salubrem magis quam ambitiosum habebant; nam querentem de inopia ac caritate vini populum severissima voce coërcuit, *satis pro visum a genero suo Agrippa perductis pluribus aquis, ne homines sitirent.* Idem populo promissum quidem donum reposcente *bonae se fidei* esse respondit: non promissum autem flagitanti turpitudinem et impudentiam edicto exprobravit, affirmavitque *non daturum se quamvis dare destinasset.* Nec minore gravitate ac constantia cum proposito dono multos manumissos esse insertosque civium numero

DE SPECTACULORUM MAGNIFICENTIA 19

comperisset, negavit accepturos esse eos quibus promisum non esset, ceterisque minus quam promiserat dedit, ut destinata summa sufficeret. Magna vero quondam sterilitate et caritate annonae, cum peregrinos omnes ex urbe expulisset, ut tandem annona convaluit, *in animo se habuisse, scribit, frumentationes publicas in perpetuum abolere, quod earum fiducia agrorum cultura cessaret; neque tamen perseverasse, quia certum haberet post se per ambitionem quandoque restitutumiri.* Ita tamen posthac rem temperavit ut non minorem aratorum ac negotiantium quam populi rationem haberet.

XXIII

DE SPECTACULORUM MAGNIFICENTIA

Spectaculorum et assiduitate et varietate et magnificentia omnes antecessit. *Fecisse se ludos ait suo nomine quater, pro aliis magistratibus, qui aut abes- sent aut non sufficerent, ter et vicies.* Nonnunquam vicatim fecit, ac pluribus scaenis per omnium linguarum histriones: neque in foro modo, neque in amphitheatro, sed et in Circo et in Septis; et aliquando nihil praeter venationem dedit: athletas quoque, exstructis in Campo Martio sedilibus ligneis; item navale proelium, cavato circa Tiberim solo, edidit. Quibus diebus custodes in Urbe disposuit, ne raritate remanentium sicariis obnoxia esset. In circo aurigas, cursoresque et ferarum confectores, nonnunquam ex nobilissima iuventute lectos, produxit. Sed et Troiae lusum maiorum minorumque puerorum saepissime edidit: existimavit enim prisci decorique moris esse sic notescere clarae stirpis indolem. In hoc ludo

Nonium Asprenatem, lapsu debilitatum, aureo torque donavit, passusque est ipsum posterosque Torquati ferre cognomen. Mox, Asinio Pollione oratore graviter invidioseque in curia questo nepotis sui casum, qui et ipse crus fregerat, talia edendi finem fecit.

XXIV

DE SPECTACULORUM VARIETATE

Ad scenicas quoque et gladiatorias operas et equitibus Romanis aliquando usus est, prius autem id faciebat quam senatus consulto interdiceretur. Postea nihil sane praeterquam adulescentulum quemdam honeste natum exhibuit, tantum ut ostenderet, quod is bipedali minor, librarum septemdecim ac vocis immensae erat. Quodam autem festo die Parthorum obsides tunc primum missos, per medium arenam ad spectaculum induxit superque se subsellio secundo collocavit. Solebat etiam, si quando quid inusitatum dignumque cognitu advectum esset, id extra ordinem quolibet loco publicare: ut rhinocerotem apud Septa, tigrim in scena, anguem quinquaginta pedum pro Comitio. Et ipse in ludis celebrandis semper se fortem gravemque praebebat, ut olim, cum consternatum ruinae metu populum retinere aut confirmare nullo modo posset, transiit e loco suo atque in ea parte consedit, quae maxime suspecta erat.

XXV

DE SPECTANDI MORE

Spectandi confusissimum ac solutissimum morem correxit ordinavitque. Moverat enim eum iniuria senatoris quem Puteolis per celeberrimos ludos con-

sessu frequenti nemo receperat. Facto igitur decreto senatus, ut, quotiens quid spectaculi usquam publice ederetur, primus subselliiorum ordo senatoribus vacaret; et, cum quosdam vel libertini generis legatos ad urbem mitti comperisset, Romae legatos liberarum sociarumque gentium in orchestra sedere vetuit. Militem a populo secrevit. Maritis e plebe proprios ordines assignavit, praetextatis cuneum suum et proximum paedagogis; sanxitque ne quis pulla veste cinctus media cavea sederet. Feminis ne gladiatores quidem, quos promiscue spectare olim sollempne erat, nisi ex superiore loco concessit. Solis Virginibus Vestalibus locum in theatro, separatim et contra praetoris tribunal, dedit. Athletarum vero spectaculo muliebre secus omne adeo summovit, ut pontificalibus ludis pugilum par postulatum in insequentis diei matutinum tempus distulerit, edixeritque, *mulleres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere.*

XXVI

QUOMODO AUGUSTUS IPSE LUDOS SPECTABAT

Ipse circenses ex amicorum libertorumque cenaculis fere spectabat, interdum ex pulvinari, et quidem cum coniuge ac liberis sedens. Spectaculo plurimas horas, aliquando etiam totos dies aberat; sed veniam semper petebat commendabatque qui suam vicem praesidendi officio fungerentur. Verum, quotiens adesset, nihil praeterea agebat, seu vitandi rumoris causa, quo Iulium vulgo reprehensum esse commemorabat, quod interspectandum epistolis libellisque legendis aut rescribendis vacaret, seu studio spectandi ac voluptate, qua

teneri se neque dissimulavit unquam et saepe ingenuus professus est. Itaque praemia in alienis quoque muneribus ac ludis et crebra ac grandia de sua pecunia offerebat, nullique Graeco certamini interfuit, quo non pro merito quemque certantium honorarit. Spectavit autem studiosissime pugiles et maxime Latinos, non legitimos modo, quos etiam committere cum Graecis solebat, sed et pueros inter angustias vicorum temere ac sine arte pugnantes. Universum denique genus eorum, qui operas aliquas publico spectaculo praebebant etiam cura sua dignatus est: athletis et conservavit beneficia et ampliavit: gladiatores sine missione edi prohibuit: coercitionem in histriones magistratus, omni tempore et loco lege vetere permissam, ipse praeterquam ludis et scena ademit.

XXVII

DE MILITUM DISTRIBUTIONE

Ex militaribus copiis legiones et auxilia provinciam distribuit, classem Miseni et alteram Ravennae ad tutelam Superi et Inferi maris conlocavit. Numerum autem aliquem partim in Urbis partim in sui custodiam adlegit. Neque tamen unquam plures quam tres cohortes, easque sine castris, in urbe esse passus est; reliquas in hiberna et aestiva circa finitima oppida dimittebat. Quaecunque autem ubique copia militum esset, ad certam stipendiorum praemiorumque formulam adstrinxit definitis pro gradu cuiusque et temporibus militiae et commodis missionum, ne aut aetate aut inopia post missionem ad res novas sollicitari possent. Utque perpetuo ac sine difficultate sumptus ad tuendos

eos suppeteret, aerarium militare cum vectigalibus novis constituit. Et quo celerius cognosci posset, quid in provincia quaque gereretur, iuvenes primo modicis intervallis per militares vias dehinc certos nuntios cum vehiculis disposuit. Commodius id visum est, ut ii, qui a loco perferebant literas, interrogari quoque possent, si quid res exigeret.

XXVIII

DE CLEMENTIA AUGUSTI

Clementiae civilitatisque eius multa et magna documenta sunt. Difficile fuit enumerare quot et quos diversarum partium venia et incolumitate donatos principem etiam in civitate locum tenere passus sit. Iunium Novatum et Cassium Patavinum, e plebe homines, alterum pecunia alterum levi exilio punire satis habuit, cum ille olim asperrimam de ipso epistolam in vulgus edidisset, hic convivio pleno proclamasset, *neque votum sibi neque animum deesse confodiendi eum*. Quadam olim cognitione, cum Aemilio Aeliano Cordubensi inter cetera crimina vel maxime obiceretur quod de Caesare male opinari soleret, conversus ad accusatorem graviterque commotus, *Velim*, inquit, *hoc mihi probes : faciam ut sciatur Aemilius et me lingua habere ; plura enim de eo loquar* : nec quidquam ultra aut statim aut postea inquisivit. Tiberio quoque de eadem re per epistolam conquerenti ita rescripsit : *Aetati tuae, mi Tiberi, noli in hac re indulgere, et nimium indignari, quemquam esse qui de me male loquatur : satis enim est, si hoc habemus ne quis nobis male facere possit.*

XXIX

DE FACILITATE AUGUSTI

Templa, quamvis sciret etiam proconsulibus decerni solere, in nulla tamen provincia nisi communi suo Romaeque nomine accepit (nam in Urbe quidem hoc honore pertinacissime abstinuit), atque etiam argenteas statuas olim sibi positas omnes diruit, exque iis aurea dona Apollini Palatino dedicavit. Dictaturam magna vi offerente populo, genu nixus deiecta ab humeris toga nudo pectore deprecatus est. Domini appellationem ut maledictum et opprobrium semper exhorruit. Olim cum, spectante eo ludos, in mimo pronuntiatum esset, "O dominum aequum et bonum!" et universi quasi de ipso dictum exultantes comprebassent, non modo statim manu vultuque indecoras adulationes repressit, sed etiam insequenti die gravissimo edicto corripuit: dominumque se posthac appellari ne a liberis quidem aut nepotibus suis vel serio vel ioco passus est, atque eius modi blanditias etiam inter ipsos prohibuit. Non temere urbe oppidove ullo egressus aut quoquam ingressus est nisi vespere aut noctu, ne quem officii causa inquietaret. In consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum aperta sella per publicum incessit. Salutationibus et plebem admittebat tanta comitate adeuntium desideria excipiens, ut quemdam ioco corripuerit, quod *sic sibi libellum porrigitur dubitaret, quasi elephanto panem.* Die senatus nunquam patres nisi in curia sedentes salutavit, ac nominatim singulos, nullo submonente: etiam descendens eodem modo sedentibus valere dicebat. Officia cum multis mutuo exercuit, nec prius dies cuiusque

sollennes frequentare desiit, quam grandis iam natu et in turba quondam sponsaliorum die vexatus erat.

XXX

DE COMITATE EIUS

In senatu verba facienti dictum est : *Non intellexi, et ab alio; Contradicerem tibi, si locum haberem.* Interdum ob immodicas disceptantium altercationes e curia per iram se proripienti quidam exclamaverunt, *licere oportere senatoribus de republica loqui.* Antistius Labeo, senatus lectione, cum vir virum legeret, M. Lepidum hostem olim eius et tunc exsulanter legit, interrogatusque ab Augusto an essent alii digniores, *suum quemque iudicium habere* respondit. Neque ideo libertas aut contumacia fraudi cuiquam fuit. Etiam sparsos de se in curia famosos libellos non expavit sed magna cura redarguit, et de claris etiam auctoribus, id modo censuit : *Cognoscendum posthac de iis, qui libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cuiuspiam sub aliquo nomine edant.*

XXXI

DE CIVILITATE PRINCIPIS

Locus quoque quorumdam invidiosis aut petulantibus lacessitus, edicto tantum contradixit. Quotiens magistratum comitiis interesset, ipse cum candidatis suis tribus circumbat sollemnique more supplicabat : et ipse in tribu, velut unus e populo, suffragium ferebat. Testem se in indiciis et interrogare et refelli aequissimo animo patiebatur. Forum angustius fecit, non ausus possessoribus proximas domos extorquere. Numquam filios suos populo commendavit ut non

adiiceret: *Si merebuntur.* Eisdem praetextatis adhuc cum ab universis in theatro assurrectum esset et a stantibus plausum, gravissime questus est. Amicos ita magnos in civitate et potentes esse voluit, ut tamen pari iure essent quo ceteri, legibusque iisdem aequae tenerentur. Cum Asprenas Nonius, homo ei amicissimus, accusante Cassio Severo, causam beneficii diceret, consuluit senatum, *quid officii sui putaret; cunctari enim se, ne si superesset, eripere legibus reum, sin deesset, destituere ac praedamnare amicum existimaretur;* et, eonsentientibus universis, in subselliis per aliquot horas sedit; verum tacitus manebat et ne laudationem quidem iudiciale dedit. Unum omnino e reorum numero, ac ne eum quidem nisi precibus eripuit, exorato coram iudicibus accusatore.

XXXII

DE GRATIA AUGUSTI APUD POPULUM

Pro quibus meritis quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestinare. Omittenda sunt senatus consulta quia possunt videri vel necessitate vel verecundia expressa. Sed equites Romani natalem eius sponte sua atque consensu semper celebrarunt. Omnes ordines in lacum Curtii quotannis ex voto pro salute eius pecuniam jaciebant, item Kalendis Januariis in Capitolio dona, etiam absenti, dabant, ex qua summa ille pretiosissima deorum simulacra mercatus vicatim dedicabat. In restitutionem Palatinae domus incendio absumptae, cives universi et singillatim ex omni genere homines libentes ac pro facultate quisque pecunias contulerunt: accepit autem ipse tantummodo paucos suminarum acervos neque ex quoquam plus quam denarium abs-

tulit. Revertentem ex provincia non solum faustis ominibus, sed et modulatis carminibus prosequebantur. Observatum etiam est, quotiens urbem introiret, ne de quoquam supplicium sumeretur. Patris patriae cognomen ei universus populus repentina maximoque consensu detulit prima plebs, legatione Antium missa, dein, quia non recipiebat, Romae spectacula ineunti; mox in curia senatus. Senator quidam, mandantibus cunctis, "Quod bonum," inquit, "faustumque sit tibi domuique tuae, Caesar Auguste! sic enim nos perpetuam felicitatem rei publicae et laetam huic Urbi fortunam precari existimamus: Senatus te consentiens cum populo Romano consalutat Patrem Patriae." Cui lacrimans respondit Augustus: "Compos factus votorum meorum, Patres Conscripti, quid aliud habeo quod deos immortales precer, quam ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum finem vitae mihi perferre liceat?

XXXIII

DE HONORE EI HABITO

Medico eius, Antonio Musae, cuius opera ex gravissimo morbo convaluerat, pecunia collata statuam ponendam curaverunt. Nonnulli patrum familiarum testamento caverunt, ut ab heredibus suis praelato titulo victimae in Capitolium ducerentur votumque pro se solveretur, *quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent*. Quaedam Italiae civitates diem, quo primum ad se venisset, initium anni fecerunt. Provinciarum pleraeque super templo et aras ludos quoque quinquennales paene oppidatim constituerunt. Reges amici atque socii et singuli in suo quisque regno Caesareas urbes condiderunt et cuncti simul aedem Iovis Olympii

Athenis, antiquitus inchoatum, communis sumptu perficere destinaverunt, Genioque Augusti dedicare: praeterea, saepe, regnis relictis, non Romae modo sed et provincias peragranti cotidiana officia togati ac sine regio insigni, more clientium praestiterunt.

XXXIV

DE VITA FAMILIARI

Matrem in primo consulatu amisit, sororem Octaviam quinquagesimum et quartum agens aetatis annum. Utrique cum vivae praecipua officia praestisset, etiam defunctae honores maximos tribuit. Sponsoram habuerat adolescens P. Servilii Isaurici filiam, sed reconciliatus post primam discordiam Antonio, expostulantibus utriusque militibus ut et necessitudine aliqua iungerentur, privignam eius Claudiam, Fulviae filiam, vixdum nubilem uxorem duxit: mox autem, simultate cum Fulvia socrum orta, virginem adhuc dimisit. Mox Scriboniam, nuptam ante duobus consularibus, ex altero etiam matrem, in matrimonio accepit. Cum hac quoque divortium fecit, pertaesus, ut scripsit ipse, morum eius perversitatem; ac statim Liviam Drusillam Tiberii Neronis matrimonio abduxit; quam unice ac perseveranter dilexit atque probavit.

XXXV

DE AUGUSTI LIBERIS

Ex Scribonia Iuliam, ex Livia nihil liberorum tulit, cum maxime cuperet. Iuliam primum Marcello, deinde, ut is obiit, M. Agrippae nuptum dedit. Hoc quoque defuncto, multis ac diu, etiam ex equestri ordine, circumspectis condicionibus, Tiberium privignum

suum elegit, coëgitque uxorem dimittere. Nepotes ex Agrippa et Iulia tres habuit G. et L. et Agrippam, neptes duas Iuliam et Agrippinam. Gaium et Lucium adoptavit, tenerosque adhuc ad curam reipublicae admovit et consules designatos circum provincias exercitusque dimisit. Filiam et neptes ita instituit, ut etiam lanificio assuefaceret, vetaretque loqui aut agere quicquam nisi propalam et quod in diurnos commentarios referretur: extraneorum quidem coetu adeo prohibuit, ut claro cuidam decoroque iuveni scripserit quondam *parum modeste fecisse eum, quod filiam suam Baias salutatum venisset.* Nepotes et litteras et notare aliaque rudimenta per se plerumque docuit, ac nihil aequa elaboravit quam ut chirographum suum imitarentur; neque caenavit una, nisi in imo lecto assiderent, neque iter fecit, nisi ut vehiculo anteirent aut circa adequitarent.

XXXVI

DE MORTE AUT DE DECORE SUORUM

Sed laetum atque fidentem et subole et disciplina domus subito Fortuna destituit. Iulias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas, e civitate expulit. Gaium et Lucium in duodeviginta mensium spatio amisit ambos, Gaio in Lycia, Lucio Massiliae defunctis. Tertium nepotem Agrippam simulque privignum Tiberium adoptavit; ex quibus postea Agrippam ob ingenium sordidum ac ferox abdicavit. Aliquanto autem patientius mortem quam dedecora suorum tulit. Nam Gaii Lucique casu non adeo fractus, de filia absens ac libello per quaestorem recitato notum senatui fecit, ac diu prae pudore congressu hominum abstinuit, etiam

de necanda deliberavit. Certe cum sub idem tempus una ex consciis liberta Phoebe suspendio vitam finiisset, *maluisse se*, ait, *Phoebes patrem fuisse!* Expulsae usum vini omnemque delicatiorem cultum ademit neque adiri a quopiam, nisi se consulto, permisit, et ita, ut certior fieret, qua is aetate, qua statura, quo colore esset, etiam quibus corporis notis vel cicatricibus. Post quinquennium demum ex insula in continentem levioribusque eam paullo condicionibus transtulit. Nam ut omnino revocaret, exorari nullo modo potuit; et deprecanti saepe Populo Romano et pertinacius instanti tales filias talesque coniuges pro contione imprecavit. Agrippam nepotem nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorem, in Insulam transportavit, sepsisque insuper militum custodia. Cavit etiam senatus consulto ut ibi in perpetuum contineretur, atque ad omnem et eius et Julianum mentionem graviter ingemiscere solebat.

XXXVII

DE AMICITIIS EIUS

Amicitias neque facile admisit et constantissime retinuit; nam non solum virtutes ac merita cuiusque digne prosecutus sed vitia quoque et delicta, dumtaxat modica, perppersus est. Vix enim quisquam ex omni amicorum numero afflictus reperietur, praeter Salviodienum Rufum, quem ad consulatum, et Cornelium Gallum, quem ad praefecturam Aegypti, utrumque ex infima fortuna, provexerat. Quorum alterum res novas molientem damnandum senatui tradidit, alteri ob ingratum et malevolum animum domo et provinciis suis interdixit. Sed Gallo et accusatorum denuntiationi-

bus et senatus consultis ad necem compulso, laudavit quidem pietatem eorum qui tantopere pro se indignabantur, illacrimavit autem et vicem suam conquestus est *quod sibi soli non liceret amicis, quatenus vellet, irasci.* Reliqui potentia atque opibus ad finem vitae sui quisque ordinis principes floruerunt.

Exegit et ipse in vicem ab amicis benevolentiam mutuam tam a defunctis quam a vivis. Nam quamvis minime hereditates appeteret, neque unquam ex ignoti testamento quicquam capere voluerit, amicorum tamen suprema iudicia morosissime pensitavit; neque dolorem dissimulavit, si parcus aut parum honorificis verbis, neque gaudium, si quis grata pieque se prosecutus fuisse.

XXXVIII

DE SEVERITATE IN LIBERTOS

Patronus dominusque non minus severum quam facilem ac clementem se praebbat. Multos libertorum in honore et usu maximo habuit. Servum quemdam gravissime de se opinantem non ultra quam vinculis coercuit. Diomeden, dispensatorem suum, a quo simul ambulante fero apro repente occurrenti per metum obiectus est, maluit timiditatis arguere quam noxae, remque non minimi periculi, quia fraus aberat, in iocum vertit. Idem libertum quemdam acceptissimum ob grave quoddam delictum mori coegerit; et liberto cuidam, quod pro epistola prodita denarios quingentos accepisset, crura fregit; paedagogum ministrosque Gaii filii, occasione valetudinis mortisque eius usos, ut superbos avarosque in provincia se gererent, oneratos gravi pondere cervicibus in flumen praecipitavit.

XXXIX

DE VITAE SIMPLICITATE

In omnibus vitae partibus eum continentissimum ac sine ullius vitii suspicione fuisse constat. Modicis aedibus semper habitabat, ac per annos amplius quadraginta eodem cubiculo hieme et aestate mansit, quamvis parum salubrem valetudini suae urbem hieme experiretur, assidueque in urbe hiemabat. Ampla et operosa aedificia odio ei erant; et a nepte quidem sua Iulia quaedam exstructa etiam ad solum diruit. Sua vero, quamvis modica non tam statuarum tabularumque pictarum ornatu quam memoribus excoluit rebusque vetustate ac raritate notabilibus. Instrumenti eius et supellectilis parsimonia apparent relictis ab eo lectis ac mensis quorum pleraque vix privatae elegantiae satis erant. Ne toro quidem nisi humili et modice instrato cubuisse aiunt. Veste non temere alia quam domestica usus est, a sorore et uxore et filia neptibusque confecta.

XL

DE VITA COTIDIANA

Post cibum meridianum, vestitus ut erat, reiectis pedibus, opposita ad oculos manu conquiescebat. A caena in lecticulam se recipiebat: ibi, donec residua diurni actus aut omnia aut ex maxima parte conficeret, ad multam noctem permanebat. In lectum inde transgressus non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, ac ne eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter aut quater expurgiceretur. Si interruptum somnum reciperare, ut evenit, non posset, lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis resumebat, et ultra primam

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saepe lucem protrahebat. Nec in tenebris unquam nisi adsidente aliquo vigilavit. Matutina vigilia ei cordi non erant; ac, si vel officii vel sacri causa maturius evigilandum esset, ne id contra commodum faceret, in proximo cuiuscumque domesticorum cubiculo manebat. Sic quoque saepe indigens somni, dum per vicos deportaretur, deposita lectica inter alias moras dormiebat.

XLI

DE CORPORIS FORMA ATQUE HABITU

Forma fuit eximia et per omnes aetatis gradus venustissima. Vultu erat vel in sermone vel tacitus adeo tranquillo serenoque ut Gallus quidam inter suos confessus sit, eo se inhibitum esse, quominus, ut destinarat, in transitu Alpium per simulationem colloquii proprius admissus, in paeceps propelleret. Oculos habuit claros ac nitidos, quibus etiam existimari volebat inesse quiddam divini vigoris, gaudebatque si quis sibi acrius intuenti quasi ad fulgorem solis vultum summitteret; sed senex sinistro minus vidit: dentes habuit raros et exiguos: capillum leviter inflexum at subflavum: supercilia coniuncta: mediocres aures: colorem inter nigrum candidumque: staturam brevem (quam tamen libertus eius quinque pedum et dodrantis fuisse tradit) sed quae commoditate et aequitate membrorum occuleretur, ut non nisi ex comparatione adstantis alicuius procerioris intelligi posset.

XLII

DE VALETUDINE EIUS

Graves et periculosas valetudines per omnem vitam aliquot expertus est. Quasdam et anniversarias ac tempore certo recurrentes experiebatur; nam sub

natalem suum plerumque languebat; praeterea, et initio veris et auctumni tempestatibus minus valebat: ex quo factum est, ut quassato corpore nec frigora neque aestus facile toleraret. Hieme quattuor tunicis cum pingui toga muniebatur, aestate apertis cubiculi foribus, ac saepe in porticu saliente fontis aqua atque etiam ventilante aliquo cubabat. Solis vero ne hiberni quidem patiens, domi quoque numquam nisi tectus caput sub divo spatiabatur. Itinera lectica et noctibus fere semper, eaque ita lenta ac minuta faciebat, ut biduo Praeneste vel Tibur procederet: ac si quo mari pervenire posset, potius navigabat. Adeo corporis infirmitatem omni modo diligenter tuebatur. Statim post civilia bella exercitationes campestres equorum et armorum omisit, et ad pilam primo folliculumque transiit; mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur aut ambulabat. Animi laxandi causa modo piscabatur hamo, modo talis aut nucibus cum parvis pueris ludebat, quos facie et garrulitate conspicuos undique conquirebat.

XLIII

DE ELOQUENTIA AC STUDIIS EIUS

Eloquentiam studiaque liberalia ab aetate prima et cupide et laboriosissime exercuit. Mutinensi bello in tanta mole rerum et legisse et scripsisse et declamasce cotidie traditur. Nam deinceps neque in senatu neque apud populum neque apud milites unquam locutus est nisi meditata et composita oratione, quamvis ad subita dicendi facultas ei non deficeret. Ac ne periculum memoriae adiret aut in ediscendo tempus absumeret, omnia recitare instituit. Sermones quoque cum singulis atque etiam cum Livia sua graviores non nisi scriptos et e libello habuit, ne plus minusve ex tempore loqueretur.

Multa varii generis prosa oratione composuit, ex quibus nonnulla in coetu familiarium recitavit. Poetica summatim attigit. Unus liber exstat, scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, cuius et argumentum et titulus est Sicilia; exstat et alter aeque modicus "*Epigrammatum*," quae fere omnia tempore balinei meditabatur. Nam tragœdiam magno impetu exorsus, non succedenti stilo abolevit: quaerentibusque amicis, *quidnam Ajax ageret*, respondit, *Aiacem suum in spongeam incubuisse!*

XLIV

DE LITTERARUM STUDIO

Genus eloquendi ipse secutus est elegans et temperatum: vitavit enim verba recondita, praecipueque curavit ut sensum animi quam apertissime oratione exprimeret. Graecarum quinetiam disciplinarum summo studio tenebatur: in quibus multum praestabat; non tamen ut aut expedite loqueretur aut aliquid componere auderet: nam si quid res exigeret, Latine prius scribebat reddendumque Graece alii dabat. Sed plane poematum quoque non imperitus erat; delectabatur enim comoedia veteri et saepe eam spectaculis publicis exhibuit. In evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus nihil aeque sectabatur, quam praecepta et exempla publice vel privatim salubria, eaque ad verbum excerpta aut ad domesticos aut ad exercituum provinciarumque rectores aut ad urbis magistratus plerumque mittebat, prout quisque monitu indigeret. Etiam libros totos et senatui recitavit et populo notos per edictum saepe fecit, ut orationes Q. Metelli *de prole augenda* et Rutilii *de modo aedificiorum* quo magis persuaderet utramque rem non ab se primo

animadversam esse, sed antiquis iam tum curae fuisse. Ingenia saeculi sui omnibus modis fovit: recitantes et benigne et patienter audiit; componi tamen aliquid de se nisi et serio et a praestantissimis nolebat, admonebatque praetores ne nomen suum in theatro obsolefieri paterentur.

XLV

DE RELIGIONE EIUS

Circa religiones talem eum fuisse accepimus: tonitrua et fulgura paullo infirmius expavescebat, ut semper ubique pro remedio vituli marini pellem secum circumferret, atque ad omnem maioris tempestatis suspicionem in abditum locum se reciperet. Somnia neque sua neque aliena de se neglegebat. Philippensi acie quamvis propter valetudinem tabernaculo non egredi statuisset, tamen amici somnio monitus egressus est: cessitque res prospere, nam captis castris lectica eius, quasi ibi cubans mansisset, concursu hostium confossa atque lacerata est. Auspicia et omina quaedam pro certissimis observabat: si mane sibi calceus perperam, ac sinister pro dextro, induceretur, ut dirum habebat; si, terra marive ingrediente se longinquam profectionem, forte rorasset, pro maturi reditus omne accipiebat. Ostentis vel praecipue monebatur. Ortam inter iuncturas lapidum ante domum suam palmam inter deos Penates transtulit, utque vigeseret, magno opere curavit. Observabat et dies quosdam, ne aut postridie nundinas quoquam proficiseretur, aut nonis quidquam inchoaret: neque aliud quidquam in hoc, ut ad Tiberium scribit, nisi infaustum nomen vitare cupiebat.

XLVI

DE MORTE EIUS

Mors eius certissimis ostentis praecognita est. Cum lustrum in campo Martio magna populi frequentia conderet, aquila eum saepius circumvolavit, transgressaque in vicinam aedem super nomen Agrippae ad primam litteram sedit; quo animadverso, vota, quae in proximum lustrum suscipi mos est, collegam suum Tiberium nuncupare iussit: nam se, quamquam paratae iam essent tabulae, negavit suscepturum esse quae non esset soluturus. Quibus perfectis, cum Tiberio et Livia praeter Latinum Campanumque litus, ut solebat, navigio profectus est. Has apud oras morbum gravem contraxit. Postea Neapolim advectus, quamquam valetudine graviter laboraret, tamen quinquennale certamen honori suo institutum perspectavit. Inde, morbo ingravescente, tandem Nolae succubuit, revo-
catumque ex itinere Tiberium diu secreto sermone detinuit, neque posthac ulli maiori negotio operam dedit.

XLVII

DE SUPREMIS VERBIS

Supremo die identidem exquirens, an iam de se tumultus foris esset, speculo petito, capillum sibi comi ac malas labantes corrigi praecepit, et admissos amicos percontatus est: *Eiquid iis videretur minimum vitae commodum transegisse?* Omnibus deinde dimissis, dum nuntios ab urbe missos de filia aegra interrogat, repente exclamans, *Livia, nostri coniugii memor vive ac vale!* in amplexu Liviae defecit. Ita facilem exitum et qualem semper optaverat sortitus est. Nam

fere quotiens cito ac nullo cruciatu defunctum esse quempiam audisset, sibi et suis *εἰθαρασίαν* similem (hoc enim verbo uti solebat) precabatur. Unum omnino ante efflatam animam signum alienatae mentis dedit, quod subito pavesfactus a quadraginta se iuvenibus abripi questus est. Id quoque magis praesagium quam mentis diminutio fuit, siquidem totidem eum milites praetoriani in publicum extulerunt.

XLVIII

DE TESTAMENTO EIUS

Testamentum, ante annum et quattuor menses quam decederet factum, partim ipsius partim libertorum manu, in senatu apertum atque recitatum est. Heredes instituit primos, Tiberium ex parte dimidia et sextante, Liviam ex parte tertia, quos et ferre suum nomen iussit: secundos, Drusum Tiberii filium ex triente, ex partibus reliquis Germanicum liberosque eius tres sexus virilis: tertio gradu, propinquos amicosque complures. Legavit populo Romano quadringentes sestertiū, tribubus tricies quinques sestertiū, praetorianis militibus singula millia nummorum, cohortibus urbanis quingenos, legionariis trecenos nummos: quam summam extemplo reddi iussit. Iulias filiam neptemque, si quid iis accidisset, sepulcro suo inferri vetuit. Volumine uno mandata de funere suo complexus est; altero indicem rerum a se gestarum, quem in aeneis tabulis incidi vellet, quae ante Mausoleum statuerentur; tertio breviarium totius imperii, quantum militum sub signis ubique esset, quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigalorum residuis. Adiecit et libertorum servorumque nomina, a quibus ratio exigi posset.

EXERCISES ON THE TEXT

Each Exercise consists of three parts :

- A. Grammar drill to be taken orally in class, or to be prepared as night-work.
- B. Notes on the Syntax. *Examples of every rule or case-usage are to be written out as night-work, and, when corrected, transcribed on the interleaves.*
- C. Either questions on the subject-matter to promote conversation in Latin ;
Or sentences on the Syntax, based on the phrases of the text ; Or a short piece of continuous prose—the words and phrases needed will be found in the chapter ; Or practice in Oratio Obliqua.

CHAPTERS I AND II

- A. i. Give the principal parts of nascor, excedo, decerno, nanciscor, credo, obicio, cubo, confero, indo, gero, trado, colo.
ii. Decline : generis, aere, lares, domus.
iii. Distinguish between s̄li, and sōli.
iv. How are the Genitive and Ablative of “nemo” formed ?
v. What other words besides “fas” are indeclinable in Latin ?
- B. i. Case Uses :
Ablative Absolute.
Ablative of Degree or Amount.
Ablative of Manner.
Genitive of Description.
Datives of Advantage and Disadvantage.
Dative of Indirect Object (person interested).

ii. The Gerundive (Present Participle Passive) is used nearly always in agreement with its Object, and is only formed from verbs governing an Accusative. *E.g.*, instead of using the Gerund (Verbal Noun)—*e.g.*, “consilium delendi urbes” = “the plan for destroying the towns”—it was usual to say “consilium urbium delendarum,” thus attracting the *noun* into the Case of the *Gerund*, and the *Gerundive* into the Gender and Number of the *noun*.

Put into Latin :

- (a) For the purpose of begging-off punishment.
- (b) In testing the belief.
- (c) By managing the affair successfully.

iii. In Reported Speech (*Oratio Obliqua*).

Where all the remarks are dependent on some *past* tense such as “he said” or its equivalent.

1. (a) All Principal sentences drop into the Accusative and Infinitive.
- (b) Commands and Questions fall into the past tenses of the Subjunctive.
2. All dependent Clauses (Relative, Causal, Temporal, Concessive, etc.) have their verbs in the Subjunctive.

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| ego and nos ; | meus, noster ; | tu, vos ; | tuus, vester ; |
| become | become | become | become |
| ipse or se ; | suus, ipsorum ; | ille, illi ; | illius, illorum. |

Find in these chapters any Subjunctives which in *Direct Narration* (*Oratio Recta*) would have been in the *Indicative*.

iv. Redde Latine : “I marvel that this name is thrown in my teeth by way of reproach.”

v. A. d. ix. Kal. Oct.

Write this date in full.

Give the Latin for September 26, November 1.

- C. i. Quo tempore natus est Augustus ?
ii. Quando sacrarium constitutum est ?
iii. Cuius rei se possessorem esse allegavit Laetorius ?
iv. Quid decreverunt Patres Conscripti ?
v. Ubi locus nutrimentorum eius ostendebatur ?
vi. Quis opinio de hoc loco erat ?
vii. Quod cognomen infanti Augusto inditum est ?
viii. Quid Hadriano a Suetonio dono datum est ?
ix. Quae cognomina postea assumpsit Augustus ?
x. Cuius testamento cognomen Gai assumpsit ?
xi. Quare censebant quidam eum Romulum appellari
oportere ?

CHAPTERS III AND IV

- A. i. Give the principal parts of comperio, comparo,
redeo, obtingo, edo, confero, nitor, iubeo,
suscipio.
ii. Give the other Cases (in use) of opem, vicem.
iii. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of novissime,
proximas, multum.

B. i. Case Uses :

Ablative of Point of Time.

Ablative of Manner.

Ablative of Attendant Circumstances. N.B.—

The Ablative Absolute (Ablative of Noun
with Participle in agreement) is really an
Ablative of attendant circumstances.

Dative of Person Interested.

Accusative of Duration of Time.

- ii. " Ut " with Indicative means " when " or " as. "

- “ Ut ” with Subjunctive means “ in order that ” or
 “ so that.”
- “ Ut primum ” with Indicative means “ directly,” “ as
 soon as.”
- iii. (a) Deliberative Subjunctive—*e.g.*, “ Eloquar ? ” =
 “ Am I to speak ? ”
- (b) Remote (or Indirect) deliberative Subjunctive—
e.g., “ Cunctatus est an eloqueretur ” = “ He
 hesitated as to whether he should speak.”
- iv. Though “ quod ” (Causal) ordinarily has an Indica-
 tive, it takes a *Subjunctive* when it only denotes the
 “ alleged ” cause—*i.e.*, the Cause as *felt* or *thought*
 or *stated* by somebody. Such a Cause is often
 spoken of as a Causal sentence in *Virtual Oratio*
Obliqua.
- C. i. Quando Augustus patrem amisit ?
 ii. Quam publice laudavit ?
 iii. Quo triumpho donis militaribus donatus est ?
 iv. Ubi studiis vacavit ?
 v. Quamdiu solus rempublicam tenuit ?
 vi. Quot bella civilia gessit ?
 vii. Quare tribunatum plebis petiit ?
 viii. Quo modo veteranos in suum auxilium contraxit ?
 ix. Quot praeliis bellum confecit ?

CHAPTERS V AND VI

- A. i. The principal parts of transigo, expello, subicio,
 iubeo, offero, occumbo, molior, differo, morior,
 persolvo.
- ii. Decline in Singular : uterque, alteruter.
- iii. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of priore,
 honorifice, minimum, plurimos, magis.

iv. Decline together : gregarius miles, voluntarium necem.

B. i. Case Uses :

Ablative Absolute.

Ablative of Manner.

Dative of Advantage or Disadvantage (Persons Interested).

Predicative Dative.

Accusative of Motion Towards.

ii. Write down the exact Latin words used by Augustus in reply—

(a) To the captives who begged for burial.

(b) To the father and son who asked for quarter.

iii. The Gerundive expresses "necessity" or "duty," what "must be" or "ought to be" done. Collect any instances there are in these two chapters.

iv. Note the difference between :

(a) "Qui" when it is a mere Relative, and introduces an ordinary Adjectival Clause—[is, qui desiderabatur (Chap. VI.)] and

(b) "Qui" (talis ut) where it introduces a Consecutive or Generic Clause—["Exstiterunt etiam qui (tales ut) traderent . . . (Chap. VI.).]

C. Redde Latine :

i. Augustus sent his enemy's head to Rome, that it might be laid at the foot of Cæsar's statue.

ii. He looked on at both of them dying, when, on the father being killed, the son likewise gave himself up to death.

- iii. While the veterans complained that they were not being treated as their services deserved, the land-holders cried that they were being driven out.
- iv. He was within an ace of falling a victim to the indignation of the soldiery.
- v. There were some who related that he sacrificed three hundred men who had surrendered at an altar reared to the honour of the divine Julius.
- vi. If any man prayed for quarter, he met him with the remark, "You must die!"

CHAPTERS VII AND VIII

- A. i. Gender, Nominative Singular and Ablative Singular of classium, famem, mare, tramites, preces, penetrale.
- ii. Principal parts of reparo, aspergo, opprimo, reor, posco, obsideo, potior, gigno, abripio, foveo.
- iii. The other Degrees of Comparison of feracior, magnopere, diu, aegerrime, maiorem.
- B. i. Case Uses :
 - Ablative of Time (or Occasion when).
 - Locative (place at which).
 - Accusative of Duration of Time.
 - Dative of Recipient (person interested).
 - Ablative of Place where.
- ii. "Donec" and "dum," meaning "until," "while," take an Indicative when they are *merely* Temporal —e.g., "pugnavit donec cecidit" = "he fought till at last he fell."
 - When they are Prospective—*i.e.*, imply an idea of purpose or anticipation—they take a

Subjunctive—*e.g.*, “exspecta dum redeam” = “wait till I return.”

Find an instance of each of these usages in these Chapters.

- iii. Purpose may be expressed by “causa” following the Genitive with a Gerundive—*e.g.*, “classium reparandarum causa.”

Write down instances showing other ways of expressing a purpose in Latin.

- iv. Redde Latine : “I wanted to see a King, not dead persons.”

- v. Indirect questions are often introduced by “num”—*e.g.*, Direct, “Visne inspicere ?” Indirect, “(Rogavit) num inspicere vellet.”

C. Responde Latine :

- i. Quamobrem Siculum bellum diu traxit?
- ii. Quot servos manumisso ad remum dedit?
- iii. Quamdiu copias in Lucrino lacu exercuit?
- iv. Quomodo, a Pompeii praefectis oppressus, effugit?
- v. Quis eum interficere conatus est?
- vi. Cur Antonii testamentum aperiendum recitandumque curavit?
- vii. Ubi Antonium navali proelio vicit?
- viii. Qui Alexandriam confugerunt?
- ix. Quamobrem Cleopatram servari cupiebat Augustus?
- x. Cuius corpus Alexandriae veneratus est?
- xi. Cur Ptolemaei corpus inspicere noluit?
- xii. Quamobrem urbem Nicopolim condidit?

CHAPTERS IX AND X

- A. i. The principal parts of *gero*, *ferio*, *coērceo*, *cogo*, *exo*, *ulciscor*, *ingredior*, *assuesco*, *illido*, *pellicio*.
- ii. Decline in Plural : *respublica*, and in Singular *obses* and *praeses*.
- iii. What Prepositions are the following words compounded with : *assuetis*, *illideret*, *summovit*, *traduxit*, *pellexit* ?
- iv. What various meanings has the Comparative Adverb in Latin—e.g., *crebrius* ac *perfidiosius* ?
- B. i. Case Uses :
- Accusative of Part Affected (Closer Definition).
 - Dative of Person Interested.
 - Predicative Dative.
- ii. Final Clauses : Purpose is denoted by “*ut*” with Subjunctive, or (Negative) “*ne*” with Subjunctive.
- iii. Consecutive Clauses : The result is expressed by “*ut*” with Subjunctive, or (Negative) “*ut non*” with Subjunctive.
Collect instances from these two Chapters.
- iv. Account for the Subjunctives in—
- (a) *Mansuros se in fide ac pace, quam peterent* (Chap. IX.).
 - (b) *Tamen omnibus, quoties vellent, . . . potestam fecit* (Chap. IX.).
- v. The Co-ordinating Relative is used to introduce a Principal sentence and connect it with the previous sentence. Find instances.

vi. The Verb in a Conditional sentence in Reported Speech goes into the Subjunctive ; the Future Perfect Indicative of an "if clause" then becomes a Pluperfect Subjunctive—e.g., "si pedem *huc tulerit*, *inveniam*," becomes "dixit se, si pedem illuc *tulisset*, *inventurum esse*."

(N.B.—This is often the case when the Verb of Saying is not expressed but only implied.)

C. i. Redde Latine :

- (a) In one battle he was wounded in the right leg by the fall of a stone.
- (b) He never visited those he conquered with severe punishment.
- (c) If the position of the country improves, I promise I will celebrate games in Jove's honour.
- (d) He was so upset that for months on end he let his beard and hair grow.
- (e) That day the Romans always kept as a day of mourning.
- (f) Augustus was far removed from the desire of extending his Empire or military prestige by any means.

CHAPTERS XI AND XII

- A. i. Principal parts of *interviso*, *subicio*, *iubeo*, *consto*, *impertior*, *fio*.
- ii. Decline in Singular ; *ius*, and in Plural : *mos*.
- iii. Give Gender and Ablative Singular of *pollex*, *cohors*, *caespes*, *torques*.
- iv. Parse : *dectrectandi*, *discinctos*, *ambitiosius*, *imper-tiendos*.

B. i. Case Uses :

Ablative of Point of Time.

Ablative of Manner.

Ablative of Material.

Ablative of Instrument or Means.

Ablative of Degree or Amount by which.

ii. Why are the verbs in the Subjunctive in the following :

(a) Quod duobus filiis detrectandi sacramenti causa pollices *amputasset*.

(b) Quod contumacius legatis *paruisset*.

(c) Si quae cohortes loco *cessissent*, hordeo pavit.

(d) Quod ipsi quoque ea, quibus *vellent*, tribuendi ius *habuissent*.

(e) Cuius abrupti damnum nulla captura pensari *posset*.

iii. Find Examples of—

Consecutive Clauses.

Final Clauses.

iv. Put in Reported Speech (Oratio Obliqua) :

Festina lente: sat celeriter fit, quod fit satis bene.

C. (a) Responde Latine :

i. Qua in re commutavit et instituit multa Augustus?

ii. Quo tempore et qua de causa permisit legatis ut uxores interviserent?

iii. Quamobrem bona equitis Romani hastae subiecit?

iv. Quo modo puniit, si quae cohortes loco cessissent?

- v. Cur nullos e militibus commilitones appellabat.
- vi. Quibus dona militaria dabat?
- vii. Quibus similes aiebat esse eos qui minima comoda magno discrimine sectarentur?

(b) Redde Latine :

Augustus was most strict in his discipline of the army. If a centurion deserted his post, he was punished with death. The tenth legion was disbanded in disgrace, because it had shown some reluctance in obeying the commands of its officers. He was also very sparing in his distribution of crowns for distinguished service, though he gave gold and silver ornaments far more readily.

CHAPTERS XIII AND XIV

- A. i. Principal parts of deposito, reicio, defero, resisto, fio, parco, conseisco, fateor, audeo, torqueo.
- ii. Decline in Singular: uterque, preces, solus.
- iii. Give the exact meanings of honores, legatus, centurio, sella curulis, proscriptio, salutatio.
- B. i. Case Uses :
 - Genitive of Description.
 - Locative Dative.
 - Ablative of Time.
 - Ablative of Manner.
- ii. “In posterum: servilem in modum.” Give the exact meanings of the Preposition “in” here. What meaning has it when used with the Ablative?
- iii. The Gerundive (a Verbal Adjective) is sometimes used in agreement with a noun in the Dative to denote purpose, as “Decemviri legibus scri-

bundis" "A commission of ten men for the purpose of writing out the laws." What similar instance have you here?

iv. The Gerund (a Verbal Noun) is used to form the Oblique cases of the Infinitive Mood—e.g., "proscribere" (Nominative), "proscribendi" (Genitive), "proscribendo" (Dative), etc.

v. Explain the following uses of the Subjunctive Mood in these two chapters:

- (a) Qui deposcerent (Chap. XIII.).
- (b) Cum deferrentur (Chap. XIII.).
- (c) Ne qua proscriptio fieret (Chap. XIV.).
- (d) Ita . . . statuisse, ut omnia sibi libera reliquerit (Chap. XIV.).
- (e) Quia factum quoddam maligno sermone carpsisset (Chap. XIV.).

vi. Verbs which influence a Dative in the Active can only be used Impersonally in the Passive—e.g., "Invideo tibi" = "I envy you"; but "invidetur mihi" (not "invideor") = "I am envied."

Find an instance of a similar usage here.

C. i. Turn (a) into Oratio Obliqua :

Hic faciet, si vos non feceritis.

(b) into Oratio Recta :

Ita se modum proscribendi statuisse, ut
omnia sibi libera reliquerit.

ii. Responde Latine :

Quoties consulatum gessit Augustus?

Per quot annos triumviratum administravit?

Quo modo proscriptionem exercuit?

CHAPTERS XV AND XVI

- A. i. Parse fully : meminerat, accitis, commissum iri, conferrent, ictam.
- ii. Principal parts of excolo, glorior, praesto, morior, nitor.
- iii. Decline in Plural : plus, opus, iter.
- iv. "Pro maiestate imperii." Collect the other usages of this preposition and construct examples in Latin to show all its meanings that you know.
- v. Exact meanings of identidem, scilicet, ergo, adeo.
- B. i. Case Uses :
- Dative of Recipient (Person Interested).
 - Ablative of Manner.
 - Ablative of Want or Separation.
 - Ablative of Instrument.
- ii. Abstract ideas are often expressed in Latin by the Past Participle Passive in agreement with a noun—*e.g.*, "occisus Hector" = "the death of Hector."
- iii. Put the words of Augustus' edict : "Ita mihi salvam . . . quae iecero," into Oratio Obliqua.
- iv. Indirect questions (Substantival Clauses, which stand as Subject or Object to some verb) have their verb always in the Subjunctive.
- v. Give Examples of—
 Final Clauses ;
 (Cum) Temporal Clauses ;
 (Cum) Causal Clauses.
 Consecutive Clauses.

C. i. Redde Latine:

- (a) He persevered in holding power to prevent the Government being entrusted to the will of the multitude.
- (b) I hope that after my death the Government will run on the lines I have laid down for it.
- (c) When I took over Rome it was a city of brick ; I am leaving it a city of marble.
- (d) As two law-courts were insufficient for the growing population, and a third was needed, a new forum had to be built.
- (e) Those who return in triumph from the wars must lodge the trophies of their triumphs in the Temple of Mars.
- (f) I hope that each one of you, according to his means, will beautify the city by erecting new buildings or by repairing and improving the old.

CHAPTERS XVII AND XVIII

- A. i. Principal parts of *sortior*, *tueor*, *collabor*, *aboleo*, *cognosco*.
- ii. Gender, Nominative Singular, and Ablative Singular of *vicos*, *lapidibus*, *culleo*.
- iii. Exact meanings of *ergastula*, *collegium*, *tabella*.
- B. i. Case Uses :
 - Ablative of Amount by which.
 - Ablative of Instrument.
 - Ablative of Quality.
 - Genitive of Description.
 - Genitive of the Charge.

ii. Purpose is often denoted by the preposition "ad" with an Accusative and the Gerundive in agreement — e.g., *ad templa reficienda* = "for the purpose of repairing the temples."

iii. Find Examples of—

- (a) Co-ordinating Relative.
- (b) Generic use of Subjunctive. (When a kind or class of persons or things is spoken of, and not an individual person or action, the Subjunctive and not the Indicative is used.)

iv. Account for the Mood of the verb in :

- (a) *Si aetas cuiusquam neptium suarum competeret.*
- (b) *Dum viveret* (Chap. XVII., *sub fin.*).
- (c) *Tertiam quoque, qua iis ignosceretur* (Chap. XVIII., *sub fin.*).

C. i. Responde Latine :

- (a) *Quid adversus incendia paravit Augustus ?*
- (b) *Quomodo Tiberis inundationes coërcuit ?*
- (c) *Quo nomine mensem Sextilem nuncupavit ?*
- (d) *Qua aetate iudices adlegit ?*
- (e) *Quid parricidii reo dixit ?*

ii. Redde Latine :

- (a) If any of my granddaughters were old enough, I would have offered her.
- (b) I have made this arrangement in order that I, so long as I live, and the Emperors of succeeding ages may be required to come up to the standard of these great men.

CHAPTERS XIX AND XX

- A. i. Principal parts of *praesideo*, *fungor*, *intersum*, *assuesco*, *gero*, *compello*.
- ii. Gender, Genitive Singular, and Dative Plural of *tus*, *mensis*, *res*, *consulatus*, *ius*.
- iii. Decline together in Singular: *legitimus senatus*; and in Plural, *opera publica*.
- B. i. Case Uses :
 Collect the uses of the Ablative.
 Collect the uses of the Genitive.
- ii. Give Examples of—
 (a) The Gerund, and its uses.
 (b) The Gerundive.
- iii. The Distributive is often used instead of the Cardinal numeral—e.g., “*bina castra*” = “two camps.” Illustrate from these chapters.
- iv. When is “*quo*” used instead of “*ut*” with the Subjunctive in final clauses? Find instances.
- v. Subordinate clauses in Oratio Obliqua (whether Temporal, Causal, Conditional, or Concessive) have their verb in the Subjunctive. This may be the case even where the “Verb of Saying” is only implied—e.g.: “*Sanxit ut, priusquam consideret*” . . . “*exegit ut, quoties consulatus sibi daretur*. . . .”
- Find any other examples of this usage.
- vi. The Genitive (as well as the Dative, see Chaps. XIII. and XIV. notes) with the Gerundive is used to give the idea of purpose (perhaps a “descriptive” Genitive). Find an instance of this.

C. Redde Latine :

- i. Finding that there were over a thousand senators and those most unworthy members, since after Cæsar's death several had procured election by favouritism or bribery, Augustus reduced the number to its former limits.
- ii. He created several fresh offices in order to induce more people to take a hand in the administration of government.
- iii. He was by no means sparing in honouring military distinction ; more than thirty full triumphs were accorded by him to victorious Generals.

Responde Latine :

- i. Quamobrem senatorum numerum in pristinum modum redegit ?
- ii. Quo modo primam, quo modo secundam lectionem habuit ?
- iii. Quae iura excusatis reliquit ?
- iv. Apud cuius aram sanxit ut supplicarent senatores ?
- v. Quomodo sententias de maiore negotio latae rogarbat ?
- vi. Quomodo effecit ut plures reipublicae administrandae partem caperent ?
- vii. Narra officia aliquot nova quae excogitavit.
- viii. Quid senatorum liberis, virili toga sumpta, permisit ?
- ix. Quot iustos triumphos ducibus decrevit ?

CHAPTERS XXI AND XXII

- A. i. Principal parts of persuadeo, offero, patior, caveo, vincio, torqueo, adipiscor, consuesco, admetior, comperio,

- ii. Give Gender, Ablative Singular, and Genitive Plural of *genus*, *gener*, *aedilis*, *lacerna*, *ordo*.
- iii. Parse: *restitutum* *iri*, *quandoque*, *convaluit*, *perseverasse*.
- iv. What is the special meaning of Adjectives ending in “-im”? Give instances of any others similar to “*viritim*.”

B. i. Case Uses :

Genitive of Price.
 Ablative of Manner.
 Accusative of Exclamation.
 Dative of Indirect Object.

- ii. “Modo” . . . “modo” . . . are called Correlatives, and mean “at one time” . . . “at another” . . . Mention any other words similarly used.

iii. Money :

Nummus = *sestertius* = about 2d., roughly, of English money.

iv. Numerals :

Quadrigeni, *treceni*, etc., are *Distributives*. Write down the ordinary Cardinal numerals corresponding to these, and give the Distributives corresponding to *unus*, *viginti*, *centum*.

v. Conditional Sentences.

An unfulfilled, or unreal, condition always has its verb in a Past Tense of the Subjunctive, whether in *Oratio Recta* or *Oratio Obliqua*.

vi. Indirect Question.

The verb in an Indirect Question (Noun Clause—*i.e.*, Subject or Object to some verb) is always in the Subjunctive.

Find an instance in Chapter XXI.

vii. Ne vinctus unquam tortusve homo libertatem adipisceretur.

What kind of a sentence does this "ne" introduce?

C. i. Redde Latine:

- (a) Augustus thought it of prime importance to keep the people free from all admixture of foreign or servile blood.
- (b) I shall not grant him the franchise unless he comes in person and satisfies me that he has just grounds for his application.
- (c) I will more readily suffer loss in my privy purse than allow the Roman citizenship to be cheapened.
- (d) My son-in-law Agrippa, by supplying the town with plenty of water, has provided sufficiently for the quenching of your thirst.
- (e) Though I had determined to give you a donative, I will not do so, because you have so shamelessly clamoured for it.
- (f) I intend to abolish the free doles of corn, because people rely on it, and so leave their lands untilled.

CHAPTERS XXIII AND XXIV

- A. i. Principal parts of *edo*, *lego*, *queror*, *frango*, *nascor*, *soleo*.
- ii. Decline in Plural: *plures scaenae*; in Singular, *navale proelium*.
- iii. Write down the Latin Multiplicative numerals from 1 to 20.

- iv. Distinguish between *liber*, *libra*, *liber*; *sōlo*, *sōlo*.
- v. Give the various words for “any” in Latin, with their peculiar usages.
- vi. Explain the “*Troiae lusus*.”

B. i. Case Uses :

Find examples of—

Descriptive Genitive.

Possessive Genitive.

Ablative of Instrument.

Ablative of Comparison.

Ablative of Place where.

ii. Give instances from these chapters of—

Generic Subjunctive.

Subjunctive of Purpose.

“Prospective” Subjunctive (after Temporal Conjunction).

iii. “*Ut*” with an Indicative can only mean “as, for instance” or “when.” (“*Ut*” with Subjunctive = “in order that.”) Find an instance of both usages.

C. Responde Latine :

- i. *Quot ait ipse se ludos fecisse Augustus?*
- ii. *Quot pro aliis magistratibus?*
- iii. *Quibus locis ludos edidit?*
- iv. *Quomodo navale proelium produxit?*
- v. *Quare custodes in Urbe dispositi?*
- vi. *Quem lusum saepissime edidit?*
- vii. *Qui in illo lusu notescere solebant?*
- viii. *Cui cognomen Torquatum ferre passus est?*
- ix. *Cur huius lusus edendi finem fecit?*

- x. Qualem adolescentulum olim exhibuit?
- xi. Quae inusitata publicavit?
- xii. Quorum obsides olim ad spectaculum induxit?

CHAPTERS XXV AND XXVI

- A. i. Principal parts of comperio, differo, fungor, adimo, veto, secerno.
- ii. Degrees of Comparison of crēber, cēlēber.
- iii. What constructions follow dignor, fungor, adimo?
- iv. Decline together in Singular: muliebre secus; in Plural: proprii ordines.
- B. i. Case Uses:
 - Partitive Genitive.
 - Accusative of Duration of Time.
 - Ablative of Separation.
- ii. Collect the different uses of the Gerund and Gerundive in these Chapters.
- iii. The exact meaning of senatus decretum, sub-sellia, orchestra, cuneus, paedagogus, Virgines Vestales, cōercitio, pulvinar.
- iv. Explain the usage of the Subjunctives in—
 - (a) Quotiens quid spectaculi ederetur (Chap. XXV.).
 - (b) Commendabat qui praesidendi officio fungerentur (Chap. XXVI.).
 - (c) Quod inter spectandum . . . vacaret (Chap. XXVI.).
 - (d) Nulli Graeco certamini interfuit, quo non . . . honorarit (Chap. XXVI.).

C. Redde Latine :

- i. On one occasion at Puteoli, during a very crowded performance, a Senator was unable to find a seat.
- ii. He made provision that no one in dark clothing should sit in the centre row.
- iii. It is my wish that no woman shall watch the wrestling.
- iv. They say that reflections were often made upon Iulius for having found time for reading letters and pamphlets during the public spectacles.
- v. He was a most enthusiastic spectator of boxing-matches, not only between professionals, but even between boys of the lower classes sparring unscientifically in the narrow streets.
- vi. Augustus honoured with his patronage all sorts of people who contributed their efforts towards the public entertainments.

CHAPTERS XXVII AND XXVIII

- A. i. The principal parts of patior, cognosco, gero, dispono,edo, confodio, obicio, soleo.
- ii. The Comparative and Superlative of inferus, celeriter, difficilis, graviter.
- iii. Decline together : aetas tua ; vectigalia nova.
- B. i. Case Uses :
 - Locative Case.
 - Partitive Genitive.
 - Ablative of Instrument,
 - Ablative of Manner.

ii. Gerundives are used as Present Passive Participles in agreement with their object. "Ad tuendos eos" = "for the purpose of maintaining them." Using this construction, translate into Latin—

- (a) In managing the republic.
- (b) For the purpose of seeing the games.
- (c) By limiting the soldiers' pay.

iii. Causal Clause : "Ut qui" with Subjunctive is used to explain the grounds of a statement—e.g., "ut qui possint . . ." = "as being the persons who could . . ."

iv. Explain the usage of the Subjunctives in—

- (a) Quaecunque autem copia militum ubique esset (Chap. XXVII.).
- (b) Quid in provincia quaque gereretur (Chap. XXVII.).
- (c) Si quid res exigeret (Chap. XXVII.).
- (d) Quod de Caesare male opinari soleret (Chap. XXVIII.).

C. (a) i. Ubi classem conlocavit Augustus ?
 ii. Quamobrem ibi eam conlocavit ?
 iii. Quot cohortes in Urbe esse passus est ?
 iv. Cur militibus stipendia et missiones definivit ?
 v. Quomodo sumptus ad tuendos milites paravit ?

(b) Redde Latine :

- i. It would be hard to say to how many men Augustus granted a free pardon.
- ii. I lack neither the inclination nor the courage to stab him.

- iii. He warned Tiberius not to give way to the ardour of youth in that matter, nor to be indignant that anyone should speak ill of him.
- iv. He said it was enough if they could prevent anyone really doing them mischief.

CHAPTERS XXIX AND XXX

- A. i. Principal parts of *decerno*, *nitor*, *corripio*, *censeo*, *edo*, *lego*, *expavesco*.
- ii. Give the three Degrees of Comparison of *pertinacissime*, *prius*, *magnus*.
- iii. Distinguish between *quidam*, *quisquam*, *quispiam*.
quisque.
- B. i. Case Uses :
- Dative of Person Interested (Advantage or Disadvantage).
 - Accusative of Exclamation.
 - Ablative of Instrument.
 - Ablative of Manner.
 - Ablative of Separation.
- ii. Give examples from these Chapters of—
 Consecutive Clauses.
 Indirect Interrogative Sentence.
 Gerundive.
- iii. In Conditional Sentences, if the Past Tenses of the Subjunctive are found in both the “if” clause and the “then” clause, the condition is regarded as impossible, out of the question—e.g., “Si alas haberem, avolarem” = “If I had wings (but I have not), I would fly away.”
- Find a similar sentence from these Chapters.

CHAPTERS XXXI AND XXXII

- A. i. Principal parts of intersum, queror, assurgo, lacesso,
diligo, mercor, confero, aufero.
- ii. Give Gender, Ablative Singular, and Accusative
Plural of mos, testis, domus, ius, iudex, salus,
omen, genus, panis.
- iii. "Vicatim," "singillatim." What is the meaning
of the suffix of these adverbs? Write down any
similar adverbs you know.
- B. i. Case Uses :
Ablative of Time or Occasion.
Ablative of Manner.
Dative of Disadvantage (Person Interested).
Genitive of Possession.
- ii. Find instances of—
Indirect Question.
Generic Temporal Subjunctive.
Subjunctive of Wish.
- iii. "Compos votorum." What heading of the Genitive
would this come under? What other adjectives
have a similar construction?
- iv. "Ut non," with Subjunctive, may often be trans-
lated "without" [literally "in such a way that
not"].
"Ita, ut . . ." with Subjunctive is often used in
a *limitative* way—"only so, as to be . . ."
- C. Translate into Latin :
Augustus earned the affection of his people,
especially by his courteous and considerate
manners. He wished his friends to be powerful

and important, but only on condition that they were answerable to the same laws as their fellow citizens. When any of his friends was undergoing a trial, he often sat for many hours in the Courts and allowed himself to be called as a witness and cross-examined, as if he were one of the crowd. So much was he beloved that the Roman people of their own accord subscribed large sums of money towards the rebuilding of his house on the Palatine Hill, which had been burnt down.

CHAPTERS XXXIII AND XXXIV

- A. i. Parse fully, giving principal parts of verb : convaluerat, praelato, praestitisset, pertaesus.
- ii. Decline in Singular : paterfamilias, socrus.
- iii. Explain the meaning of the words : togatus, socii, officia cotidiana, clientes.
- B. i. Case Uses :
 - Locative Case.
 - Ablative of Manner.
 - Ablative of Separation.
 - Dative of Person Interested (Advantage or Disadvantage).
- ii. “Gerundive.” The Gerundive is used idiomatically (but with its usual sense of “necessity,” what “must be done”) with verbs like “curo,” “loco,” to complete their meaning—e.g., “Curo domum aedificandam” = “I arrange for the building of a house” [literally, “I arrange for a house which is to be built”]. Find an instance.

- iii. Account for the use of the Subjunctive Mood in—
 (a) Quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent.
 (b) Diem, quo primum ad se venisset (Chap. XXXIII.).
 (c) Ut et necessitudine aliqua iungerentur (Chap. XXXIV.).

And for the Indicative Mood in—

- (a) Ut scripsit ipse (Chap. XXXIV., *sub fin.*).

C. Responde Latine :

- i. Cur medico Augusti cives statuam ponendam curaverunt ?
- ii. Qui testamento caverunt, ut heredes sui in Capitolium victimas ducerent ?
- iii. Quem diem initium anni fecerunt civitates Italiae ?
- iv. Quid provinciae in honorem Augusti constituerent ?
- v. Quomodo reges amici et socii honorem ei tribuerunt ?
- vi. Quando matrem amisit Augustus ?
- vii. Quando sororem ?
- viii. Quot uxores duxit Augustus ?
- ix. Quamobrem cum Scribonia divertium fecit ?
- x. Quam postremam in matrimonio habuit ?

CHAPTERS XXXV AND XXXVI

- A. i. Principal parts of cupio, obeo, cogo, veto, assuefacio, adimo, fio, saepio, caveo, soleo.
 ii. What kind of verb is "ingemisco"? Give any other similar verbs you may know.

- iii. What effect does "parum" or "minus" have when added to an adjective or adverb?
- iv. Distinguish between *liberi*, *libri*; *eligo*, *diligo*; *quisquam*, *quidam*; *plerumque*, *plerique*.

B. i. Case Uses :

- Ablative of Separation.
- Ablative of Quality.
- Ablative of Manner.
- Ablative of Amount by which (Degree).

- ii. What is the difference between the use of the Comparatives "patientius" and "pertinacius" (both in Chap. XXXVI.)?
- iii. Put into *Oratio Recta*:
 - (a) Parum modeste fecisse eum quod filiam suam Baias salutatum venisset.
 - (b) Maluisse se Phoebes patrem fuisse.
- iv. "Supine in -um." The Supine in "-um" is used generally after verbs implying Motion, to denote Purpose. Find two instances from these Chapters.

C. Redde Latine :

- i. He brought up his daughter and granddaughter so as to accustom them even to spin the wool.
- ii. He took great pains to teach his grandsons the elements of reading and writing.
- iii. He banished his daughter Julia and forbade anyone to approach her without his permission.
- iv. When the Roman people interposed he only prayed that they might have such daughters and such wives.
- v. He found it easier to endure the death of members of his family than their disgrace.

- vi. He never dined or travelled without having his grandsons sitting at the foot of his couch or riding by his side.

CHAPTERS XXXVII AND XXXVIII

- A. i. Parse fully, giving principal parts of verbs : reperietur, prosecutus, provexerat, voluerit, coërcuit, delictum, percessus.
- ii. Give the other Degrees of Comparison of infima, malevolum, minime, parcus, pie, minus, ultra, constantissime.
- iii. "Neque . . . et . . ." may generally be rendered "as . . . so . . .," or "both . . . and . . .," "not only . . . but also . . .," with the Negative later.
- iv. Decline in Singular : necem, vicem suam, solus, senatus consultum.
- B. i. Case Uses :
- Ablative of Separation.
 - Ablative of Manner.
 - Genitive of the Charge or Accusation.
 - Genitive of Description.
 - Dative of Person Interested (Advantage or Disadvantage).
 - What Case does "utor" govern? And why?
- ii. Give examples (from these chapters) of—
- (a) Gerundive denoting necessity.
 - (b) The Co-ordinating Relative.
 - (c) Subjunctive to denote the *alleged* reason.
 - (d) Subjunctive used in Subordinate Sentence in Oratio Obliqua (often called Subobliqua).

iii. Concessive Clauses :

“Cum” } with Subjunctive.

“Quamvis” }

“Quanquam” with Indicative.

Account for the change of Tense (after “quamvis”) from “appeteret” to “voluerit.”

iv. Si quis grate pieque se *prosecutus fuisset* (Chap. XXXVII., *sub fin.*). Account for the Mood.

v. The Perfect Passive Participle in agreement with a noun is often used to express an abstract idea—*e.g.*, “occisus Caesar” for “the *death of* Caesar.” Find an instance from Chapter XXXVIII.

C. Redde Latine :

i. Yet he in turn expected from his friends, at their deaths as well as during their lives, proofs of their attachment to him.

ii. He did not conceal his annoyance if they made only a slight or no very honourable mention of him in their wills.

iii. He broke the legs of one of his slaves for having received a bribe for betraying the contents of a letter.

iv. Once he was exposed to the attack of a wild boar by his steward with whom he was walking; but he preferred to regard it as cowardice rather than a breach of duty, and thus turned an occurrence of no small danger into a jest:

CHAPTERS XXXIX AND XL

- A. i. Principal parts of maneo, experior, excolo, cubo, conficio, expergiscor, arcesso.
- ii. Give the Gender, Ablative Singular, and Accusative Plural of hiems, nemus, supellex, vestis, manus.
- iii. Distinguish between : solum, solum ; aetas, aestas ; parum, parvum.
- B. i. Case Uses :
- Predicative Dative.
 - Ablative of Instrument.
 - Accusative of Duration of Time.
- ii. Adjectives denoting fulness or want are often used with a *Genitive* (or Ablative). Find an instance in Chap. XL.
- iii. Collect examples of—
- Concessive Sentence.
 - Consecutive Subjunctive.
 - Final Sentence.
 - Generic (Indefinite) Subjunctive.
- C. i. Responde Latine :
- (a) Quomodo excoluit Augustus aedificia sua ?
 - (b) Qualem supellectilem post mortem reliquit ?
 - (c) A quibus confecta veste usus est ?
 - (d) Quot horas plerumque dormiebat ?
 - (e) Quid faciebat, ne sibi maturius evigilandum esset ?
- ii. Redde Latine :
- Augustus was frequently troubled with sleeplessness during the night. He would awake three

or four times, and, whenever this was the case, he would summon someone to read to him or tell him stories until he became drowsy : he would then often prolong his sleep until after daybreak.

CHAPTERS XLI AND XLII

- A. i. Principal parts of propello, **gaudeo**, summitto, tradō, occulo, experior, tueor, conquirō.
 ii. Decline together in Singular : auris mediocris ; and in Plural : lenta itinera.
 iii. What is the meaning of the preposition in summitto, subflavum, sub natalem suum ?

B. i. Case Uses :

Explain all the uses of the Ablative Case in these Chapters.

Accusative of Closer Definition.

An Accusative is used even after Passive Verbs to localize or define closer the action of the verb. "Tectus caput" = "covered (as to) the head"—*i.e.*, "with the head covered."

The Descriptive Genitive is used in measurements of height and the like : "Fossa decem pedum alta" = "a ditch ten feet deep," etc.

The Genitive Case is also used after certain adjectives derived from transitive verbs : as patiens (patior), invidus (invideo), ferax (fero).

The Accusative (without "in" or "ad") is used to denote motion towards in the case of towns and some islands : "Romam pervenit" = "he reached Rome."

- ii. "Quominus" with Subjunctive is used after verbs of hindering and preventing.
- iii. "Ut" with Indicative = "as" or "when."
"Ut" with Subjunctive = "in order that" or "so that."
- iv. If the Relative ("qui") does not introduce a merely adjectival sentence, but stands for "talis ut," it takes a Subjunctive (Generic).

C. Redde Latine :

- i. A Gaul who had been admitted into the presence of Augustus, under pretext of conferring with him, declared among his friends that he was so softened by the Emperor's calm bearing and countenance that he was restrained from his purpose of assassinating him.
- ii. He was most careful in guarding against all his infirmities in every way. But at last he gave up all military exercises in the Campus Martius, and took to playing football.
- iii. At times, when he desired relaxation, he would even play with dice or nuts with small boys.
- iv. Some authorities relate that he was less than five feet nine in height, but that he was so well built that his shortness could not be noticed unless he were standing beside a taller man.

CHAPTERS XLIII AND XLIV

- A. i. Principal parts of deficio, exero, loquor, exsto, exordior, quaero, exprimo, foveo, obsolefio.
- ii. Decline : proles, coetus, poëma.
- iii. Explain the exact meaning of evolvere, recitare, comoedia vetus.
- B. i. Case Uses :
- Ablative of Manner.
 - Ablative of Separation.
 - Predicative Dative.
- ii. Find instances of—
- Gerundive Usage.
 - Concessive Clause.
 - Indirect Question.
 - Consecutive Clause.
- C. Redde Latine :
- i. In writing, his main object was to express his meaning as clearly as possible
 - ii. He made considerable proficiency in the Greek language, but not so as to compose readily in it.
 - iii. In reading Latin authors I endeavour to pay particular attention to precepts and examples useful for public or private life.
 - iv. Though he was not a bad extempore speaker, he never addressed the Senate except in a prepared speech.
 - v. “What is your Ajax doing?” “My Ajax has fallen upon—a sponge!”

- vi. He was so diligent a student that we are told that even while engaged in a serious war he read and wrote and declaimed every day.

CHAPTERS XLV AND XLVI

- A. i. Parse fully, giving principal parts of verbs : circumferret, confossa, perperam, rorasset, ortam, iuncturas, nundinas, soluturus.
- ii. Give the Nominative Singular and Accusative Plural of operam, tonitrua, castris, ostentis, aedem.
- B. i. Indefinite Conditional Sentences :
 Sometimes "si" is almost equivalent to "quoties," and refers to *indefinite* occasions in the past. In such cases it has a Past Tense of the Subjunctive, the Imperfect if the action is continuous, the Pluperfect if it is momentary.

Find an instance of both Tenses from Chap. XLV.

- ii. *Motion to* is expressed by Accusative.
Motion from by Ablative.
Rest at by Locative.
- iii. What is the force of the Preposition in "expavescebat," "perspectavit."
- iv. Put into Augustus's own words : "negavit suscep turum esse, quae non esset soluturus."

- C. Redde Latine :
- i. Augustus' death was foreshadowed by several unmistakeable portents.
- ii. When sailing round the coast of Campania, he developed a serious illness.

- iii. All his life he displayed considerable fear of thunder and lightning.
- iv. He was so superstitious that he disregarded neither dreams nor omens.
- v. He would never begin any business on the Nones, because he was afraid of their unlucky name.

CHAPTERS XLVII AND XLVIII

- A. i. Principal parts of *como*, *praecipio*, *percontor*, *vivo*, *sortior*, *decedo*, *exigo*, *lego*, *complector*.
- ii. Give Gender, Ablative Singular, and Dative Plural of *dies*, *filia*, *mens*, *iuvensis*, *summa*, *funus*, *vestigial*, *ratio*.
- iii. Distinguish between *incidi* and *incidi*.
- B. i. Money :
- (a) “*Nummus = sestertius*” = a little over 2d. (English).
 - (b) “*Sestertia (= millia nummorum)*” is used for sums of 2,000 sesterces and over—e.g., “*Bina sestertia (= bina millia nummorum) = 2,000 sestertii.*”
 - (c) “*Sestertiūm*” (really a Genitive Plural of “*sestertia*”) is only used with the (Multiplicative) Numeral Adverb. It stands for *centena millia sestertiorum nummorum = 100,000 sestertii*. E.g., *sestertiūm decies = 100,000 sestertii × 10 = 1,000,000 sestertii.*

Write out the English values of the sums mentioned in Chap. XLVIII. (taking the “*nummus*” as equal to 2d. in English money).

ii. Write in Oratio Recta :

“Ecquid iis videretur mimum vitae commodum transegisse ?”

And in Oratio Oblonga :

“Nostri coniugii memor vive ac vale !”

iii. Find instances of—

Generic (Indefinite) Subjunctive.

Indirect Question.

Past Participle Passive to denote Abstract Noun.

Substantival Sentences.

iv. “Ante.” Instead of the adverb “antea” = “before,” the preposition “ante” is often used and made to govern the noun—*e.g.*, “three days before” = “ante tres dies” (instead of “Tribus diebus antea”).

C. Redde Latine :

- i. He was vouchsafed an easy death such as he had always prayed for, and expired in the arms of his wife.
- ii. Before he breathed his last, he was suddenly seized with terror, fancying that he was being carried off by forty soldiers.
- iii. He made Drusus the heir to one-third of his property.
- iv. He bequeathed the Roman people more than 20,000,000 sesterces.
- v. He ordered 1,000 sesterces per man to be paid immediately to the legionary troops.
- vi. He had written out directions as to his funeral, and an account of his acts, which he desired to be inscribed on bronze tablets and set up in front of his mausoleum.

APPENDIX A

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PERIOD

BIRTH of Octavius (afterwards Augustus), 63 B.C.

Assassination of Julius Cæsar.

Attempt to restore the Republic; Siege of Mutina,
44 B.C.

War with Antonius.

Breach between Octavianus and Senate. The Triumvirate, 43 B.C.

Battle of Philippi (Republican party defeated), 41 B.C.

Perusian War, 41-40 B.C.

Quarrel of Octavianus and Antonius, 40 B.C.

Conference at Misenum. Peace with Sextus Pompeius.
Triumvirate prolonged, 39 B.C.

War against Sextus Pompeius in Sicily, 38-36 B.C.

Triumvirate prolonged for five years, 37 B.C.

Cæsar (Octavianus) holds extraordinary powers, 33-
27 B.C.

War against Cleopatra, 32 B.C.

The Battle of Actium (defeat of Antonius and Cleopatra),
31 B.C.

Edict annulling all illegal acts of the Triumvirate, 28 B.C.

Cæsar (Octavianus) lays down extraordinary powers and
adopts the "Proconsulare Imperium," taking the title
of Augustus. The Principate, 27 B.C.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF THE PERIOD 77

- Augustus lays down consulship (held 33-23) and receives Tribunicia Potestas for life, 23 B.C.
- Agrippa receives Tribunicia Potestas, 18 B.C.
- Adoption of Lucius and Gaius Cæsar by Augustus, 17 B.C.
- Defeat of Lollius by the Gauls (clades Lolliana), 16 B.C.
- Augustus becomes Pontifex Maximus.
- Death of Agrippa (Augustus delivers "laudatio"), 12 B.C.
- Marriage of Tiberius with Julia, 11 B.C.
- Tiberius receives Tribunicia Potestas for five years, 6 B.C.
- Augustus adopts Tiberius, and Tiberius adopts Germanicus, A.D. 4.
- Defeat of Varus in North-West Germany by Arminius ("clades Variana"), A.D. 9.
- Tiberius again receives "Tribunicia Protestas" and "Proconsulare Imperium," A.D. 13.
- Death of Augustus, A.D. 14.

HISTORICAL APPENDIX

THE interest in the career of Augustus Caesar lies more particularly in its political and constitutional aspect ; yet there has always been considerable curiosity as to the personal life and habits of the man who, coming after the great Julius, may be said to have succeeded even where Julius failed, and to have shown his extraordinary powers by the stability of the edifice he erected. He, and not Julius, in spite of the glamour surrounding the career of the man who destroyed the old republican constitution, must be regarded as the real founder of the Roman Empire, which endured for two centuries after his death, and which continued to furnish the principles which underlie the government of all the nations that have played a part in modern European history.

From the earliest times after the legendary period of the Kings, Rome had called itself a “ *respublica*,” yet the modern word “ *republic*,” which has come to mean a form of government in which all have a share, hardly gives us the same idea. One must remember that it was a small, privileged class which really governed the Roman Empire for some centuries previous to the destruction of the old state of things by Julius Caesar. A small city-state had subjected to itself the greater part of the then known world, and was attempting to govern it by the methods and the machinery which had sufficed when its territory

had not extended beyond the borders of Italy. The senators and equites, together forming a close and grasping oligarchy, had divided among themselves the vast profits derived from the revenues of the provinces. The central authority at Rome, which ought by rights to have checked the actions of those sent as governors to distant provinces, and supervised the collection of the revenue, was largely composed of those senators and equites who were concerned in the continuance of the very extortions which it was their business, as judges and jurors, to prevent and condemn. Officials, with such temptations before them, thought of little beyond enriching themselves, and loyalty to the Government became gradually weaker. Seeing that the Government had only rested upon the loyalty of the magistrates to its spirit, it was ready to collapse at the first touch of any resolute man who should refuse to obey it.

Beside (1) the Senate, corrupted, as has been said, by the riches derived from the provinces, and (2) the Comitia (*i.e.*, the people of Rome, by this time degenerated into a hungry rabble, dependent on State support, consequent upon the ruin of the middle-class farmers), there had arisen a third class, (3) the Equites, the party of order and wealth, inclined to sacrifice all ambition for peace and money. Any reformers, whether from the "Optimates" or the "Populares," were henceforward compelled to appeal to class interests in their endeavours to redress the political and social grievances of the time. These grievances were :

- (a) The decay of the small farmer class, consequent upon the growth of large estates ("latifundia") worked by slave labour.
- (b) The rise of a town mob, dependent on State support.

- (c) The disaffection throughout Italy, due to the exclusion of the Italian allies from the franchise.
- (d) The misgovernment of the provinces, by reason of the oppressions and extortions of their governors, ex-officials from Rome.

When the Senate at last failed to cope with these questions, in spite of its restoration by Sulla, it became evident that a sufficiently strong government would only be possible in the hands of a single individual, who should have at the same time command of the military.

Julius Caesar's attempt at a reconstruction involved him and his countrymen in all the horrors of civil war. His idea of reviving the Dictatorship on the model of that of Sulla was too sudden a return to monarchy. The senatorial and wealthy official clique saw that they stood to lose their privileges and their profits, and so they had him assassinated in 44 B.C.

It is at this point that the personality of Octavianus (or Augustus, as he was later to be called) becomes of importance. The attempt on the part of the "liberators" to restore the republican government failed, and the government by the Senate finally gave way to government by the general who had the largest and most successful army.

The Triumvirate of 43 B.C., consisting of Octavianus, Antonius, and Lepidus, expressed the triumph of the Caesarian party, and ended in a contest for supreme power by Antonius and Octavianus. The danger of a partition of the Roman world into an Eastern and a Western empire (for Antony and Cleopatra were actually proposing to set up an empire in the East to rival that of Rome) was averted by the victory of Octavianus at Actium (31 B.C.). Octavianus was thus left without a rival, and by slow and tactful degrees gradually established the

“Principate,” which, though in reality a despotism, still kept up the forms and names of the old constitutional, republican government. (“I was superior to all in dignity ; of authority I possessed no more than those who held office with me,” are the words of Augustus himself, preserved for us in the “*Monumentum Aneyranum*.”)

His position was rendered supreme and constitutional by—

1. His possession of “*proconsulare imperium*” (which was continually renewed), and
2. His exclusive right to the allegiance of the army, since the “*sacramentum*” (soldier’s oath) was taken to the Emperor personally.

Augustus’ reign was characterized by (1) his restoration of order in Italy after the devastations of the civil wars ; (2) the maintenance of Rome’s position on her frontiers, though he did little to extend her military power ; (3) the introduction of a new order of things in the Roman provinces by the appointment of special officials directly responsible to him, in place of the grasping ex-praetors or ex-consuls of republican times ; (4) the restoration of the prestige of senators and equites, and the provision of new and honourable careers, both civil and military, for the members of these orders ; and, finally, (5) the embellishment of the city of Rome by means of temples, baths, and the amenities of life generally.

Doubtless his success was due in great measure to his tactful conciliation of the various elements opposed to him, and perhaps still more to his wise choice of subordinate ministers and colleagues, such as Agrippa and Tiberius.

Suetonius, on whose “Life” the Latin narrative is based, gives more details of Augustus’ personal life and habits than any other authority.

AUGUSTUS' MINISTERS.

Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa, the Emperor's right-hand man, both as statesman and general, was born in 63 B.C. of obscure parentage, and studied with the young Octavius at Apollonia, in Illyria. Upon the murder of Julius in 44 B.C., Agrippa was one of the friends who advised the young Octavius to proceed at once to Rome and assume his uncle's position. In the subsequent civil wars Agrippa was Octavius' most able general; indeed, it was his military ability, together with his unswerving loyalty, to which Augustus may be said to have owed his ultimate position as master of the Roman world. In 41 B.C. Agrippa was engaged as commander of Augustus' troops in the Perusian War. In 38 he accomplished great things in Gaul and Germany. In 36 he defeated Sextus Pompeius in a sea fight. In 33, as aedile, he assisted Augustus in his schemes for beautifying the city, in particular expending large sums of his private fortune in constructing aqueducts and other public works. In 31 he was commanding Augustus' fleet at the Battle of Actium. In 28 and 27 he served as consul for the second and third time respectively. In 21 he married Julia, daughter of Augustus. He continued to hold various important military commands in Gaul, Spain, Syria, and Pannonia, till his death in 12 B.C. From this brief outline of his activities it may be gathered how invaluable a minister such a man proved to the Emperor.

C. Cilnius Maecenas, the literary patron of Augustus' age—indeed, the patron *par excellence* of all time—was born some time between 73 and 63 B.C., of an ancient and distinguished equestrian family. It has been conjectured that he, like Agrippa, may have become acquainted with Octavius at Apollonia before the assassination of Julius Caesar; but he is mentioned for the first time in 40 B.C.,

and then as being one of the closest friends and chief ministers of Augustus. For instance, he was employed in 37 b.c. in negotiating with Antonius. During the war against Antonius, which culminated in the Battle of Actium (31 b.c.), Maecenas was at Rome, entrusted with the management of the civil affairs of Italy. On the return of Augustus from the East, Maecenas came more than ever into favour with Augustus, and shared with Agrippa the chief management of all public affairs. As an instance of the confidence they both enjoyed, it is related that when Augustus was deliberating whether to restore the Republic he consulted with Agrippa and Maecenas, and that the former was in favour of that idea, while Maecenas, on the other hand, strongly advised him to establish the Empire. After 21 b.c. some coolness seems to have sprung up between him and the Emperor, and he passed the close of his life in semi-retirement. Maecenas was a man of great wealth, and in his splendid house and grounds on the Esquiline Hill he made a point of surrounding himself with all the wits and interesting people of literary Rome. His really intimate friends consisted of a small circle of the choicest spirits of the time ; indeed, Maecenas has acquired no small part of his fame as a patron from his friendship for Vergil and Horace, the two great poets of the Augustan age.

Tiberius (Tiberius Claudius Nero Caesar) was the son of T. Claudius Nero and of Livia, and was born in 42 b.c., before his mother married Augustus. In spite of the bad reputation which he has acquired in history from the account given by Tacitus of his life subsequently as Emperor, it is probable that, from his privileged position as stepson of Augustus, he derived valuable experience, and it is certain that he showed considerable military and administrative capacity. In 11 b.c. Augustus compelled him, much against his wish, to divorce his wife, Vipsania,

and to marry Julia, the widow of Agrippa and the Emperor's daughter, thus signalling him out for distinction and promotion ; but as Augustus' grandsons, Gaius and Lucius Caesar, were living, his chances of succeeding to the imperial power seemed remote enough. He was continually employed by Augustus on military services : in 20 b.c. in Armenia, to restore Tigranes ; in 15 he was fighting against the Rhaeti with his brother Drusus ; in 11 and 9 he was in Germany, fighting against Dalmatians and Pannonians with Drusus, when the latter was killed by a fall from his horse. In 6 b.c. he obtained the "tribunicia potestas" for five years, but during this period he retired, with Augustus' permission, to Rhodes. During his absence here his wife, Julia, was banished by Augustus to the island of Pandataria (2 b.c.). On the deaths of Lucius Caesar and Gaius Caesar, Augustus formally adopted Tiberius with a view to leaving him the imperial power, at the same time requiring him to adopt Germanicus, the son of his brother Drusus. From this time until the death of Augustus (A.D. 14) Tiberius was in command of the Roman armies. He was in Germany in A.D. 4 ; he reduced Illyrium to subjection in A.D. 9 ; and he was granted a triumph at Rome for his Dalmatian and Pannonian victories in A.D. 12. Whatever his personal character, his ability is unquestioned.

VOCABULARY

(References in Arabic numerals are to chapters in the text.)

A

- A**, ab (Prep. Abl.), *by, from.*
abdico -are, *to abdicate, give up.*
abditus -a -um, p.p.p. of abdo.
abdo -ere -didi -ditum, *to hide.*
abduco -ere -duxi -ductum, *to lead away.*
abeo -ire, *to go away.*
aboleo -ere, *to abolish.*
abripiō -ere -ripi -reptum, *to snatch away.*
abrumpto -ere -rūpi -ruptum, *to break off.*
absens -tis, *absent.*
absolutōrius -a -um, *pertaining to acquittal; a. tābella, tablet of acquittal—i.e., tablet marked A (= absolvo).*
abstineo -ere -ui -tentum, *to abstain from, refrain.*
absum -esse, āfui, *to be absent, distant; tantum afuit a . . . , was so far from*
absūmo -ere -sumpsi -sumptum, *to consume, destroy.*
ac, *and, likewise.*
acceptus -a -um, p.p.p. of accipio (*to receive), a favourite, agreeable person (= grātus).*
accido -ere -cidi, *to happen.*
accio -ire, *to summon.*
accipio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, (i.) *to receive;* (ii.) *to hear (freq.).*
accusātor -oris, m., *accuser.*
accuso -are, *to accuse.*
ācer, acris, *acre, keen, brave.*
ācerbitas -atis, f., *bitterness, offensiveness.*

- āervus** -i, m., *a heap.*
ācies -ei, f., *line, field of battle.*
acrīter (Adv.), *keenly, sharply.*
acta -orūm, n., *official acts, proceedings; acta senatus* (20), *the "gazette" of the Senate's proceedings.*
Actiācus -a -um, of **Actium.**
actum -i, n. See **acta** (above).
actus -ūs, m., *an act, performance.*
ad (Prep. with Acc.), *to, towards, up to.*
ādēo -ire, *to approach; hereditatem adire* (3), *to assume, lay claim to, an inheritance.*
ādēo (Adv.), *to such an extent, so.*
ādēquito -are, *to ride up to.*
adficio -ere -fēci -fectum (or **afficio**) (Acc. and Abl.), *to affect with, inflict upon.*
adfluo -ere -fluxi -fluctum, *to flow in abundantly; (Partic. as Adj.), adfluens, rich, abundant.*
adgrēdior -i -gressus, *to attack, approach.*
adhūc (Adv.), *so far, up till now.*
adicio (or **adjicio**) -ere -iēci -iectum, *to add.*
adigo -ere -egi -actum, *to drive, compel.*
adimo -ere -ēmi -emptum, *to take away.*
adipiscor -i, *adeptus, to gain, attain to.*
adiuro -are, *to swear to, confirm by oath.*
adiutor -oris, m., *helper.*
adlēgo -are, (i.) *to despatch;* (ii.) *to mention.*

adlēgo ·ēre ·lēgi ·lectum, to choose.
 administro -are, to carry on.
 admissus -a -um, p.p.p. of admitto.
 admitto -ēre -misi -missum, to admit.
 admixtio -onis, f., mingling.
 admōneō -ēre, to warn.
 admōveo -ēre -mōvi -mōtum, to bring, carry, etc., to a place.
 ādopto -are, to adopt.
 ādorno -are, to embellish.
 adsentio -ire -sensi -sensum, to agree.
 adsideo (or assideo) -ēre -sēdi -sessum, to sit beside.
 adsto -āre -stīti, to stand near.
 adstringo -ere -strinxi -strictum, to bind together.
 adsum -esse -fui, to be present.
 ādulatio -onis, f., flattery.
 ādūlescens (Adj. -ntis), a young man.
 ādūlescentūlus -i, m., diminutive of adulescens.
 advectus -a -um, p.p.p. of advěho, carried.
 advěho -ēre -vexi -vectum, to convey to . . .
 adversarius -a -um, opposing; (as Noun), an opponent.
 adversans (Partic. Active in use of adversor), opposing.
 adverſor -ari, to attack, oppose.
 adversus -a -um (Adj.), opposed, adverse, unsuccessful.
 adversus (Prep. governing Acc.), against.
 aedes is, f., a temple; (in Plur.) aedes -ium, a house.
 aedificium -ii, n., a building.
 aedifico -are, to build.
 aedilis -is, m., an aedile (an inferior Roman magistrate).
 aeger -gra -grum, ill; (Adv.) aegre, (Superl.) aegerrime (7), with difficulty.
Aegyptus -i, f., Egypt.
Aelianus -i, m., *Aemilius Aelianus* (28) spoke openly against Augustus.

Aemilius -a -um, the name of a distinguished Roman gens; *Aemilia via*, the name of several highroads in Italy.
 aēneus -a -um, of brass or bronze.
 aequē (Adv.), evenly, fairly.
 aequitas -atis, f., fairness, justice.
 aequus -a -um, even, just.
 aerārium -ii, n., the public treasury (opposed to *fiscus*, the Emperor's privy purse).
 aes, aeris, n., bronze.
 aetas -atis, f., summer.
 aestimo -are, to value, estimate.
 aestivus -a -um, of summer—e.g., castra a., summer camp.
 aetos -īs, m., heat.
 aetas -ātis, f., age, time of life.
 affirmo -are, to allege, affirm.
 affigo -ēre -fixi -fictum, to punish, strike down.
Africānus -a -um, of *Africa* (3); applied to Publius Scipio, conqueror of Carthage.
āger, agri, m., land, district; (Plur.) agri -orum, lands, territory.
 ago -ere, ēgi, actum, to do, transact, arrange: aetatem agere, to spend one's life; tempus a., to pass time; gratias a. (with Dat.), to render thanks to.
Agrrippa -ae, m., (i.) M. Vipsanius Agrrippa, a general and adviser of Augustus (see Appendix); (ii.) A. Postumus, son of the former.
 aīō, aīs, aīt (Defective Verb), to say, say yes, affirm.
Ajax (Ajax) -cis, m., a Greek hero, celebrated by Homer. His exploits, life, and doings provided the Greek drama with abundant material.
 ala -ae, f., a wing.
Albis -is, f., the River Elbe.
Alexander -dri, m., a Greek name. Alexander "the Great," the son of Philip, King of Macedon, conquered the East (356–323 B.C.).

- Alexandria** -ae, f., *the chief port of Egypt.*
- alienatus** -a -um, *estranged, made different; alienata mens, insanity.*
- alieno** -are, *to estrange, to make different, transfer.*
- alienus** -a -um (Adj.), *belonging to another.*
- āliquamdiu** (Adv.), *for some time.*
- āliquando** (Adv.), *at length.*
- aliquantum** -i, n., *a considerable amount; aliquanto plus, a good deal more (lit. more by a considerable amount).*
- aliquis** -quid (Pron.), *someone; aliqui -qua -quod (Adj.), some.*
- aliquot** (Indecl. Adj.), *several, some number of . . .*
- aliter** (Adv.), *otherwise.*
- alius** -ia -iud (Gen., *alias*), *other, another.*
- allēgo** -ēre -lēgi -lectum, *to admit by election.*
- alligo** -are, *to bind, tie together.*
- Alpes** -ium, f., *the Alps.*
- alter** -era -erum, *the one . . . the other (of two), second.*
- altercatio** -ōnis, f., *dispute.*
- alteriter** -ra -rum, *one of the two, either.*
- alvēus** -i, m., *a hollow, river-bed.*
- ambio** -ire -ii, *to court (lit. to go round), to canvass (at elections).*
- ambītio** -onis, f., *canvassing.*
- ambītōsē** (Adv.), *in a showy manner.*
- ambītōsus** -a -um, *ostentatious, showy.*
- ambo** -bae -bo, *both (taken together).*
- ambūlo** -are, *to walk.*
- āmens** -ntis (Adj.), *mad, foolish.*
- āmicitia** -ae, f., *friendship.*
- āmīcus** -a -um, *friendly; (as Noun), amicus -i, m., a friend.*
- āmitto** -ēre -si -ssum, *to lose.*
- amphīthēātrum** -i, n., *an amphitheatre, circus.*
- amplexus** -ūs, m., *embrace.*
- amplio** -are, *to extend, enlarge.*
- amplius** (Adv.), *more widely.*
- amplus** -a -um, *large, spacious;*
- amplissimis** *verbis, in very handsome terms.*
- ampūto** -āre, *to cut off.*
- an** (Conj.), *or, whether (used after utrum [q.v.] in double questions). See Syntax on Double Questions.*
- anguis** -is, m. or f., *serpent.*
- angustiae** -arum (rare in Singular), *a defile, ravine.*
- angustus** -a -um, *narrow, confined; res angusta, poverty.*
- ānīma** -ae, f., *breath, spirit.*
- ānimadversio** -onis, f., *notice, punishment.*
- ānimadverto** -ēre -verti -versum, *to notice, punish.*
- ānimus** -i, m., *mind; (in Plur.) courage.*
- anniversārius** -a -um, *recurring every year.*
- annōna** -ae, f., (i.) *the yearly crop, corn; (ii.) the price of corn; in difficultatibus annōnae, when the price of grain was high.*
- annus** -i, m., *a year.*
- annuus** -a -um, *yearly.*
- ante** (Prep. with Acc.), *before, in front of; (often used as Adv. = antea), before, hitherto.*
- antēcēdo** -ēre -cessi -cessum, *to precede, go before.*
- antecello** -ēre, *to surpass, be prominent.*
- anteēo** -ire -ii, *to go before, to excel.*
- antēquam**, also **ante . . . quam** (Conj.), *before, before that . . .*
- antīquitus** (Adv.), *in former times.*
- antīquus** -a -um, *ancient.*
- Antistius** -ii, m. (*Labeo*), *son of one of the murderers of Julius Caesar. A republican, and therefore disliked by Augustus (30).*
- Antium** -ii, n., *a town in Latium near the coast.*

| | |
|---|--|
| Antonius -ii, m. (<i>Gaius</i>), a lieutenant of Julius Caesar in the Civil Wars. | Asprēnas -atis (<i>Nonius</i>) (23, 31), a friend of Augustus. |
| Antonius -ii, n. (<i>Marcus</i>), a supporter of Julius Caesar. Was one of the Second Triumvirate. Defeated at Actium (31 B.C.). | assideo -ēre -sēdi, to sit by. |
| Antonius (<i>Mūsa</i>), a famous physician (33). | assido -ēre -sēdi, to sit down. |
| āper -pri, m., a wild boar. | assiduē (Adv.), carefully, constantly. |
| āpērio -ire -ui -tum, to open. | assiduitas -atis, f., assiduity, regularity. |
| āpertus -a -um, p.p.p. of <i>aperio</i> . | assiduus -a -um, regular, constant. |
| Apollo -inis, n., the god Apollo. | assigno -are, to hand over. |
| Apollonia -ae, f., a famous seat of learning in Illyria. | assuefacio -ēre -feci -factum, to accustom. |
| appareo -ēre, to appear; apparent, it is clear. | assuesco -ēre -suēvi -suētum, to accustom. |
| appellatio -ōnis, f., naming, summons. | assūmo -ēre -sumpsi -sumptum, to assume, take up. |
| appello -āre, to call, summon. | assurgo -ēre -surrexi -surrectum, to rise up. |
| appeto -ēre, to approach, aim at, be attracted to. | Athenae -arum, f. pl., <i>Athens</i> , capital of Greece. |
| apud (Prep. with Acc.), along side of, near. | athleta -ae, m., an athlete. |
| āqua -ae, f., water. | atque (Conj.), and, moreover. |
| āquila -ae, f., eagle. | attingo -ēre -tīgi, to reach, attain to. |
| āra -ae, f., shrine, altar. | auctor -ōris, n., instigator, author (also in literary sense). |
| ārātor -ōris, m., ploughman, farmer. | auctumnus -i, m., autumn. |
| arbitratus -ūs, m., judgment, choice. | audeo -ēre, ausus sum, to dare, venture. |
| arbitrium -ii, n., decision, opinion. | audio -ire, to hear. |
| arbitror -āri, to think, judge. | aufero -ferre, abstuli, ablatum, to remove, take away. |
| arcesso -ēre, to send, to fetch. | augeo -ēre, auxi, auctum, to increase, make to grow. |
| ārēna -ae, f., sand, arena. | Augustus -i, m., <i>Gaius Octavius</i> , the first Roman Emperor, assumed the cognomen of <i>Augustus</i> ("His Imperial Majesty"). |
| argentens -a -um, made of silver. | aureus -a -um, golden. |
| argentum -i, n., silver, money. | auriga -ae, m., a charioteer. |
| argumentum -i, n., subject-matter, proof. | auris -is, f., the ear. |
| arguo -ēre -ui -tum, to accuse of, (with Gen.) to convict. | aurum -i, n., gold. |
| arma -orum, n. pl., arms, weapons. | auspicium -ii, n., omen, auspice. |
| ars -artis, f., art, skill. | aut (Conj.), aut . . . aut, either . . . or. |
| Asinius (<i>Pollio</i>) -ii, m., a celebrated orator, poet, and historian. | autem (Conj.), but, indeed. |
| asper -era -erum, rough, bitter. | auxilium -ii, n., aid; (in Plur.) auxiliary troops. |
| aspergo -ēre -persi -persum, to sprinkle, stain. | |
| aspis -idis, f., asp, viper. | |

- āvārus -a -um, *greedy, avaricious.*
Avernum -a -um (*Lacus*), *a lake, supposed to be the entrance to the lower world.*
avia -ae, f., *a grandmother.*
avītus -a -um, *belonging to grandparents, ancestral.*
avunculus -i, m., *(maternal) uncle.*

B

- Baiae** -arum, f. pl., *seaside resort in Campania.*
balineum -i, n. (or **balneum** -i, n.), *a bath.*
barba -ae, f., *a beard.*
barbārus -a -um, *strange, unintelligible, barbarous.*
basilica -ae, f., *a portico, building with colonnades round it.*
bellicus -a -um, *pertaining to war, warlike.*
bellum -i, n., *war.*
bēnē (Adv.), *well.*
bēneficium -ii, n., *a kindness, service.*
benevolentia -ae, f., *goodwill.*
benigne (Adv.), *courteously, benevolently.*
benignus -a -um, *kind, courteous.*
biduum -i, n., *a period of two days; biduo, in two days' time.*
biennium -ii, n., *a period of two years.*
bini -ae -a (Distrib. Numeral), *two each.*
bipedalis -e, *two feet long, or two feet high.*
birēmis -is, f., *a galley with two banks of oars.*
bis (Adverbial Numeral), *twice.*
blanditiae -arum, f. pl., *flatteries, allurements.*
bōna -orum, n. pl., *goods, property.*
bōnus -a -um, *good, honest.*
bracchium -i, n., *an arm.*
brēviarium -i, n., *abridgment, epitome.*
brēvis -e, *short, brief.*
Brundisium -i, n. (*now Brindisi*),

- the chief Roman naval station in the Adriatic.*
Brutus -i, m. (**Marcus**), *nephew of Cato, killed himself after the battle of Philippi (B.C. 42).*
bubūlus -a -um (Adj.), *of an ox; capita bubula, the ox-heads.*

C

- C.**, for *Caius* or *Gaius*, *a Roman praenomen.*
caedes -is, f., *slaughter.*
caedo -ēre, cēcidi, caesum, *to cut up, kill.*
caena (or **cena**) -ae, f., *a dinner, banquet.*
caeno (or **ceno**) -are, *to dine.*
caeruleus -a -um, *blue, dark-coloured.*
Caesareus -a -um, *pertaining to Caesar.*
caespes -itis, n., *turf, grass.*
calceus -i m., *a shoe.*
cāligatus -a -um, *wearing the cāliga, or military shoe; hence, a private soldier.*
Campanus -a -um, *of Campania; usually with ager.*
campester -tris -tre, *belonging to a level field (campus), especially the Campus Martius; exercitationes camp, the contests held in the Campus Martius.*
Campus (*Martius*), *the central place of assembly for the Roman people.*
candidatus -i, m., *a candidate.*
candidus -a -um, *white, clear, bright.*
Cantabricus -a -um, *of Cantabria, a province of Hispania.*
capillus -i, n., *the hair of the head.*
capio -ēre, cēpi, captum, *to take, hold.*
capitalis -e, *relating to the head or life, capital.*
Capitolinus -a -um, *of the Capitol (especially of Jupiter).*
Capitolium -i, n., *the temple of*

- Jupiter at Rome, also the Capitoline Hill as a whole.*
- captivus** -a -um, *captive*; also as a Noun.
- captura** -ae, f., *a catch* (e.g., of fishes).
- capulum** -i, n., *the hilt*.
- caput** -itis, n., *a head*; *ad capita bubula*, *by the "ox-heads," a place probably called after the carved heads of oxen upon it.*
- cāritas** -atis, f., *dearness, scarcity.*
- cārmen** -inis, n., *song, poem, prophecy.*
- carpo** -ere, *carpsi, carptum*, (i.) *to pluck at*; (ii.) *to censure.*
- Cassius** -i, m. (**C. Longinus**), *a distinguished aristocrat, chief conspirator against Caesar.*
- caste** (Adv.), *chastely, purely.*
- castra** -orum, n. pl., *a military camp.*
- cāsus** -us, m., *a fall, accident, chance.*
- catenatus** -a -um, *in chains.*
- Cāto** (**M. Porcius**) -ōnis, m., *a famous Roman Conservative of stern morality.*
- causa** -ae, f., *cause, case (lawsuit); causā* (Abl. with Gen. preceding), *for the sake of.*
- cavea** -ae, f., *an excavated hollow*; (especially the seats in a theatre) cf. our pit.
- caveo** -ēre, *cāvi, cautum, to beware, take measures*; (especially legal t.t.), *to decree, stipulate.*
- cavo** -are, *to hollow out.*
- cedo** -ēre, *cessi, cessum*, (i.) *to yield; loco ced.*, *to give ground, retreat*; (ii.) *to result; bene ced.*, *prospere ced.*, *to turn out well.*
- cēlēber** -ēbris -ēbre, (i.) *thronged*; hence (ii.) *popular, celebrated.*
- celebratus** -a -um, *famous, well-known.*
- cēlebro** -are, *to throng, render famous.*
- cēler**, *celeris, celere, swift, quick.*
- cēleriter** (Adv.), *quickly.*
- cella** -ae, f., *a store-room, chamber.*
- cēnaculum** -i, n., *dining-room.*
- ceno** (or **caeno**) -are, *to dine.*
- censeo** -ēre -ui, (i.) *to rate, assess*; (ii.) *to take the census*; (iii.) *to judge, especially to give as one's opinion in the Senate.*
- censor** -ōris, m., *a censor; a magistrate having certain powers over the persons and property of citizens.*
- census** -is, m., (i.) *registration, or rating (of Roman citizens)*; (ii.) *rateable property, income.*
- centurio** -ōnis, m., *a centurion, captain of a hundred.*
- certāmen** -inis, n., *a struggle, quarrel.*
- certē** (Adv.), *at any rate, assuredly.*
- certo** -āre, *to strive, contend.*
- certus** -a -um, *certain, sure*; *certiorem* (aliquem) *facere*, *to inform (a person); certior fio, I am informed.*
- cervix** -viciis, f., *neck.*
- cesso** -are, *to linger, cense.*
- [**cēterus**] -a -um, *the rest, the other.*
- cēteri** -orum, n. pl., *the remainder, the rest.*
- cēterum** (Adv.), *besides, for the rest, but.*
- chirographus** -i, m., *one's own handwriting, autograph.*
- cibus** -i, m., *food.*
- cicatrix** -icis, f., *a wound, scar.*
- Cimbricus** -a -um, *pertaining to the Cimbri, a North German tribe.*
- cinctus** -a -um, p.p.p. of **cingo**, *surrounded.*
- cingo** -ēre, *cinxī, cinctum, to en circle, gird.*
- circā** (Prep. with Acc.), *around, about, concerning.*
- Circensis** -e, *of the Circus.*
- circumeo** -ire -ii, *to go around.*
- circumfero** -ferre -tuli -latum, *to carry round, to take about.*

- circumspicio** -ere -spexi -spec-
tum, to look round.
- circumsto** -stāre -stiti, to stand
round.
- circumvolo** -āre, to fly round.
- Circus** -i, m., the racecourse at
Rome.
- cito** (Adv.), quickly.
- cito** -āre, to summon.
- civilis** -e, pertaining to citizens ;
bellum **civile**, civil war ; jus
civile, law defining the rights
of citizens.
- civilitas** -atis, f., politeness (rare).
- civis** -is, c., a citizen.
- civitas** -atis, f., the state, citizen-
ship.
- clādes** -is, f., a disaster, defeat.
- clāmito** -āre, to keep shouting out.
- clāmo** -āre, to shout, exclaim.
- clārus** -a -um, clear, renowned.
- classis** -is, f., a fleet.
- Claudia** -ae, f., stepdaughter of
Antonius, married and divorced
by Augustus.
- claudio** -ere -si -sum, to shut,
close.
- clāvus** -i, m., a stripe ; lātus
clāvus, the broad purple stripe
worn by senators.
- clēmens** -entis (Adj.), merciful,
indulgent.
- clēmētia** -ae, f., clemency, mercy.
- Cleopatra** -ae, f., an Egyptian
princess courted by Julius
Caesar, and afterwards by M.
Antonius.
- cliens** -ntis, m., client, retainer.
- Cn.** (for *Cnaeus* or *Gnaeus*), a
Roman praenomen.
- coēo** -ire -ii -itum, to come to-
gether, join.
- coerceo** -ere -ui, to restrain,
punish.
- coercitio** -ōnis, f., punishment.
- coetus** -ūs, m., a gathering, as-
sembly.
- cōgīto** -āre, to reflect, think.
- cognitio** -ōnis, f., inquiry ; (espe-
cially legal t.t.), an examina-
tion.
- cognitus** -us, m., learning, in-
quiry.
- cognomen**, the third, or family
name, of a Roman.
- cognosco** -ere, cognōvi, cognitum,
to learn ; hence (legal t.t.) to
cross-examine, conduct an in-
quiry.
- cōgo** -ere, coēgi, coactum, to
compel, force.
- cohors** -rtis, f., a cohort, tenth
part of a legion.
- collābor** -i -lapsus, to fall in
ruin.
- collega** -ae, c., a colleague.
- collegium** -i, n., college.
- collōco** -are, to place.
- colloquium** (or *conloquium*) -i,
n., conversation, parley.
- cōlō** -ere, colui, cultum, to culti-
vate, till ; hence to cultivate the
acquaintance, court.
- cōlōr** -ōris, m., colour.
- cōmēs** -itīs, c., a companion.
- cōmitas** -atis, f., courtesy.
- comitium** -ii, n., the place of
assembly for Romans, voting in
their curiae ; hence
- comitia** -orum, elections.
- commeatus** -ūs, m., (i.) a passage
through ; (ii.) furlough ; (iii.)
provisions.
- commēmoro** -are, to dwell upon,
mention.
- commendō** -āre, to praise, entrust.
- commentarius** -i, m., a note-book,
sketch.
- commilito** -ōnis, m., comrade in
war.
- committo** -ere, to match together.
- commode** (Adv.), conveniently.
- commoditas** -ātis, f., advantage,
convenience.
- commodum** -i, n., profit, con-
venience ; (Plur.) **commoda**
-orum, advantage.
- commodus** -a -um, convenient.
- commoror** -āri, to stop, delay.
- commoveo** -ere -mōvi -mōtum,
to touch, move.
- communis** -e, common, shared.

- commuto -äre, to alter, change.
 cōmo -äre, compsi, comptum, to comb, adorn.
 comoedia -ae, f., a comedy, a play.
 comparatio -onis, f., comparison.
 compāro -äre, to get together, compare.
 compello -äre -puli -pulsum, to drive together, to compel.
 comperio -ire, comperi, compertum, to ascertain.
 competo -äre, to be qualified, fit.
 complector -i, complexus (Dep. Verb), to embrace.
 compleo -äre -ēvi -ētum, to fill.
 complures -a (Adj.), several.
 compono -äre -posui -positum, to settle, arrange.
 compositus -a -um, p.p.p. of compono, settled, studied; composita oratio, a set discourse.
 compos -ōtis (Adj.), having possession of; c. voti, having obtained one's wish.
 comprobo -äre, to approve, sanction.
 cōnātus -ūs, m., an attempt.
 concēdo -äre -cessi -cessum, to yield, grant.
 concursus -ūs, m., assembly, meeting.
 condicio -ōnis, f., a 'match,' arrangement.
 conditio, another form of condicio.
 conditor -ōris, m., a builder, founder.
 condo -ere, condidi, conditum, (i.) to build, found; (ii.) lustrum condere, to hold the lustral sacrifice; (iii.) to hide.
 condūco -äre -duxi -ductum, to hire, contract for.
 confector -oris, m., a destroyer, slayer.
 confero -ferre -tuli -lātum, to bring together; hence to contribute; se conferre, to betake oneself.
 conficio -äre -fēci -fectum (39), to make (clothes, etc.), finish, kill.
 confirmo -äre, to strengthen.
 confiteor -ēri -fessus, to acknowledge, confess.
 confōdīo -äre -fōdi -fōsum, to dig, stab.
 confūgio -ere -fūgi, to flee for refuge.
 confundo -äre -fūsi -fūsum, to confound, confuse.
 congregdior -i -gressus, to go to meet.
 congressus -us, m., a meeting.
 conicō (conjicio) -äre -jeci -jecum, to throw, hurl.
 coniugium -i, n., wedlock, marriage.
 coniunctus -a -um, p.p.p. of coniungo, joined.
 coniungo -äre -iunxi -iunctum, to join, unite.
 coniunx -iūgis, m. or f., a wife, a husband (rare).
 conlōco (collōco) -are, to place, settle.
 cōnor -āri, to attempt.
 conquēror -i, questus, to complain.
 conquiesco -äre -quiēvi -quiētum, to rest.
 conquirō -äre -quisivi -quisitum, to search for.
 consalūto -äre, to salute, greet.
 conscisco -äre -scivi -scitum, to resolve; especially in phrase consciscere sibi mortem, to contrive one's own death.
 conscientius -a -um (Adj.), conscious of, privy to.
 conscriptus -a -um, p.p.p. of conscribo, enrolled; especially in phrase Patres Conspecti (applied to members of the Senate).
 consecro -äre, to consecrate, hallow.
 consensus -ūs, m., agreement.
 consentio -ire -sensi -sensum, to agree.

- conservo -are, *to save, preserve.*
 consessus -ūs, m., *an assembly.*
 consido -ēre -sēdi -sessum, *to sit down.*
 consilium -ii, n., *a plan, plot.*
 consisto -ēre -stīti, *to halt, stand fast.*
 conspicuus -a -um (Adj.), *noticeable.*
 constans -ntis (Adj.), *firm, consistent.*
 constanter (Adv.), *consistently, firmly.*
 constantia -ae, f., *consistency, steadfastness.*
 constat (used Impersonally), *it is agreed.* See consto.
 consterno -āre, *to lay low, dismay.*
 constituo -ēre -ui -utum, *to settle, appoint.*
 consto -are -stīti -statum, *to stand together, agree.*
 consuesco -ēre -suēvi -suētum, *to accustom, grow accustomed to.*
 consuetudo -īnis, f., *custom.*
 consul -ūlis, m., *a consul.*
 consularis -e (Adj.), *of a consul.*
 consulātus -ūs, m., *consulship.*
 consulō -ēre -ui -tum, *to consult, ask advice of; (with Dat.) to look after the interests of . . .*
 consulto -āre, *to deliberate, consult.*
 contamino -are, *to defile, contaminate.*
 contendō -ere, *to strive, hasten.*
 contentus -a -um (Adj.), *contented.*
 conterreo -ēre -ui -itum, *to frighten.*
 continens -entis (Pres. Part. from continueo), c. terra, *the mainland.*
 continens -entis, *self-restrained.*
 contineo -ēre -ui, *contentum, to hold together.*
 continuo (Adv.), *uninterruptedly.*
 continuus -a -um, *uninterrupted.*
- contio -ōnis, f., *harangue, meeting.*
 contra (Prep. governing Acc.), *against.*
 contradico -ēre -dixi -dictum, *to speak against.*
 contrāho (24) -ēre -traxi, -trac-tum, *to draw together.*
 contūmācia -ae, f., *insolence.*
 contumaciter (Adv.), *insolently.*
 contumacius, Comp. Adv. of contumaciter.
 contumēlia -ae, f., *insult, scorn.*
 contumēliosus -a -um, *insulting.*
 conturbo -āre, *to confuse, disturb; especially in phrase conturbare rationes, to go bankrupt.*
 convalesco (convaleo) -ēre -valui, *to get strong or well.*
 conveniens -ntis (Adj. and Part.), *suitable.*
 convenientius (4), Comp. Adv. from convenienter.
 convenio -ire -vēni -ventum, *to meet, come together; (used Impers.) convēnit, it suits.*
 converto -ēre -verti -versum, *to turn, change.*
 convertor -i -versus (Depon. Verb), *to turn (oneself).*
 convivium -i, n., *a banquet, entertainment.*
 cōpia -ae, f., *plenty; (in Plur.) forces, resources.*
 cōr, cordis, n., *the heart; cordi est mihi, it is to my liking.*
 cōram (Prep. with Abl.), *in the presence of.*
 Cordubensis -e, *of Corduba, a town in Spain.*
 Cornēlius -a -um (Adj.), *of Cornelius; used of the various leges of L. Cornelius Sulla.*
 Cornēlius (Gallus), C., *a Roman poet of the time of Augustus.*
 cornu -u, n., *a horn, tusk.*
 corona -ae, f., *crown, wreath.*
 corpus -ōris, n., *a body.*
 corrigo -ēre -rexi -rectum, *to correct.*

corripio -ere -riput -reptum, to
 snatch, reproach.
 cotidianus -a -um (Adj.), daily.
 cotidie (Adv.), every day.
 creber -bra -brum, frequent,
 crowded.
 crebro (Adv.), frequently.
 crebrius (Comp. Adv.), more fre-
 quently.
 crēdo -ēre, crēdidi, crēditum, to
 believe, trust.
 crēo -are, to create.
 crimen -inis, n., a charge, accusa-
 tion.
 cruciatus -us, m., torture.
 crus, crūris, n., a leg.
 cūbiculum -i, n., bedroom, cham-
 ber.
 cūbo -āre -ui -itum, to lie.
 culleus -i, m., a bag.
 cultura -ae, f., cultivation, til-
 lage.
 cultus -us, m., cultivation, train-
 ing.
 cum (Conj.), since, when, though,
 as.
 cum (Prep. with Abl.), with.
 cuncti -ae -a (Adj.), all together.
 cunctor -āri, to delay, hesitate.
 cunctus -a -um. See cuncti.
 cuneus -i, m., (i.) a wedge; so (ii.)
 the wedge-shape division of the
 rows in the theatre.
 cupide (Adv.), eagerly, desirously.
 cūpiditas -atis, f., eagerness,
 anxiety.
 cūpidus -a -um, eager, desirous.
 cūpio -ere -ii, -itum, to desire, be
 anxious for.
 cūra -ae, f., care, thought.
 cūria -ae, f., the Senate-house.
 cūriose (Adv.), carefully, min-
 utely.
 cūriosus -a -um, careful, meddle-
 some.
 cūro -are, to take care, see to.
 cursor -oris, m., a runner, courier.
 Curtius -ii, m., Curtius, a Roman
 nomen.
 curulis -e (Adj.), pertaining to
 the honour of the sella curulis,

curule; triumphus c., triumph
 on a chariot (not on foot or on
 horseback).
 custodia -ae, f., custody, guar-
 dianship.
 custos -ōdis, c., a guardian,
 custodian.

D

D., for Dēcius, a Roman pae-
 nomen.
 Dāci -orum, m., a warlike tribe in
 what is now Hungary.
 damnatorius -a -um (Adj.), con-
 demnatory; tabella d., a tablet
 of condemnation (used by jurors).
 damno -are, to condemn.
 damnum -i, n., loss.
 dē (Prep. governing Abl.), down
 from, concerning.
 dēbilito -are, to weaken.
 dēcēdo -ere -cessi -cessum, t.t.
 to leave (i.) a province (de pro-
 vincia); (ii.) life—i.e., to die
 (de vita).
 decem (Indecl. Num.), ten.
 decerno -ere -crēvi -cretum, to
 decide, decree.
 dēcimus -a -um (Num. Adj.),
 tenth.
 dēclāmo -are, to declaim, practise
 speaking.
 dēcōrus -a -um, graceful, beauti-
 ful.
 dēcrētum -i, n., a decree, decision
 (especially of the Senate).
 dēdēcus -ōris, n., disgrace.
 dēdico -are, to dedicate.
 dēdō -ere, to give up, surrender.
 dēdūco -ere -duxi -ductum, to
 lead away, conduct; especially
 in t.t. deducere coloniam, to
 plant a colony.
 dēfēro -tuli -latum -ferre, to
 bring down.
 dēfīcio -ere -fēci -fectum, to
 fail.
 dēformis -e (Adj.), ugly, foul.
 defungor -i -ctus, (Dep. Verb)
 to discharge (a duty, etc.), hence
 to die.

| | |
|--|--|
| dēgēnero -āre, to degenerate. | destino -āre, to aim, intend. |
| dēhinc (Adv.), afterwards. | destituo -ēre -ui · utum, to desert. |
| deīcio (dejīcio) -iēci · iectum, to cast down. | dēsum -esse -fui, to be wanting, fail. |
| dein (Adv.), then, afterwards. | dētēgo -ēre -xi · xum, to uncover. |
| deinceps (Adj. and Adv.), then, in turn. | dētēro -ēre -trīvi · tritum, to wear down. |
| deinde (Adv.), after that, then. | dētīneo -ēre -ui · tentum, to detain, hold back. |
| delecto -āre, to delight. | dētrāho -ēre -xi · ctum, to draw down. |
| delector -ari, to take pleasure (in). | dētrecto -are, to decline, refuse. |
| dēlīcātus -a -um, luxurious, dainty. | dētrimentum -i, n., loss. |
| dēlibero -āre, to ponder, deliberate. | dētritus -a -um, p.p.p. of dētēro. |
| dēlīctum -i, n., a fault, crime. | dēus i. m., a god. |
| Dēlmatīcūs -a -um, Dalmatic. | dēvinco -ēre -vīci -victum, to subdue. |
| Used of a people on the Adriatic. | dēvīus -a -um (Adj.). devious, unfrequented. |
| dēmēreo -ēre -ui · itum, to deserve (well of); (with Accus.) (3), avunculum demeruit, did great service for his uncle. | dexter -tera -terum, right-handed. |
| dēminutio -ōnis, f., loss, forfeiture. | dico -ēre -xi · ctum, to say. |
| Dēmōchāres -is, m., Demochares. | dico -āre, to dedicate, consecrate. |
| dēmūm (Adv.), at last. | dictatura -ae, f., the dictatorship. |
| dēnārius -ii, n., a Roman silver coin (originally ten asses). | dictus, p.p.p. of dico. |
| dēnique (Adv.), at length, in fact. | dies -ei, m. or f., a day. |
| dens -tis, m., a tooth. | differo -ferre -stuli -latum, to spread abroad. |
| denuntiatio -onis, f., a declaration; also = dēlātio, an informing, information. | dīfficilis -e (Adj.), hard, difficult. |
| dēpōno -ere -sui -situm, to lay aside—e.g., honorem, to give up an office. | dīfficilas -atis, f., a difficulty, stress. |
| dēporto -āre, to carry off. | digne (Adv.), worthily. |
| dēposco -ēre -poposci, to demand, claim. | dignitas -atis, f., dignity, rank. |
| dēprēcor -āri, to deprecate, cry off. | dignor -āri, to deem worthy, design. |
| dēprēhendo -ēre -si -sum, to catch. | dignus -a -um, worthy. |
| dēscendo -ēre -di -sum, to come down. | dilectus -a -um, p.p.p. of diligo, beloved. |
| dēsērō -ēre -ui -rtum, to abandon. | diligens (Gen.) -ntis (Adj.), careful. |
| dēsiderium -ii, n., a longing, feeling of loss. | diligenter (Adv.), carefully, assiduously. |
| dēsidero -āre, to long after, feel the loss of. | diligentia -ae, f., care, assiduity. |
| dēsignatus -a -um, designate, elect. | diligo -ēre -lexi -lectum, to love. |
| dēsino -ēre, desii, desitum, to cease. | dimicatio -ōnis, f., a fight, struggle. |
| | dīmidius -a -um, half. |
| | dimitto -ēre -misi -missum, to send away. |
| | dīu (Adv.), for a long time. |

- Diomēdes -is, m., *a steward of Augustus* (38).
- diruo -ēre -ui -utum, *to overturn, destroy.*
- dirus -a -um, *dreadful, terrible.*
- discēdo -ēre -cessi -cessum, *to depart.*
- discepto -āre, *to discuss.*
- disinctus -a -um, p.p.p. of discingo.
- discingo -ēre -nxi -nctum, *to deprive of the girdle—a military punishment.*
- disciplina -ae, f., *training, discipline.*
- discordia -ae, f., *discord, strife.*
- discrimen -inis, n., *a division, crisis, danger.*
- discrucio -āre, *to torment, torture.*
- dispensator -oris, m., *manager, steward.*
- dispōno -ēre -posui -positum, *to set in order.*
- dissimulo -āre, *to hide, dissemble.*
- diſſolvo -ſolvē -ſolvi -ſolſtum, *to unloose, destroy.*
- dissuadeo -ēre -ſuasi -ſuasum, *to dissuade.*
- distribuo -ēre -ui -utum, *to distribute.*
- distributio -onis, f., *a distribution, division.*
- diū (Adv.), *for a long while.*
- diurnus -a -um (Adj.), *daily.*
- diſturnus -a -um, *lengthy, lasting.*
- diversus -a -um, *diverse, different.*
- diuido -ēre -ſi -ſum, *to divide.*
- divinus -a -um, *divine.*
- divortium -ii, n., *divorce, separation.*
- divum -i, n., *the open sky; subdivo* (42).
- Divus (or deus) -i, m., *God, a god.*
- dō, dāre, dēdi, dātum, *to give.*
- dōceo -ēre -ui -ctum, *to teach.*
- dōcūmentum -i, n., *proof, document.*
- dōdrans -ntis, m., *nine-twelfths, or three-quarters.*
- dōleo -ēre -ui, *to grieve, feel pain.*
- dōlor -ōris, m., *grief, pain.*
- domesticus -a -um, *domestic, internal.*
- dominus -i, m., *lord, master.*
- domus -üs, f., *a house, home.*
- dōnec (Conj.), *while, until* (usually with Subj.).
- dōno -āre, *to present.*
- dōnum -i, n., *gift, present.*
- dormio -ire, *to sleep.*
- Drūſilla -ae, f. See *Livia.*
- Drūſus -i, m. (*Nero Claudius D.*), *son of Tiberius and Livia.*
- dūbito -are, *to hesitate.*
- dūbius -a -um, *doubtful, doubting.*
- ducēni -ae -a (Num. Adj.), *two hundred.*
- dūco -ēre -xi -ctum, *to lead, marry (a wife).*
- dum (Conj.), *while, until.*
- dumtaxat (Adv.), *just so far, merely.*
- duo -ae -o (Num. Adj.), *two.*
- duodecim (Indecl. Num.), *twelve.*
- duodecimus -a -um (Num. Adj.), *twelfth.*
- duodēvigiſti (Indecl. Num.), *eighteen (=two from twenty).*
- duplex -icis (Adj.), *twofold, double.*
- duro -āre, *to endure, harden.*
- dux -cis, m., *leader, captain.*

E

- E or ex (Prep. with Abl.) *out of, from:* ex integrō (7), *afresh;* ex improviso (7), *unexpectedly.*
- equis -qua -quid? (Pron. Interrog.), *is there anyone who?*
- edico -ēre -dixi -dictum, *to publish, proclaim.*
- ēdictum -i, n., *a proclamation.*
- ēdisco -ēre, *to learn by heart.*
- ēdo -ēre -didi -dītum, *to give out, produce, utter; edere ludos, to exhibit games; edere carmina, to publish poems.*
- effero -ferre, extūli, ēlātum, *to*

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| <i>raise, carry out</i> (47) . . . to burial. | ēvādo -ēre -vāsi -vāsum, to go forth, escape. |
| efficio -ēre -fēci -fectum, to achieve, bring about. | ēvēnio -īre -vēni -ventum, to turn out. |
| effigies -ei, f., a likeness. | ēventus -us, m., issue, happening. |
| efflo -āre, to breathe out. | ēvigilo -āre, to watch carefully. |
| effūgio -ēre -fūgi, to escape. | ēvēlo -ēre -volvi -volutum, to unroll, unfold (a scroll). |
| ēgrēdior -i -gressus, to walk out, quit. | exaestuo -āre, to boil up, ferment. |
| eiusmodi , of that kind, such. | exanimō -āre, to kill. |
| ēlāborō -āre, to work out. | excēdo -ēre -cessi -cessum, to leave, depart. |
| ēlēgans -ntis (Adj.), elegant. | excerpo -ēre -cerpsi -cerptum, to pluck out, select. |
| ēlēgantia -ae, f., elegance, daintiness. | excipio -ēre -cēpi -ceptum, to catch, take, except. |
| ēlēphas -ntis, m. (or elephantus -i, m.), elephant. | excito -āre, to arouse. |
| ēlico -ēre -lēgi -lectum, to pick out, choose. | exclāmo -āre, to cry aloud. |
| eloquentia -ae, f., eloquence. | excōgito -āre, to think out. |
| eloquor -i -locūtus, to speak out. | excōlo -ēre -colui -cultum, to cultivate. |
| emolumētum -i, n., gain, profit. | excubiae -arum (Fem. Plur.), lying on guard. |
| en! (Interj.), behold, lo! | excūsō -āre, to plead as excuse. |
| enim (Conj.), for, indeed. | exemplar -aris, n., a copy, model. |
| ēnūmēro -are, to count, pay. | exemplum -i, an example. |
| ētō (Adv.), to that place, thither. | exerceo -ēre, to exercise, practice. |
| epigramma -atis, n. (Gk. Noun), an epigram (a short witty poem). | exercitatio -ōnis, f., practice, training. |
| epistola -ae, f., a letter. | exercitus -ūs, m., an army. |
| ēpūlor -āri, to feast. | exhibeo -ēre, to display. |
| ēquēs -itis, m., (i.) a cavalry-man; (ii.) a member of the Knights, or Roman merchant class. | exhorreo -ēre, to be terrified of. |
| ēquester -ris, pertaining to the equites. | exigo -ēre -ēgi -actum, to require, exact. |
| ēquus -i, m., a horse. | exiguus -a -um, slender, small. |
| ergastulum -i, n., workhouse, house of correction. | eximius -a -um, extraordinary. |
| ergo (Adv.), consequently. therefore. | existimo -āre, to think, judge. |
| ēripio -ēre -rīpui -reptum, to snatch away. | exitibilis -e, destructive. |
| error -oris, m., wandering, mistake. | exitūs -ūs, m., an end, issue. |
| ērumpo , -ēre -rūpi -ruptum, to break forth. | exorābilis -e (Adj.), easily moved. |
| et (Conj.), and. | exordior -iri -orsus, to begin. |
| etiam (Adv.), also, even. | exorior -iri -ortus, to rise. |
| ēvēvaraōta -as, f., an easy death, a happy end. | exōrō -āre, to beg off, entreat. |
| | expavesco -ēre -pāvi, to be extremely frightened at. |
| | expeditē (Adv.), without difficulty, promptly. |
| | expeditio -ōnis, f., an expeditionary campaign. |
| | expeditus -a -um, in light march- |

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| <i>ing order; hence easy, easily moved.</i> | <i>fācultas -ātis, f., power, eloquence.</i> |
| expello -ēre -pūli -pulsum, to drive out. | <i>falsus -a -um, false.</i> |
| expercior -i -perrectus, to awake. | <i>fāma -ae, f., rumour, reputation.</i> |
| experior -iri -pertus, to try, experience. | <i>fāmes -is, f., hunger.</i> |
| expers -rtis (Adj.), destitute of (with Gen.). | <i>fāmiliāris -is, m., member of one's own household.</i> |
| expostulo -āre, to demand loudly. | <i>fāmiliārī -e, friendly.</i> |
| exprimo -ēre -pressi -pressum, to express. | <i>fāmōsus -a -um, slanderous, scandalous.</i> |
| exprōbro -āre, to reproach, accuse. | <i>fās, n. (Indecl. Noun), right, a thing permissible.</i> |
| exquirō -ēre -sivi -sītum, to make inquiry, search for. | <i>fātālis -e, destined, fateful, prophetic.</i> |
| exsēquor -i, -secutus, to follow up, pursue. | <i>fāteor -ēri, fassus, to declare, confess.</i> |
| exsilium -ii, n., exile. | <i>fāustus -a -um, propitious, of good omen.</i> |
| exsisto -ēre -stitti -stītum, to come forward. | Fāvōnius (Marcus), supporter of Brutus and Cassius; put to death by Octavianus (42 B.C.). |
| exto -are, to stand out. | <i>fēlicitas -ātis, f., happiness.</i> |
| extruo -ēre -struxi -structum, to build up. | <i>fēmina -ae, f., a woman.</i> |
| ex(s)ūgo -ēre -xi -ctum, to suck out. | <i>fēra -ae, f., a wild beast.</i> |
| exsūlo -āre, to be in exile. | <i>fērāx -acis (Adj.), fruitful, abundant.</i> |
| exsulto -āre, to leap up, triumph. | <i>fērē (Adv.), almost, nearly.</i> |
| extemplō (Adv.), immediately. | <i>fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, (i.) to bring, carry; (ii.) to say; ferunt (10), they tell; (iii.) se ferre, to set oneself up as, to boast; (iv.) to bring in (a proposal) (19), ferre sententiam.</i> |
| externus -a -um, external, foreign. | <i>fērox -cis (Adj.), high-spirited, proud.</i> |
| extorqueo -ēre -torsi -tortum, to wrench away. | <i>fērreus -a -um, of iron, hard.</i> |
| exturbo -are, to turn out, drive forth. | <i>fērrum -i, n., iron.</i> |
| extrā (Prep. or Adv.), outside. | <i>fērus -a -um, fierce, savage.</i> |
| extrāneus -a -um (Adj.), outside, extraneous. | <i>fēstination -onis, f., hastening, haste.</i> |

F

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| Fabrico -āre, to make, construct. | <i>fēstino -āre, to hasten.</i> |
| fabūlātor -oris, m., a story-teller. | <i>fēstus -a -um (Adj.), festal, holiday.</i> |
| fācies -ei, f., face. | fēdēns -ntis (P. Act.), confident, trusting. |
| fācilē (Adv.), easily. | <i>fīdes -ei, f., faith, loyalty.</i> |
| facilis -e, easy. | <i>fīducia -ae, f., trust, confidence.</i> |
| facilitās -ātis, f., ease, courtesy. | <i>fīlia -ae, f., a daughter.</i> |
| facinus -ōris, n., a deed, crime. | <i>fīlius -ii, m., a son.</i> |
| facio -ēre, fēci, factum, to do, make. | <i>fīnio -ire, to end, finish.</i> |
| factio -ōnis, f., a faction, party. | <i>fīnis -is, m., end (Plur., territories).</i> |
| factum -i, n., a deed. | |

finitimus -a -um, neighbouring, bordering on.
fio, fieri, factus, to be made, become.
firmus -a -um, firm, strong.
fiscus -i, m., the treasury (*Imperial*); the Emperor's privy purse.
flāgito -āre, to demand.
flāgro -āre, to burn, blaze.
flōreo -ēre, to flourish, bloom.
flōs, flōris, m., a flower.
flūmen -inis, n., river.
flūvius -ii, m., river, stream.
folliculus -i, m., little inflated ball, football.
fons, fontis, m., a spring, stream.
fōrē, Fut. Infin. Act. of sum.
fōres -um, f., doors.
fōris (Adv.), out-of-doors.
forma -ae, f., shape, beauty.
formūla -ae, f., a rule, method.
fortē (Adv.), by chance.
fortūna -ae, f., fortune.
fōrum -i, n., the market-place (business and legal quarter of Rome).
fossa -ae, f., a ditch.
fōveo -ēre, fōvi, fōtum, to cherish.
fragmentum -i, a piece, fragment.
frango -ēre, frāgi, fractum, to break.
frāter -tris, m., a brother.
fraus, fraudis, f., guilt.
frēquens -ntis (Adv.), crowded, frequent.
frēquentia -ae, f., a crowded gathering.
frēquento -āre, to throng, crowd.
frīgus -oris, n., cold.
fructus -ūs, m., fruit, result.
frūmentatio -ōnis, f., distribution of corn.
frūmentum -i, n., corn, provisions.
fūga -ae, f., flight, escape.
fūgitivus -a -um, runaway.
fulgor -ōris, m., brightness.
fulgur -ūris, n., lightning.
fulmen -inis, n., a thunderbolt.

Fulvia -ae, f., Fulvia, wife of P. Clodius and mother of Claudia.
fundāmentum -i, n., foundation.
fungor -i, functus (Dep. Verb), to perform.
fūnus -ēris, n., a funeral procession.

G

G., for Gaius or Caius, a Roman praenomen.
Gaius (or Caius), son of Julia and Agrippa and grandson of Augustus.
Gallia -ae, f., Gaul.
Gallius (Quintus), praetor in 43 B.C.; put to death by the triumvirs (14).
Gallus -i, m., a Gaul (41).
Gallus (Q. Cornelius). See under Cornelius.
garrulitas -ātis, f., talkativeness.
gaudeo -ēre, gāvisus, to rejoice.
gaudium -ii, n., joy.
gēner -eri, m., son-in-law.
gēnitūs -a -um, p.p.p. gigno, born, produced.
gēnius -ii, m., guardian spirit.
gēnu -u, n., knee.
gēnus -ēris, n., birth, race.
gens -ntis, f., tribe, family.
Germāni -orum, the Germans.
Germānicus -i, m. (47), one of the heirs of Augustus; adopted by Tiberius.
gēro -ēre, gessi, gestum, to wear, carry on (war), transact; rem gerere, to conduct a war.
gestae (res), p.p.p. from gero, achievements.
gigno -ēre, genui, gēnitūm, to produce.
glādiātor -ōris, m., prize-fighter.
gladiatorius -a -um, pertaining to gladiators.
gladium -i, n., a sword.
gloria -ae, renown, glory.
glorior -ari, gloriatus, to boast.
grādus -ūs, m., a step.
Graecē (Adv.), in Greek.
Graecus -a -um, Greek.

grandis -e, tall, great; gr. nātu, grown up.
 grātē (Adv.), pleasantly.
 grātus -a -um, pleasant.
 grātia -ae, f., grace, favour.
 grāvis -e, heavy, serious; gr. valetudo, serious ill-health.
 grāvitas -ātis, f., weight, solemnity.
 grāviter (Adv.), heavily, seriously.
 grēgarius -a -um, belonging to a flock, common; gr. miles = a common soldier, private.

H

hābeo -ere, to possess, have (90), to regard.
 hābilis -e, easy to handle, handy.
 hābito -āre, to inhabit.
 hābitus -ūs, m., habit, fashion.
 Hādriānus -i, m., Roman Emperor from A.D. 117 to 138.
 hāmus -i, m., a hook.
 haruspex -icis, m., a soothsayer, diviner.
 hasta -ae, f., a spear; sub hasta vendere = to sell by auction.
 hērēditas -ātis, f., a legacy.
 hērēs -edis, c., heir-at-law.
 hexameter -tri, m., a verse of six feet.
 hiberna -orum (sc. castra), winter quarters.
 hibernus -a -um, wintry.
 hic (Adv.), here.
 hīc, haec, hoc (Demonstr. Adj.), this.
 hiēmo -āre, to pass the winter.
 hiems -ēmis, f., winter.
 hinc (Adv.), hence, after this.
 Hirtius -i, m. (Aulus), consul with Pansa in 43 B.C.
 Hispania -ae, f., Spain.
 histrio -ōnis, m., an actor.
 hōmo -inis, m., a human being, man, in Plur. = people.
 hōnōres -um. See honos.
 hōnōrifīcē (Adv.), in a complimentary way.
 hōnōrifīcus -a -um, honourable, complimentary.

hōnōro -āre, to distinguish.
 hōnōs -oris, m., honour, (in Plur.) public offices, magistracy.
 hōra -ae, f., an hour, a period.
 hordeum -i, n., barley.
 horrōr -oris, m., trembling, dread, terror.
 hortor -āri, to advise.
 hostia -ae, f., victim (sacrificial).
 hostiliter (Adv.), in a hostile way.
 hostis -is, c., an enemy (public).
 hōtū (Adv.), to this place, hither.
 hūmānus -a -um, pertaining to a human being, rational, polite.
 hūmērus -i, m., shoulder.
 hūmilis, -e, humble, lowly.

I

I., J., abbreviation for Julius, a Roman praenomen.
 iacio -ēre, iēci, iactum, to throw, hurl.
 iacto -āre, to boast.
 iam (Adv.), already, now, by this time.
 Ian. (for Ianuarius).
 Ianuarius -a -um, of the month January.
 Iānus -i, m., an old Italian god who had a temple in the Forum.
 ibi (Adv.), there.
 ictus -a -um, p.p.p. of ferio, struck.
 idem, ēdēm, idem (Dem. Adj.), the same.
 identidem (Adv.), repeatedly, now and again.
 idēo (Conj.), therefore.
 Idus -īs (fem. Plur.), the Ides, the 13th day of the month (but in March, May, July, and October the 15th).
 igitur (Conj.), therefore.
 ignōmīnia -ae, f., shame, disgrace.
 ignoscō -ēre, ignōvi, ignōtum (Dat.), to pardon.
 ignōtus -a -um, unknown.

- ingrēdior -i -gressus, to enter, approach.
- illacrimo -āre, to weep (over).
- ille, illa, illud (Demonstr. Adj.), that.
- illido -ēre -līdi -līsum, to knock against.
- Imāgo -inis, f., image, likeness.
- Imitor -āri, to imitate, emulate.
- immāturus -a -um, immature, not yet grown up.
- immensus -a -um, immense, vast.
- immo (Conj.), nay, nay rather.
- immōdeste (Adv.), shamelessly.
- immōdīcus -a -um, shameless, unchaste.
- immortālis -e, immortal.
- immūnitas -ātis, f., freedom (especially from taxation).
- impēdīo -ire, to prevent.
- imperātor -ōris, m., a general.
- imperitūs -a -um, unskilled.
- imperīum -ii, n., military command (held by a Roman general, e.g., in a province).
- impertīo -ire (also as Dep.), to give a share.
- impetus -ūs, m., onset, attack.
- implōrō -āre, to beseech.
- impōnō -ēre -pōsui -pōsitum, to impose, lay upon.
- imprecōr -āri, to call down (curses) upon.
- impudentia -ae, f., shamelessness.
- imus -a -um (Adj. Superl.), lowest, last.
- in (Prep.), (i.) with Accus., to, into, towards, against; in posterum, for the future; (ii.) with Ablat., in, at, among, on.
- incēdo -ēre -cessi -cessum, to walk in, to advance.
- incendīum -ii, n., a fire, conflagration.
- inceptus (p.p.p. of incipio), begun, started.
- incertus -a -um, doubtful.
- inchoō -āre, to begin.
- incīdo -ēre -cīdi -cīsum, to cut in.
- incipīo -ēre -cēpi -ceptum, to begin.
- incōlūmis e, safe, whole.
- incolumitas -ātis, f., safety.
- inconditus -a -um, rough.
- incorruptus -a -um, unspoilt, incorrupt.
- incumbo -ēre -cūbui -cūbitum, to fall on.
- incursio -ōnis, f., invasion.
- inde (Adv.), thence, after that.
- indecōrus -a -um, unfitting, improper.
- index -icis, commonly an index, sign, informer.
- Indi -ōrum, m. (Plur.), the Indians.
- indīco -ēre -dixi -dictum, to proclaim, announce.
- indies (also written in dies) (Adv.), from day to day.
- indīgens -ntis (Adj.), poor, in need of (with Genit.).
- indigēo -ēre -ui, to stand in need of (with Genit.).
- indignābundus -a -um, enraged.
- indignātio -ōnis, f., indignation.
- indignor -āri, to be indignant at.
- indignus -a -um, unworthy, shameful.
- indōlēs -is, f., nature, talent.
- indūco -ēre -duxī -ductum, to bring on, put on.
- indulgeo -ēre -dulsi -dulsum (with Dat.), to indulge.
- induo -ēre -dui -dutum, to put on.
- inēo -ēre -ii -itum, to enter.
- infāmia -ae, f., disgrace.
- infans -ntis, inarticulate, infant.
- infaustus -a -um, ill-omened.
- infēro -ferre -tūli -latum, to bring in = to bury (48).
- infērus -a -um, lower, (in Plur.) the dead.
- infestus -a -um, hostile, unsafe.
- infīmus -a -um (or īmus), Superl. from infra, lowest.
- infirmē (Adv.), weakly.
- infīrmus -a -um, unsteady, weak.
- infirmitas -ātis, f., weakness.
- infīrmius, Comp. Adv. from infīme.

- inflecto -ere -flexi -flexum, to bend.
- inflexus -a -um, p.p.p. of inflecto, bent.
- ingēmisco -ere -gemui -gemitum, to groan (over).
- ingēnium -ii, n., mind, ability, genius (44).
- ingēnuē (Adv.), openly, ingenuously.
- ingenuus -a -um, free, open.
- ingrātus -a -um, unpleasing, ungrateful.
- ingravesco -ere, to become heavy, increas.
- ingrēdior -i -gressus, to walk in, enter.
- inhībeo -ere, to prevent.
- īnīmicus -a -um, unfriendly.
- īnitium -ii, n., a beginning.
- īnīuria -ae, f., injustice, injury.
- īnīitto -ere -misi -missum, to send in, to incite, to let grow.
- īnīopia -ae, f., want, scarcity.
- īnīquam (Defective Verb), say I.
- īnīquieto -āre, to disturb.
- īnīquo -ere -quisīvī -quisītūm, to examine into.
- īnscribo -ere -scripsi -scriptum, to write about, inscribe.
- īnsequens -ntis (P. Act. used as Adj.), following.
- īnsequor -i -secutus, to follow up.
- īnsēro -ere -sēvī -sītūm, to graft.
- īnsidiae -arum (f. Plur.), treachery, ambuscade.
- īnsidior -āri, to lie in wait for (with Dat.).
- īnsigne -is, n., emblem, badge.
- īnsignis -e (Adj.), remarkable, conspicuous.
- īspicio -ere -spexi -spectum, to look at, inspect.
- īstar (Adj. indeclinable), like (with Genit.).
- īsterno -ere -strāvi -strātūm, to strew, to lay on.
- īstituo -ere -stitui -stitutum, to institute, begin.
- īstitutum -i, n., an arrange-
- ment; in Plur. = principles, arrangements.
- īnstō -āre -stitti -statum, to press on, pursue.
- īstrumentum -i, n., apparatus.
- īnsūla -ae, f., (i.) an island; (ii.) a house let out in "flats."
- īnsum -esse -fui, to be in, or upon.
- īnstū -ēre -ui -sūtūm, to sew in.
- īnsūper (Adv.), moreover, besides.
- īntelligo -ere -lēgi -lectum, to understand.
- īntendo -ere -tendi, to stretch, direct.
- īnter (Prep. with Acc.), among, between.
- īntercipio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, to intercept, catch.
- īnterclūdo -ere -clūsi -clusum, to hinder, shut off.
- īnterdico -ere -dixi -dictum, to forbid, interdict.
- īnterdūm (Adv.), at times, sometimes.
- īnterficio -ere -fēci -fectum, to kill.
- īntericio -ere -iēci -iectum, to place between, mix.
- īnterimo -ere -ēmi -emptum, to slay, kill.
- īntermittō -ere -misi -missum, to leave off, neglect.
- īnterrōgo -āre, to question.
- īnterrumpo -ere -rūpi -ruptum, to interrupt.
- īnterruptus -a -um, p.p.p. of interrumpto.
- īntersum -esse -fui, to be present at.
- īntervallum -i, n., interval, space.
- ītra (Adv. and Prep. with Acc.), within.
- īntroē -ire -ii -itum, to enter.
- īntueor -āri, to gaze upon.
- īnundātio -ōnis, f., a flood.
- īnfīsītātūs -a -um, unusual.
- īnvādō -ere -vāsi -vāsum, to come into, attack.
- īnvālidus -a -um, weak, feeble.
- īnvēnīo -ire -vēni -ventum, to come upon, find.

invīdia -ae, f., envy, jealousy.
 invīdiosus -a -um (Adv., invīdiosē), creating jealousy.
 invīsus -a -um, unseen.
 iōcor -āri, to jest, joke.
 iōcus -i, m., a jest, joke.
 ipse -a -um, self.
 īra -ae, f., anger.
 irascor -i, irātus, to grow angry.
 īrī, Pres. Inf. Pass. from ēo.
 irrītus -a -um, vain, useless.
 is, ea, id (Dem. Adj. and Pron.), he, that, it.
 Isauricus -a -um, a title given to L. Servilius.
 Ita (Adv.), so, thus.
 Italia -ae, f., Italy.
 Itaque (Conj.), accordingly.
 Item (Adv.), likewise, also.
 Iter, itinēris, n., a way, journey; iter facere = to journey.
 itērum (Adv.), again, a second time.
 iubeo -ēre, iussi, iussum, to order (with Accus.).
 iūdex -icis, m., judge, juryman.
 iudicia -orum, n., the law courts.
 iudicialis -e (Adj.), pertaining to the law courts or to a trial.
 iudicium -ii, n., verdict, trial.
 Iulia -ae, f., (i.) (3) aunt to Augustus; (ii.) daughter of Augustus.
 Iulius -ii, m., the name of the most famous patrician gens at Rome.
 iunctūra -ae, f., a joining.
 iungo -ēre, iunxi, iunctum, to unite, join.
 Iunius -i, m., a Roman nomen.
 Iunius Saturnius, a Roman writer.
 Iupiter, Iovis, m., Jupiter.
 iūrē (Adv.), rightly, truly.
 iuro -are, to swear.
 ius -ris, n., right, justice; ius dicere, to administer justice.
 iustus -a -um (Adj.), just, complete; i. triumphus (20), a triumph in accordance with law.

iuvenis -e (Adj.), young; (as Noun) a youth.
 iuventus -ūtis, f., youth.
 iuxta (Adv. and Prep. with Acc.), next to, hard by, close.

K

Kal., for Kalendae.
 Kalendae -arum (f. Plur.), the first day of the Roman month.

L

L., Lucius, a Roman praenomen.
 läbans -tis (Part. Present Act. of läbo), tottering; malas labantes (47), falling in.
 Labeo -ōnis. See Antistius.
 läbor -i, lapsus, to slip, glide.
 läboriosus -a -um (Adv., laboriose), toil some, industrious.
 läbōrō -āre, to be in difficulties, to labour.
 läcerna -ae, f., overcoat, cloak.
 läcēro -āre, to tear, rend.
 läcesso -ēre, to provoke, harass.
 läcrīmo -āre, to weep.
 läcus, -ūs, m., a lake.
 Laetōrius -a -um, the name of a Roman gens.

laetus -a -um, joyful, happy.
 languesco -ēre -ui, to become weary, weak.
 lānificium -i, n., spinning, weaving (of wool).
 läpis -idis, m., a stone.
 lapsus -ūs, m., a fall.
 Lar, Lärīs, m., a tutelar deity; hence, a home.
 Läres -ium, m., tutelar deities; L. compitales, the gods of the cross-roads.
 largitio -onis, f., largess, bribery.
 lätericius -a -um (Adj.), made of bricks.
 läticlavius -a -um, wearing the broad purple stripe (used of senators and sons of distinguished families).
 Latinus -a -um (Adv., latinē), Latin.

- lätrō -ōnis, m., *a robber, bandit.*
 lātūs -a -um, *broad, wide.*
 laudātiō -onis, f., *a eulogy, panegyric.*
 laudo -āre, *to praise, t.t. to pronounce the funeral oration over.*
 laxo -āre, *to open, widen.*
 lectica -ae, f., *a litter, sedan.*
 lecticula -ae, f., *a small litter, a couch, settee.*
 lectio -ōnis, f., *a reading, call over (of the Senate).*
 lector -ōris, m., *a reader.*
 lectus -i, m., *couch, bed.*
 lectus -a -um (p.p.p. of lego), *chosen.*
 lēgātiō -ōnis, f., *an embassy, legation.*
 lēgātūs -i, m., *ambassador, lieutenant.*
 lēgio -ōnis, f., *a body of troops.*
 lēgiōnāriūs -a -um, *legionary.*
 lēgitimus -a -um, *appointed by law.*
 lēgo -āre, *to appoint, bequeath.*
 lēgo -ēre, lēgi, lectum, *to pick, choose, to read, to coast along (7).*
 lēnitās -ātis, f., *clemency, mildness.*
 lēntus -a -um (Adv., lentē), *pliant, slow.*
Lēpīdūs -i, m. (M. Aemilius), *a Roman general who supported Caesar: was one of the second triumvirate.*
 lēvis -e, *light.*
 lēviter (Adv.), *lightly.*
 lex, lēgis, f., *a law.*
 libellus -i, m., *a pamphlet, especially a lampoon.*
 libens -ntis, P. Act. from libet, *willing, ready.*
 liber -era -erum (Adj.), *free, open.*
 liberalis -e, *befitting a free man.*
 libērālitas -ātis, f., *generosity.*
 liberi -orum, m. (Plur.), *children.*
 libero -āre, *to free, liberate.*
 liberta -ae, f., *a freedwoman.*
 libertus -i, m., *a freedman.*
- libertas -ātis, f., *freedom.*
 libertinus -a -um, *of a freedman.*
 libet (Impers. Verb), *it pleases (with Dat.).*
 libra -ae, f., *a pound (of twelve ounces).*
 lēcentia -ae, f., *freedom, presumption.*
 licet (Impers. Verb), *it is permitted.*
 lictor -ōris, m., *a magistrate's officer.*
 ligneus -a -um, *made of wood.*
 limus -i, m., *dirt, filth.*
 lingua -ae, f., *a tongue.*
 lítéra -āe, f., *a letter (of the alphabet).*
 litterae -arum, f. (Plur.), *an epistle, letter.*
 litus -oris, n., *coast, shore.*
Lívia (Drusilla) -ae, f., *wife of Augustus and mother of the Emperor Tiberius.*
 lōco -āre, *to let out, contract.*
 Lōcri -orum, m., *people of a Greek city south-east of Bruttium.*
 lōcus -i, m., *a place, position.*
 Lollianus -a -um, *of Lollius.*
 longinquus -a -um (Adj.), *distant.*
 longus -a -um, *long, tedious.*
 loquor -i, locutus (Def. Verb), *to speak.*
 lōrica -ae, f., *breastplate.*
 Lucius -ii, m., *Roman praenomen.*
 Lucrinus -a -um (and -us -i, as Noun), *of the Lucrine Lake.*
 lōdo -ēre, lōsi, lōsum, *to play, sport, cheat.*
 lōdus -i, m., *a game, sport, (in Plur.) games, especially gladiatorial combats.*
 lōgubris -e, *sad, mournful.*
 lōmen -inis, n., *light, eye.*
 lōstrum -i, n., *a ceremonial purification performed every five years; 1. condere (46), to hold or celebrate the lustral sacrifice.*
 lōsus -ūs, m., *a game, play, sport.*
Lycia -ae, f., *a country of Asia Minor.*

M

- M., *Marcus*, a Roman praenomen.
 macto -āre, to slaughter.
 maestus -a -um, sorrowful.
 māgis (Adv.), more.
 māgister -ri, m., a master.
 magistratus -ūs, m., magistracy office.
 magnificentia -ae, f., splendour, magnificence.
 magnōpērē (Adv.), greatly.
 magnus -a -um, great, large, vast.
 mājestas -ātis, f., high treason.
 mājor (see magnus), greater.
 māla -ae, f., the cheek, jaw.
 mālē (Adv.), lit. badly; used as Negative (male quietus (9) = unquiet).
 mālēdictum -i, n., a curse.
 mālēvōlus -a -um, ill-wishing, malevolent.
 mālignus -a -um, wicked, envious.
 mālo, mālle, mālūi, to prefer.
 mālus -a -um, bad, dishonest.
 mandātum -i, n., an order, commission.
 mando -āre, to order, commit.
 māne (Adv.), in the morning.
 māneo -ēre -si -sum, to remain.
 mānifestus -a -um, open, manifest, clear.
 mānumissus -a -um, liberated.
 mānumitto -ēre -misi -missum, to emancipate.
 mānus -us, f., a hand, band (of troops, etc.).
 Marcellus -i, m., name of a famous family; especially a nephew of Augustus, who died in early youth.
 Marcus -i, m., *Marcus*, a Roman praenomen.
 māre -is, n., the sea.
 mārinus -a -um, marine of the sea.
 māritus -i, m., a husband.
 marmoreus -a -um, made of marble.
 Mars, Martis, m., the War-god.

- Marsīcus -a -um, belonging to the Marsi, a people of Latium.
 Martius -a -um, sacred to Mars.
 See Campus.
 mās, māris, m., a male.
 Massīlia -iae, f., Marseilles.
 māter -tris, f., a mother.
 matrimonium -ii, n., matrimony.
 mātūrus -a -um (Adj.) (Comp. Adv., maturius), (i.) ripe; (ii.) early.
 mātūtinus -a -um, of the morning.
 mausōlēum -i, n., a tomb.
 maximus -a -um, Superl. of magnus.
 mēcum (= cum me), with me.
 mēdicus -i, m., a doctor.
 mēdiōcris -e, medium, moderate.
 mēditor -āri, to practise.
 mēdius -a -um, middle.
 mētus -ūs, m., fear.
 mēlior -ius, better (Comp. of bonus).
 membrum -i, n., a member, limb.
 mēmīni (Defect. Verb), I remember.
 mēmōr -oris (Adj.), mindful, remembering.
 mēmōria -ae, f., memory, remembrance.
 mens -tis, mind, intellect.
 mensa -ae, f., a table.
 mensis -is, m., a month.
 mentio -ōnis, f., a mention.
 mercor -āri, to trade, buy.
 mēreor -ēri, to describe, serve (for pay).
 mēridiānus -a -um, of midday.
 mēritum -i, n., a service, benefit.
 mēritus -a -um, Part. of mereor.
 mērum -i, n., wine (pure, unmixed).
 Metellus -i, m., the name of the Roman gens Cæcilia; Q. Cæcilius M. (44), consul in 109 B.C.
 mētuō -ēre -ui, to fear.
 mētus -ūs, m., fear.
 mēus -a -um (voc., mi) (Posse, Adj.), my, mine.
 milēs -its, m., soldier; used collectively, soldiery.

militāris -e, pertaining to soldiers.
 militia -ae, f., warfare, campaign.
 mille (Indecl. Noun), a thousand.
 mīmus -i, m., (i.) an actor; (ii.) a farce; mīnum transigere, to go through the farce.
 mīna -ae, f., 100 Attic drachmae.
 mīnimē (Superl. Adv.), by no means.
 mīnimum -i, n., a very small quantity.
 mīnimus -a, m., Superl. of parvus.
 minister -ri, m., a servant, minister.
 minor -āri, to threaten (with Dat. of person; Acc. of thing).
 mīnuo -ēre -ui -ūtum, to lessen.
 minus (Comp. Adv.), less, not at all.
 mīnūtus -a -um, small.
 miror -āri, to wonder.
 Misēnum -i, n., a promontory in Campania.
 missio -nis, f., discharge (of troops).
 mitto -ēre, misi, missum, to send.
 mōdēratio -ōnis, f., moderation.
 mōdēror -āri, to govern.
 mōdestus -a -um (Adv., modeste), moderate, modest.
 mōdicē (Adv.), moderately.
 mōdicus -a -um, moderate, small.
 mōdo (Adv.), only; modo . . . modo, now . . . now.
 mōdūlor -āri, to dance, sing, play.
 mōdus -i, m., limitation, measure.
 mōles -is, f., a mass, bulk.
 mōlestia -ae, f., annoyance, trouble.
 mōlōr -īri, to contrive, work at.
 mōnitus -is, m., advice.
 mōnūmentum -i, n., a monument, memorial.
 mōra -ae, f., delay, hindrance.
 morbus -i, m., disease, illness.
 mōrōr -i, mortuus, to die.
 mōrōsus -a -um, surly, peevish.
 mors, mortis, f., death.
 mortuus, p.p. of morior.

mōs, moris, m., custom, fashion; mōrē (Abl.), following a Genitive, in the fashion of, like; mōrēs (Plur.), character.
 mōvēo -ēre, mōvi, mōtum, to move.
 mōx (Adv.), soon, presently.
 mūliēbris -e, womanly, of a woman.
 mūlier, muliēris, f., a woman.
 multitudo -inis, f., a crowd, mob.
 multum (Adv.), much.
 multus -a -um (Adj.), much; ad multam noctem (40), till late in the night.
 mūlus -i, m., a mule.
 Mūnātiūs -i (Plaucus), Governor of Gaul. Deserted Antony and joined Augustus.
 mūncipalis -e, pertaining to a municipium (free-town).
 mūnio -ire, to fortify, strengthen.
 mūnus -ēris, n., duty, public entertainment.
 Mūtinēnsis -e, of Mutina.
 mūrus -i, m., a wall.
 Mūsa -ae, m. (Antonius), a doctor of Augustus (33).
 Mūtīna -ae, f., the modern Modena.
 mūtuo (Adv.), mutually, reciprocally.
 mūtuus -a -um, mutual, reciprocal.
 Mylae -arum, f. (Plur.), a city in Sicily.

N

nam (Conj.), for.
 nanciscor -i, nactus, to gain, obtain.
 nascor -i, nātus, to be born, arise.
 nātālis -e (Adj.), natal; dies n. = birthday.
 nātio -ōnis, f., nation, people.
 nātus -i, m., a son.
 naufrāgium -i, n., shipwreck.
 Naulōchus -i, m., a naval station in Sicily.
 nāvālis -e, naval, of ships.
 nāvīgo -āre, to sail.

nāvīgiūm -li, n., a ship, boat.
 nāvis -is, f., a ship.
 nē (Conj.), lest, that . . . not.
 nē . . . quidem, not even.
 Nēapōlis -is, f., Naples.
 nec, neque (Conj.), nor, and . . . not.
 necem. See *nex*.
 necessarius -a -um, necessary; (as Noun) a friend.
 necessitas -ātis, f., necessity.
 necessitudo -īnis, f., relationship, connection.
 nēco -āre, to kill.
 neglegenter (Adv.), carelessly.
 neglēgo. See *negligo*.
 negligo -ēre -lexi -lectum, to neglect.
 nēgo -āre, to refuse, deny.
 nēgōtians -antis, c., a trader.
 negōtior -āri, to do business.
 negōtium -ii, n., business.
 nēmo -īnis, m., nobody.
 nēmus -ōris, n., a grove.
 nēpōs -ōtis, m., grandson.
 neptis -is, f., granddaughter, niece.
Nēro (Tiberius), the Emperor, son of Livia; forced by Augustus to marry his daughter.
 neu (Conj.), and lest.
 nēvē (Conj.), and lest; neve . . . neve . . ., neither . . . nor . . .
 nex, necis, f., (violent) death.
 Nicopolis -is, f., a city in Epirus founded in memory of Actium.
 nīger, nigra, nigrum, dark, black.
 nihil (Neut. Indecl.), nothing.
 nīhilo (minus), Abl. of *nihilum*, none (the less).
 Nilus -i, m., the River Nile.
 nimis (Adv.), too much.
 nimium (Adv.), too much.
 nisi (Conj.), unless, if . . . not.
 nitidus -a -um, sleek, shining.
 nitor -i, nixus, to strive, use effort.
 nixus, Participle of *nitor*.
 nōbilis -e (Adj.), remarkable, distinguished.
 noctu (Adv.), by night.

nocturnus -a -um, nocturnal, of the night.
 Nōla -ae, f., a city in Campania.
 nōlo, nōlle, nōlui, to be unwilling, to refuse.
 nōmen -īnis, n., a name.
 nōminatim (Adv.), by name.
 nōn (Adv.), not.
 Nōnae -arum, f., the Nones, ninth day before the Ides (q.v.), the fifth (or seventh) day of the month.
 nōnnisi (Adv.), not without.
 nōnnulli -ae -a, some, several.
 nōnnunquam (Adv.), frequently.
 nōnūs -a -um, ninth.
 nōta -ae, f., a mark, brand.
 nōtabilis -e, remarkable, distinguished.
 nōtesco -ēre, to become famous.
 nōto -āre, to mark, brand.
 nōtus -a -um, well-known, renowned.
 nōvem (Indecl. Num.), nine.
 nōvissimē, most recently.
 nōvissimus, last, newest.
 nōvus -a -um, new, strange.
 nōx, noctis, f., night.
 nōxā -ae, f., guilt.
 nūbilis -e, of marriageable age.
 nūbo -ēre, nupsi (or nupta sum), to be married (of a woman).
 nūdus -a -um, bare, naked.
 nullo modo (Adv.), by no means.
 nullus -a -um (Pron. Adj.), none, no.
 num (Interrog. Particle), is it the case that? (expecting the answer "No"); also in indirect sentences, whether.
 nūmērus -i, m., number.
 nummus -i, m., a coin; especially the sestertius.
 nuncūpo -āre, to name, call.
 nunquam (Adv.), never.
 nundinae -arum, f. (Plur.), the ninth day; hence the weekly market.
 nuntio -āre, to announce.
 nuntius -i, m., a message, messenger.

nūtrīmentum -i, and -a -orum, support, upbringing.
nux, nūcis, f., a nut.

O

ob (Prep. with Acc.), on account of, for.
ōbēo -ire, to traverse, meet, face.
obicio (or objicio) -ēre -iēci -iectum, to throw in the way of, in the teeth of.
obnoxius -a -um, liable.
obsēquium -ii, n., obedience.
observo -āre, to watch.
obsēs -idis, c., a hostage.
obsīdio -ōnis, f., a siege.
obsōlētio -fiēri -factus, to become obsolete.
obstructus -a -um, blocked.
obstruo -ēre -struxi -structum, to block, put in the way.
obtineo -ēre -tinui -tentum, to hold, gain.
obtingo -ēre -tīgi, to fall to the lot of.
occāsio -ōnis, f., a chance, opportunity.
occido -ēre -cīdi, to fall, to die.
occido -ēre -cīsi, to kill.
occūlo -ēre -culi -cultum, to hide, cover.
occultus -a -um, hidden.
occumbo -ēre -cubui, to fall.
occurro -ēre -curri -cursum, to meet.
Octāvia -ae, f., sister of Augustus, and wife of Antonius.
Octāvius -ii, m., governor of Macedonia, and father of Augustus.
octāvus -a -um (Num. Adj.), eighth.
Octobris -e, of October.
ōctūlus -i, m., an eye.
ōdium -ii, n., hatred.
offero -ferre, obtuli, oblatum, to offer, present.
officia -orum, n. (Plur.), obligations, duties.
officium -ii, n., a kindness, duty.

ōlim (Adv.), once, formerly.
Olympus -i, m., Olympus.
Olympius -a -um, of Olympus.
ōmen -inis, n., an omen, portent.
ōmitto -ēre -misi -missum, to neglect, leave undone.
omnīno (Adv.), altogether, at all.
omnis -e, every, all.
ōnēro -āre, to load.
ōpem (Acc. from ops, opis), f., strength, help, (Plur.) wealth.
ōpēra -ae, f., help, trouble; ope-ram dare . . . , to do one's best to . . .
operae -arum, gangs of workmen.
ōperosus -a -um, busy, difficult.
ōpes -um, f. (Plur.), wealth, resources.
ōpinio -ōnis, f., belief.
ōpinor -āri, to believe.
oportet (Impers. Verb), it behoves . . . one must.
oppidātim (Adv.), by towns.
oppidū -i, n., a town.
oppōno -ēre -pōsui -positum, to set against.
opportunus -a -um, fit, opportune.
oppriōmo -ēri -pressi -pressum, to crush.
oppribrium -ii, n., disgrace.
optimates -ium, m., the senatorial party.
optimus -a -um, best.
opto -āre, to wish, pray for.
ōpūlentus -a -um, wealthy.
ōpus -ēris, n., a work; (with Abl.) opus est . . . , there is need of . . .
ōra -ae, a shore, coast.
ōrātio -ōnis, f., oration, speech.
ōrātor -ōris, m., orator, statesman.
orchestra -ae, f., orchestra (the Senators' seats in the theatre).
ordinatio -ōnis, f., arrangement.
ordinē (Abl. of ordo, q.v.), in order, duly.
ordino -āre, to arrange (in order).
ordo -inis, m., rank, order.
oriens -ntis, m., the east.
ōrīgo -inis, f., origin, starting-point.

ōrior -īri, ortus, to rise.

ornāmentum -i, n., adornment, decoration.

ornātus -īs, m., adornment.

orno -āre, to adorn, deck.

ōro -āre, to pray, beg.

ostendo -ēre -di -sum, to show, display.

ostentum -i, n., a prodigy, portent.

ōvans -ntis, Part. Pres. from ovo. ōvo -āre, to exult, rejoice.

P

Paedāgōgus -i, m., an attendant (who took children to school).

paenē (Adv.), almost.

pālam (Adv.), openly.

Pālatinus -a -um, belonging to the Palatine.

Pālātiūm -i, n., the Palatine, one of the seven hills of Rome. Au-gustus had his palace there.

palma -ae, f., a palm, reward.

pānis -is, m., bread, loaf.

Pansa -ae, m. (C. Vibius), consul in 43 B.C. with Hirtius. Both fell at Mutina.

pār, pāris (Adj.), equal, (as Noun) a pair . . .

pārātus, p.p.p. of pāro, ready.

parcē (Adv. from parcus), sparingly.

parco -ēre, pepercī, parsum, to spare.

parcus -a -um, scanty, sparing.

pārēo -ēre (with Dat.), to obey.

pārio -ēre, pēpērī, partum, to win, to give birth to.

pāro -āre, to make ready, prepare.

pārricidium -ii, n., murder of a father.

pars, partis, f., a part; (in Plur.) party, faction.

parsimōnia -ae, f., miserliness, thrift.

Parthi -orum, m. (Plur.), a Scythian people on the Caspian.

particeps -ipis (Adj.), sharing in.

partim (Adv.), partly.

partior -ivī, to divide, share.

partus -īs, m., birth.

parum (Adv.), too little, not sufficiently.

parvus -a -um, small.

pasco -ere, pāvi, pastum, to feed.

Pātāvīnus -a -um, belonging to Patavium (Padua).

pāter -tris, m., father; Patres or P.C. (=Patres Conscripti), the Senators.

pāterfamilias -ae, m., father of a family.

pāternus -a -um, on the father's side.

pātiens -ntis (Adj.), suffering, enduring.

pātienter (Adv.), patiently, submissively.

pātientius, Comp. of patienter.

pātior, pāti, passus, to suffer, allow.

patria -ae, f., country, native land.

patricus -a -um, belonging to the patricians.

pātrōnus -i, m., patron, advocate.

pāucus -a -um, especially in Plur., pauci -ae -a, few.

paullo (Adv.), by a little (an Ablative of Degree).

paullum (Adv.), little, slightly.

paullulum (Adv.), very little.

Paulus (L. Aemilius), a famous consul, killed at the battle of Cannae.

pāvefacio -ēri -feci -factum, to terrify, frighten.

pāvefiō -flēri -factus, to be frightened, terrified.

pāx, pācis, f., peace.

pectus -ōris, n., breast, heart.

pēcūnia -ae, f., money.

pellicio -ēre -lexi -lectum, to entice, allure.

pellis -is, f., skin, hide.

pello -ēre, pēpūlī, pulsum, to drive, rout, put to flight.

pēnārius -a -um (Adj.), for provisions.

Pēnātes -ium, m. (Plur.), household gods.

pēnētrāle -is, n., *secret chamber, recess.*
 pensito -āre, *to weigh, consider.*
 penso -āre, *to weigh, compensate (rarely = to pay).*
 per (Prep. governing Acc.), *through; per contumeliam, by way of insult; per idem tempus, at the same time.*
 perāgo -ēre -ēgi -actum, *to carry through, finish.*
 peragro -āre, *to wander through.*
 percipio -ēre -cēpi -ceptum, *to take, perceive.*
 percontor -āri, *to address.*
 perduco -ēre -duxi -ductum, *to lead through.*
 pērēgrinus -a -um, *foreign.*
 pērēo -ire -ii, *to perish.*
 perfectus -a -um, p.p.p. of perficio.
 perfōro -ferre -tūli -lātum, *to endure, carry through.*
 perficio -ēre -fēci -fectum, *to finish.*
 perfidiosus -a -um, *treacherous.*
 pēricūlosus -a -um, *dangerous.*
 pēricūlum -i, n., *danger, peril.*
 perinde (Adv.), *in like manner; perinde ac = just as . . .*
 pēritus -a -um, *skilled.*
 permāneo -ēre -mansi -mansum, *to remain.*
 permitto -ēre -misi -missum, *to entrust, allow.*
 permōdicus -a -um, *very slight.*
 perniciēs -ei, f., *destruction, death, ruin.*
 perpēram (Adv.), *wrongly, falsely.*
 perpētior -i -pessus, *to endure to the end.*
 perpētuo (Adv.), *continuously.*
 perpetuus -a -um, *perpetual; in perpetuum = for ever (22).*
 perseveranter (Adv.), *obstinately.*
 persevero -āre, *to persevere.*
 persolvō -ēre -solvi -solutum, *to pay thoroughly.*
 perspecto -āre, *to look through.*
 persuadeo -ēre -suāsi -suasum, *to persuade.*

pertaedet (Impers. Verb governing Acc.), *it wearies.*
 pertaesus (Part. from pertaedet), *wearied.*
 pertināciter (Adv.), *stubbornly.*
 pertinax -cis (Adj.), *stubborn.*
 Pērlsīnus -a -um, *belonging to Perusia.*
 pērvēnio -ire -vēni -ventum, *to reach.*
 perversitas -ātis, f., *wrong-headedness.*
 pēs, pēdis, m., *a foot.*
 pessimus -a -um, Superl. of malus.
 pēto -ēre (3), *to aim at, seek, attack.*
 pētūlans -ntis (Adj.), *petulant, impudent.*
 phalerae -arum, f. (Plur.), *a medal decoration, whether for horses or men.*
 Philippensis -e (Adj.), *of Philippi.*
 Philippus (Marcius), *stepfather of Augustus.*
 Phoebe -es, f. (36), *the name of a freed slave.*
 pictus -a -um, *painted; p. tabulae, pictures.*
 piē (Adv.), *dutifully, piously.*
 piētas -ātis, f., *dutiful behaviour, filial affection.*
 pignus -ōris, n., *a pledge.*
 pila -ae, f., *a small ball.*
 pinguis -e (Adj.), *fat, rich.*
 piscor -āri, *to fish.*
 pius -a -um, *good, dutiful.*
 plāceo -ēre, *to please; placet senatui = the Senate resolves.*
 Plancus (L. Munatius Plancus). See Munatius.
 plāudo -ēre -si -sum, *to clap, applaud.*
 plāne (Adv.), *entirely, quite.*
 plēbs -is, f., *the commons, the people.*
 plēnus -a -um, *full.*
 plēriquē -aeque -āque, *very many, most.*
 plērumque (Adv.), *generally, for the most part.*

plūres, plurā, many, several.
 plūrimus. See multus.
 plūs, pluris, more.
 poëma -atis, n., a poem.
 poena -ae, f., penalty, punishment.
 poenitet (Impers. Verb), it repents (*me, etc.*), i.e., *I repent.*
 poëtica -ae, f. (sc. ars), poetry.
 poëticus -a -um, poetical.
 pollex -icis, m., the thumb.
 Pollio -onis, m., a famous patron of letters.
 Pompeianus -a -um, belonging to or supporting Pompey.
 Pompeius -i, m. (*Gnaeus*), Julius Caesar's great rival, member of the first triumvirate.
 pondus -ēris, n., weight.
 pōno -ere, posui, positum, to place, appoint.
 pons, pontis, m., a bridge.
 pontificalis, -e, belonging to the Pontifex Maximus.
 pōpūlus -i, m., people.
 porrigo -ere -rexi -rectum, to stretch, or hold out.
 porticus -ūs, m., a porch, portico.
 porto -are, to carry.
 portus -ūs, m., a harbour.
 posco -ere, pōpōsci, to demand.
 possessor -ōris, m., a holder, possessor.
 possum, posse, potui, to be able.
 post (Prep. governing Acc.), after.
 post, for postea (Adv.); multo postea = long afterwards.
 postea (Adv.), afterwards.
 posterus -a -um, coming after, next; in posterum (14), for the future.
 posthac (Adv.), afterwards.
 postridie (Adv.), on the day after.
 postulo -are, to demand, indict.
 potens -ntis (Adj.), powerful.
 pōtentia -ae, f., power, powerful position.
 potestas -atis, f., power; (9) potestatem facere.

pōtior -iri -itus (governing Gen. or Abl.), to get possession of . . .
 pōtius (Adv.), rather.
 prae (Prep. governing Abl.), in front of, on account of . . .
 praebeo -ere, to show, afford; se praebere = to show oneself, prove . . .
 praeceps -itis (Adj.), headlong; in praeceps (41), (Adverbially) headlong.
 praeceptum -i, n., a precept, maxim.
 praecipio -ere -cēpi -ceptum, to warn, direct.
 praecipito -are, to throw headlong.
 praecipū (Adv.), especially.
 praecipiuus -a -um, chief, especial.
 praecognosco -ere -cognōvi -cognitum, to recognize beforehand.
 praedamno -are, to condemn beforehand.
 praeditus -a -um, endowed with.
 praefectūra -ae, f., the position of overseer.
 praefectus -i, m., a governor, official in charge.
 praefero -ferre -tūli -lātum, to carry in front, prefer.
 praemitto -ere -misi -missum, to send on in front.
 praemium -i, n., a reward; donative; (in Plur.) military rewards (8).
 Praeneste -is, f. and n., a city in Latium.
 praepōno -ere -posui -positum, to mention, put in charge of . . .
 praesāgiūm -i, n., a presentiment, foreboding.
 praesens -ntis (Adj.), present, ready.
 praesēs -idis (Adj.), protecting; (also as Noun) a defender.
 praesideo -ere -sēdi, to sit in front of, preside.
 praestans -ntis (Adj.), excellent.
 praestans -ntis (Part. used as Adj.), standing out, excellent.
 praesto -are -stīti, to surpass,

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| <i>excel; praestare officia = to fulfil the obligations of friendship.</i> | <i>privigna -ae, f., a stepdaughter.</i> |
| <i>praesto -äre -stītī -stītūm, to excel (44).</i> | <i>privignus -i, m., a stepson.</i> |
| <i>praestringo -äre -nxi -netum, to graze, blind.</i> | <i>prō (Prep. governing Abl.), (i.) in front of, pro contione (8); (ii.) on behalf of, in front of; pro opprobrio, as a taunt; (iii.) in proportion to.</i> |
| <i>praesum -esse -fui, to be over, in command of.</i> | <i>prōbātio -ōnis, f., proof, assent.</i> |
| <i>praeter (Prep. governing Acc.), except, beside.</i> | <i>prōbō -äre, to approve.</i> |
| <i>praeterea (Adv.), besides.</i> | <i>prōbrum -i, n., disgrace, adultery.</i> |
| <i>praeterēo -ire -ii -itum, to pass by, omit.</i> | <i>prōcēdo -äre -cessi -cessum, to go forward.</i> |
| <i>praeteritus -a -um, past, gone by.</i> | <i>procērus -a -um, high, tall.</i> |
| <i>praeterquam (Adv.), beyond, except.</i> | <i>proclāmo -äre, to proclaim.</i> |
| <i>praetextātus -a -um, clothed with the toga praetexta, i.e., the garb of childhood.</i> | <i>prōconsul -is, m., a proconsul, governor.</i> |
| <i>praetor -ōris, m., a praetor, governor.</i> | <i>prōdō -äre, prōdīdi, -prōdītūm, to give up, betray.</i> |
| <i>praetōriānus -a -um, belonging to the imperial body-guard.</i> | <i>prōdūlco -äre -duxī -ductūm, to lead forth, produce (23) (on stage).</i> |
| <i>praetōrium -ii, n., (i.) the general's tent; (ii.) a splendid mansion.</i> | <i>proelium -ii, n., a battle.</i> |
| <i>praetōrius -a -um, belonging to the praetor.</i> | <i>prōfēctio -ōnis, f., a journey, start.</i> |
| <i>praevälēo -äre, to be superior.</i> | <i>prōfēro -ferre -tūli -lātūm, to bring out, or forward.</i> |
| <i>prēces -um, f. (Plur.), prayers, entreaties.</i> | <i>prōfīscor -i -fectus, to start out.</i> |
| <i>prēcor -āri, to entreat, pray.</i> | <i>prōfīteor -ēri -fessus, to profess, announce.</i> |
| <i>prētiosus -a -um, valuable.</i> | <i>prōhibeo -äre -ui -itum, to prevent, forbid.</i> |
| <i>prētium -ii, n., price, value.</i> | <i>prōlēs -is, c., offspring.</i> |
| <i>prex, -prēcis, f. (rare in Sing.), a request.</i> | <i>promiscue (Adv.), without distinction.</i> |
| <i>primo (Adv.), at first.</i> | <i>promiscuus -a -um, free, promiscuous.</i> |
| <i>primum (Adv.), in the first place.</i> | <i>prōmitto -äre -misi -missum, to promise.</i> |
| <i>prīmus -a -um, first; prima lux (40), daybreak.</i> | <i>prōnuntio -äre, to pronounce, announce.</i> |
| <i>prīnceps -ipis (Adj.), first, leading.</i> | <i>propāgo -īnis, f., offspring, stock.</i> |
| <i>prior -ōris (Adj., Compar.), former, previous.</i> | <i>prōpāgo -äre, to propagate, increase.</i> |
| <i>prīscus -a -um, ancient.</i> | <i>prōpālam (Adv.), openly, manifestly.</i> |
| <i>prīstīnus -a -um, former.</i> | <i>prōpē (Adv.), almost, nearly.</i> |
| <i>prius (Adv.), sooner, earlier.</i> | <i>prōpēlo -äre -pūli -pulsum, to drive forward, impel.</i> |
| <i>priusquam (Conj.), often written prius . . . quam, before, ere.</i> | <i>prōpinquus -a -um, neighbouring, near.</i> |
| <i>prius . . . quam, before, ere.</i> | |
| <i>privātīm (Adv.), privately.</i> | |
| <i>privātus -a -um, private.</i> | |

- prōpius** (Comp. Adv.), from *prope*, nearer.
- prōpōno -ēre -pōsui -pōsitum**, to set forth, propose.
- proprius -a -um**, proper, private.
- propter** (Prep. governing Acc.), on account of.
- prōripio -ēre -ripui -reptum** (with *se*), to hurry forth.
- prōscribo -ēre -scripsi -scriptum**, to advertise, proscribe.
- proscriptio -ōnis**, f., proscription, confiscation.
- prōsequor -i -sēcūtus**, to follow up, prosecute.
- prōspērē** (Adv.), happily, prosperously.
- prōspīcio -ēre -spexi -spectum**, to gaze forth, espy.
- prōsus** (Adj. or Adv.), (prorsus), straight, direct; with *oratio*, prosa *oratio*=prose (straight-forward) narrative.
- protinus** (Adv.), forthwith.
- prōtrāho -ēre -traxi -tractum**, to drag out, prolong.
- prōtūt** (Adv.), accordingly . . . as, just as, as.
- prōvēho -ēre -vexi -vectum**, to carry forward, advance.
- prōvídeo -ēre -visi -visum**, to foresee, provide for.
- prōvincia -ae**, f., a province (Roman territory outside Italy).
- provinciatim** (Adv.), province by province.
- proximus -a -um**, nearest, very near (Superl. of *prope*).
- Ptolemaeus -i**, m., Ptolemy, the name often Kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great.
- pūblicē** (Adv.), in the name of the State, at public expense.
- público -āre**, to confiscate, make public.
- públicus -a -um**, belonging to the State.
- Publius -i**, m., a Roman pruenomen.
- pūdōr -ōris**, m., shame, modesty.
- puer -ēri**, m., a boy, child.
- puerilis -e, boyish.**
- pugil -ilis**, m., a boxer, prize-fighter.
- pugno -āre**, to fight.
- pullus -a -um**, dark (grey).
- pulvinar -aris**, n., a couch (for the images of the gods).
- pūnīo -ire**, to punish.
- Pütēoli -orūm**, m., a seaside resort facing Baiae.

Q

- Quā = et ea**; also (Adv.) = where.
- quadraginta** (Num. Adj.), forty.
- quadraginties** (Adv.), forty times.
- quadriennium -i**, n., a period of four years.
- quadrimus -a -um**, four years old.
- quadringēni -ae -a** (Num. Distr. Adj.), four hundred each.
- quadringenties** (Adv.), four hundred times.
- quaero -ēre, quaesīvi, quaesītum**, to seek, ask.
- quaestor -oris**, m., a financial magistrate of Rome.
- quālis -e** (Pron. Adj.), (i.) as Interrog., of what sort? (ii.) as Relat., such as, as.!
- quam** (Adv.), than, how, as.
- quamquam**, or *quanquam* (Conj.), although, however.
- quamvis** (Conj.), however, although.
- quandoque** (Adv.), (i.) whenever; (ii.) (Indef.) at some time or other.
- quanquam** (Conj.), although.
- quantum** (as Noun), how much.
- quantus -a -um** (Adj.), how great.
- quāre** (Adv.), by what means, wherefore.
- quartus -a -um**, fourth.
- quāsi** (Adv.), as if, as it were.
- quasso -āre**, to shake violently.
- quātēnus** (Adv.), until where, how far.
- quātēr** (Adv.), four times.
- quatio -ēre -quassum**, to shake.
- quattuor** (Num. Adj.), four.

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| quattuordēcim (Num. Adj.), fourteen. | quisquis, quicquid, or quodquod (Rel. Pron.), whoever, whatever. |
| quēror -i, questus, to complain. | quo (Adv.), whither=et eo, and thither; with Comp.=ut eo, in order that . . . by that. |
| qui, quae, quod (Rel. Adj. and Pron.), who, which. | quod (Conj.), because, that. |
| quia (Conj.), because. | quōminus (Conj.), lest, that not (after Verbs of Preventing). |
| quicunque, quaeunque, quodcunque (Rel. Pron.), whoever, whatever. | quondam (Adv.), at one time, formerly. |
| quidam, quaedam, quoddam (Indef. Pron.), a certain man, somebody, something. | quōniam (Conj.), since. |
| quidem (Adv.), indeed, at least; ne . . . quidem, not even. | quoquam (Adv.), to any place, whithersoever. |
| quies -ētis, f., rest, quiet. | quōque (Conj.), also. |
| quilibet, quaelibet, quodlibet (Indef. Pron.), any you please. | quōt (Indecl. Adj. Plur.), how many, as many . . . as. |
| quin (Conj.), (i.) nay, indeed (with Indic.); (ii.) but that, unless, without (with Subj.). | quotannis, or quot annis (Adv.), every year. |
| quinetiam (same as quin [i.])=nay indeed, moreover. | quotiens, or quoties (Adv.), how often. |
| quingēni -ae -a, five hundred each. | R |
| quingenti -ae -a, five hundred. | Rāpio -ēre, rapui, raptum, to seize. |
| quinquageni -ae -a, fifty each. | rāritas -ātis, f., scarceness, thinness. |
| quinquāginta, fifty. | rārus -a -um, thin, scattered, rare. |
| quinquagesimus -a -um, fiftieth. | rātio -ōnis, f., reason, calculation; (in Plur.) accounts. |
| quinque (Indecl. Num.), five. | rationarium -ii, n., a book of accounts. |
| quinquennālis -e, every five years. | Rāvenna -ae, f., a famous town in the North Adriatic. |
| quinquennum -ii, n., a period of five years. | rebello -āre, to make an insurrection. |
| quinquīes (Num. Adv.), five times. | rēcens -ntis (Adj.), fresh, young, new. |
| Quintilis -is, m. (sc. mensis), the fifth month, July. | rēcipero (or rēcūpēro) -āre, to recover, regain. |
| quintus -a -um (Num. Adj.), fifth. | recipio, to regain, recover; se recipere (8), to retire, retreat. |
| Quirinus -i, m., Romulus; also a title of Janus. | recito -āre, to read aloud. |
| quis, quid (Interrog. Pron.), who, what; after si, ne, num=any. | reclāmo -āre, to protest. |
| quisnam, quaenam, quidnam (Interrog. Pron.), who, pray? what, pray? | recognosco -ēre -cognōvi -cognitum, to recall, examine. |
| quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam (Indef. Pron.), anybody, something. | reconcilio -āre, to reconcile. |
| quisquam, quaequam, quidquam, anyone, anything at all. | reconditus -a -um, hidden, obscure. |
| quisque, quaeque, quicque, or quodque (Indef. Pron.), each, every. | |

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| rector -ōris, m., <i>a ruler, governor, tutor.</i> | rēperio -īre, reppēri, repertum, to find. |
| recurro -ēre -curri -cursum, to come back, return. | rēpēto -ēre, to seek again, to recover. |
| recūso -āre, to refuse. | rēposco -ēre, to demand back. |
| redarguo -ēre -ui, to disprove, refute. | rēprēhendo -ēre -di -sum, to blame, censure. |
| reddo -ēre -didi -ditum, (i.) to render, to pay back; also (ii.) to translate. | rēprōmo -ēre -pressi -pressum, to check, restrain. |
| rēdēo -īre, to return, go back. | rēpurgō -āre, to cleanse again. |
| redīgo -ēre -ēgi -actum, to bring back, reduce. | rēpūto -āre, to calculate, reflect upon. |
| reditus -ūs, m., <i>a return.</i> | rēs, rei, f., <i>thing, affair, matter;</i> rēs nōvae, revolution; rēs gestae, achievements; rem gērere, to conduct, carry on, war. |
| rēdūco -ēre -duxi -ductum, to bring back. | rēscribo -ēre -scripti -scriptum, to write back (a reply). |
| refello -ēre -felli, to refute, repel, disprove. | rēsiduus -a -um, remaining, what is left over; (in Plur.) residuae -arum, f. (Plur.) (sc. pecuniae), arrears (of taxation). |
| refero -ferre, rettūli, to bring back, produce, report, to enter (in accounts). | rēsistō -ēre -stīti, to stop, to resist. |
| rēficio -ēre -fēci -fectum, to remake, repair. | rēpondeo -ēre -di -sum, to answer. |
| refūgio -ēre -fūgi, to shrink from, shun. | rēpublika -ae, f., republic, commonwealth. |
| rēgia -ae, f., <i>a palace.</i> | rēstituō -ēre -stitui -stitutum, to restore. |
| rēgina -ae, f., <i>a queen.</i> | rēstitutio -onis, f., restoration. |
| rēgio -ōnis, f., <i>a region, district.</i> | rēsumō -ēre -mpsi -mptum, to take up again. |
| rēgius -a -um, <i>royal.</i> | rētēgo -ēre -xi -ctum, to uncover (40). |
| regnum -i, n., <i>a kingdom.</i> | rētineo -ēre -tinui -tentum, to hold back. |
| reicio -ēre -iēci -iectum, to throw off, reject. | rētūs -a -um, accused. |
| rēligiō -onis, f., scruple, religion, superstition. | rēvertor -i -sus, to return. |
| rēliгиōsus (Adv., religiosē) -a -um, scrupulous, holy. | rēvōco -āre, to recall. |
| relinquo -ēre -liqui -lictum, to leave. | Rhēnus -i, m., <i>the river Rhine.</i> |
| reliquus -a -um, remaining. | rhinōcēros -ōtis, m., <i>a rhinoceros.</i> |
| rēmāneo -ēre -mansi, to remain behind. | Rōma -ae, f., <i>Rome.</i> |
| rēmēdium -ii, n., <i>a cure, remedy.</i> | Rōmānus -a -um, <i>Roman.</i> |
| rēmōveo -ēre -movi -motum, to remove, turn out. | Romulus -i, m., <i>the founder of Rome.</i> |
| rēmus -i, m., <i>an oar.</i> | rōro -āre, to bedew, wet. |
| reor, rēri, rātus, to suppose, imagine; rātus, Past Participle = supposing, thinking. | rūdimentum -i, n., <i>an attempt, beginning.</i> |
| rēpāro -āre, to recover, renew. | Rufus. See Salvidienus. |
| rēpentē (Adv.), suddenly. | ruina -ae, f., <i>a fall, collapse.</i> |
| rēpentinus -a -um, sudden. | |

rumor -oris, m., a scandal, rumour.

rursus (Adv.), back again.

Rutilius -ii, m., P. R. Rufus, a famous jurist, orator, and historian (44).

S

S., for Sextus, a Roman praenomen.

sacer -era -crum, sacred; Sacra Via, a famous street in Rome.
sacerdos -ōtis, m. or f., a priest or priestess.

sacramentum -i, n., an oath, especially a soldier's oath.

sacrarium -ii, n., a shrine, chapel.

sacrifico -are, to sacrifice.

sacrificor -ari, to sacrifice.

sacrum -i, n., a sacred vessel, holy object.

saeculum -i, n., generation, age.

saepe (Adv.), often.

saepius, Comp. of saepe.

saevio -ire, to rage, be violent.

sāgulum -i, n., a (general's) military coat.

sālio -ire -ii, or -ui, to leap.

sāluber -ris -e, healthful, wholesome.

sālūs -ūtis, f., safety, protection; saluti esse = to help.

sālūtatio -onis, f., greeting.

sālūto -āre, to greet.

Salvidēnus (Rufus), an early friend of Augustus; executed for treason.

salvus -a -um, whole, safe and sound.

Sāmos -i, f., an island off Ephesus, in Asia Minor.

sancio -ire -xi -ctum, to fix, decree, ratify.

sāne (Adv.), well, truly, indeed.

sanguis -is, m., blood.

sāt, abbreviated form of sātis.

sātis (Adj. and Adv.), enough.

sātisfacio -ere -fēci -factum, to satisfy, content.

sātishabeo -ere -ui -itum, to be satisfied.

saucio -āre, to wound, hurt.

scaena -ae, f., stage, scene, theatre.

scēna. See scaena.

scēnicus -a -um, theatrical, belonging to the stage.

scilicet (Adv.), evidently, of course, forsooth.

scio, scire, scivi, scītum, to know, understand.

scribo -ere -psi -ptum, to write.

Scribōnia -ae, f., Scribonia, wife of Augustus, subsequently divorced.

Scytha -ae, c., a Scythian.

se, sui, sibi (Reflex. Pron.), himself, herself, itself.

sēcerno -ēre -crēvi -crētum, to divide off, separate.

sēcrētus, p.p.p. of secerno, secret, separate.

sector -āri, to pursue.

sēcum = cun sē.

sēcundus -a -um, following, second, prosperous.

sēcūs (Noun Indecl.) = sexus, sex.

sēcūs (Adv.), differently; non secus ac (8), not otherwise than.

sed (Conj.), but.

sēdeo -ēre, sēdi, sessum, to sit.

sēdes -is, f., a seat, home.

sēdile -is, n., a seat.

sēditio -onis, f., strife, sedition.

sella -ae, f., a seat, sedan chair.

sēmel (Adv.), once.

sēmianimis -e, half dead, half alive.

semper (Adv.), always.

sēnātor -ōris, m., a senator.

sēnātorius -a -um, of a senator, senatorial.

sēnātūs -ūs, m., the Senate.

sēnātūsconsultūm -i, u., a decree of the Senate.

sēnex -is, m., an old man.

sensus -us, m., feeling, sensation.

sententia -ae, f., opinion, verdict, vote (in the Senate).

sentio -ire -si -sum, to feel, notice.

sēparatim (Adv.), separately.

sēpio (or saepio) -ire -psi -ptum, to hedge round, enclose.

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| septa -orum, n., enclosure; especially the voting-place in the Campus Martius. | signatōr -ōris, m., a witness to a will. |
| septem (Numeral), seven. | signo -āre, to sign, seal. |
| septemdecim, seventeen. | signum -i, n., a sign, a standard (48), a statue. |
| sēpulchrūm (or sepulcrum) -i, n., a sepulchre, tomb. | similis -e (Adj.), like. |
| sēpultūra -ae, f., burial, sepulture. | simplicitas -ātis, f., simplicity. |
| sēquor, sēquī, sēcūtus, to follow. | simul -ātis, f., pretence. |
| sērēnus -a -um, clear. | simulacrum -i, n., figure, statue. |
| sērio (Adv.), in earnest, seriously. | simulātiō -onis, f., simulation, |
| sermo -ōnis, m., conversation, discourse, speech. | sinceritas -ātis, f., soundness. |
| sērus -a -um, late. | singulatim (Adv.), one by one, singly. |
| servilis -e, servile, of a slave. | singuli -ae -a (Num. Distrib. Adj.), one each. |
| Servilius (P. S. Isauricus), a pro-consul in Asia. | sinister -tra -trum, on the left hand. |
| servio -ire, to be a slave. | siquidem (Adv.), if indeed, since. |
| servo -āre, to keep, preserve. | sisto -ēre -stīti, statum, to place, fix. |
| servus -i, m., a slave. | sitio -ire, to thirst, to long for. |
| sestertium -li, n., a sum of one thousand sestertii. | societas -ātis, f., a society, alliance. |
| sestertius -li, m., a small Roman coin, quarter of a denarius. | socius -a -um, allied. |
| seu (Conj.), whether; seu . . . seu, or sive . . . sive, whether . . . or. | socrus -ūs, f., a mother-in-law. |
| sēvēritas -ātis, f., rigour, sternness. | sōl -solis, m., the sun. |
| Sēvērus -i, m., name (i.) of a poet, (ii.) of an orator; both of the Augustan age. | sōlēo -ēre -ītus sum (Semi-Dep.), to be accustomed. |
| sex (Num. Adj.), six. | solemnis -e, usual; hence, festive, solemn. |
| sextans -ntis, m., a sixth part (i.e., originally of an as), or (as a liquid measure), one-sixth of a sextarius. | sollito -āre, to disturb, tempt. |
| Sextilis -e (sc. mensis), the sixth month—August. | sōlūm -i, n., the soil. |
| sextus -a -um, sixth. | sōlus -a -um, alone, lonely. |
| sexus -us, m., sex. | sōlūtus (p.p.p. of solvo), free, easy. |
| si (Conj.), if. | solvo -ēre, solvi, solutum, to unbind, loose. |
| sibi. See under se. | somnium -ii, n., a dream. |
| sic (Adv.), thus, so. | somnus -i, m., sleep. |
| sicarius -ii, m., an assassin. | sordidus -a -um, mean, disgraceful. |
| Sicilia -ae, f., Sicily. | sorōr -ōris, f., sister. |
| Sicilus -a -um, Sicilian. | sors -tis, f., lot, fate. |
| Sigambri -orum, m., a German tribe. | sōrtior -īri, to cast lots, allot. |

- sosp̄ēs -ītis (Adj.), unharmed, lucky.
- spargo -ēre -si -sum, to scatter; sparsus, p.p.p., scattered, sparse.
- spātior -āri, to walk.
- spatiūm -ii, n., space, distance.
- spectāculum -i, n., a spectacle, show.
- specto -āre, to view, watch.
- speculum -i, n., a mirror.
- spēro -āre, to hope.
- spēs -ei, f., hope.
- splendidus -a -um, bright, illustrious.
- splendor -ōris, m., brightness, splendour.
- spongea -ae, f., a sponge.
- sponsa -ae, f., betrothed, a bride.
- sponsalia -orum, n. (Plur.), betrothal, espousal.
- spontē (Abl.), f., of one's own free will.
- stātim (Adv.), immediately.
- stātio -ōnis, f., position, post.
- stātua -ae, f., a statue.
- stātuo -ēre -ui -ūtum, to decree, appoint.
- stātūra -ae, f., stature.
- stātus -ūs, m., position, posture.
- stērilitas -ātis, f., barrenness.
- stilus -i, n., pen, (literary) style.
- stipendium -ii, n., pay, service (especially military).
- stirps, stirpis, f., root, stock.
- stō, stāre, stēti, stātum, to stand.
- stūdēo -ēre, to be eager or zealous for.
- studiosissimus -a -um (Adv. -e), most eager about.
- studium -ii, n., eagerness, devotion; (in Plur.) studia -orum, n., pursuits, studies.
- sub (Prep. with Acc.), under, just about (of time); e.g., sub noctem, about nightfall; sub natalem suum, just before his birthday.
- subflāvus -a -um, yellowish.
- subicio (or subjicio) -ēre -iēci -iectum, to bring under, subject.
- sūbito (Adv.), suddenly.
- sūbitus -a -um (Adj.), sudden.
- submitto (or summitto) -ēre -misi -missum, to send up, let grow, lower.
- submōneo -ēre, to give a limit of.
- sūbubbles -is, f., offshoot, offspring.
- subsellium -ii, n., a seat (especially in court).
- subsequor -i -cutus, to follow close.
- succādo -ēre -cessi, to come up to, succeed.
- succingo -ēre -cinxi -cinctum, to arm, equip.
- succumbo -ēre -cubui -cubitum, to sink down.
- Suēbi -orum, m. (Plur.), a German tribe.
- Suētonius (G. Suetonius Tranquillus), author of the "Lives of the Caesars," wrote in the reign of Trajan about 120 A.D.
- suffectus (p.p.p. of sufficio), elected (as a substitute).
- sufficio -ēre -fēci -fectum (23), to substitute.
- sufrāgium -ii, n., a vote; s. ferre, to register a vote.
- sum, esse, fui, to be.
- summa -ae, f., an amount, total.
- summātim (Adv.), summarily, briefly.
- summitto -ēre (or submitto), to let grow (10).
- summoveo -ēre -mōvi -mōtum, to move out of the way.
- summus -a -um, highest.
- summo -ēre -psi -ptum, to take.
- sumptus -ūs, m., expense.
- sūpellex -ectilis, m., furniture.
- súper (Prep.), on, above, upon.
- súperbus -a -um, proud, haughty.
- súperciliūm -ii, n., eyebrow, brow.
- súpēro -āre, to overcome, surpass.
- súperpōno -ēre -pōsui -positum, to place upon.
- súperstes -stītis, c., a survivor.
- súpersum -esse -fui, to survive.
- súpērus -a -um, higher, upper.

suppēto -ēre, to be ready, sufficient.
 suppleo -ēre, to fill up.
 suppliciter (Adv.), supplicantly.
 supplicium -ii, n., punishment; s. sumere, to punish.
 supplico -āre, to entreat.
 suprīmo -ēre -pressi -pressum, to suppress.
 sūprēmus -a -um, last.
 suscipio -ēre -cēpi -ceptum, to undertake.
 suspendiūm -ii, n., hanging.
 suspicio -ēre -pexi -pectum, to look up to.
 suspicor -āri, to suspect.
 suus -a -um (Reflex. Adj.), one's own.

T

Tābella -ae, f., a writing-tablet, list (dim. of tābula).
 tābernaculum -i, n., a tent.
 tābulae -ae, f., a (votive) tablet (47), t. picta, a picture.
 tābulae -arum, f., account-books, accounts.
 tācitus -a -um, silent, quiet.
 taedium -ii, n., weariness, disgust.
 tālis -e, of such a kind, such.
 tālus -i, m., a knuckle-bone.
 tam (Adv.), so, to such a degree.
 tāmen (Adv.), nevertheless, but.
 tandem (Adv.), at length.
 tantopere (Adv.), so greatly.
 tantum (Adv.), thus much, only.
 tantummodo (Adv.), strengthened form of tantum, only.
 tantus -a -um, so great, so large.
 Tarraco -ōnis, f., a town in Spain.
 Tedius (Afer) (14), a consul designate who committed suicide.
 tēgo -ēre -xi -ctum, to cover.
 tēmēre (Adv.), rashly.
 tēmēritas -ātis, f., rashness.
 tempēro -āre, to limit, restrain.
 tempestas -atis, f., weather, storm.
 templum -i, n., a temple, sacred precinct.

tempo -āre, to assail, try.
 tempus -oris, n., time, occasion.
 tēnēbrae -arum, f. (Plur.), darkness.
 tēneo -ēre -ui -tum, to hold; (Pass.) to be captivated.
 tener -era -erum (Adj.), tender, gentle.
 tento. See tempto.
 ter (Num. Adv.), three times.
 terra -ae, f., land, earth.
 tertius -a -um, third.
 tertius decimus -a -um, thirteenth.
 testāmentum -i, n., a will.
 testis -is, c., a witness.
 testor -āri (Dep.), to bear witness, make a will.
 thēātrum -i, n., a theatre.
 Thurinus -a -um, of Thurii, a city of Lucania.
 Tiberis -is, m., the River Tiber.
 Tiberius (Nero) -ii, m. See Nero.
 Tibur -uris, n., a town of Latium, now Tivoli.
 tigris -is, m. or f., a tiger.
 tīmiditās -ātis, f., timidity.
 titūlus -i, m., title, inscription.
 tōga -ae, f., the toga, the distinctive dress of a Roman; t. virilis, the garb of manhood.
 tōgātus -ā -um, clad in the tōga, a civilian.
 tōlēro -āre, to support, tolerate.
 tonitrus -is, m. (also tonitruum -ui, n.), thunder.
 tōno -āre -ui, to crash, thunder.
 Toranius -i, m. (Gaius), a guardian of Augustus.
 torques -is, m. or f., a necklace or collar.
 torqueo -ēre, torsī, tortum, to twist, torture.
 tōrus -i, m., a couch, bed.
 tōtidem (Indecl. Adj.), just so many, the same number of . . .
 tōtus -a -um, all, the whole of . . .
 tractabilis -e, manageable.
 tracto -āre, to handle, treat of.
 trādo -ēre -didi -ditum, to hand over, relate.

- trādūco -ēre -duxi -ductum, to lead across.
- tragoedia -ae, f., a tragedy.
- trāho -ēre, traxi, tractum, to drag (7), prolong.
- trajicio (or traicio) -ēre -iēci -iectum, to cross, take across, pierce.
- trāmes -itis, m., a footpath, by-path.
- transeo -ire, to pass over.
- transfero -ferre -tuli -latum, to carry across.
- transgredior -i -gressus, to cross.
- transigo -ēre -ēgi -actum, to carry through, settle.
- transitus -is, m., a crossing.
- transporto -āre, to convey across.
- trēcēni -ae -a (Distrib. Num.), three hundred each.
- trēcenti -ae -a (Num. Adj.), three hundred.
- tres, tria (Num. Adj.), three.
- tribūnal -ālis, n., judgment seat.
- tribūnus -i, m., a tribune.
- tribuo -ēre -ui -ūtum, to pay, assign.
- tribus -is, f., a tribe, division of the Roman people.
- trīcēsimus -a -um, thirtieth.
- trīcīes (Num. Adv.), thirty times.
- triens -entis, m., a third part; hērēs ex triente, heir to a third part.
- trīginta (Indecl. Num.), thirty.
- triumphālis -e, triumphal, having celebrated a triumph.
- triumphus -i, m., a triumph.
- triumvirātus -us, m., a triumvirate, position of triumvir.
- triumviri -orum, m. (Plur.), a triumvirate, council of three.
- Trōja (or Troia) -ae, f., Troy.
- tu (Pron.), thou.
- tueor -eri, tuitus, to take care of (42), regard.
- Tullius -i, m. (M. T. Cicero), the famous Roman orator.
- tum (Adv.), then, at that time, under those circumstances.
- tūmūltus -is, m., a tumult, civil war.
- tūmūlus -i, m., a mound, grave.
- tunc (Adv.), then, at that time.
- tūnicā -ae, f., an undergarment.
- tūnicātus -a -um, clothed in the tunic (of the rabble).
- tūrba -ae, f., crowd.
- tūrbo -āre, to disturb.
- tūrma -āe, f., a squadron, band.
- tūrpitūdo -inis, f., baseness.
- tūs, tūris, n., frankincense.
- tūtēla -ae, f., care, guardianship.
- tūtōr -ōris, m., guardian.
- tūtōr -āri, to guard, maintain.
- tutus -a -um, safe, guarded.
- tuus -a -um, thine.

U

- Ubi (Adv.), where, when.
- ūbique (Adv.), wherever, everywhere.
- ulciscor -i, ultus, to avenge.
- ullus -a -um, any.
- ultīmus -a -um, farthest, last.
- ultio -ōnis, f., vengeance.
- Ultor (Mars) -oris, m., avenger.
- ultrā (Adv. and Prep. governing Acc.), further, beyond.
- ultro (Adv.), of one's own accord.
- unā (Adv.), together.
- undēcimus -a -um, eleventh.
- undīque (Adv.), from all sides.
- ūnicē (Adv.), solely, especially.
- universus -a -um, whole, all together.
- unquam (Adv.), ever, at any time.
- unus -a -um (Gen. unius), one.
- urbānus -a -um, belonging to the city or town.
- urbicus -a -um, belonging to the city or town.
- urbs -urbis, f., city, the City; i.e., Rome.
- usquam (Adv.), anywhere.
- usque (Adv.), even, up to, until.
- usus -is, m., experience, employment, custom.
- ut (Adv. and Conj.), how, as, so that, in order that.

ūter, ūtra, utrum (Gen. utrius), which (of two)?
 ūterque -traque -trumque, each (of two), either, both.
 ūtor -i, usus, to employ, use.
 ūxor -ōris, f., wife.

V

Vāco -āre, to be free, at leisure.
 vālēdico -ere -dixi -dictum, to say farewell.
 vālēo -ēre, to be well, strong.
 vālētūdo -inis, f., health (especially ill-health) (42).
 vālidus -a -um, strong, powerful.
 Vāriānus -a -um, pertaining to Varus (Vārus).
 vāriētās -ātis, f., variety.
 vārius -a -um, different, various.
 Vārus -i, m. (P. Quintilius), a Roman general defeated by the Germans under Arminius.
 vectīgal -is, n., a tax.
 vectō -āre, to carry, convey.
 vēhicūlm -i, n., a carriage.
 vel (Conj. and Adv.), either, or, even; vel . . . vel = either . . . or; vel praecipue = even especially.
 Vēlitrae -arum, f., a town in Latium.
 vēlut (Adv.), just as, as if.
 vēnātio -ōnis, f., hunting, a combat with wild beasts in the arena.
 vēnēficiūm -ii, n., poisoning.
 vēnēnum -i, n., poison.
 vēnērōr -āri, to worship, adore.
 vēnia -ae, f., pardon, leave, grace.
 ventilo -āre, to fan, inflame.
 vēnumdo -are -dēdi -dātum, to sell.
 vēnustus -a -um, charming, pleasing.
 vēr -vēris, n., the spring-time.
 verbum -i, n., a word; verba facere . . . , to speak, converse.
 vērēcundia -ae, f., modesty.
 vēro (Adv.), indeed, however.
 versus -ūs, m., a verse.

verto -ēre, verti, versum, to turn, change.
 vērum (Conj.), but, indeed, however.
 vesper -ēris, m., evening.
 Vestalis -e, belonging to Vesta.
 vester -tra -trum, your (Plur.).
 vestigium -i, n., a footprint, trace.
 vestīo -ire, to clothe.
 vestis -is, f., clothing, a garment.
 vestitus -ūs, m., clothing, garb.
 veterānus -a -um, veteran.
 vēto -are -ui -itum, to forbid.
 vētus -ēris (Superl. vētūstissimus), old, ancient.
 vētūstas -ātis, f., age, duration.
 vexillum -i, n., a flag, banner.
 vexo -āre, to vex, harass.
 vīa -ae, f., a way, road, journey.
 vīator -oris, m., a traveller.
 vīcātim (Adv.), street by street.
 vicem (Gen. vicis; Abl. vice), change, turn; in vicem = in turn.
 vīcīsimus (or vīcēsimus) -a -um, twentieth.
 vīcīes (Adv.), twenty times.
 vīcīnia -ae, f., neighbourhood.
 vīcīnus -a -um (Adj.), neighbouring; (as Noun) a neighbour.
 victima -ae, f., a victim.
 vīctor -oris, m., a vīctor, conqueror.
 vīctoria -ae, f., a victory.
 vīcus -i, m., a street quarter, village.
 vīdeo -ēre, vīdi, vīsum, to see.
 videor -ēri, vīsus, to appear, seem.
 vīgesco -ēre, vīgui, to thrive.
 vigilia -ae, f., wakefulness; (in Plur.) a watch (of sentries, etc.).
 vīgilium -ii, n.. See vigilia.
 vīgīlo -āre, to be awake, watch.
 vīgīnti (Indecl. Num.), twenty.
 vigor -ōris, m., vigour, activity.
 villa -ae, f., a country house.
 vincio -ire -nxi -nctum, to bind.
 vinco -ēre, vīci vīctum, to conquer.
 vinculum -i, n., a bond.

vindico -āre, *to punish, champion.*
 vīnum -i, n., *wine.*
 vir -i, m., *a man.*
 virgo -īnis, f., *a maiden.*
 virilis -e, *of a man; togā virilis, the dress of manhood.*
 vīritim (Adv.), *man by man.*
 virtus -ūtis, m., *valour, virtue.*
 vīs (no Gen., vim; vi), f., *force, violence.*
 viso -ēre, visi, visum, *to go to visit.*
 vita -ae, f., *life.*
 vitium -ii, n., *a fault, flaw, vice.*
 vito -āre, *to shun, avoid.*
 vitrīcus -i, m., *a stepfather.*
 vitūlus -i, m., *a calf; vit. mārinus, a seal.*
 vivo -ēre, vixi, victum, *to live.*

vīvus -a -um, *living, alive.*
 vix (Adv.), *scarcely.*
 vīxdum (Adv.), *scarcely yet.*
 vōcifero -āre, *to shout, cry aloud.*
 vōco -āre, *to call, summon.*
 vōlo, velle, volui, *to wish, be willing.*
 vōlnus (or vulnus) -eris, n., *a wound.*
 volucris -is, c., *a bird.*
 volumen -inis, n., *a volume.*
 voluntarius -a -um, *voluntary.*
 voluntas -ātis, f., *wish, goodwill.*
 voluptas -ātis, f., *pleasure.*
 vōtum -i, n., *a vow, prayer.*
 vōveo -ēre, vōvi, vōtum, *to vow, dedicate.*
 vox, vōcis, f., *a voice, utterance.*
 vulgo -āre, *to make common.*
 vulnus. See vōlnus.
 vultus -ūs, m., *look, face*

