Livy
Book V.

With Notes and Vocabulary by

M. Alford

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

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PREFACE.

In the preparation of this edition, Weissenborn's notes have been those most frequently consulted, and little use has been made of English editions; the historical introduction and notes are for the most part taken from Mommsen's *Roman History* and *Röm. Staatsrecht*; Pott's *Hints towards Latin Prose Composition* is another work that has been used, besides those to which references are given, namely, Gow's *Companion to School Classics* (G.), Postgate's *New Latin Primer*, revised edition (P.), and Allen's *Elementary Latin Grammar* (A.).

Introduction II. is not intended to be exhaustive, even of important emendations and various readings, but to notice a few points that may be interesting and instructive to the student. Zingerle's text has been in the main adopted, but with considerable deviations, chiefly in accordance with Madvig's
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Emendationes Livianae. Additions to the ms. text are printed in italics.

My warmest thanks are due to Dr. Postgate, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to whom I am deeply indebted for kind and constant help throughout. He has revised the whole of the Introduction, text, and notes, and several of the notes are his, while many more are based on suggestions from him.

M. ALFORD.
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INTRODUCTION.

1.

1. On the expulsion of the Tarquins (traditionally in 510 B.C.), the royal imperium (right of command) was transferred to two annually elected Consuls. The power transferred was restricted, apart from the limitation of time, by an obligation to allow an appeal, provocatio, to the assembly of the people from capital sentences (afterwards also from heavy fines). There were, moreover, certain other restrictions, especially that imposed by the tribunician veto, after 494 B.C. But none applied except within the city. Outside it, in the camp, the consul’s authority was absolute. Hence the name imperium, though applicable also to the civil power, came to be especially used of the military command (see G. p. 177, n. 2). Both consuls held the supreme power undivided, but in practice they usually apportioned the departments of administration (provinciae) between them.
2. In cases of emergency, the consuls had the right of naming a Dictator, who held the full regal power, but remained in office only six months. After 449 B.C., he also was bound to allow provocatio, but a tribune's veto did not avail against him. Interreges, or "temporary kings," such as had held office between the reigns of kings, were appointed when for any reason the outgoing consuls could not hold the elections for choosing their successors. The first interrex, appointed by the patrician senators, held office for five days, and nominated a second interrex. He might hold the consular elections, or nominate yet another interrex; so one succeeded another, each holding office for five days, until the consuls were elected.

3. The abolition of monarchy had not established equality. There were two classes in the state, Patricians and Plebeians. The patrician gentes (clans) were those of the original burgesses, who alone held the full franchise, and alone were eligible to the consulship, so that this office was hateful to the plebeians. To them belonged the auspicia publica, the right of taking auspices on behalf of the state, which they delegated to their magistrates (cf. n. on ch. 17. 3). The plebeians were descendants of later settlers; they had votes, as many of them as possessed property, in the assembly which elected the consuls, the Comitia Centuriata, but were not themselves eligible.
4. The poor were oppressed by the patrician government, which used the state lands for its own advantage, rarely making distributions among the poorer citizens of territory newly acquired.

5. The first concession extorted from the patricians was the appointment of Plebeian Tribunes (494 B.C.) invested with extensive powers for protecting the plebs against injustice.

6. They had not the imperium, so that their power did not extend beyond the city; but within it their ius auxilii, "obligation to render help" to any aggrieved person, was fulfilled by means of the right of intercessio, i.e. of laying their veto on any act of a magistrate (the dictator excepted). They had also judicial powers,—restricted after 449 B.C. to the imposing of fines,—and could arrest any citizen, even a consul, and imprison him during trial.

7. The plebeians next procured the codification of the law, that the consuls might be bound by it in their administration of justice. In 451 B.C. was appointed a board of ten men for drawing up a code; they were invested with the consuls' power of command (Decemviri consulari imperio legibus scribundis), but were not restricted like the consuls; to secure the protection of law the plebeians gave up their tribunes. Decemvirs were elected again for 450 B.C. to complete the code, and these men are represented by Livy as abusing their power to oppress the plebs; according to him they refused to lay down office at
the end of a year, and were finally forced to resign by a secession of the plebs under arms.

8. After this (449 B.C.) the former magistracies were restored, with some alterations (see 2 and 6). The tribunes then first gained a right to take part in the debates of the senate, a right only gradually established, and long disputed.

9. Soon (445 B.C.) the plebeians won a more important concession, the right of being elected to the highest regular office of state. This was granted grudgingly, with many curtailments: (a) They were not admitted to the consulship, but for the consuls were substituted Military Tribunes with consular power, of whom a number varying from three to eight was elected. (b) It was left to the senate to decide each year whether tribunes or patrician consuls should be elected. (c) The tribunes had not the outward state of the consulship, e.g. the curule chair. They could not celebrate a triumph; it will be noticed in Book V. that only dictators and consuls celebrate triumphs.

10. (d) A new magistracy, the censorship, was instituted in 443 B.C., that the tribunes might not have the charge of the census (list of burgesses with the rating of their property). Two patrician Censors were elected for the revision of the list, at the beginning of each lustrum (period of five years).

11. Even what was conceded in theory was not obtained in practice for some time. By patrician
influence and intrigues the plebeians were excluded from the military tribunate for forty-five years; the first plebeian was elected for 400 B.C.

12. The Etruscans were Rome's nearest neighbours on the north. Their power was very ancient, and was already beginning to decline when the Roman republic was yet young. In ch. 33, we read how powerful they were by land and sea, holding, at one time, all the land between the Apennines and the Alps except the territory of the Veneti. They had twelve chief cities in this region, and twelve in Etruria Proper, the region west of the Apennines (answering to the modern Tuscany), where the Etruscans stayed longer than anywhere else. But in the fifth century B.C., the Sicilian Greeks began to gain the upper hand of them by sea, and at the beginning of the fourth, the Gauls, who had already driven them back from the north side of the Po, crossed that river, attacked their settlements on the south bank, and threatened Etruria Proper, while Rome pressed her hard, at Veii, on the south.

The twelve cities of Etruria Proper were united in a loose confederation, holding federal meetings at the Temple of Voltumna, and choosing one of their nobles as priest for the league. As we see in the case of Veii, the members of the league did not always support each other in war.
II.

EMENDATIONS AND VARIOUS READINGS.

(1.) Ch. 7. 7.—“Ordinis se aiunt nunc esse oper- amque,” Mss. “Ordinis aiunt nunc esse operam.” Cuper. “Se” probably came from writing twice the final s of ordinis (“dittography,” cf. G. p. 55); -que being a subsequent correction for the sake of the construction.

(2.) Ch. 11. 2.—“Quod petissent patres quidam primo incepto repulsi tamen,” Mss. Madvig reads “quia in” for “quidam,” inserting “sint” after “repulsi”; Weissenborn “tandem” for “tamen.” “Sint” might easily be lost between -si and t.

(3.) Ch. 13. 12. — “Palantes veluti forte,” Mss. “Palatis velut tutti forent,” Madvig. The confusion between -antes and -atis is frequent in Mss.; velut tutti might become veluti by the overlooking of the syllable tut after lut.

(4.) Ch. 17. 8.—“Maxime in ea parte,” Mss. “Invasisse in eam partem,” Madvig. Maxime for invasisse is a corruption that might easily occur, G. p. 52 (b), and final m, being usually denoted only by an insignificant mark, is often lost.

(5.) Ch. 18. 1.—“Praerogativa,” Mss. “Praerogativaes,” Sigonius. The one “prerogative” century belongs to the time after the reform of the comitia
INTRODUCTION.

centuriata (probably in 241 B.C.), when a century was chosen by lot to vote first. The singular is probably a correction of someone better acquainted with the later than with the earlier procedure.

(6.) Ch. 18. 2.—“Renuntiarentur iure revocatis tribubus,” Mss. “Renuntiarentur centuriis revocatis,” Zingerle. The scribe omitted the second of the two similar groups of letters -rentur centur-, cf. (3). Then “iis revocatis” was corrupted to iure vocatis by someone who knew the phrase iure vocatae used (e.g. bk. 27. ch. 6. 3) of the centuries summoned after the praerogativa in the reformed comitia centuriata, cf. (5). “Tribubus” may have come from a repetition of -tis interpreted as a contraction, the corrector perhaps thinking that the military tribunes were elected by the tribes.

(7.) Ch. 23. 6.—“Iovis Solisque equis,” Mss.; “Iovi Solique equis” (abl. of thing concerned), Cornelissen. Cf. (12).

(8.) Ch. 31. 4.—“Caedendis,” Mss. (the use of the gerundive alone would be very strange). Weissenborn “iis caedendis”; Forchhammer, followed by Madvig, “caedendi”—gen. as complement to a verbal adjective. Cf. P. 147 (a).

(9.) Ch. 34. 5.—“Quod eius ex populis,” Mss. “Quod e sex populis,” Madvig; “Quod regis ex populis,” Zingerle (but Bellovesus took only part of “the superabundance of the king’s tribes”).

(10.) Ch. 34. 8, 9.—“Patentibus silvis,” Mss.

(11.) Ch. 36. 10.—“Cladis forte,” Mss. “Cladis si forte,” Madvig. The si was lost through the writing of one s instead of two (“haplography,” G. p. 55). Mueller reads “si clades foret.”

(12.) Ch. 40. 3.—“Humani superesset mali,” Mss. “Humani superesset mali,” Finckh. The initial s of superesset was doubled. Cf. (1). Then mali was corrected to accord with humanis. Cf. (7).

(13.) Ch. 40. 10.—All mss. except the Verona palimpsest (which is the best. Cf. G. pp. 21, 46) have “inreligiosum”; this doubtless would be the word used in the later Latin most familiar to the scribes, but the classical Latin expression is “religiosum” (as in the palimpsest).

(14.) Ch. 41. 4.—“Arcemque totam solam,” “arcem totamque solam,” “arcemque solam,” ms. readings. “Totam” evidently comes from a marginal note of someone who noticed that arx was used for the whole hill. Cf. G. p. 56 (k).

(15.) Ch. 44. 1.—“Hoc egit,” Mss. “Coegit,” Madvig. An instance of transposition. G. p. 54 (e).

(16.) Ch. 50. 5.—The Verona palimpsest gives “in nova via via via aut alio loco.” Other mss. “in nova ia
INTRODUCTION.


(17.) Ch. 52. 1.—“Monimenta” or “monumenta,” Mss. “Momenta,” Madvig. The ms. reading might easily have arisen from doubling the m, cf. G. p. 52 (b).

(18.) Ch. 54. 4.—“Mare vicinum,” Mss. Dr. Postgate suggests “mari vicinum.” Livy could not have written “the sea near at hand, but not by too great proximity exposed to dangers ...,” meaning that the city (or its site) was not exposed to dangers by too great proximity to the sea.

(19.) Ch. 55. 1. — The Verona palimpsest has “movisse,” the other mss. “movisse eos,” the accusative having been inserted probably from a marginal note. Cf. (14).

CONTENTS OF THE BOOK.

1. (403 B.C.). War between Rome and Veii. The Veientines choose a king. 2. The Romans prepare to continue the war in winter. Indignant speech of the plebeian tribunes. 3-6. Reply of Ap. Claudius. 3. “The tribunes wish to prevent harmony in the state. 4. It is right the soldiers should work for their pay. It is not worthy of Rome to dally with the war. 5. Delay involves loss of work done, and risk of ‘Etruscum bellum pro Veiente concitatum.’ 6. Military discipline and our prestige require that we should persevere.” 7. Destruction of the siege works at Veii. § 5. Offer of those “quibus census equester erat, equi publici non erant adsignati.” The
PART OF ITALY
to illustrate
LIVY BOOK V.

Roman Miles

0 25 50 100

English Miles

0 25 50 100

Walker & Boutall sc.
T. LIVI AB URBE CONDITA

LIBER V.

I. Pace alibi parta Romani Veiique in armis erant tanta ira odioque, ut victis finem adesse appareret. comitia utriusque populi longe diversa ratione facta sunt. Romani auxere tribunorum militum consulari 2 potestate numerum; octo, quot numquam antea, creati: M. Aemilius Mamercus iterum, L. Valerius Potitus tertium, Ap. Claudius Crassus, M. Quinctilius Varus, L. Iulius Iulus, M. Postumius, M. Furius Camillus, M. Postumius Albinus. Veientes contra taedio annuae ambitionis, quae interdum discordi-3 arum causa erat, regem creavere. offendit ea res populorum Etruriae animos non maiore odio regni quam ipsius regis. gravis iam is antea genti fuerat 4 opibus superbiaque, quia sollemnia ludorum, quos intermitti nefas est, violenter diremisset, cum ob 5 iram repulsae, quod suffragio duodecim populorum alius sacerdos ei praelatus esset, artifices, quorum magna pars ipsius servi erant, ex medio ludicro repente abduxit. gens itaque ante omnes alias eo 6 magis dedita religionibus, quod excelleret arte colendi
eas, auxilium Veientibus negandum, donec sub rege 7 essent, decrevit. cuius decreti suppressa fama est Veiiis propter metum regis, qui, a quo tale quid dictum referretur, pro seditionis eum principe, non 8 vani sermonis auctore habebat. Romanis etsi quie- tae res ex Etruria nuntiabantur, tamen, quia omnibus conciliis eam rem agitari adferebatur, ita muniebant, 9 ut ancipitia munimenta essent, alia in urbem et contra oppidanorum eruptiones versa; aliis frons in Etruriam spectans auxiliis, si qua forte inde venirent, obstrue- batur.

II. Cum spes maior imperatoribus Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, hibernacula etiam, res nova militi Romano, aedificari coepta, 2 consiliumque erat hiemando continuare bellum. quod postquam tribunis plebis iam diu nullam novandi res causam invenientibus Romam est allatum, in 3 contionem prosiliunt, sollicitant plebis animos hoc illud esse dictitantes, quod aera militibus sint consti- tuta; nec se fefellisse id donum inimicorum veneno 4 illitum fore: venisse libertatem plebis; remotam in perpetuum et ablegatam ab urbe et ab re publica iuventutem iam ne hiemi quidem aut temporis ani 5 cedere ac domos ac res invisere suas. quam putarent continuatae militiae causam esse? nullam profecto aliam inventuros, quam ne quid per frequentiam iuvenum eorum, in quibus vires omnes plebis essent, 6 agi de commodis corum posset. vexari praeterea et subigi multo acrius quam Veientes; quippe illos
Etruscan Shield. In the British Museum.
Etruscan Sword. In the British Museum
hiemem sub tectis suis agere egregiis muris sitaque naturali urbem tutantes, militem Romanum in opere ac labore, nivibus pruinisque obratum, sub pellibus durare, ne hiemis quidem spatio, quae omnium bellorum terra marique sit quies, arma deponentem. hoc neque reges neque ante tribuniciam potestatem creatam superbos illos consules neque triste dictatoris imperium neque inportunos decemviros iniunxisse servitutis, ut perennem militiam facerent, quod tribuni militum in plebe Romana regnum exercerent. quidnam illi consules dictatoresve facturi essent, qui proconsularem imaginem tam saevam ac trucem fecerint? sed id accidere haud immerito. non fuisse ne in octo quidem tribunis militum locum ulli plebeio. antea trina loca cum contentione summa patricios explere solitos, nunc iam octoijuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, et ne in turba quidem haerere plebeium quemquam, qui, si nihil aliud, admoneat conlegas liberos et cives eorum, non servos militare, quos hieme saltem in domos ac tecta reduci oporteat et aliquo tempore anni parentes liberosque ac coniuges invisere et usurpare libertatem et creare magistratus. haec taliaque vociferantes adversarium haud imparem nacti sunt Ap. Claudium relictum a conlegis ad tribunicias seditiones conprimendas, virum imbutum iam ab iuventa certaminibus plebeiis, quem auctorem aliquot annis ante fuisse memorandum est per conlegarum intercessionem tribuniciae potestatis dissolvendae.
III. Is tum iam non promptus ingenio tantum sed usu etiam exercitatus talem orationem habuit: "si umquam dubitatum est, Quirites, utrum tribuni plebis vestra an sua causa seditionum semper auctores fuerint, id ego hoc anno desisse dubitari certum habeo; et cum laetor tandem longi erroris vobis finem factum esse, tum, quod secundis potissimum vestris rebus hic error est sublatus, et vobis et propter vos rei publicae gratular. an est quisquam, qui dubitet nullis iniuriis vestris, si quae forte aliquando fuerunt, umquam aeque quam munere patrum in plebem, cum aera militantibus constituta sunt, tribunos plebis offensos ac concitatos esse?

quid illos aliud aut tum timuisse creditis aut hodie turbare velle nisi concordiam ordinum, quam dissolvendae maxime tribuniciae potestatis rentur esse?

sic hereule tamquam artifices improbi opus quae sunt, quippe semper aegri aliquid esse in re publica volunt, ut sit, ad cuius curationem a vobis adhibeantur.

utrum enim defenditis an inpugnatis plebem? utrum militantium adversarii estis an causam agitis? nisi forte hoc dicitis: 'quidquid patres faciunt displicet, sive illud pro plebe sive contra plebem est,' et quem ad modum cum servis suis vetant domini quicquam rei alienis hominibus esse, pariterque in eis beneficio ac maleficio abstineri ac quem censent, sic vos interdictis patribus commercio plebis, ne nos comitate ac munificentia nostra provocemus plebem, nec plebs nobis dicto audiens atque oboediens sit.
Etruscan Greaves. In the British Museum.
Etruscan Helmet dedicated by Hiero. In British Museum.
tandem, si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed
humani esset, favere vos magis et, quantum in vobis
esset, indulgere potius comitati patrum atque obsequio
plebis oportuit? quae si perpetua concordia sit, quis
non spondere ausit maximum hoc imperium inter
finitimos brevi futurum esse? IV. atque ego, quam
hoc consilium conlegarum meorum, quo abducre
infecta re a Veis exercitum noluerunt, non utile
solum sed etiam necessarium fuerit, postea disseram;
nunc de ipsa condicione dicere militantium libet.
quam orationem non apud vos solum, sed etiam in
castris si habeatur, ipso exercitu disceptante, aequam
arbitror videri posse; in qua, si mihi ipsi nihil, quod
dicerem, in mentem venire posset, adversariorum
certe orationibus contentus esse. negabant nuper
da na esse aera militibus, quia numquam data
essent. quonam modo igitur nunc indignari possunt,
quibus aliquid novi adiectum commodi sit, eis laborem
etiam novum pro portione iniungi? nusquam nec
opera sine emolumento nec emolumentum ferme
sine inpensa opera est. labor voluptasque, dis-
simillima naturâ, societate quadam inter se naturali
sunt iuncta. moleste antea ferebat miles se suo
sumptu operam rei publicae praebere; gaudebat
idem partem anni se agrum suum colere, quaerere,
de domi militiaeque se ac suos tueri posset; gaude	nunc fructui sibi rem publicam esse et laetus stipen-
dium accipit. aequo igitur animo patiatur se ab
domo ac re familiaris, cui gravis inpensa non est,
7 paulo diutius abesse. an, si ad calculos eum res publica vocet, non merito dicat? ‘annua aera habes, annuam operam ede. an tu aequum censes militiae semestri solidum te stipendium accipere?’ invitus in hac parte orationis, Quirites, moror; sic enim agere debent, qui mercennario milite utuntur; nos tamquam cum civibus agere volumus agique tamquam cum patria nobiscum aequum censemus. aut non suscipi bellum oportuit aut geri pro dignitate populi Romani et perfici quam primum oportet. perficietur autem, si urgemus obsessos, si non ante abscedimus, quam spei nostrae finem captis Veiiis inposuerimus. si hercules nulla alia causa, ipsa indignitas perseverantiam inponere debuit. decem quondam annos urbs oppugnata est ob unam mulierem ab universa Graecia quam procul ab domo, quot terras quot maria distans; nos intra vicesimum lapidem in conspectu prope urbis nostrae annuam oppugnationem perferre piget? scilicet quia levis causa belli est, nec satis quicquam iusti doloris est, quod nos ad perseverandum stimulet. septies rebellarunt, in pace numquam fidâ fuerunt, agros nostros milies depopulati sunt, Fidenates deficere a nobis coegerunt, colonos nostros ibi interfecerunt, auctores fuere contra ius caedis impiae legatorum nostrorum, Etruriam omnem adversus nos concitare voluerunt hodieque id moluntur, res repetentes legatos nostros haud procul afuit quin violarent. V. cum his molliter et per dilationes bellum geri oportet? si nos tam iustum
odium nihil movet, ne illa quidem, oro vos, movent? operibus ingentibus saepta urbs est, quibus intra muros coercetur hostis; agrum non coluit, et culta evastata sunt bello; si reducimus exercitum, quis est, qui dubitet illos non a cupiditate solum ulciscendi sed etiam necessitate inposita ex alieno praedandi, cum sua amiserint, agrum nostrum invasuros? non differimus igitur bellum isto consilio, sed intra fines nostros accipimus. quid? illud, quod proprie ad milites pertinet, quibus boni tribuni plebis olim stipendium extorquere voluerunt, nunc consultum repente volunt, quale est? vallum fossamque, ingentis utramque rem operis, per tantum spatii duxerunt; castella primo pauc a, postea exercitu aucto creberrima fecerunt; munitiones non in urbem modo sed in Etruriam etiam spectantes, si qua inde auxilia veniant, opposuere. quid turres, quid vineas testudinesque et alium oppugnandarum urbiurn apparatum loquar? cum tantum laboris exhaustum sit et ad finem iam operis tandem perventum, relinquendane haec censetis, ut ad aestatem rursus novus de integro his instituendis exsudetur labor? quanto est minus operae tueri facta et instare ac perseverare defungique cura! brevis enim profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, nec ipsi per intermissiones has intervallaque lentiorem spem nostram facimus. loquor de opera et de temporis iactura; quid? periculi, quod differendo bello adimus, num oblivisci nos haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia de mittendis Veios auxiliis
9 patiuntur? ut nunc res se habet, irati sunt, oderunt, 
neant missuros; quantum in illis est, capere Veios 
licet. quis est, qui spondeat eundem, si differtur 
bellum, animum postea fore, cum, si laxamentum 
dederis, maior frequentiorque legatio itura sit, cum 
id, quod nunc offendit Etruscos, rex creatus Veis, 
mutari spatio interposito possit vel consensu civitatis, 
ut eo reconcilient Etruriae animos, vel ipsius volun-
tate regis, qui obstare regnum suum saluti civium 
nolit? videte, quot res, quam inutiles, sequantur 
illum viam consilii: iactura operum tanto labore 
factorum, vastatio imminens finium nostrorum, 
Etruscum bellum pro Veiente concitatum. haec 
sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non hercule dissimilia 
ac si quis aegro, qui curari se fortiter passus extemplo 
convalescere possit, cibi gratiâ praesentis aut potionis 
longinquum et forsitae insanabilem morbum efficat. 

VI. si, me dius fidius, ad hoc bellum nihil pertineret, 
ad disciplinam certe militiae plurimum intererat 
insuesce militem nostrum non solum parata victoria 
frui, sed, si etiam res lentiore sit, pati taedium et 
quamvis serae spei exitum expectare et, si non sit 
aestate perfectum bellum, hiemem opperiri nec, sicut 
aestivas aves, statim autumno tecta ac recessum 
circumspicere. obsecro vos: venandi studium ac 
voluptas homines per nives ac pruinas in montes 
silvasque rapit; belli necessitatibus cam patientiam 
non adhibebimus, quam vel lusus ac voluptas elicere 
solet? adeone effeminata corpora militum nostrorum
esse putamus, adeo molles animos, ut hiemem unam durare in castris, abesse ab domo non possint? ut tamquam navale bellum tempestatibus captandis et observando tempore anni gerant, non aestus, non frigora pati possint? erubescant profecto, si quis eis haec obiciat, contendantque et animis et corporibus suis virilem patientiam inesse, et se iuxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, nec se patrocinium mollitiae inertiaeque mandasse tribunis, et meminisse hanc ipsam potestatem non in umbra nec in tectis maiores suos creasse. haec virtute militum vestrorum, haec Romano nomine sunt digna, non Veios tantum nec hoc bellum intueri, quod instat, sed famam et ad alia bella et ad ceteros populos in posterum quae eribere. an mediocre discrimen opinionis secuturum ex hac re putatis, utrum tandem finitimi populum Romanum eum esse putent, cuius si qua urbs primum illum brevissimi temporis sustinuerit impetum, nihil deinde timeat, an hic sit terror nominis nostri, ut exercitum Romanum non taedium longinquae oppugnationis, non vis hiemis ab urbe circumseessa semel amovere possit, nec finem illum alium belli quam victoriam noverit nec impetu potius bella quam perseverantiā gerat? quae in omni quidem genere militiae, maxime tamen in obsidendis urbibus necessaria est, quarum plerasque munitionibus ac naturali situ inexpugnabiles fame sitique tempus ipsum vincit atque expugnat, sicut Veios expugnabit, nisi auxilio hostibus tribuni plebis fuerint, et Romae
invenerint praesidia Veientes, quae nequiquam in Etruria quaerunt. an est quicquam, quod Veientibus optatum aeque contingere possit, quam ut seditionibus primum urbs Romana, deinde velut ex contagione castra impleantur? at hercule apud hostes tanta modestia est, ut non obsidionis taedio, non denique regni, quicquam apud eos novatum sit, non negata auxilia ab Etruscis irritaverint animos. morietur enim extemplo, quicumque erit seditionis auctor, nec cuiumquam dicere ea licebit, quae apud vos inpune dicuntur. fustuarium meretur, qui signa relinquit aut praesidio decedit; auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra non uni aut alteri militi, sed uni-versis exercitibus, palam in contione audiuntur: adeo quidquid tribunus plebi loquitur, etsi prodendae patriae dissolvendaeque rei publicae est, adsuestis, Quirites, audire et dulcedine potestatis eius capti quaelibet sub ea scelera latere sinitis. reliquum est, ut, quae hic vociferantur, eadem in castris et apud milites agant et exercitus corrumpant ducibusque parere non patiantur, quoniam ea demum Romae libertas est, non senatum, non magistratus, non leges, non mores maiorum, non instituta patrum, non disciplinam vereri militiae."

VII. Par iam etiam in contionibus erat Appius tribunis plebis, cum subito, unde minime quis cre-deret, accepta calamitas apud Veios et superiorem Appium in causa et concordiam ordinum maiorem ardoremque ad obsidendos pertinacius Veios fecit.
nam cum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tan-
tum non iam iniunctae moenibus essent, dum opera
interdiu fiunt intentius quam nocte custodiuntur,
patefactā repente portā ingens multitudo facibus
maxime armata ignes coniecit, horaeque momento
simul aggerem ac vineas, tam longi temporis opus,
incendium hausit; multique ibi mortales nequiquam
opem ferentes ferro ignique absumpti sunt. quod,
ubi Romam est nuntiatum, maestitiam omnibus,
senatui curam metumque iniecit, ne tum vero sus-
tineri nec in urbe seditio nec in castris posset, et
tribuni plebis velut ab se victae rei publicae insul-
tarent, cum repente, quibus census equester erat,
equi publici non erant adsignati, concilio prius inter
sese habito senatum adeunt factāque dicendi potestate
equis se suis stipendia facturos promittunt. quibus
cum amplissimis verbis gratiae ab senatu actae essent,
famaque ea forum atque urbem pervasisset, subito ad
curiam concursus fit plebis; pedestrīs ordinis aiunt
nunc esse operam rei publicae extra ordinem polli-
ceri, seu Veios seu quo alio ducere velint. si Veios
ducti sint, negant se inde prius quam capta urbe
hostium redituros esse. tum vero iam superfundenti
se laetitiae vix temperatum est: non enim, sicut
equites, dato magistratibus negotio laudari iussī,
neque aut in curiam vocati, quibus responsum dare

tum vero iam superfundenti
se laetitiae vix temperatum est: non enim, sicut
equites, dato magistratibus negotio laudari iussi,
neque aut in curiam vocati, quibus responsum dare,
aut limine curiae continebatur senatus, sed pro se
quisque ex superiore loco ad multitudinem in comitio
stantem voce manibusque significare publicam laeti-
tiam, beatam urbem Romanam et invictam et aeter-
num illa concordia dicere, laudare equites, laudare
plebem, diem ipsum laudibus ferre, victam esse fateri
comitatem benignitatemque senatus. certatim patri-
bus plebique manare gaudio lacrimae, donec revocatis
in curiam patribus senatus consultum factum est, ut
tribuni militares contione advocata peditibus equiti-
busque gratias agerent, memorem pietatis eorum erga
patriam dicerent senatum fore; placere autem omni-
bus his voluntariam extra ordinem professis militiam
aera procedere; et equiti certus numerus aeris est
adsignatus. tum primum equis suis merere equites
eoceiverunt. voluntarius ductus exercitus Veios non
amissa modo restituit opera, sed nova etiam instituit.
ab urbe commeatus intentiore quam antea subvehi
curā, ne quid tam bene merito exercitui ad usum
deesset.

VIII. Insequens annus tribunos militum consulari
potestate habuit C. Servilium Ahalam tertium, Q.
Servilium, L. Verginium, Q. Sulpicium, A. Manlium
iterum, M. Sergium iterum. his tribunis, dum cura
ommium in Veiens bellum intenta est, neglectum
Anxuri praesidium vacationibus militum et Volscos
mercatores vulgo receptando proditis repente por-
tarum custodibus oppressum est. minus militum
periti, quia praeter aegros lixarum in modum omnes
per agros vicinasque urbes negociabantur. nec Veiiis
melius gesta res, quod tum caput omnium curarum
publicarum erat. nam et duees Romani plus inter
Bronze used in Italy before the introduction of coinage. (F. 12.)
(Hill's Greek and Roman Coins.)
se irarum quam adversus hostes animi habuerunt, et auctum est bellum adventu repentino Capenatium atque Faliscorum. hi duo Etruriae populi, quia proximi regione erant, devictis Veisis bello quoque Romano se proximos fore credentes, Falisci propriā etiam causā infesti, quod Fidenati bello se iam antea immiscuerant, per legatos ultro citroque missos iure iurando inter se obligati cum exercitibus necopinato ad Veios accessere. forte ea regione, qua M. Sergius tribunus militum praerat, castra adorti sunt ingen- temque terrorem intulere, quia Etruriam omnem excitam sedibus magna mole adesse Romani credi- derant. eadem opinio Veientes in urbe concitavit. ita ancipiti proelio castra Romana oppugnabantur; concursantesque cum huc atque illuc signa transfer- rent, nec Veientem satis cohibere intra munitiones nec suis munimentis arere ac tueri se ab exte- riore poterant hoste. una spes erat, si ex maioris castris subveniretur, ut diversae legiones aliae adver- sus Capenatem ac Faliscum, aliae contra eruptionem oppidanorum pugnarent; sed castris praerat Ver- ginius privatim Sergio invisus infestusque. is, cum pleraque castella oppugnata, superatas munitiones, utrimque invehī hostem nuntiaretur, in armis milites tenuit, si opus foret auxilio, conlegam dictitans ad se missurum. huius arrogantiam pertinacia alterius aequabat, qui, ne quam opem ab inimico videretur petisse, vincī ab hoste quam vincere per civem maluit. diu in medio caesi milites; postremo desertis muni-
tionibus perpauci in maiora castra, pars maxima atque ipse Sergius Romam pertenderunt. ubi cum omnem culpam in conlegam inclinaret, acciri Virginium ex castris, interea praeesse legatos placuit.

acta deinde in senatu res est certatumque inter conlegas maledictis. pauci rei publicae, huic atque illi, ut quosque studium privatim aut gratia occupaverant, adsunt. IX. primores patrum, siveculpa sive infelicitate imperatorum tam ignominiosa clades accepta esset, censuere non expectandum iustum tempus comitiorum, sed extemplo novos tribunos militum creandos esse, qui kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent.

in quam sententiam cum pedibus iretur, ceteri tribuni militum nihil contradicere; at enimvero Sergius Verginiusque, propter quos paenitere magistratum eius anni senatum apparebat, primo deprecari ignominiam, deinde intercedere senatus consulto, negare se ante idus Decembres, sollemnem ineundis magistratibus diem, honore abituros esse. inter haec tribuni plebis, cum in concordia hominum secundisque rebus civitatis inviti silentium tenuissent, ferores repente minari tribunis militum, nisi in auctoritate senatus essent, se in vincula eos duci iussuros esse.

tum C. Servilius Ahala tribunus militum: “quod ad vos attinet, tribuni plebis, minasque vestras, ne ego libenter experirer, quam non plus in iis iuris quam in vobis animi esset; sed nefas est tendere adversus auctoritatem senatus. proinde et vos desinite inter nostra certamina locum iniuriae quae rere, et conlegae
aut facient, quod censet senatus, aut, si pertinaci
tendent, dictatorem extemplo dicam, qui eos abire
magistratu cogat." cum omnium adsensu conprobata 7
oratio esset, gauderentque patres sine tribuniciae
potestatis terriculis inventam esse aliam vim maiorem
ad coercendos magistratus, victi consensu omnium 8
comitio tribunorum militum habuere, qui kalendis
Octobribus magistratum occiperent, seque ante eam
diem magistratu abdicavere.

X. L. Valerio Potito quartum, M. Furio Camillo 1
iterum, M’. Aemilio Mamerco tertium, Cn. Cornelio
Cosso iterum, K. Fabio Ambusto, L. Iulio Iulo tri-
bunis militum consulari potestate multa domi mil-
tiaeque gesta. nam et bellum multiplex fuit eodem 2
tempore, ad Veios et ad Capenam et ad Faleros et
in Volscis, ut Anxur ab hostibus recuperaretur, et
Romae simul dilectu simul tributo conferendo labor-
atum est, et de tribunis plebi cooptandis contentio 3
fuit, et haud parvum motum duo iudicia eorum, qui
paulo ante consulari potestate fuerant, excivere.
onium primum tribunis militum fuit dilectum haberi;
nec iuniores modo conscripti, sed seniores etiam 4
coacti nomina dare, ut urbis custodiam agerent.
quantum autem augebatur militum numerus, tanto
maiore pecuniâ in stipendium opus erat; eaque tributo 5
conficiebatur invitis conferentibus qui domi remane-
bant, quia tuentibus urbem operâ quoque militari
laborandum serviendumque rei publicae erat. haec
per se gravia indigniora ut viderentur tribuni plebis
6 seditiosis contionibus faciebant, ideo aera militibus constituta esse arguendo, ut plebis partem militia, partem tributo conficerent. unum bellum annum iam tertium trahi et consulto male geri, ut diutius gerant. in quattuor deinde bella uno diletctu exercitus scriptos, et pueros quoque ac senes extractos. iam non aestatis nec hiemis discrimen esse, ne ulla 8 quies umquam miserae plebi sit; quae nunc etiam vectigalis ad ultimum facta sit, ut, cum confecta 9 labore, vulneribus, postremo aetate corpora rettulerint incultaque omnia diutino dominorum desiderio domi invenerint, tributum ex adfecta re familiaris pendant aeraque militaria velut faenore accepta multiplicia rei publicae reddant.

10 Inter diletctum tributumque et occupatos animos maiorum rerum curis comitiis tribunorum plebis numerus expleri nequiiit. pugnatum inde, in loca vacua ut patricii cooptarentur. postquam obterneri non poterat, tamen labefactandae legis causa effectum est, ut cooptarentur tribuni plebis C. Lacerius et M. Acutius, haud dubie patriciorum opibus. XI. fors ita tulit, ut eo anno tribunus plebis Cn. Trebonius esset, qui nomini ac familiae debitum praestare videretur Treboniae legis patrocinium. is, quod petissent patres quia in primo incepto repulsi sint, tandem tribunos militum expugnasse ait, vociferans legem Treboniam sublatam et cooptatos tribunos plebis non suffragiis populi sed imperio patriciorum; eo revolvi rem, ut aut patricii
aut patriciorum adseculae habendi tribuni plebis sint; eripi sacras leges, extorqueri tribuniciam potestatem; id fraude patriciorum, scelere ac pridione conlegarum factum arguere.

Cum arderent invidia non patres modo sed etiam tribuni plebis, cooptati pariter et qui cooptaverant, tum ex conlegio tres, P. Curatius, M. Metilius, M. Minucius, trepidi rerum suarum, in Sergium Verginiumque, prioris anni tribunos militares, incurrunt; in eos ab se iram plebis invidiamque die dicta avertunt. quibus dilectus, quibus tributum, quibus diutina militia longinquitasque belli sit gravis, qui clade accepta ad Veios doleant, qui amissis liberis, fratribus, propinquis, adfinibus, lugubres domos habeant, iis publici privatique doloris exsequendi ius potestatemque ex duobus noxiis capitibus datam ab se memorant. omnium namque malorum in Sergio Verginioque causas esse; nec id accusatores magis arguere quam fateri reos, qui noxii ambo alter in alterum causam conferant, fugam Sergii Verginius, Sergius priditionem increpans Verginii. quorum adeo incredibilem amentiam fuisse, ut molto veri similius sit conpecto eam rem et communi fraude patriciorum actam. ab his et prius datum locum Veientibus ad incendenda opera, belli trahendi causa, et nunc proditum exercitum, tradita Faliscis Romana castra. omnia fieri ut consenescat ad Veios iuventus, nec de agris nec de aliis commodis plebis ferre ad populum tribuni, frequentiâque urbanâ celebrare ac-
tiones et resistere conspirationi patriciorum, possint. praieidicium iam de reis et ab senatu et ab populo Romano et ab ipsorum conlegis factum esse; nam et senatus consulto eos ab re publica remotos esse, et recusantes abdicare se magistratu dictatoris metu ab conlegis coercitos esse, et populum Romanum tribunos creasse, qui non idibus Decemribus, die sollemni, sed extemplo kalendis Octobribus magistratum occiperent, quia stare diutius res publica his manentibus in magistratu non posset. et tamen eos, tot iudiciis confossos praedamnatosque, venire ad populi iudicium et existimare defunctos se esse satisque poenarum desisse, quod duobus mensibus citius privati facti sint, neque intellegere nocendi sibi diutius tum potestatem ereptam esse, non poenam inrogatam; quippe et conlegis abrogatum imperium, qui certe nihil deliquissent. illos repeterent animos Quirites, quos recenti clade accepta habuissent, cum fugā trepidum, plenum vulnerum, cum pavore incidentem portis exercitum viderint, non fortunam aut quemquam deorum, sed hos duces accusantem. pro certo se habere neminem in contione stare, qui illo die non caput, domum fortunasque L. Verginii ac M. Sergii sit exsecratus detestatusque. minime convenire, quibus iratos quisque deos precatus sit, in iis sua potestate, cum liceat et oporteat, non uti. numquam deos ipsos admove re nocentibus manus; satis esse, si occasione ulciscendi laesos arment. XII. his orationibus incitata, plebs denis milibus aeris gravis reos condemnat,
nequiquam Sergio Martem communem belli fortunamque accusante, Verginio deprecante, ne infelicior domi quam militiae esset. in hos versa ira populi cooptationis tribunorum fraudisque contra legem Treboniam factae memoriam obscuram fecit.

Victores tribuni, ut praesentem mercedem iudicii plebes haberet, legem agrariam promulgant tributumque conferri prohibit, cum tot exercitibus stipendio opus esset, resque militia ita prospere gererentur, ut nullo bello veniretur ad exitum spei. namque Veiiis castra, quae amissa erant, recuperata castellis praesidiisque firmabantur. praerant tribuni militum M. Aemilius et K. Fabius. a M. Furio in Faliscis et a Cn. Cornelio in Capenate agro hostes nulli extra moenia inventi; praedae actae incendiisque villarum ac frugum vastati fines; oppida nec oppugnata nec obsessa sunt. at in Volsciis depopulato agro Anxur nequiquam oppugnatum, loco alto situm, et, postquam vis inrita erat, vallo fossaque obsideri coeptum. Valerio Potito Volsci provincia evenerat.

Hoc statu militarum rerum seditio intestina maiore mole coorta, quam bella tractabantur; et, cum tributum conferri per tribunos non posset, nec stipendium imperatoribus mitteretur, aeraque militaria flagitaret miles, haud procul erat, quin castra quoque urbanae seditionis contagione turbarentur. inter has iras plebis in patres, cum tribuni plebi nunc illud tempus esse dicerent stabiliendae libertatis et ab Sergiis Verginiisque ad plebeios viros fortes ac
9 strenuos transferendi summi honoris, non tamen ultra
processum est, quam ut unus ex plebe, usurpandi
iuris causa, P. Licinius Calvus tribunus militum con-
sulari potestate crearetur; ceteri patricii creati: P.
Manlius, L. Titinius, P. Maelius, L. Furius Medul-
linus, L. Publilius Volscus. ipsa plebes mirabatur se
tantam rem obtinuisset, non is modo, qui creatus erat,
vir nullis ante honoribus usus, vetus tantum senator
et aetate iam gravis. nec satis constat, cur primus
ac potissimus ad novum delibandum honorem sit
habitus. alii Cn. Cornelii fratri, qui tribunus
militum priore anno fuerat triplexque stipendium
equitibus dederat, gratiā extractum ad tantum hon-
orem credunt, alii orationem ipsum tempestivam de
concordia ordinum patribus plebique gratam habuisse.
13 hac victoria comitiorum exsultantes, tribuni plebis,
quod maxime rem publicam impediebat, de tributo
remiserunt. conlatum oboediente missumque ad
exercitum est.
1 X̄III. Anxur in Volscis brevi receptum est, neglectis
die festo custodiis urbis. insignis annus hieme gelida
ac nivosa fuit, adeo ut viae clausae, Tiberis innavig-
abilis fuerit. annona ex ante convectā copiā nihil
mutavit. et quia P. Licinius, ut ceperat haud
tumultuose magistratum maiore gaudio plebis quam
indignatione patrum, ita etiam gessit, dulcedo invasit
proximis comitiis tribunorum militum plebeios cre-
andi. unus M. Veturius ex patriciis candidatis locum
tenuit; plebeios alios tribunos militum consulari pote-
Pulvinar for Lectisternium (at Munich). (P. 21.) Venuti, Mon. Matth.

Currus Triumphalis. (P. 35.) Coin of Tiberius.

Carpentum. (P. 38.) Coin struck in memory of Agrippina Senior.

Lectisternium. Coin of C. Coelius Caldus, B.C. 61. (P. 21.)

Temple of Vesta. Coin of Q. Cassius Longinus, B.C. 59. (P. 48.)

Tristem hiemem, sive ex intemperie caeli raptim mutatione in contrarium facta, sive alia quâ de causâ, gravis pestilensque omnibus animalibus aestas exceptit. cujus insanabili pernicie quando nec causa nec finis inveniebatur, libri Sibyllini ex senatus consulto aditi sunt. duumviri sacris faciundis, lectisternio tunc primum in urbe Romana facto, per dies octo Apollinem Latonamque, Herculem et Dianam, Mercurium atque Neptunum tribus quam amplissime tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placavere. privatim quoque id sacrum celebratum est. tota urbe, patenti-bus ianuis promiscuoque usu rerum omnium in pro-patulo posito, notos ignotosque passim advenas in hospitium ductos ferunt, et cum inimicis quoque benigne ac comiter sermones habitos, iurgiis ac litibus temperatum; vinctis quoque dempta in eos dies vincula; religioni deinde fuisse, quibus eam opem dei tulissent, vinciri.

Interim ad Veios terror multiplex fuit, tribus in unum bellis conlatis. namque eodem, quo antea, modo circa munimenta, cum repente Capenates, Faliscique subsidio venissent, adversus tres exercitus ancipiti proelio pugnatum est. ante omnia adivit memoria damnationis Sergii ac Verginii. itaque e maioribus castris, unde antea cessatum fuerat, brevi spatio circumductae copiae Capenates in vallum Ro-
manum versos ab tergo adgrediuntur; inde pugna coepta et Faliscis intulit terrorem, trepidantesque eruptio ex castris opportune facta avertit. repulsos deinde insecuti victores ingentem ediderunt caedem.

nec ita multo post iam palatis, velut *tuti* forent, oblati populatores Capenatis agri reliquias pugnae absumpsere. et Veientium refugientes in urbe multii ante portas caesi, dum praemetu, ne simul Romanus inrumperet, obiectis foribus extremos suorum exclusere.

XIV. Haec eo anno acta. et iam comitia triburorum militum aderant, quorum prope maius patribus quam belli cura erat, quippe non communicatum modo cum plebe, sed prope amissum cernentibus summum imperium. itaque, clarissimis viris ex composito praeparatis ad petendum, quos praetereaundi verecundiam crederent fore, nihil minus ipsi, perinde ac si omnes candidati essent, cuncta experientes non homines modo, sed deos etiam exciebant, in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita: priore anno intolerandam hiemem prodigiisque divinis similem coortam; proximo, non prodigia, sed iam eventus, pestilentiam agris urbique inlatam haud dubia ira deum, quos pestis eius arcendae causa placandos esse in libris fatalibus inventum sit; comitiis, auspiciato quae fient, indignum dis visum honores vulgari discriminaque gentium confundi. praeterquam maiestate petentium, religione etiam attoniti homines patricios omnes, partem magnam honoratissimum

XV. Prodigia interim multa nuntiari, quorum 1 pleraque, et quia singuli auctores erant, parum credita spretaque, et quia, hostibus Etruscis, per quos ea procurarent, haruspices non erant; in unum omnium 2 curae versae sunt, quod lacus in Albano nemore sine ullis caelestibus aquis causâ qua alia, quae rem miraculo exiferet, in altitudinem insolitam crevit. quidnam eo di portenderent prodigio, missi scisci 3 tatum oratores ad Delphicum oraculum. sed propior 4 interpres fatis oblatus senior quidam Veiens, qui, inter cavillantes in stationibus ac custodiis milites Romanos Etruscosque, vaticinant in modum cecinit, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret, num quam potitum Veiis Romanum. quod primo velut 5 temere iactum sperni, agitari deinde sormonibus, coeptum est, donec unus ex statione Romana per cunctatus proximum oppidanorum, iam per longin quitatem bellii commercio sermonum facto, quisnam is esset, qui per ambages de lacu Albano iaceret,
postquam audivit haruspicem esse, vir haud intacti religione animi, causatus de privati portenti procuratione, si operae illi esset, consulere velle, ad conlo-
quium vatem elicuit. cumque progressi ambo a suis longius essent inermes sine ullo metu, praevalens iuvenis Romanus senem infirmum in conspectu omnium raptum, nequiquam tumultuantibus Etruscis, ad suos transtulit. qui cum perductus ad imperatorem, inde Romam ad senatum missus esset, sciscitantibus, quidnam id esset, quod de lacu Albano docuisset, respondit profecto iratos deos Veienti populo illo fuisse die, quo sibi eam mentem obiecissent, ut excidium patriae fatale proderet. itaque, quae tum cecinerit divino spiritu instinctus, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, et tacendo forsitan, quae di immortales vulgari velint, haud minus quam cellenda effando nefas contrahi. sic igitur libris fatalibus, sic disciplina Etruscâ traditum esse: quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum, si eam Romanus rite emisisset, victoriam de Veientibus dari; antequam id fiat, deos moenia Veientium deserturos non esse. exsequbatur inde, quae sollemnis derivatio esset. sed auctorem levem nec satis fidum super tanta re patres rati, decrevere legatos sortesque oraculi Pythici expectandas.

XVI. Priusquam a Delphis oratores redirent, Albanive prodigii piacula invenirentur, novi tribuni militum consulari potestate, L. Iulius Iulus, L. Furius Medullinus quartum, L. Sergius Fidenas, A. Postu-
mius Regillensis, P. Cornelius Maluginensis, A. Manlius, magistratum inierunt. eo anno Tarquinienses novi hostes exorti. quia multis simul bellis, Volscorum ad Anxur, ubi praesidium obsidebatur, Aequorum ad Labicos, qui Romanam ibi coloniam oppugnabant, ad hoc Veienti et Falisco et Capenati bello, occupatos videbant Romanos nec intra muros quietiora negotia esse certaminibus patrum ac plebis, inter haec locum iniuriae rati esse, praedatum in agrum Romanum cohortes expeditas mittunt: aut enim passuros inultam eam iniuriam Romanos, ne novo bello se onerarent, aut exiguo eoque parum valido exercitu persecuturos. Romanis indignitas maior quam cura populationis Tarquiniensium fuit; eo nec magno conatu suscepta nec in longum dilata res est. A. Postumius et L. Iulius non iusto dilectu —etenim ab tribunis plebis impediebantur—, sed prope voluntariorum, quos adhortando incitaverant, coacta manu per agrum Caeretem obliquis tramitibus egressi redeuntes a populationibus gravesque praedā Tarquinienses oppressere. multos mortales obtruncant, omnes exuunt impedimentis et, receptis agrorum suorum spoliis, Romam revertuntur. biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis; tertio incognita—erant autem ea pleraque hostium ipsorum—sub hasta veniere, quodque inde redactum, militibus est divisum.

Cetera bella maximeque Veiens incerti exitus erant. iamque Romani, desperata ope humanā, fata et deos
spectabant, cum legati ab Delphis venerunt, sortem oraculi adferentes congruentem responso captivi vatis:

9 "Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinus. emissam per agros rigabis, dissipatamque rivis extingues. tum tu inste audax hostium muris, memor, quam per tot annos obsides urbcm, ex ea tibi his, quae nunc pando duntur, fatis victoram datam. bello perfecto donum amplum victor ad mea templu portato sacraque patria, quorum omissa cura est, instaurata, ut adsolet, facito." XVII. ingens inde haberi captivus vates coeptus, eumque adhibere tribuni militum Cornelius Postumiusque ad prodigii Albani procuramentem ac deos rite placandos coepere; inventumque tandem est, ubi neglectas caerimonias intermissumve sollemne d1i arguerent: nihil profecto aliud esse quam magistratus vitio creatos Latinas sacramque in Albano monte non rite concepisse. unam expiationem eorum esse, ut tribuni militum abdicarent se magistratu, auspicia de integro repeterentur et interregnum iniretur.

4 ea ita facta sunt ex senatus consulto. interreges tres deinceps fuere: L. Valerius, Q. Servilius Fidenas, M. Furius Camillus. numquam desitum interim turbari, comitia interpellantibus tribunis plebis, donec convenisset prius, ut maior pars tribunorum militum ex plebe crearetur.

6 Quae dum aguntur, concilia Etruriae ad fanum Voltumnae habita, postulantibusque Capenatibus ac Faliscis, ut Veios communi animo consilioque omnes
Etruriae populi ex obsidione eriperent, responsum est: antea se id Veientibus negasse, quia, unde con-
ilium non petissent super tanta re, auxilium petere non debere: nunc iam pro se fortunam suam illis negare. invasisse in eam partem Etruriae gentem nvisitatam; novos accolas Gallos esse, cum quibus nec pax satis fida nec bellum pro certo sit. sanguini amen nominique et praesentibus periculis consangui-
neorum id dari, ut, si qui iuventutis suae voluntate ud id bellum eant, non impediant. eum magnum advenisse hostium numerum fama Romae erat; eoque mitescere discordiae intestinae metu communi, ut fit, coepere.

XVIII. Haud invitis patribus, P. Licinium Calvum praerogativae tribunum militum non petentem creant, moderationis expertae in priore magistratu virum, seterum iam tum exactae aetatis; omnesque deinceps ex conlegio eiusdem anni refici apparebat, L. Titinium, P. Maenium, Q. Manlium, Cn. Genuciurn, L. Attilium, qui priusquam renuntiarentur, centuriis revocatis permissu interregis P. Licinius Calvus ita verba fecit:

omen concordiae, Quirites, rei maxime in hoc tempus utilis, memoria nostri magistratus vos his comitiiis etere in insequentem annum video; sed conlegas osdem reficitis, etiam usu meliores factos, me iam on eundem, sed umbram nomenque P. Liciniii reli-
um videtis: vires corporis adfectae, sensus oculorum tque aurium hebetes, memoria labat, vigor animi btunsus. en vobis,” inquit iuvenem filium tenens,
"effigiem atque imaginem eius, quem vos antea tribunum militum ex plebe primum fecistis. hunc ego institutum disciplina mea vicarium pro me rei publicae do dicoque vosque quaesoo, Quirites, delatum mihi ultro honorem huic petenti, meisque pro eo adiectis 6 precibus, mandetis." datum id petenti patri, filiusque eius P. Licinius tribunus militum consulari potestate 7 cum iis, quos supra scripsimus, declaratus. Titinius Genuciusque tribuni militum profecti adversus Faliscos Capenatesque, dum bellum maiore animo gerunt 8 quam consilio, praecepitavere in insidias. Genucius morte honesta temeritatem luens ante signa inter primores cecidit; Titinius, in editum tumulum ex multa trepidatione militibus collectis, aciem restituit; 9 nec se tamen aequo loco hosti commisit. plus ignominiae erat quam cladis acceptum, quae prope in cladem ingentem vertit; tantum inde terroris non Romae modo, quo multiplex fama pervenerat, sed in 10 castris quoque fuit ad Veios. aegre ibi miles retentus a fuga est, cum pervasisset castra rumor, ducibus exercituque caeso victorem Capenatem ac Faliscum Etruriaeque omnem iuventutem haud procul inde abesse. his tumultuosiora Romae, iam castra ad Veios oppugnari, iam partem hostium tendere ad urbem agmine infesto crediderant; concursumque in muros est, et matronarum, quas ex domo conciverat 12 publicus pavor, obsearrowes in templis factae, precibusque ab dis petitum, ut exitium ab urbis tectis templisque ac moenibus Romanis arcerent Veiosque
eum averterent terrorem, si sacra renovata rite, si procurata prodigia essent.

XIX. Iam ludi Latinaeque instauratae erant, iam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa in agros, Veisque fata adpetebant. igitur fatalis dux ad excidium illius urbis servandaeque patriae, M. Furius Camillus, dictator dictus magistrum equitum P. Cornelium Scipionem dixit. omnia repente mutaverat imperator mutatus; alia spes, alius animus hominum, fortuna quoque alia urbis videri. omnium primum in eos, qui a Veis in illo pavore fugerant, more militari animadvertit, effecitque ne hostis maxime timendus militi esset. deinde, indicto dilectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios ad confermandos militum animos intercurrrit; inde Romam ad scribendum novum exercitum redit, nullo detrectante militiam. peregrina etiam iuventus, Latini Hernicique, operam suam pollicientes ad id bellum venere; quibus cum gratias in senatu egisset dictator, satis iam omnibus ad id bellum paratis, ludos magnos ex senatus consulto vovit Veis captis se facturum aedemque Matutae matris refectam dedicaturum, iam ante ab rege Servio Tullio dedicatam. profectus cum exercitu ab urbe expectatione hominum maiore quam spe in agro primum Nepesino cum Faliscis et Capenatibus signa confert. omnia ibi summā ratione consilioque acta fortuna etiam, ut fit, secuta est. non proelio tantum fudit hostes sed castris quoque exuit ingentique praeda est potitus; cuius pars maxima ad quaestorem
redacta est, haud ita multum militi datum. inde ad
Veios exercitus ductus, densioraque castella facta, et
a procursationibus, quae multae temere inter murum
ac vallum fiebant, edicto ne quis iniussu pugnaret, ad
opus milites traducti. operum fuit omnium longe
maximum ac laboriosissimum cuniculus in arcem
hostium agi coeptus. quod ne intermitteretur opus,
neu sub terra continuus labor eosdem conficeret, in
partes sex munitorum numerum divisit; senae horae
in orbem operi attributae sunt; nocte ac die num-
quam ante omissum, quam in arcem viam facerent.

XX. Dictator, cum iam in manibus videret vic-
toriam esse, urbem opulentissimam capi, tantumque
praedae fore, quantum non omnibus in unum conlatis
ante bellis fuisset, ne quam inde aut militum iram ex
malignitate praedae partitae aut invidiam apud patres
ex prodiga largitione caperet, litteras ad senatum mi-
sit: deum immortallium benignitate, suis consiliis,
patientia militum Veios iam fore in potestate populi
Romani; quid de praeda faciendum censerent? duae
senatum distinebant sententiae, senis P. Licinii, quem
primum dixisse a filio interrogatum ferunt, edici
palam placere populo, ut, qui particeps esse praedae
vellet, in castra Veios iret; altera Ap. Claudii, qui
largitionem novam, prodigam, inaequalem, incon-
sultam arguens, si semel nefas ducerent captam ex
hostibus in aerario exhausto bellis pecuniam esse,
auctor erat stipendii ex ea pecunia militi numerundi,
ut eo minus tributi plebes conferret: eius enim doni
societatem sensuras aequaliter omnium domos, non avidas in direptiones manus otiosorum urbanorum praerepturas fortium bellatorum praemia esse, cum ita ferme eveniat, ut segnior sit praedator, ut quisque laboris periculique praecipuam petere partem soleat. Licinius contra suspectam et invisam semper eam pecuniam fore aiebat causasque criminum ad plebem seditionum inde ac legum novarum, praebituram; satius igitur esse reconciliari eo dono plebis animos, exhaustis atque exinanitis tributo tot annorum succurri, et sentire praedae fructum ex eo bello, in quo prope consuerint. gratius id fore laetiusque, quod quisque sua manu ex hoste captum domum rettulerit, quam si multiplex alterius arbitrio accipiat. ipsum dictatorem fugere invidiam ex eo criminaque; eo delegasse ad senatum; senatum quoque debere reiectam rem ad se permittere plebi ac pati habere, quod cuique fors belli dederit. haec tutior visa sententia est, quae popularem senatum faceret. dictum itaque est, ad praedam Veientem, quibus vide-retur, in castra ad dictatorem proficiscerentur.

XXI. Ingens profecta multitudo replevit castra. tum dictator auspicato egressus cum edixisset, ut arma milites caperent, "tuo ductu" inquit, "Pythice Apollo, tuoque numine instinctus pergo ad delendam urbem Veios, tibique hinc decimam partem praedae voveo. te simul, Iuno regina, quae nunc Veios colis, precor, ut nos victores in nostram tuamque mox futuram urbem sequare, ubi te dignum amplitudine tua tem-
plum accipiat.” haec precatus superante multitutudine
ab omnibus locis urbem adgreditur, quo minor ab
cuniculo ingruentis periculi sensus esset. Veientes
ignari se iam a suis vatibus, iam ab externis oraculis
proditos, iam in partem praedae suae vocatos deos,
aliaos, votis ex urbe sua evocatos, hostium templa
novasque sedes spectare, seque ultimum illum diem
agere, nihil minus timentes quam subrutis cuniculo
moenibus arcem iam plenam hostium esse, in muros
pro se quisque armati discurrunt mirantes, quidnam
id esset, quod, cum tot per dies nemo se ab stationibus
Romanus movisset, tum velut repentinetoicti furore
inprovidi currerent ad muros.

Inseritur huic loco fabula: immolante rege Veienti-
tium vocem haruspicis dicentis, qui eius hostiae exta
prosecuisset, ei victoriam dari, exauditam in cuniculo
movisse Romanos milites, ut adaperto cuniculo exta
raperent et ad dictatorem ferrent. sed in rebus tam
antiquis si, quae similia veris sint, pro veris accipian-
tur, satis habeam; haec, ad ostentationem scaenae
gaudentis miraculis aptiora quam ad fidem, neque
adfirmare neque refellere operae pretium est. cuni-
culus delectis militibus eo tempore plenus in aedem
Junonis, quae in Veientana arce erat, armatos repente
edidit, et pars aversos in muris invadunt hostes, pars
clastra portarum revellunt, pars, cum ex tectis saxa
tegulaeque a mulieribus ac servitiis iacerentur, in-
ferunt ignes. clamor omnia variis terrentium ac
paventium vocibus mixto mulierum ac puerorum
ploratu conple. momento temporis deiectis ex muro undique armatis patefactisque portis, cum alii agmine inruerent, alii desertos scanderent muros, urbs hostibus inpletur, omnibus locis pugnatur; deinde multa iam edita caede senescit pugna, et dictator praecones edicere iubet, ut ab inermi abstineatur. is finis sanguinis fuit. dedi inde inermes coepti, et ad praedam miles permissu dictatoris discurrit. quae cum ante oculos eius aliquantum spe atque opinione maior maiorisque pretii rerum ferretur, dicitur manus ad caelum tollens precatus esse, ut, si cui deorum hominumque nimia sua fortuna populi Romani videretur, ut eam invidiam lenire quam minimo suo privato incommodo publicoque populi Romani liceret. convertentem se inter hanc venerationem traditur memoriae prolapsum cecidisse; idque omen pertinuisse postea eventu rem coniectantibus visum ad damnationem ipsius Camilli, captae deinde urbis Romanae, quod post paucos accidit annos, cladem. atque ille dies caede hostium ac direptione urbis opulentissimae est consumptus. XXII. postero die libera corpora dictator sub corona vendidit; ea sola pecunia in publicum redigitur, haud sine ira plebis; et quod rettulere secum praedae, nec duci, qui ad senatum, malignitatis auctores quaerendo, rem arbitrii sui reiecisset, nec senatui, sed Liciniae familiae, ex qua filius ad senatum rettulisset, pater tam popularis sententiae auctor fuisset, acceptum referebant. cum iam humanae opes egestae a Veis essent, amoliri tum
deum dona ipsosque deos, sed colementium magis quam
rapientium modo, coepere. namque delecti ex omni
exercitu iuvenes, pure lautis corporibus, candida veste,
quibus deportanda Romam Regina Iuno adsignata
erat, venerabundi templum iniere, primo religiose ad-
moventes manus, quod id signum more Etrusco nisi
certae gentis sacerdos adtrectare non esset solitus.
dein cum quidam, seu spiritu divino tactus seu
iuvenali ioco, “visne Romam ire, Iuno?” dixisset,
adnuisse ceteri deam clamamaverunt. indi fabulæ
adjectum est vocem quoque dicentis velle auditam.
6 motam certe sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis,
sequentis modo acceperimus levem ac facilem tralatu
fuisse integramque in Aventinum, aeternam sedem
suam, quo vota Romani dictatoris vocaverant, per-
latam, ubi templum ei postea idem, qui voaverat,
Camillus dedicavit. hic Veiorum occasus fuit, urbis
opulentissimae Etrusci nominis, magnitudinem suam
vel ultima clade indicantis, quod decem aestates
hiemesque continuas circumsessa, cum plus aliquanto
cladium intulisset quam accepisset, postremo, iam fato
quoque urgente, operibus tamen, non vi, expugnata
est.

XXIII. Romam ut nuntiatum est Veios captos,
quamquam et prodigia procurata fuerant et vatum
responsta et Pythicae sortes notae, et, quantum
humanis adiuvati consiliis potuerat res, ducem M.
Furium maximum imperatorum omnium legerant,
tamen, quia tot annis varie ibi bellatum erat mul-
taeque clades acceptae, velut ex insperato immensum gaudium fuit; et, priusquam senatus decerneret, plena omnia templae Romanarum matrum grates dis agentium erant. senatus in quadriduum, quot dierum nullo ante bello, supplicationes decernit. adventus quoque dictatoris, omnibus ordinibus obviam effusis, celebrator quam ullius umquam antea fuit, triumphusque omne consuetum honorandi diei illius modum aliquantum excessit. maxime conspectus ipse est, currus equis albis iuncto urbem invectus; parumque id non civile modo, sed humanum etiam visum. Iovis Solisque equis aequipерatum dictatorem in religionem etiam trahebant, triumphusque ob eam unam maxime rem clarior quam gratior fuit. tum Iunoni Reginae templum in Aventino locavit, dedicavitque Matutae matris; atque his divinis humanisque rebus gestis dictaturae se abdicavit. agi deinde de Apollinis dono coeptum. cui se decimam vovisse praedae partem cum diceret Camillus, pontifices solvendum religione populum censerent, haud facile inibatur ratio iubendi referre praedam populum, ut ex ea pars debita in sacrum secernetur. tandem eo, quod lenissimum videbatur, decursum est, ut, qui se domumque religione exsolvere vellet, cum sibimet ipse praedam aestimasset suam, decimae pretium partis in publicum deferret, ut ex eo donum aureum, dignum amplitudine templi ac numine dei, ex dignitate populi Romani fieret. ea quoque conlatio plebis animos a Camillo alienavit. inter haec, pacificatum
legati a Volscis et Aequis venerunt, impetrataque pax, magis ut fessa tam diutino bello adquiesceret civitas, quam quod digni peterent.

1 XXIV. Veis capit, sex tribunos militum consulari potestate insequens annus habuit: duos P. Cornelios, Cossum et Scipionem, M. Valerium Maximum iterum, K. Fabium Ambustum iterum, L. Furium Medullinum quintum, Q. Servilium tertium. Corneliis Faliscum bellum, Valerio ac Servilio Capenas sorte evenit. ab iis non urbes vi aut operibus temptatae, sed ager est depopulatus, praedaeque rerum agrestium actae; nulla felix arbor, nihil frugiferum in agro relictum. ea clades Capenatem populum subegit; pax petentibus data. in Faliscis bellum restabat.

4 Romae interim multiplex seditio erat, cuius lenientia causa coloniam in Volscos, quo tria milia civium Romanorum scriberentur, deducendam censuerant, triumvirique ad id creati terna iugera et septunces viritim divisentur. ea largitio sperni coepta, quia spei maioris avertendae solacium objectum censebant: cur enim relegari plebem in Volscos, cum pulcherrima urbs Veii agerque Veientanus in conspectu sit, uberior ampliorque Romano agro? urbe quoque urbi Romae vel situ vel magnificentia publicorum privatorumque tectorum ac locorum praeponerebant. quin illa quoque actio movebatur, quae post captam utique Romam a Gallis celebrator fuit, transmigrandi Veios. ceterum partim plebis partim senatus destinabat habitando Veios, duasque urbes communis rei publicae
incoli a populo Romano posse. adversus quae cum optimates ita tenderent, ut morituros se cister in conspectu populi Romani, quam quicquam earum rerum rogaretur: quippe nunc in una urbe tantum dissensionum esse, quid in duabus urbibus fore? victamne ut quisquam victrici patriae praeferret sineretque maiorem fortunam captis esse Veis, quam incolumibus fuerit? postremo se relinqui a civibus in patria posse; ut relinquant patriam atque cives, nullam vim umquam subacturam, et T. Sicinium—is enim ex tribunis plebis rogationis eius lator erat—conditorem Veios sequantur, relictio deo Romulo, dei filio, parente et auctore urbis Romae. XXV.

haec cum foedis certaminibus agerentur—nam partem tribunorum plebi patres in suam sententiam traxerant—, nulla res alia manibus temperare plebem cogebat, quam quod, ubi rixae committendae causâ clamor ortus esset, principes senatus primi turbae offerentes se peti feririque atque occidi iubebant. ab horum aetatis dignitatibusque et honoribus violandis dum abstinebatur, et ad reliquos similis conatus verecundia irae obstabat. Camillus identidem omnibus locis contionabundus: haud mirum id quidem esse, furere civitatem, quae damnata voti omnium rerum potiorem curam quam religione se exsolvendi habeat. nihil de conlatione dicere stipis verius quam decimae, quando ea se quisque privatim obligaverit, liberatus sit populus. enimvero illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, quod ex ea tantum praeda, quae rerum
moventium sit, decima designetur; urbis atque agri
capti, quae et ipsa voto contineantur, mentionem
nullam fieri. cum ea disceptatio, aniceps senatui visa,
delegata ad pontifices esset, adhibito Camillo visum
conlegio, quod eius ante conceptum votum Veientium
fuisset et post votum in potestatem populi Romani
venisset, eius partem decimam Apollini sacram esse.

ita in aestimationem urbs agerque venit. pecunia ex
aerario prompta, et tribunis militum consularibus, ut
aurum ex ea coemerent, negotium datum. cuius cum
copia non esset, matronae, coetibus ad eam rem con-
sultandum habitis, communi decreto pollicitae tribunis
militum aurum, omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium
detulerunt. grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui
umquam, fuit; honoremque ob eam munificentiam
ferunt matronis habitum, ut pilento ad sacra ludosque,
carpentis festo profestoque uterentur. pondere ab
singulis auri accepto aestimato, ut pecuniae sol-
verentur, crateram auream fieri placuit, quae donum
Apollini Delphos portaretur.

Simul ab religione animos remiserunt, integrant
seditionem tribuni plebis; incitatur multitude in
omnes principes, ante alios in Camillum: eum prae-
dam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum
redegisse. absentes ferociter increpant; praesentium,
cum se ultero iratis offerrent, verecundiam habent.

simul extrahi rem ex eo anno viderunt, tribunos
plebis lahores legis in annum eosdem reficiunt; et
patres hoc idem de intercessoribus legis adnisi. ita
Gate of Falerii. (P. 39.) Duruy, History of Rome.

Gaulish Helmet from N. Italy. (P. 50.)

Principio anni tribuni plebis nihil moverunt, donec M. Furius Camillus in Faliscos, cui id bellum mandatum erat, proficisceretur. differendo deinde elanguit res, et Camillo, quem adversarium maxime metuebant, gloria in Faliscis crevit. nam, cum primo moenibus se hostes tenerent, tutissimum id rati, populatione agrorum atque incendiis villarum coegit eos egredi urbe. sed timor longius progradit prohibuit; mille fere passuum ab oppido castra locant, nullâ re aliâ fidentes ea satis tuta esse quam difficultate aditus, asperis confragosisque circa, et partim artis partim arduis viis. ceterum Camillus, captivum indidem ex agris securus ducem, castris multa nocte motis, prima luce aliquanto superioribus locis se ostendit. triarii Romani muniebant, alius exercitus proelio intentus stabat. ibi impedire opus conatos hostes fundit fugatique; tantumque inde pavoris Faliscis iniectum est, ut effusa fugâ castra sua, quae propiora erant, praetati urbem peterent. multi caesi vulneratique, priusquam paventes portis inciderent. castra capta; praeda ad quaeestores redacta, cum magna militum
ira; sed, severitate imperii victi, eandem virtutem et oderant et mirabantur. obsidio inde urbis et munitiones, et interdum per occasionem impetus oppidorum in Romanas stationes proeliaque parva fieri, et teri tempus neutro inclinata spe, cum frumentum copiaeque aliae ex ante convecto largius obsessis quam obsidentibus suppenderit. videbaturque aeque diuturnus futurus labor ac Veis fuisset, ni fortuna imperatori Romano simul incognitae rebus bellicis virtutis specimen et maturam victoriam dedisset.

XXVII. Mos erat Faliscis eodem magistro libero-rum et comite uti, simulque plures pueri, quod Hodie quoque in Graecia manet, unius curae demandabantur. principum liberos, sicut fere fit, qui scientia videbatur praecellere, erudiebat. is, cum in pace instituisset pueros ante urbem lusus exercendique causa producere, nihil eo more per belli tempus intermisso, secum modo brevioribus modo longioribus spatiiis trahendo eos a porta, lusu sermonibusque variatis longius solito, ubi res dedit, progressus, inter stationes eos hostium castraque inde Romana in praetorium ad Camillum perduxit. ibi scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addit: Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, quando eos pueros, quorum parentes capita ibi rerum sint, in potestatem dediderit. quae ubi Camillus audivit, "non ad similem" inquit "tui nec populum nec imperatorem scelustus ipse cum scelesto munere venisti. nobis cum Faliscis, quae pacto fit humano, societas non est; quam ingeneravit natura
utrisque, est eritque. sunt et belli sicut pacis iura, iustique ea non minus quam fortiter didicimus gerere. arma habemus non adversus eam aetatem, cui etiam captis urbibus parcitur, sed adversus armatos et ipsos, qui nec laesi nec lacesiti a nobis castra Romana ad Veios oppugnarunt. eos tu, quantum in te fuit, novo scelere vicisti; ego Romanis artibus, virtute, opere, armis, sicut Veios, vincam.” denudatum deinde eum, manibus post tergum inligatis, reducendum Falerios pueris tradidit, virgasque eis, quibus proditorem agerent in urbe verberantes, dedit. ad quod spectaculum concursu populi primum facto, deinde a magistratibus de re nova vocato senatu, tanta mutatio animis est iniecta, ut, qui modo efferati odio iraque Veientium exitum paene quam Capenatium pacem mallent, apud eos pacem universa posceret civitas. fides Romana, iustitia imperatoris in foro, in curia celebrantur; consensuque omnium legati ad Camillum in castra, atque inde permissu Camilli Romam ad senatum, qui dederent Falerios, proficiscuntur. introducti ad senatum ita locuti traduntur: “patres conscripti, victoria, cui nec deus nec homo quisquam invideat, victi a vobis et imperatore vestro, dedimus nos vobis, rati, quo nihil victori pulchrior est, melius nos sub imperio vestro quam legibus nostris victuros. eventu huius belli duo salutaria exempla prodita humano generi sunt: vos fidem in bello quam prae- sentem victoriadam maluistis; nos fide provocati victoriam ultro detulimus. sub dicione vestra sumus;
mittite, qui arma, qui obsides, qui urbem patentibus
portis accipiant. nec vos fidei nostrae nec nos im-
perii vestri paenitebit." Camillo et ab hostibus et a
civibus gratiae actae. Faliscis in stipendium militum
eius anni, ut populus Romanus tributo vacaret, pe-
cunia imperata. pace data exercitus Romam reductus.

XXVIII. Camillus meliore multo laude, quam cum
triumpphantem albi per urbem vexerant equi, insignis,
iustitia fideque hostibus victis, cum in urbem redisset,
taciti eius verecundiam non tulit senatus, quin sine
mora voti liberaretur; crateramque auream donum
Apollini Delphos legati qui ferrent, L. Valerius, L.
Sergius, A. Manlius missi longa una nave, haud pro-
cul freto Siculo a piratis Liparensium excepti, deve-
huntur Liparas. mos erat civitatis velut publico
latrocinio partam praedam dividere. forte eo anno
in summo magistratu erat Timasitheus quidam, Ro-
manis vir similior quam suis, qui legatorum nomen
donumque et deum, cui mitteretur, et doni causam
veritus ipse, multitudinem quoque, quae semper ferme
regenti est similis, religionis iustae implevit, adduc-
tosque in publicum hospitium legatos cum praesidio
etiam navium Delphos prosecuteus, Romam inde sospites
restituit. hospitium cum eo senatus consulto est
factum donaque publice data.

Eodem anno in Aequis varie bellatum, adeo ut in
incerto fuerit et apud ipsos exercitus et Romae, vicis-
sent victine essent. imperatores Romani fuere ex
tribunis militum C. Aemilius, Sp. Postumius. primo
Bronze Crater from S. Italy. (P. 42.)
In the British Museum.
rem communiter gesserunt; fusis inde acie hostibus, Aemilium praesidio Verruginem obtinere placuit, Postumium fines vastare. ibi eum, incomposito agmine neglegentius ab re bene gesta euntem, adorti Aequi terrore iniecto in proximos conpulere tumulos; pavorque inde Verruginem etiam ad praesidium alterum est perlatus. Postumius, suis in tutum receptis, cum contione advocata terreore increparet ac fugam—fusos esse ab ignavissimo ac fugacissimo hoste—conclamat universus exercitus merito se ea audire et fateri admissum flagitium, sed eosdem correcturos esse, neque diuturnum id gaudium hostibus fore. poscentes, ut confestim inde ad castra hostium duceret—et in conspectu erant posita in plano—, nihil poenae recusabant, ni ea ante noctem expugnassent. conlaudatos corpora curare paratosque esse quartā vigiliā iubet. et hostes, nocturnam fugam ex tumulo Romanorum ut ab ea via, quae ferebat Verruginem, excluderent, fuere obvii; proeliumque ante lucem—sed luna pernox erat—commissum est. haud incertius diurno proelium fuit; sed clamor Verruginem perlatus, cum castra Romana crederent oppugnari, tantum iniecit pavoris, ut, nequiquam retinente atque obscurante Aemilio, Tusculum palati fugerent. inde fama Romam perlata est Postumium exercitum que occisum. qui, ubi prima lux metum insidiarum effuse sequentibus sustulit, cum perequitasset aciem promissa repetens, tantum iniecit ardoris, ut non ultra sustinuerint impetum Aequi. caedes inde fugientium,
qualis ubi ira magis quam virtute res geritur, ad perniciem hostium facta est; tristemque ab Tusculo nuntium, nequiquam exterrita civitate, litterae a Postumio laureatae sequuntur, victoriam populi Romani esse, Aequorum exercitum deletum.

1 XXIX. Tribunorum plebis actiones quia nondum invenerant finem, et plebs continuare latoribus legis tribunatum et patres reficere intercessores legis adnisi sunt; sed plus suis comitiis plebs valuit; quem dolorem ulti patres sunt senatus consulto facto, ut consules, invisus plebi magistratus, crearentur. annum post quintum decimum creati consules L. Lucretius Flavus, Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus. principio huius anni ferociter, quia nemo ex conlegio intercessurus erat, coortis ad perferendum legem tribunis plebis, nec segnius ob id ipsum consulibus resistentibus, omnique civitate in unam eam curam conversa, Vitelliam coloniam Romanam in suo agro Aequi expugnant. colonorum pars maxima incolumis, quia nocte proditione oppidum captum liberam per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Romam perfugere. L. Lucretio consuli ea provincia evenit. is, cum exercitu praefectus, acie hostes vicit, victorque Romam ad maius aliquanto certamen rediit. dies dicta erat tribunis plebi biennii superioris A. Verginio et Q. Pomponio, quos defendi patrum consensu ad fidem senatus pertinebat; neque enim eos aut vitae ullo crimine alio aut gesti magistratus quisquam arguebat, praeterquam quod gratificantes patribus rogationi tribuniciae intercessissent.
vicit tamen gratiam senatus plebis ira, et pessimo exemplo innoxii denis milibus gravis aeris condemnati sunt. id aegre passi patres.

Camillus palam sceleris plebem arguere, quae, iam in suos versa, non intellegeret se pravo iudicio de tribunis intercessionem sustulisse, intercessione sublata tribuniciam potestatem evertisse. nam quod illi sperarent, effrenatam licentiam eius magistratus patres lautos, falli eos. si tribunicia vis tribunicio auxilio repellii nequeat, alius telum patres inventuros esse. consulesque increpabat, quod fide publica decipi tribunos eos taciti tulissent, qui senatus auctoritatem secuti essent. haec propalam contionabundus in dies magis angebat iras hominum. XXX. senatum vero incitare adversus legem haud desistebat: ne aliter descenderent in forum, cum dies ferendae legis venisset, quam ut qui meminiscent sibi pro aris focisque et deûm templis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore. nam quod ad se privatim attineat, si suae gloriae sibi inter dimicationem patriae meminisse sit fas, sibi amplum quoque esse urbem ab se captam frequentari, cottidie se frui monumento gloriae suae et ante oculos habere urbem latam in triumpho suo, insistere omnes vestigiis landum suarum; sed nefas ducere desertam ac relictam ab dis immortalibus incoli urbem, et in captivo solo habitare populum Romanum, et victrice patria victam mutari. his adhortationibus principis concitati patres, senes iuvenesque, cum ferretur lex, agmine facto in forum
venerunt, dissipatique per tribus suos quisque tri-
5 bules prensantes orare cum lacrimis coeppede, ne eam patriam, pro qua fortissime felicissimeque ipsi ac patres eorum dimicassent, desererent, Capitolium, aedem Vestae, cetera circa templarum ostentantes;
6 ne exulem, extorrem populum Romanum ab solo patrio ac diis penatibus in hostium urbem agerent, eoque rem adducerent, ut melius fuerit non capi
7 Veios, ne Roma desereretur. quia non vi agebant sed precibus, et inter preces multa deorum mentio erat, religiosum partim maximae fuit, et legem unā
8 plures tribus antiquarunt quam iusserunt. adeoque ea victoria laeta patribus fuit, ut postero die referentibus consulibus senatus consultum fieret, ut agri Veientani septena iugera plebi dividerentur, nec patribus familiae tantum, sed ut omnium in domo liberorum capitum ratio haberetur, vellentque in eam spem liberos tollere.

1 XXXI. Eo munere delenita plebe nihil certatum
2 est, quo minus consularia comitia haberentur. creati consules L. Valerius Potitus, M. Manlius, cui Capitolino postea fuit cognomen. hi consules magnos ludos fecere, quos M. Furius dictator vooverat Veienti bello. eodem anno aedes Iunonis Reginae, ab eodem dictatore eodemque bello vota, dedicatur, celebratamque dedicationem ingenti matronarum studio tradunt.
3 Bellum haud memorabile in Algido cum Aequis gestum est, fusis hostibus prius paene, quam manus consererent. Valerio, quod perseverantior iis caedendis
in fuga fuit, triumphus, Manlio, ut ovans ingredie-retur urbem, decretum est. eodem anno novum 5 bellum cum Volsiniensibus exortum; quo, propter famem pestilentiamque in agro Romano ex siccitate caloribusque nimiis ortam, exercitus duci nequivit. ob quae Volsinienses, Sappinatibus adiunctis, superbia elati, ultro agros Romanos incursavere; bellum inde duobus populis indictum.

C. Iulius censor decessit; in eius locum M. Cornelius suffectus; quae res postea religioni fuit, quia eo lustro Roma est capta; nec deinde umquam in demortui locum censor sufficitur. consilibusque 7 morbo implicitis, placuit per interregnum renovari au-spicia. itaque cum ex senatus consulto consules 8 magistratu se abdicassent, interrex creatur M. Furius Camillus, qui P. Cornelium Scipionem, is deinde L. Valerium Potitum interregem prodit. ab eo creati 9 sex tribuni militum consulari potestate, ut, etiam si cui eorum incommoda valetudo fuisset, copia magistra-tuum rei publicae esset.

XXXII. Kalendis Quinctilibus magistratum oc-1 cepere L. Lucretius, Ser. Sulpicius, M. Aemilius, L. Furius Medullinus septimum, Agrippa Furius, C. Aemilius iterum. ex his L. Lucretio et C. Aemilio 2 Volsinienses provincia evenit, Sappinates Agrippae Furio et Ser. Sulpicio. prius cum Volsiniensibus 3 pugnatum est. bellum numero hostium ingens, cert-tamine haud sane asperum fuit. fusa primo concursu acies; in fugam versâ, milia octo armatorum, ab equiti-
bus interclusa, positis armis in deditionem venerunt. 4 eius belli fama effecit, ne se pugnae committerent Sappinates; moenibus armati se tutabantur. Romani praedas passim et ex Sappinati agro et ex Vol- 5 siniensi, nullo eam vim arcente, egerunt, donec Volsiniensibus fessis bello ea condicione, ut res populo Romano redderent stipendiumque eius anni exercitui praestarent, in viginti annos indüitiae datae.

6 Eodem anno M. Caedicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis, se in Nova via, ubi nunc sacellum est, supraaedem Vestae vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humanâ, quae magistratibus dici iuberet Gallos adventare. id, ut sit, propter auctoris humilitatem spretum et quod longinquaque eoque ignotior gens erat. neque deorum modo monita ingruente fato spreta, sed humanam quoque opem, quae una erat, M. 7 Furium ab urbe amovere. qui, die dicta ab L. Apuleio tribuno plebis propter praedam Veientanam, filio quoque adulescante per idem tempus orbatus, cum accitis domum tribulibus et clientibus, quae magna pars plebis erat, percunctatus animos eorum, responsum tulisset, se conlatus, quanti damnatus esset, 8 absolvere eum non posse, in exilium abiit precatus ab diis immortalibus, si innoxio sibi ea iniuria fieret, primo quoque tempore desiderium sui civitati ingratæ facerent. absens quindecim milibus gravis aeris damnatur.

9 XXXIII. Expulso cive, quo manente, si quicquam humanorum certi est, capi Roma non potuerat, ad-
ventante fatali urbi clade, legati ab Clusinis veniunt auxilium adversus Gallos petentes. eam gentem traditur fama dulcedine frugum maximeque vini, novatum voluptate, captam Alpes transisse agrosque ab Etruscis ante cultos possedisse; et invexisse in Galliam vinum, inliiciendae gentis causâ, Arruntem Clusinum, irâ corruptae uxoris ab Lucumone, cui tutor ipse fuerat, praepotente iuvene et a quo expeti poenae, nisi externa vis quaesita esset, nequirent; hunc transeuntibus Alpes ducem auctoremque Clusium oppugnandi fuisset.

Equidem haud abnuerim Clusium Gallos ab Arrunte seu quo alio Clusino adductos; sed eos, qui oppugnaverint Clusium, non fuisset, qui primi Alpes transierint, satis constat. ducentis quippe annis ante, quam Clusium oppugnarent urbemque Romam caperent, in Italiam Galli transcenderunt; nec cum his primum Etruscorum, sed multo ante cum iis, qui inter Appenninum Alpesque incolabant, saepe exercitus Gallici pugnaverè. Tuscorum ante Romanum imperium late terra marique opes patuere. mari suprego infercroque, quibus Italia insulae modo cingitur, quantum tuerint, nomina sunt argumento, quod alterum Tuscum communi vocabulo gentis, alterum Hadriaticum mare ab Adria, Tuscorum colonia, vocavere Italicae gentes; Graeci eadem Tyrrhenenum atque Hadriaticum vocant. et in utrumque mare vergentes incoluere urbibus duodenis terras, prius cis Appenninum ad inferum mare, postea trans Appenninum totidem, quot capita
originis erant, coloniis missis, quae trans Padum omnia loca, excepto Venetorum angulo, qui sinum circumcolunt maris, usque ad Alpes tenuere. Alpinis quoque ea gentibus haud dubie origo est, maxime Raetis, quos loca ipsa efferarunt, ne quid ex antiquo praeter sonum linguae, nec eum incorruptum, retinerent.

XXXIV. De transitu in Italiam Gallorum haec accepimus: Prisco Tarquinio Romae regnante Celtarum, quae pars Galliae tertia est, penes Bituriges summa imperii fuit; ii regem Celtico dabant. Ambigatus is fuit, virtute fortunāque cum suā tum publicā praepollens, quod in imperio eius Gallia adeo frugum hominumque fertilis fuit, ut abundans multitudo vix regi videretur posse. hic magno natu ipse iam, exonerare praegravante turba regnum cupiens Bellovesum ac Segovesum, sororis filios, inpigros iuvenes, missurum se esse in quas dīi dedissent auguriis sedes ostendit: quantum ipsi vellent numerum hominum excirent, ne qua gens arcere advenientes posset. tum Segoveso sortibus dati Hercynei saltus; Belloveso haud paulo laetiorem in Italiam viam di dabant. is, quod e sex populis abundabant, Bituriges, Arvernos, Aeduos, Ambarros, Carnutes, Aulercos excivit. pōfectus ingentibus peditum equitumque copiis in Tricastinos venit. Alpes inde oppositae erant; quas inexsuperabiles visas haud equidem miror, nullādum via—quod quidem continens memoria sit, nisi de Her-cule fabulis credere libet—, superatas. ibi cum velut
saeptos montium altitudo teneret Gallos, circumspectarentque quānam per iuncta caelo iuga in alium orbem terrarum transirent, religio etiam tenuit, quod allatum est advenas quaerentes agrum ab Salluviium gente oppugnari. Massilienses erant ii, navibus a Pho-

caea profecti. id Galli fortunae suae omen rati adiuvvere, ut, quem primum in terram egressi occupaverant locum, patientibus Salluviis communirent. ipsi per Taurinos saltus vallemque Duriae Alpes transcenderunt, fusisque acie Tuscis haud procul Ticino flumine, cum, in quo consederant, agrum Insubrium appellari audissent, cognominem Insubribus, pago Aeduorum, ibi omen sequentes loci condidere urbem; Mediolanium appellarunt. XXXV. alia subinde manus Cenomanorum Etitovio duce, vestigia priorum secuta, eodem saltu, favente Belloveso, cum transcendisset Alpes, ubi nunc Brixia ac Verona urbes sunt, locos tenuere. Libui considunt post hos Salluviique, prope antiquam gentem Laevos Ligures incolentes circa Ticinum amnem. Poenino deinde Boii Lingonesque transgressi, cum iam inter Padum atque Alpes omnia tenerentur, Pado ratibus traiecto, non Etruscos modo, sed etiam Umbros agro pellunt; intra Appenninium tamen sese tenuere. tum Senones, recentissimi advenarum, ab Utente flumine usque ad Aesim fines habuere. hanc gentem Clusium Romamque inde venisse comperio; id parum certum est, solamne an ab omnibus Cisalpinorum Gallorum populis adiutam.

Clusini novo bello existerriti, cum multitudinem,
cum formas hominum invisitatas cernerent et genus armorum, audirentque saepe ab iis cis Padum ultraque legiones Etruscorum fusas, quamquam adversus Romanos nullum eis ius societatis amicitiaeve erat, nisi quod Veientes consanguineos adversus populum Romanum non defendissent, legatos Romam, qui auxilium ab senatu peterent, misere. de auxilio nihil impetratum; legati tres M. Fabii Ambusti filii missi, qui senatus populi Romani nomine agerent cum Gallis, ne, a quibus nullam iniuriam accepissent, socios populi Romani atque amicos oppugnarent: Romanis eos bello quoque, si res cogat, tuendos esse; sed melius visum bellum ipsum amoveri, si posset, et Gallos, novam gentem, pace potius cognosci quam armis.

XXXVI. Mitis legatio, ni praeferoxes legatos Gallisque magis quam Romanis similes habuisset. quibus, postquam mandata ediderunt in concilio Gallorum, datum responsum: etsi novum nomen audiant Romanorum, tamen credere viros fortès esse, quorum auxilium a Clusinis in re trepida sit imploratum; et quoniam legatione adversus se maluerint quam armis tueri socios, ne se quidem pacem, quam illi adferant, aspernari, si Gallis egentibus agro, quem latius possideant quam colant Clusini, partem finium concedant; aliter pacem impetrari non posse. et responsum coram Romanis accipere velle et, si negetur ager, coram iisdem Romanis dimicaturos, ut nuntiare domum possent, quantum Galli virtute ceteros mor-
tales praestarent. quodnam id ius esset, agrum a 5 posseoribus petere aut minari arma, Romanis quaerentibus, et quid in Etruria rei Gallis esset, cum illis in armis ius ferre et omnia fortium virorum esse ferociter dicerent, accensis utrimque animis ad arma discurrirur et proelium conserritur. ibi, iam urgen- 6 tibus Romanam urbem fatis, legati contra ius gentium arma capiunt. nec id clam esse potuit, cum ante signa Etruscorum tres nobilissimi fortissimique Ro- manae iuventutis pugnarent: tantum eminebat peregrina virtus. quin etiam Q. Fabius, evectus extra aciem equo, ducem Gallorum, ferociter in ipsa signa Etruscorum incursantium, per latus transfixum haste occidit; spoliaque eius legentem Galli agnovere, perque totam aciem Romanum legatum esse signum datum est. omissa inde in Clusinos ira receptui ca- 8 nunta minantes Romanis. erant, qui extemplo Romam eundum censerent; vicere seniores, ut legati prius mitterentur questum iurias postulatumque, ut pro iure gentium violato Fabii dedentur. legati Gallo- 9 rum cum ea, sicut erant mandata, exposerissent, sena- tui nec factum placebat Fabiorum, et ius postulare barbari videbantur; sed ne id, quod placebat, decerneret in tantae nobilitatis viris, ambitio obstabat. itaque, 10 ne penes ipsos culpa esset cladis, si forte, Gallico bello acceptae, cognitionem de postulatis Gallorum ad populum reiciunt; ubi tanto plus gratia atque opes valuere, ut, quorum de poena agebatur, tribuni militum consulari potestate in subsequentem annum
crearentur. quo facto haud secus, quam dignum erat, infensi Galli, bellum propalam minantes, ad suos redeunt. tribuni militum cum tribus Fabiis creati Q. Sulpicius Longus, Q. Servilius quartum, P. Cornelius Maluginensis.

XXXVII. Cum tanta moles mali instaret—adeo obcaecat animos fortuna, ubi vim suam ingrumentem refringi non vult—, civitas, quae adversus Fidenatem ac Veientem hostem aliosque finitimos populos ultima experiens auxilia dictatorem multis tempestatibus dixisset, ea tunc, invisitato atque inaudito hoste ab Oceano terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente, nihil extraordinarii imperii aut auxilii quaesivit. tribuni, quorum temeritate bellum contractum erat, summæ rerum praerant, dilectumque nihilo accuratiorem, quam ad media bella haberí solitus erat, extenuantes etiam famam belli, habebant. interim Galli, post-quam accepere ultro honorem habritum violatoribus iuris humani elusamque legationem suam esse, flagrantes irā, cuius inpotens est gens, confestim signis convulsis citato agmine iter ingrediuntur. ad quorum praetereuntium raptim tumultum cum exterritae urbes ad arma concurrerent, fugaque agrestium fieret, Romam se ire magno clamore significabat, quacumque ibant equis virisque longe ac late fuso agmine immensum obtinentes loci. sed antecedente fama nuntiusque Clusinorum, deinceps inde aliorum populorum, plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hos- tium tulit, quippe quibus, velut tumultuario exercitu
raptim ducto, aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, qua flumen Alia, Crustuminis montibus praealto defluens alveo, haud multum infra viam Tiberino amni miscetur. iam omnia contra circaque hostium 8 plena crant, et nata in vanos tumultus gens truci cantu clamoribusque variis horrendo cuncta compleverant sono.

XXXVIII. Ibi tribuni militum non loco castris ante capto, non praemunito vallo, quo receptus esset, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato nec litato instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, ne circumveniri multitudine hostium possent; nec tamen aque frontes poterant, cum extenuando infirmam et vix cohaerentem mediam aciem haberent. paulum erat ab dextera editi loci, quem subsidiariis replieri placuit; eaque res ut initium pavoris ae fugae, sic una salus fugientibus fuit. nam Brennus, regulus Gallorum, in paucitate hostium artem maxime timens, ratus ad id captum superiorem locum, ut, ubi Galli cum acie legionum recta fronte concucurrissent, subsidia in aversos transversosque impetum darent, ad subsidiarios signa convertit, si eos loco depulisset, haud dubius facilem in aequo campi tantum superanti multitudine victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat. in altera acie nihil simile Romanis, non apud duces, non apud milites erat. pavor fugaque occupaverat animos et tanta omnium oblivio, ut multo maior pars Veios in hostium urbem, cum Tiberis arceret, quam recto
itinere Romam ad coniuges ac liberos fugerent.  
6 parumper subsidiarios tutatus est locus; in reliqua acie, simul est clamor proximis ab latere, ultimis ab tergo auditus, ignotum hostem prius paene quam viderent, non modo non temptato certamine, sed ne clamore quidem reddito integri intactique fugerunt;  
7 nec ulla caedes pugnantium fuit; terga caesa suomet ipsorum certamine in turba impedientium fugam.  
8 circa ripam Tiberis, quo armis abiectis totum sinistram cornu defugit, magna strages facta est, multoque inperitos nandi aut invalidos, graves loricis aliisque tegminibus, hausere gurgites. maxima tamen pars incolmis Veios perfugit, unde non modo praeсидii quicquam, sed ne nuntius quidem eladis Romam est missus. ab dextro cornu, quod procul a flumine et magis sub monte steterat, Romam omnes petiere et, ne clausis quidem portis urbis, in arcem configurunt.  
1 XXXIX. Gallos quoque velut obstupefactos miraculum victoriae tam repentinae tenuit. et ipsi pavore defixi primum steterunt, velut ignari, quid accidisset; deinde insidias vereri; postremo caesorum spolia legere armorumque cumulos, ut mos eis est, coacer-vare; tum demum, postquam nihil usquam hostile cernebatur, viam ingressi, haud multo ante solis 3 occasum ad urbem Romam perveniunt. ubi cum praegressi equites non portas clausas, non stationem pro portis excubare, non armatos esse in muris rettulissent, aliud priori simile miraculum eos sus-
CAP. 39. [A. U. C. 364, B. O. 390].

tinuit; noctemque veriti et ignotae situm urbis inter Romam atque Anienem consedere, exploratoribus missis circa moenia aliasque portas, quaenam hostibus in perdita re consilia essent. Romani, cum pars maior ex acie Veios petisset quam Romám, nemo superesse quemquam praeter éos, qui Romam refugerant, crederet, conplorati omnes pariter vivi mortuique totam prope urbem lamentis inpleverunt. privatos deinde luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, postquam hostes adesse nuntiatum est; mox ululatus cantusque dissonos, vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, audiebant. omne inde tempus suspensos ita tenuit animos usque ad lucem alteram, ut identidem iam in urbem futurus videretur impetus: primo adventu, quia accesserant ad urbem—mansuros enim ad Aliam fuisse, nisi hoc consilii foret—; deinde sub occasum solis, quia haud multum diei supererat, ante noctem rati invasuros; tum in noctem dilatum consilium esse, quo plus pavoris inferrent; postremo lux adpropinquans examinare; timorique perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, cum signa infesta portis sunt inlata. nequaquam tamen ea nocte neque insequenti die similis illi, quae ad Aliam tam pavide fugerat, civitas fuit. nam cum defendi urbem posse tam parvā relictā manu spes nulla esset, placuit cum coniugibus ac liberis iuventutem militarem senatus-que robur in arcem Capitoliumque concedere armis-que et frumento conlato ex loco inde munito deos hominesque et Romanum nomen defendere; flaminem
sacerdotesque Vestales sacra publica a caede, ab incendiiis procul auferre, nec ante deseri cultum deorum, quam non superessent, qui coherent. si arx Capitoliumque, sedes deorum, si senatus, caput publici consilii, si militaris iuventus superfuerit imminenti ruinae urbis, facilem iacturam esse seniorum relictae in urbe utique periturae turbae. et quo id aequior animo de plebe multitudo ferret, senes triumphales consularesque simul se cum illis palam dicere obituros, nec his corporibus, quibus non arma ferre, non tueri patriam possent, oneratus inopiam armatorum.

XL. Haec inter seniores morti destinatos iactata solacia. versae inde adhortationes ad agmen iuvenum, quos in Capitolium atque in arcem prosequebantur, commendantes virtuti eorum iuventaeque urbis, per trecentos sexaginta annos omnibus bellis victricis, quaecumque reliqua esset fortuna. digredientibus, qui spem omnem atque opem secum ferebant, ab iis, qui captae urbis non superesse statuerant exitio, cum ipsa res speciesque miserabilis erat, tum muliebris fletus et concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium rogitantiumque viros natosque, cui se fato darent, nihil, quod humani superesset mali, relinquebant. magna pars tamen earum in arcem suos persecutae sunt nec prohibenteullo nec vocante, quia, quod utile obsessis ad minuendum in bellem multitudinem, id parum humanum erat. alia maxime plebis turba, quam nec capere tam exiguus collis nec
alere in tanta inopia frumenti poterat, ex urbe effusa velut agmine iam uno petiit Ianiculum. inde pars per agros dilapsi, pars urbes petunt finitimas, sine ullo duce aut consensu, suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, sequentes. flamen interim Quirinalis virginesque Vestales omissā rerum suarum curā, quae sacrorum secum ferenda, quae, quia vires ad omnia ferenda deerant, relinquenda essent, consultantes, quisve ea locus fidelis observaturus custodiā esset, optimum ducunt, condita in doliolis, sacello proximo aedibus flaminis Quirinalis, ubi nunc despui religio est, desfodere; cetera, inter se onere partito, ferunt viā, quae sublicio ponte ducit ad Ianiculum. in eo clivo eas cum L. Albinius, de plebe [Romana] homo, conspexisset, plaustrum coniugem ac liberos avehens inter ceteram turbam, quae inutilis bello urbe excedebat, salvo etiam tum discrimine divinarum humanarumque rerum religiosum ratus sacerdotes publicas sacraque populi Romani pedibus ire ferrique, se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, descendere uxorem ac pueros iussit, virgines sacraque in plaustrum inposuit et Caere, quo iter sacerdotibus erat, pervexit.

XLI. Romae interim, satis iam omnibus ut in tali re ad tuendum arcem compositis, turba seniorum domos regressi adventum hostium obstinato ad mortem animo expectabat. qui eorum curules gesserant magistratus, ut in fortunae pristinae honorumque ac virtutis insignibus morerentur, quae augustissima
vestis est tensas ducentibus triumphantibus ve, ea
vestiti medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere. sunt qui, M. Folio pontifice maximo praefante carmen, devo-
visse eos se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis tra-
dant. Galli, et quia interposita nocte a contentione
pugnae remiserant animos et quod nec in acie anci-
piti usquam certaverant proelio nec tum impetu aut
vi capiebant urbem, sine ira, sine ardore animorum,
ingressi postero die urbem patente Collina porta, in
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sedere. sunt qui, M. Folio pontifice maximo praefante
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ingressi postero die urbem patente Collina porta, in
forum perveniunt, circumferentes oculos ad tem
ortum, ceteros in sedibus suis trucidatos; post princi-

pum caedem nulli deinde mortalium parci, diripi-

tecta, exhaustis inici ignes.

XLII. Ceterum, seu non omnibus delendi urbem libido erat, seu ita placuerat principibus Gallorum, et ostentari quaedam incendia terroris causa, si compelli ad deditionem caritate sedum suarum obsessi possent, et non omnia concremari tecta, ut, quodcumque superesset urbis, id pignus ad flectendos hostium animos haberent, nequaquam perinde atque in capta urbe prima die aut passim aut late vagatus est ignis. Romani, ex arce plenam hostium urbem cernentes vagosque per vias omnes cursus, cum alia atque alia parte nova aliqua clades oreretur, non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant. quocumque clamor hostium, mulie-

rum puerorumque ploratus, sonitus flammae et fragor ruentium tectorum avertisset, paventes ad omnia animos oraque et oculos flectebant, velut ad specta-

culum a fortuna positi occidentis patriae, nec ullius rerum suarum relictii praeterquam corporum vindices, tanto ante alios miserandi magis, qui unquam obsessi sunt, quod interclusi a patria obsidebantur, omnia sua cernentes in hostium potestate. nec tranquillior nox diem tam foede actum exceptit; lux deinde noctem inquieta insecuta est; nec ullum erat tempus, quod a novae semper cladis alicuius spectaculo cessaret. nihil tamen tot onerati atque obruti malis flexerunt animos, quin, etsi omnia flammis ac ruinis aequata,
vidissent, quamvis inopem parvumque, quem tenebant, 8 collem libertati relictum virtute defenderent; et iam, cum eadem cottidie acciderent, velut adsueta malis abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, arma tantum ferrumque in dextris, velut solas reliquias spei suae, intuentes.

1 XLIII. Galli quoque, per aliquot dies in tecta modo urbis nequiquam bello gesto, cum inter incendia ac ruinas captae urbis nihil superesse praeter armatos hostes viderent, nequiquam tot cladibus territos nec flexuros ad deditionem animos, ni vis adhiberetur, experiri ultima et impetum facere in arcem statuunt. 2 prima luce signo dato multitudo omnis in foro instruitur; inde clamore sublato ac testudine facta subeunt. adversus quos Romani nihil temere nec trepide; ad omnes aditus stationibus firmatis, quâ signa ferri videbant ea robore virorum opposito scandere hostem sinunt, quo successerit magis in arduum, 3 eo pelli posse per proclive facilium rati. medio fere clivo restitere, atque inde ex loco superiore, qui prope sua sponte in hostem inferebat, impetu facto tanta strage ac ruina fudere Gallos, ut numquam postea nec pars nec universi temptaverint tale pugnae genus. 4 omissa itaque spe per vim atque arma subeundi, obsidionem parant, cuius ad id tempus immemores et quod in urbe fuerat frumentum incendiis urbis absumpserant, et ex agris per eos ipsos dies raptum 5 omne Veios erat. igitur exercitu diviso partim per finitimos populos praedari placuit, partim obsidere
arcem, ut obsidentibus frumentum populatores agrorum praebarent.

Proficiscientes Gallos ab urbe ad Romanam experimentem fortuna ipsa Ardeam, ubi Camillus exulabat, duxit; qui maestior ibi fortunā publicā quam suā cum diis hominibusque accusandīs seneseceret, indignando mirandoque, ubi illi viri essent, qui secum Veios Faleriosque cepissent, qui alīa bella fortius semper quam felicius gessissent, repente audit Gallorum exercitum adventare atque de eo pavidos Ardeates consultare. nec secus quam divino spiritu tactus, cum se in medium contionem intulisset, abstinere suetus ante talibus conciliis, XLIV. "Ardeates" inquit, "vetere amici, novi etiam cives mei, quando et vestrum beneficiūm ita tulit et fortuna coegit mea, nemo vestrum condicionis meae obtitum me huc processisse putet; sed res ac periculum commune cogit, quod quisque possit in re trepida praesidii, in medium conferre. et quando ego vobis pro tantis vestris in me meritis gratiam referam, si nunc cessaverō? aut ubi usus erit mei vobis, si in bello non fuerī? hac arte in patria steti et, invictus bello, in pace ab ingratis civibus pulsus sum. vobis autem, Ardeates, fortuna oblata est et pro tantis populi Romani beneficiis, quanta ipsi meministis—nec enim exprobranda ea apud memores sunt—, gratiae referendae et huic urbi decus ingens belli ex hoste commune pariendi, qui effuso agmine adventat. gens est, cui natura corpora animosque magna magis quam
firma dederit; eo in certamen omne plus terroris quam virium ferunt. argumento sit clades Romana: patentem cepere urbem; ex arce Capitolioque iis exigua resistitur manu; iam obsidionis taedio victi abscendunt vagique per agros palantur. cibo vinoque raptim hausto repleti, ubi nox adpetit, prope rivos aquarum sine munimento, sine stationibus ac custodiis passim ferarum ritu sternuntur, nunc ab secundis rebus magis etiam solito incauti. si vocis in animo est tueri moenia vestra nec pati haec omnia Galliam fieri, primā vigiliā capite arma frequentesque me sequmini ad caedem, non ad pugnam. nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, non recuso eundem Ardeae rerum mearum exitum, quem Romae habui.” XLV. aequis iniquisque persuasum erat tantum bello virum neminem usquam ea tempestate esse. contione dimissā corpora curant, intenti, quam mox signum daretur. quo dato primo silentio noctis ad portas Camillo praesto fuere. egressi hand procul urbe, sicut praedictum erat, castra Gallorum intuta neglectaque ab omni parte nacti cum ingenti clamore invadunt. nusquam proclium, omnibus locis caedes est; nuda corpora et soluta somno trucidantur. extremos tamen pavor cubilibus suis excitos, quae aut unde vis esset ignaros, in fugam et quosdam in hostem ipsum improvidos tulit. magna pars in agrum Antiatem delati, incursione ab oppidanis in palatos factā, circumveniuntur.

Similis in agro Veienti Tuscorum facta strages est,
qui urbis iam prope quadringlestesimum annum viciniæ, oppressæ ab hoste invisitato, inaudito, adeo nihil miseriti sunt, ut in agrum Romanum eo tempore incursiones facerent plenique prædæ Veios etiam, præsidiumque et spem ultimam Romani nominis, in animo habuerint oppugnare. viderant eos milites Romani vagantes per agros et congregatos agmine praedam præ se agentes, et castra cernebant haud procul Veios posita. inde primum miseratio sui, deinde indignitas atque ex eâ ira animos cepit: Etruscisne etiam, a quibus bellum Gallicum in se avertissent, ludibrio esse clades suas? vix temperavere animis, quin extemplo impetum facerent; compressi a Q. Caedicio centurione, quem sibimet ipsi praefecerant, rem in noctem sustinuere. tantum par Camillo defuit auctor; cetera eodem ordine eodemque fortunæ eventu gesta. quin etiam ducibus captivis, qui caedi nocturnæ superfuerant, ad aliam manum Tuscorum ad salinas profecti nocte insequenti ex improviso maiorem caedium edidere duplici viciâ victoria, ovantes Veios redeunt.

XLVI. Romæ interim plerumque obsidio segnis et utrimque silentium esse, ad id tantum intentis Gallis, ne quis hostium evadere inter stationes posset, cum repente iuvenis Romanus admiratione in se cives hostesque convertit. sacrificium erat statum in Quirinali colle genti Fabiae. ad id faciendum C. Fabius Dorsuo, Gabino cinctu, sacra manibus gerens, cum de Capitolio descendisset, per medias hostium stationes
egressus, nihil ad vocem cuiusquam terroremve motus, in Quirinalem collem pervenit; ibique omnibus solemnriter peractis, eadem revertens similiter constanti vultu graduque, satis sperans propitios esse deos, quorum cultum ne mortis quidem metu prohibitus deservisset, in Capitolium ad suos rediit, seu attonitis Gallis miraculo audaciae seu religione etiam motis, cuius haudquaquam negligens gens est.

Veis interim non animi tantum in dies, sed etiam vires crescebant. nec Romanis solum eo convenientibus ex agris, qui aut proelio adverso aut clade captae urbis palati fuerant, sed etiam ex Latio voluntariis confluentibus, ut in parte praedae essent, maturum iam videbatur repeti patriam eripique ex hostium manibus. sed corpori valido caput deerat. locus ipse admonebat Camilli, et magna pars militum erat, qui ductu auspicioque eius res prospere gesserant; et Caedicius negare se commissurum, cur sibi aut deorum aut hominum quisquam imperium fuiret potius, quam ipse memor ordinis sui posceret imperatorem. consensu omnium placuit ab Ardea Camillum acciri, sed antea consulto senatu, qui Romae esset: adeo regebat omnia pudor, discriminaque rerum prope perditis rebus servabant. ingenti periculo transeundum per hostium custodias erat. ad eam rem Pontius Cominius, inpiger iuvenis, operam pollicitus, incubans cortici, secundo Tiberi ad urbem desertur. inde, qua proximum fuit a ripa, per prae-ruptum eoque neglectum hostium custodiā saxum in
Capitolium evadit, et ad magistratus ductus mandata exercitus edit. accepto inde senatus consulto, uti comitiis curiatis revocatus de exilio iussu populi Camillus dictator extemplo diceretur, militesque haberent imperatorem quem vellent, cādem degressus nuntius Veios contendit; missique Ardeam legati ad Camillum, Veios eum perduxere, seu—quod magis credere libet, non prius profectum ab Ardea, quam comperit legem latam, quod nec iniussu populi mutari finibus posset, nec nisi dictator dictus auspicia in exercitu habere—lex curiata lata est dictatorque absens dictus.

XLVII. Dum haec Veiis agebantur, interim arx Romae Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo fuit. namque Galli, seu vestigio notato humano, qua nuntius a Veiis pervenerat, seu sua sponte animadverso ad Carmentis saxo ascensu aequo, nocte sublustri, cum primo inermem, qui temptaret viam, praemisissent, tradentes inde arma, ubi quid iniqui esset, alterni innixi sublevantesque in vicem et trahentes alii alios, prout postularet locus, tanto silentio in summum easere, ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed ne canes quidem, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, excitarent. anseres non fessellere, quibus sacris Iuno-nis in summa inopia cibi tamen abstinebatur. quae res saluti fuit; namque, clangore eorum alarumque crepitu excitus, M. Manlius, qui triennio ante consul fuerat, vir bello egregius, armis arreptis, simul ad arma ceteros ciens, vadit, et, dum ceteri trepidant,
Gallum, qui iam in summo constiterat, umbone ictum deturbat. cuius casus prolapsi cum proximos sterneter, trepidantes alios armisque omissis saxa, quibus adhaerebant, manibus amplexos trucidat. iamque et alii congregati telis missilibusque saxis proturbare hostes, ruinâque tota prolapsa acies in praeceps de- ferri. sedato deinde tumultu reliquum noctis, quantum turbatis mentibus poterat, cum praeteritum quoque periculum sollicitaret, quieti datum est. luce orta, vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, cum et recte et perperam facto pretium deberetur, Manlius primum ob virtutem laudatus donatusque non ab tribunis solum militum, sed consensu etiam militari; cui universi selibras farris et quartarios vini ad aedes eius, quae in arce erant, contulerunt—rem dictu parvam, ceterum inopia fecerat eam argumentum ingens caritatis, cum se quisque victu suo fraudans detractum corpori atque usibus necessariis ad honorem unius viri conferret. tum vigiles eius loci, qua sefellerat ascendens hostis, citati; et cum in omnes more militari se animadversurum Q. Sulpicius tribunus militum pronuntiasset, consentiente clamore militum, in unum vigilem concientium culpam, deterritis a ceteris abstinuit, reum haud dubium eius noxae, adprobantibus cunctis, de saxo deiecit. inde intentiores utrinque custodiae esse, et apud Gallos, quia vulgatum erat inter Veios Romanique nuntios commeare, et apud Romanos ab nocturni periculi memoria.
XLVIII. Sed ante omnia obsidionis bellique mala fames utrumque exercitum urgebatur, Gallos pestilentia etiam, cum loco iacente inter tumulos castra habentes tum ab incendiis torrido et vaporis pleno cineremque, non pulverem modo, ferente, cum quid venti motum esset. quorum intolerantissima gens, umorique ac frigori adsueta, cum aestu et angore vexata vulgatis velut in pecuia morbis morerentur, iam pigritia singulos sepeliendi promiscue acervatos cumulos hominum urebant; bustorumque inde Gallicorum nomine insignem locum fecere. indutiae deinde cum Romanis factae, et conloquia permisso imperatorum habita; in quibus cum identidem Galli famem obicerent eaque necessitate ad ditionem vocarent, dicitur, avertendae eius opinionis causa, multis locis panis de Capitolio iactatus esse in hostium stationes. sed iam neque dissimulari neque ferri ultra fames poterat. itaque dum dictator dilectum per se Ardeae habet, magistrum equitum L. Valerium a Veis adducere exercitum iubet, parat instruitque, quibus haud impar adoriatur hostes, interim Capitolinus exercitus stationibus, vigiliis fessus, superatis tamen humanis omnibus malis cum famem unam natura Vinci non sineret, diem de die prospectans, ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, postremo spe quoque iam; non solum cibo, deficiente, et, cum stationes procederent, prope obruentibus firmum corpus armis, vel dedi vel redimi se, quacumque pactione possent, iussit, iactantibus non obscure Gallis haud magna mercede se adduci posse, ut ob-
8 sidionem relinquant. tum senatus habitus, tribunisque militum negotium datum, ut paciscerentur. inde inter Q. Sulpicium tribunum militum et Brennum regulum Gallorum conloquio transacta res est, et mille pondo auri pretium populi gentibus mox imperaturi factum. rei foedissimae per se adiecta indignitas est: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, et tribuno recusante additus ab insolente Gallo ponderi gladius, auditaque intoleranda Romanis vox: "vae victis."

1 XLIX. Sed diique et homines prohibuere redemptos vivere Romanos. nam forte quadam, priusquam infanda merces perficeretur, per altercationem nondum omni auro appenso, dictator intervenit auferrique aurum de medio et Gallos submoveri iubet. cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, negat eam pactionem ratam esse, quae, postquam ipse dictator creatus esset, iniussu suo ab inferioris iuris magistratu facta esset, denuntiatque Gallis, ut se ad proelium expediant.

2 suos in acervum conicere sarcinas et arma aptare ferroque, non auro, recuperare patriam iubet, in conspectu habentes fana deum et coniuges et liberos et solum patriae, deformé belli malis, et omnia, quae de- fendi repetique et ulcisci fas sit. instruit deinde aciem, ut loci natura patiebatur, in semirutae solo urbis et naturā inaequali, et omnia, quae arte belli secunda suis eligi praepararive poterant, providit. Galli, nova re trepidi, arma capiunt iraque magis quam consilio in Romanos incurrant. iam verterat fortuna, iam de-
orum opes humanaque consilia rem Romanam adiu-
vabant. itur primo concursu haud maiore momento
fusi Galli sunt, quam ad Aliam vicerant. iustiore
altero deinde proelio ad octavum lapidem Gabinā viā,
quo se ex fuga contulerant, eiusdem ductu auspicio-
que Camilli vincuntur. ibi caedes omnia obtinuit;
castra capiuntur, et ne nuntius quidem cladis relictus.
dictator, reciperrata ex hostibus patria, triumphans in 7
urbem redit interque iocos militares, quos inconditos
iaciunt, Romulus ac parens patriae conditorque alter
urbis haud vanis laudibus appellabatur.

Servatam deinde bello patriam iterum in pace haud 8
dubie servavit, cum prohibuit migrari Veios, et tri-
bunis rem intentius agentibus post incensam urbem
et per se inclinata magis plebe ad id consilium; eaque 9
causa fuit non abdicandae post triumphum dictaturae,
senatu obsecrante, ne rem publicam in incerto relin-
queret statu. L. Omnium primum, ut erat diligentis-
simus religionum cultor, quae ad deos immortales
pertinebant rettulit et senatus consultum facit: fana 2
omnia, quoad ea hostis possedisset, restituerentur,
terminarentur expiarenturque, expiatione eorum in
libris per duumviro quae reretur; cum Caeritibus 3
hospitium publice fieret, quod sacra populi Romani ac
sacerdotes recepissent, beneficioque eius populi non
intermissus honos deorum immortalium esset; ludi 4
Capitolini fierent, quod Juppiter optimus maximus
suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepida
tutatus esset, conlegiumque ad eam rem M. Furius
dictator constitueret ex iis, qui in Capitolio atque arce habitarent. expiandae etiam vocis nocturnae, quae nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio inlata iussumque templum in Nova via Aio Locutio fieri. aurum, quod Gallis ereptum erat quodque ex aliis templis inter trepidationem in Iovis cellam conlatum, cum, quo referri oporteret, confusa memoria esset, sacrum omne iudicatum et sub Iovis sella poni iussum. iam ante in eo religio civitatis apparuerat, quod, cum in publico deesset aurum, ex quo summa pactae mercedis Gallis confieret, a matronis conlatum acceperant, ut sacrō auro abstineretur. matronis gratiae actae honosque additus, ut earum, sicut virorum, post mortem solemnibus laudatio esset.

8 His peractis, quae ad deos pertinebant quaeque per senatum àgi poterant, tum demum, agitantibus tribunis plebem adsiduis contionibus, ut relictis ruinis in urbem paratam Veios transmigrarent, in contionem universo senatu prosequente escendit atque ita verba fecit: LI. "adeo mihi acerbae sunt, Quirites, contentiones cum tribunis plebis, ut nec tristissimi exilii solacium aliud habuerim, quoad Ardeaee vixi, quam quod procul ab his certaminibus eram, et ob eadem haece non, si milies senatus consulto populique iussu revocaretis, rediturus umquam fuerim. nec nunc me ut redirem mea voluntas mutata, sed vestra fortuna perpulit; quippe, ut in sua sede maneret patria, id agebatur, non ut ego utique in patria essem. et nunc
quiescerem ac tacerem libenter, nisi haec quoque pro patria dimicatio esset, cui deesse, quoad vita suppetat, aliis turpe, Camillo etiam nefas est. quid enim repetiimus, quid obsessam ex hostium manibus eripuimus, si recuperatum ipsi deserimus? et cum victoribus Gallis, capta tota urbe, Capitolium tamen atque arcem diique et homines Romani tenuerint et habitaverint, victoribus Romanis, recuperata urbe, arx quoque et Capitolium deseretur, et plus vastitatis huic urbi secunda nostra fortuna faciet, quam adversa fecit? equidem, si nobis cum urbe simul positae traditaque per manus religiones nullae essent, tamen tam evidens numen hac tempestate rebus adfuit Romanis, ut omnem neglegentiam divini cultus exemptam hominibus putem. intuemini enim horum deinceps annorum vel secundas res vel adversas; invenietis omnia prospera evenisse sequentibus deos, adversa spernentibus. iam omnium primum Veiens bellum—non ante cepit finem, quam monitu deorum aqua ex lacu Albano emissa est. quid haec tandem urbis nostrae clades nova? num ante exorta est, quam spreta vox caelo emissa de adventu Gallorum, quam gentium ius ab legatis nostris violatum, quam a nobis, cum vindicari deberet, eadem neglegentiā deorum praetermissum? igitur victi captique ac redempti tantum poenarum dis hominibusque dedimus, ut terrarum orbi documento essemus. adversae deinde res admonuerunt religionum. confugimus in Capitolium
ad deos, ad sedem Iovis optimi maximi; sacra in ruina rerum nostrarum alia terrā celavimus, alia avecta in finitimas urbes amovimus ab hostium oculis; deorum cultum, desertī ab dis hominibusque, tamen non intermisimus. reddidere igitur patriam et victoriam et antiquum belli decus amissum et in hostes, qui caeci avaritīā in pondere auri foedus ac fidem fefellerunt, verterunt terrorem fugamque et caedem. LII. haec culti neglectique numinis tanta momenta in rebus humanis cernentes, ecquid sentitis, Quirites, quantum, vixdum e naufragiis prioris culpae cladisque emergentes, paremus nefas? urbem auspiciato inauguratoque conditam habemus; nullus locus in ea non religionum deorumque est plenus; sacrificiis sollemnibus non dies magis stati quam loca sunt, in quibus sìant. hos omnes deos publicos privatosque, Quirites, deserturi estis? quam par vestrum factum ei est, quod in obsidione nuper in egregio adulescente C. Fabio non minore hostium admiratione quam vestrā conspectum est, cum, inter Gallica tela degressus ex arce, sollemne Fabiae gentis in colle Quirinali obiiīt? an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet, et pontifices flaminesque neglegentiores publicarum religionum esse, quam privatus in sollemni gentis fuerit? forsitan aliquis dicat aut Veīis ea nos facturos aut huc inde missuros sacerdotes nostros, qui faciant; quorum neutrum fieri salvis caerimoniiis potest. et ne omnia generatim
CAP. 52. [A.U.C. 364, B.C. 390].

sacra omnesque percenseam deos, in Iovis epulo num alibi quam in Capitolio pulvinar suscipi potest? quid de aeternis Vestae ignibus signoque, quod imperii pignus custodiā eius templi tenetur, loquar? quid de ancilibus vestris, Mars Gradive tuque, Quirine pater? haec omnia in profano deseri placet sacra, aequalia urbi, quaedam vetustiora origine urbis? et videte, quid inter nos ac maiores intersit. illi sacra quae- dam in monte Albano Laviniique nobis facienda tradiderunt; an ex hostium urbibus Romam ad nos transferri sacra religiosum fuit, hinc sine piaculo in hostium urbem Veios transferemus? recordamini, agite dum, quotiens sacra instaurentur, quia aliquid ex patrio ritu negligentiā casuve praetermissum est. modo quae res post prodigium Albani lacus, nisi instauratio sacrorum auspiciorumque renovatio, ad- fectae Veienti bello rei publicae remedio fuit? at etiam, tamquam veterum religionum memores, et peregrinos deos transtulimus Romam et instituimus novos. Iuno Regina transvecta a Veis nuper in Aventino quam insigni ob excellens matronarum studium celebrique dedicata est die! Aio Locutio tem- plum propter caelestem vocem exauditam in Nova via iussimus fieri; Capitolinos ludos sollemnibus aliis addidimus, conlegiumque ad id novum auctore senatu condidimus. quid horum opus fuit suscipi, si una cum Gallis urbem Romanam relicturi fuimus, si non voluntate mansimus in Capitolio per tot menses obsidionis, sed ab hostibus metu retenti sumus? de
sacris loquimur et de templis; quid tandem de sacerdotibus? nonne in mentem venit, quantum piaculi committatur? Vestalibus nempe una illa sedes est, ex qua eas nihil umquam praeterquam urbs capta movit; flaminī Diali nocem unam manere extra urbem nefas est. hos Veientes pro Romanis facturi estis sacerdotes? et Vestales tuae te deserent, Vesta, et flamen peregre habitando in singulas noctes tantum sibi reique publicae piaculi contrahet? quid? alia, quae auspicato agimus, omnia fere intra pomerium, cui oblivioni aut cui neglectantiae damus? comitia curiata, quae rem militarem continent, comitia centuriata, quibus consules tribunosque militares creatis, ubi auspicato, nisi ubi adsolent, fieri possunt? Veiosne haec transferemus? an comitiorum causa populus tanto incommodo in desertam hanc ab dis hominibusque urbem conveniet? LIII. at enim apparat quidem violari omnia nec ullis piaculis expiari posse, sed res ipsa cogit vastam incendiis ruinisque relinquere urbem et ad integra omnia Veios migrare nec hic aedificando inopem plebem vexare. hanc autem iactari magis causam quam veram esse, ut ego non dicam, apparere vobis, Quirites. puto, qui ministeris ante Gallorum adventum, salvis tectis publicis privatisque, stante incolumi urbe, hanc eandem rem actam esse, ut Veios transmigraremus. et videte, quantum inter meam sententiam vestramque intersit, tribuni. vos, etiamsi tunc faciendum non fuerit, nunc utique faciendum putatis; ego contra
—nec id mirati sitis, priusquam quale sit audieritis —, etiamsi tum migrandum fuisset incolumi tota urbe, nunc has ruinas relinquentas non censerem. quippe tum causa nobis in urbem captam migrandi victoria esset, gloriosa nobis ac posteris nostris; nunc haec migratio nobis misera ac turpis, Gallis gloriosa est. non enim reliquisse victores, sed amisisse victi patriam videbimur: hoc ad Aliam fuga, hoc capta urbs, hoc circumsessum Capitolium necessitatis impossisse, ut desereremus penates nostros exiliumque ac fugam nobis ex eo loco conscisceremus, quem tueri non possemus. et Galli evertere potuerunt Romam, Romani restituere non videbuntur potuisse? quid restat, nisi ut, si iam novis copiis veniant—constat enim vix credibilem multitudinem esse—et habitare in capta ab se, deserta a vobis hac urbe velint, sinatis? quid? si non Galli hoc, sed veteres hostes vestri, Aequi Volscive, faciant, ut commigrent Romam, velitisne illos Romanos, vos Veientes esse? an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? non equidem video, quid magis nefas sit. haec scelera, quia piget aedificare, haec dedecora pati parati estis? si tota urbe nullum melius ampliusve tectum fieri possit, quam casa illa conditoris est nostri, non in casis ritu pastorum agrestiumque habitare est satius inter sacra penatesque nostros quam exulatum publice ire? maiores nostri, convenae pastoresque, cum in his locis nihil praeter silvas paludesque esset, novam urbem tam brevi aedifi-
carunt; nos Capitolio arce incolumi, stantibus templis
deorum, aedificare incensa piget? et quod singuli
facturi fuimus, si aedes nostrae deflagrassent, hoc in
publico incendio universi recusamus facere? LIV.
quid tandem? si fraude, si casu Veiiis incendium
ortum sit, ventoque, ut fieri potest, diffusa flamma
magnam partem urbis absumat, Fidenas inde aut
Gabios aliamve quam urbem quaesituri sumus, quo
transmigremus? adeo nihil tenet solum patriae nec
haec terra, quam matrem appellamus, sed in super-
ficie tignisque caritas nobis patriae pendet? equidem
fatebor vobis, etsi minus iniuriae vestrae meaeque
calamitatis meminisse iuvat: cum abessem, quotiens-
cumque patria in mentem veniret, haec omnia occur-
reabant, colles campique et Tiberis et adsueta oculis
regio et hoc caelum, sub quo natus educatusque
esse; quae vos, Quirites, nunc moveant potius
caritate sua, ut maneatis in sede vestra, quam postea,
cum reliqueritis eam, macerent desiderio. non sine
causa dii hominesque hunc urbi condendae locum
elegerunt—saluberrimos colles, flumen opportunum,
quo ex mediterraneis locis fruges devehantur, quo
maritimi commeatus accipientur—, mari vicinum ad
commoditates nec exposatum nimia propinquitate ad
pericula classium externarum, regionem Italiae me-
diam. ad incrementum urbis natum unice esse locum
argumento est ipsa magnitudo tam novae urbis. tre-
centesimus sexagesimus quintus annus urbis, Quirites,
agitur; inter tot veterrimos populos tam diu bella
Roman Standard-Bearer.
From a Grave-Stone at Bonn; of the First Century A.D.
The colouring and ground are imaginary.
Alford's Livy V.—Face page 79.

Sella Curulis.  (P. 60.) Coin of L. Furius Brocchus, B.C. 14.

Ancilia and Apex.  (P. 75.) Coin of P. Licinius Stolo, B.C. 14.

Juventas.  Coin of M. Aurelius.  
(P. 79.)

Terminus.  (P. 79.) Coin of M. Piso Frugi, B.C. 66.

Terminus.  (P. 79.) In the Louvre.
geritis, cum interea, ne singulas loquar urbes, non coniuncti cum Aequis Volsci, tot tam valida oppida, non universa Etruria, tantum terra marique pollens atque inter duo maria latitudinem obtinens Italiae, bello vobis par est. quod cum ita sit, quae, malum, ratio est, expertos ista, alia experiri, cum, iam ut virtus vestra transire alio possit, fortuna certe loci huius transferri non possit? hic Capitolium est, ubi quondam capite humano invento responsum est eo loco caput rerum summamque imperii fore; hic cum augurato liberaretur Capitolium, Iuventas Terminusque maximo gaudio patrum vestrorum moveri se non passi; hic Vestae ignes, hic ancilia caelo demissa, hic omnes propitii manentibus vobis dii."

LV. Movisse Camillus cum alia oratione tum ea, quae ad religiones pertinebat, maxime dicitur; sed rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, quod, cum senatus post paulo de his rebus in curia Hostilia haberetur, cohortesque ex praesidiis revertentes forte agmine forum transirent, centurio in comitio exclamavit: "signifer, statue signum; hic manebimus optime." qua voce audita, et senatus accipere se omen ex curia egressus conclamavit, et plebs circumfusa adprobavit. antiquata deinde lege promiscue urbs aedificari coepta. tegula publice praebita est; saxi materiaeque caedendae, unde quisque vellet, ius factum, praedibus acceptis eo anno aedificia perfecturos. festinatio curam exemit vicos deri-
gendi, dum omisso sui alienique discrimine in vacuo aedificant. ca est causa, ut veteres cloacae, primo per publicum ductae, nunc privata passim subeant tecta, formaque urbis sit occupatae magis quam divisae similis.
NOTES.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.
A. U.C. anno urbis conditae, in the year of the foundation of Rome.
A. Allen's Elementary Latin Grammar.

Chapter I.—§ 2. Trib. militum: see Introduction, I. 9. Quot numq. antea: "more than ever before." The negative turn of such phrases is common in Latin. Cf. § 3. non maiore, ch. 21. 6. nihil minus, ch. 18. 1. haud inuitis, for other instances of negative turns of expression. § 3. Taedio: abl. of cause; so also odio. Non mai. odio: "through dislike for the individual king at least as much as for kingly rule." Cf. ov μάλλον ἗, which often is a modest form of expressing "not so much ... as." § 4. Superbia: a man who shows that he holds himself to be above (super) his fellows is superbus, whether he be "despotic," like Tarquinius Superbus (Tarquin the Despot), or "arrogant," like this Veientine. Solemnia ludorum: "the appointed games," literally "the appointed things consisting of games" (Gen. of Definition). Cf. Hor. Odes. IV. 12. 19. amara curarum, bitter anxieties. Diremisset: Subj. of Imagination; the reason is given as a thought in the minds of the Etruscans. P. * 217 B., 402. § 5. Repulsae: "at his rejection." Gen. of Cause. Duodecim pop.: see Intr. I. 12. A city was to the Italians and Greeks a state, and its inhabitants a "people." Cf. ch. 19. 5. peregrina. Alius sacerdos etc.: "another had been preferred to him as priest." Artifices: "performers," i.e. dancers. Pars ... erant: the verb agrees with the predicate servi by "attraction." P. 301 (1). Medio: "the midst of." P. 336, A. 299. § 6. Ante omnes, etc.: "beyond all others by so much more devoted to religious ceremonies because ..." Eo is the Abl. of Amount of Difference, and is explained by the clause with quod. Excelleret: Subj. of Imagination, cf. § 4. Arte colendi eas: the frescoes in the Etruscan tombs near Corneto (Tarquinii)
and Orvieto shew dancers and musicians, chariots and horse-races. "Ludi scaenici" (dances on a stage—predecessors of plays) were introduced at Rome from Etruria in 364 B.C., to appease the wrath of the gods. Donec ... essent: dependent clause in oratio obliqua. § 7. A quo ... eum: in Latin, the relative clause often comes before that containing the antecedent. § 8. Quietae res: "a tranquil state of affairs." Muniebant: sc. Romani, "understood" from the dat. Romanis. § 9. Alis ... obstruebatur: an independent statement is irregularly substituted for a participial expression parallel to alia ... uersa, and forming part of a consecutive clause. Alis: abl. of the instrument. Auxiliis: dat. of indirect object. P. 308 (3). Si: "in case."

Chapter II.—Aedificari coepta: the pass. of aedificare coeperunt is aedificari coepit (-ae, -a) sunt. A. 377. Hie-mando: abl. of means. § 2. Iam diu ... inventi: "who had long been finding." This use of the participle answers to "iam diu inventi," "they have long been (and still are) finding," cf. P. 179, A. 366: the present participle expresses that the action was continuous up to the time of the main verb. Novandi res: "creating a disturbance," trying to introduce a new state of things: cf. novae res, a revolution. Prosilunt: the historic pres. is usually to be rendered by a past tense in English. § 3. Hoc: used in oratio obliqua because of the special phrase. Hoc illud esse: "hoc illud (est)" is the Latin equivalent for "I told you so" (Greek τωρ' ἐκέινον, e.g. Ar. Birds, 354), lit. "this is that thing (of which I warned you)." "This was that thing (of which they had warned the plebs), with reference to which pay had been established" (quod in a causal sense); tr."they had told them what was the reason that pay..."

Sint constituta: either primary or secondary (see §§ 5, 8, etc.) sequence of tenses is regular after an historical present. Inlitum fore: would be smeared (in that state), i.e. would prove to be smeared. § 4. Venisse: from venio. In perpet.: (kept apart) without respite. § 5. Putarent: P. 425. 4. Quam ne quid: than (the purpose) that nothing. §§ 6, 7. Illos ... militem R.: a contrast is often expressed in Latin by placing two clauses side by side without any connecting particle, the words that mark the contrast being put prominently at the beginning of the clauses (in Greek the particles μὲν ... δὲ would be used). This absence of connecting words is called Asyndeton, that is ἀσύνδετον (ἀ
negative prefix, and σύνδετος bound together). A. 183. In English the first clause is often subordinate: "for while they were spending ... the Roman soldiers ...." § 7. Militem R.: the singular is often used of a military force, as we say "the enemy." Cf. ch. 8. 8. Veientem. Subpellibus: we should say "under canvas." Roman tents were covered with skins. § 8. Hoc servitutis: "this degree of slavery" (the position of hoc makes it emphatic) explained by ut ... facerent. Consules, dictatoris, decemviros: see Intr. I. 3, 2, 7. Regnum: repeats the idea of "hoc servitutis," being the other side of the same thing—what was slavery to the plebs was despotism on the part of the tribunes: "this degree of slavery ...—the tyranny which the ... exercise." In: in the case of, i.e. in their conduct to. § 9. Consules dict.: as consuls or dictators. Facturi essent: we should expect "facturos esse" (P. 426). The rule is that questions if of the 3rd pers. in or. recta are in or. obliqua put in the inf. (A. 202.) Cf. P. 425. 3. Procons. imaginem: "their semblance of power as consuls' substitutes": the tribunes were "consulari potestate" (ch. 1. 2). § 10. Trina: "three a year." Three was the original number of consular tribunes (bk. IV. ch. 6. 9). Obtinenda: "hold fast." In turba: in with the abl. often expresses the circumstances of an action, here the circumstances that make the action strange, "where there is such a crowd" (in other places an idea of cause is implied, e.g. ch. 9. 4). Haerere: "was there ... (even) as a hanger-on." § 11. Admoneat: would be subj. in oratio recta, because there is an idea of purpose. P. 400 (a), A. 283. § 13. Iam ab i.: from his very youth. Plebeis: "with the plebs," cf. ch. 5. 11, 8. 6. § 14. Per ... intercessionem: with dissolvendae. See ch. 25. 1 for an instance of what is meant: any one of the plebeian tribunes could stop the action of the rest. See Intr. I. 6. for intercessio.

Chapter III.—Iam: often marks the reaching of a state of things different from that previously existing, and can be translated by "begin to," or "come to." Appius had "come to be not only ... but also trained." Ingenio: abl. of part concerned. § 3. Secundis ... rebus: abl. of attendant circumstances. § 4. Dubitet: P. 400 (c). Iniuriis vestris: "wrongs done to you" (the pronoun = an objective genitive). § 5. Tum: when the pay was appointed. Dissolvendae ... pote- statis: "since they think that this tends more than anything else to break up the tribunes' power." The connexion between nouns expressed by this particular use of the
genitive is the connexion of cause and result or tendency to result; it is generally found with a gerundive, A. 266. Rentur: cf. P. 400 (e), A. 282. § 6. Artifices: “practitioners” (doctors). § 7. Defenditis: Appius turns on the tribunes. § 8. Quicquam rei: it is a Latin idiom to use nihil, satis, parum, and the neut. sing. of pronouns and some adjs. of quantity and degree with the gen. (of Partition) of nouns, and adjs. used as nouns. Cf. ch. 8. 4. plus irarum, more (of) anger. P. 335, A. 366. Alienis hominibus: dat. of Person Possessing. “That strangers should have any dealings with their slaves.” In eis: with regard to them (the slaves). Cf. ch. 2. 8. Abstineri: impersonal pass. P. 170. Nec: usually takes the place of et non, but occasionally of et ne (usually neve, nev). § 9. Quanto: abl. of amount of difference, with magis. Si quicquam...humani: “if you had within you a particle of the feelings, I will not say” (note difference of idiom) “of a citizen, but of a human being.” Civilis: gen. nent., cf. § 8. quicquam rei. As a rule, the nom. or acc. neut., not the gen., of adjs. in -is is used (cf. ch. 39. 2. nihil hostile), but civilis conforms to humani. Favere...opportuit: P. 380, A. 269. § 10. Ausit: cf. ch. 33. 4. abnuerim.

Chapter IV.—Quam: with “non utile...necessarium.” Infecta re: abl. of attendant circumstances: “with their object unattained.” § 2. Quod dicerem: to say.” Cf. ch. 2. 11. admoneat. § 3. Quibus...eis: cf. ch. 1. 7, ch. 27. 10. Aliquid...commodi: cf. ch. 3. 8. § 4. Dissimillima, iuncta: neut. pl. Cf. P. 122 B., A. 219. § 5. Idem: often used to mark that one person (or thing) has two or more actions (qualities, etc.) connected with him (or it), especially when these actions are contrasted. “On the other hand.” Unde: that from which, “resources from which.” Livy often uses an adverb of place, instead of a pron. with preposition. Posset: cf. § 2. § 6. Laetus: a Latin adj. is often to be translated by an adv., P. 159, A. 367. Similarly ἐκόντρες ἡλθον, “they came willingly,” etc. Patiatur: jussive subj. § 7. Calculos: Greeks and Romans used pebbles (ἡθονο, calculi) in reckoning: “to summon to the pebbles” is “to summon to a reckoning” or “balancing of accounts.” Militia semestri: abl. of price paid. § 8. Invitus: cf. § 6. laetus. § 10. Perficletur...imposuerimus: note the force of each tense; cf. P. 224 (2). Abscedimus: the present is sometimes used in a si-clause when it is a question of a present purpose to be formed, although the act itself is future. Cf. ch. 5. 3. 9.

Chapter V.—Ilia: emphatic, referring to what comes after; so ἐκέινος often in Greek. § 3. Dubitet: cf. ch. 3. 4. Ex alieno: with praedandi, cf. § 6. de integro. Amiserint: there is a causal meaning. P. 409 (c), A. 286. Isto cons.: "by following the tribunes' plan." Iste is often used of that which belongs to an opponent. Differimus, accipimus: for the sake of vividness, Appius speaks as if the plan were being followed. § 4. Illud (cf. § 1)... quale est: this point...of what kind is it? "with regard to this matter...how does the case stand?" Cf. ch. 53. 3. quale sit. Quibus: dat. of Indirect Object with both extorquere and consultum. Olim...nunc: cf. ch. 2. 6. 7. Consultum (esse): cf. ch. 3. 8, A. 119, 382. § 5. Ingentis operis: gen. of description. Utramque: properly a neut. adj. used as a noun, in apposition to vallum fosamque, is attracted into agreement with the predicate. Tantum sp.: cf. ch. 3. 8. § 6. Alium: Livy often uses alius for ceterus. Cf. ch. 13. 3. Loquar: "deliberative subj." P. 384 (2), A. 198 (c). Ad aestatem: when summer comes round. Rursus: "going back" over the ground already traversed. De integro: "from the beginning." The neut. adj. used as a noun is especially common in phrases with a preposition, which often have an adverbial force. Cf. ch. 14. 2. ex composito. His instituendis: dat. of purpose served. P. 141, A. 117 (e). § 7. Est: "would be." P. 417 (b). Facta: what has been made. Lentiorem spem: "make the accomplishment of our hope more tardy." Latin often uses one word where several are required in English. Cf. ch. 4. 12. solaris. § 8. Periculi comes before the interrogative for the sake of emphasis. § 9. Negant (se) missuros. Quantum in illis: cf. ch. 3. 9. Spondeat: cf. ch. 3. 4. dubitet. § 10. Cum...itura sit, cum...possit: cf. § 3. amiserint. Dederis: indefinite 2nd pers. Maior freq.: "envoys 'more (frequentior), and more honourable (maior)'." Rex creatus: the appointment of a king. P. 367. Cf. Dryden, Alexander's Feast, "'Twas at the royal feast for Persia won" (in honour of the winning of.

Chapter VI.—*Intererat:* cf. ch. 5. 7. est. §2. *Statim autumno:* as soon as autumn has come. §3. *Obsecro vos:* belongs to the question belli ... non adhibebimus? *Venandi ... belli:* cf. ch. 2. 6, 7. "Pray, while the zealous pursuit and the pleasure ..., shall we not call in...?" §4. *Adeo, adeo:* this rhetorical repetition of the same word at the beginning of successive clauses is called Anaphora: asyndeton (n. on ch. 2. 6, 7) is regular where this figure is used. *So non aestus, non frigora.* §5. *Umbra:* the heat of the sun must be borne in the performance of military duties. Romans and Greeks considered the shade as fit only for women and students. Cf. *σκιατραφόμαι,* live a life of ease. *Maiores ... creasse:* see Intr. I. 5: a succession of the plebs when under arms procured the appointment of plebeian tribunes in 494 B.C. (Livy, II. ch. 32. 2 ff.). §6. *Haec ... haec:* cf. §4. *Haec* refers to what follows, as illa in ch. 5. 1. §7. *Mediocre:* predicate. In Greek it would be marked as such by not having the article. Cf. ch. 11. 1. *debitum:* "Do you think that the crisis of opinion which will ensue ... will be one of slight importance?" *Discrimen:* a critical determining of opinion to one view or the opposite. *Ex hac re:* "on our conduct in this matter." *Utrum ... timeat, an ... gerat:* explains discrimen opinionis, "namely the question whether ... or ...." *Eum ... cuius:* P. 400 (b), A. 284. §8. *Hic* by attraction for hoc (so regularly). P. 162. *Terror:* cause for dread. *Ut ... gerat:* explains hic. §10. *Auxillo:* predicative dat., P. 141. 2, A. 252, 253. §12. *Regni* (taedio). *Quicquam ... novatum sit:* "has there been any disturbance." Cf. ch. 2. 2. *Negata aux.:* cf. ch. 5. 10. *rex creatus.* §14. *Signa relinquendi:* P. 359, A. 279. *Militi, exercitibus:* with auctores, "those who urge ... not on one or two soldiers, but on whole armies." §15. *Prodendae patriae,* etc.: cf. ch. 3. 5. *Potestatis eius:* the tribunate of the plebs. §17. *Ea:* cf. §8. *hic.* *Ea demum:* "that and that only" (that at last, when you get to it, and nothing short of that). *Non senatum ... militiae:* explains ea. *Non ... non,* etc.: anaphora. Cf. §4. *Patrum:* of our fathers.

Chapter VII.—*Etiam in cont.:* "even in street meetings" (not only in the senate). A *coutio* was a meeting of the
people called by a magistrate, that he might address them, or
that they might witness some act, no question being put to
the vote as in a constituent meeting. We refer to accepta et
lows as in Constituent, cf. 1. 7. We may assume
a source from which one would learn
laws in Constituent. Unde: refers to accepta et

CHAPTER VII.—§ 2. His tribune: "in their tribunate," cf.
§ 15, 1, P. 353, A. 292. Vatationibus: abl. of manner
(form), the norm alone being used nearly as an abl. abs., "leave of absence being granted
to the soldiers and Volscian traders indiscriminately admitted.

§ 376. 89. Qum: ... dare: to receive their answer. P. 400
(a), A. 293, A. 297, 10. Significare: dative, etc.: historical inf.
fundentia: temporum est: cf. ch. 3, 8. Se: obi: of super-
temporal. Perfunctorium est: cf. ch. 2, 3, 3. 12. Procer: frequent in being and
resolutions, Greek over. Procedure: instead of ceasing while
they were not bound to serve. § 12. Subveni: of. §§ 9, 10.

§ 376. § 2. Qum: ... dare: to receive their answer. P. 400
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temporal. Perfunctorium est: cf. ch. 2, 3, 3. 12. Procer: frequent in being and
resolutions, Greek over. Procedure: instead of ceasing while
they were not bound to serve. § 12. Subveni: of. §§ 9, 10.
Receptando: Livy uses the abl. of the gerund to express manner and cause. §3. Minus militum: fewer (of the) soldiers. Cf. ch. 3. 8. Praeter aegros: qualifies omnes. Lixarum in modum: qualifies negotiabantur. §4. Quod: P. 301 (2), A. 227. Plus ... irarum, animi: cf. ch. 3. 8. §5. Regione: abl. of thing concerned. P. 151. A. 121 (f). Bello: dat. after prooximos. §6. Faliscì: in partitive apposition to “hi populi.” When a plural noun, or noun of multitude, has been used, and we then go on to speak of parts of that whole, these are often expressed in the same case as the whole: this is especially common with quisque. Fidenati bello: the war (of Rome) with Fidenae. See bk. IV. ch 17. 11. §8. Veientem: cf. ch. 2. 7. So in §9. Capenatem ac Faliscum. Satis: satisfactorily, i.e. successfully, “could not succeed in keeping back ...” §9. Si ... subveniretur: “if help were to come,” explains what was the only hope. Subveniretur: impersonal pass. Cf. ch. 3. 8. Aliae ... aliae: partitive apposition to legiones. Cf. §6. §10. Nuntiareto: the personal construction is commoner. Cf. ch. 7. 8. laudari. P. 376. Si ... foret: dependent clause in oratio obliqua. Cf. ch. 38. 4. si eos loco, etc. §13. Certatum (est): cf. §9. Pauci .. huic: asyndeton. Cf. ch. 2. 6, 7. The subject to adsunt is “people” vaguely, which is divided into “pauci” (in partitive app.) and “the remainder,” which is the unexpressed subject of the clause “huic atque illi (adsunt),” and is subdivided in “ut quosque ... occupaverant.” “But few supported the interests of the state, the rest supported Sergius or Verginius, each according as he was prejudiced by private partiality or influence.” Quoquse: Latin often uses quisque in the dependent clause, where we use “each” in the principal clause. Cf. ch. 20. 8.

Chapter IX.—Qui ... occiperent: cf. ch. 2. 11. Kalendis Oct.: 2½ months before the regular time. Cf. §3. §2. Pedibus iretur: the vote was taken by division. Cf. G. p. 200. “The vote was going in favour of this proposal.” Iretur: cf. ch. 3. 8. §§2, 3, 4. Contradicere, deprecari, etc.: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. §3. Intercedere: “nay” prevailed over “yea” in Roman state-law, so any magistrate could veto the action of a magistrate of equal rank, and also the instructions given him by the senate. One of the “Consular tribunes” would have called this meeting. §4. In concordia: cf. ch. 2. 10. Inviti: cf. ch. 4. 6. laetus. Auctoritate: the special attribute of the senate. It was a body of advisers to the magistrates,
with no constitutional right to command, but almost unlimited power of exerting influence by giving weighty advice, suggesting and supporting measures. It was contrary to fas, not ius, to disobey their instructions. Cf. § 5. See G. p. 197, and auctor, auctoritas, in vocab. "Unless they submitted to the senate's will." In vincula: see Intr. I. 6. § 5. Ne: not the conjunction. Quam: how entirely. Non plus, etc.: cf. ch. 1. 3; "they are as much wanting in right as you in spirit." Plus ... iuris, animi: cf. ch. 8. 4. Iis: refers to minas. Iuris: see Intr. I. 8. Nefas: cf. § 4. § 6. Dictatorem: cf. Intr. I. 2. Dicam: a consul or consular tribune named him on the advice of the senate. Cogat: the dictator being superior to all other magistrates. § 8. Victi ... habuere: sc. the consular tribunes: one of the supreme magistrates presided at the assembly for the election of their successors.

Chapter X.—Consulari pot.: abl. of description. § 2. Ad: near (not "at"). Simul ... conferendo: cf. ch. 8. 2, where vacationibus is coupled with a gerund. "Through the holding of a levy and collecting of the war-tax both at the same time." Laboratum est: cf. ch. 3. 8; "there were difficulties." § 3. Cooptandis: when the members of a body already appointed or elected, themselves appoint their colleagues, this is called "cooptation." § 4. Juniores: between 17 and 46 years of age. Seniores: between 46 and 60. Quantum: (acc of extent)... tanto (abl. of amount of difference), "the more ... by so much the more money." § 5. Tributo: abl. of means. Invitis: cf. ch. 9. 4. Tuentibus: dat. agreeing with the understood "dat. of the agent" (cf. ch. 38. 6, P. 195, 138, A. 117. d.): "by protecting the city" (by them protecting). Laborandum serv.: (P. 195), "they had with toil to serve, to give toilsome service"; cf. ch. 19. 1. § 6. Arguendo: abl. of means. Conficerent, gerant: the subj. is "they," i.e. the government, those in power. Gerant: the present is irregularly used for the sake of greater vividness. P. 431 (4). Similarly the primary tenses in §§ 8. 9. § 7. Non ... nec: the repetition of the negative serves to emphasize the two as distinct. Cf. the repetition of the prep. in Hor. Epist. I. 2. 11. Nestor componere lites Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden, between the son of Peles and the son of Atreus. § 8. Ad ultimum: cf. ch. 5. 6. § 9. Desiderio: abl. of cause. Faenore: probably a locative use: "at, on, .interest." Multiplicia: part of the predicate, "many times over." § 10. Inter: "what with." Occupatos an.: cf. ch. 5. 10.
Comitiss: "at the election" (by the concilium plebis, cf. n. on § 11. legis). Cf. ch. 29. 1. Numerus: "the full number" (ten) "could not be made up." Patricii coopt.: the patricians claimed that they were not excluded from appointment by cooption, though they were not qualified for election by the assembly (bk. 2. ch. 33. 1); probably the claim was unfounded. § 11. Legis: "the statute" on the subject, the Lex Trebonia (b.c. 448), which provided that all the ten tribunes should be elected by the concilium plebis (assembly of the plebs divided according to tribes, or districts): see bk. 3. ch. 65. 3, 4. Cooptarentur: this method favoured patrician influence, as they could work on individual tribunes more easily than on the plebs. Opibus: abl. of means.

Chapter XI.—Debitum: involves the main statement (cf. ch. 6. 7) "seemed to be discharging a duty ... in defending the cause of ..." Videretur: subj. of grammatical dependence. P. 217 E. § 2. Petissent etc.: they had sought to establish the cooptation of tribunes, and had been defeated by the Lex Trebonia. Quia in, etc.: see Intr. II. (2). Cooptatos ... patriciorum: they could not have been "cooptati" by the votes of the people, but non ... populi is added to shew what should have been done; the expression is abbreviated: "had been chosen by cooptation—chosen not by the vote of the people, but at the command of the patricians." § 3. Sacratas leges: by which the tribunate of the plebs was instituted in 494 B.C. Sacratas: the people man by man took an oath to defend the power and persons of the tribunes, who thereby became "sacrosancti," sanctioned by a sacrum (religious rite), and therefore inviolable. Leges: the agreement between plebs and patricians is looked upon as "conditions" imposed on a subdued power. Arguere: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. § 4. Arderent inv.: the ill-will is conceived as a fire attacking the object of the feeling. "When ill-feeling was hot against ..." Trepidum rerum: P. 316 (a). Die dicta: "by indicting them." When a magistrate passed sentence of capital punishment, or inflicted a heavy fine (in later times any above 3,020 asses), the condemned could appeal to the people. Cf. Intr. I. 1. In these cases procedure was by iudicium populi. After preliminary investigation, the magistrate appointed a day for the accused to appear in presence of a meeting of the people (diem dixit): on that day and two others the pleading went on in presence of the contio (cf. note on ch. 7. 1) summoned to listen. The magistrate
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Chapter XII.—Plebs: cf. note on ch. 11. 4. die d. Milibus: penalty, like cost, is expressed by an abl. Aeris gravis: the as, the first Roman coin, originally weighed a pound, but rapidly diminished in weight (in 269 B.C. it weighed 4 oz.). The pound of copper (the only metal used as a medium of
exchange till 269 B.C.) was still the standard for reckoning fines. “Aes grave,” “heavy, i.e. full-weight, copper,” is used in the gen. singular with the number of thousands of pounds, G. p. 153 f. Martem com. b.: “the impartiality of the war-god in war”: he is not attached to either side. Belli: depends on Martem. § 2. Versa ira: cf. ch. 5. 10. § 3. Agrarium: cf. ch. 11. 9 agris. Tot ex.: dative. § 4. Militia: abl. denoting the sphere (locatival use). Ita... ut: limiting “(only) in such a way was success won by warfare, that,” “in warfare though they were successful, yet.” § 5. Actae: cattle being the chief part of the plunder, cf. “ferre et agere,” to plunder. § 6. Oppugnatum ... situm: cf. ch. 36. 7. Loco ... situm: implies the cause. Ob. coeptum: cf. ch. 2. 1. Provincia: secondary predicate, “as his department.” Provincia ev.: cf. ch. 24. 2. The distribution of the departments of administration among the supreme magistrates was determined by lot, see Intr. I. 1. Evenerat: cf. ch. 1. 5. pars ... erant. § 7. Coorta (est). Quam: “than that with which.” Cf. A. 316. Per tr.: “on account of the tribunes.” Cf. per me licet, I allow it, it is allowed as far as I am concerned. Nec ... que: P. 353. Miles: cf. ch. 2. 7. militem R. Haud procul etc.: cf. ch. 4. 14. § 8. Iras: “demonstrations of wrath.” Cf. ch. S. 2. vacationibus. Nunc illud: “now was the time,” that time they were waiting for. Cf. hoc illud, ch. 2. 3. St. libertatis ... transferendi etc.: depend on tempus. We say “time to establish ...,” but in Latin the infinitive depending directly on a noun is rare in classical prose (Vergil uses it, e.g. Georg. 2. 73, modus inserere, “way of grafting”). Phrases with nouns implying the idea of speaking (e.g. auctor sum, fama est), and some others (cf. ch. 27. 1) take the infinitive. Sergiis V.: such people as S. and V. § 9. Processum est: cf. ch. 10. 2. Ut ... creare: consecutive clause, the regular construction for a clause after quam comparative (Greek, ὧ θεος). § 10. Ceteri, etc.: the others elected were patricians. § 12. Habitus: had, i.e. “made use of.” Cn. Cornelii: depends on gratia: “that it was through the influence of ... that he was brought from his obscurity.” Fratris: half-brother. Gratam: cf. ch. 6. 7, “that it was a timely speech delivered by himself concerning ... that had favourably influenced” (gratam answers to gratia). V. comitiorum: triumph in the elections. § 13. Quod: a parenthetical clause at the end in English, cf. ch. 7. 1: “the matter which ...” “Quod” refers to “de tributo” (“concerning the war-tax,”) which implies “the resistance concerning the war-tax.” Cf. P. 299.

Chapter XIV.—Quippe ... cernentibus: since they perceived. Quippe with a participle is not Ciceronian. § 2. Ex composito: cf. ch. 5. 6. Quos praetereundi: cf. ch. 6. 14. In religionem v.: turning into a ground for religious scruple, making a ground for religious scruple out of. Cf. ch. 4. 12. doloris. Biennio: in the two previous years. §§ 3, 4. Priore ... confundi: oratio obliqua expressing the views of the patri- cians. § 3. Priore: "earlier" relatively to proximo: "last but one." Eventus: disasters foretold by portent and re
garded as the outcome of them: “their fulfilment.” § 4. Libris fat.: the Sibylline books. Comitiiis: abl. cf time at which. Cf. ch. 10. 10. Auspicato: with sierent. Abl. absolute of the impersonal passive, P. 368. The auspices were taken before the comitia by the magistrate who was to preside. See Ch. p. 194 n. 3, on the auspices. Gentium: see Intr. I. 3. § 5. Homines: nom. Patricios omnes, etc.: “elected as tribunes... entirely patricians and in great part those men most often distinguished by high office” (cf. quintum). Quemque: P. 347, A. 390. Camillum iterum: in ch. 10. 1. we already hear of his second tribunate. Probably Livy is now following a different authority. § 7. A Faleriis: the district is meant, not the town; but Livy often uses a (ab) with the name of a town, contrary to the regular Latin usage. Cf. ch. 16. 1, 8.

Chapter XV.—Nuntiari: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. Hostibus Etr.: abl. absolute. We feel the want of a participle of the verb “to be.” Cf. ch. 8. 2. his tribunis. Quos: haruspices is the antecedent. Procurarent: cf. ch. 2. 11. Haruspices: cf. note on § 11. § 2. Curae: contrast ch. 8. 2. cura omnium. Latin often uses the plural of an abstract to express a quality, feeling, etc., existing in a number of persons; cf. ch. 25. 3. Miraculo: dat. of indirect object. P. 329, A. 249. Miraculum is (1) concrete: “a wonderful thing”; (2) abstract: the quality of things wonderful; (3) collective, as here: “the class of the marvellous.” Cf. nobilitas, the nobility, servitus, body of slaves. Eximeret: P. 400 (c). § 3. Sciscitatum: P. 193. A. 136. Delphicum o.: which Tarquinius Superbus was said to have consulted as the most renowned in the world (bk. 1. ch. 56. 5). § 4. Fatis: ablative. Senior qu.: in the person of a certain Veintine advanced in years. Vaticinant: depends on modum. Priusquam... foret: dependent clause in or. obliqua. § 5. Coeptum est: cf. ch. 2. 1. § 6. Vir... animi: gives the reason of what follows: “being a man of a mind” (cf. n. on § 1. host. Etruscis), i.e. “having a mind.” De... procuratione: with consulere. Opera... esset: “if it was for a work to him” (predicative dat.), “if it was a thing about which he cared to trouble himself”: this came to mean “if he had leisure” (for the business). § 7. Raptum... transt: “seized and carried across.” P. 366 (b), A. 317. § 8. Romam ad...: “to the senate at Rome” is the English idiom. Sciscitantibus: “to the question” (to them asking). § 9. Mentem obl.: put that state of mind (purpose) before him, i.e., “put
the idea into his mind.” §§ 10, 11. Cecinerit, sint, etc.: cf. ch. 10. 6. § 11. Sic: explained by “quando... non esse.” Libris fat.: Etruscan books of fate. Disciplina Etr.: “Etruscan lore” dealt with the drawing of omens from the appearance of the entrails of victims, from lightning, from the flight of birds. Abundasset, emiss.: fut. perf. indic. in oratio recta. Romanus: cf. ch. 16. 9. The singular is here used of the people not considered as an army: cf. ch. 2. 7. § 12. Sortes: a Latin way of consulting heaven was by means of small wooden tablets called sortes: probably they were strung together, and omens drawn from the forms into which the strings fell when thrown. From this practice, Latin gave the name sors or sortes to any reply of an oracle. Cf. ch. 16. 8.

Chapter XVII—Ingens... haberi: “to be immensely thought of.” So often “magnus haber,” “to be greatly thought of.” Coeptus: cf. ch. 2. 1. § 2. Ubt: that (the point) in which. Cf. ch. 4. 5. unde. Arguerent: subj. of grammatical dependence. Vitio: “faultily,” see P. 322 for the “adverbial” use of the abl. of certain nouns. There had been a flaw in the taking of the auspices before their election (cf. ch. 14. 4). Latinas: the Latinae (feriae) were a festival held on the Alban Mt. in honour of Jupiter Latiaris, originally the federal festival of the Latin league. For the use of the adj. see P. 158, A. 183 (“Ellipse”). SACRUMQUE in, etc.: the sacrifice was properly part of the “Latinae.” Non rite: because they were “vito creati.” Cf. n. on ch. 12. 6. loco... situm. Concepisse: the Latinae were feriae conceptivae (or indictivae, see G. p. 152), i.e. held annually on days appointed and proclaimed each year by the magistrates. § 3. Expiationem: way of setting them right. To “expiate” a religious ceremony, was to set it right by fresh religious observances. See ch. 53. 1, and cf. the uses of expio in ch. 50. 2 and 5. Eorum: neuter. Cf. P. 122. B, A. 219. Auspicia... repeterentur: “the right of taking the auspices” (for the state) “should be re-acquired afresh.” The auspicia (publica) were vested in the supreme magistrates (cf. ch. 46. 11); when the highest offices were vacant, the right lapsed to the (old) burgesses, the patres (cf. Intr. I. 3), and “a fresh start was made,” by their appointing an interrex, instead of the auspicia being handed on from one magistrate to another as usual. De integro: cf. ch. 5. 6. §§ 3, 4. Interregnum, interreges: see Intr. I. 2, and G. p. 177 n. 1; the outgoing tribunes, being vitio creati, could not take the auspices for the new election. § 5. Desitum (est) turbari: “there was never any cessation of disturbances.” Com. interpellantibus: by interposing their veto. Convenisset: P. 401. note 1; for tense see P. 399. The agreement was to be completed first. § 6. Aguntur: cf. ch. 7. 2. Concilia... hab.: see Intr. I. 12. Postulantibus: “to the request of the C.” Cf. ch. 15. 8. § 7. Unde: for the order of clauses cf. ch. 11. 16: “ought not to seek help from a source from which...” Iam: cf. ch. 3. 1. § 8. Invasisse: see Intr. I. 12, II. (4). Pro certo: cf. ch. 5. 6: “to be relied upon.” §§ 8, 9. Sit, eant, etc.: cf. ch. 10. 6. § 9. Voluntate: cf. § 2. vitio. § 10. Eum: “of them,” cf. ch. 7. 6 fama ea. Magnum: predicate, cf. ch. 6. 7.

Chapter XVIII.—Praérogatqvae (centuriae): cf. ch. 17. 2. Latinas. They were the 15 centuries of knights (cf. note on
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ch. 7. 5) who were "asked" for their opinion (voted) before the rest. Cf. G. p. 203 note. Their vote, as a rule, practically decided the election. See Intr. II. (5). § 2. Priusquam ren.: cf. p. 401. Licinius intended to anticipate the completion of the election. Renuntiarentur: declared by the presiding magistrate (the interrex) to be elected. Centuriis revocatis: see Intr. II. (6). § 3. Tempus: note the case. Memoria: abl. of cause. § 4. Do dicoque: do dico was used of dedicating a gift to a deity, e.g. bk. 22. ch. 37. 12. Meis ... precibus: abl. absolute joined by -que to petenti, which implies a reason for bestowing the distinction (see ch. 13. 4), cf. bk. 7, ch. 11. 1. exercitus ... societate belli factâ com-meatuque aditus. § 6. Petenti patri: to the father's request, cf. ch. 17. 6. Scripsimus: "mentioned." § 7. Dum ... gerunt: cf. ch. 7. 2. § 8. Mil. collectis: "by gathering together the soldiers." Cf. ch. 11. 4. die d. § 9. Plus ... cladis, tantum ... terroris: cf. ch. 3. 8. Quae: "but this" (ignominia). Vertit: cf. ch. 49. 5; many verbs originally transitive are used in an intransitive sense, the unexpressed object being "se." § 10. Ducibus e. caeso: P. 122 (a), A. 219 note. Ducibus ... abesse: "that the general and the army were killed and the victorious ... were not far off." Capenatem, etc.: cf. ch. 2. 7. § 12. Veiosque, etc.: cf. Horace, Ode 1. 21. 13-16: Apollo will turn away evils from the Romans "in Persas atque Britannos." Renovata r., procurata prod.: alliteration and jingling repetitions of the same first syllable are common in old Latin; phrases connected with things sacred have often an archaic flavour. Essent: "sunt" in direct speech.

Chapter XIX.—Ludi Latinaeque: the games were the festival. One idea "the games of the Latin festival" is expressed by means of two nouns joined by a conjunction—a figure called hendiadys, ἐν διὰ δοῦν. Instauratae: cf. ch. 18. 10. § 2. Fatalis: takes up "fata," and comes next after igitur as showing the connexion with the previous sentence. Ad excidium serv., etc.: the dat. and ad with acc. both express purpose. Serv. patriae: dat. as after adj. meaning "needful," or "fit." P. 309. Dictus ... dixit: the main statement is for the sake of brevity put in the participle. Mutaverat: the tense denotes the suddenness and completeness of the change. P. 180. § 3. Imperator mut. : cf. ch. 5. 10. Urbis: of Rome, the city. § 4. Íllo: "the above related" (ch. 18. 10). Greek expresses the idea by τὸ ῥέε, e.g. ῥέε
those who fled as related above. More m.: cp. ch. 47. 9. Ne: is regular with efficio. P. 393, 455. § 5. Nullo detrectante: Livy is sometimes not accurate as to time in his use of participles. The time of detrectante is not that of redit, but later, the participle tacking on a fresh statement. Peregrina: all that comes from outside the Roman territory is peregrinus, though Rome is a Latin city. Cf. n. on ch. 1. 5. duod. p. § 6. Ludos magnos: the Ludi Magni (also called Maximi and Romani) were at this time held only in fulfilment of a vow made by a general before battle; in 367 (probably) B.C., they became annual. Before the actual games the consul rode in procession, dressed in triumphal robes, to the Circus, and it is probable that the ludi originally formed part of the triumphal celebrations. Refectam ded.: "he would rebuild and dedicate." Cf. ch. 15. 7. § 7. Expectatione ... spe: abl. of attendant circumstances, generally used with a participle (abl. absolute), cf. n. on ch. 15. 1. hostibus Etr. Signa conf.: military movements are often expressed as movements of the standards: signa proferre, advance; s. movere, break up an encampment, etc. § 8. Acta: acc. n. plur. Haud ita: cf. ch. 13. 12. Miliit: cf. ch. 2. 7. militem R. § 9. Edicto: cf. ch. 14. 4 auspicato. The clause "ne ... pugnaret" is governed by the verbal force of the participle. § 11. Munitorum: from munitor. Facserent: P. 401, the intention in continuing the toil was to make the way.

Chapter XX.—Capi: the process of capture was already begun. Ante: "previous," cf. ch. 23. 3., and n. on ch. 26. 5. circa. § 2. Praedae p.: stinginess in the division of the booty, P. 367. Gen. of Connexion, P. 143. § 3. The contents of the despatch. § 4. (Altera) senis: so in the Greek ὁ μὲν ... ὁ δὲ ("the one ... the other"), the ὁ μὲν is sometimes omitted. Filio: cf. ch. 18. 6. Interrogatum: the magistrate who called the meeting might ask the senators singly to express their opinions. G. pp. 199, 200. Placere: "that it seemed good to him that proclamation be made." In castra Veios: to the camp at Veii. Cf. ch. 15. 8. § 5. Novam ... inconsultam (esse) predicates. Si ... dacerent; qualifies st. ... numerandi (subj. of gram. dependence). § 6. Eveniat, etc.: cf. ch. 10. 6. Ut ... quisque: "that a man is more backward as a plunderer in proportion as he." Cf. ch. 8. 13. Quisque denotes that the remark applies to people individually. § 7. Criminum ad: "accusations brought before." Novarum: revolutionary. Cf. ch. 2. 2. § 8. Eo dono: by the gift of
Chapter XXI.—Auspicate: cf. ch. 14. 4. Egressus: the general took the auspices before an engagement. Cf. ch. 38. 1. § 2. Decimam p.: the usual share of the gods. § 3. Accipiat: “shall receive.” Subj. in a rel. clause expressing an action, expected (rare). § 4. Superante m.: implies the reason. Cf. ch. 13. 4. Quo, etc.: a relative clause implying purpose. Ab cun.: with ingruitis. § 5. Se iam ... agere: oratio obliqua after ignari (“not knowing”). Iam, iam, iam: anaphora. Cf. ch. 6. 4. Vatibus, oraculis: rhetorical plur. Alios: the first alios (alios ... alios, “some ... others”) is not expressed. Cf. ch. 20. 4. § 6. Ultimum: cf. ch. 6. 7, “that day they were spending was their last.” Nihil minus, etc.: “nothing being further from their thoughts than the fear.” Esse: timeo is here a verb of thinking. Livy uses this construction not uncommonly; elsewhere it is rare in prose. § 7. Quidnam: “what was (the meaning of) this, that when...?” cf. ch. 53. 3. quale sit. Inprovidi: “blindly.” Cf. ch. 4. 6. § 8. Immolante: the period must be broken up in English. Qui ... ei: cf. ch. 1. 7. Exauditam ... mov.: “was overheard ... and moved.” Adaperto c. ... raperent: “throw open the entrance of the passage and snatch.” P. 323. § 9. In rebus, etc.: cf. n. on ch. 2. 10. Ad ostentationem, etc.: “for display ... than for credence.” § 10. Pars ... invadunt, etc.: P. 300, A. 216. § 11. Terrentium, paventium: “of menace,” “of panic.” Cf. ch. 15. 8. scisc. § 12. Agmine: “adverbial” abl. Cf. ch. 17. 2. § 13. Inermi: cf. ch. 15. 11. Romanus. Is: cf. ch. 6. 8. hic. § 14. Quae cum: cf. ch. 7. 6. Aliquantum: Livy not unfrequently uses the acc. of extent where Cicero or Caesar would use the abl. of amount of difference (cf. ch. 22. 8. aliquanto). Maior maiorisque, etc.: predicates, cf. ch. 6. 7, “when it, as it was carried ..., proved to be (was) ... greater and ....” Maioris pr.: depends on rerum. Rerum: gen. of definition, “consisting of objects,” parallel to an adj. Cf. n. on ch. 40. 3. Manus ...
tollens: the ancients prayed with the arms lifted and the hands turned upwards. Cf. Horace, Od. 3. 23. 1. §15. Hominemque: "or men." Ut: resumes the first ut. §16. Convertentem: it was the Roman custom after praying to turn round to the right (towards the statue of the god in the case of prayer before a statue). Convertentem... prolapsum: cf. ch. 36. 7. Traditur... prolapsum c.: cf. n. on ch. 8. 10. Contrast ch. 27. 12. Pertinuisse... ad damn. ... cladem. Eventu: abl. of means with coniect. Coniectantibus: dat. of indirect obj. with visum. Captae urbis: cf. ch. 5. 10. Gen. of definition with cladem. Quod: refers to "captae urbis": "an event which ..." Cf. ch. 12. 13.

Chapter XXII.—Sub corona: garlands were set on the heads of prisoners of war when on sale as slaves. Ea... pecunia: the money from that. Cf. ch. 7. 6. Quod...praedae: cf. ch. 3. 8. §§1, 2. Rettulere, rettulisset, referebant: Livy often uses the same word in different meanings within a few lines. §1. Quaerendo: abl. of cause. Cf. ch. 8. 2. §2. Rettulisset: cf. ch. 20. 4; referre ad senatum issaid of the magistrate consulting the senate on any matter. G. pp. 199, 200. Rett., fuisset: cf. ch. 20. 10. faceret. §3. Colementium... modo: cf. ch. 15. 4. vaticinantis in modum. §4. Deportanda... Iuno: "the charge of conveying Juno the Queen." §5. Esset: cf. ch. 1. 4. diremisset. Adnuisse... deam, velle: use direct speech in English. §6. Motam...fuisset: cf. ch. 21. 8. exauditam m. P. molimenti: gen of description. Accepi mus: parenthetical in English. Tralatu: dat. (the 4th declension sometimes has a dat. in -u) of use served "for carrying across." More often the "supine in -u" is an abl. Cf. P. 460. §7. Idem: "also dedicated." Cf. ch. 4. 5, but here there is no contrast. §8. Etrusci n.: of the Etruscan name, i.e. of those called by the name "Etrusci." Cf. usu, ch. 13. 7. Iam: with urge.
“could decree,” as though the ladies were anxious to anticipate them, cf. ch. 16. 1, and n. on ch. 31. 4. Quot dierum: cf. ch. 3. 8. Quot ... nullo: cf. ch. 1. 2, “a greater number (of days) than in any previous war.” Ante: ch. 20. 1. § 5. Ipse: “the hero.” So ipse is used for “the master” (αὐτός in Greek), ipsa “the mistress.” Curru: place and instrument, cf. ch. 36. 7. Albis: cf. ch. 28. 1; the colour was the unusual thing. Parumque id, etc.: cf. ch. 3. 9, “this pomp seemed scarcely fitting not for a citizen only, but for a human being.” Civilis is here “befitting a civis among cives,” i.e. an equal among equals. § 6. Iovis: whose chariot was drawn by four white horses. Iovis ... dictatorem: the dictator’s being made equal to the horses of J. and the Sun, i.e. “the dictator’s being made equal to J. and the Sun in respect of their horses.” A rather curious instance of a Latin usage by which the quality or thing in respect of which a comparison is made is substituted for one of the two terms of the comparison. In religionem... tr.: cf. ch. 14. 2, in rel. vertentes. Unam: unus is often used to strengthen a superlative, “beyond anything else.” Clarior quam gratior: “more brilliant than popular.” Latin idiom requires two comparatives. P. 337 (1), A. 373. § 7. Locavit: locare templum (aedificandum), to give a contract for the building of a temple (conducere is to take up the contract). Matutae m.: “that of Mother Matuta.” A. 316. § 8. Vovisse: ch. 21. 2. Diceret C., pontifices ... cens.: asyndeton without idea of contrast (cf. ch. 2. 6, 7). Pontifices: the most important of the priestly “colleges.” Cf. G. pp. 193, 194. Religione: religious obligation. § 9. Ratio iubendi: cf. n. on ch. 12. 8. In sacram: cf. n. on ch. 5. 6. “Into the class ‘sacred.’” (cf. ch. 15. 2. miraculo), i.e. to be sacred. § 10. Eo: = ad id. Cf. n. on ch. 4. 5. unde. Ut qui, etc.: explains eo. Sibimet ipse: “(himself) for himself”; sibimet ipsi would emphasize the fact that he made his valuation for himself (not for anyone else). Cf. P. 339. § 12. Pacificatum: cf. ch. 15. 3 scisc. Digni: has the stress of the sentence. Cf. ch. 6. 7. Greek would use the participle of “to be”: ἄξιος ἄντες ἱπτησαν (cf. ch. 44. 1, oblitum ... processisse). “They who made the request were deserving.” Peterent: P. 402.

Chapter XXV.—§ 2. Esset: subj. of indefinite frequency. (Cicero would use the indic.). P. 405. note. Primi: with offerentes. Se: does double duty, being the object of offerentes and of peti, etc. § 3. Aetatibus, etc.: cf. n. on ch. 15. 2. § 4. Contionabundus: the verb of speaking is omitted, as more frequently with a speech in or. recta, e.g. bk. 3. ch. 11. 12. Damnata voti: “when liable for the vow.” The (obligation of the) vow is treated as a charge, which is brought home to the person who made the vow (or on whose behalf it was made) when the gods have fulfilled their part. He then becomes convicted of the charge of (being bound by) the vow, damnatus voti. From this charge he is acquitted (voti liberatur, cf. ch. 28. 1), when the thing he vowed has been performed. § 5. Dicere (se). Stipis: “of the penny-collection, as it may be more properly called than a tithe.” § 6. Illud: cf. ch. 5. 1. Quod... de-
signetur, ment. ... fieri: note the change of construction. Ea ... praeda: that part of the booty. Cf. ch. 55. 1. alia oratione ... ea. Rerum moventium: cf. ch. 21. 14. Moventium: res moventes are things that move (are moved, cf. ch. 18. 9. vertit) sometimes, so “moveable” property. Designetur: subj. of gram. dependence. Capti: cf. ch. 18. 10. caeso. Quae: cf. ch. 4. 4. dissimillima. Et ipsa: “likewise” (καὶ αὐτά). § 7. Ea disc. : cf. ch. 7. 6. fama ea. Quod eiusmod: the form is archaic; probably Livy is quoting from pontifical records. “Of that amount of the property which ... of that ... ” Eius (the first): refers to the property under consideration, which probably was mentioned previously in Livy’s authority. Eius (the second): is the antecedent of quod. Cf. ch. 1. 7. § 8. Venit: cf. ch. 18. 10. caeso. Pecunia ... aurum: the money being all of copper. Cf. ch. 12. 1. § 9. Ut ... umquam (grata fuit). Honorem: “mark of honour.” Ut pilento, etc.: driving during the daytime was forbidden in Italian cities: even to the consul it was allowed only in a triumph. § 10. Accepto aestimato: “when the weight received from each severally had been estimated.” Note the unusual construction, two participles in different relations to the same noun. Pecuniae: sums of money (Shylock’s “moneys.” Merch. of Ven., Act 1. sc. 3). Crateram: Latin nouns taken from the Greek are often formed from the acc., e.g. κρατήρ, acc. κρατῆρα, Lat. cratera; κρήπις, acc. κρήπιδα, Lat. crepida; Tárapas, acc. Tárapta, Lat. Tarentum. Quae ... portaretur: cf. ch. 4. 2. § 11. Remiserunt: indefinite subject, “people” (at Rome). Principes: leading men. § 12. Absentes: acc. Absentes ... praesentium: cf. ch. 2. 6, 7. Not used as nouns: “them in their absence,” “them in their presence.” §§ 12, 13. Increpant, habent, etc.: the subj. is multitudo. § 12. Iratis: to their wrath. Cf. ch. 15. 8. scisc. § 13. Intercessoribus: cf. § 1. nam ... trax. “Those who put their veto on it.”

arduis: predicates. Circum: adverbs are sometimes used adjectively in Latin, especially "circa" in Livy: "omnia circa loca," "all the neighbourhood." Here he even uses it as a noun, "the neighbourhood." § 6. In didem: Kern's emendation for "indicem." "From the fields in the (same) neighbourhood," i.e. that of Falerii. For the Latin idiom cf. "Romam ad senatum," ch. 15. 8. Ducem: as his guide. § 7. Alius: "the rest of," cf. ch. 5. 6. Castra: object of praebati. § 8. Incidentem: P. 401. Eandem: cf. ch. 4. 5: "they felt admiration as well as dislike." § 9. Fieri, teri: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. Neutro incl.: the balance of hope not inclining in either direction, i.e. in favour of either side. Ex ante conv.: cf. ch. 5. 6: "from stores collected beforehand." Obsessis: "the besieged," note that the time is the same as that of the finite verb. § 10. Videbatur: personal construction. P. 376. Videbatur...ni... dedisset: "diurnarius fuisset" is changed by the introduction of "videbatur" to "vid. d. futurus (esse)," the regular apodosis with the subjunctive being replaced by an indicative clause of nearly the same meaning. See P. 417 (c). Cf. "He seemed sure of success, if his health had not suddenly given way," and similar expressions. Ac: as.

NOTES.


Chapter XXVIII.—Camillus: subject of the "cum" clause. Laude: abl. of instrument. Triumphantem (eum). Iustitia f.: abl. of means with victis. Hostibus victis: implies the cause of "meliore laude insignis"; cf. ch. 13. 4. Taciti ... verec.: "their feeling of respect for him, although he said nothing." The participle implies a concessive idea. Cf. A. 317. Non tuit ... quin: did not resist so that he should not be freed, i.e. "did not resist, but brought about his acquittal with regard to the vow." Quin: P. 412. It is used after verbs of refraining, and the like, when negatived. Voti: gen. of charge. See n. on ch. 25. 4. damnata voti. Libero regularly takes an abl. of that from which. § 2. Longa: war vessels were longer than merchant ships. Nave: instrument and place. Cf. ch. 26. 4. § 3. Velut: apologizes for the expression "state piracy." Dividere: cf. ch. 27. 1. Timasitheus: a Greek name. Lipara had been colonized by Greeks about 580 B.C. Romanis: dative after similior. § 4. Ipse: with veritus. Religionis ... impl.: contrast ch. 6. 11. seditionibus ... impl. The gen. is the commoner in Livy, the abl. in most other writers. Adductos, prosecutus, restituit: three finite verbs in English. § 5. Hospitium: cf. ch. 50. 3. This relation of the Roman state to an individual, or to another state, implied entertainment to the guest-friends, or their representatives, when in Rome, and protection of their rights. In incerto: cf. ch. 23. 9. in sacrum. "In the class of the uncertain," i.e. "uncertain." Vicissent victine e.: a dependent alternative question. P. 211, 247. § 6. Rem ... gesserunt: "acted." Acie: cf. ch. 21. 12. agmine. Placuit: "it was determined."
§ 7. Neglegentius: cf. n. on ch. 32. 7. ignorant: "too care-
lessly." Ab bene g.: implies cause. Cf. ch. 27. 10. de re
nova. Verruginem ... praes.: cf. ch. 15. 8. § 8. In tutum:
"into safety." Cf. ch. 5. 6. Contione: a magistrate could
summon a contio (cf. ch. 7. 1) in the camp as well as in Rome.
Fusos ... hoste: P. 431 (1). Increparet implies speaking.
Eosdem: cf. ch. 4. 5. § 9. Nihil ... recusabant: cf. ch. 1. 2.
"said they would endure any penalty." Ni ... expugnassent:
subj. of quotation (P. 399. 1), the idea of saying being implied
in recusabant. They said "ni expugnaverimus" (fut. perf.),
the time being past relatively to that of poenae, which is in
the future. The apodosis is contained in nihil poenae: cf.
ch. 44. 7. § 10. Nocturnam f., etc.: the Romans fleeing by
night. Cf. ch. 13. 7. usu. Diurno: "than one by day."
§ 11. Cum ... oppugnari: in English comes after the main
verb. Crederent: sc. the soldiers at V. Retinente: "trying
to hold them back." Cf. ch. 11. 4. avertunt. § 12. Occisum:
dat. of the indirect object is used after the verbal noun
insidiae, as it would be after the verb insidior, to lie in
ambush for. "The fear of hidden attacks on them if they
scattered in pursuit." (Cf. P. 416. c, A. 317.) Repetens:
repeto is here to seek what is due; so reddo is sometimes
"to give a thing that is due" (more often "to give back").
§ 13. Res geritur: "where an engagement is fought with
animosity rather than valour." Tristem, etc.: "after a
message of disaster ... had causelessly terrified the state, it
was followed ...". Laureatae: the sign that it told of victory.
Victoriam, etc.: the purport of the despatch.

Chapter XXIX.—Et plebs, etc.: as before, see ch. 25. 13.
Suis: the meeting of the concilium plebis is called comitia as
in ch. 10. 10. § 2. Quem dolorem: "their annoyance at which
(this)." Cf. ch. 7. 6. Senatus c.: see Intr. I. 9. (b). Consules,
invisus, etc.: Intr. I. 3. Magistratus: "magistracy," in
apposition to consules. Quum decimum: 409 B.C. was the
last year that had consuls (bk. 4. ch. 54. 1), which makes
a clear interval of 15 years. § 3. Intercessurus: likely to
interpose his veto. Nec segnius: "and ... with the greater
energy." Cf. ch. 1. 3. Ob id ip.: having to fight alone.
Omni: tota, or universa, would be more usual. Unam eam
c.: anxiety on that one head. § 4. Nocte: the emphatic
word "the fact that the capture of the town by treachery
took place at night." Oppidum ... urbis: of the same town.
NOTES.

Aversa urbis: "the far side of the city." The use of a neut. adj. with a partitive gen. is rare in prose before Livy, except in the idioms mentioned in the n. on ch. 3. 8. Perfugere: cf. ch. 21. 10. invadunt. §5. Ea prov.: the department of that (war). §6. Dies dicta: cf. ch. 11. 4. die dicta. Biennii sup.: "for the two preceding years." These were the intercessores legis (ch. 25. 13) who had been re-elected for 394 B.C., but not for 393 B.C. F. senatus: which was pledged in honour to their defence. Gesti magistratus: against (connected with) their administration of office. Rog. tribuniciæ: the proposal of migration to Veii. Cf. ch. 24. 7 ff. §7. Innoxiæ: "innocent though they were." Gravis aeris: cf. ch. 12. 1. §8. Sceleris: gen. of charge. Arguere: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. Intellegeret: subj. of quotation. P. 399 (1). Intercessionem sust.: by allowing tribunes to be fined for their exercise of it. §9. cf. ch. 28. 8. Quod: with regard to that which they hoped, to their hope. Acc. of internal extent. IIIi . . eos: of the same people. Similarly Thucydides sometimes uses ἐκεῖνος and οὖτος in one sentence of the same person. Sperarent . . nequeat: after an historical infinitive. Cf. ch. 2. 3, P. 229. Tribunicia vis, etc.: "the violence of tribunes . . by tribunes' help"; there is an allusion to the tribunes' ius auxilii (Intr. I. 6), which was meant to be a weapon for the plebs, not for the patricians. §10. Fide publica: "by the state's pledge of honour," which he regards as involved in that of the senate (§ 6). Taciti: i.e. in silence, "without interposing"; so often in Livy the "adverbial" abl. "silentio" ("in silence, or quietness"). Auctoritatem: cf. ch. 9. 4, 5. Haec . . contionabundus: the verbal adj. in -bundus occasionally governs an object in the acc. So sometimes do Greek verbal adjs. (in the poets), e.g. χοάς προπομπός (Aeschyl. Choephor. 23), "convoying libations."

brought their proposals before the concilium plebis. **Suos...**

tribules: their fellow-tribesmen. Cf. ch. 44. 1. cives. Patricians, as well as plebeians, belonged to the tribes, but not to the conc. plebis (cf. ch. 10. 11). **Quisque**: cf. n. on ch. 20. 8. **§ 5. Capitolium...** ostentantes: not part of the speech. Capitolium: the citadel of Rome and the sacred mount on which stood the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Cf. n. on ch. 39. 9. arcem cap. Vestae: her round temple in the forum was the city hearth, where the fire on the altar was kept always burning. Circa: cf. ch. 26. 5. **§ 6. Diis penatibus**: the Penates of Rome (of the household of the state) had a temple in the Forum. Eo: bring matters to such a pass that (to that pass that). Fuerit: Livy often uses the perfect subj. in consecutive sentences where Cicero would have the imperfect. **§ 7. Una (tribu):** abl. of amount of difference. Plures tribus: the majority of tribes decided the question. Cf. n. on ch. 13. 3. **§ 8. Referentibus**: cf. ch. 22. 2. Ut... haberetur, vellentque: “so that account should be taken of...and they should wish...”

The result aimed at, or purpose (vellent), is joined to the result (haberentur) of (the method of) the distribution; the form used for expressing the two ideas is the same in Latin. Liberorum: agrees with caputum. Vellent: “they,” the plebeians. In eam spem: note the case. Tollere: the father lifted up in his arms the baby whom he wished to rear.

**Chapter XXXI.**—**Quo minus**: certatum est here implies the idea of preventing, “to prevent the holding of.” P. 394. Cf. n. on ch. 21. 6. esse. **§ 2. Capitolino**: a common “attraction.” P. 301 (4), A. 228. Magnos ludos: cf. ch. 19. 6. **§ 3: A. Iunonis**: cf. ch. 23. 7. Vota: cf. ch. 21. 3. Celebratam: cf. ch. 23. 4. **§ 4. Consenserent**: cf. P. 401; in the case of ante quam and prius quam, the intention implied is that of anticipating the action expressed in the subordinate clause. I. caedenis: abl. of that in point of which, with perseverantior. See Intr. II. (8). Ovans: “in an ovation.” One difference from the triumph was that the general went on foot. **§ 5. Quo**: “into whose territory.” Cf. n. on ch. 24. 4. Famem... ortam: “bracketing order.” The words “in agro...nimiis” are enclosed between noun and attribute, to make it quite clear what word they qualify. Exercitus...nequivit: “it was impossible to lead an army.” Note the personal construction: classical Latin prose has no single words in common use for “possible,” “impossible.” Cf. ch. 34. 2. **§ 6. Religioni**: cf. ch. 14. 2. Sufficitur: P. 177. The custom was
still observed in Livy’s time. § 7. Per interregnum, etc.: cf. n. on ch. 17. 3. § 8. Prodidit: the technical word for the appointment of an interrex (especially of the first, though here used of the second).

CHAPTER XXXII.—Septimum: note how often the same man held the highest office repeatedly. § 2. Volsinienses ... evenit: cf. notes on ch. 12. 6. § 3. Numero, certamine: abls. of the thing concerned. Versa: sc. acie. Abl. absolute. § 4. Effecit ne: cf. ch. 19. 4. Armati: remained under arms, but defended. Nullo: P. 282, A. 384. § 5. Ea cond.: with datae. § 6. De plebe: (one) of the plebs, a plebeian. Latin less often than English uses a phrase consisting of a noun and preposition to qualify a particular word; when this does occur, the bracketing order (cf. n. on ch. 31. 5) often makes all clear: cf. ch. 40. 9 Albinius, de plebe homo. Sacellum: cf. ch. 50. 5. N. silentio: in the dead of night. Humana: cf. ch. 28. 10. diurno. Gallos adv.: use direct speech in English: cf. ch. 22. 5. § 7. Ut fit: cf. ch. 19. 8. Ignotior: the comparative in Latin sometimes denotes comparison with a general standard: “more unknown” (than other people), i.e. little known. Cf. ch. 28. 7 negligentius, “too carelessly,” “not very carefully.” So in descriptions of character the comparative is more usual than the positive: iracundior fuit, “he was inclined to be irascible,” or “very irascible.” Quae una erat: “the only human help they had.” Latin puts superlatives, ordinals, unus, and sometimes other adjectives (cf. ch. 49. 7) in the relative clause, where we put them in the principal clause. § 8. cf. ch. 21. 8, ch. 27. 2. Die dicta: cf. ch. 11. 4. Quae: P. 301. 2, A. 227. Se refers to tribulibus et cli., who are the speakers. Cf. ch. 36. 2 credere. Conlaturos ... absolvere: cf. ch. 2. 6, 7. Quantī: locative expressing the amount of the penalty. P. 156. The unexpressed antecedent is the object of conlaturos. § 9. Si innoxio, etc., oblique request. P. 422. Innoxio: cf. ch. 23. 12. digni. P. quoque: (pronoun).

Chapter XXXIII.—Expulso cive, advent ... clade: expressing circumstances attending on the action of one main verb. Quo manente: cf. n. on ch. 7. 6. Quicquām hum.: if anything of human affairs is of the class ‘certain’ (cf. ch. 23. 9. sacrum), i.e. “if there is any certainty in human affairs.” Both gens. are gens. of partition, and certi is the predicate (cf. ch. 21. 14). Capi ... potuerat: apodosis of a conditional sentence express-

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Celtarum, quae ... Galliae: cf. n. on ch. 24. 4. Quae: cf. ch. 32. 8. Summa imperii: "supreme command" (supremacy of command). Celtico: dat. of neuter adj., used as a collective noun (cf. ch. 23. 9. sacrum) to designate a people: the use is common in Greek, e.g. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, the Greek people, Thuc. 1. 1. § 2. In: "under." Multitudo ... posse: cf. n. on ch. 31. 5. § 3. Magna natu: indicates cause. Cf. n. on ch. 15. 6. vir animi. Ipse: as contrasted with the invenes. Jam: with m. natu. In quas ... sedes: by ellipse for "in eas sedes quas (sedes)." Dedissent: future perf. in oratio recta. Auguris: abl. of means. § 4. Quantum ... posset:
oratio obliqua. Sortibus: cf. ch. 15. 12. Here it is the answer given "auguriiis." § 5. Quod e sex: see Intr. II. (9). Bituriges, etc.: in appos. to the antecedent of quod. § 6. Inexsuperabiles visas (esse): nulladum...superatas adds a reason. Cf. ch. 12. 6. loco...satum. Quod and its unexpressed antecedent are accs. of internal extent. Quod quidem, etc.: at least so far as there is a tradition going back without a break. Memoria: cf. ch. 21. 16. traditur memoriae. Sit: P. 400 (d). Hercule: a great road-maker; he is said to have crossed the Alps on his way from Spain. § 7. Montium altitudo: "the lofty mountains" (the mountains, because they were so lofty). Latin often uses abstracts in this way when the presence of a quality is important to the fact related in the sentence. Quanam, etc.: were looking round to see by what possible way, cf. P. 431 (1). Transirent: "deliberative" subj. Salluvium: gen. plural. § 8. Massilientes: so called by anticipation. Their town was yet to be founded. Quem primum: cf. n. on ch. 32. 7. §§ 8. 9. Patientibus Sall., vallemque D.: see Intr. II. (10). § 9. Taurinos saltus: the passes of the Cottian Alps (Mt. Cenis, or Mt. Genève). The Taurini afterwards gave their name to Augusta Taurinorum (Turin). In quo: cf. ch. 1. 7. Insubrium: predicate ("that of the I." Cf. ch. 23. 7). Pago: in appos. to Insubribus, see n. on ch. 24. 4. Volscos, quo. Omen...loci: "the omen concerning the site," divine indication of the site for their city.

CHAPTER XXXV.—Ubi...locos: the sites, where now... Cf. ch. 1. 7. Tenuere: cf. ch. 21. 10. invadunt. "Took possession of," cf. ch. 13. 3. tenuit, "got." § 2. Poenino: abl. of route. Transgressi: sc. Alpes. § 3. Hanc gentem: "this was the tribe, I find, that...". Id: cf. ch. 5. 1. illa. Illud (illa) is more emphatic. Solam...adiutam: agree with gentem, as though the clause formed part of the acc. or inf. construction. We should expect an indirect interrogative clause, explaining "id"; "solane...adiuta vernerit." § 4. Novo: strange and terrible (the Romans were not fond of novelties). Genus armorum (invisitatum), Adversus...adversus: cf. ch. 22. 1, 2. Ius societatis, etc.: claim of (consisting in) alliance or friendship. §§ 4, 5. Qui...peterent, qui...ag.: cf. ch. 27. 11. § 5. De auxilio...legati: asyndeton, cf. ch. 2. 6, 7. Impetratum (est). Legati: as envoys. Romani: cf. ch. 18. 10. caeso. Socios...amicos: the separation of the two nouns governing the same genitive is unusual and adds emphasis. Apparently the Clusine envoys had concluded an alliance. § 6. Romanis:

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Legatio: is here the purport of the envoys’ message, and this was, unconditionally, “mitis.” Nī... habuisset: cf. n. on ch. 26. 10. “A peaceful mission, had it not been entrusted to...” Gallis: who were notoriously over ready with their weapons. §§ 2-4. The answer. § 2. Novum: cf. ch. 6. 7. mediocre. “Although the name of the Romans was new to their ears.” Credere (se). The Gauls, as the speakers, are the logical subject. Cf. ch. 32. 8. Quorum: “since their.” § 3. Gallis: the proper name balances “Clusini.” § 5. Quodnam... arma, quid... esset: depend on quaerentibus. Ant minari: threatening warfare otherwise (cf. bk. 6. ch. 15. 7). Romanis: dat. after dicerent. Quaerentibus, dicerent: translate as main verbs, breaking up the period. Quid... rei... esset: cf. ch. 3. 8. Illī: the others. § 6. Legati: emphatic “ambassadors as they were.” Cf. barbari in § 9. Ius gentium: the law of nations, i.e. (not international law, but) universally recognized principles of right. § 7. Evectus... equo: “having ridden.” Equo: place and instrument. Cf. ch. 23. 5. Ducem... incursantem: “bracketing order.” Cf. ch. 31. 5. Incursantem... transfixum: “pierced... and killed... as he was making an attack upon...”; cf. ch. 25. 10. accepto aestim. Signum: ‘the word was passed.” § 8. In Clusinos: cf. n. on ch. 32. 6. de plebe. Receptuī: dat. of purpose. P. 141. Erant qui... censerent: P. 400 (c). Questum, postulatum: cf. ch. 15. 3. scisciatum. Iure... violato: cf. ch. 5. 10. § 9. Legati: subject of the cum clause. For the order, cf. ch. 19. 2. fatalis. Senatui: envoys of foreign states were regularly received in the senate. Nec... et: cf. ch. 12. 7. nec... -que. Barbari: cf. legati in § 6. Latin rarely varies names merely for variety’s sake. Ambitio: the feelings of a canvasser for office (a prominent type where an annual tenure of office is the rule), i.e. an interested desire to please. § 10. Si forte: (accepta esset): if it should so chance, el τούχα; an elliptical idiom, found in Cicero. See Intr. II. (11). Ad populum: the comitia centuriata. It was not as a rule consulted with regard to foreign affairs, except concerning a declaration of war with an allied state. Tribūni: secondary predicate. The subject is the unexpressed antecedent of quorum. § 11. Quo facto: “at this proceeding”: abl. of cause.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Adeo... vult: a comment on what
follows. §§ 1, 2. Quae... ea: cf. ch. 11. 16. § 1. Ultima: is made more emphatic by being divided from the noun it qualifies, auxilia. Cf. ch. 35. 5. socios ... am. § 2. Ab ... oris: attribute of hoste, cf. n. on ch. 32. 6. § 4. Juris humani: "the law of mankind," a stronger expression for ius gentium. Flagrantes ira: contrast ch. 11. 4. ardentem invidia. Here it is those that feel the burning passion who are "on fire." So ardeo irā, amore. Convulsis: torn up from the ground. § 5. Quorum praetereuntium: "of their passing by," cf. ch. 21. 11. terrentium. Immensum ... loci: cf. n. on ch. 3. 8. Cicero uses thus, besides pronouns, chiefly tantum, quantum, plus, plurimum, minus, minimum, paululum. Livy extends the use. § 7. Quippe ... est: "for indeed they were met," "the Romans met them." The indicative after quippe qui is very rare in classical Latin, the causal meaning being generally indicated by the use of the subjunctive. P. 400 (e). Here the actual occurrence is emphasized. Velut tumultuario: raised as though to meet a sudden rising. Alveo: abl. of route. § 8. Nata: expresses cause. Cf. ch. 12. 6. loco ... situm. Com- pleverant: cf. ch. 21. 10. invadunt.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Non, non, etc.: anaphora. Cf. ch. 6. 4. Loco ... capto, praem. vallo: abls. absolute. P. 323. Quo rec. esset: "to which to retreat." Saltem: it might have been thought that if they were forgetful of the necessary precautions with regard to men, they would at least remember the gods, be "deorum saltem ... memores"; this was not so. "They were not mindful even of the gods—if no thought was to be taken of men." Nec auspicato, etc.: explains non deor. ... memores. Litato: a sacrifice was judged to be acceptable or otherwise according to the appearance of the entrails of the victim. Cf. n. on ch. 15. 11. disc. Etr. Diductam: the time is the same as that of the main verb: cf. ch. 26. 9. obsessis. "Drew up the forces for battle, spreading them out ... ." § 2. Cum: "although." P. 409 (d), A. 144. Extenuando: sc. aciem. Abl. of means. Haberent: "they (the generals) had a centre that would scarcely hold together" (so wide were the spaces between the men, or the divisions). Paulum ... editi 1.: cf. ch. 3. 8. Ab dext.: where English speaks of the direction in which a thing is placed, Latin often speaks of the direction from which it, or the perception of it, comes to us; a sinistra, a tergo, ab ea parte, "on the left," "on the rear," "on that side." Placuit: cf. ch. 28. 6. § 3. Brennus: a Celtic word for a chief. Livy takes it for a proper
name. **In paucitate**: "since the enemy's numbers were so small." Cf. ch. 2. 10. **Id**: explained by ut ... imp. darent. Cf. ch. 35. 3. **Aversos trans.**: "the rear and flank." Cf. ch. 21. 10. **Signa convertit**: cf. n. on ch. 19. 7. § 4. **Si... depulisset**: cf. ch. 8. 10. si ... foret. **Depulisset**: fut. perfect in oratio recta. **Aequo campi**: cf. ch. 1. 4. sollemnia lud. **Superantim**: dative. **Multitudine**: abl. of thing concerned. § 5. **Nihil simile**: cf. n. on ch. 3. 9. **Nihil... Romanis**: cf. ch. 36. 1. "Nothing Roman." **Omnium**: neuter. **Vetos, in... urbes**: apposition; P. 330 (2). "To Veii, an enemies' city." **Cum**: cf. § 2. § 6. **Simul**: conjunction. **Proximus, ultimis**: dat. of the person taken as a standard, cf. P. 310; "on the flank in relation to those nearest ... ". The datives might also be taken as "dats. of the agent," a use of the dat. of the person concerned which is occasionally found with the past participle as well as with the gerund and gerundive (see P. 138). Probably the datives perform both functions. Cf. ch. 25. 2. se. "By those nearest on their flank." **Ab latere, ab tergo**: cf. § 2. The idea of direction from which the sound came is clear in this case. **Ign. hostem**: object of viderent. **Viderent**: cf. n. on ch. 23. 3. decerneret. § 7. **Terga**: asyndeton expressing contrast. **Suomet ipsorum**: "among themselves, with each other." **Ipsorum**: depends on terga. This part of the sentence, if turned into an independent statement, would run "suomet ipsi certamine ... impediebant fugam." Cf. n. on ch. 23. 10. **In turba**: implies cause. Cf. ch. 2. 10. § 8. **Graves... tegminibus**: gives a reason for the drowning of the "invalidi." Cf. n. on ch. 15. 6. **vir... animi.** § 9. **Maxima**: "very large"; not "the larger" (for which we inaccurately say "the largest"). Cf. ch. 30. 7. **Non modo**: "not merely not" (I do not speak merely of any forces for her defence). When the two clauses have the same predicate (here *est missus*), and this is in the *ne quidem* clause, "non modo" more usually than "non modo non" answers to "not only not." So *οὐχ ὅσον... άλλ’ οὐδὲ*. Cf. §§ 4, 6 for uses of non modo. **Missus**: cf. ch. 18. 10. caeso.

Chapter XXXIX.—**Miraculum... victoriae**: "wonder at a victory." Cf. n. on ch. 15. 2. for other meanings of "miraculum." **Et ipsi**: they too were affected by "pavor," though the result was different. **Vereri, legere, coac.**: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. § 2. **Nihil... hostile**: cf. ch. 38. 5. n. simile. **Ad urbem R.**: cf. ch. 38. 5. **Urbem R.**: "city of Rome." Urbs Romae is very unusual Latin (cf. Verg. *Aen.* 3. 393).
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A. 304. § 3. Noctem ... et ... situm: hendiadys. Cf. ch. 19. 1. "Afraid of the darkness in a city of which they did not know the lie." Note that in Latin the attribute agrees with the noun in the genitive. Quaenam ... essent: "(to see) what were ..."; the idea of finding out is implied in expl. missis. Cf. ch. 34. 7. quanam ... trans. § 4. Romani: marks the transition from Gallic affairs. Properly it refers to the missing Romans, slain and fled, but we may translate, "Among the Romans, ... lamentations for dead and living alike" (cf. ch. 5. 10). Perhaps the correction Romanis (dat. of Persons concerned) should be accepted. Pars ... nemo: asyndeton — cum introduces both clauses. Qui ... refugerant: the historian's name for them, not part of the oratio obliqua. § 5. Pr. ... luctus, publ. pavor; "mourning for private losses," "panic for the state." Luctus: for the plural, cf. ch. 15. 2. curae. Nuntiatum est: cf. ch. 23. 1. § 6. Lucem alt.: "the second daylight," i.e. "the light of the next day." Jam: with futurus. Videretur: personal. Cf. ch. 26. 10. §§ 6, 7. Primo adv., deinde sub ... , etc.: explain identidem. § 6. Mans. ... fuisse: P. 426. Mansuros ... foret: the Romans' thoughts. P. 431 (1). Hoc consili: cf. ch. 3. 8. Foret (eis): "they had." For tense, see P. 243. § 7. Rati: agrees with the subject of the idea of thinking implied by the oratio obliqua. Cf. n. on ch. 32. 8. se. Exanimare: historical infinitive. § 8. Ili (civitati): the body of cives is the civitas. § 9. Robur: "strength" (strong men), abstract for collective. Cf. n. on ch. 15. 3. miraculo. Arcem Cap.: the two summits of the hill of which the whole is often called Capitolium (see ch. 46. 3), and sometimes Arx, as ch. 41. 4. § 10. Conlato: cf. ch. 18. 10. caeso. Inde: "thereupon," taking up the abl. absolute (oūw in Greek). § 11. Flaminem: of Quirinus apparently. Ch. 40. 8. Sacra p.: object of auferre. § 12. Si arx, etc.: oratio obliqua (the thoughts of those who determined). Si, si, si: anaphora. Cf. ch. 6. 4. English puts "if" once only, Caput p. c.: "centre of the state's deliberative power." Cf. ch. 8. 4, where caput is "the chief object." Superfuerit: future perfect in oratio recta. Cf. ch. 10. 6. gerant. Facilem: predicate. Seniorum: depends on turbae; but it may be a marginal explanation ("gloss") of turbae, etc., which has got into the text. Cf. Intr. II. (14). Periturae: "sure to die (soon)." § 13. De plebe; attribute of multitudo. Cf. n. on ch. 32. 6. Dicere; cf. § 7. examinare. His: their actual word is kept in oratio obliqua, for the sake of greater vividness and clearness. Cf. ch. 2. 8. Inopiam
arm. : the fighters whose store is so scanty. Cf. ch. 34. 7. montium alt.

CHAPTER XL.—Urbis : depends on quaece. ... fortuna. Trecentos sex. : round numbers. Fortuna : the object of commandantes, attracted into the case of the relative. P. 121. 1. §§ 2-4. Superesse ... superesset, humani ... humanum : cf. n. on ch. 22. 1, 2. § 2. Digredientibus : with the unexpressed antecedent of qui (abl. absolute). Captae u. ... exitio : cf. ch. 21. 16. captae ... urbis ... cladem. § 3. Mulebris : cf. ch. 42. 4. mulierum ... ploratus, and note how close together are the gen. case and the adj. (ch. 21. 14). Sequentium rog. : "as they followed ... and again and again asked." Cui ... darent : direct speech in English. Cf. ch. 22. 5. Nihil ... relinquebant : "left nothing yet remaining of human woe" (i.e. woe endurable by mortal man). Humani : see Intr. II. (12). § 4. Quod ... id : cf. ch. 11. 16. § 5. In : cf. ch. 2. 10. Jam : cf. ch. 3. 1. "Joining in a single column, so to speak" (agmen being properly an army on the march). As there was only one bridge (see § 8), they naturally joined. § 6. Dilapsi, petunt : cf. ch. 21. 10. invadunt. §§ 7, 8. Quae ... essent, quisve ... esset ; oblique question, depending on consultantes. § 7. Quia ... dearent : Livy's explanation. § 8. Quisve : "and what ;" so often in adding a new question. Contrast ch. 21. 15. hominumque. Condita ... defodere : "to store them ... and bury them" (having stored to bury them). P. 366 (b), A. 317. Sacello : abl. of place where. Despui : cf. ch. 27. 1, infinitive after mos est. Via, ponte : abls. of route. § 9. Eas : the flamen disappears from the story. Deplebe : cf. n. on ch. 32. 6. Inutilis bello : "being of no avail for warlike purposes." Cf. ch. 38. 8. graves. § 10. Salvo ... discr. : cf. ch. 46. 7. Abl. absolute ; cf. ch. 15. 1. Salvo ... rerum : refers to what follows. Cf. ch. 37. 1. Religiosum : see Intr. II. (13). Sacerdotes ... se : cf. n. on ch. 2. 6, 7. Caere : acc. of motion towards.

CHAPTER XLII.—Omnibus : neuter. Cf. ch. 38. 5. Ut : limiting. Turba ... regressi ... expectabant : cf. ch. 40. 6. § 2. Qui eorum : "those of them who." Curules : to which was attached the privilege of using the chair of state, the sella curulis, i.e. any of the highest offices except the military tribunate and tribunate of the plebs. Quae augustissima: cf. n. on ch. 32. 7. Quae aug., etc. : "elad in the most solemn of all robes, worn by those who...". These were the "toga
NOTES.

picta,” and “tunica palmata,” i.e. the purple embroidered toga, and purple tunic worked with palm branches—the dress of Jupiter himself (hence “augustissima”). Quae ... ea: cf. ch. 1. 7. Vestis: cf. ch. 40. 1. fortuna. Tensas duc.: as heading the procession, cf. n. on ch. 19. 6. Medio aedium: contrast ch. 1. 5. medio ludicro. Eburneis s.: curule chairs, which were adorned with ivory. Sellis: abl. of place where. P. 151. § 3. Sunt qui ... tradant: P. 400 (c). Quiritibus ... Romanis: “populus Romanus Quiritium” and “p. R. Quirites” are the more usual forms. Quiris is probably a “spear-bearer” (cf. Quirinus in vocabulary), but came to mean a Roman citizen, his first duty being to bear arms for his country. § 4. Ancipiti ... proelio: abl. of manner. Impetu, vi: cf. ch. 17. 2. vitio. Patente ... porta: abl. absolute. Collina: the Quirinal and Viminal were “colles” (Palatine, Capitoline, etc., being “montes”). §§ 4, 5. Arcem, arce aut C.: see n. on ch. 39. 9 and Intr. II. (14). § 5. in dissipatos: on them scattered, i.e. “on their scattered forces.” Vacuis ... viis: abl. of manner. Occursu hom.: empty of the encountering of men, i.e. “empty of men meeting them.” Cf. ch. 13. 7. usu. Quaeque: P. 347. Agmine: cf. ch. 21. 12. Ea demum: cf. ch. 6. 17. § 7. Cunctatio ... invadendi: cf. ch. 12. S. “Hesitation to enter.” Aperta ... invad.: cf. ch. 6. 14. § 8. Haud secus: with feelings of nothing less than veneration. Aedium: here “houses.” Vestibulis: the vestibulum (πρόθυρον or πρόθυρα) was the space in front of the house doors. The atrium, in these old times the principal room, was the first reached within the doors. Humano aug.: cf. ch. 32. 6, and ch. 18. 10. caeso. Maiestate: abl. of thing concerned. Vultus grav.: “dignified expression”; hendiadys. Cf. ch. 19. 1. Simillimos: “exceeding like.” § 9. M. Papirius ... dicitur: see n. on ch. 8. 10. Gallo: dat. of indirect object with movisse. Gallo ... movisse: “when a Gaul was stroking his beard ... struck him on the head ... and roused (P. 366. b.) his anger” (roused anger for him). Ut ... erat: “all in those days wearing it long.” A clause with ut sometimes (contrast the use in § 1) makes a general statement explaining or generalizing the statement of the main verb. Cf. ch. 50. 1. §§ 9, 10. Initium ... ceteros, etc.: asyndeton expressing a quick succession of events. Ortum, trucidatos (esse): depend on the idea of “they say, it is said” (dicunt), supplied from dicitur. § 10. Parci, diripi, inici: cf. ch. 7. 9, 10. Exhaustis (tectis): “when they had been sacked.” Dative (P. 308. 3).

Chapter XLIII.—Experiri: depends on statuunt. § 2. Nihil...trepide: "did nothing hastily or in agitation." A verbal idea of doing, saying, going, that can be sufficiently indicated by the context is sometimes not expressed by a verb, in animated speech or narrative. Successerit: future perfect in oratio recta. The tense is regular. P. 390. § 3. Medio...clivo: cf. ch. 1. 5. § 4. Per...arma: with subeundi. Memores, etc.: the sentence begins as though the Gauls were to be the subject of both clauses (as if the second were e.g. "omne rapi...passi erant"), but there is a change of plan ("anacoluthon," from áv- negative prefix, and ákolouθέω, to follow). § 6. Ab urbe (Roma) ad Romanam: put together to bring out the point. Ad R. exp. virtutem: with duxit. §§6, 7. Fortuna, fortunā: cf. ch. 42. 4, 8. § 7. Fortuna p.: abl. of cause. Diis...accusandis, etc.: abls. of manner. Indignando mir.: explain diis acc. Qui, qui: cf. ch. 6. 4. Fortius...quam felicior: cf. ch. 23. 6. "With courage rather than luck." § 8. Pavidos: "in panic." Cf. ch. 4. 6. laetus. Nec secus quam: cf. ch. 41. 8. "Under the influence of nothing less than an inspiration of heaven."

are used in a partitive sense. **Oblitum**: expresses the main idea: "that I forgot ... in coming forward." Cf. ch. 23. 12. digni. **Putet**: subj. of request. P. 382, A. 198 (e). **Res**: "the situation" (ch. 42. 8). **Quod quisque**: "that each man should contribute ... what means of defence he can." Cf. ch. 8. 13. **Possit**: subjunctive of grammatical dependence. In medium: "for the public good." The idea is of adding to a store lying in the midst for all to use. § 2. **Cessavero, fuerit**: the time of these actions is past relatively to that of referam and erit. P. 224 (2). **Hac**: *i.e.* that of war. § 3. **Quanta ipsi**: turn in English "those great benefits ... (you remember yourselves how great they are—for ...)." **Nec enim**: "for it is not fitting to cast them up against you when you are mindful of them" (cast them up as reproaches before men mindful of them). **Decus ... pariendi**: if decus were in the gen. like gratiae, "decoris ingentis belli" would be ambiguous. **Belli**: "warlike, military": cf. n. on ch. 40. 3. muliebris. § 4. **Magna, firma**: cf. ch. 4. 4. dissimillima. § 5. **Sit**: subj. of desire (jussive). P. 189, A. 198 (e). **Exigua ... manu**: abl. of instrument. § 6. **Ab s. r.**: cf. ch. 28. 7. ab re bene gesta. § 7. **Haec omnia**: "all this land." **Nisi ... tradidero, non recuso**: cf. ch. 28. 9.

**Chapter XLV.**—**Bello**: abl. of thing concerned. **Quam ... daretur**: oblique question, depending on *intenti*, as on a verb expressing "waiting to see." § 2. **Sicut ... erat**: refers to what comes after; cf. ch. 37. 1. § 3. **In palatos**: cf. ch. 41. 5. in dissipatos. § 4. **Prope quadringent.**: cf. ch. 40. 1. **Adeo nihil**: "were so utterly without pity for ...." **Praesidium-que et**: cf. ch. 49. 1. Livy repeatedly uses -que et for "both ... and" joining single words (P. 350). § 5. **Viderant**: on various occasions before they saw the camp pitched. Congreg. ... **agentes**: note the two participles and cf. ch. 36. 7. § 6. **Indignitas**: sense that the treatment was not what they deserved (cf. ch. 13. 2. dulcedo). **Etruscisne ... suas**: the question they asked themselves. § 7. **Sibimet ipsi**: cf. ch. 23. 10. § 8. **Eodem**: as at Ardea. **Fortunae eventu**: "success in the issue" (way of turning out with regard to good or ill success). **Ducibus**: predicate (cf. ch. 15. 1). "Under the guidance of prisoners." **Salinas**: the Roman state salt-works near Ostia. **Ex improviso**: implies cause. Cf. ch. 28. 7. ab re b. g. "Owing to the suddenness of their attack." **Ovantes**: not the technical sense (for which cf. ch. 31. 4).
Chapter XLVI.—Esse: historical infinitive. Admiratione: abl. of cause. We say “drew on himself the admiration of . . . .” § 2. In Qu. colle: the story illustrates the importance of place in religious rites. Cf. ch. 52. 2. Colle: cf. n. on ch. 41. 4. Collina. Gabino cinctu: abl. of attendant circumstances. The Gabinus cinctus (why called “Gabine” is uncertain) was the toga girt up in a particular way, used for certain sacrifices and other religious occasions. This was probably the old way of wearing the dress for active occupations, especially war. § 3. Satis: cf. ch. 8. 8; it qualifies propitios, “indeed favourable.” Sperans . . . esse: “believing” (believing hopefully. Cf. ch. 21. 6. timentes . . . esse) “that they were.” Prohibitus: sc. ab eo (cultu). “Whose worship not even the fear of death, holding him back, had caused him to abandon.” Miraculo aud.: cf. ch. 39. 1. § 4. Romanis . . . conv., voluntariis conf.: abls. absolute. Proelio, clade: abls. of time at which. Captae u.: cf. ch. 40. 2. § 5. Corpori valido: Cicero (Murena 25. 51) reports that Catiline called the revolutionary party “a strong body without a head.” § 6. Locus ipse: cf. ch. 43. 3. Pars . . . qui . . . gesserant: cf. ch. 40. 6. Auspicio: “taking of the auspices.” They were taken before battle by the general; cf. § 11 and ch. 38. 1. Res . . . gesserant: “had won successes.” Negare: historical infinitive. Ordinis: he was a centurion (ch. 45. 7). § 7. Rerum . . . rebus: “preserved distinctions in the state, when the state was almost lost.” § 8. Ing. periculo: abl. of manner. § 9. Prox. fuit: “the way was shortest.” § 10. Comitiis cur., iussu populi: both with revocatus. He was restored to citizenship by a decree of the comitia centuriata (this is not said here, but implied), and also restored to membership of his clan (gens), so as to be a patrician and eligible to the dictatorship. The assembly by curiae restored him to his clan, the curia being a group of clans; but this, the oldest assembly of the citizens, was by this time confined to formal acts, and it was to pass its decree on the suggestion of the people in their sovereign assembly (the com. centuriata): “should be by command of the people recalled . . . in the assembly of the curiae, and . . . .” Nuntius: as a messenger, “with his message.” Ardeam . . . ad C.: cf. ch. 15. 8. § 11. Quod: the antecedent is in apposition to the sentence “lex curiata . . . dictus,” but it is also explained by “non prius . . . latam” added in apposition. Quod magis, etc.: Livy would wish regularity of procedure to be everywhere observed (cf. § 7), but tradition apparently represented Camillus as receiving at Veii the news
of his nomination (cf. bk. 22. 14. 11). It does not appear how news was conveyed after the departure of Cominius. Mutari fin. : "change his place of abode," lit. be changed in respect of boundaries (the boundaries within which he abode); cf. "mutari civitate," to change one's citizenship, i.e., become a citizen of another state (a technical phrase). Till recalled, he was within Roman boundaries a condemned man (ch. 32. 9) without citizen rights, which were forfeited by becoming a citizen of another state (cf. ch. 44. 1). Auspicio : ch. 38. 1, and cf. n. on ch. 17. 3. The right was conferred by appointment to office. Lex curiata : restoring him to the patriciate. Absens : not even at Veii, in Roman territory.

P. 146, A. 131 (2). Saxo: sc. Tarpeio; the Tarpeian rock was a cliff of the Capitol, down which criminals were sometimes thrown. § 11. Esse: historical infinitive.

Chapter XLVIII.—Omnia ... mala: bracketing order. § 2. Cum loco ... tum: loco belongs to both clauses. Jacente: "low-lying." Quid venti: cf. ch. 3. 8. § 3. IntolerantissimA: implies cause. Umori ... adsueta: gives a reason for intol. Iam ... acervatos ... urebant: "began to pile together ... and burn." Insignem ... fec.: "caused the place to be distinguished." § 4. In quibus: with the cum clause. Necessitate: abl. of cause. § 5. Dum ... habet, iubet, parat, instruit: cf. ch. 7. 2, P. 410 (a), A. 364. Quibus: abl. of instrument: "with means of attacking" (with which to attack) "the enemy on equal terms." Haud impar: cf. ch. 18. 1. haud invitis. § 6. Capitolinus: "on the Capitol." Stationibus vigiliis: asyndeton. Cf. ch. 27. 8. "Guard-duty by day and by night." Tamen: tamen is put with the participle that implies the concessive idea (so διος often). "Though they had overcome all evils endurable by mortal man." Cf. ch. 40. 3. Prospectans ecq.: cf. ch. 34. 7. circumspectarent quanam. § 7. Cum ... procederent: with obruentibus. Corpus: we use the plural. Cf. ch. 30. 8. domo. Possent: sc. the authorities. § 8. Brennum: cf. ch. 38. 3. Conloquo: abl. of manner. Mille pondo: the unit of measurement, the pound, is regularly understood with pondo, thus "1,000 by weight" means "1,000 lb. by weight." § 9. Per se: with foedissimae. Indignitas: the name of the quality is used for the act possessing the quality.

Chapter XLIX.—Redemptos: "as ransomed captives." Romanos: emphatic. Perficeretur: cf. ch. 23. 3. "Could be completed." Per alterc.: with appenso. § 2. Inf. iuris m.: Q. Sulpicius. Cf. ch. 48. 8. All other magistrates were inferior to the dictator. § 3. Sarcinas: soldiers' baggage. Repetique: -que joins defendi to repeti et ulcerisci, which refer especially to solum pat. § 4. Ut: "as well as." Cf. ch. 41. 1. Natura, naturā: cf. ch. 35. 4. adversus. In ... inaequali: explains "ut ... patiebatur." "On the soil of a half-ruined city, irregular even by nature." Secunda: the adj. is used "proleptically," i.e., expresses the result of the action denoted by the verb. "Attends to everything that generalship could by selection or preparation turn to advantage for the Romans." § 5. Nova re: abl. of cause. "At the sudden turn of affairs."
Chapter L.—Ut erat: “being.” Cf. ch. 41. 9. Facit: the magistrate obtaining the decision of the senate is said “facere” the decree. “Procured.” § 2. Fana: begins the oblique command (substance of the decree). Expiarentur: “(ceremonially) purified.” Expiarenturque: P. 350. Expiatio: “the manner of purification.” Libris: sc. Sibyllinis. Cf. ch. 13. 5. § 3. Hospitium: see ch. 28. 5. § 4. Ludi Cap. : now first instituted; they were probably to be repeated regularly, as a committee was appointed to oversee them. Optimus maximus: a title of Jupiter. Conlegium: members were called Capitolini. § 5. Expiandae: setting right by religious ceremonies (cf. ch. 17. 3) the matter of the voice, i.e. the disregard of it. “Making expiation with regard to the voice.” Vocis: see ch. 32. 6, 7. Aio Locutio: see Intr. II. (16). § 6. Quod . . . ex al. : besides vessels of gold, and gold or gilt images and ornaments, belonging to the temple, there might be possessions deposited there for safety (the treasure of the state was kept in the temple cf Saturn). Quo . . . op: oblique question depending on “confusa m. esset.” Sella: the throne of the great sitting statue of Jupiter. § 7. In eo: “in the matter of it”; cf. ch. 2. 8. A matronis: as before (ch. 25. 8). Laudatio: spoken from the rostra (orators’ platform) by the nearest kinsman of the dead, the funeral procession halting in the forum for the purpose. § 8. Tum demum: then and not before (cf. ch. 6. 17); οὔτω δὲ in Greek. In urbe p. Veios: cf. ch. 38. 5. Veios in hostium u. Ascensam u.: cf. ch. 5. 10. § 9. Ea: cf. ch. 6. 8. hic.

your fortune." **Id**: resumes and emphasizes "ut ... patria."

**Suppetat**: subj. of grammatical dependence (the clause depends on deesse). § 3. **Repetiimus**: sc. eam. **Ipsi**: of our own accord. -que et.: cf. ch. 45. 4. **§ 4. Equidem**: grammatically with adfuit, in sense with putem. Cf. ch. 54. 3. Positae: established at the same time as the city. N eglegentiam: "cause, excuse, for neglecting." **Hominibus**: P. 329, A. 249. § 5. **Intuemini. invenietis**: "consider ... and you will find"; later Latin uses "et" in such sentences, but in the best period it is not found in prose. **Horum ... ann.**: "of these (last) successive years," —"horum," i.e. up to the present. **Deinceps**: cf. note on circa, ch. 26. 5. **Sequentibus**, spern.: "when we were following, etc." Dat. of persons interested. P. 138., A. 117 (a). **§ 6. Iam**: "for instance" (to go no further); Greek αὐτίκα. **Per quot a. quanto l.**: "for how many years and with how great toil." The double question or exclamation is used in Latin as in Greek. Cf. the Homeric question, τίς ποθεν εἶς ἀνδρῶν; "who among men art thou, and from whence?" So in Milton's English, "Into what pit thou seest From what height fallen." **Non ante**, etc.: see ch. 16. 8 ff., 19. 1. **§ 7. Quid**: "and again." **Haec tandem**: "this ... disaster, finally": this is the last event of the period he is considering. **Quam, quam, quam**: cf. ch. 39. 12. si. **Spreta, violatum, praetermissum**: "est" is "understood." **Praetermissum**: sc. ius violatum: "the outrage was passed over." **§ 8. Igitur**: "therefore it is that." **Documento**: predicative dat. **§ 9. Alia terra**, etc.: see ch. 40. 8 ff. **Finitimas urbes**: Livy has spoken of Caere only. Probably the plural is rhetorical (cf. ch. 21. 5). **§ 10. In hostes ... verter.**: cf. the prayer in ch. 18. 12. **In pondere**: cf. ch. 50. 7. **Foedus ac f. f. : alliteration.** Cf. n. on ch. 18. 12.

Chapter LII.—**Culti neglectique**: "of the worship or neglect." Cf. ch. 21. 15. hominumque. **Momента**: see Intr. II. (17). **Culpsae cladisque**: hendiadys. Cf. ch. 47. 8. "Of the disaster brought upon us by (connected with) our former offence." The gens. define "nausfragis." Cf. ch. 40. 2. c. urbis ... exitio. **§ 2. Non dies magis**, etc.: cf. ch. 46. 2, 3. **§ 3. Privatos**: e.g. the lares and penates of each household. **Quam par**: "how does your action match with that," how (to what extent) is it equally-matched. **§ 4. Gentilicia ... publica**: asyndeton. Cf. ch. 2. 6, 7. **§ 6. Iovis epulo**: for the idea of feasting the gods cf. ch. 13. 6. Jupiter's banquet was, at least in later times, annual (on the Ides of
November), and formed part of the plebeian games (cf. bk. 27. ch. 36. 9), but these games were not yet instituted in 390 B.C. Pulvinar suscipi: “the preparation of the couch ... be undertaken.” “Suscipio” is probably the technical word: “pulvinar” is “the matter of the couch.” Cf. ch. 50. 5. vocis. § 7. Aeternis: see n. on ch. 30. 5. Signo: the Palladium, supposed to be the statue of Pallas brought from Troy by Aeneas. Imperii: “of dominion.” An idea belonging to later times is put into the mouth of Camillus. Cf. ch. 30. 2. Loquar: “deliberative” subj. Ancilibus: cf. n. on ch. 54. 7. Qu. pater: see vocab. Being another Mars, he also had sacred shields. Legend identified Quirinus with the deified Romulus. Cf. ch. 24. 11. deo. In profano: cf. ch. 28. 9. in plano. The city within its pomerium (cf. § 15) was a templum, or consecrated space. Quaedam: e.g. the Palladium (partitive apposition). § 8. In m. Albano: see ch. 17. 2. Lavinii: there sacrifice was performed to the Penates, believed to have been brought by Aeneas from Troy, by all the supreme magistrates of Rome when they entered on office. Ex ... fuit: subordinate in English (cf. ch. 2. 6, 7) "while ...." Hostium urb: refers properly to Alba only (cf. ch. 21. 5 for the plural); it is not known that Lavinium was ever at war with Rome; Alba was destroyed by Rome (bk. 1. ch. 27-29). § 9. Modo, etc.: see ch. 17. 2, 19. 1. Adfectae... reip.: bracketing order. Cf. ch. 48. 1. § 10. Iuno, etc.: see ch. 22. 4. ff. Dedicata: see ch. 31. 3. The goddess is put for her temple. § 13. Urbs c.: cf. ch. 5. 10. rex creatus. Flamini D. etc.: in order that the service of the god might not be neglected. In the time of Augustus he was still forbidden to be absent for more than two nights (Tacitus. An. 3. 71. 3). § 14. In ... noctes: “for each single night,” with contrahet. § 15. Fere: the comitia centuriata, being an assembly of the citizens in their military divisions, was held outside the walls: within them, the citizen ceased to be a soldier. Quae r. milit.: “with which our military order is bound up”: because it passed the lex curiata, by which the people bound itself to obey each new magistrate entering on office; this confirmed the imperium (see Intr. I. 1.) § 16. Auspicato: cf. ch. 14. 4. Ubi adsolent: the c. curiata met on the comitia in the forum, the c. centuriata usually in the Campus Martius, the exercising ground beside the Tiber.

Chapter LIII.—At enim: the regular form for introducing an imaginary objection, Demosthenes' ἀλλὰ ὑπὲρ Δία. Ex-
piari: set right ceremonially: tr. "can expiation be made."
Incendiis r.: abls. of means, vastam being equivalent to a passive participle. Ad i. o. Velio: cf. ch. 15. 8. "To a wholly fresh start at Veii." § 2. Ut: concessive. "Suppose I were not to say so." Qui meministis: stating this as a separate fact; if cause were indicated by the form of expression, we should have "memineritis." So in English, begin a new sentence: "you remember ..." Ante Gallorum, etc.: see ch. 24. 5, ch. 29. 1. § 3. Videte: he turns from the people to the tribunes. Cf. ch. 3. 6. Fuerit, fuisset: subj. of grammatical dependence. Quale sit: "what I mean." Cf. ch. 21. 7. quidnam id esset. § 4. Causa nobis ... mig.: "the cause of our migration." Esset: P. 243 (b). Haec: "as now proposed." § 5. Victores: nominative. Hoc, hoc, hoc: cf. ch. 51. 7. quam. "Necessitatis" depends on the three. Imposuisse: sc. videbitur, supplied from videbimur. (Cf. ch. 41. 9. ortum). Desereremus, etc.: secondary sequence, after the perfect inf., P. 228. Galli ... Romani: "when the Gauls have been able ... shall it be thought that the R. were unable to build it up." Cf. n. on ch. 52. 8. Non videbuntur: the "non" really belongs to "potuisse": so in Greek ob δεξοντα δωνηθηναι. § 7. Ut comm.: explains hoc. "Were to do this, to remove to Rome." Hanc: cf. ch. 6. 8. hic. § 8. Casa illa: "that famous hut." The supposed hut of Romulus was shewn on the Palatine. Est satius: cf. ch. 5. 7. § 9. Convenae past.: the shepherd friends of Romulus and Remus were, according to the legend, the first Romans. To bring together more inhabitants for the new city, the founder set up an "asylum," or place of refuge, on the Capitol, to which refugees gathered from the country round. Bk. 1. ch. 8. 5, 6. Tam brevi: "in so short a time." Cap. arce: asyndeton. Cf. ch. 27. 12. patres conscr. Quod ... hoc: cf. ch. 11. 16. Facturi fuimus: P. 417 (c). "Facturi," "sure to do." In: "in the case of." Cf. ch. 50. 7.

Chapter LIV.—Si ... si: cf. ch. 39. 12, "if by chance or by guile." Ortum sit: the arising is previous to the consuming; cf. P. 240. Inde: in sense with transmigremus. Quaesituri s.: "are we going to look for." Cf. P. 417 (c). § 2. Adeo nihil: "is it so entirely the case that ... not at all." Nihil: adverbal (acc. of extent). Superfici tig.: hendiadys, "the surface of planks": cf. ch. 19. 1. § 3. Equidem: in sense with occurrebant (mihi): cf. ch. 51. 4. Minus: "not much": cf. n. on ch. 32. 7. ignotior. Vestrae: subjective, "done by
you” (contrast ch. 3. 4. ini. vestris); “your wrong-doing.” Haece... hoc: are “deictic” (“shewing,” that is, “pointing out”); he points to hills, sky, etc. Moveant: subj. of wish. P. 382 (1). § 4. Dii: who brought the infant Romulus and Remus to the Palatine, and sent vultures to Romulus as an omen (bk. 1. ch. 4. 4. ch. 7. 1). Hunc... locum: bracketing order: cf. ch. 48. 1. “This site for building a city”: urbi c. form an attribute, as we say “building-site.” Flumen: as well as colles is in apposition to locum: the river formed part of the site. Flumen... mari: it was as a commercial town that Rome first rose to greatness. Quo, quo: abls. of route. Mari: see Intr. II. (18). Novae: even in her own legends, Rome was the newest of the Latin towns. § 5. Veterrimos: the origin of the Etruscans was lost in immemorial antiquity; the best known tradition made them Asiatics from Lydia (Herodotus, 1. 94). Oppida: in apposition to “coniuncti... Volsci.” Cf. n. on ch. 24. 4. Tantum terra, etc.: see ch. 33. 7. § 6. Quae... ratio est: “how is it reasonable,” lit. what (kind of) reasonableness is it. Iam ut: iam expresses that the concession is only for the sake of argument, “granting for argument’s sake.” § 7. Capite: the story is a specimen of “etymological myth” invented to explain a name (Capitolium). Invento: in digging the foundations for the temple of Jupiter (bk. 1. ch. 55). Responsum est: by the seers consulted. Summam... imperii: cf. ch. 34. 1, “the head of the world and the highest seat of dominion.” Liberaretur: for the building of the temple. Iuventus Term.: in bk. 1 (ch. 55. 3 ff.) Livy speaks only of Terminus. The gods by the birds they sent signified that his shrine was not to be removed; this was interpreted as an omen of the stability of the Roman power; the abiding of Iuventas might signify the perpetual youth of the state. Hic (sunt). Ancilia: cf. ch. 52. 7. The Salii, the dancing priests of Mars Gradivus, danced with the ancilia on the festival of Mars in March (bk. 1. ch. 20. 4). Quirinus also had Salii, as well as shields. Demissa: according to Ovid (Fasti, 3. 373 ff.) one of the ancilia of Mars dropped from heaven, the eleven others being copies of it.

Chapter LV.—Movisse: used absolutely “to have produced an impression.” Cf. Intr. II. (19). Alius oratione... ea: “the rest of his speech... that part.” Cf. ch. 25. 6. ea praeda. Alius and ceterus, like ἄλλος, are used to mark distinction from something not yet mentioned; this is not usual with “other,” “the rest,” in English. Alius: cf. ch. 5. 6. His rebus: “this
question” (of the migration). Curia Hostilia: the senate-house, overlooking the forum; it was said to have been built by the king Tullus Hostilius. Hic m. o.: “here will it be best to stay.” § 3. Tegula: used as a collective noun “tiles.” Praedibus ac.: by government, which gave the right. § 4. Dum ... aedificant: cf. ch. 48. 5. In vacuo: cf. ch. 52. 7. in profano. § 5. Ea: cf. ch. 53. 7. hauc. Ut: as a rule, an “ut” clause after “ea est causa” states what the cause is; hence some editors read “cur” here, but ut may be regarded as consecutive (“that is the reason so that” literally). Per publicum: through public ground, i.e. under the road-ways. Occupatae ... similis: “the outline of the city resembles that of one that has been appropriated rather than portioned out”: for “that of,” see ch. 23. 7. Latin has no word corresponding to our “one” in such sentences: urbis, or urbi, is understood with the participles. Occupatae; “squatted on” gives the exact meaning.
VOCABULARY.
c., with, governing (cum).
p.a., participle used as an adjective.

A. as a praenomen (first name) stands for Aulus.
a, ab, prep. c. abl., from, by; after, in consequence of.
abāliēno, 1. tr., estrange, remove, abstract (c. ab and abl.).
abdīco, 1. tr., (say from one), reject, disown. abdicāre se c. abl. (say oneself away from office), abdicate; rarely abdicāre c. acc., abdicate, resign.
abdūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead away.
ābeo, -i, -ītum, -ire, irreg. intr., go away, depart; retire from (c. abl.).
ābicio, -iēci, -iectum, 3. tr., cast away, throw away.
ablēgo, 1. tr., send away.
abnuo, -ui, 3. tr., refuse by a nod, refuse, deny.
abrōgo, 1. tr., propose that a thing be done away; repeal (a law); recall, take away (an office).
abscēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr., depart.
absens, -ntis, adj., absent, in absence.

absolvo, -vi, -ūtum, 3. tr., release, acquit.
absterreo, 2. tr., frighten away.
abstineo, -tīnui, -tentum, 2. tr. and intr. hold back; hold one's hand, refrain (c. abl., or a and abl., of that from which).
absum, āfui, ābesse, irreg. intr., be absent, away.
absūmo, -mpsi, -mptum, 3. tr., (take away), consume, destroy.
ābundo, 1. intr., overflow, be overflowing.
ac, atque, conj. and; after aequus, dissimilis, périnde, etc., to, from, as, than.
accēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr., come to, go to.
accendo, -ndi, -nsum, 3. tr., kindle, inflame.
accido, -cidi, 3. intr., happen, befall.
accio, 4. tr., call to a place, summon.
accipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3. tr., receive; undergo, suffer; hear, learn. acceptum rēfērōālīcui, see rēfēro.
accōlia, -ae, com., dweller near, neighbour.
accūrātus, -a, -um, careful.
accūsātor, -ōris, m., accuser, prosecutor.
accūso, 1. tr., accuse, indict; make complaint against, reproach.
ācer, -cris, -cre, sharp; active, eager, vehement. Adv., ācri-
ter, comp. ācrius.
ācerbus, -a, -um, harsh, bitter.
ācervo, 1. tr., heap, pile up.
ācervus, -i, m., heap.
ācies, -ei, -i., line of battle, battle array; army in battle array; battle.
actio, -onis, f., deliberation, discussion; proposal, agitation.
ād, prep. c. acc., to; with a view to, in view of, for, in con-
sequence of; according to; at, beside, near; in addition to; (of time) by, for, against, up to.
ādāpērio, -uī, -ertum, 4. tr., open fully, throw open.
addo, -dīdī, -ditum, 3. tr., add.
addūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring to, into, bring up to a place; induce, prevail upon.
ādeo, -iī, -itum, -ire, irreg. intr. and tr., approach, come to, come before; apply to, consult. ādeo pēricūlum, run a risk.
ādeo, adv., to such an extent, so utterly, so.
adfēro, attūli, allātum, irreg. tr., bring to a place; bring as news, report; bring, offer.
adficīo, -ficī, -fectum, 3. tr., affect, visit with; adfectus, weakened, impaired.

adfīnis, -e, adj., adjacent, related by marriage.
adfīnis, -is com., relation by marriage, connexion.
adfirmo, 1. tr., assert, maintain; corroborate.
adgrēdior, -gressus, 3. dep. tr., approach, fall upon, attack.
ādhaereo, -si, -sum, 2. intr., cleave to, cling to (e. dat.).
ādhībeo, 2. tr., call in (e.g., a doctor), c. dat. or ad and acc. of that to which.
ādhortātio, -onis, f., exhortation.
ādhortor, 1. dep. tr., urge, exhort to a thing.
adīcio, -iēci, -iectum, 3. tr., add.
adītus, -ūs, m., approach.
adiungo, -nxi, -nectum, 3. tr., join to.
adīuvo, -iūvi, -iūtum, 1. tr., help, be helpful.
adminiculum, -i, n, prop, lever.
admīrātio, -onis, f., admiration.
admitto, -nissi, -missum, 3. tr., allow to come in; grant admittance to oneself, commit, be guilty of.
admōdum, adv., up to the measure, very.
admōneo, 2. tr., remind (c. gen. of that of which).
admōvo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2. tr., bring to, apply, lay upon.
adnitor, -nisus or nixus, 3. dep. intr., exert oneself, strive.
adnuo, -ui, -útum, 3. intr., nod assent.
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adórior, -ortus, 4. dep. tr., assault, attack.
adpéto, -ivi or -īi, -ītum, 3. tr. and intr., make for, fall upon, approach.
ad próbo, 1. tr., approve.
ad própinquo, 1. intr., come near, approach.
adquiesco, -evi, -étum, 3. intr., repose, rest, have rest.

Adria, -ae, f., an Etruscan town on the Adriatic (still called Adria).
adsecula, -ae, m., follower, hanger on.
adsensus, -ūs, m., agreement, approval.
adservo, 1. tr., keep watch over, preserve.
adsiduus, -a, -um, continual, incessant.
adsigno, 1. tr., mark out, appoint, allot.
adsoleo, -ere, 2. intr. (only 3rd pers. used), become customary, wont.
adsuesco, -suēvi, -suētum, 3. intr. and tr., grow accustomed; accustom (c. dat.). adsuētus, accustomed, familiar.
adsum, -fui, -esse, irreg. intr., be present, at hand; be present to support (in a law court), be present to help.
adrecto, 1. tr., handle.

adulescens, -ntis, adj., growing up, young.
adulescens, -ntis, m., youth.
advéna, -ae, com. incomer, foreigner, stranger.
advénio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. intr. and tr., come to, arrive, arrive at, reach.

advento, 1. intr., come to, approach.
adventus, -ūs, m., coming, arrival.
adversārius, -i, m., antagonist.
adversus, -a, -um, in opposition, unfavourable. adversa fortūna, adversae res, misfortunes, adversity. proelium adversum, defeat.
adversus, prep. c. acc., against, towards, in relation to.
advōco, 1. tr., summon to a place, summon.
aedēs and aedis, -is, f., temple; plur., house.
aedificium, -ii, n., building.
aedifico, 1. tr., build.
Aedui, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe.
aeger, -gra, -grum, unsound, diseased, ill. aegre, adv., with difficulty; with vexation.
eaquālis, -e, equal, like; of the same age, coeval (c. dat.): adv., aquāliter.
Aequi, -ōrum, m. pl., an Italian tribe.
aequīpēro, 1. tr., put on an equality with (c. dat.).
aequo, 1. tr., equal, make equal, make level, level with the ground.
aequus, -a, -um, even, level; equal; fair, favourable. aequo ánimo, with equanimity, patiently. aequo quam (not Ciceronian), in the same way as.
aerārium, -i, n. (aes), state chest, treasury.
aes, aeris, n. copper; money, pay (sing. and pl.).
Aesis, -is, m., a river flowing into the Adriatic.
aestas, -ātis, f., summer.
aestimātio, -onis, f., valuation, appraisement.
aestimo, l. tr., estimate the value of, value, appraise.
aestivus, -a, -um, of summer, summer (as adj.).
aestus, -ūs, m., glowing, burning, heat.
aeternus, -a, -um, eternal, ever-lasting, for ever.
äger, -gri, m., territory, field, land, estate.
agger, -ēris, m., mound.
āgo, ēgi, actum, 3. tr., move, drive, carry; drive off, carry off; do, act, manage, transact; discuss, plead, speak; propose; (of time) spend. āge (āgite), with another imperative, come. causam āgo, plead, maintain, a cause. custōdiam āgo, keep guard. āgo cum āliquo (ut or ne), deal with, treat, negotiate. grātes or grātias āgo, offer thanksgiving, return thanks. res āgitur, a thing is at stake, is the question at issue.
āgrārius, -a, -um, concerning land or lands, land-, agrarian.
āgressis, -e, of the fields, rustic.
āgressis, -is, m., countryman, rustic.
āio, defect., affirm, assert.
Āius Lōcūtius, -i, m., the god or spirit of speaking.
āla, -ae, f., wing.
Albānus, -a, -um, Alban, at or of Alba.
albus, -a, -um, white.
Algidus, -i, m., a hill in the range of the Mons Albānus.
Ālia, -ae, f., a small affluent of the Tiber, passing near Crustūmium.
ālibi, adv., elsewhere.
āliēno, l. tr., estrange, alienate (c. a and abl.).
āliēnus, -a, -um, belonging to another, or others; not connected with one, strange.
ālio, adv., elsewhither. ālio quo, to any other place.
āliquando, adv., at some time, sometimes.
āliquantus, -a, -um, some, considerable. āliquantum (acc. of extent) and āliquanto (abl. of amount of difference), considerably.
āliquis or -qui, -qua, -quid or -quod, some; some one, something (-qui, -quod adjectival).
āliquot, indecl. adj., several.
āliiter, adv., otherwise.
ālius, -a, -ud., other, another;
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different; (with nihil) else. 
ālius ... ālius, one ... another. 
ālii ... ālii, some ... others. tra-
Hentes ālii ālios, pulling each other.

ālo, ālui, altum and ālītum, 3. tr., nourish, support.

Alpes, -ium, f. pl., the Alps.

Alpinus, -a, -um, of the Alps, Alpine.

alter, -ēra, -ērum, one of two; another, the other (of two), second. alter ... alter, one ... the other. alter ... altērum, one ... the other.

altercatio, -onis, f., dispute, debate.

alternus, -a, -um, one after the other, by turns.

altitūdo, -inis, f., height.
alveus, -i, m. trough, channel.

ambāges, -um, f. pl. (only the abl., ambāge, of the sing. is found), roundabout ways, windings (usually windings in speech). pēr ambāges, in riddles.

Ambarri, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe.

ambītio, -onis, f., going round for votes, canvassing; self interest (ch. 36. 9).
ambo, -bae, -bo, adj., both.

āmentia, -ae, f., insanity, folly.

āmīcitia, -ae, f., friendship.

āmicus, -i, m., friend.

āmitto, -mīsi, -missum, 3. tr., lose.

amnis, -is, m., stream, river.

āmölor, 4. dep. tr., remove with effort.

ämōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2. tr., move away, remove, put aside.

amplector, -xus, 3. dep. tr., encircle, embrace.

amplītūdo, -inis, f., greatness, dignity.

amplus, -a, -um, great, large; goodly, magnificent, honour-
able; adv., ample, amplius, amplissime.

ān, conj., or, (1) introducing the second part of a disjunc-
tive question, (2) introducing an ironical question.

anceps, -cipītis, adj., double-
headed, with two faces, double, doubtful.

ancile, -is, n., one of the sacred shields of Mars or Quirinus.

angor, -ōris, m., strangling, suffocation.

angūlus, -i, m., corner.

ānimadverto, -ti, -sum, 3. tr., attend to, notice. a. ĕn āliquem, punish.

ānimal, -ālis, n., living creature, animal.

ānimus, -i, m., mind; feelings; courage, spirit (espec. in plural). mīnī ĕn ānīmo est, ĕn ānīmo habeo, purpose, intend.

Ānio, -ēnis, m., an affluent of the Tiber.

annōna, -ae, f., corn supply, corn; price of corn.

annus, -i, m., year.

annuus, -a, -um, yearly; for a year, lasting a year.

anser, -ēris, m., goose.
ante, prep. c. acc., before, in front of. Adv., before, previously.
antequam, conj., before that, before.
antea, adv., before, previously.
antecedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr., go before, precede.
Antias, -atis, adj., of Antium (a Latin town).
antiquo, 1. tr., reject, vote against (prefer the old law).
antiquus, -a, -um, ancient.
Anxur, -ūris, n., a Latin town on the coast also called Tarrācina (now Terracina).
Ap. stands for Appius.
āpērio, -ērui, -ērtum, 4. tr., open.
Apollo, -īnis, m., a Greek god, god of the sun, of music, of prophecy.
appārātus, -ūs, m., preparation, apparatus.
appareo, 2. intr., appear, shew oneself, be seen. appāret (impers.), it is clear, plain.
appāro, 1. tr., prepare, furnish.
apello, 1. tr., accost, address, call.
appendo, -di, -sum, 3. tr., weigh (out) to a person.
Appenninus, -i, m, the Apennine range, Apennines.
apto, 1. tr., fit, adjust, put in order.
aptus, -a, -um, fitted (c. ad and acc.).
āpud, prep. c. acc., with, among, before, near.
āqua, -ae, f., water.
āra, -ae, f., altar.

arbitrium, -ii, n., uncontrolled right of decision, authority.
arbitror, 1. dep., give sentence as arbitrator; be of opinion, believe.
arbor, āris, f., tree.
arceo, -cui, -ctum, 2. tr., keep off, prevent from approaching, hinder (c. abl., or ab and abl., of that from which); shut off.
Ardea, -ae, f., a Latin town.
Ardeātes, -iūm, m. pl., the men of Ardea.
ardeo, -rso, -rsum, 2. intr., be on fire.
ar dor, -ōris, m., heat, zeal, eagerness.
arduus, -a, -um, high, steep.
argumentum, -i, n., proof, evidence.
arguo, -ui, -ūtum, 3. tr., accuse, maintain as an accusation, bring as a charge.
arma, -ōrum, n. pl., weapons, arms (espec. shields). In armis, under arms.
ar mano, 1. tr., arm, equip.
arripio, -ripus, -reptum, 3. tr., snatch up.
arrogantia, -ae, f., self assertion, arrogance.
arīs, -rtis, f., practice, way, method; skill, art; strategy.
artifex, -īcis, com., one who practises a profession or skilled handicraft.
artus, -a, -um, narrow.
Arverni, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe, living in modern Auvergne.
arx, -cis, f., citadel.
ascendo, -di, -sum, 3. intr., mount, go up.
ascensus, -ús, m., ascent.
asper, -éra, -ērum, rough, rugged; troublesome, hard to deal with.
aspernor, 1. dep. tr., spurn, reject.
at, conj., but, nay. at énim, but you see, but it may be said.
atque, see ac.
ātrium, -ii, n., hall, court.
atineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2. tr., hold fast, detain.
atinet (3rd pers. only), belong to, concern (ad áliquem). quod ad me attinget, as far as I am concerned.
atōnitus, -a, -um, thunder-struck, stupefied, bewildered.
attribuo, -ui, -ütum, 3. tr., assign.
auctor, -oris, com. (augeo), supporter, fosterer, promoter; adviser; originator, narrator, authority; head, leader.
auctor sum, propose, urge, support a measure.
auctōritas, -ātis, f., weighty advice, will of the senate; weight, authority.
audācia, -ae, f., daring.
audax, -ācis, adj., daring, bold.
audeo, ausus, audēre, 2. (archaic subj. form, used as perfect subj., ausim), intr., venture.
audio, 4. tr., hear, listen to, be addressed (ch. 28. 8), dicto audientem esse, c. dat., hearken to the word of, obey; be submissive.
aufēro, abstūli, ablātum, auferre, irreg. tr., carry away.
augeo, -xi, -ctum, 2. tr. and intr., increase.
augūrium, -ii, n., observation of omens, omen.
augūror, 1. dep. intr., act as augur, take auguries. From the rare act. form augūro come augūrātus, consecrated by auguries, augūrāto, after divination by auguries.
augustus, -a, -um, venerable, solemn.
Aulerci, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallia tribe.
aureus, -a, -um, golden.
auris, -is, f., ear.
aurum, -i, n., gold.
ausim, see audeo.
auspícium, -ii, n., ascertaining the will of the gods from the flight of birds, auspices; taking auspices; right of taking auspices.
auspícior, 1. dep. intr., take the auspices. auspícāto (as though from an active form), after auspices taken.
aus, conj., or. aut...aut, either...or.
autem, conj., but (without strong opposition), and, now.
autumnus, -i, m., autumn.
auxilium, -ii, n., help. Plur., means of help, resources; auxiliary troops.
āvaritia, -ae, f., greed.
āveho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., carry away.
Āventinus, -i, m., the Aventine,
one of the hills of Rome (divided from the Palatine by the Circus Maximus).

äversus, -a, -um, p.a., turned away, hinder, back.

äverto, -ti, -sum, 3. tr., turn away, back or aside; remove; put to flight; divert; take away fraudulently; divert from all else to, turn wholly to.

ävidus, -a, -um, eager, greedy. 

ävis, -is, f., bird.

barba, -ae, f., beard.

barbārus, -i, m., barbarian.

beātus, -a, -um, happy, fortunate.

bellator, -oris, m., warrior.

bellīcus, -a, -um, connected with war, of war.

bello, 1. intr., wage war.

bellum, -i, n., war.

bēnē, adv., well.

bēnēficium, -ii, n., well doing (to another), kindness.

bēnignitas, -ātis, f., kindliness, liberality.

bēnignus, -a, -um, kindly; adv. bēnine.

bīduum, -ii, n., space of two days.

biennium, -ii, n., space of two years.

Bitūrīges, -um, m. pl., a Gallic tribe living round Bourges and Bordeaux.

Bōii, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe.

bōnus, -a, -um, good; comp. mēlior, adv. mēlius, superl. optimus, adv. optime.

brēvis, -e, short.

brēvi, adv., shortly, in a short time.

Brixia, -ae, f., a town in N. Italy, now Brescia.

bustum, -i, n., a place where bodies were burned and buried, burning-place.

C. stands for Gāius.

cādo, cēcīdi, cāsum, 3. intr., fall.

caeedes, -a, -um, blind.

cædo, cēcīdi, caesium, 3. tr., cut, strike; cut down, kill.

caelēstis, -e, of or from heaven, from the sky. c. āqua, rain.

caelum, -i, n., sky; climate, temperature, weather.

Caere, indecl. n., an important commercial town of Etruria, now Cervetri.

Caeres, -ētis or -ītis, adj., of Caere. Caerētes or -ītes, -um, m. pl., people of Caere.

caerōmōnia, -ae, f., sacred rite, religious ceremony.

cālāmitas, -ātis, f., harm, mis-hap, defeat.

calcūlus, -i, m., pebble, counter.

cālor, -ōris, m., heat.

campus, -i, m., plain, field.

candidātus, -i, m., a candidate for office (because he wore a whitened toga).

candidus, -a, -um, of shining white.

cānis, -is, com., dog.

cāno, cēcīni, cantum, 3. intr. and tr., sing; prophesy, de-
clare solemnly; sound (the trumpet).
cantus, -ūs, m., singing, song.
Capena, -ae, f., an Etruscan town.
Capenas, -ātis, adj., of Capena, a man of Capena.
capio, cēpi, captum, 3. tr., take, seize, capture; receive, be subjected to; hold; possess, overcome. c. finem (rare), come to an end.
Cāpitōlinus, -a, -um. of or on the Capitol, Capitoline.
Cāpitōlium, -ii, n., the Capitol, one of the hills of Rome.
captivus, -a, -um, captive, captured.
capto, 1. frequentative tr., try to seize, snatch at, catch at.
cāput, -ātis, n., head; person; chief; chief place, chief man.
cāput cūrārum, centre of anxieties (ch. S. 4).
āritas, -ātis, f., dearness, affection.
armen, -ānis, n., song; solemn form of words (ch. 41. 3.), formula.
armentis, -is, f., a prophetic goddess of the Latins.
Carnātes, -ārum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe living near Chartres.
arpentum, -i, n., a two-wheeled covered carriage.
āsa, -ae, f., hut.
estellum, -i, n., fort.
astrum, -i, n., fort. castra, pl., camp.
āsus, -ūs, m., falling, fall; chance.
causa, -ae, f., cause, pretext.
causā, abl. (c. gen., or adj. expressing possession), on account of, for the sake of.
causor, 1. dep. tr. (not in Cicero), give as a reason or pretext.
cāveo, cāvi, cautum, 2. intr. and tr., be on one’s guard, beware; beware of.
cāvillor, 1. dep. intr. and tr., mock, jest.
cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3. intr., go from, retire, give way, yield.
cēlēber, -bris, -bre, much frequented, honoured by crowds.
cēlēbrātus, -a, -um, p. a., frequented, thronged; customary; widely spoken of, largely brought forward: comp. cēlēbrātior.
cēlēbro, 1. tr., frequent, attend in numbers, throng; do often or in numbers, celebrate: pass., be much spoken of.
cēlēritas, -ātis, f., speed.
cella, -ae, f., store-room, chamber; cella or sanctuary of a temple.
cēlo, 1. tr., hide, conceal.
Celtae, -ārum, m. pl., Celts, a people of Gaul.
Celticus, -a, -um, of the Celts.
Cēnōmāni, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe.
censeo, -sui, -sum, 2. tr., estimate; be of opinion, think, consider; give as one’s opinion, vote; decree.
censor, -ōris, m., censor (see Intr. I. 10.).
census, -ús, m. registered property, rating.
centúria, -ae, f., century (a military division, originally a band of 100).
centúrio, 1. tr., divide into centuries.
centúrio, -onis, m., leader of a century, centurion.
cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. tr., perceive, see.
certāmen, -inis, n., contest.
certātim, adv., vying one with another, emulously.
certo, 1. intr., contend.
certus, -a, -um, ascertained, fixed, certain. certe, adv., certainly, at least.
cesso, 1. intr., loiter, be remiss; be inactive, rest.
cētērus, -a, -um (rare in sing.), the rest, the other, all other.
cētērum, adv., for the rest, but.
cibus, -i, m., food.
cleo, civi, citum, 2. tr., put in motion, rouse.
cinctus, -ús, m., girding, manner of girding.
cingo, -nxi, -nctum, 3. tr., gird, surround.
cinis, -ēris, m., ashes.
circa, prep. c. acc., round: adv., round, round about.
circumcōlo, -ère, 3. tr., dwell round.
circumdūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead round.
circumsēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, irreg. tr., carry round, move round.
circumsēdeo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2. tr., sit round, besiege.
circumspecto, 1. intr. and tr., look about carefully.
circumspiclo, -spexi, -spectum, 3. intr. and tr., look round, look round for.
circumvēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. tr., surround; outflank.
cis, prep. c. acc., on this side of.
Cisalpinus, -a, -um, (living) on this side of the Alps, Cis-alpine.
citātus, -a, -um, swift, hurried, rapid.
cito, 1. tr., summon.
cītro, adv. (always with ultro), to the near side.
cītus, -a, -um, p.a. (rare in Cicero), swift, rapid. adv. cito (frequent in prose), quickly, soon. comp. cītius.
cīvīlis, -e, belonging to a citizen, befitting a citizen.
cīvis, -is, com., citizen, fellow citizen.
cīvitas, -ātis, f., state.
clādes, -is, f., disaster; defeat.
clāmor, -ōris, m., shout, shouting, din.
clangor, -ōris, m., screaming, din.
clārus, -a, -um, brilliant, illustrious; (of sound) ringing, loud.
classicum, -i, n., signal on the trumpet.
classis, -is, f., fleet.
VOCABULARY.

Claudio, -si, -sum, 3. tr., shut, block.

Claustra, -ōrum, n. pl., fastening, bar, bolt.

Clēns, -ntis, m., client, dependent, one under the protection of a patrician "pātrōnus."

Clīvus, -i, m., slope, hill.

Clōaca, -ae, f., drain, sewer.

Clīsium, -ii, n., an Etruscan town, now Chiusi.

Clūsinus, -a, -um, of Clusium.

Clōnus, -i, m., man of Clusium.

Cn. stands for Gnaeus.

Coacervō, 1. tr., heap together.

Cōemō, -ēmi, -emptum, 3. tr., buy up.

Coepio (pres. not classical), -pi, -ptum, 3. tr. and intr., begin.

Coerceo, 2. tr., shut in; restrain, keep in check; control, constrain.

Coetus, -ūs, m., meeting.

Cognitio, -onis, f., investigation, inquiry.

Cognōmen, -inis, n., surname.

Cognōminis, -e, of the same name as (c. dat.).

Cognosco, -nōvi, -nitum, 3. tr., become acquainted with; perfect, know.

Cōgo, cōegī, coactum, 3. tr., drive together, bring together, assemble; force, compel.

Coaereō, -si, -sum, 2. intr., cling or hold together.

Cohībeo, 2. tr., hold together, contain, confine.

Cohors, -rtis, f., cohort, a division of the Roman army (tenth of a legion).

Committō, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., join; engage in, begin (battle); entrust; commit (a crime). c. cur, give (by a fault) occasion that. committēre se hosti, risk an encounter with the enemy. committēre se pugnae, risk a battle.

Commōdātas, -ātis, f., convenience, advantage.

Colligo, -legi, -lectum, 3. tr., gather together.

Collinus, -a -um, of the "hill region" at Rome, Colline.

Collis, -is, m., hill.

Cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3. tr., ill, cultivate; inhabit; worship, celebrate; (of gods) protect, be the guardian of.

Cōlōnia, -ae, f., settlement, colony.

Cōlonus, -i, m., farmer; settler.

Cōmēs, -ītis, com., companion.

Cōmis, -e, courteous, kind; affable: adv., cōmiter.

Cōmitas, -ātis, f., courtesy, affability, kind condescension.

Cōmitium, -ii, n., place of assembly in the Forum.

Cōmitia, pl., assembly of the people, election.

Commeātus, -ūs, m., passing to and fro; convoy; imports, supplies brought in.

Commendō, 1. tr., commit to one's care, commend.

Commeeo, 1. intr., go and come, pass to and fro.

Commercium, -ii, n., intercourse.

Commīgōro, 1. intr., migrate in a body.
commōdus, -a, -um, suitable, favourable. commōdum, -i, n., advantage; commōda, plur., interests.
commūnico, l. tr., share.
commūnio, -ivi or -iī, -ītum, 4. tr., fortify strongly.
commūnis, -e, belonging to several people, common, general; impartial.
commūnīter, adv., in common, jointly.
compērio, -pēri, -pertum, 4. tr., find, learn, ascertain.
compōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3. tr., put together, arrange. ex compōsito, according to arrangement, by agreement.
cōnātus, -ūs, m., effort, endeavour.
concēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. tr. and intr., give up, yield, withdraw.
concieo, -civi, -cītum, 2. tr., rouse and bring together, assemble.
concilium, -ii, n., assembly, council.
concipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3. tr., make known, proclaim.
concītō, l. tr., move violently, stir up.
concliāmo, 1. intr. and tr., call out together.
concordia, -ae, f., harmony.
concrēmo, l. tr., consume with fire.
concurro, -curri or -cūcurri, -cursum, 3. intr., run or flock together; rush together, engage in combat.
concursātio, ōnis, f., running together, confused running to and fro.
concurso, l. frequentative intr., run together, run about confusedly.
concursus, -ūs, m., flocking together; rushing together, encounter.
condemno, l. tr., condemn, sentence.
condićio, -onis, f., situation, circumstances; terms.
conditor, -ōris, m., founder.
condo, -didi, -ditum, 3. tr., put together; found; store up, hide.
confēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, irreg. tr., bring together, collect, contribute; unite, join; lay (wholly) to the charge of. conferre se, be-take oneself. confēro signa, join battle.
confestim, adv., immediately, forthwith.
conficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3. tr., make completely, complete; make an end of, wear out, destroy.
confio, -fieri, used as pass. of conficio (rare).
confirmo, l. tr., strengthen, assure.
confluo, -xi, 3. intr., flow together, flock together.
confōdio, -fōdi, -fossum, 3. tr., strike down by stabbing, stab.
confrāgōsus, -a, -um, broken, uneven.
confūgio, -fugi, 3. intr., flee to a place, take refuge.
confundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3. tr., confound, confuse, throw into confusion.
conglōbo, 1. tr., gather into knots, into a crowd.
congrēgo, 1. tr., collect into a herd, assemble.
congruo, -ui, 3. intr., run together, agree, accord (c. dat.).
conlcio, -ieci, -iectum, 3. tr., throw together, join in throwing; throw, cast.
conniceto, 1. frequentative tr., conclude, infer by comparison, guess at.
conniungo, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., join together, join.
coniunx, -iugis, comm., wife, husband.
conlātio, -onis, f., bringing together, collection.
conlaudo, 1. tr., praise highly.
conlēga, -ae, m., colleague.
conlēgium, -ii, n., body of colleagues, corporation, board, commission.
conloquium, -ii, n., interview, conference.
conlor, 1. dep., try, attempt.
conpecto, adv., by agreement, by collusion.
conpello, -pūli, -pulsum, 3. tr., drive together, drive, force.
conpleo, -plēvi, -plētum, 2. tr., fill up (c. abl. of that with which).
conplōro, 1. tr., lament together or loudly.
conprimō, -pressi, -pressum, 3. tr., press together, keep in, hold in check.
conprébo, 1. tr., approve, sanction.
consanguīnēus, -a, -um, of the same blood, akin.
conscientia, -ae, f., joint knowledge, consciousness; consciousness of right, conscience.
conscisco, -scivi or -sci, -scitum, 3. tr., approve of, decree (in common). c. sibi, adjudge to oneself, inflict on oneself.
conscrībo, -psi, -ptum, 3. tr., write in a list, enrol.
consēnesco, -sēnu, 3. inceptive intr., grow old, grow feeble, fall into decay.
consensus, -ūs, m., agreement, unanimity.
consentio, -nsi, -nsum, 4. intr., agree together, be of one accord.
consēro, -rui, -rtum, 3. tr., entwine, join. c. manus, proelium, etc., join in close conflict, join battle.
consido, -sēdi, -sessum, 3. intr., settle, take up one's abode, encamp.
consilium, -ii., n., deliberation, consultation; counsel; plan, project, policy.
consipio, -ère, intr., be in one's right mind, be collected.
consisto, -stīti, -stītum, 3. intr., place oneself, take one's stand.
conspectus, -a, -um, p.a., gazed at, conspicuous.
conspectus, -ūs, m., sight.
conspicuo, -spexi, -spectum, 3. tr., look at attentively, perceive, observe.
conspíratíó, -ónis, f. (breathing together), plotting together.
constítuó, -ui, -útum, 3. tr., cause to stand, set; appoint, establish.
consto, -stítí, -státum, 1. intr., be established, certain, agreed; be steadfast. aúribus atque úcúlis consto, keep a steady control over ears and eyes.
constans, -ntis, p. a., firm, unflinching.
consueco, -suevi, -suetum, 3. tr. and intr., accustom, be accustomed.
contentus, -a, -um, content.
continens, -ntis, p. a., continuous, following without a break (c. dat.).
contíneó, -tinui, -tentum, 2. tr., hold together, hold in, embrace, include.
contíngó, -tigí, -tactum, 3. intr., befall (of good things), befall as a boon.
continuo, 1. tr., carry on without a break, make continuous.
continuus, -a, -um, carried on or lasting without a break.
contio, -ónis, f., street meeting, meeting; speech addressed to a meeting, harangue; place from which to address a meeting, platform, tribune.
contíónábundus, -a, -um, haranguing, addressing a meeting.
contra, adv., on the contrary, on the other side, opposite, in opposition; prep. c. acc., against.
contrádico, -xi, -ctum, 3. intr., speak in opposition, object.
contrahó, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., draw together, collect; bring about, occasion.
contrárius, -a, -um, opposite.
conválesco, -lui, 3. intr., grow strong, get well.
convehó, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring together.
convello, -vellí, -vulsum, 3. tr., pluck up, tear up.
VOCABULARY.

convēnae, -ārum, com. pl., crowd collected together, refugees.
convēnio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. intr., come together, unite, agree, accord, be consistent or fitting.
converto, -ti, -sum, 3. tr., turn round; turn, direct. convertīn, be concentrated upon, absorbed in.
cooptātiō, -onis, f., cooptation.
coopto, 1. tr., choose by cooptation.
coorior, -ortus, 4. dep., come forth, arise, break out.
copia, -ae, i., abundance, supply, sufficiency; plur., supplies, forces.
cdram, prep. c. abl., in the presence of.
cornu, -ūs, n., horn, point, wing of an army.
córōna, -ae, f., garland, chaplet. sub córōna vendēre, sell prisoners of war as slaves.
corpus, -ōris, n., body.
corrigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3. tr., set right.
corrumpo, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3. tr., spoil, ruin, mislead, seduce.
cortex, -icis, m., bark, espec. of the cork tree, cork.
cottidiē, adv., every day.
crātēra, -ae, f., bowl for mixing wine and water, mixing bowl.
crēber, -bra, -brum, close together, frequent.
crēdibilis, e., credible.
credo, -didi, -ditum, 3. tr. and intr., believe, suppose; have confidence or belief in (c. dat.).
creo, 1. tr., make, appoint, elect.
crepitus, -ūs, m., clattering, rustling, flapping noise.
cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3. intr., grow, rise.
crīmen, -inis, n., charge, accusation.
Crustūminus, -a, -um., of Crustumium or Crustumerium, a Sabine town.
cūbile, -is, n., bed.
culpa, -ae, f., fault, blame.
culta, -ōrum, n. pl. (of p. p. of cōlo, used as noun), tilled lands.
cultor, -ōris, m., cultivator; worshipper, observer (of rites).
cultus, -ūs, m., veneration, worship.
cum, conj., when; while, though; since, seeing that. cum ... tum, as ... so, both ... and especially, both ... and.
cum, prep. c. abl., with.
cumulus, -i, m., heap, pile.
cunctātio, -onis, f., hesitation.
cunctus, -a, -um (i.e. coiunctus, joined together), all in a body, all.
cūniculus, -i, m., underground passage, mine.
cūpīditas, -ātis, f., desire, greedy desire.
cūpio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3. tr., desire eagerly.
cur, interrog. and rel. adv., why.
cūra, -ae, f., anxiety, trouble, care.
cūrātio, -onis, f., taking care, tendance, management.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cūria, -ae, f., a curia, division of the Roman people (there were 30 curiae, each comprising 10 gentes or clans); senate-house.</td>
<td>division of the Roman people (there were 30 curiae, each comprising 10 gentes or clans); senate-house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūriātus, -a, -um, divided into curiae; in curiā, of the curiae (see n. on ch. 46. 10).</td>
<td>divided into curiae; in curiā, of the curiae (see n. on ch. 46. 10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūro, 1 tr., attend to, treat.</td>
<td>attend to, treat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūrus, -ūs, m., chariot.</td>
<td>chariot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūrus, -ūs, m., running, course, way.</td>
<td>running, course, way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cūrūlis, -e, curule (cf. n. on ch. 41. 2).</td>
<td>curule (cf. n. on ch. 41. 2).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custōdia, -ae, f., watching, guard, guardianship; guards.</td>
<td>watching, guard, guardianship; guards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custōdiam ago, c. gen., keep guard over.</td>
<td>keep guard over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custōdio, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, 4. tr., guard.</td>
<td>4. tr., guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custos, -ōdis, com., guard.</td>
<td>guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damnātio, -onis, f., condemnation, sentence.</td>
<td>condemnation, sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>damno, 1 tr., condemn, sentence.</td>
<td>condemn, sentence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de, prep. c. abl., from, concerning, (victory) over.</td>
<td>from, concerning, (victory) over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dea, -ae, f., goddess.</td>
<td>goddess.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēbeo, 2. tr., owe, be bound (I ought).</td>
<td>owe, be bound (I ought).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr., depart or withdraw from (c. abl.); die.</td>
<td>depart or withdraw from (c. abl.); die.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcem, indecl. adj., ten.</td>
<td>ten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dēcember, -bris, adj., of the tenth month (counted from March), of December.</td>
<td>of the tenth month (counted from March), of December.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcemvīri, -um or -ōrum, m. pl., dēcemvirs.</td>
<td>dēcemvirs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcerno, -crēvi, -crētum, 3. tr. and intr., decide, pass a decree, decree.</td>
<td>decide, pass a decree, decree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcimus, -a, -um, tenth. dēcīma (sc. pars.), -ae, f., a tenth, tithe.</td>
<td>tenth. dēcīma (sc. pars.), -ae, f., a tenth, tithe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcipio, -cēpi, ceptum, 3. tr., catch, ensnare.</td>
<td>catch, ensnare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēclāro, 1. tr., make clear, announce, proclaim.</td>
<td>make clear, announce, proclaim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcrētum, -i, n., decision, decree.</td>
<td>decision, decree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcurro, -cūcurri or -curri, -cursum, 3. intr., run down to, betake oneself to, have recourse to.</td>
<td>run down to, betake oneself to, have recourse to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēcus, -ōris, n., glory.</td>
<td>glory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdēcus, -ōris, n., disgrace.</td>
<td>disgrace.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdicātio, -ōnis, f., dedication.</td>
<td>dedication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdico, 1. tr., dedicate.</td>
<td>dedicate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdītio, -onis, f., surrender.</td>
<td>surrender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdo, dīdi, dītum, 3. tr., give up, surrender, devote.</td>
<td>give up, surrender, devote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēdūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead out (a colony).</td>
<td>lead out (a colony).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēfendo, -di, -sum, 3 tr., defend, protect.</td>
<td>defend, protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēfēro, -tūli, -lātum, -ferre, irreg. tr., bring or carry down; bring or carry to; confer, grant; give in.</td>
<td>bring or carry down; bring or carry to; confer, grant; give in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēfīcio, -fēci, -fectum, 3. tr. and intr., leave, desert, fail, revolt.</td>
<td>leave, desert, fail, revolt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēfigo, -xi, -xum, 3. tr., fasten down; strike motionless.</td>
<td>fasten down; strike motionless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēflāgro, 1. intr., be burned down.</td>
<td>be burned down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēfluo, -xi, -xum, 3. intr., flow down (c. abl. of that from which).</td>
<td>flow down (c. abl. of that from which).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
défodio, -fodi, -fossum, 3. tr.,
dig down, bury.
déformis, -e, misshapen, ugly, 
marred.
défungor, -nctus, 3 dep. intr.
(c. abl.), discharge, have done 
with; be quit.
dégrédior, -gressus, 3. dep. 
intr., go down.
délico, -ieci, -iectum, 3. tr., 
throw down.
dein, deinde, adv., thereafter, 
afterwards, then.
deinceps, adv., successively, in 
succession.
délégo, 1. tr., assign, confide; 
transfer, make over.
délénio, 4. tr., soothe, soften.
déléo, -ēvi, -ētum, 2. tr., 
destroy, blot out.
délibo, 1. tr., taste of, take the 
first taste of.
déligo, -ēgi, -lectum, 3. tr., 
choose out, select.
delinquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3. 
intr., fail or be wanting in 
one's duty.
Delphi, -orum, m. pl., a town 
in Greece (in Phocis), the 
seat of an oracle of Apollo.
Delphicus, -a, -um, of Delphi, 
Delphic.
demando, 1. tr., commit, 
entrust.
demitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., 
send down.
demo, -mpsi, -mp tum, 3. tr., 
take away, remove.
démonior, -mortuus, 3. dep. 
intr., die.
demum, adv., at last.
deni, -ae, -a, ten each.
dénique, adv., finally.
densus, -a, -um, thick, close set, 
close.
dénudo, 1. tr., lay bare, strip 
naked.
dénuntio, 1. tr., announce, 
inimate (officially or form-
ally), c. ut and subj.
dépello, -puli, -pulsus, 3 tr., 
thrust down, dislodge, (c. abl.).
déplóro, 1. tr., weep bitterly for, 
bewail as lost, give up as lost.
dépīno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3. tr., 
put down, lay down.
dépōpūlor, 1. dep. tr., lay waste, 
ravage. dépōpūlātus sometimes in passive sense, as 
though from an active form.
dēporto, 1. tr., bring home, 
bring to Rome.
déprécor, 1. dep. tr., beg that 
something may not be, entreat 
to be spared.
dērigo, -rexi, -rectum, 3. tr., 
lay straight, make straight.
dérivatio, -onis, f., leading off, 
way of leading off.
descendo, -di, -sum, 3. intr., go 
down, get down.
dēsēro, -rui, -rtum, 3. tr., for-
sake abandon.
dēsidēri um, -ii, n., regret, want 
of something lost.
dēsigno, 1. tr., mark out.
dēsinō, -sii, -situm, 3. tr. and 
intr., cease.
dēsisto, -stiti, -stitum, 3. intr., 
leave off.
despēro, 1. intr. and tr., be 
hopeless, despair; have no 
hope of, despair of.
despuo, -ēre, intr., spit.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>destino, 1. tr., establish, mark out, design (c. dat. of that for which).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēsum, -fui, -esse, irreg. intr., be wanting, fail.</td>
<td>dēsum, -fui, -esse, irreg. intr., be wanting, fail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēterreo, 2. tr., frighten from, deter.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dētestor, 1. dep. tr., curse, calling a god to witness, denounce in the sight of heaven.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dētraho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., draw away, take away.</td>
<td>dētraho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., draw away, take away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dērecto, 1. tr., decline, refuse, shirk.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēturbo, 1. tr., thrust down.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>deus, -i (irreg.), m., god.</td>
<td>deus, -i (irreg.), m., god.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēveho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring down, bring to shore.</td>
<td>dēveho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring down, bring to shore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēvinco, -vīci, -victum, 3. tr., conquer utterly.</td>
<td>dēvinco, -vīci, -victum, 3. tr., conquer utterly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēvōveo, -vōvi, -vōtum, 2. tr., vow, devote, devote to death.</td>
<td>dēvōveo, -vōvi, -vōtum, 2. tr., vow, devote, devote to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexter, -tēra (-tra), -tērum (-trum), on the right hand, right.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dextera, or -tra, -ae, f., right hand.</td>
<td>dextera, or -tra, -ae, f., right hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dīalls, -e, of Jupiter.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dīāna, -ae, f., a goddess identified with the Greek Artemis, virgin goddess of the chase, and of the moon.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dīcio, -ōnis, f. (the nom. sing., and the plur. not used in classical Latin), dominion, rule.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dīco, 1. tr., dedicate.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dīco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., say, name, appoint. dictoaudiens, see audio.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictātor, -ōris, m., dictator.</td>
<td>dictātor, -ōris, m., dictator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictātūra, -ae, f., dictatorship.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictito, 1. tr., say again and again, assert repeatedly.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>didūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead apart, scatter, spread out.</td>
<td>didūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead apart, scatter, spread out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dies, -ēi, m. and f., day. diem de diē, day after day, from day to day. diem dico alīcui, impeach. in dies, every day.</td>
<td>dies, -ēi, m. and f., day. diem de diē, day after day, from day to day. diem dico alīcui, impeach. in dies, every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>difficillus, -ātis, f., difficulty.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>diffundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3. tr., spread by pouring, spread, scatter.</td>
<td>diffundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3. tr., spread by pouring, spread, scatter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dignītas, ātis, f., worthiness, worth.</td>
<td>dignītas, ātis, f., worthiness, worth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dignus, -a, -um, worthy (c. abl.).</td>
<td>dignus, -a, -um, worthy (c. abl.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>dīgrēdior, -gressus, 3. dep. intr., depart.</td>
<td>dīgrēdior, -gressus, 3. dep. intr., depart.</td>
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<tr>
<td>dilābor, -psus, 3. dep. intr., fall asunder, disperse.</td>
<td>dilābor, -psus, 3. dep. intr., fall asunder, disperse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilātīo, -onis, f., putting off, adjournment, delay.</td>
<td>dilātīo, -onis, f., putting off, adjournment, delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilectus, -ūs, m., selection, choice; levy, recruiting.</td>
<td>dilectus, -ūs, m., selection, choice; levy, recruiting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimicatio, -onis, f., contest, struggle.</td>
<td>dimicatio, -onis, f., contest, struggle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimico, 1. intr., contend, fight.</td>
<td>dimico, 1. intr., contend, fight.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dimitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., discharge, dismiss.</td>
<td>dimitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., discharge, dismiss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direptio, -ōnis, f., pillaging.</td>
<td>direptio, -ōnis, f., pillaging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3. tr., pillage.</td>
<td>diripio, -ripui, -reptum, 3. tr., pillage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discēptatio, -onis, f., dispute. discussion.</td>
<td>discēptatio, -onis, f., dispute. discussion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discēpto, 1. tr., decide, judge (a controversy).</td>
<td>discēpto, 1. tr., decide, judge (a controversy).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

disciplina, -ae, f., teaching, discipline; doctrine, lore.
disco, didici, 3. tr., learn.
discordia, -ae, f., strife, discord.
discrimen, īnis, n., division, distinction; turning-point, crisis.
discurreo, -curri and -cūcurri, -cūsum, 3. intr., run in different directions.
displaceo, 2. intr., displease (c. dat.).
dissensio, -onis, f., disagreement, discord.
dissimulo, 1. tr., pretend that a thing is not, dissemble, conceal.
dissipo, 1. tr., scatter, disperse.
dissolvo, -solvi, -sūlsum, 3. tr., unloose, break up.
dissolus, -a, -um, discordant.
distineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2. tr., keep asunder, divide.
disto (perfect not classical), -stāre, 1. intr., stand apart, stand away; (of a place) lie apart, be distant.
diu, adv., long, for long. Comp., diūtius.
diurnus, -a, -um, by day.
dius fidius, see mē dius fidius.
diūtīnus, -a, -um, long-lasting, long.
diūturnus, -a, -um, long, lengthy.
diversus, -a, -um, diverse, contrary, differing, different.
divido, -visi, -visum, 3. tr., separate, divide; c. dat., apportion to, divide among.
divinus, -a, -um, of the gods, divine; given by the gods, heaven-sent.
dō, dēdi, dūtum, dāre, tr., give, grant, consign, allow. dō nōmen, give in one's name, enrol oneself.
doceo, -cui, -ctum, 2. tr., teach, tell, declare.
dōcūmentum, -i, n., example for instruction or warning, warning.
dōleo, 2. intr., feel grief or indignation.
dōllōrum, -i. n., small cask.
dōlor, -ōris, m., indignation, mortification, grief.
dōminus, -i, m., owner, master.
dōmus, -ūs (irreg.), f., house, home. dōnum, (to) home. Locative dōmi, at home.
dōnēc, conj., while, until.
dōno, 1. tr., give as a present; present a person (with something), present with gifts.
dōnum, -i, n., gift.
dūbitō, 1. intr., hesitate, doubt.
dūbius, -a, -um, doubting, doubtful. haud dūbius, undoubted. Adv., dūbie.
dūcenti, -ae, -a, two hundred.
dūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead, draw; carry (a wall, etc.); consider.
ductus, -ūs, m., leading, lead; leadership, command.
dulcedo, -inis, f., sweetness, pleasantness, charm, attraction.
dum, conj., while.
dum, particle used with imperatives (espec. in old Latin).
āge (āgitē) dum, come now.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>duō, -ae, -ō, two</td>
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<tr>
<td>duōdecim, indecl. adj., twelve</td>
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<tr>
<td>duōdēni, -ae, -a, twelve each</td>
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<tr>
<td>duplex, -īcis, adj., twofold, double</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dūria, -ae, f., an affluent of the Pādus (near Turin), now Dora Ripaira</td>
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<tr>
<td>dūro, 1. tr. and intr., harden; be hard, hold out, endure</td>
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<tr>
<td>duumvir, -īri, m., member of a board of two, duumvir</td>
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<tr>
<td>dux, -ūcis, com., leader, guide</td>
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<tr>
<td>e, ex, prep. c. abl., out of, from, of; after; owing to (ch. 13. 2); in accordance with; (victory) over; (avenge) on</td>
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<tr>
<td>eā, adv., by that way, on that side</td>
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<td>eādem, adv., by the same way</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēburnēus, -a, -um (śbur, ivory), of ivory, ivory</td>
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<tr>
<td>ecquī, -quae (qua), -quod, pron. adj., interrog. and indef., any? ecquod auxilium</td>
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<tr>
<td>appāret? is any help in sight?</td>
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<tr>
<td>ecquīs, ecquid, pron. subst. anyone, anything? ecquid</td>
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<tr>
<td>(acc. of extent), at all?</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēdico, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., declare, proclaim</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēdītus, -a, -um, raised, high</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēdo, -dīdi, -ditum, 3. tr., bring forth, produce; exhibit; declare</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēdūco, 1. tr., bring up, rear, train</td>
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<tr>
<td>effēmino, 1. tr., make womanish, enervate</td>
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<tr>
<td>effēro, 1. tr. (fērus), make wild, brutalize</td>
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<tr>
<td>effēro, extūli, ēlātum, efferre, irreg. tr., carry out, carry away</td>
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<tr>
<td>efficīo, -fēci, -fectum, 3. tr., bring about</td>
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<tr>
<td>effīgies, -ēī, f., likeness</td>
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<tr>
<td>effor (1st pers. not classical) defect. 1. dep. tr., speak out, utter</td>
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<tr>
<td>effrēnātus, -a, -um (frēnum, bridle), unbridled</td>
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<tr>
<td>effundo, -fūdi, -fūsum, 3. tr., pour out. Pass., pour out (intr.). effūsus, p.a., scattered, disorderly; adv., effuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēgeo, -ui, 2. intr. (c. abl.), be in want of</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēgēro, -gessi, -gestum, 3. tr., carry out</td>
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<td>ēgō, pers. pron., I</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēgrēdior, -gressus, 3. dep. intr., go out, come out, disembark</td>
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<tr>
<td>egrēgius, -a, -um (e grēge), distinguished, excellent</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēlanguesco, -gui, 3. inceptive intr., grow faint, feeble, slack</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēlicio, -cui, -ctum, 3. tr., entice out, draw out</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēlīgo, -lēgi, -lectum, 3. tr., choose out</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēlūdo, -si, -sum, 3. tr., mock</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēmergo, -si, -sum, 3. intr., come forth (espec. from water)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēmīneo, -ui, 2. intr., stand out, project; be prominent, conspicuous</td>
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<tr>
<td>ēmitto, -misi, -missum, 3 tr.. send forth, let out (c. abl. or e and abl.); utter</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
emolumentum, -i, n. (emolior, accomplish by effort), result of effort, profit.
em, interj., lo, see.
énim, adv. and conj., truly; for.
émimvéro, adv., of a truth.
ae, adv., thither, to that; therefore; by that.
ae, ivi or ii, Íre, Ítum, irreg.
intr., go. pédibus eo in sententiam, vote for a proposal.
épulum, -i, n., public, or religious banquet (plur. épulae, private banquet).
équés, -itis, m., cavalry soldier, knight.
équester, -tris, -tre, belonging to a knight, equestrian.
equidem, adv., truly, it is true; (most often as emphasizing particle with personal pronouns, especially 1st. pers. sing.), for my part.
équus, -i, m., horse.
erga, prep. c. acc., towards.
érípio, -ipui, -eptum, 3. tr., snatch away, release.
error, -ōris, m., wandering; delusion.
érubescō, -bui, 3. inceptive, intr., grow red, blush.
érūdio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. tr., instruct, educate.
ruptio, -ónis, f., breaking forth, sally.
escendo, -di, -sum, 3. intr., mount up.
et, conj., and, also, even. et...
et, both ... and.
eténim, conj., for.
ëtiäm, conj. and adv., also, even.
ëtiamsi, conj., even if.
Étrúria, -ae, f., a district of Italy.
Étruscus, -a, -um, of Etruria, Etruscan. Étrusci, -orum, m. pl., the Etruscans.
etsi, conj. (c. subj. or indic.), although.
ëvádo, -si, -sum, 3. intr., go, pass or come out.
ëvasto, 1. tr., lay utterly waste.
ëveho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., carry out.
ëvénio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. intr. come forth, fall out, turn out, fall to.
ëventus, -ūs, m., issue, outcome.
ëverto, -ti, -sum, 3. tr., overthrow, turn over.
ëvidens, -ntis, adj., obvious, manifest.
ëvinco, -vici, -victum, 3. tr., overcome completely; carry one's point, prevail.
ëvōco, 1. tr. summon out.
ex, see e.
exānimo, 1. tr., deprive of breath, kill, kill with terror.
exaudio, 4. tr., hear from a distance, overhear.
exêdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr. and tr., go out, go out of; depart from, go beyond (c. acc. or abl.).
excellō, -celsum, 3 intr., excel, surpass.
excidium, -ii, n., overthrow, destruction.
excio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. tr., call out, bring out, rouse, arouse.
excipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3. tr., take out, except; catch, capture; follow after, succeed.
excito, 1. tr., rouse up, wake up.
exclámo, 1. intr. and tr., cry out.
exclúdo, -si, -sum, 3. tr. shut out.
excúbó, -ui, -ítum, 1. intr., be out on guard, keep guard.
exemplum, -i, n., model, precedent.
exerceo, 2. tr., keep at work; practise, exercise.
exercitó, 1. frequentative tr., exercise frequently. exercítátus, trained, versed.
exercitus, -ús, m., army.
exhaurio, -hausi, -haustum, 4. tr., draw out, drain, empty, endure to the end.
exígó, -égi, -actum, 3 tr., drive forth, spend to the end, complete. exactae actátis esse, be at the close of life.
exiguus, -a, -um, small, scanty.
exilium, -ii, n., exile, banishment (not a judicial penalty, but a means adopted by the accused, during the trial, for escaping the penalty).
exímó, -ënì, -emptum, 3. tr., take away, remove, do away.
exínânio, -ivi or -ii, -ítum, 4. tr., empty, make empty, exhaust.
existímo, 1. tr., estimate, reckon: suppose, think.
exítiúm, -ii, n., going out, destruction, ruin.
exitus, -ús, m., going out, issue, outcome, end.
exónéro, 1. tr., free from a burden (c. abl.).
exórior, -ortus, 4. dep. intr., arise.
expectátio, -onis, f., expectation; waiting to see the outcome, excitement (ch. 19. 7).
expecto, 1. tr., await, wait for.
expédio, -ivi or -ii, -ítum, 4. tr., disengage, set free, make ready.
expéditus, -a, -um, p. a., unimpeded, light-armed.
expello, -púli, -pulsum, 3. tr., drive out.
expérior, -rtus, 4. dep. tr., try, put to the test, make trial of. (expertus used sometimes in passive sense.)
expético, -ivi or -ii, -ítum, 3. tr., seek after, demand.
explátio, -ónis, f., purifying, setting right ceremonially, atoning.
expio, 1. tr., purify, set right ceremonially, atone for.
expleo, -évi, -étum, 2 tr., fill up, make up (a number).
explórator, -oris, m., scout.
expóno, -pósui, -póstum, 3. tr., set forth; leave unprotected, expose (not in Cicero), c. ad and acc.
expróbóro, 1. tr., make a matter of reproach.
expugno, 1. tr., take by storm, capture; obtain by force, wring out.
exsécror, 1. dep. tr., curse.
exséquor, -secútus, 3. dep. tr., follow up, pursue, avenge; follow out in speech, describe.
exsulvo, -solvi, -sulútum, 3. tr.,
set free, discharge (c. abl.).
exsúdo, 1. tr., sweat out, execute
with toil and sweat.
exsulto, 1. intr., leap up, bound
with joy, rejoice, exult.
exta, -orum, n. pl., entrails.
extemplo, adv., immediately,
at once.
extēnuo, 1. tr., make thin,
diminish.
exter or exterus (nom. m. sing.,
not classical), -tēra, -tērum,
on the outside, outward.
Comp., extērior, outer.
Superl., extrēmus, utmost,
last.
externus, -a, -um, foreign.
exterro, 2. tr., terrify.
extinguo, -nxi, -nctum, 3. tr.,
put out, quench.
extorquero, -rei, -rtum, 2. tr.,
wrench away, wrest.
extorris, -e (ex and terra),
driven from the land, banished.
extra, prep. c. acc., outside.
extrahō, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., draw
or drag out or forward; draw
out, prolong.
extraudārius, -a, -um, out of
the common run, extraordinary.
exul, -ūlis, com., an exile.
exūlo, 1. intr., live in exile.
exuo, -ui, -ūtum, 3. tr., strip,
despoil (c. abl.).
Fābius, -a, -um, Fabian, of the
Fabii or a Fabius.
fābula, -ae, f., story, fiction,
legend.
fācilius, -e, easy, easily borne.
fāveo, fāvi, faustum, 2. intr. (c. dat.), be favourable to, support, promote.
fāx, fācis, f., torch.
fēlix, -icis, adj., fruitful; lucky, fortunate, prosperous. Adv., fēliciter, -icium, -icissime.
fēra, see fērus.
fērē, adv., nearly, about, generally.
fērio, -ire, 4. defect. tr., strike, smite.
fermē, adv., almost; generally, as a rule.
fēro, tūli, lātum, ferre, irreg. tr., carry, bear, bring; set in motion, send up (ch. 48. 2); get, receive; endure, resist; (of a road) lead; propose, get passed (a law); relate, report.
fērunt, they say, it is said.
fēro ad pōpulum de, bring proposals before the people concerning. bēnéficium, fors, ītā fert, the kind act, chance, so will have it. mōleste fēro, bear with annoyance, bear ill.
praese ferre, see prae.
ferrum, -i, n., iron; sword.
fertilis, -e, fruitful (c. gen. of that in which).
fērus, -a, -um, wild. fēra (sc. bēlua), wild beast.
fessus, -a, -um, tired, wearied.
festīnātio, -onis, f., haste.
festus, -a, -um, festal. festo (sc. diē), on a festival or holiday.
fīdēlis, -e, faithful, reliable.
Fīdēnae, -ārum, f. pl., a Latin town on the Tiber.

Fīdēnas, -ātis, adj., of Fidēnae.
Fīdēnātes, -ium, m. pl., people of Fidēnae.
fīdes, -ēi, f., trustworthiness, good faith, honour; credence.
fīdo, fisus sum, 3. intr., trust, confide.
fīdus, -a, -um, trustworthy, reliable, faithful.
fīlius, -ii, m., son.
fīnio, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, 4. tr., set bounds to, put an end to.
fīnis, -is, m., end. Plur., fines, -ium, boundaries, territory.
fīnitīmi, -ōrum, m. pl., neighbours.
fīnītīmus, -a, -um, neighbouring.
fīo, factus, fīeri, pass. of fācio, be done, etc.; happen, take place. ut fīt, as is usual, in the customary way.
fīrmo, 1. tr., strengthen.
fīrmus, -a, -um, steadfast, stable.
flagūtium, -iī, n. disgraceful deed.
flagūto, 1. tr., demand vehemently.
flagro, 1. intr., be on fire, ablaze.
flāmen, -īnis, m., sacrificial priest.
flamma, -ae, f., flame.
flēcto, -xi, -xum, 3. tr., bend, turn.
flētus, -ūs, m., weeping.
flūmen, -inis, n., flowing, river.
focus, -i, m., hearth.
foedus, -ā, -um, foul, detestable, disgraceful. Adv., foede.
foedus, -eris, n., compact, treaty, covenant.
fōris, -is, f., leaf of a door. Plur., leaves of a folding door, or of a gate; door, gate.
VOCABULARY.

forma, -ae, f., figure, appearance; outline, plan.
fora, -rtis, f., chance.
foresitan, adv., perhaps (c. subj.).
forte, abl. used as adv., by chance.
fortuna, -ae, i., fortune, success (good or bad). Plur., fortune, property, possessions.
forum, -i., u., market-place.
fossa, -ae, f., ditch, trench.
fragar, -oris, m., crash, crashing.
frater, -tris, m., brother.
fraudo, 1. tr., cheat, defraud of (c. abl.).
fraus, -audis, f., deceit, guile; injury, offence, crime.
fræquens, -ntis, adj., crowded, in large numbers, numerous.
fræquentia, -ae., f., presence in large numbers, presence of numbers.
fræquento, 1. tr., fill with a great number, throng with numbers, inhabit.
frætum, -i., n., channel, strait.
frigus, -oris, n. cold.
frons, -ntis, f., forehead, front, face.
fructus, -us, m., product, crop; return, profit. fructui esse, be for a profit, be profitable.
fruges, -um, f. pl., products of the cultivated earth, crops.
frugifer, -éra, -rum, bearing crops, productive.
frumentum, -i, n., corn.
fruor, fructus, 3. dep. intr. (c. abl.), enjoy, have fruition of.
fuga, -ae, f., fleeing, flight, way of fleeing, means of flight.
fugax, -acis, adj., apt to flee, runaway.
fugio, fugi, fugitum, intr. and tr., flee, take flight, run away; escape, shun.
fugo, 1. tr., put to flight.
fundo, füdi, füsum, 3. tr., pour, pour out; scatter, rout.
fūro, -ere, 3. intr., be mad.
fūror, -oris, m., madness.
fustūarium, -ii, n., cudgelling to death.

Gābii, -orum, m. pl., a Latin town.
Gābīnus, -a, -um, Gabine, belonging to Gābii.
Gallia, -ae, f., Gaul, now France.
Gallicus, -a, -um, of Gaul, or the Gauls.
Gallus, -i, m., a Gaul.
gaudeo, gavisus, 2. intr., rejoice, rejoice at (c. abl.).
gaudium, -ii, n., joy, rejoicing.
gēlīdus, -a, -um (gēlu, frost), frosty.
gēnērātīm, adv., by kinds, in their kinds.
gens, -ntis, f., nation, people; clan.
gentilicius, -a, -um, of a clan.
gēnus, -ēris, n., race, kind, sort, character.
gēro, gessi, gestum, 3. tr., bear, wear; carry on, wage (war), transact, administer. rem g., act, proceed; fight. rem bēnē or prospère g., succeed.
glādīus, -ii, m., sword.
glōria, -ae, f., glory.
glōriōsus, -a, -um, glorious.
Grādivus, -i, m., a surname of Mars (perhaps “the marcher”).
grādus, -us, m., step.
Graecia, -ae, f., Greece.
Graecus, -i, m., a Greek.
grātes (only nom. and acc. in the best Latin), f., thanks, thanksgiving (esp. to the gods).
grātia, -ae, f., pleasantness; favour, influence, partiality; thanks. grātiā, c. gen., for the sake of. grātias āgo, return thanks. grātias rēfēro, shew gratitude.
grātificor, 1. dep. intr., do a favour.
grātulōr, 1. dep. intr., congratulate (c. dat.).
grātus, -a, -um, pleasing, popular.
grāvis, -e, heavy, burdensome; burdened, laden; oppressive, offensive.
grāvitās, -ātis, f., weightiness.
gurges, -ītis, m., whirlpool, eddy.

Hādeo, 2. tr., have, hold; hold, consider. hōnōrem hādeo, confer a distinction. hābēre se, be situated, be in a certain condition. ut nunc res se hābet, as the matter stands now.

Hābito, 1. tr. and intr., inhabit, dwell.
Hābitus, -ūs, m., bearing.

Hādriāticus, -a, -um, Adriatic.
haereo, -si, -sum, 2. intr., hold fast, stick, cling.
hāruspex, -īcis, m., diviner who read the will of heaven in the appearance of the entrails of victims.
hasta, -ae, f., spear. sub hastā vendo, sell by auction.
haud, adv., not.
haudquāquam, adv., by no means.
haurio, hausi, haustum, 4 tr., draw, drain, swallow, consume.
hēbes, -ētis, adj., dull, blunt.
hercūles or hercūle, interj., by Hercules.
Hercūles, -is, m., a Latin god identified with the Greek hero Heracles.
Hercyniae saltūs, m. pl., Hercynian Forest (wooded and uncultivated tract) in Germany, extending from the Black Forest to the Harz.
Hernici, -orum, m. pl., an Italian people.
hibernācūla, -orum, n. pl., winter encampment.
hic, adv., here.
hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron., this; he, she, it; the latter; (before consecutive clauses) such.
hiēmo, 1. intr., pass the winter, be in winter quarters.
hiems, -ēmis, f., winter.
hinc, adv., hence.
hōdīē, adv., to-day, in these days.
hōmō, -minis, com., man, person.
honestus, -a, -um, honourable.

honor or honos, -oris, m., distinction; official distinction, high office; mark of honour, paying of honour, shewing of respect.

honoratus, -a, -um, p. a., having held high office. honoratis-simus, having most often enjoyed high office.

honoratus, -a, -um, p. a., having held high office.

honoratis-simus, having most often enjoyed high office.

honoro, 1. tr., mark with distinction, make distinguished, do honour to.

hra, -ae, f., hour (i.e., in the day, the twelfth part of the time between sunrise and sunset).

horreo, -ui, 2 intr. and tr., shudder, shudder at. horrendus, a, -um, p. a., terrible, horrible.

hostium, -ii, n., hospitality; place of entertainment (ch. 28. 4); the relation of guest-friends (ch. 28. 5, 50. 3). In h. duco, receive hospitably.

hostia, -ae, f., victim.

hostilis, -e, of, belonging to an enemy, hostile.

Hostilius, -a, -um, of Hostilius, Hostilian.

hostis, -is, com., (public) enemy.

huc, adv., hither.

humanus, -a, -um, belonging to man or men, human; befitting men (human beings), humane.

humilitas, -atis, f., lowness, lowness of station.

lacto, 1. frequentative tr., toss to and fro, toss; talk of; display, put forward (in talk).

lactura, -ae, f., throwing away, loss.

iam, adv., now, at this time, by this time; already; directly, immediately; for instance.

Janiculum, -i, n., a hill on the right bank of the Tiber, probably fortified as an outwork of the fortifications of Rome.

iæna, -ae, f., door (of a house).

ibi, adv., there, on that occasion, then.

icio or ico, (1st pers. pres. indic. not found), i, ictum, 3. defective tr., strike, smite.

idem, éadem, idem, pron., the same.

identidem, adv., repeatedly.

ideo, adv., on that account, with that purpose.

idus, -uum, f. pl., ides (a day of the month, usually the 13th, but in March, May, July, and October, the 15th).

igitur, conj., therefore.

ignarus, -a, -um, not knowing, ignorant.

ignavus, -a, -um, cowardly.

ignis, -is, m., fire.

ignominia, -ae, f., disgrace, degradation.

ignominiósus, -a, -um, disgraceful, shameful.

ignotus, -a, -um, unknown.

ille, -a, -ud, dem. pron., that (more emphatic than is), he, she, it; the other.

illino,-levi,-litum, 3. tr., smear, besmear.
illuc, adv., thither.

Imago, -inis, i., likeness, bust, mask.

Imbuo, -ui, -ütum, 3. tr. moisten, tinge, steep.

Immemor, -öris, adj., unmindful, not thinking (c. gen.).

Immensus, -a, -um, unmeasured, boundless.

Immerito, adv., undeservedly.

Immineo, -ere, 2. intr., threaten by nearness, be imminent.

Immisceo, -scui, -xtuui or -stum, 2. tr., mix in. immiscere se, c. dat., mix oneself up in, interfere in.

Immolo, 1. tr., sprinkle with sacrificial meal (mōla), offer sacrifice.

Immortalis, -e, undying, immortal.

Impar, -āris, adj., unequal, unequally matched.

Impedimentum, -i, n., hindrance. Plur., baggage.

Impedio, -Ivi or -ii, -ītum, 4. tr., hinder, obstruct.

Imperātor, -ōris, m., general, commander.

Impérium, -ii, n., command, right of command, supreme authority; rule.

Império, 1. tr. and intr., command, rule over (c. dat.) ; enjoin, enjoin the providing or paying of (c. dat. and acc.).

Impetare, 1. tr., obtain or procure in answer to entreaty.

Impetus, -ūs, m., onrush, attack.

Impētum dāre, make an attack.

Impius, -a, -um, unlutiful, unnatural, impious.

Impleo or inpleo, -plēvi, -plētum, 2. tr., fill up, fill, infect (c. gen. or abl.).

Impōro, 1. tr., entreat, beg for.

Improbus, -a, -um, unscrupulous.

In, prep. (1) c. abl., in, on ; (with the name of a people) in the territory of, among; in the case of. quantum in aliquo est, so far as in one lies (ch. 3. 9), so far as depends on one (ch. 5. 9). (2) c. acc., into, to; towards, against; with a view to, for.

Inaequalis, -e (not in Cicero), uneven, unequal.

Inauditus, -a, -um, unheard of, never heard of before.

Inaugūro, 1. intr. and tr., take omens from the flight of birds, consecrate by ascertaining the consent of the gods through auspices. Inaugūrāto, after consecration through auspices.

Inbellis, -e, unwarlike.

Incautus, -a, -um, incautious, heedless.

Incendium, -ii, n., fire, conflagration, burning.

Incendo, -cendi, -censum, 3. tr., set fire to, kindle, burn.

Inceptum, -i, n., beginning, attempt.

Incertus, -a, -um, undecided, indefinite, uncertain.

Incido, -cidi, -cāsum, 3. intr., fall on, light upon, rush into (c. dat.).

Incito, 1. tr., set in motion, urge forward or on.

Inclinātus, -a, -um, p. a., inclined, disposed (c. ad and acc.).
inclīno, 1. tr. and intr., bend, turn, turn a scale; cause to lean, transfer (ch. 8.12); lean to, incline to, be favourably disposed to.

incognitus, -a, -um, unrecognized, unknown.

incōlo, -lui, 3. tr. and intr., dwell in, dwell.

incōlīmis, -e, unhurt, uninjured, unimpaired.

incommodus, -a, -um, disadvantageous, disagreeable. incommoda válētūdō, ill-health. incommodum, -i, n., unpleasantness, trouble, inconvenience.

incompositus, -a, -um, disorderly.

inconditus, -a, -um, not arranged, disordered, uncouth.

incorruptus, -a, -um, unspoiled, uncorrupted.

incrēbīlīlis, -e, incredible, beyond belief.

incrēmentum, -i, n., growth, increase.

incrēpo, -ui, -ītum, 1. intr. and tr., make a noise, cry out upon, blame loudly.

incūbo, -ui, -ītum, 1. intr., lie on (c. dat.).

incultus, -a, -um, untilled, untended, neglected.

incurro, -curri or -cūcurri, -cursum, 3. intr. and tr., rush upon, fall upon, assail.

incursio, -ōnīs, f., onset, attack.

infandus, -a, -um, unspeakable, unheard of.

inflectus, -a, -um, not done. ré infectā, without accomplishing their object.
infelicitas, -atis, f., unluckiness.
infelix, -icis, adj., unlucky.
infensus, -a, -um, unlucky.
inféro, intúli, illátum, inférer, irreg. tr., carry in, bring to, bring against, inflict; inspire, occasion. i. ignem, set fire. i. mentionem, make mention. inferre se, betake or present oneself.
infére, -a, -um, that is below, lower. Comp., inferior, lower, inferior.
infestus, -a, -um, hostile.
infirmus, -a, -um, weak, feeble.
infra, prep. c. acc., below.
ingénéro, 1. tr., implant.
ingéniium, -ii, n., natural endowments (espec. of the intellect); nature.
ingens, -ntis, adj., enormous, very great.
ingrátus, -a, -um, ungrateful.
ingrédiór, -gressus, 3. dep. intr. and tr., enter, enter on.
ingruo, -ui, 3. intr., fall violently upon, assail.
início, -iécí, -iectum, 3. tr., throw into (c. dat.); inspire (áliquid álìcumi, something in someone), occasion.
inímicus, -i, m., (private) enemy.
iníquus, -a, -um, unfair, unfavourable.
inítium, -ii, n., beginning.
iníungo, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., join into, join to; lay upon, inflict.
iníuria, -ae, f., wrong, injury, wrong-doing.
iníussu, adv., without orders, without command.
início, -lexi, -lectum, 3 tr., entice, allure.
inígo, 1. tr., bind.
inavigábilis, -e, unfit for navigation.
inítor, -nixus or nísus, 3. dep. intr., rest on, support oneself on.
innoxius, -a, -um, guiltless, innocent.
inópia, -ae, f., want, scarcity.
inops, -ópis, adj., scantily supplied, ill supplied, needy.
ipendo, -di, -sum, 3. tr., weigh out upon, expend upon.
inpensa (sc. pécúnia), -ae, f., outlay, expense.
inpéritus, -a, -um, unskilled (c. gen. of that in which).
inpigér, -gra, -grum, active, energetic.
impleo, see impleo.
inplícico, -ávi, -átum, or (rare in Cicero), -ui, -itum, 1. tr., enfold, entangle, involve. morbo
inplícior, be seized by illness, fall ill.
inpóno, -pósui, -pósitum, 3. tr., set on, lay upon, impose. finem
inpóno, c. dat., bring to completion, crown with completion.
inportúnus, -a, -um, cruel, savage.
inpotens, -ntis, adj., powerless; unable to restrain passion, passionate, immoderate (c. gen. of that in which).
inpróvidus, -a, -um, not foreseeing, without foresight, blind.
inpróvisus, -a, -um, unforeseen. ex inpróviso, unexpectedly.
### VOCABULARY.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inpugno, 1. tr.</td>
<td>fight against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inpúne, adv.</td>
<td>with impunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquam, 3.</td>
<td>defective; say (used with direct quotations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inquiétus, -a, -um</td>
<td>unquiet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inrítus, -a, -um</td>
<td>invalid, of no effect, of no avail.</td>
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<tr>
<td>inrógo, 1. tr.</td>
<td>propose against, impose, inflict.</td>
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<tr>
<td>inrumpo, -rüpi, -ruptum, 3. intr. and tr.</td>
<td>break or burst into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inruo, -rüi, 3. intr.</td>
<td>rush into.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insanábilis, -e</td>
<td>incurable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>inséquor, -sécútus, 3. dep. intr. and tr.</td>
<td>follow after or upon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inséruo, -rüi, -rutum, 3. intr.</td>
<td>sow into, introduce, insert (c. dat.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>insidae, -árum, f. pl.</td>
<td>ambush.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insigne, -is</td>
<td>n., mark, badge. Plur., distinctive attire, costume.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insignis, -e</td>
<td>distinguished, remarkable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insisto, -stíti, 3. intr.</td>
<td>stand or press upon (c. dat.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>insólenus, -ntis, adj.</td>
<td>arrogant, insolent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insólitus, -a, -um</td>
<td>untouched, unusual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inspéráitus, -a, -um</td>
<td>unexpected, unhoped for.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instaurátió, -ónis, f.</td>
<td>repetition (of religious ceremonies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instauro, 1. tr.</td>
<td>renew, repeat (religious ceremonies).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instinguo, -nxí, -nectum, 3. tr.</td>
<td>incite, impel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instituo, -üi, -ütum, 3. tr.</td>
<td>place in, establish; train up; set on foot, institute a custom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institútum, -i, n.</td>
<td>arrangement, regulation, ordinance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insto, -stíti, 1. intr.</td>
<td>stand upon, press on; be close upon, impend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>instruo, -uxi, -uctum, 3. tr.</td>
<td>set in order, draw up; equip, furnish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insúbres, -ium, m. pl.</td>
<td>a Gallic tribe.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insuesco, -uúvi, -uétem, 3. intr. and tr.</td>
<td>accustom, be accustomed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insúla, -ae, f.</td>
<td>island.</td>
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<tr>
<td>insulto, 1. intr. and tr.</td>
<td>jump upon; treat scornfully, mock at (c. dat.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>insum, -fui, -esse, intr.</td>
<td>be in (c. dat.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intactus, -a, -um</td>
<td>untouched, unmoved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>intégro, -gra, -grum, untouched, complete, unhurt, unimpaired. de intégro, afresh, from the beginning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>inter, prep. c. acc.</td>
<td>between, among, in the midst of, during. inter haec, meanwhile.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
inter se, between themselves (each other), mutually.
intercedo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr., intervene, withstand, veto (c. dat.).
intercessio, -onis, f., intervention of a magistrate, veto.
intercessor, -oris, m., one who lays a veto.
intercludo, -si, -sum, 3. tr., shut off, cut off.
intercurro, -curri, -cursum, 3. intr., run or hasten between; hasten in the meanwhile.
interdicto, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr. and intr., forbid, prohibit, issue a prohibition (c. dat. of person, abl. of that from which).
interdiu, adv., in the day time.
interdum, adv., sometimes.
interēa, adv., meanwhile; in the course of that time.
interficio, -feci, -fectum, 3. tr., slay.
interim, adv., meanwhile.
intermissio, -onis, f., breaking off, interruption, break.
intermitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., break off, leave off, neglect.
interpello, 1. tr., interrupt, hinder, obstruct.
interpōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3. tr., put between, interpose.
interprēs, -ētis, com., go between; explainer, expounder, interpreter.
interregnum, -i, n., interregnum.
interrex, -ēgis, m., interrex, temporary king.
tterrōgo, 1. tr., ask, question.
intersum, -fui, -esse, irreg. intr. lie between. interest (im-pers.), it makes a difference. quid, quantum, interest, what, how great, difference there is.
tervalum, -i, n., space between, interval, pause.
intervénio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. intr., come between, come in during, intervene.
intestinus, -a, -um, inward, internal, within the state.
intōlērandus, -a, -um, unendurable, not to be endured.
intōlērans, -ntis, adj., unable to endure (c. gen.). Superl. intōlērantissimus.
intra, prep. c. acc., within.
intrōduco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring in.
intueor, 2. dep. tr., look upon, behold, regard, consider.
intūtus, -a, -um, unguarded.
inultus, -a, -um, unavenged, unpunished.
inútilis, -e, unserviceable, unprofitable; disadvantageous.
invādo, -si, -sum, 3. tr. and intr., go or come into; fall upon, attack (c. acc. or in and acc.); take possession of (metaphorically).
invālidus, -a, -um, weak.
invehō, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., carry to, bring into. Pass. ride or drive into; rush in, rush upon, assail.
invenio, -vēni, -ventum, 4. tr., come across, light upon, find.
invincus, -a, -um, unconquered, invincible.
VOCABULARY.

1. Invideo, -vidi, -visum, 2. intr., feel envy, feel a grudge, against (c. dat.).

2. Invidia, -ae, f., ill-will, dislike, unpopularity.

3. Invitis, -a, -um, not seen, never seen before.

4. Invito, -nxi, -nctum, 3. tr., go to see, visit.

5. Invitus, -a, -um, hated, disliked, hateful.

6. Invitas, -ae, f., ill-will, dislike, unpopularity.

7. Invitum, -i, m., jest, jesting.

8. Ipsa, -ae, f., myself, thyself, etc.; the very.

9. Ira, -ae, f., anger, animosity, wrath.

10. Irascor, Iratus, 3. dep. intr., become angry. Iratus, angry.

11. Irate, -a, -ud, dem. pron., that of yours.

12. Játia, -ae, f., Italy.


16. Jítum, adv., again, for the second time, for the second time of holding the office.


18. Júdicium, -ii, n judgment, trial.


20. Iúgérum, -i, n., a measure of land, a hide (about 3 of an acre).

21. Iúgum, -i, n., yoke; ridge (of hill or mountain), summit.

22. Iugo, -nxi, -nctum, 3. tr., join, attach; yoke, harness.

23. Iúnor, -oris, comp. of iúvenis.

24. Iúniores, -um, m. plur., the younger men (between 17 and 46 according to the Servian constitution) liable for active service.

25. Iúno, -onis, f., queen of the gods and wife of Jupiter (identified with the Greek Hera).

26. Iuppiter, Júvis, irreg. m., Jupiter, the supreme god.

27. Iurgium, -i, n., dispute.

28. Iús, iúris, n., right, justice, law, claim; legal right, power.

29. Iús iúrandum, iúris iúrandi, n., oath.

30. Iussu, adv., by command.

31. Jústitia, -ae, f., uprightness.

32. Jústus, -a, -um, lawful, righteous; proper, regular; reasonable. Adv., iuste.

33. Iúvénalis, -e, belonging to youth, youthful.

34. Iúvennis, -is, (1) adj., young. (2) subst., m., young man, youth; man of the age for active service, fighter.

35. Iúventa, -ae, f. (not in Cicero’s prose), age of youth, youth.

36. Iúventas, -ätis, f., youth (poetical). Iúventas, the goddess of youth.

37. Iúventus, -ütis, f., youth, body of young men, body of fighting men.
dulvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1. tr., help, benefit. iūvat (impers.), it pleases, gives pleasure, is pleasant.
iuxta, (1) adv., near, equally, alike. (2) Prep. c. acc., near.

K. stands for Kaeso.
kādentae, -ārum, f. pl., kalendae, first of the month.

L. stands for Lūcius.
lābēfacto, 1. frequentative tr., cause to totter, undermine, weaken.
Lābici, -ōrum, m. pl., a Latin town.
lābo, 1. intr., totter, be ready to fall, give way.
lābor, -ōris, m., toil.
lābōrīlösus, -a, -um, toilsome.
lābōro, 1. intr., toil, suffer, be in trouble or difficulty.
lācesso, -īvi or -īi, -ītum, 3. tr., provoke.
lačrima, -ae, f., tear.
lācus, -ūs, m., lake.
laedo, -si, -sum, 3. tr., hurt, injure.
laetītia, -ae, f., joy, rejoicing.
laetor, 1. dep. intr., rejoice.
laetus, -a, -um, glad, joyful; gladdening, pleasing.
Laevi, -ōrum, m. pl., a tribe of Ligurians.
lāmenta, -ōrum, n. pl. (sing. not classical), lamentations, wailing.
lāpis, -īdis, m., stone, milestone.
largīto, -ōnis, f., giving freely, bestowing of bounty, bounty.
lāteo, 2. intr., lie hid.
Lātinus, -a, -um, of Latium or the Latins, Latin. Lātinae (fēriae), f. pl., Latin festival.
Lātīni, -ōrum, m. pl., Latins, an Italian race.
lātītūdo, -inis, f., breadth.
Lātium, -ii, n., Latium, the territory of the Latin race.
Lātōna, -ae, f., Latona, a goddess, mother of Apollo and Artemis.
lātor, -ōris, m., mover or proposer of a law.
lātrōcinium, -ii, n., brigandage, piracy.
lātus, -a, -um, wide, broad, extensive. Adv., lāte, comp., lātius.
lātus, -ēris, n., side, flank.
lauḍatio, -ōnis, f., praising, eulogy (espec. the funeral oration).
lauḍo, 1. tr., praise.
lauḍātus, -a, -um, garlanded with bay.
lauus, laudis, f., praise, glory, glorious deed. laudībus fēro, extol.
Lāvinium, -ii, n., a Latin town.
lāvo, lāvi, lāvātum (p.p. lantus or lōitus), 1. and 3. tr. and intr., wash.
laxāmentum, -i, n., relaxation, respite.
lectisternium, -ii, n., feast of the gods (their statues were laid on couches and food placed before them).
lectus, -i, m., couch.
VOCABULARY.

légātio, -onis, f., embassy.
légātus, -i, m., ambassador, envoy; deputy, lieutenant (ch. 8. 12).
légio, -onis, f., legion (in the Roman army about 4200 men).
légo, légi, lectum, 3. tr., gather, gather up, choose.
lenio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. tr., soften, mitigate.
lenis, -e, gentle, mild.
lentus, -a, -um, sluggish, slow.
ris, -e, light; of little weight, trifling, inconsiderable.
lex, legis, f., statute, bill, law.
Plur., terms, conditions.
líbenter, adv., willingly.
líber, -éra, -erum, free.
líber, -brió, m., book.
líbéri, -orum, m. pl., children.
líběro, l. tr., free, release: free from buildings, clear (ch. 54. 7).
libertas, -átis, f., freedom.
líbet, -uit and libitum est, 2. imper. intr. (c. dat.), it pleases, is a fancy.
líbido, -inis, f., fancy, inclination.
Líbúi, -órum, m. plur., a Gallic tribe, or perhaps a Ligurian tribe accompanying the Gauls.
lícentia, -ae, f., license.
lícet, -uit and lícitum est, 2. imper. intr. (c. dat.), it is allowed. lícet míhi, I am free, at liberty, I may.
Lícínius, -a, -um, of the Lícinií, a Roman gens.
Lígúres, -um, m. pl., the Ligurians, a people of N. Italy.

limen, -inis, n., threshold.
Língones, -um, m. pl., a Gallic tribe, living in Gaul round Langres.
lingua, -ae, f., tongue, speech, language.
Lípárae, -árum, f. pl., the Lipari islands, between Italy and Sicily.
Lípárensísi, -e, Líparean. Lípárensísi, -ium, m. pl., the Liparens.
lís, -ítis, f., law-suit.
lítto, l. intr., offer a favourable sacrifice. lítāto, after favourable sacrifice offered.
líttéra, -ae, f., letter of the alphabet. Plur., letter, despatch.
líxa, -ae, m., sutler, camp-follower.
lóco, l. tr., place, put out to contract, contract for something being done, espec. built.
lócus, -i, m., place, position, site; space, room, opportunity. Plur. irreg., lóca (the commoner form), connected places, a region. lóci, separate places.
longínquítas, -átis, f., long continuance, lengthiness, tedious length.
longínquus, -a, -um, prolonged, protracted; distant.
longus, -a, -um, long. Adv., longe (comp. longius), far, very.
lóquor, lócütus, 3. dep. tr. and intr., say, speak, speak of.
lórica, -ae, f., cuirass.
lúctus, -ús, m., mourning, demonstration of grief.
ludibrium, -ii, n., mockery, object of mockery.

ludicus or ludicrus, -cras, -crum (nom. m. sing. not used), connected with sport or public games.

ludicrum, -i, n., show, public games, play.

ludus, -i, m., game, sport. Plur., public games (races, etc., forming part of a religious ceremony).

lugubris, -e, of mourning, mournful.

luna, -ae, f., the moon.

luo, -ui, 3. tr., loose, release (very rare); atone for, expiate.

lustrum, -i, n., lustre, the five-year period from one revision of the census to another.

lusus, -ús, m., play, sport.

lux, -úcis, f., light, daylight.

prima lúce, at daybreak.

M. stands for Marcus.

M' stands for Mānius.

mæcro, 1. tr., soften by steeping, soak (rare); weaken, fret, cause to waste away, torment.

maestitia, -ae, f., sadness.

maestus, -a, -um, sorrowful, sad.

mágis, adv., more, rather. Superl., maxime, in the highest degree, especially, chiefly.

mágister, -tri, m., schoolmaster, master. mágister équitum, master of the horse, second in command to a dictator.

mágistrátus, -ús, m., officer of the state, magistrate; office, term of office, magistracy.

magnificentia, -ae, f., grandeur, magnificence, splendour.

magnitúdo, -inis, f., greatness.

magnus, -a, -um, great. Comp., māior. Superl., maximus.

māiestas, -ātis, f., greatness, dignity, grandeur.

māior, see magnus.

māiores, -um, m. pl., ancestors.

māledictum, -i, n., abusive expression, abuse.

mālefícium, -ii, n., ill-doing (to some one), injury.

mālignitas, -ātis, f., niggardliness, sparingness.

mālo, mālu, malle, irreg. tr., prefer. vincit quam vincere m., prefer being conquered to conquering.

mālum, -i, n., evil, misfortune; as an exclamation, the plague, curse on it.

mālus, -a, -um, bad. Comp., pēior. Superl., pessimus.

mando, 1. tr., commit to the charge of, entrust to (c. acc. and dat.); commission, charge (c. dat.). mandātā, -orum, n. pl., message.

māneō, -nsi, -nsum, 2. intr., stay, remain, continue.

māno, 1. intr., flow, run.

mānus, -ús, f., hand; band of men, company.

māre, -is, n., sea. māri (abl.), by sea (only with terrā).

māritimus, -a, -um, connected with the sea, sea-

Mars, -rtis, m., the war-god.

Massillenses, -ium, m. plur., people of Massilia, a Greek
colony on the S. coast of Gaul (now Marseilles).
māter, -tris, f., mother; dame.
māteria, -ae, and māteries, -ei, f., timber (ch. 55. 3); material, matter.
mātrōna, -ae, f., married woman of position, dame, lady.
mātrūrus, -a, -um, ripe; timely, seasonable; early, speedy.
Mātūta, -ae, f., goddess of the morning.
māxime, see māgis.
māximus, see magnus.
mē dius fidius, interj. (so help) me the god of faith, by the god of good faith.
mēcum, with me.
mēdiōcris, -e, middling, moderate, ordinary, of small importance.
Mēdiōlānium, -i, n., a town of N. Italy, now Milan.
mēdīterrānēus, -a, -um, inland.
mēditum, -ii, n., the middle, midst.
mēdius, -a, -um, middle, middling, ordinary.
mēlior, see bōnus.
mēmini, -isse (perfect), remember (c. gen. or acc.).
mēmor, -ōris, adj. (c. gen.), mindful, remembering.
mēmōrābilis, -e, worthy of mention, remarkable.
mēmōria, -ae, f., remembrance, memory.
mēmōro, 1. tr., bring to remembrance, relate, say, observe.
mens, -utis, f., mind, purpose. in mentem vēnit mihi, it occurs to me, comes into my mind.
mensis, -is, m., month.
mentio, -ōnis, f., mention.
mērcātor, -ōris, m., merchant, dealer.
mērcennārius, -a, -um, serving for hire, hired.
mērces, -ēdis, f., hire, pay, payment.
Mērcūrius, -ii, m., the Latin god of gain, identified with the Greek Hermes.
mēreo, 2. and mēreor, 2. dep. tr., deserve; earn; earn pay as a soldier, serve.
mērito, adv., deservedly, justly.
mēritum, -i, n., service.
mētuō, -ui, -ūtum, 3. tr. and intr., fear.
mētus, -ūs, m., fear.
mēus, -a, -um, poss. pron., my, mine.
migrātio, -ōnis, f., migration.
migrō, 1. intr., change one's abode, remove, migrate.
mīlēs, -ītis, m., soldier, soldiery.
mīlies, adv., a thousand times.
mīlitāris, -e, of the soldiers, military, warlike, fighting.
mīlitia, -ae, f., military service, warfare. Locative, mīlitiae, in the field.
mīlitō, 1. intr., serve as a soldier.
mīlle, indecl. adj., a thousand.
Pl., mīlia, subst., thousands.
mīnae, -ārum, f. pl., threats.
mīnūrus, minor, see parvus.
mīnor, 1. dep. intr. and tr. (c. dat. of person), threaten.
mīnuo, -ui, -ūtum, 3. tr., diminish, lessen.
mīnus, see parvus. quo mīnus, see quo.
mīracūlum, -i, n., wonder, marvel, cf. n. on ch. 15. 2.
mīror, 1. dep. tr. and intr., wonder, wonder at.
mīrus, -a, -um, wonderful.
mīseo, -scui, -xtum, 2. tr., mingle (c. dat. of that with which).
mīser, -ēra, -ērum, wretched, hapless.
mīserābilis, -e, piteous, pitiable.
mīserātio, -ōnis, f., pity.
mīseror, 2. dep. intr., have pity, pity (c. gen.).
mīseror, 1. dep. tr., lament, pity. mīserandus, p.a., pitiable, to be pitied.
missīlis, -e, that is hurled, missile, used as a missile.
mītesco, -ēre, inceptive intr., grow mellow, ripen; grow softer, grow gentle.
mītis, -e, mild, gentle.
mittō, misi, missum, 3. tr., send.
mōderātio, -ōnis, f., moderation.
mōdestia, -ae, f., good order, orderliness.
mōdicus, -a, -um, moderate.
mōdō, adv., only, merely; just now, lately. mōdō ... mōdō, now ... now, at one time ... at another. non mōdō ... sed ne ... quidem, not only not ... but not even.
mōdus, -i, m., measure, limit; way, manner. in mōdum, after the fashion.
moenia, -ium, n. pl., walls (of a town).
mōles, -is, f., bulk, mass; force of weight or numbers.
mōlestus, -a, -um, annoying, offensive. mōlestē fēro, see fēro.
mōlimentum, -i, n., exertion, effort; power of heaving.
mōlior, 4. dep. tr. and intr., exert oneself upon or for.
mollīs, -e, easily moved, flexible; yielding, weak, effeminate. Adv., mollīter.
mollītia, -ae, f., cowardice, effeminacy.
mōmentum, -i, n., thing or weight that turns the scale; decisive influence; effort, exertion; moment, espec. critical moment.
mōnimentum or mōnūmentum, -i, n., memorial, reminder.
mōntum, -i, n., warning.
mōnītus, -ūs, m., warning, admonition (from the gods).
mōns, -ntis, m., mountain.
mōra, -ae, f., delay.
morbūs, -i, m., disease.
mōrīor, -rtuus, 3. dep. intr., die.
mōror, 1. dep. tr. and intr., delay, stay.
mors, -rtis, f., death.
mortālis, -e, mortal. mortālis, -is, com., human being, man.
mōs, mōris, m., custom, way. Plur., morālity.
mōtus, -ūs, m., movement, agitation.
mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. tr. and intr., move; affect; set in motion, set on foot. mōvens, p.a., movable.
mox, adv., soon, then.
mūliēbris, -e, of a woman or women.
VOCABULARY.

muller, -ēris, f., woman.
multiplex, -icis, adj., of many folds, manifold, including many in one, many times over.
multitudo, -inis, f., number, numbers, crowd.
multus, -a, -um, much, many.
Comp. plus, -āris, more, several. Superl., plūrimus, of any folds, manifold, including many in one, many times over.
multitudo, -inis, f., number, numbers, crowd.
multus, -a, -um, much, many.
Comp. plus, -āris, more, several. Superl., plūrimus, of any folds, manifold, including many in one, many times over.
multa nocte, in the dead of night.
nunikentia, -ae, f., liberality.
nunnimentum, -i, n., fortification.
nunio, -Ivi or -ii, -Itum, 4. tr., fortify, build fortifications, build a fortified camp.
unítio, -onis, f., fortification, siege-work.
nunitor, -ōris, m., worker on fortifications or military works.
unus, -ēris, n., service, official duty; boon, gift.
uir, -i, m., wall.
uitāto, -onis, f., change.
ūtō, 1. tr. and intr., change, alter; exchange, give or take in exchange, c. abl. of that taken or given.

am, conj., for.
amque, conj., for truly, for ancisceor, nactus, 3. dep. tr., get, obtain, find.
ascor, nātus, 3. dep. intr., be born. nātus in or ad, formed or suited by nature for.
tūra, -ae, f., nature.
tūrālis, -e, natural.
nātus, -ūs (only abl. used), m., birth. magnus nātus or magno nātus, advanced in years.
naufregium, -ii, n., shipwreck.
nāvālis, -e, connected with ships, naval.
nāvis, -is, f., ship. longa nāvis, vessel of war.
ne, conj., in order that not, lest; that not; not. ne... quidem, not even.
ne, adv., truly.
-nē, enclitic interrogative particle, expressed in English only by the form of the sentence.
nec or nēque, conj., and not, but not, nor. nēc ēnim, for... not. nēc (nēque) ... nēc (nēque), neither... nor.
necessarius, -a, -um, needful, necessary.
necessitas, -atis, f., necessity.
nēcōpināto, adv., unexpectedly.
nēfas, indecl. n. (a thing contrary to fas), a thing unlawful.
neglēgens, -ntis, p.a., careless (c. gen.). Comp., neglēgentior. Adv., neglēgenter, -entius.
neglēgentia, -ae, f., carelessness, negligence.
neglēgo, -lexi, -lectum, 3. tr., neglect, pay little attention to, disregard.
nēgo, 1. tr. and intr., say no, say not; refuse, deny.
nēgōtior, 1. dep. intr., trade, traffic.
nēgōtium, -ii, n., business, affair, task.
nēmō (nullūs, nullo used as gen. and abl.), com., no one.
nempe, conj., it is clear that, of course.
nēmus, -ōris, n., grove, wood, espec. a sacred grove.
Nēpēsinus, -a, -um, of Nepete, an Etruscan town.
Neptūnus, -i, m., god of the sea.
nēquāquam, adv., by no means.
nēque, see nec.
nēqueo, -ivi or -ii, -iere (supine wanting), irreg. intr., not to be able, to be unable.
nēquiquam, adv., in vain.
neuter, -tra, -trum, neither.
neutro, adv., to neither side, neither way.
nēve or neu, adv., and that not.
ni, conj., if not, unless, except.
nihil, indecl. n., nothing. nihil, adv. (acc. of extent), not at all, in nothing.
nihilum, -i, n., nothing. nihilo minus, by nothing the less, none the less.
nīmus, -a, -um, too great, excessive.
nīsī, conj., unless, if not; except, but.
nivōsus, -a, -um, snowy.
nix, nīvis, f., snow.
no, nāvi, l. intr., swim.
nōbilis, -e, high-born, noble, i.e. of a family that has held high office. Superl., nōbilissimus.
nōbilitas, -ātis, f., high birth.
nōbiscum, with us.
nōceo, 2. intr., do harm, be harmful, guilty.
nocturnus, -a, -um, by night, night.
nōlo, nōlui, nolle, irreg., not to wish, be unwilling, refuse.

nōmen, -inis, n., name.
non, adv., not.
nondum, adv., not yet.
nonne, interrog. adv. used where an affirmative answer is expected. nonne ... est, is he not?
nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. tr., become acquainted with, get to know; perf., know.
noster, -tra, -trum, poss. pron. our.
nīto, l. tr., mark, note.
nōvo, l. tr., make new, alter n. res, make a disturbance non ... quicquam ... nōvatun est, no violent measures have been taken.
nōvus, -a, -um, new, strange
Nōva via, the New Road, skirting the Forum, at the foot of the Palatine.
nox, noctis, f., night, darkness.
noxa, -ae, f., harm, offence.
noxius, -a, -um, harmful, guilty.
nūdus, -a, -um, bare, naked unprotected.
nullus, -a, -um, no, none.
nullus (-a, -um) -dum, no as yet.
num, interrog. adv. used where a negative answer is expected surely not.
nūmen, -inis, n., divine w divinity.
nümero, l. tr., count, count a pay.
nümerus, -i, m., num amount.
nūmquam, adv., never.
nunc, adv., now; as it is or was.
nunc ... nunc, now ... now.
nuntia, -ae, f., (female) messenger.
nuntio, 1. tr., bring news of, announce.
nuntius, -i, m., messenger, message.
nuper, adv., lately.
nusquam, adv., nowhere, in no case.
ob, prep. c. acc., in front of; on account of.
obcaeco, 1. tr., blindfold.
obeo, -ivi or -i, -itum, tr. and intr., go down, set (of stars); die; discharge, perform.
obicio, -iici, -iectum, 3. tr., throw in front of, in the way; put before, bring upon, occasion; throw in someone's teeth, accuse of (aliquid alicui).
obligo, 1. tr., bind.
obliquus, -a, -um, slanting, cross.
oblivio, -onis, f., forgetfulness.
obliviscor, oblitus, 3. dep. (c. gen.), forget.
oboeio, -ivi or -i, -itum, 4. intr., obey (c. dat.), obedient, p. a., obedient. Adv., obedienter.
obruo, -ui, -utum, 3. tr., overwhelm.
obscurus, -a, -um, dark, indistinct. Adv., obscure.
obsecratio, -onis, f., entreaty.
obsebro, 1. tr., pray, beseech.
obsequium, -ii, n., obedience, allegiance.
obseo, 1. tr., bolt, bar.

observo, 1. tr., watch.
obses, -idis, com., hostage.
obsideo, -sedi, -sessum, 2. tr., besiege.
obsidio, -onis, f., siege, blockade.
obstinatus, -a, -um, p. a., firmly set, firmly resolved.
obsto, -stiti, -statum, 1. intr. (c. dat.), stand in front of, stand in the way of.
obstruo, -uxi, -uctum, 3. tr., build against, build as an obstacle.
obstupercio, -feci, -factum, 3. tr., amaze, stun.
obtineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2. tr., hold fast; maintain, make good; occupy.
obtrunco, 1. tr., cut off, cut down.
obtundo, -tudi, -tusum or -tunsum, 3. tr., strike against, blunt, dull.
obviam, adv., towards, to meet (c. dat.).
obvius, -a, -um, meeting. obvius sum, c. dat., meet.
occasio, -onis, f., opportunity.
occasus, -us, m., falling, downfall; setting.
occido, -cidi, -cäsum, 3. intr., fall.
occido, -cidi, -cäsum, 3. tr., strike down, slay, kill.
occipio, -cępi, -ceptum, 3. tr. and intr., begin, enter upon.
occipto, 1. tr., take possession of beforehand, take possession of, occupy.
occurrre, -curri, -cursum, 3. intr., run to meet, meet; come before one, present itself to one's mind (c. dat.).
occursus, -ūs, m., meeting, encounter.
ōceanus, -i, m., ocean, the great stream surrounding the world.
octāvus, -a, -um, eighth.
octo, indecl. adj., eight.
Octōber, -bris, adj., of the eighth month (March being the first), of October.
octoiūges, -ium, pl. adj., in a team of eight, eight abreast.
ōculus, -i, m., eye.
oōi, oōisse (perfect), tr., hate, feel hatred.
oōium, -ii, n., dislike, hatred, cause for hatred.
offendo, -di, -sum, 3. tr., strike against, offend, displease.
offero, obtūli, oblātum, offerre, tr., bring forward, offer, present; passive, encounter.
ōlim, adv., (at that time), once.
ōmen, -nis, n., token of something to come, omen.
ōmitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., let go, drop; neglect.
omnis, -e, all, every.
ocnēro, 1. tr., burden.
ōnus, -ēris, n., burden.
ōpēra, -ae, f., work, service. 
ōpērae est mīhi, I am at leisure, have time.
ōpīnīo, -onis, f., opinion, belief, supposition.
ōportet, impers. 2. tr., it is fitting, ought.
oppērior, -pertus and -pertus, 4. dep. tr. and intr., wait, wait for.
oppidānus, -i, m., townsman.
oppidum, -i, n., town.

oppōno, -pōsui, -pōsitum, 3. tr., set in the way, place against, oppose.
opportūnus, -a, -um, fit, convenient, timely, seasonable. Adv., opportune.
opprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3. tr., crush, overwhelm.
oppugnātio, -onis, f., storming, assaulting; besieging.
oppugno, 1. tr., flight against, assail, take by storm.
ops (nom. sing. not found), ὀpis, f., power, help. summā ὀpe, with the utmost exertion of power. Pl., resources, wealth, power.
optimātes, -ium, m. pl., the aristocratic party, aristocrats.
optimus, see bonus.
opto, 1. tr., pray for, desire, wish. optātus, p. a., desired.
ōpūlentus, -a, -um, wealthy.
ōpus, -ēris, n., work; siege-work. ópus est (c. abl.), there is need of; there is use, it is necessary.
ōra, -ae, f., edge, margin, coast.
ōrācūlum, -i, n., oracle.
ōrātio, -onis, f., speech.
ōrātor, -ōris, m., speaker, spokesman, envoy.
orbis, -is, m., circle, round. in orbem, in rotation. orbis terrārum, circle (flat, not a globe) of lands, world.
orbo, 1. tr., bereave, c. abl.
orbo, -inis, m., arrangement, order, succession; rank in the army or state. extra ordinem, out of the ordinary course, extraordinary.
VOCABULARY.

orígo, -inis, f., source, origin.
orior, ortus, 4. dep. intr., rise, arise.

ornamentum, -i, n., equipment; decoration, ornament.
ornátus, -ís, m., apparel.
óró, 1. tr., speak (rare); pray.
os, ōris, n., mouth, face.

ostentó, -onis, f., displaying, show.
ostento, 1. frequentative tr., shew, point out, display.
ótiosus, -a, -um, at leisure, idle.
ovo, 1. intr., exult, rejoice; celebrate an ovation (a less high distinction than a triumph).

P. stands for Publius.
páctico, 1. intr. (not in Cicero), make a peace, negotiate a peace.
páciscor, pactus, 3. dep. intr., make a bargain or agreement.
pactio, -ónis, f., agreement, covenant, bargain.
pactum, -i, n., agreement, covenant.

pactus, -a, -um, participle of an active form pácisco, covenanted, agreed upon.
Pádus, -i, m., the chief river of N. Italy, now the Po.

paene, adv., almost.
páentet, 2. imper. tr. (c. gen. of the object), it repents. p. me, c. gen., I repent of, am displeased or dissatisfied with.
págus, -i, m., district, canton.
pálam, adv., openly, publicly.
pálor, 1. dep. intr. (not in Cicero), wander up and down, be dispersed, straggle.
pálus, -idis, f., marsh, swamp.
pando, pandi, passum, 3. tr., unfold, open.
pánis, -is, m., bread.

parco, pórperci, parsum, 3. intr. (c. dat.), spare.
párens, -ntis, com., parent, father, mother.
páreo, 2. intr. c. dat., obey.
pário, póröri, partum, 3. tr., bring forth, produce; acquire, gain.
páro, 1. tr., prepare, make preparations for. páratus, ready, ready to hand.
pars, -rtis, f., part, share, half; side. ex parte, in part. in parte praedae esse, come in for a share of the spoil.
particeps, -ípis, (1) adj., sharing. (2) Subst., sharer.
partim, acc., partily, part.
partio, -ii or -ivi, -ívim, 4. tr., share, distribute.
párum, adv., too little, not satisfactorily; not very, not quite.
párumper, adv., for a short time.
párus, -a, -um, little, small.
passim, adv., at different places, here and there, in all directions, indiscriminately.
passus, -ús, m., step, pace.
millepassuum, a (Roman) mile.
pastor, -óris, m., shepherd.
patefacio, -feci, -factum, 3. tr., open.  
pateo, 2. intr., be or stand open; extend, spread.  
pater, -tris, m., father. Plur., patricians, senators.  
patientia, -ae, f., endurance.  
patior, passus, 3. dep. tr., endure, suffer.  
patria, -ae, f., fatherland, native city.  
patricius, -a, -um, belonging to the patricians.  
patrius, -a, -um, of a father or fathers, of one’s fathers.  
patrício, -ii, n., defence in court, advocacy; defence of a cause.  
paucitas, -ätis, f., fewness, small number.  
paucus, -a, -um (sing. rare), few, little.  
paulus, -a, -um, little. paulo (abl.), by a little, a little.  
paveo, pavi, 2. intr. and tr., be panic-stricken, be struck with terror; be terrified at.  
pavidus, -a, -um, panic-struck, in panic. Adv., pavidé.  
pavor, -oris, m., panic, terror.  
pax, pácis, f., peace.  
pécu (chiefly used in pl. pécua; gen. sing. not found), 4. n., cattle.  
pécúnia, -ae, f., money.  
pécus, -údis, f., head of cattle, beast.  
pedes, -ítis, m., foot-soldier.  
pédester, -tris, -tre, that goes on foot; of foot soldiers, of infantry.  
pélor, see málus.  
pellis, -is, f., skin (of a beast), hide.  
pello, pēpūli, pulsum, 3. tr., drive, thrust, drive out.  
Pénates, -ium, m. pl., the Pénates, gods of the home (perhaps connected with pénus, store of provisions, “gods or spirits of the store-chamber”).  
pendo, pēpendi, 2. intr., hang. p. in., c. abl., depend on.  
pendo, pēpendi, pensum, 3. tr., weigh, weigh out, pay.  
pénēs, prep. c. acc., with, in the hands of.  
pēr, prep. c. acc., through; during; by, by means of; by way of; on account of; (of attendant circumstances), with. pēr ídem tempus, in the course of the same time, about the same time. per se, in himself (herself, etc.), by himself.  
pērēgo, -ëgi, -actum, 3. tr., carry through, accomplish.  
percenseo, -ui, 2. tr., reckon up, review in detail.  
percunctor, 1. dep. tr. and intr., question strictly, enquire closely into.  
perdo, -didì, -ditum, 3. tr., destroy, ruin. perditus, -a, -um, p.a., desperate.  
perdúco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead or conduct (right) to.  
pērēgré, adv., abroad.  
pērēgrinus, -a, -um, that comes from abroad, foreign.  
pērennis, -e, continuing throughout the year, unceasing.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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<tr>
<td>perecii-um, -ere, irreg. in, -ii, perish.</td>
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<tr>
<td>perequito, 1. tr., ride through.</td>
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<tr>
<td>perfiero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, irreg. tr., carry through, complete</td>
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<tr>
<td>perficio, -feci, -fectum, 3. tr., do thoroughly, accomplish, bring to completion, complete</td>
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<td>perfugio, -fugi, 3. intr., flee (right) to, escape to.</td>
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<td>pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3. intr., proceed.</td>
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<td>periculum, -i, n., danger, risk.</td>
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<td>perinde, adv., in the same manner, equally. perinde ac, like as, just as, as.</td>
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<td>permissus, -us, m., leave.</td>
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<td>permetto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., entrust, commit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>permulceo, -lsi, -lsum or -lctum, 2. tr., pass over or touch lightly, stroke.</td>
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<td>pernicipes, -ei, f., destruction, bane, harm.</td>
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<td>pernox, -noctis, adj., lasting all night, all night long.</td>
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<tr>
<td>peraucus, -a, -um, very little, very few.</td>
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<td>perpello, -puli, -pulsum, 3. tr., drive (to do something), constrain, prevail upon.</td>
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<td>perpearam, adv., wrongly, amiss.</td>
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<td>perpituus, -a, -um, uninterrupted, continuous, incessant.</td>
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<td>perssequor, -secutus, 3. dep. tr., pursue, follow (all the way); proceed against.</td>
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<td>perseverans, -ntis, p.a., persevering. Comp. perserverantior.</td>
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<tr>
<td>perserverantia, -ae, f., perseverance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>persequo, 1. intr., persist, persevere.</td>
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<td>persuadeo, -si, -sum, 2. intr. (c. dat.), persuade, convince.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pertendo, -di, -sum and -tum, 3. intr., go right on to.</td>
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<td>pertinacia, -ae, f., perseverance, obstinacy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pertinax, -acicis, adj., steadfast; persevering, obstinate.</td>
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<td>pertinea, 2. intr., reach. p. ad, belong to, concern, affect, relate to.</td>
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<td>pervado, -si, -sum, 3. tr. and intr., pass through, spread through.</td>
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<td>perveho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., carry or convey all the way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pervenio, -veni, -ventum, 4. intr., c. ad, or in, and acc., reach, arrive.</td>
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<td>pes, pedis, m., foot. pedibus ire, see eo.</td>
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<td>pessimus, see malus.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pestilens, -ntis, adj., pestilential, noxious, unhealthy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pestilentia, -ae, f., pestilence, plague.</td>
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<tr>
<td>pestis, -is, f., disease, plague.</td>
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<tr>
<td>peto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3. tr., seek; make for; aim at, assail; seek for office, solicit office, stand as candidate.</td>
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<td>Phocaea, -ae, f., a Greek town on the coast of Asia Minor.</td>
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<td>piaculum, -i, n., means of propitiation or atonement; a sin that needs expiation, sin against heaven.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
piētas, -ātis, f., dutifulness, dutiful behaviour.
pīget, -uit or pīgitum est, 2. impers. tr., it irks, vexes. p. me, I find it irksome.
pignus, -ōris or -ēris, n., pledge, hostage.
pīgrītia, -ae, f., indolence.
pīlementum, -i, n., a four-wheel carriage with a covering open at the sides.
pīrāta, -ae, m., pirate.
plāceo, -cui or -citum, -citum, 2. intr. (c. dat.), please. plácet, it pleases, seems good, is determined.
plácō, 1. tr., appease, propitiate.
plānus, -a, -um, level.
plaustrum, -i, n., waggon.
plēbéius, -a, -um, of the plebs, plebeian.
plēbéius, -i, m., one of the plebs, a plebeian.
plebs, -ēbis or plēbes, -i (5th decl.), f., common people, plebs.
plēnum, -a, -um, full (c. gen. or abl.).
plērique, -aeque, -āque, plur. adj., very many, the most.
plērumque, adv., for the most part.
plorātus, ēs, m., wailing, lamentation.
plūrīmus, plus, see multus.
poena, -ae, f., penalty (sing. and plur.). poenas dāre, pay a penalty.
Poenīnus, -a, -um, of the Penine Alps. Poenīnus (sc. mous), -i, m., the Great St. Bernard.
poleo, -ēre, 2. intr., be strong, powerful.
pollīceor, 2. dep., tr. and intr., promise.
pōmērium, -ii, n., pomerium, belt of open space following the line of the city walls (see G., p. 175 n. 3).
ponto, adv., by weight (see n. on ch. 48. 8).
pōnus, -ntis, m., bridge.
pontifex, -īcis, m., pontifex.
p. maxīmus, chief pontifex, head of the “college.”
pōpūlāris, -e, of the people, pleasing to the people.
pōpūlātio, -onis, f., plundering, plundering expedition.
pōpūlātor, -ōris, m., plunderer.
pōpŭlus, -i, m., body of citizens, people.
porta, -ae, f., gate.
portendo, -di, -tum, 3. tr., indicate beforehand, portend.
portentum, -i, n., sign, portent.
portfolio, -onis, f., share, portion.
pro portōne, in proportion.
porto, 1. tr., carry.
posco, pōposci, 3. tr., demand, ask for.
posseor, -ōris, m., owner.
possideo, -sēdi, -sessum, 2 tr., have or hold in possession.
possido, -sēdi, -sessum, 3. tr., take possession of (ch. 33. 2).
possum, pōtui, posse, irreg. intr., be able, have power.
post (1), adv., after. (2) prep. c. acc., after, behind.
postea, adv., afterwards, subsequently.
posterus (nom. sing. not used), -a, -um, coming after, following, next. postēri, -orum, m. pl., descendants, posterity.
in postērum, for after time, for the future.
postquam, conj., after that, after, when, since.
postremus, -a, -um (superl. of postfirus), last. Adv., post-emo, finally, at last.
postiilo, 1. tr., request, require.
postulata, -orum, n. pl. of participle, requests.
potestas, -atis, f., power, official power.
facio potestatem, see facio.
potio, -onis, f., drinking, drink.
potior, 4. dep. intr. (c. abl.), get possession of.
prae, prep. c. abl., before, for, because of, from. prae se ferre, display.
praealtus, -a, -um, very high, very deep.
praebeo, 2. tr., hold forth, offer; afford, supply.
praeccelio, -ère, 3. intr., excel, distinguish oneself.
praeeeps, -cipītis, adj., headforemost, headlong; steep, sheer, in praeeeps, headlong.
praecūpto, 1. tr. and intr., throw headlong, rush headlong.
praeci puus, -a, -um, special, principal.
praeco, -onis, m., crier, herald.
preda, -ae, f., booty, spoil, plunder.
predamnō, 1. tr. (not in Cicero), condemn beforehand.
predātor, -ōris, m., plunderer.
predīco, -xi, -ctum. 3. tr., say or tell beforehand, predict.
predor, 1. dep., tr. and intr., plunder, get plunder.
prefero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, irreg. tr., carry before, prefer to (c. dat.); pass., be carried past, rush past.
preferox, -ocis, adj., exceedingly bold.
preficio, -feci, -fectum, 3. tr., put at the head of, appoint to the command over (c. dat.).
prefor, 1. dep. tr., say before, say first.
prefrāvo, 1. tr., press heavily upon, encumber.
prefrēdior, -gressus, 3. dep. intr. and tr., go before, go in advance.
prefrēdium, -ii, n., previous judgment, previous sentence.
prefmittō, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., send on in front.
preamium, -ii, n., reward.
preamūnio, -ivi, -itum, 4. tr., defend in front, make as a defence in front.
praepāro, 1. tr., make ready, get ready.
praepolleo, -ère, 2. intr., be exceedingly powerful.
praepōno, -pōsui, -pōsītum, 3. tr., set before (c. dat.).
praepōtens, -ntis, adj., very powerful.
praeripio,-i*Ipui,-reptum,3.tr.,snatch away before another or first.
praerogativus, -a, -um, voting first.
praeruptus, -a, -um, p.a., steep, abrupt.
pres, praedis, m., surety.
presens, -ntis, adj., present, in one's presence; at the moment; immediate, pressing; paid down.
presidium, -ii, n., defence, protection; garrison, post, guard; convoy.
praesto, adv., at hand, ready.
praesto,-stiti, stātumor-stitum, 1. intr. and tr. (1) stand out as superior, excel. (2) become surety for, vouch for; fulfil, discharge, furnish.
presum,-fui, -esse, irreg. intr., be before, be at the head of; in command (c. dat.).
priusquam, adv., besides that, besides, beyond.
prietorium, -ii, n., general's tent, headquarters.
praevāleo, 2. intr., have greater strength, be superior in strength.
prāvus,-a,-um, crooked, perverse.
prēces, -cum, f. pl. (only the abl. of sing. is classical), prayers, entreaties.
priēcor, 1. dep. tr. and intr., pray, pray for.
prenso, 1. tr., grasp, grasp by the hand.
prētium, -ii, n., price, worth, reward. opērae prētium, a reward for the work, a thing worth while.
primores, -um, m. pl., the first rank (in battle), chief men.
primus, -a, -um, first. prīnum, at first, first, for the first time.
quam prīnum, as soon as possible. prīmo, at first, first.
princeps, -īpis, m., chief man, prominent man, leader.
principium, -ii, n., beginning.
prior, -us, comp. adj., former, previous. prius, adv., previously, first, sooner.
priscus, -a, -um, ancient. Priscus (a surname), the Elder.
pristinus, -a, -um, former.
prius quam or priusquam, conj., sooner than, before that, before.
privātim, adv., in a private capacity, personally.
privātus, -a, -um, belonging to the individual, individual, peculiar, private (opposed to públicos).
VOCABULARY.

privátus, -i, m., a man in private life, private citizen.

pro, prep. c. abl., (1) in front of, (2) on behalf of, for; in place of, instead of; in the character of, (3) in accordance with.

prócédō,-cessi,-cessum, 3. intr., go forth or forwards, come forward, advance; run on, continue (ch. 7. 12, ch. 48. 7).

prócílivis, -e, sloping, steep.

próconsúláris,-e, connected with a consul’s substitute, proconsular.

prócúl, adv., far, far from (c. abl., or a and abl.).

prócūrātīo, -ōnis, f., expiation (to avert the outcome of portents).

prócūro, 1. tr., attend to, look after. p. portenta, etc., attend to a portent (so as to avert the outcome).

pròcurśātīo, -ōnis, f., charge, onset, skirmish.

prōdīgium, -ii, n., portent, warning sign.

prōdīgus, -a, -um, lavish.

prōdītīo, -ōnis, f., betrayal, treachery.

prōdītor, -ōris, m., traitor.

prōdo, -didi, -ditum, 3. tr., bring forward, make known; betray; appoint.

prōdūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., lead forth, lead forward.

prōe, -i, n., battle.

prōfānus, -a, -um, not sacred, unconsecrated, common.

prōfecto, adv., truly, certainly.

prōfestus, -a, -um, not of a festival, working. prōfesto, - (sc. diē) on a working day.

prōfíciscor,-fectus, 3. dep. intr., set out, journey, march.

prōfiteor,-fessus, 2. dep. tr., declare publicly, offer freely or voluntarily.

prōgrēdīor, -gressus, 3. dep. intr., advance.

prōhibeo, 2. tr., hold in check, hinder, prevent (c. acc. and inf.).

prōinde, adv., therefore, accordingly (in exhortation, etc.).

prōlābor, -lapsus, 3. dep. intr., slip forward, fall forward.

prōmiscus, -a, -um, without distinction, indiscriminate. Adv., prōmiscue.

prōmitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., let go forward, let hang down, let grow (hair or beard); say beforehand, promise.

prōmo, -mpsi, -mptum, 3. tr., bring forth or out.

prōmovō,-mōvi,-mōtum, 2. tr., move forward.

promitus,-a,-um, p.a., (brought out), ready.

promulgo, 1. tr., publish, promulgate.

prōnuntio, 1. tr. and intr., publish, announce.

prōpālam, adv., openly.

prōpātūlum, -i, n., open or uncovered space. in prōpātūlo, in the open.

prōpe (1), adv., nearly, almost. (2) prep. c. acc., near.

prōpinquitas, -ātis, f., nearness, proximity.
propinquus, -a, -um, near, neighbouring (c. dat.). prōpinquus, -i, m., kinsman.

propior, -us, comp. adj., nearer. Superl., proximus, nearest, next (of time, next before or next after), c. dat.

propitius, -a, -um, favourable, propitious (said of gods).

proprius, -a, -um, assured to oneself, peculiar to oneself, one’s own.

propter, prep. c. acc., on account of.

prosēco, -cui, -ctum, 1. tr., cut off from before, cut off the parts for sacrifice.

prosequor, -sēcutus, 3. dep. tr., attend, escort.

prosilio, -ui, 4. intr., leap or rush forward.

prospecto, 1. tr. and intr., look forth at, look forth.

prospērūs, -a, -um, favourable, prosperous, successful. Adv., prospère.

proturbo, 1. tr., drive forward, thrust away.

prout, adv., according as.

prōvīdeo, -vīdi, -visum, 2. tr., see beforehand, see to beforehand, see to.

provinciā, -ae, f., administrative department, department.

prōvōco, 1. tr., call forward, challenge.

proximus, see propior.

prūna, -ae, f., hoar-frost.

publīco, 1. tr., make state property, put into the treasury.

publīcus, -a, -um, connected with or of the state, state. Adv., publīce, on behalf or on the part of the state, as a state, for the state. publīcum, -i, n., the public purse, state treasure; state land.

pūdor, -ēris, m., sense of shame, modesty, propriety.

puer, -ēri, m., boy. Plur., children.

pugna, -ae, f., battle.

pugno, 1. intr., fight, struggle.

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, beautiful, fair; glorious, honourable. Comp., pulchrior. Superl., pulcherrimus.

pulvinar, -āris, n., cushioned couch or seat, used for the gods at their banquets.

pulvis, -ēris, m., dust.

pūrus, -a, -um, clean, pure (often of ceremonial purity).

pūto, 1. tr., think.

Pythicus, -a, -um, of Pytho (the old name for Delphi), Pythian.

Q. stands for Quintus.

qua, adv., by which way, where.

quācumque, adv., by whatever way, wherever.

quādrīduum, -ii, n., space of four days.

quādringentēsimus, -a, -um, four hundredth.

quaero, -sīvi or -sīi, -sītum, 3. tr., seek, ask, procure.

quaeso, -īvi or -īi, 3. tr., beg of, beseech.

quaestor, -ōris, m., quaestor, one of the quaestors (who had charge of the state chest).
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<td>quālis</td>
<td>-e, rel. and interrog., of such a sort as, such as; of what kind.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quam</td>
<td>adv., how much, how; than, as; (with superlatives) as ... as possible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quamquam</td>
<td>conj., although (c. indic.).</td>
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<td>quamvis</td>
<td>(1) adv., however. (2) conj., although (c. subj.).</td>
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<tr>
<td>quānam</td>
<td>interrog. adv., by what possible way.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quando</td>
<td>conj., when, since, seeing that.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quantus</td>
<td>-a, -um, rel. and interrog., as great as, as much as; how great, how much. quantum and quanto used adverbially.</td>
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<td>quartārius</td>
<td>-ii, m., a quarter of a sextarius, i.e. about a quarter of a pint.</td>
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<td>quartus</td>
<td>-a, -um, fourth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quartum</td>
<td>adv., for the fourth time (of holding the office).</td>
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<td>quēque</td>
<td>enclitic conj., and. -que et, et -que, both ... and.</td>
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<td>quem ad mōdum</td>
<td>(ad mōdum ad quem), adv., according to the way in which, as.</td>
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<td>quēror</td>
<td>questus, 3. dep. tr. and intr., complain of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>qui, quae, quod, qui, quae, quod</td>
<td>rel. pron., who, which, that; and or but he, she, etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quidam</td>
<td>quaedam, quoddam, and as subst., quiddam, indef. pron., a certain one, a certain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quidem</td>
<td>adv., indeed, it is true, at least.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quies</td>
<td>-ētis, f., rest, sleep.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quiesco</td>
<td>-ēvi, -ētum, 3. intr., rest, keep still.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quīētus</td>
<td>-a, -um, quiet, tranquil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quīlūbet</td>
<td>quaelūbet, quodlūbet, and as subst. quidlūbet (or -libet), indef. pron., any one you please, any you please.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quin</td>
<td>(1) conj., that not, so that not, but (used after negative expressions). (2) adv., why, nay (in emphatic statements).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quinctilis</td>
<td>-is, m., the fifth month (counting from March), July.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quinctilis</td>
<td>-is, adj., of July.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quindēcim</td>
<td>indecl. adj., fifteen.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quintus</td>
<td>-a, -um, fifth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quintum</td>
<td>adv., for the fifth time (of holding the office).</td>
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<tr>
<td>quintus dēcimus</td>
<td>-a, -um, fifteenth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>quippe</td>
<td>(1) adv., certainly. (2) conj., for indeed, for. quippe qui, seeing that he.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quirīnālis</td>
<td>-e, of Quirinus.</td>
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<td>Quirīnālis collis, the Quirinal, one of the hills of Rome, N. of the Forum.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quīrīnus</td>
<td>-i, m., a god, probably originally an epithet of Mars, meaning “spearman” (cf. Grādivus).</td>
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Quirites, -ium, m. pl., a formal name for the Roman citizens (see n. on ch. 41. 3).

quis, quid (subst.); qui, quae, quod (adj.), interrog. pron., who, what. quid, adv., why; what of this, well, and again.

quis or qui, quae or qua, quid or quod (quis and quid used substantively), indef. pron., some one, something, anyone, anything; some, any (used after si, ne, etc.).

quisnam, quaequam, quidnam (and, as subst., quodnam), indef. pron., anyone or anything at all (used in negative sentences).

quisque, quaeque, quodque and (as subst.) quidquid, indef. pron., whoever, whatever.

quo, adv. rel. and indef., whither, to which; somewhat, to some place.

quo, abl. n. of qui, in order that (with a comparative).

quo minus ... eo facilius, the more ... the more easily.

quo minus, conj., that not (after verbs of hindering, etc.), to prevent.

quo modo, adv., how.

quoad, adv., as long as, so far as.

quocumque, adv., whithersoever, quod, conj., because, that, in that.

quod, acc. n. (of extent) of qui, so far as.

quondam, adv., once upon a time, formerly.

quoniam, adv., since, seeing that.

quōque, conj., also.

quot, indecl. adj., rel. and interrog., as many as, how many.

quōtiens, adv., rel. and interrog., as often as, how often.

quōtienscumque, adv., as often soever as.

Raeti, -orum, m. pl., a people living between the Alps and the Danube.

rāpio, -pui, -ptum, 3. tr., seize and carry off, snatch, hurry away.

raptim, adv., hastily, swiftly, suddenly.

rātio, -onis, f., reckoning, account; way, manner; reason, judgment, reasonableness.

rātiōnem hābeo, c. gen., take into account.

rātis, -is, f., raft.

rātus, -a, -um, established, valid.

rēbello, l. intr., renew hostilities.

rēcens, -ntis, adj., recent, fresh, young. Superl. rēcentissimus, latest.

rēcepto, 1. frequentative tr., receive habitually, admit.

rēceptus, -ūs, m., withdrawal, retreat, falling back.

rēcessus, -ūs, m., retreat.

rēcipēro, 1. tr., take or get again, recover.

rēcipio, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3. tr., take or get back, recover; withdraw; take to oneself, receive.
VOCABULARY.

RECognosco, -gnōvi, -gnītum, 3. tr., become acquainted with again, recognize.

Reconcilio, 1. tr., win back, reconcile.

RÈcordior, 1. dep. tr. and intr., bethink oneself, remember.

Rectus, -a, -um, p.a., straight, right. Adv., recte.

Redico, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring back, lead back.

Redigo, -egi, -actum, 3. tr., bring back, get in, raise (money); pay in; reduce.

Redimeo, -emi, -emptum, 3. tr., buy back, ransom.

Redimo, -emi, -emptum, 3. tr., buy back, return.

Redeò, -ii, -itum, -ire, irreg. intr., return.

Redigio, -egi, -actum, 3. tr., bring back, get in, raise (money); pay in; reduce.

Redimo, -emi, -emptum, 3. tr., buy back, ransom.

Redico, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring back, lead back.

Refercio, -si, -tum, 4. tr., fill up, stuff, crowd.

Refercio, -si, -tum, 4. tr., fill up, stuff, crowd.

Regio, -onis, f., direction, district, place; part of the country, part (in a local sense).

Regno, 1. intr., reign, be king.

Regnum, -i, n., rule of a king, kingly rule, kingdom.

Rëgo, rexì, rectum, 3. tr., rule.

Regrèdior, -gressus, 3. dep. intr., go back, return.

Regulus, -i, m., prince, chieftain.

Rificio, -ìeci, -ectum, 3. tr., throw back r. rem ad, refer a matter to.

Rèlëgo, 1. tr., banish.

Rèligio, -onis, f., religion, religious feeling, obligation or scruple. Pl., religious ceremonies. Rëligionl est, it is a matter or cause of religious scruple. Rëligio est, c. inf., there is a scruple against.

Rëligiosus, -a, -um, connected with religious scruples, either as feeling or causing them. Adv., Rëligiòse, with scruples.

Rèliquo, -liqui, -lictum, 3. tr., leave behind, leave.

Rèliquiae, -arum, f. pl., remains, remnant.

Rëliquus, -a, -um, remaining, the rest, left, for the future (ch. 25. 3). Rëliquum est ut, c. subj., it remains that.

Rèmaineo, -nsi, 2. intr., stay behind.

Rèmèdium, -ii, n., cure, remedy.

Rèmitto, -misi, -missum, 3. tr., let go back, slacken, relax, relieve. de tribùto Rèmis-èrunt, relaxed their opposition in the matter of the war-tax.
rémoveo, -móvi, -móatum, 2. tr., move back, move away, remoove.
rénitor, -niti, 3. dep. intr. (rare), strive in opposition, withstand, resist.
rénovátio, -ónis, f., renewal.
réño, 1. tr., renew.
rénuntio, 1. tr., report or declare elected (used of the announcement by the presiding magistrate at an election).
reor, rátus, 2. dep. tr., reckon, suppose, think.
répello, reppluí, répulsuum, 3. tr., drive or thrust back, reject, defeat.
répente, adv., suddenly.
répentinus, -a, -um, sudden.
répeto, -ivi or -ii, -ítum, 3. tr., seek again, return to; ask or demand back; call up again; recover; obtain again (ch. 17. 3). r. pròmissa, ask for the fulfilment of promises. res r., demand restitution.
répleo, -plévi, -plétum, 2. tr., fill up, fill.
répulsa, -ae, f., rejection (in candidacy for office).
res, -ei, f., thing, matter, occurrence, circumstance, situation, state of affairs; property; business. Pl., fortunes.
res pública, rei públicae, f., state, government.
résisto, -stiti, 3. intr., stand back, halt; stand against, withstand, resist (c. dat.).
respondeo, -ndi, -nsum, 2. tr., answer, reply.
responsum, -i, n., answer.
restituo, -uti, -útum, 3. tr., set up again, restore.
resto, -stiti, 1. intr., stop behind, stand still; hold out, last on; remain, be left (c. ut and subj.).
rétineo, -tinui, -tentum, 2. tr., hold back, keep back; keep.
réus, rea, under trial; guilty (c. gen.). réus, -i, m., the accused, defendant.
révellío, -vellii, -vulsum or -volsum, 3. tr., pluck away, tear away, tear back.
réverti, -ti, -sum, 3. tr. and intr. (only the pass. of tr. use found), turn back, return.
révoco, 1. tr., summon back, recall.
révolvo, -volvi, -volutum, 3. tr., roll back; pass., sink or fall back.
réx, régis, m., king.
rigo, 1. tr., wet, water; conduct in channels (as for irrigation).
ripa, -ae, f., bank (of river).
rìte, adv., with due observances, duly.
ritus, -ús, m. (religious) usage. Abl., ritu, after the usage or fashion.
rivus, -i, m., brook, stream.
rìxa, -ae, f., brawl, street fight.
ròbur, -óris, n., hard wood; hardness, strength (cf. “heart of oak”).
rògatio, -ónis, f., proposal, bill.
rògito, 1. frequentative tr., ask again and again.
rògo, 1. tr., ask; put to the vote, propose.
VOCABULARY.

Rōma, -ae, f., Rome. Loc., Rōmae.
Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman, of or with Rome. Rōmānus, -i, m., a Roman.
Rōmulus, -i, m., the legendary founder and first king of Rome.
Rūīna, -ae, f., downfall, downfall; (not in Cicero's prose) building that has fallen, ruin.
Rūmor, -ōris, m., rumour, report.
Ruo, -ui, -ūtum, 3. intr., fall violently, rush down, rush.
Rursus (for réversus), adv., backwards (not classical); back again, over again.
Sācellum, -i, n., small sanctuary, chapel.
Sācer, -cra, -crum, sacred.
Sācrum, -i, n., sacred rite, sacrifice. Plur., sacred vessels, sacred objects (e.g. images).
Sācerdos, -ōtis, com., priest, priestess.
Sācrificium, -ii, n., sacrifice.
Sācro, 1. tr., set apart as sacred, consecrate; confirm by a solemn oath (making the offender "sācer," "devoted").
Saepīo, -psi, -ptum, 4. tr., enclose with a fence, fence round.
Saevus, -a, -um, furious, cruel.
Sālīnae, -arum, f. pl., salt-works, salt-pits.
Salluvii, -ōrum or -um, m. pl., a Ligurian tribe living near Marseilles.
Saltus, -ūs, m., forest-pasture, woodland; mountain pass.
Sālūbris, -e (superl. sālūberrīmus), healthy.
Sālūs, -utis, f., safety, welfare.
Sālūtāris, -e, healthful, wholesome.
Salvus, -a, -um, safe, preserved.
Sāne, adv., properly, well, very.
Sanguis, -inis, m., blood, bloodshed.
Sappīnas, -ātis, adj., of the Sappinates.
Sappīnates, -um, m. pl., an Etruscan people (position unknown).
Sārīna, -ae, f., bundle.
Sātis, adv. and adj., enough, sufficiently, sufficient; satisfactorily; really, indeed. s. hádeo, be satisfied. Comp., sātius, n., better.
Saxum, i, n., stone, rock, cliff.
Scena, -ae, f., stage.
Scando (perf. and supine wanting), 3. tr. and intr., climb.
Scēlestus, -a, -um, villainous, abominable.
Schelus, -ēris, n., crime, guilt.
Scientia, -ae, f., knowledge.
Scēliceret, adv., of course, I suppose (ironical).
Scēpio, -ōnis, m., staff.
Sciscitor, 1. dep. tr., ask, enquire.
Scribo, -psi, -ptum, 3. tr., write; write down, enter, enrol.
Se or sēsē (acc.), reflex. pron., himself, herself, etc.; him, her, etc., referring to the subject of sentence or clause.
sēcerno, -crēvi, -crētum, 3. tr., set apart.
sēcum, pron. and prep., with himself, etc.
sēcundus, -a, -um (sēquor), following, second; (metaph. from wind or current) favourable. sēcundo fūmine (abl. of route), down the river.
fortūnā sēcunda, good fortune.
res sēcundae, good fortune, prosperity.
sēcus, adv., otherwise.
sed, conj., but.
sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2. intr., sit.
sēdes, -is, f., seat, abode, dwelling.
sēditio, -onis, f. (se, sed, apart), (going apart), faction, civil strife; mutinous spirit.
sēditiōsus, -a, -um, factious.
sēdo, 1. tr., settle, allay, calm.
segnis, -e, slow, backward, inactive, slack. Adv., segnīter, comp., segnius.
sēlibra, -ae, f., half a pound.
sella, -ae, f., seat.
sēmel, adv., once. si sēmel, once granted that.
sēmestris, -e, of or for six months, six months'.
sēmet, se with emphasizing suffix -met.
sēmirūtus, -a, -um, half overthrown, half demolished.
semper, adv., always.
sēnātor, -ōris, m., senator, member of the senate.
sēnātus, -ūs, m., senate, (council of advisers to the magistrates), meeting of the senate.
sēnātūs consultum, -i, n., decision or decree of the senate.
sēnesco, -nui, 3. inceptive intr., grow old, grow weak or exhausted, pine away, flag.
sēnex, -is, (1) adj., old. (2) subst. m., an old man.
sēni, -ae, -a, six each.
sēniōr, -ōris, comp. of sēnex. Subst. m., one advanced in years, elder. senītres, -um, m. pl., the elder men (between 46 and 60), who were levied only for garrison duty.
Sēnōnes, -um, m. pl., a tribe of Gauls.
sensus, -ūs, m., feeling, perception.
sententia, -ae, f., opinion.
sentio, -si, -sum, 4. tr., feel, perceive, be sensible of.
sēpēlio, -pēlii or -ii, -pultum, 4. tr., bury, perform funeral rites for.
septēni, -ae, -a, seven each.
septies, adv., seven times.
septīnum, adv., for the seventh time (of holding the office).
septīnx, -uncis, m., seven ounces, 7⁄12 of the pound or of the as; seven twelfths generally.
sēquor, sēcātus, 3. dep. tr., follow, pursue.
Ser. stands for Servius [tton.
sermo, -onis, m., talk, conversation.
sērus, -a, -um, late; long deferred.
servio, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 4. intr., render service to (c. dat.).
servitium, -ii, n., condition of slaves, slavery; body of slaves. Plur., slaves.
servitus, -útis, f., slavery.
Servius Tullius, -ii, m., the sixth king of Rome.
servo, l. tr., preserve, save.
ervus, -i, m., slave.
sesé, see se.
seu, see sève.
sévéritas, -átis, f., strict integrity, stern uprightness.
sex, indecl. adj., six.
sexagesimus, -a, -um, sixtieth.
sexaginta, indecl. adj., sixty.
sextum, adv., for the sixth time (of holding the office).
si, conj., if.
sibyllinus, -a, -um, connected with a sibyl, sibylline.
sic, adv., so, thus, in this way.
sicítas, -átis, f., drought.
sículo, -um (Cicero, Sici- liensis), Sicilian. Sícúlum frétum, the Straits of Messina.
sicút, adv., like as, like, as.
signifer, -féri, m., standard-bearer, ensign.
signífico, 1. tr., shew by signs, express, indicate, intimate.
signum, -i, n., standard; signal; statue. signa confério, see confério.
silencium, -ii, n., stillness; standing still, inaction; silence.
silva, -ae, f., forest.
símulis, -e, (c. gen. or dat.), like, similar. Comp. símilior. Superl., símíllimus. Adv., símiliter, likewise, equally.
símul, (1) adv., at the same time. (2) conj., as soon as.
simulacrum, -i, n., image, statue.
símulo, l. tr., pretend.
síne, prep. c. abl., without, apart from.
singüli, -ae, -a, one for each, one each; each separately, separate, individual.
sínister, -tra, -trum, left-hand, left.
síno, sivi, sítum, 3. tr., permit, allow.
sínum, -ús, m., curve; bosom, bay, recess.
sistro, stiti, státum, 3. tr., cause to stand, place. státus, fixed, appointed.
sítis, -is, f., thirst.
sítus, -a, -um, placed, situated.
sítus, -ús, m., way of lying, position.
síve or seu, conj., or if, or.
síve (seu) ... síve (seu), whether ... or.
sóciétas, -átis, f., partnership, fellowship (c. gen. of that in which), alliance.
sócius, -i, m., partner, ally.
sol, -ölis, m., the sun.
sóläciúm, -ii, n., consolation.
sóleo, -itum sum, 2. intr., be accustomed, wont.
sóllidus, -a, -um, complete, full.
sóllitudo, -inis, f., loneliness; lonely place, solitude, desert.
sollemne, -is, n., appointed rite or ceremony.
sollemnis, -e, recurring every year, regular, appointed, customary; (of feasts, etc.) solemn. Adv., sollemniter, (very rare), with the customary observances.
sollícito, 1. tr., stir up, trouble, agitate, disquiet.  

sollícitus, -a, -um, agitated, restless, anxious.  

sölum, -i, n., ground, soil.  

sölus, -a, -um, alone, only.  

sölum, adv., only. non sölum ... sed ne ... quidem, not only not ... but not even (see modo).  

solvo, -vi, -útum, 3. tr., loose, set free (c. abl.); pay; relax (ch. 45. 3).  

somnus, -i, m., sleep.  

sonitus, -us, m., sound.  

sónus, -i, m., sound.  

sóror, -oris, f., sister.  

sors, -rtis, f., lot; reply of an oracle (sing. or plur.).  

sospés, -itis, adj., safe.  

Sp. stands for Spúrius.  

spátium, -ii, n., space, distance, interval; walking, walk; period, interval, space (of time).  

spécies, -ëi, f., sight, look, appearance.  

spécimen. -inis, n., token, bright example.  

spečmen. -inis, n., token, bright example.  

stipendium (stips and pendo), -ii, n., soldiers' pay; military service. stipendia fácio, serve.  

stips, -ipis, f., gift, contribution or dole in small coin; penny collection.  

sto, stëti, stätum, 1. intr. stand firm, stand, stand safe s. cum, be on the side of.  

stráges, -is, f., confused over throw, slaughter.  

strēnuus,-a, -um, vigorous, active.  

strëpitus, -ūs, m., noise.  

stüdium, -ii, n., eagerness, zeal favour, party spirit.  

stüpēfacto, -feci, -factum, 3. tr. benumb, stupify, deaden.  

stupendia fácio, serve.  

sto, steti, statum, 1. intr. stand firm, stand, stand safe 

spólium, -ii, n. (generally used in plur.), that which is stripped 

off, armour stripped from a fallen foe; spoil, booty.  

spondeo, spōpondi, sponsum, 2. tr., pledge oneself to, warrant.  

sponde, adv. abl. sponte meã, of my own accord, of myself.  

stäbilio, 4. tr., make firm, establish firmly.  

stätim, adv., at once.  

stätio, -onis, f., post, picket, sentries; guard-duty.  

stätuo, -ui, -útum, 3. tr., set up, fix, determine.  

stätus, a, -um, see sisto.  

stätus, -ūs, m., position, attitude, situation.  

sterno, stravi, strätum, 3. tr., spread; spread, cover or prepare a couch; stretch out, throw down, overthrow.  

stëmûlo, 1. tr., goad, spur on.  

stipendium (stips and pendo), -ii, n., soldiers' pay; military service. stipendia fácio, serve.  

stips, -ipis, f., gift, contribution or dole in small coin; penny collection.  

sto, steti, statum, 1. intr. stand firm, stand, stand safe 

s. cum, be on the side of.  

strages, -is, f., confused overthrow, slaughter.  

strēnuus,-a, -um, vigorous, active.  

strēpitus, -ūs, m., noise.  

stuëdium, -ii, n., eagerness, zeal favour, party spirit.  

stüpefacto, -feci, -factum, 3. tr. benumb, stupefy, deaden.  

sub, prep. (1) c. abl., under. (2) c acc., to under, under (of motion); (of time) close to, at.
sūbeo, -ii, -ßtum, -ire, irreg. intr. and tr., go under, go up to, approach, go up.

sūbīgo, -ēgi, -actum, 3. tr., get under; tame, break in, break the spirit; subjugate, constrain.

sūbindes, adv., immediately after.

sūbitus, a, -um, sudden. Adv, sūbito.

sublātus, see tollo.

sublevo, 1. tr., lift up from beneath, raise up.

sublatus, -a, -um, sudden. Adv., subitus.

sublēvo, 1. tr., lift up from beneath, raise up.

sublēcitus, -a, -um (sublica, stake or pile), only with pons, the Sublician bridge, pile bridge, the one bridge (in the time of the early republic) crossing the Tiber at Rome.

sublustris, -e (very rare), having a faint light, glimmering.

sūbruo, -ui, -ùtum, 3. tr., undermine.

subsidiāriī, -orum, m. pl., reserve troops, reserve.

subsidium, -ii, n., support, succour, aid; reserve (of troops).

subvehō, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring up, bring up stream.

subvēniō, -vēni, -ventum, 4. intr., come up, advance to one’s assistance.

succēdo, -cessi, -cessum, 3. intr., go from under, mount.

succurro, -curri, -cursum, 3. intr., hasten to help, help, aid (c. dat.).

suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. intr. and tr., accustom, become accustomed.

sufficio, -fēci, -fectum, 3. tr., elect as a substitute (for a magistrate dead or retired).

suffrāgium, -ii, n., vote.

sum, fui, esse, irreg. intr., be.

summa, -ae, f., height, summit; the whole, sum total, full amount. s. rērum, the whole government.

summōveo, -mōvi, -mōtum, 2. tr., remove, espec. said of lictors (attendants of the supreme magistrates) removing people, making room.

sumptus, -us, m., expense.

summus, -a, -um (superl. of sūpērus), highest, utmost; greatest, best. summum, -i, n., the top.

sūper, prep. (1) c. abl., above (rare); upon, on, concerning. (2) c. acc., above.

sūperbia, -ae, f., arrogance.

sūperbus, -a, -um, arrogant.

sūperficies, -ēi, f., surface.

sūperfundo, -fūdi, -fusum, 3. tr., pour over. sūperfundere se, overflow.

sūpēro, 1. intr. and tr., be above, abound; rise above, pass over, surmount; overcome, surpass.

sūpersum, -fui, -esse, irreg. intr., be over, be left, survive (c. dat.).

sūpērus, -a, -um, that is above; upper. Comp., sūpērior, higher, upper; having the upper hand, stronger; previous. Sup., sūprēmus and summus.
suppeto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3. intr., be in hand or in store; hold out, last.
supplicatio, -onis, f., public prayer or thanksgiving; day set apart for prayer.
supprimo, -pressi, -pressum, 3. tr., suppress.
supra, (1) adv., above. (2) prep. c. acc., above, over.
suscipio, -cepi, -ceptum, 3. tr., take up, undertake.
suspendo, -di, -sum, 3. tr., hang up, keep hanging in doubt, keep in suspense.
suspicio, -pexi, -pectum, 3. tr., mistrust, suspect.
sustineo, -tlnui, -tentum, 2. tr., hold up, support; hold out against, stand against, endure; hold in check, check, defer.
susstuli, see tollo.
suus, -a, -um, his own, her own, etc.; his, her, etc., referring to the subject of clause or sentence. sui, -orum, m. pl., his (etc.) own people (his own troops, fellow-citizens, etc.). (suusmet), suamet, (summet), (suus, suum, suae, suorum, not found with -met), suus strengthened by emphatic suffix.

T. stands for Titus.
taceo, 2. intr. and tr., be silent; besilent about, keep silence at sto.
tacitus, -a, -um, silent.
taedium, -ii, n., weariness, wearisomeness, weary delay.
tallis, -e, such, such as this.
tam, adv., so much, so.
tamen, adv., yet.
tamquam, adv., just as, like, as; as if, as though.
tandem, adv., at length; in questions, pray, now.
tango, tēti, tactum, 3. tr., touch, affect, move.
tantum, adv. (acc. of extent), so much; only (to such an extent—and no more). tantum non, all but (μνον o)').
tantus, -a, -um, so great, so much, all that. tanto, by so much.
Tarquintiensis, -e, of Tarquinii, an Etruscan town.
Tarquinienses, -ium, m. pl., people of Tarquinii.
Taurinus, -a, -um, of the Taurini, a north-Italian tribe.
tectum, -i, n., roof; roofed-in place, house, dwelling, shelter.
tegmen, -inis, n., covering.
tēgula, -ae, f., tile.
tēlum, -i, n., weapon of attack, espec. missile weapon.
temēre, adv., without consideration, without plan, at random.
temēritis, -ātis, f., rashness, heedlessness.
tempēro, 1. intr. (1) c. dat., moderate, restrain. t. mānu bus, restrain one's hands refrain from violence. (2) c. abl., refrain from.
tempestas, -ātis, f., time, period season, critical time; weather.
tempestivus, -a, -um, season able, timely.
templum, -i, n., (space cut off) sacred enclosure; temple.
tempo, 1. tr., try, attempt.
**VOCABULARY.**

**tempus**, -ōris, n., time, season.

tendo, tētendi, tentum and tensum, 3. tr. and intr., stretch; strain; exert oneself in some direction, go, proceed; exert oneself in opposition, strive.

tēneo, -nui, -ntum, 2. tr., hold, hold back, keep, keep safe, grasp; take possession of.

tēnor, -ōris, m., holding on, unbroken course. ūno tēnōre, with a single unbroken course, uninterruptedly.

tensa, -ae, f., one of the cars on which the sacred emblems of the gods were carried at the Lūdi Magni.

tergum, -i, n., back, rear.

termīno, 1. tr., mark off by boundaries.

termīnus, -i, m., boundary, boundary stone. Termīnus, -ī, m., the god or spirit of boundaries.

ternī, -ae, a., three each.

tēro, trīvi, trītum, 3. tr., rub, wear away, waste.

terra,-ae,f., earth, land, ground. terrā māríque, by land and sea.

terreo, 2. tr., frighten, cause or bring terror.

terrīcūla, -ōrum, n. pl. (rare and not in Cicero), means of exciting terror, bugbear.

terror, -ōris, m., fear, dread, alarm; threat (ch. 46. 2).

tertium, adv., for the third time of holding the office.

tertius, -a, -um, third.

testūdo, -inis, f., tortoise; toroise-shelter (to protect besiegers), tortoise-formation, in which the soldiers joined their shields over their heads into the likeness of a tortoise's shell.

Tīberīnus, -a, -um, of Tiber.

Tīberis, -is, m., the river Tiber, now Tevere.

Ticīnus, -i, m., an affluent of the Pādus, now Ticino.

tīgnum, -i, n., log, beam, plank.

tīmeo, -uī, 2. tr. and intr., fear.

tīmor, -ōris, m., fear.

tollo, sustūli, sublātum, 3. tr., take up, raise; remove, do away, annul. Libēros t., rear children (cf. n. on ch. 30. 8).

torrīdus, -a, -um, dry, parched.

tot, indecl. adj., so many.

tōtīdem, indecl. adj., just so many, just as many, the same number of.

tōtus, -a, -um, the whole, whole.

tracto, 1. tr., handle, manage.

trādo, -didi, -ditum, 3. tr., hand over, hand down, hand on; hand down as a record, report, relate; give up.

trādūco, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bring across or over, transfer.

traho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., draw, drag, drag out, protract. t. in, draw into the class of, turn into; draw over to.

trāicio, -ifici, -iectum, 3. tr., cross over, cross.

trāmēs, -itis, m., cross-way, by-path, foot-path.

trans, prep. c. acc., across.
transcendo, -di, -sum, 3. tr. and intr., climb across, cross over.
transseo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, irreg. intr. and tr., go or pass across, go or pass through.
transféro, transstuli, trálatum, irreg. tr., bring over, carry or bring across, transfer.
transfígo, -xi, -xum, 3. tr., pierce through.
transgrédior, -gressus, 3. dep. tr. and intr., walk across, cross.
transigo, -ēgi, -actum, 3. tr., carry through, settle, conclude.
transitus, -ūs, m., crossing over.
transmígro, 1. intr., remove, migrate.
transveho, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., convey across.
transversus, -a, -um, turned across, crosswise.
Trebonia, fem. adj. lex Trebonia, the Trebonian law (law proposed by a Trebonius).
trécentēsimus, -a, -um, three-hundredth.
trécenti, -ae, -a, three hundred.
trépidātio, -onis, f., confusion, alarm.
trépido, 1. intr., be in confusion or agitation.
trépidus, -a, -um, scared, alarmed, agitated (c. gen. of that about which); alarming.
tres, tria, three.
triārii, -ōrum, m. pl., veteran troops that in battle formed the third (hindmost) line.
tribūllis, -is, m., fellow-tribesman.
tribūnātus, -ūs, m., office of tribune, tribunate.
tribūnicius, -a, -um, connected with a tribune or tribunes, tribunician.
tribūnum, -i, m., tribune.
tribus, -ūs, f., tribe (a local division of Rome and the Roman territory).
tribūtum, -i, n., contribution, war-tax.
Třicastīni, -ōrum, m. pl., a Gallic tribe living between the Drome and the Isère.
triennium, -ii, n., space of three years.
trifāriam, adv., triply, in three places, in three parts.
trīni, -ae, -a, three each.
trīplex, -icis, adj., threefold, three times as great.
tristis, -e, gloomy, harsh. Superl., tristissimus.
triumphālis, -e, connected with a triumph, that has celebrated a triumph.
triumpho, 1. intr., celebrate a triumph, triumph.
triumphus, -i, m., triumph, the procession in which a victorious consul or dictator rode, surrounded by his soldiers, to the Capitol.
triumvir, -viri, m., member of a board of three, triumvir.
trúcido, 1. tr., butcher, massacre.
trux, -ucis, adj., savage, grim.
tu, pers. pron., thou.
tueor, 2. dep. tr., watch, guard, protect, support.
tum, adv., at that time, then.
tumultuarius, -a, -um, levied to oppose a sudden rising.
tumultuor, 1. dep. intr., make a disturbance, be in agitation.
tumultuosus, -a, -um, full of confusion, turbulent, restless; agitating (ch. 18. 11). Adv., tumultuose.
tumultus, -us, m., stir, bustle, uproar; sudden rising.
tumulus, -i, m., mound, hill.
tunc, adv., at that time, then.
turba, -ae, f., crowd.
turbo, 1. tr., disturb.
turmátim, adv., in troops or squadrons.
turpis, -e, shameful.
turris, -is, f., tower.
tunc, adv., at that time, then.
turba, -ae, f., crowd.
turbo, 1. tr., disturb.
turmátim, adv., in troops or squadrons.
über, -éris, adj., fruitful, fertile.
úbí, adv. rel. and interrog., where, when; in which.
ulciscor, ultus, 3. dep. tr. and intr., take vengeance, take vengeance on, avenge.
ullus, -a, -um, any (in negative sentences).
ultérior, -us, comp. adj., further.
ultimus, -a, -um, superl. of ultérior, furthest, last, utmost.
ad ultimum, at last, in the end.
ultra, (1) adv., beyond, further.
ultra quam ut únuscreárétur, beyond one being appointed.
(2) prep. c. acc., on the far side of.
ultró, adv., (1) to the further side, beyond, in the phrase ultró citróque, to this side and that, this way and that.
(2) beyond what was asked or expected, of one's own accord, unasked, actually.
úlulátus, -us, m., howling, howl.
umbo, -onis, m., boss of a shield.
umbra, -ae, f., shade, shadow.
Umbrí, -orum, m. pl., the Umbrians, an Italian people.
úmor, -oris, m., moisture, damp.
umquam, adv., ever.
úná, adv., at the same time, together.
undé, adv., rel. and interrog., whence, from which.
undécimus, -a, -um, eleventh.
undique, adv., from every side.
únicas, -a, -um, only, single; singular, unparalleled. únice, singularly, to an unparalleled degree.
úniversus, -a, -um, all as one whole, the whole of ... together.
únus, -a, -um, one, a single one, only.
urbánus, -a, -um, of the city, in the city. urbánus, -i, m., man of the city. Plur., city folk.
urbs, -is, f., city.
urgeo, ursi (rare), 2. tr., press hard.
ūro, ussi, ustum, 3. tr., burn.
usquam, adv., anywhere.
usque, adv., all the way to or from, right up.
ūsperpo, 1. tr., make use of, exercise.
ūsus, -ūs, m., practice, using, use; usefulness, profit.

ut or ēti, adv. and conj. (1) with indic., as, seeing that, considering that; when. ut in tāl rē (ch. 41. 1), as well as could be in such a position, considering the state of affairs. ut ... sic (ch. 38. 2), as ... so, while ... yet. (2) with subj., that, in order that, so that; granted that, supposing that.

Utens, -ntis, m., a river flowing into the Adriatic. 
ūterque, utrāque, utrumque, both separately, each of two.
ēti, see ut.
ētilis, -e, profitable, advantageous.
ētiique, adv., at any rate, in any case; certainly, particularly.
ūtor, ësus, 3. dep. intr. (c. abl.), use, make use of; hold; have dealings with.
ūtrimque, adv., from both sides, on either side.
ūtrum, adv., whether (or unexpressed in English) in the first of two alternative questions.
uxor, -ōris, f., wife.

vāco, 1. intr., be empty, without, free (c. abl.).
vācūus, -a, -um, empty, unoccupied (c. abl.).
vādo, -ēre, 3. intr. (rare), go, espec. go rapidly.
vaē, interj., woe.
vāgor, 1. dep. intr., travel, roam.
vāgus, -a, -um, roaming, wandering.

vāleo, 2. intr., be strong, have power.
vālētūdo, -inis, f., health.
vālidus, -a, -um, strong.
valles, -is, f., valley.
vallum, -i, n., rampart.
vānus, -a, -um, empty, false.
vāpor, -ōris, m., steam, hot exhalation.
vārio, 1. tr., diversify, make varied.
vārius, -a, -um, diverse. Adv., vārie, diversely, with varying fortune.
vastātio, -onis, f., devastation.
vastītas, -ātis, f., devastation, desolation.
vasto, 1. tr., lay waste.
vastus, -a, -um, waste, desolate, devastated.
vātes, -a, -um, waste, desolate, devastated.
vātes, -is, com., seer, prophet.
vāticinor, 1. dep. tr. and intr., predict, prophesy.
-vē, enclitic conj., or.
vecūgālās, -e, paying tribute, tributary.
vehicūlum, -i, n., carriage, conveyance.
vehō, -xi, -ctum, 3. tr., bear, carry, draw.
Vēiens, -ntis, (1) adj., of Veii, Veientine.  (2) Subst. m., a man of Veii, Veientine.

Vēientānus, -a, -um, of Veii, Veientine.

Vēii, -ōrum, m. pl., an important Etruscan town near Rome.

vēl, conj., or (where the alternatives are not strongly contrasted).  vēl ... vēl, either ... or.

vēl, adv., even.

vēlut or vēlūti, adv., like as, as if; as it were.

vendo, -dīdi, -ditum, 3. tr., sell.

vēnēnum, -i, n., poison.

vēneo, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, irreg. intr., used as the pass. of vendo.

vēnērābundus, -a, -um, reverent, with veneration.

vēnērātio, -onis, f., worshipping, act of worship.

Vēuēti, -ōrum, m. pl., people of N. Italy living on the mainland near modern Venice.

vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4. intr., come.

vēnor, 1. dep. tr. and intr., hunt.

ventus, -i, m., wind.

verbēro, 1. tr., beat, flog.

verbum, -i, n., word.

vērēcundia, -ae, f., respect, shame.  vērēcundiam hābeo, c. gen., stand in awe of; be hindered by respect from.

vēreor, 2. dep. tr., respect, fear.

vergo, -ēre, 3. intr., bend, slope, turn.  v. in, stretch to or towards.

vēri sēmīlis, -e, like truth, probable.

vēro, adv., in truth, in fact; but indeed, but.

Vērōna, -ae, f., a town of N. Italy, still called Verona.

Verrūgo, -inis, f., a Volscian town.

verto, -ti, -sum, 3. tr. and intr., turn.  v. in or ad, direct towards, turn against, into or to.

vērus, -a, -um, true.  Adv., vēre, comp., vērius.  vērum, -i, n., the truth, the fact.

Vesta, -ae, f., goddess of the hearth.

Vestālis, -e, of Vesta, Vestal.

Vestālis, -is, f. (sc. virgo), Vestal virgin, Vestal.

vester, -tra, -trum, your (of several persons).

vestibulum, -i, n., fore-court.

vestīgium, -ii, n., foot-print, track, trace.

vestio, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, 4. tr., clothe.

vestis, -is, f., dress, clothes.

vēto, -ui, -ītum, 1. tr., forbid.

vētus, -ēris, adj., old.  Superl., vētersistus.

vētustus, -a, -um, aged, ancient.

Comp., vētustior.

vexo, 1. tr., frequentative of veho, drive to and fro, harass.

vīa, -ae, f., way, method.

vīcārius, -ii, m., slave’s slave; substitute, proxy, deputy.

vīcesimus, -a, -um, twentieth.

vīcīnus, -a, -um, neighbour, neighbouring (c. dat.).
vicis (gen.), -em, -e, pl. -es, -ibus, defective f., change, alteration. in vicem, by turns, mutually.
victor, -ōris, m., subst. and adj., conqueror; victorious.
victoria, -ae, f., victory, conquest.
victrix, -īcis, f. subst. and adj., (female) conqueror; conquering, victorious.
victus, -ūs, m., nourishment, means of living.
vicus, -i, m., quarter of a town, street.
video, vidi, visum, 2. tr. and intr., see. Pass., be regarded, seem, appear; (impers.) seem good.
vigil, -ilis, m., watchman, sentry.
vigilia, -ae, f., watching by night; a watch (the night was divided into four).
viginti, indecl. adj., twenty.
vigor, -ōris, m., liveliness, activity.
villa, -ae, f., country house.
vincio, -nxi, -nectum, 4. tr., bind, put in chains, fetter.
vincti, prisoners.
vino, vici, victum, 3. tr. and intr., conquer, overcome, be victorious; surpass, outdo.
v. ut, carry the point that.
vinculum and vinclum, -i, n., bond, chain. in vincula dūco, lead to prison.
vindex, -icis, com., defender, champion.
vindico, l. tr., avenge, punish.
vīnea, -ae, f., vineyard; penthouse, mantlet (for sheltering the assailants of a town).
vinum, -i, n., wine.
vīlöātor, -ōris, m., one who commits an outrage, violator.
vīlēns, -ntis, adj., violent.
Adv., vīlenter.
vīlo, l. tr., outrage.
vīr, vīri, m., man, husband.
virga, -ae, f., rod.
virgo, -inis, f., virgin, maiden.
vīrīlis, -e, of a man, manly.
vīritim, adv., man by man, to each man.
virtūs, -ūtis, f., manly excellence, valour, excellence.
vita, -ae, f., life, way of life.
vītellia, -ae, f., a town of the Aequi (the site unknown).
vītium, -ii, n., fault, flaw, defect in the auspices.
vīvo, vixi, victum, 3. intr., live.
vīvus, -a, -um, alive, living.
vīx, adv., hardly, scarcely.
vīxdum, adv., scarcely yet.
vīcābūlum, -i, n., appellation, name.
vōciferor, l. dep. tr. and intr., cry aloud, bawl.
vōco, l. tr. and intr., call, summon.
vōlo, vōlui, velle, irreg. intr., wish.
Volsci, -örum, m. pl., the Volsciens, an Italian people.
Volscus, -a, -um, of the Volsci, Volscian.
Volsīnīenses, -ium, m. pl., the people of Volsinii, an Italian town, now Bolsena.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tr>
<td>Volsiniensis, -e, of Volsini, Volsinian</td>
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<td>Voltumna, -ae, f., an Etruscan goddess, probably goddess of fruits</td>
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<td>voluntārii, -ōrum, m. pl., volunters</td>
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<tr>
<td>voluntarius, -a, -um, of one's own free will, voluntary</td>
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<td>voluntas, -ātis, f., will, free-will, wish</td>
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<tr>
<td>vōluptas, -ātis, f., pleasure</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>vos, vestri or -um, pers. pron., ye, (plur.), you</td>
<td>vos, vestri or -um, pers. pron., ye, (plur.), you.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vōtum, -i, n., vow</td>
<td>vōtum, -i, n., vow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>vōveo, vōvi, vōtum, 2. tr. and intr., vow</td>
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<td>vox, -ōcis, f., voice, utterance, cry</td>
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<tr>
<td>vulgo, adv., commonly, generally</td>
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<tr>
<td>vulgo, 1. tr., make common, publish, spread among the multitude. v. in, c. acc., spread among</td>
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<tr>
<td>vulnēro, 1. tr., wound</td>
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</tr>
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<td>vulnus, -ēris, n., wound</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>vultus, -ūs, m., expression, look</td>
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