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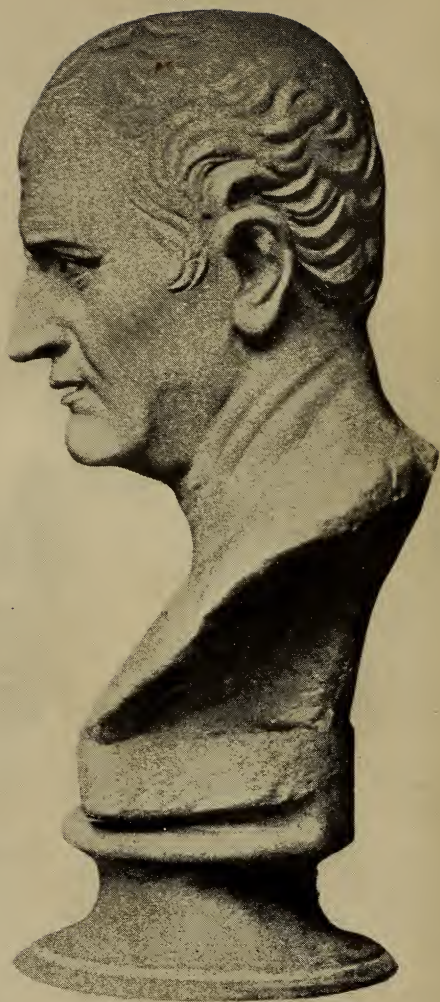






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CICERO

From a bust in the Royal Gallery at Madrid.

ELEVEN
ORATIONS OF CICERO

With Introduction, Notes
and Vocabulary

BY

ROBERT W. TUNSTALL
CLASSICAL MASTER IN JACOB TOME INSTITUTE

SECOND EDITION

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY

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NEW ORLEANS

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

For this edition, the Introduction has been in part rewritten in order to combine, for convenience of reference, all the matter that was formerly divided between the Introduction and the Appendices; in deference to the wishes of some who are using the book, the long vowels have been marked in the four speeches against Catiline; illustrations and maps have been added; and many mistakes that had crept into the first edition have been corrected.

A word should be said about the character of the Introduction. It is a familiar complaint among college examiners that school graduates often betray a pitiful lack of exact knowledge of the most elementary facts of ancient history. Every class in Latin, however, if the instructor does his duty, receives during the last three years of the school course information enough to make up a considerable body of historical knowledge. The trouble seems to lie in the fragmentary manner in which the information is imparted. The effort has here been made, therefore, to supply in the introductory pages the necessary historical background in a systematic form. This is given under the caption "The Last Century of the Republic." Though only a summary, it at least provides a historical perspective along with the essential facts in the development and decay of the republican constitution. With a few alterations and additions, the material for this summary comes mainly from the article on "Rome" in Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia. It is believed that this

is the first attempt of the kind ever made in a school edition of an ancient classic.

In this, as in other ways, the aim has been to make the book as practical as possible. With this end in view, and because of a conviction that for young students the main emphasis should be laid on the linguistic side of the subject, the Notes are largely grammatical in character. Help is given wherever experience has shown that help is really needed. Particular attention has been given to the running argument that breaks the Latin text. This has been expanded beyond the usual limits, and thus, it is believed, the coherence of each speech made so plain as to be easily seen and felt by the student, whose appreciation of the speech as a whole will be correspondingly increased. For rhetorical instruction, the oration for the Manilian Law has been treated in the Notes with especial reference to its rhetorical structure.

As was said in the preface to the first edition, the speeches in this selection are given in their chronological order. Each teacher will naturally require his class to read them in the order of his choice. Since it is usual, however, to begin with the Catilinarians, the Notes on these are more elementary than those on the other speeches.

The editor would thank the friends whose generous words on the first appearance of the book have been of great help and encouragement to him.

THE JACOB TOME INSTITUTE

May 5, 1904

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INTRODUCTION

1. The eleven Orations of Cicero contained in this book practically cover his whole public career.* They may be divided and described as follows :

	SUBJECT.		CICERO'S	
			DATE.	AGE. KIND.
I.	<i>Against Verres</i> , impeached for his dishonest government of Sicily, a Roman province.....		70 B.C.	36 legal.
	<i>For the Manilian Law</i> , proposing to place Pompey in command against Mithridates.....		66 "	40 political.
	<i>Against Catiline</i> , a conspirator against the Roman government — four speeches.....		63 "	43 political.
II.	<i>For Archias</i> , a naturalized Greek, charged with unlawfully using the rights of citizenship.....		62 "	44 legal (in part).
III.	<i>For Milo</i> , accused of murder.....		52 "	54 legal.
	<i>For Marcellus</i> , Caesar's enemy, for whose pardon Cicero thanked Caesar.....		46 "	60 legal.
	<i>For Ligarius</i> , another enemy of Caesar's in behalf of whom Cicero spoke..		46 "	60 legal.
	<i>The Ninth Philippic</i> , one of fourteen speeches delivered against Mark Antony.....		43 "	63 political.

2. This method of presenting the speeches, giving as it does a bird's-eye view of all, will repay a careful examina-

* His first important speech was made ten years earlier than the first in this book, and his official career began in 75 B.C.

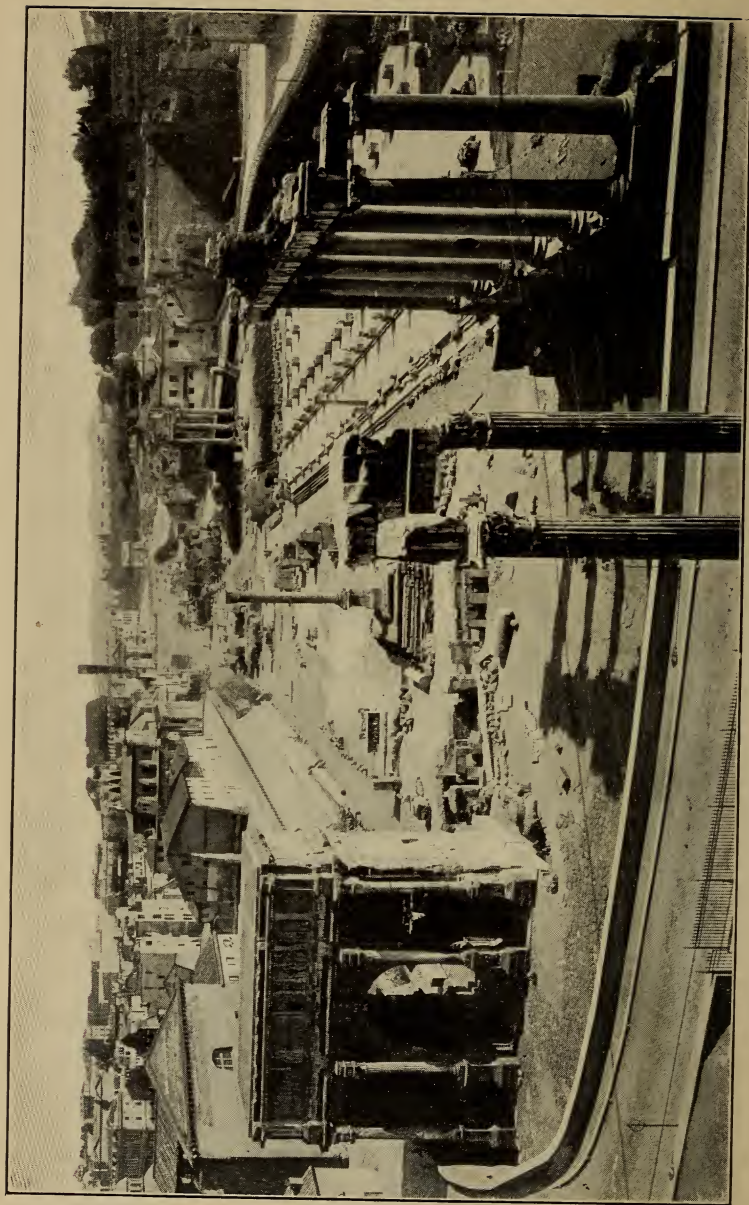
tion. The first division contains five political speeches and one legal. The second division is represented by a single speech, usually called legal, although only about one-third of it is devoted to the legal question involved. The third division includes three legal speeches and one political. In this arrangement we have a fairly accurate outline of Cicero's public life.

3. First Division.—The period of his greatest political importance is represented by the first division, in which all but one of the speeches are of a political character. This group is in fact contemporaneous with his rise to the consulship, the goal of every Roman's political ambition.

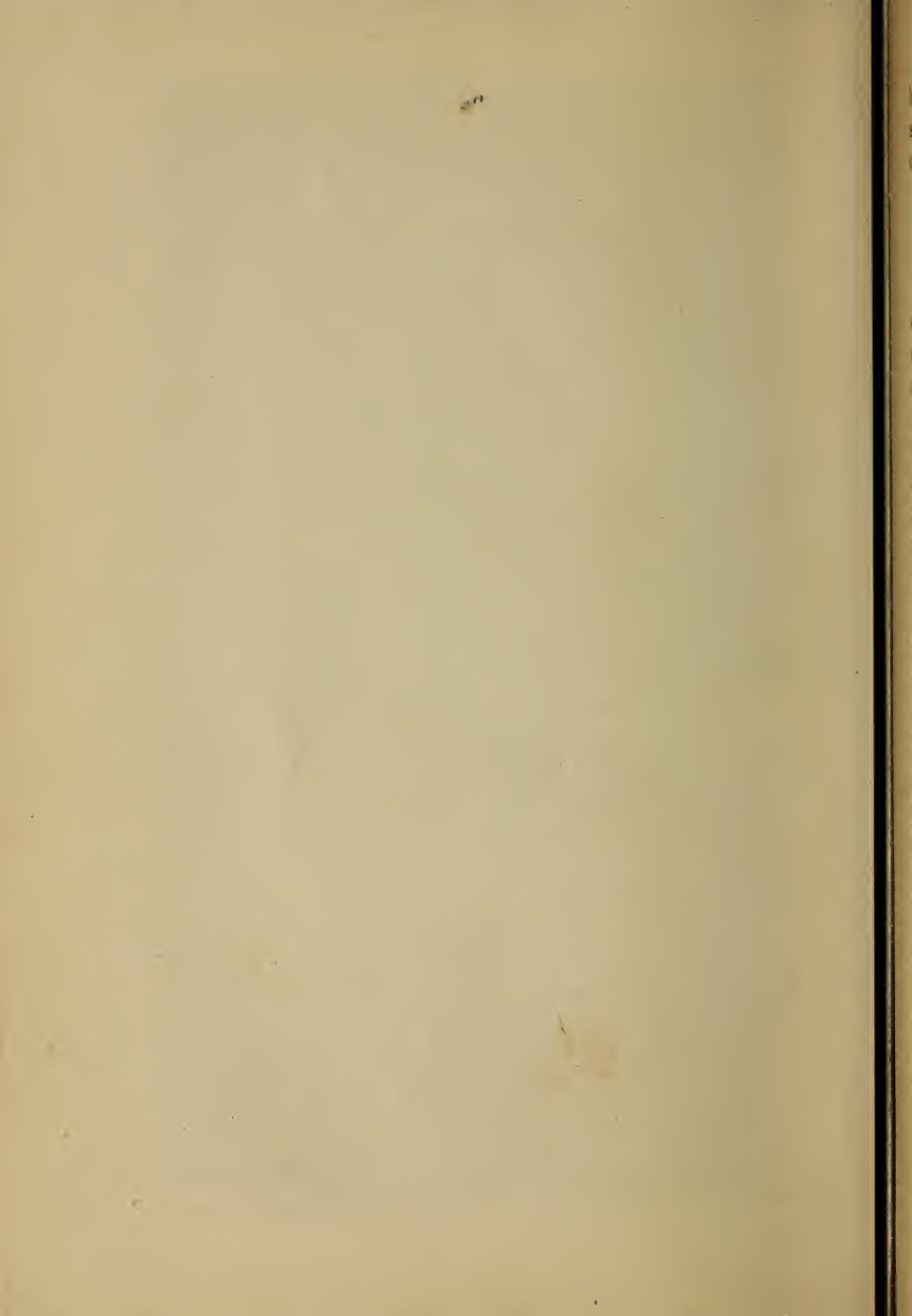
4. Second Division.—In the speech *For Archias* there is a change in the orator's tone. Nominally a speech on a matter of law, it contains little reference to law and less to politics, being really a panegyric in praise of the literary life, suggested by the life and character of his client and friend, the poet Archias. From this time on, Cicero's political influence began to wane, and as political life was growing distasteful to him, he found more congenial employment in the study of literature and philosophy.

5. Third Division.—The third division belongs to the last decade of his life, during which he became more and more devoted to his books. In the stormy and troubled politics of this epoch, the man of peace, such as Cicero was, counted for little. Hence, the speeches of this period are chiefly of the legal sort, and had for their object the defence of personal friends.

6. This rapid survey sufficiently indicates the many-sided character of the greatest orator of ancient Rome. It will have been observed, however, that while something has been intimated of his character as orator, politician, statesman, man of letters, and philosopher, yet the greatest stress has been laid upon the political side of his career. The reason for this is, that these Orations, even those called legal, are indissolubly associated with the politics of



THE ROMAN FORUM AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.



his times. To understand them it is essential that the student be familiar with the history of Rome for the period concerned.

THE LAST CENTURY OF THE REPUBLIC

7. The Early Republic.—The history of Rome after the expulsion of the kings (509 B.C.) is a story, *first*, of social controversies in which the plebeians in the course of about two centuries finally triumphed in their struggle with the patricians for civil and political equality; *then*, of military conquests by which Rome, once a small town, enlarged her territory, until she had extended her dominion successively through Latium, through the remainder of the Italian peninsula, and finally through almost the whole circuit of the Mediterranean.

8. Condition of Rome.—This rapid extension of territory was followed by a gradual absorption of the public land in the hands of a favored few. Italy, once a land of small farms and peasant homesteads, became in time a land of large plantations, owned by rich speculators and worked by imported slaves. The farmers thus dispossessed flocked in crowds to the streets of Rome, where, together with the large numbers of foreigners attracted to the capital from every quarter, they formed a dangerous class of idlers, whose presence was a constant menace to the welfare of the state. The provinces meanwhile had no share in the government, and were plundered by Roman officials and taxgatherers. The Senate, which as the controlling power in the commonwealth had once stood for all that was best in Roman statesmanship, had degenerated into an “order of lords, filling up its ranks by hereditary succession, and exercising collegiate misrule.” In its degradation the Senate typified the general decadence that had taken place in the Roman character.

9. The causes of this decadence may be summed up as

follows: the rapid increase of wealth and luxury; the spread of slavery of the most degraded sort, driving out free labor; the presence in the city of a large class of citizens "without occupation except in politics and with no property save in their votes" to be sold to the highest bidder; and the poverty of ancient society in forms of industrial employment.* Here should also be noted the inefficiency of the constitution, which, while well enough adapted to the needs of a small town, was altogether inadequate for the government of a people who had now overrun the whole of the then known world.

10. Parties.—Largely through the workings of the land system above described, the Roman people in the last century of the Republic were divided into two great classes, consisting of the rich on one side and the poor on the other. Roman society was now made up of princes and paupers. We hear little at this time of patricians and plebeians. As political factions, the two classes are usually designated as the *optimates*, or the party of the nobles, who acted regularly in the interest of the Senate, and the *populares*, or democrats, who advocated the cause of the people. The nobles were those whose ancestors had held curule offices (§ 55), and included in their ranks both patricians and plebeians. This new nobility,

* "Here we touch upon the fatal and irremediable defect of ancient society—the absence of industry as a social power, a necessary consequence of slave labor. The economic changes through which Rome had passed are in certain particulars strikingly like those of modern England—in the disappearance of peasant properties and the building up of a great landed aristocracy. What has saved England from the fate of Rome has been the absence of slavery and the marvellous development of new forms of productive industry, the great manufacturing and commercial interests of modern society. . . . It [Rome] lived upon the spoils of conquered nations, and its only large industries were farming the revenues, carrying on speculative operations, and dealing in money."—ALLEN'S *Short History of the Roman People*, p. 187.

being in virtual control of the government, monopolizing all the higher offices, was an aristocracy of wealth and office, taking the place of the old nobility, which had been an aristocracy of birth.*

11. **Orders.**—To be distinguished from the political factions mentioned in the preceding paragraph are the so-called “orders” (*ordines*), often mentioned in Cicero’s orations. These were classes of citizens considered with reference to their constitutional and social standing in the community. The senators, for example, were spoken of collectively as the *ordo senatorius*, or senatorial order. Members of this order enjoyed special distinctions, such as the right to wear the *clavus latus* (a broad stripe of purple, either sewn on the tunic or woven into it), to have reserved seats at shows, etc. At the same time they were excluded by law from trade and banking, and especially from transactions connected with state contracts.

12. Hence there grew up another class, called *equites*, or knights, consisting of wealthy traders, speculators, and capitalists. They borrowed their name from the centuries of knights which had formerly constituted the cavalry of the state, for which a high property qualification was required. In Cicero’s time the term was applied to any Roman family that was not noble, and that possessed property worth 400,000 sesterces (between \$16,000 and \$20,000). Their numbers were from time to time augmented by accessions from the lower classes, as these prospered sufficiently to reach the necessary property qualification. The knights constituted the *ordo equester*, or equestrian order, and, like the senators, enjoyed special

* The number of patrician *gentes* (clans, or groups of families) was greatly reduced in Cicero’s day. “During the last years of the Republic, we hear of only fourteen still in existence, including thirty families.”—*Harper’s Dictionary of Classical Literature and Antiquities*. A man might, of course, be a noble without being a patrician.

privileges to distinguish them from those beneath them in dignity. Among these badges of distinction were the gold ring and the *clavus angustus* (a narrow stripe of purple). They also had special seats at the shows, immediately behind the senatorial stalls.

13. While politically they formed an independent class, yet as men of substance with large financial interests at stake, the knights regularly sided with the party that promised best for those interests. When the democrats, to gain their ends, resorted to violence, the knights, as the friends of law and order, sided with the Senate; but when the Senate through apathy neglected equestrian interests (as, for example, when they allowed the pirates for a long time to interrupt Roman commerce on the Mediterranean), then the knights were on the side of the democrats.

14. The commercial importance of the knights was the basis finally of their political importance in the state. As the wealthy class they were enabled to farm the public taxes, i.e. for a round sum to buy the privilege of collecting the taxes laid upon the subject provinces of Rome. To increase their gains as much as possible, these *publicani*, as they were called, practised the most grievous oppression towards the provincials, whose only recourse was to the provincial governors. The governors, however, were members of the Roman nobility, who were quite as bad as the *publicani*. Official misconduct, however, rendered the governors liable to prosecution at the close of their terms of office. Hence the question who should sit on the juries that tried the governors on their return to Rome was equally important to the governors themselves and to the knights, whose interests in the provinces were in a measure dependent upon the disposition of the governors. Until the time of Gaius Gracchus (123 B.C.) the jurymen had been taken exclusively from senatorial ranks, i.e. from the same class to which the governors belonged.

As a consequence the courts had been notoriously partial to the offenders. If the student will glance ahead at sections 17, 23, and 26 below (under the *Gracchi*, *Sulla*, and *Pompey*), he will see that the question of the courts was for a long time one of the great issues in Roman politics. In the trial of Verres (see the first oration in this book), Cicero lays great stress on this matter, although loyalty to his own class, or order, makes him overstate the purity of the knights as jurymen.

15. While the senatorial class was spoken of as the *ordo senatorius* and the knights as the *ordo equester*, the populace was not dignified by any such title as *ordo* at all, but was simply called *populus*, a term applied in a wider sense to the whole people also.

The importance of the distinction between orders and factions may be illustrated with examples. Caesar was not only a member of one of the few patrician families still left in Rome, but he was also of the *ordo senatorius*. Hence we should expect him to belong to the party of the *optimates*. On the contrary, it suited his purpose to act with the *populares*, a party to which he was also bound by family ties, Marius (§ 18) having married his aunt, while he himself married Cinna's (§ 21) daughter. Cicero, on the other hand, was of equestrian birth, and throughout his career was loyal to the interests of the knights. Now the knights, as we have already seen, owed political allegiance to neither party, and hence Cicero's loyalty to them, coupled with his naturally conservative temperament, makes him sometimes appear inconsistent in his conduct. Nevertheless, after entering the Senate he acted, as a rule, with the Senate and the party of the *optimates*.

16. **The Gracchi.**—As the champion of the people *Tiberius Gracchus* (tribune* in 133 B.C.) sought to remedy

* The tribunate was the usual organ of opposition to the Senate and the *optimates*. Abuse of its powers often led to revolution. For the powers of the tribunes, see § 64.

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the evils of the land system (§ 8) by enforcing certain old laws (the Licinian) which had fallen into neglect. These laws limited the amount of land which any individual might hold, and required all landholders to employ a certain proportion of free laborers. Eighty thousand citizens were thus provided with homesteads before the measure was suspended. At the end of his term of office, foreseeing the impossibility of the reëlection which he sought, he resorted to violent methods, and was slain with three hundred of his followers by a mob with *P. Scipio Nasica* at its head.

17. Ten years later his younger brother, *Gaius Gracchus* (tribune in 123–122 B.C.), saw the need of reform in the Senate itself as the supreme power in the state. Accordingly, after reënacting his brother's agrarian measures, he aimed his legislation directly at the Senate, restricting its powers both at home and in the provinces, while as a counterpoise to senatorial influence he raised the knights to a position of importance by transferring to them the functions of jurymen, which had hitherto belonged exclusively to the Senate (§ 14). With the lower classes he won popularity by regular distributions of grain at greatly reduced prices, a mischievous measure in that it attracted to the capital thousands of thriftless persons who fed at the public expense. Reëlected tribune (122 B.C.), Gaius proposed to extend the franchise to the Italian allies (*socii*). Although the proposal was not carried, it lost for him his popularity, and in the disorder which followed he perished, like his brother, by a violent death (121 B.C.). Most of his laws were speedily reversed by the Senate, which body once more resumed its sway of misrule.

18. **Marius** (b. 157, d. 86 B.C.).—The rise of *C. Marius* marks the beginning of a new force in Roman politics. Indebted for his fame chiefly to the crushing defeat with which he repulsed the Teutones and the Cimbri (102–101 B.C.), Marius was “the first of a line of military heroes

under whom the Republic went out and the Empire came in." Under him military service became a regular profession, and *sacramentum*, or oath of military obedience, in which the soldier identified his own interests with those of his general, became a stronger bond of allegiance than was loyalty to the state. The citizen soldier was superseded by the mercenary. Marius himself, a simple-minded soldier, without political ability, and without any atoning social qualities, was easily led by the intriguing politicians who traded on his popularity.

19. In 100 B.C. the two demagogues *L. Appuleius Saturninus* and *C. Servilius Glaucia*, aiming to carry out certain radical measures in the democratic cause, procured for this purpose the election of Marius as consul (for the sixth time), and of themselves as tribune and praetor respectively. They were both killed, however, in the outbreak caused by their revolutionary methods (99 B.C.), Marius having withdrawn his support from them, and, as the chief executive of the government, leading the senatorial forces that crushed his former associates.

20. A period of comparative quiet followed, interrupted only by the demands of the Italian allies (*socii*) for the rights of suffrage. This cause was opposed by both the Senate and the people, but was boldly advocated by the tribune *M. Livius Drusus* (91 B.C.), whose cowardly assassination was the signal for an insurrection of the Italian communities. In the struggle that ensued, known as the *Social War* (90-88 B.C.), the Italians waged an unequal fight against the veterans of Rome, and though conquered in the end, won by their display of spirit the point at issue, since the suffrage was extended (89 B.C.) to all of Italy south of the Po.

21. **Sulla** (b. 138, d. 78 B.C.).—Scarcely was this war ended, when the *First Mithridatic War* (88-86 B.C.) broke out in Asia. The command against Mithridates was in-

trusted to *L. Cornelius Sulla*, a member of the aristocracy, who had already distinguished himself, first, as lieutenant to Marius in the war with Jugurtha (111-106 B.C.), and later in the Social War mentioned above (§ 20). While Sulla was with his army in Asia, his democratic rivals, Marius, *Cinna*, and *Carbo*, raised a revolt in Rome, putting to death many of their opponents. These events marked the beginning of the first civil war.

22. On his return to Rome, in 83 B.C., Sulla in retaliation inflicted a terrible punishment upon his political enemies. He introduced a system of legalized murder, known as "proscriptions."* It was near the close of this reign of terror that *Cicero*, a young advocate, twenty-six years of age, delivered his maiden speech in a criminal cause (*Pro Sex. Roscio*†) and, by opposing one of Sulla's favorites, laid the foundation of his reputation as a bold and adroit pleader.

23. Sulla soon addressed himself to the task of restoring the shattered government. He reëstablished the powers of the Senate, restored its former control of the jury-courts, which Gaius Gracchus had given to the knights (§ 17), and restricted the powers of the tribunes. The Sullan restoration had the merit of substituting orderly government for the anarchy which had preceded it, but it was not strong enough to withstand the strain of factional strife that followed.

24. **Pompey** (b. 106, d. 48 B.C.).—After Sulla's death (78 B.C.) the most prominent figure in Rome was *Cn. Pom-*

* "Every morning a list was posted (*proscriptum*) of the names of those whose lives were forfeited, and who might be put to death by any one with impunity. As the property of the proscribed was confiscated, the proscription was an invitation to crime, very acceptable to private enemies, or to those who hoped to buy the estates of the attainted at a low rate."—ALLEN'S *Short History of the Roman People*.

† See § 80, footnote.

peius Magnus. Like Marius, Pompey had military abilities of a high order, but was no politician. His public career, covering a period of forty years, during thirty of which he occupied a position of considerable eminence, exhibits many possibilities of exceptional promise in the political world, but these he failed to appreciate. Nevertheless, his popularity with the people and with the soldiers was founded on genuine merit of a personal and a military sort.

25. At the age of seventeen he served in the Social War (§ 20). In the civil war between Marius and Sulla (§§ 21, 22) he sided with the aristocratic party. A few years later, however, as a candidate for the consulship, he won the prize only by pledging himself to certain reforms demanded by the democrats, thus overthrowing the Sullan constitution in some important respects.

26. He restored the powers of the tribunes, divided the control of the jury-courts between the senate, the knights, and the *tribuni aerarii*,* and revived the censorship, which Sulla had quietly ignored. This was in the year 70 B.C., a year made memorable also by the oration which Cicero delivered against *Verres*, the arch-criminal among Roman provincial governors.

27. The brilliant success of Pompey in clearing the Mediterranean of pirates (67 B.C.), supplemented by Cicero's eloquence, led to the passage of the Manilian Law (66 B.C.), giving Pompey the command in the *Third Mithridatic War*, which had begun eight years before. In two years he drove Mithridates into exile, and annexed the most important part of his kingdom as a Roman province.

* Who the *tribuni aerarii* were, is not clear. They appear to have been originally officers responsible for the collection of the *tributum* (war-loan) and for the payment of the troops. They probably ranked just below the equestrian order. Hence, by Pompey's legislation, two-thirds of the jury-panels were to be chosen from non-senatorial ranks.

Under the same commission he annexed the province of Syria also. While he was still absent in the East with his army, the dangerous conspiracy of *Catiline* was crushed by the vigorous policy of Cicero as consul for the year 63 B.C.

28. In the following year an instance of the political jealousies of the time, and of the lengths to which they carried rival politicians, was afforded in the trial of *Archias*, a naturalized Greek, who was charged with having improperly assumed the rights of Roman citizenship twenty-seven years before. The case probably grew out of the rivalry between the two generals *L. Lucullus* and Pompey. When Pompey was appointed to conduct the war against Mithridates (§ 27), he supplanted Lucullus, and each man had his supporters. Archias was a personal friend of Lucullus, and the charge now trumped up against the poet was one of the little intrigues so often inspired by political animosities. Archias was (probably successfully) defended by Cicero in one of his most agreeable speeches (*Pro Archia*).

29. **Caesar** (b. 102, d. 44 B.C.).—Upon Pompey's return from the East, the indifference of the Senate to his claims led to his forming a coalition with *C. Julius Caesar* and *M. Licinius Crassus*, leaders of the democracy, in the so-called *First Triumvirate* (60 B.C.). A few years later Crassus perished in a war with the Parthians in Asia (53 B.C.), and, the Triumvirate being thus dissolved, Caesar and Pompey soon became estranged.

30. Rome was now the scene of continual disorder. Street brawls, murder, besiegings of houses, and acts of incendiarism were frequent. Conspicuous rivals for supremacy in the streets were the two political adventurers *T. Annius Milo* and *P. Clodius Pulcher*. The murder of Clodius by Milo and his followers furnished the occasion of Cicero's speech in defence of the latter (*Pro Milone*) in 52 B.C.

31. At this time Caesar's achievements in Gaul were causing the Senate much uneasiness on account of the growth of his power, while his fame was fast eclipsing that of Pompey. Accordingly Pompey, who had remained in the city, once more drifted over to the senatorial party, thus breaking with Cæsar, and precipitating the second *Civil War*. Defeated at *Pharsalus* (48 B.C.) Pompey fled to Egypt, where he was shortly afterwards treacherously murdered. The battles of *Thapsus* and *Munda* completed the overthrow of the Pompeian party, and Caesar was created perpetual dictator with the title of *Imperator*.

32. In the struggle between Caesar and Pompey, Cicero had sided with Pompey. At its conclusion, Caesar had given orders that no Pompeian should return to Italy without leave. He made an exception, however, in Cicero's favor, and invited him to return at once. Hence, in 46 B.C., when Cæsar was at the height of his power, Cicero on several occasions acted the part of mediator between the dictator and the exiled Pompeians. In the speech *Pro M. Marcello* delivered in the Senate, he thanked Caesar for permitting *M. Claudius Marcellus*, a political opponent, to return to Rome. In November of the same year he successfully defended, before Caesar, *Quintus Ligarius*, also a political enemy, in the speech, *Pro Q. Ligario*.

33. Caesar's regency was marked by great legislative activity in reforming existing evils, but his career was cut short by his assassination (March 15, 44 B.C.). His friend, *Mark Antony*, stirred up the popular wrath against *Brutus* and *Cassius*, leaders in the plot against Caesar.

34. In the ensuing strife between Antony and the Senate, Cicero with his fourteen orations against Antony, called the *Philippics*, closed his career, for he was shortly afterwards murdered by Antony's soldiers (December 7, 43 B.C.).

35. Augustus (b. 63 B.C., d. 14 A.D.).—Cicero's death had been procured with the consent of Antony's colleagues in the *Second Triumvirate*, Octavian (adopted son and heir of Caesar) and Lepidus. In the following year (42 B.C.) Brutus and Cassius, Caesar's murderers, were defeated by Octavian and Antony at *Philippi* (in Macedonia). Lepidus, the third member of the Triumvirate, was set aside by his more energetic colleagues, Octavian and Antony, who were themselves soon engaged in a contest for supremacy. The defeat of Antony at *Actium* (31 B.C.) made Octavian master of the world, and under the name of *Augustus*, conferred by the senate, he began his reign (27 B.C.) as the first Roman emperor.

THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT IN CICERO'S TIME

36. The Governed.—Under the kings the population of Rome was made up of citizens, plebeians, clients, slaves, and resident foreigners. The *citizens* were called patricians, probably because related to the *patres*, or original householders, of Rome. Patrician families claiming descent from the same ancestor formed a clan (*gens*). To each family was attached a number of dependent persons, called *clients*, who bore the clan name, and cultivated the lands. When a slave was emancipated, he was called a freedman, and became the client of his former master, who was then called the client's patron (*patronus*). Probably not all clients were ex-slaves; some may have been strangers attracted to the city for one reason or another, who attached themselves to the great families for the protection they thus secured at the hands of patrons. The origin of the *plebeians* is not clear. They were possibly a peasant class, natives of Latin towns conquered by the Romans, but retaining their personal independence. In these early times only the patricians had any political rights.

37. With the lapse of time, the plebeians grew in numbers and wealth. They thus acquired a position of ever-increasing importance, until, under the Republic and long before Cicero's time, they had by persistent effort won all the rights of citizenship (§ 7). Thereafter the law recognized no distinction between patrician and plebeian; each had the right to vote (*ius suffragii*) and each had the right of election to office (*ius honorum*).

38. This does not mean, however, that every citizen had an equal chance in the political world. It is true, the old aristocracy, based on blood, with their political privileges sanctioned by the law, had as such disappeared; but in their place had sprung up meanwhile a new aristocracy, known as the nobility, based on descent from a curule magistrate (§ 55). This new aristocracy, composed of both patricians and plebeians, practically, though without the law's sanction, controlled the government.

39. After the Romans had spread their dominion throughout Italy, the inhabitants of the conquered towns stood in various relations to the central government. Some of them were allowed to have their own municipal government, and at the same time to enjoy Roman citizenship. Others were less fortunate. However, at the close of the Social War (89 B.C.) all free inhabitants of Italy, south of Cisalpine Gaul, became Roman citizens (§ 20). It must be remembered, however, that the Romans knew nothing of the modern principle of representation, and that those who enjoyed the Roman franchise had to go to Rome in order to vote. As this was inconvenient for those living at a distance from the city, the citizens in these distant communities had after all little share in the government.

40. In 264 B.C. the Romans sent an army over into Sicily to drive the Carthaginians out of that island. They thus entered upon a new era in their history, one of foreign conquest outside of Italy, which did not end until

they had practically conquered the whole Mediterranean world. The new territory thus acquired was organized into "provinces," whose inhabitants were excluded from the rights of citizenship, and were ruled, usually with great cruelty, by the governors sent out every year from Rome.

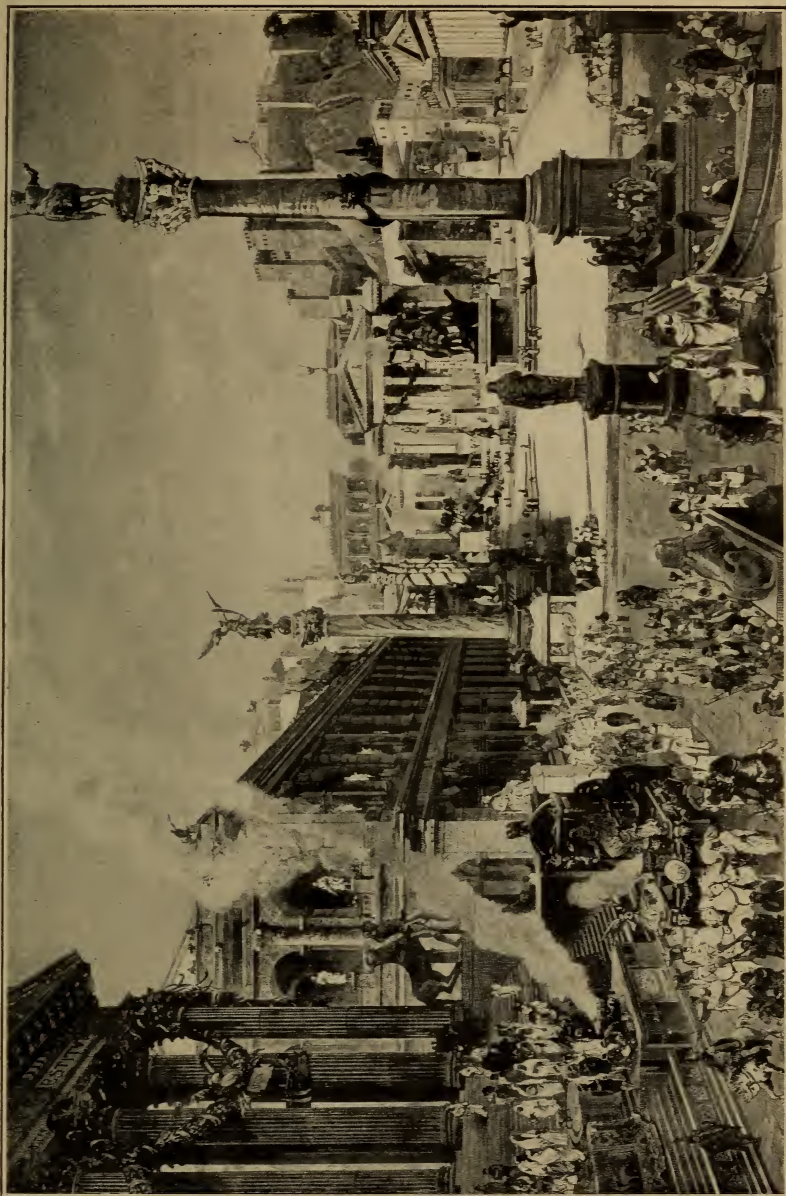
41. The Government.—The Republic of Rome was administered jointly by

- A. Popular Assemblies (*comitia*),
- B. Magistrates (*magistratus*), and a
- C. Senate (*senatus*).

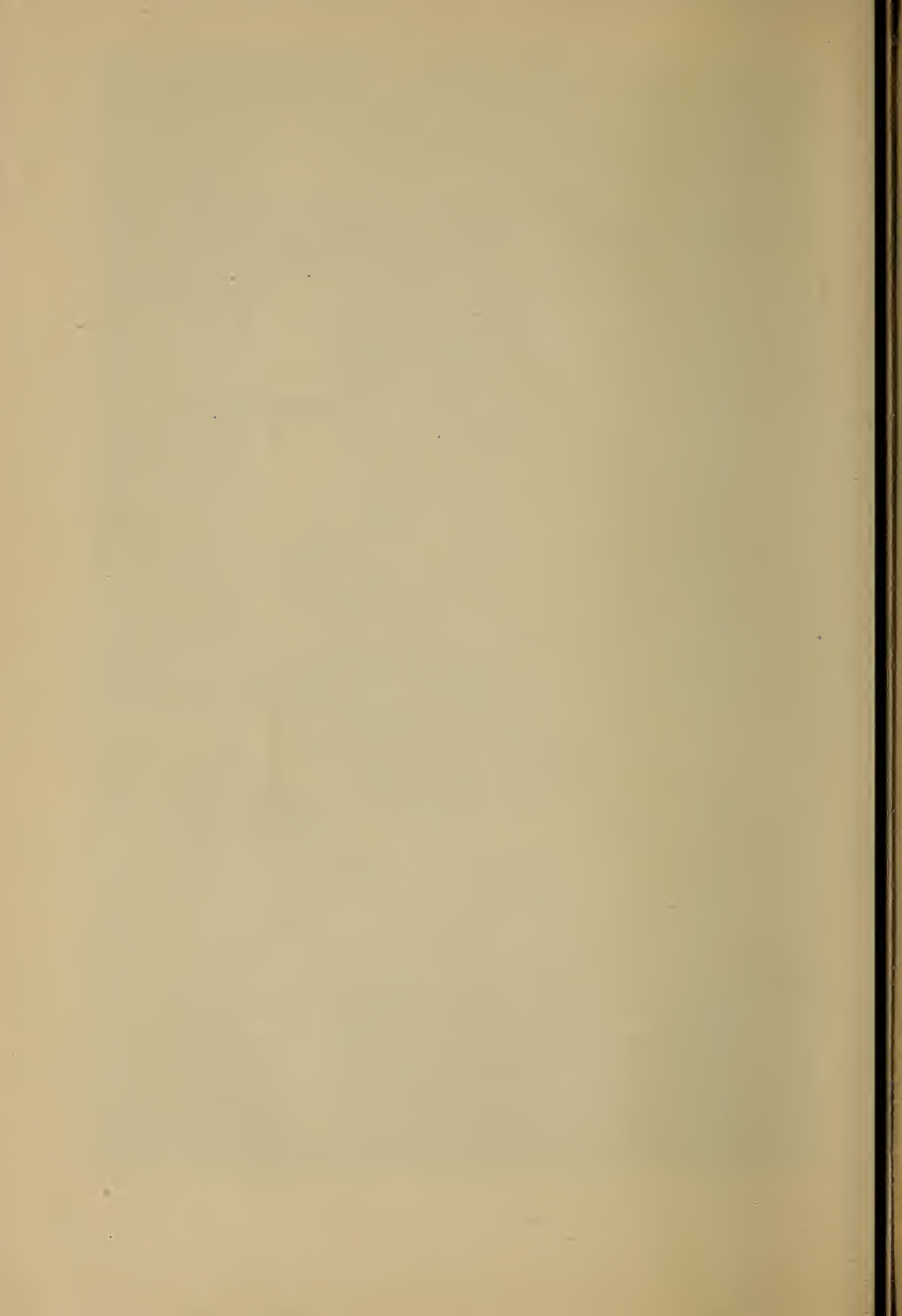
A. THE POPULAR ASSEMBLIES

42. General Powers.—The Assemblies are mentioned first, because from them all power was supposed to be derived. Their functions were to elect the magistrates, to accept or reject the laws proposed to them by the magistrates, and to hear appeals made to them from the decisions of the magistrates in important cases.

43. Contio and Comitia.—There were two kinds of popular assembly: the *contio* and the *comitia*. The *contio* was a mass-meeting, the *comitia* was a meeting in political groups or divisions. Each could be summoned only by a magistrate. In the *contio* the object was to hear announcements from magistrates, or, in a stricter sense, to hear a public question debated by a magistrate and such others as the magistrate allowed to speak. Such a debate was regularly followed by the *comitia*, in which the question previously debated was voted on. In other words, the *contio* was a debating body, the *comitia* a voting body. A speech made at a *contio* was also itself called a *contio*, so that *contionem habere* meant either "to call a mass-meeting" or "to make a speech" before such a meeting. There were three classes of *comitia*: the



RESTORATION OF THE FORUM.



Comitia Curiata, the *Comitia Centuriata*, and the *Comitia Tributa*.

44. Comitia Curiata.—In this assembly the voters met by *curiae*, or wards. A *curia* was a group of *gentes*, or clans, united by the ties of a common worship; just as the *gens* was a group of families bound together by descent from a common ancestor (§ 36). There were thirty *curiae*, ten from each of the three original tribes comprising the whole people. This, the only political assembly in the days of the kings, was superseded in importance by those that were developed in later times. It now met chiefly for the purpose of conferring the *imperium* (§ 56) on certain magistrates, as it had formerly conferred it on the kings.

45. Comitia Centuriata.—The three original Roman tribes were based on birth and descent, and included only patricians. Patricians alone served in the army and paid taxes. After the development of a large and well-to-do plebeian class, Servius Tullius made a new distribution of the people in order to increase the military strength of Rome. He divided the people into four local tribes, including the plebeians as well as the patricians. He also divided all freeholders into five classes on a basis of landed property. Twenty acres formed the property qualification for admission to the first class, fifteen to the second, ten to the third, five to the fourth, and two to the fifth. Then each class was subdivided into companies, called centuries, of infantry—the term “century” at first probably meaning a hundred men, but later losing this numerical meaning. The richest young men in the community furnished eighteen centuries of cavalry, while the poorest ranks made up five centuries of carpenters, musicians, and substitutes. The following table shows these divisions in a convenient form :

Classes	Property	Centuries
Cavalry	20 acres	18
1st	20 "	80
2d	15 "	20
3d	10 "	20
4th	5 "	20
5th	2 "	30
Carpenters, musicians, and substitutes		5
		193

46. This organization, originally military in character, acquired under the Republic a political character as well, and became a voting body. Each century had one vote, determined by a majority of individual votes in the century. As a voting body, however, it gave an undue advantage to the rich, since the first class with the cavalry commanded 98 votes against the 95 of all the other classes. Many years later (about 241 B.C.) this advantage was taken away by a reform consisting in equalizing the number of centuries in each class. At this time there were thirty-five tribes. Each was divided, as before, into five classes based on wealth (in money), but each class was subdivided into only two centuries. This made 350 centuries. The eighteen centuries of cavalry and five of carpenters, etc., increased this number to 373. Both before and after the reform, each class contained an equal number of centuries of *iuniores*, or men of military age, and *seniores*, or men too old for active service.

47. The centuriate assembly elected the consuls, praetors, and censors (§ 52), and also had legislative powers. On account of its military origin it could be summoned only by a magistrate possessing the *imperium* (§ 56); for the same reason it always met outside of the city, usually in the Campus Martius.

48. **Comitia Tributa.**—In this assembly the people were grouped and voted by tribes. The tribal assembly grew out of an old plebeian assembly, the *concilium plebis*,

which had been summoned from time to time by its tribunes to discuss matters affecting plebeian interests only. The *concilium plebis* was at first without legislative powers, its resolutions (*plebiscita*) being binding only on the plebeians themselves. Since, however, it could meet within the city, and also in its organization was more convenient than the centuriate assembly, in time it came to be attended by patricians also, and gradually acquired the power to make laws for the whole people. Under the name of the *Comitia Tributa* it grew in influence and power, until in the later years of the Republic it became the chief legislative assembly of the people.

49. The *Comitia Tributa* elected the four aediles, the tribunes, and the quaestors. It was summoned by a consul, a praetor, or a tribune. It usually met in the Forum.

B. THE MAGISTRATES

50. **Functions.**—The Magistrates were the executive branch of the government, but with a larger field of action than we now understand by the term “executive”; the praetors, for example, were the judges of Rome. See the table below.

51. **Kinds of Magistrates.**—Magistrates elected at regular intervals were called “ordinary;” those appointed only on exceptionally grave occasions were called “extraordinary.” Again, according to their relative rank and importance, they were called “higher” (*maiores*) or “lower” (*minores*). One board of Magistrates was peculiar to Rome in possessing originally only a negative kind of power, namely, the right of veto (*intercessio*). These were the ten tribunes of the people.

52. The following table should be studied carefully :

ORDINARY (elected at regular intervals).	{	HIGHER <i>(maiores)</i> .	2 CONSULS, executive heads of the government (§§ 58-60).
			8 PRAETORS, judges (§ 61).
			2 CENSORS, with duties chiefly financial (§ 65).
			2 CURULE AEDILES, supervisors of markets, police, etc. (§ 62).
		LOWER <i>(minores)</i> .	2 PLEBEIAN AEDILES, differing little from the curule aediles, but always plebeians (§ 62).
			20 QUAESTORS, treasurers, paymasters, and quartermasters (§ 63).
		PECULIAR.	10 TRIBUNES, plebeians, each with veto power over any ordinary Magistrate, including his fellow-tribunes (§ 64).
			DICTATOR, with kingly powers (for six months only) (§ 66).
EXTRAORDINARY (appointed on exceptional occasions).	{		The dictator's MAGISTER EQUITUM, or master of horse (§ 66).
			INTERREX, provisional head in case of consular vacancies (appointed for five days at a time) (§ 67).

53. **Terms of Office.**—All ordinary Magistrates (except the censors) were elected for terms of one year; the censors were elected every fifth year, and served for eighteen months. When the censors could not finish the work of their office in this time, the unfinished business was attended to by the consuls and aediles. The regular day for Magistrates to enter office was January 1, except for the tribunes, who began their duties December 10, and for the quaestors, who began theirs December 5.

54. **Cursus Honorum.**—In Cicero's time a citizen was not eligible to the consulship before he had been praetor, nor to the praetorship before he had been quaestor. This succession of office was known as the *cursus honorum*. The earliest age at which one might be quaestor was 30; praetor, 40; consul, 43. The lowest of these offices ad-

mitted the incumbent at the close of his term to membership in the Senate, practically for life.

55. The Nobility.—The higher Magistrates were known as curule Magistrates, because they were entitled, while performing their official duties, to sit in the *sella curulis*, or chair of state, a folding stool inlaid with ivory. Their descendants formed the class called *nobiles* (nobles), who not only enjoyed peculiar social distinctions, but especially controlled and monopolized the important offices of the government. A man who was the first of his family to hold a curule office was called a *novus homo*, or self-made man. Cicero was a *novus homo*. It was next to impossible for such a man to get elected to the consulship.

56. Imperium.—The Magistrates were distinguished largely by the degree rather than the kind of power each exercised. All Magistrates had the *potestas*, that is, authority sufficient for the discharge of their duties. *Imperium*, however, is the technical name for general power (military, civil, and judicial) exercised by some Magistrates. In principle it was the sovereign power formerly exercised by the kings. While primarily it meant military power, it also included “all governmental power not distinctly withheld by custom or law.” In practice it was limited, however, by the multiplication of Magistrates, by their short terms, by their accountability to the people after the expiration of their terms, and in the city by the right of appeal as well as by the tribunician veto. Outside of the city the Magistrates possessing *imperium* had absolute power, free from the interference of the tribunes. In the city the dictator alone had unrestricted *imperium*. The symbol of this authority was the axe and fasces borne by the lictors (§ 68 below).

57. Consuls and praetors alone (of the “ordinary” Magistrates) possessed *imperium*, but in different degrees. While the consular *imperium* was inferior to that of

the dictator or his master of horse ("extraordinary" Magistrates), it was superior to that of the praetors. The other Magistrates (censors, tribunes, aediles, etc.) had not *imperium*; that is, their powers were not general, but special. Neither tribunes nor censors, however, were subject to the commands of Magistrates having *imperium*.

58. Consuls.—The two consuls were elected annually by the *Comitia Centuriata* with a consul presiding. They were the chief Magistrates and had equal powers. In administering the government they changed duties every month, and in the field they changed commands from day to day, if in the same locality. In emergencies a decree of the Senate (*Senatus consultum*) gave them dictatorial authority in the interest of the general welfare (according to the usual formula, *ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat*). The consuls had the right to summon the Senate and the *Comitia Centuriata*, over which they then presided.

59. A consul-elect was called *consul designatus*; an ex-consul, *consularis*. When a consul died in office, his successor, who served for the unexpired term, was called *consul suffectus*. Each year was known by the names of the consuls for that year. Thus, Cicero's birth-year (106 B.C.) would be expressed in Latin as "*cons. C. Atilio Serrano, Q. Servilio Caepione*," the abbreviation "*cons.*" standing for *consulibus* (in the Ablative Absolute construction).

60. At the end of his term of office each consul might be assigned by lot to one of the provinces, thus having his term prolonged by an extension technically known as *prorogatio*. He was then called a proconsul. The power of these provincial governors was far greater, however, than that of the consuls, because being outside of the city they were unrestricted in the exercise of the *imperium* (§ 56 above). For the time, therefore, they exercised judicial and military powers without limit over both Roman citizens and provincials. As a rule they abused this power by

extortion and cruelty. Although liable to impeachment after their return to Rome, they usually escaped punishment. It was a common saying that every provincial governor hoped to make three fortunes out of the provincials: one for his creditors, another for the jury that might try him on his return, and the third for himself.

61. Praetors.—The eight praetors administered the courts of justice, the department of justice to which each was assigned being determined by lot. They were elected annually by the *Comitia Centuriata* with a consul presiding. The *praetor urbanus* ('city praetor') heard civil cases between citizens and was the most important. In the absence of the two consuls, he acted as consul. The *praetor peregrinus* heard civil cases arising between foreigners or between citizens and foreigners. The remaining six praetors presided over the *quaestiones perpetuae* ('permanent courts'), which had jurisdiction in important criminal cases. At the close of his term, each praetor, like each consul, went to one of the provinces as propraetor, in which sphere he had full consular power. The trial of Verres was due to his abuse of his power as propraetor in Sicily.

62. Aediles.—The four aediles had the general superintendence of the police, organized and superintended the public games, took care of the public buildings, streets, etc., and supervised the markets (watching the traffic, testing weights and measures, etc.). Two were called plebeian aediles because elected from plebeian ranks, while the remaining two, the curule aediles, might be either patricians or plebeians. The age of eligibility was thirty-seven. The only importance of the office lies in the opportunities it afforded the incumbent to humor the populace with the splendor of the games, and so pave the way to future success in political life.

63. Quaestors.—The twenty quaestors were the financial officers of the government. Two of them, the most im-

portant, always remained in the city, and hence were called *quaestores urbani*. They had charge of the state treasury. In the administration of their office they employed many clerks, accountants, and secretaries (*scribae*). The remaining eighteen quaestors assisted the provincial governors (proconsuls and propraetors) as quartermasters and paymasters.

64. Tribuni Plebis.—The ten tribunes of the people were originally no more than protecting officers, created for the purpose of protecting plebeians against patrician Magistrates in earlier days. At the same time their persons were inviolable (*sacrosancti*). Out of this original right of rescue (*ius auxilii*) grew the all important power of veto (*intercessio*), which they exercised over the acts of other Magistrates, even of their own colleagues. A single tribune could thus block the machinery of the government by interposing his veto. This obstructive power was soon stretched so as to include the judicial power to punish by fine, and at first by chastisement or even death. Long before Cicero's day, however, this jurisdiction was confined to cases punishable only by fine, the *Comitia Centuriata*, dealing with graver cases. Although the office represented the whole people, yet only plebeians were eligible to it. Through abuse of its functions the tribunate became in time merely an organ of revolution.

65. Censors.—The two censors were elected every five years (the period called *lustrum*), but served only eighteen months. They were usually *consulares* (ex-consuls). Their duties at first were simply to assess the property of each citizen, and to draw up registers of the tribes, classes, and centuries. Later they exercised a general supervision over morals (*regimen morum*). They also entered into contracts for "farming" the taxes (i.e., selling them for a lump sum to the highest bidder) and for performing public works, such as building and maintaining the tem-

ples, bridges, sewers, etc. The power of the censors to interfere in matters of private conduct led Sulla in his constitution (80 B.C.) to ignore, if not abolish, the office. Ten years later it was restored by Pompey. After the time of Marius, however, it lost its political importance in consequence of constitutional changes, freeing Roman citizens from taxation, and making military service general, thus rendering the census no longer necessary.

66. Dictator.—The dictator was an extraordinary magistrate, appointed by a consul under senatorial advice, and possessing supreme power, but only for a period of six months, and only in times of stress and danger. He nominated his own master of horse (*magister equitum*). In Cicero's time the dictatorship had lost its original significance, the dictatorship of Sulla and later that of Caesar being perpetual, and otherwise unconstitutional. As was said above (§ 58), the consuls were in the later Republic sometimes clothed with dictatorial powers by senatorial decree. Mark Antony abolished the office in 44 B.C.

67. Interrex.—The interrex was a provisional chief Magistrate, appointed by the Senate to hold the consular elections when the consuls had died or resigned, or when the election had not been completed by the end of the year. He served for five days. If in that time the vacancy was not filled, the interrex nominated his successor. In this way several successive interreges might be created. During the civil war between Sulla and the people both consuls were killed in the year 82 B.C., and an interrex had to be appointed.

68. Insignia, etc.—The higher Magistrates had certain *insignia*, or marks of distinction. The dictator, the consuls, and the praetors, for example, and among the lower Magistrates the quaestors, were attended in public by lictors, men who bore the *fasces* (bundle of rods) as the symbol of their power. The dictator had twenty-four

lictors, the consul twelve, the praetor two (six when outside of Rome), while the quaestor had five. On the approach of a Magistrate, citizens, as well as Magistrates of rank lower than the one to whom such respect was shown, rose from their seats, dismounted if riding, or descended from their carriages. During the transaction of public business the Magistrate was seated, while the people remained standing. The *sella curulis*, or chair of state, has already been referred to (§ 55). Nobility conferred the *ius imaginum** (right of images), and "he was most noble whose hall showed the greatest number of family portraits of consuls and censors."

69. Auspices.—Before taking any important step (summoning the Assemblies or the Senate, entering upon office, setting out on a military campaign, etc.), a Magistrate was always required to ascertain the will of the gods concerning the act in contemplation. This he did through one of the board (*collegium*) of priests called "augurs," who were the hereditary guardians of the rules governing the science of augury. The augur thus commissioned took the auspices (*auspicia*, 'bird watching') by observing the omens given by birds within a certain consecrated space (*templum*). If different Magistrates on consulting the augurs obtained different answers, the result was determined by the relative rank of the consulting Magistrates, so that *maiora auspicia* (auspices taken at the request of a Magistrate with *maior potestas*, greater authority) outweighed *minora auspicia*. In the case of Magistrates with equal authority, a disagreement was interpreted as unfavorable.

* These images were waxen portrait-masks of deceased members of the family, and were kept in shrines in the *alae* (wings) of the *atrium* (reception-hall) of the Roman house. At family funerals these masks were worn in the procession by persons specially appointed for the purpose; the insignia of the rank which the deceased had held when alive were also borne by the same persons.

70. Since any public act of questionable constitutionality might thus be settled by a reference to omens, the augurs played at times an important, if not always a creditable part, in Roman politics. In the latter years of the Republic especially, the political uses to which augury was put brought it into bad odor. "An omen," says Mr. Strachan-Davidson, "was held to be significant, not as it occurred in nature, but as it caught the attention of the person concerned, and this doctrine admitted of many developments. If anything happened which it was inconvenient for the Magistrate to see, he might refuse to notice it; much as Nelson put the telescope to his blind eye to look for the signal ordering him to retreat." By the abuse of augury in this way, a consul possessed a kind of veto-power even against a tribune.

C. THE SENATE

71. **Membership.**—The Senate was the great council of state, giving advice to Magistrates, when summoned to do so, on difficult questions. Its membership had formerly been nominally 300, but this number was often reduced by wars and other causes. By Sulla's reforms (80 B.C.), about three hundred new members were admitted, raising the membership to a number varying from 500 to 600.

72. **Composition.**—Before Sulla, the Senate was composed largely of ex-Magistrates—former consuls, praetors, aediles, and tribunes—nominated by the censors. In his legislation Sulla ignored the censors, making the law operative independently of their approval. At the same time he increased the number of quaestors to twenty, and admitted all ex-quaestors also to the Senate. In this way the Senate became a body exclusively of ex-Magistrates, its membership was automatically maintained at about 600, and the tenure was for life.

73. Strength of the Senate.—In its permanence of character, and in the fact that it was composed of men of tried experience and wisdom, lay the strength of the Senate. In power and influence it came to overshadow both the Magistrates and the Assemblies. In contrast with it, the Magistrates were elected for short terms (§ 53), and thus were in a measure dependent upon it for guidance. Besides, the higher Magistrates had before them the prospect of becoming senators themselves, and would hardly care to disregard the advice of a body to which they would soon belong. The Magistrates, therefore, were little more than the instruments of the will of the Senate. Again, the Assemblies, made up as they largely were of the ignorant masses, were incompetent to decide the weightier questions of state policy, were unwieldy, and often subject to demagogic influence. Hence it will readily be understood how it happened that the Senate, originally only an advisory body, without positive powers (since its advice was not binding), became more and more active as the governing organ of the state. Its decrees (*senatus consulta*), if accepted, as they usually were, by the consulting Magistrate, and not vetoed by another Magistrate with this power, became law. Even when vetoed, these decrees carried great moral weight as expressing the sense, or “authority,” of the Senate (*senatus auctoritas*) on matters about which it had been consulted.

74. Powers.—Among the powers of the Senate were : the preliminary discussion of legislation before it was submitted to the Assemblies ; the revision of the lists of candidates for the higher magistracies ; the suspension of all ordinary laws, in times of peril, by means of its *senatus consultum ultimum*. It also controlled the public finances (fixing the taxes, voting appropriations, etc.) and directed the state religion in concert with the priestly boards. In the management of the provinces, and in all foreign and diplomatic relations, it was supreme, while questions of

peace and war, although they rested constitutionally with the Assemblies, could not in the later Republic be brought before the people except with the approval of the Senate.

75. Sessions.—The Senate met at the call of any Magistrate possessing *imperium* (§ 56) or of a tribune. Its sessions were usually held in the Curia Hostilia at the northeast corner of the Forum. The Magistrate who summoned it acted as its chairman. When necessary to ask for the opinions of members on public business, he usually did so in the order of their relative rank: the *princeps*, or dean, of the Senate first of all, then the ex-consuls, ex-praetors, ex-aediles, ex-tribunes, and ex-quaestors. The *princeps senatus* was that member who by general consent or in the discretion of the chairman was deemed most worthy of the distinction. In the interval between election and entrance upon office, Magistrates-elect had precedence over ex-Magistrates. Magistrates in office were not asked for their opinions and did not vote. The Senate was collectively addressed as *patres conscripti* (conscript fathers).

OUTLINE OF CICERO'S LIFE

106–43 B.C.

76. For our purposes the life of Cicero may be divided into three periods:

The period of preparation, 106–81 B.C.

The political period, 80–63 B.C.

The literary period, 62–43 B.C.

But these divisions are only approximately accurate. Since everything that Cicero wrote had the literary quality, the second period, in which he made some of his best speeches, might also be called literary; but the *aims* of this period were distinctively political, as those of the third period were distinctively literary.

77. **The Period of Preparation (106–81 B.C.).**—Marcus * Tullius Cicero was born at Arpinum, † among the Volscian hills, January 3, 106 B.C. ‡ Time and place are both important to remember. For the place: the Arpinates were a sturdy rustic race, living a quiet, rugged life, almost as unchanging || as their own everlasting hills. They rarely visited the city, except when local pride carried them there to cast their votes for a fellow-Volscian as a candidate for office. In the midst of this rural population, Cicero passed his childhood, learning “to love the past more than to know the present.” For the time: Cicero’s townsman, Gaius Marius, a man of obscure origin, had proved himself to be a great military genius. He had just conquered Jugurtha, and for the next five years (104–100 B.C.) was reëlected consul each year, during which period he achieved the crowning deed of his life by crushing the German hordes that threatened Rome to the north. Of the skill and prowess of Marius no doubt the honest Arpinates knew many a tale, and it is easy to imagine the impression such stories must have made upon the mind of the boy at the most impressionable age of his life.

78. To these influences in a measure may be attributed two traits of Cicero’s character that were conspicuous in his future conduct: his political conservatism and his ambition. Moreover, his ambition was fostered by an ambitious father, a cultivated man of quiet tastes. The family was

* The Romans regularly abbreviated the praenomen. Thus, *M. Tullius Cicero* is the way it would appear in Latin.

† A small country town, about seventy miles southeast of Rome. At Arpinum the great Marius was also born (155 B.C.).

‡ Pompey the Great was born in the same year (September 30).

|| Cicero’s grandfather was a typical Arpinate. All his life he opposed the introduction of the ballot in voting, an innovation advocated by his brother-in-law. He also resisted the influx of Greek influence just then beginning to be felt throughout Italy. One of his sayings was *ut quisque optime Graece sciret, ita esse nequissimum*, “the better a man knew Greek, the greater rogue he was.”

of equestrian rank,* although his mother—whose name was Helvia—may have been connected with the Roman nobility. A second son, Quintus, four years younger than Cicero, afterwards distinguished himself as a soldier in Caesar's Gallic campaigns.

79. At an early age the two boys were sent to school in Rome, where they had the best masters, both Greek and Roman. Cicero himself was always an omnivorous reader, believing that the orator, to excel, should know something of everything. Besides the theoretical knowledge thus acquired, however, he was diligent in his attendance upon the great orators of his times, constantly taking notes, while he never allowed a day to pass without some exercise in oratory.

80. **The Political Period (80-63 B.C.).**—His success as an orator won for him immense popularity from the beginning of his career. His first important speech (*Pro Sex. Roscio* †), made in a criminal case, was delivered in 80 B.C.,

* Cicero's equestrian origin often influenced his political conduct. For the political position of the Knights (*equites*, or *ordo equester*), read §§ 11-15, under the heading "Orders."

† See § 22. The chief merit of this speech lay in the masterly tact displayed by the orator in a delicate situation. His client, Sextius Roscius, had been accused of murdering in the streets of Rome his own father, a wealthy citizen of Ameria, a neighboring town. The charge was preposterous, and easily disproved, but the plot that underlay it was such as to make the position of the defence one of extreme danger. The true murderers were neighbors and kinsmen of Roscius. To cover their crime they accused the son of parricide, expecting at the same time to profit in a substantial way by the usual confiscation and auction sale of the murdered man's estate, if only his name could be entered on the proscription lists (§ 22). This was to be accomplished through one Chrysogonus, who, as a favorite of the all-powerful Sulla, possessed the needed influence, and in return for the service was to receive a share of the spoils. Cicero was the only man in Rome willing to undertake the defence. In doing this he attacked Chrysogonus, and by implication the dreaded Sulla himself, but all in a manner so adroit that under the veil of a

when he was in his twenty-seventh year. It cannot be doubted that only his youthfulness prevented his reaping the immediate reward of this success in the official world. Although the law did not permit his election to the quaestorship* until five years later, he was from the date of this speech a marked man with an assured future in the field of politics. It is proper, therefore, that his political life should be dated from this year. As soon as he reached the legal age, he was always successful as a candidate. He thus managed to do what no other Roman had done before, for without belonging to the office-holding class (§§ 38, 55), and without being a great soldier, as was his townsman Marius, he yet reached the highest dignities of the state through his gifts as an orator and his integrity as a magistrate. He was successively quaestor, curule aedile, praetor, and consul, each at the earliest age permitted by the constitution. In his consulship (63 B.C.) he had a troublesome constitutional question to settle, one that the world is still debating—how to deal with a great conspiracy against the state †—and his failure to solve the problem in an acceptable way, coupled with his opposition to the politicians ‡ then uppermost in influence, soon led to his temporary exile (58 B.C.).

81. The Literary Period (62–43 B.C.).—Four years before his banishment, Cicero had in his speech *Pro Archia* (62 B.C.) uttered words that seemed to foreshadow a change in

modesty befitting his position as an obscure young lawyer he gave voice to thoughts that no other man had dared to utter, while they echoed the secret sentiments of everybody in Rome.

* The lowest magistracy in the *cursus honorum*. See § 54 above.

† The conspiracy of Catiline.

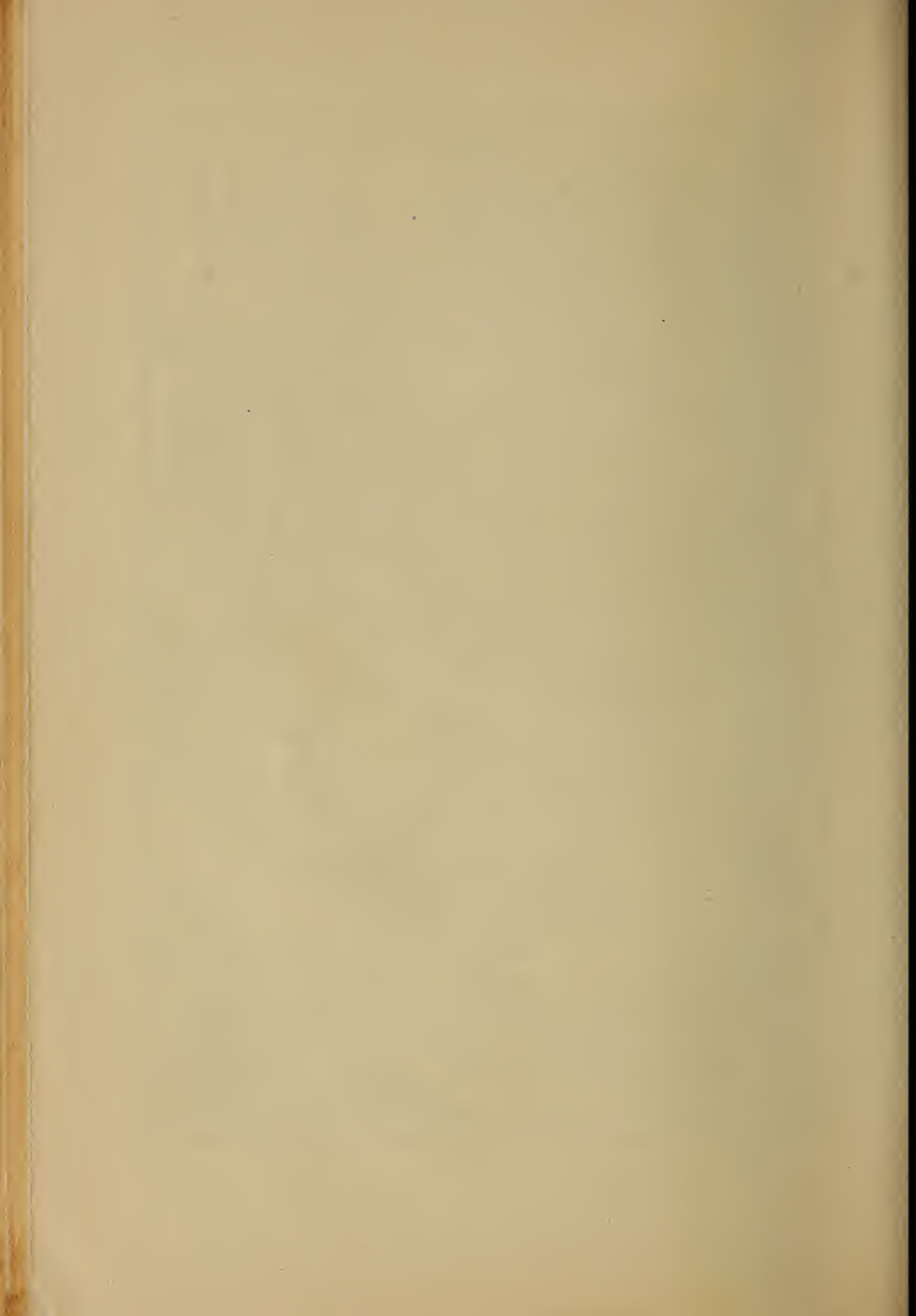
‡ The democratic ring led by Caesar and known as the First Triumvirate. (See § 29.) Caesar made many overtures to Cicero in the effort to win him over to the plans of the Triumvirate, but Cicero found it impossible to trust Caesar, who had often shown that he had little respect for constitutional checks that stood in his way.



MAP OF THE CITY OF ROME.



MAP OF ROME AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.



his life. As if satisfied with the political success that he had attained in winning the consulship, and as if foreseeing that yet greater rewards awaited him in a different field, he disclosed in that speech his true character as a man of letters. A great politician he could hardly be called, his political success thus far having been due to his marvellous gifts of oratory, his clean record in office, and largely to good luck in the circumstances attending his candidature for the consulship* rather than to any unusual insight or tact that he had exhibited in dealing with men or the political conditions of his times. Hence after his recall from exile (57 B.C.), eighteen months from the time of his banishment, his political influence began to wane. As a man of peace, he was sadly out of place in the political life of Rome at this time. "Public issues, it became more and more plain, waited for their determination, not on the Senate-house or the Forum, but on the sword." The coalition known as the First Triumvirate (60 B.C.) was only the beginning of a long series of events in the great game of politics which culminated in the open struggle between the two rivals, Caesar the democrat and Pompey the representative of the Senate.

82. Cicero's loss of political prestige was followed by great though intermittent activity in literary work. Besides many orations, chiefly legal, nearly all his works on rhetoric, those on philosophical subjects, and the greater part of his voluminous correspondence belong to this period.

83. After Caesar's assassination (March 15, 44 B.C.), four years after the murder of Pompey in Egypt, Cicero was again for a few months the most conspicuous man in Rome. Once more called to lead the Senatorial party, now against the tyranny of Mark Antony, he delivered

* His chief competitors being Catiline and Gaius Antonius, two political desperadoes. See the Prefatory Note to the *The First Oration against Catiline*.

his famous "Philippics," so called from their supposed resemblance to the speeches delivered by Demosthenes against the Macedonian Philip. Cicero's Philippics proved to be his death-warrant, for shortly after the formation of the Second Triumvirate he was murdered by Antony's soldiers, December 7, 43 B.C., just a few weeks before reaching the sixty-fourth year of his age.

LEADING FACTS IN CICERO'S LIFE

FIRST PERIOD

B.C.		Age.
106	Born January 3, at Arpinum (70 miles S. E. of Rome).	
90	Studies law under Q. Mucius Scaevola, the augur	16
89	Serves a short while in the Social War under Pompeius Strabo, father of Pompey the Great	17
88	Studies philosophy and rhetoric under Philo and Molo, respectively, at Rome	18
81	First extant speech (<i>Pro P. Quinctio</i>)	25

SECOND PERIOD

80	First speech in a criminal case (<i>Pro Sex. Roscio</i>), the foundation of his future success	26
79-78	Tour of Greece and Asia Minor, studying under Greek masters at Athens and Rhodes, being absent two years	27-28
77	Returns to Rome; marries Terentia	29
75	His official career begins with his quaestorship in Sicily	31
74	Returns to Rome, and is admitted to the Senate	32
70	Impeachment of Verres (<i>In C. Verrem</i>) for corrupt administration as praetor of Sicily	36
69	Is curule aedile	37

B.C.		Age.
66	Is praetor ; makes his first political speech, in favor of the Manilian Law (<i>Pro Lege Manilia</i> , or <i>De Imperio Cn. Pompei</i>)	40
65	His son Marcus born. (His favorite child, a daughter named Tullia, was older than the son—how much, is uncertain.)	41
63	Is consul ; four speeches against Catiline (<i>In Catilinam I., II., III., IV.</i>)	43

THIRD PERIOD

62	Speech in favor of Archias (<i>Pro Archia</i>), marking a turning point in his career.	44
61	As a witness against Clodius on trial for sacrilege, he incurs that demagogue's lasting hatred	45
58-57	In exile from March, 58, to September, 57, eighteen months	48-49
55	Begins his series of works on oratory with the <i>De Oratore</i>	51
54	Begins his series on political philosophy with the <i>De Republica</i>	52
53	Succeeds the son of Crassus (killed with his father at Carrhae) as augur	53
52	In the midst of anarchy at Rome, he attempts to defend Milo (<i>Pro Milone</i>), charged with murdering Clodius	54
51	Is sent to Cilicia as proconsul	55
50	Returns to Italy on the eve of the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey	56
49	Joins Pompey in Greece	57
48	After Pompey's defeat at Pharsalus, he returns to Italy, remaining at Brundisium for a year	58
47	Is permitted by Caesar to return to Rome.	59
46	Continues his works on oratory (<i>Brutus</i> and <i>Orator</i>); delivers the speeches <i>Pro Marcello</i> and <i>Pro Ligario</i> ; divorces Terentia ; marries Publilia	60

B.C.		Age.
45	Death of his daughter Tullia and divorce of Publilia; writes several works on philosophy (<i>De Finibus, Academicæ Quaestiones, Tusculanae Disputationes</i> , etc.)	61
44	Writes other works on philosophy (<i>De Natura Deorum, De Senectute, De Amicitia, De Divinatione, De Officiis</i>); delivers his <i>First</i> and <i>Third Philippic</i> , publishing the <i>Second</i>	62
43	Delivers the remainder of his fourteen <i>Philippics</i> ; shortly after the formation of the Second Triumvirate he is murdered by Antony's orders, December 7, in the grounds of his villa near Formiæ (on the coast of Latium)	63

ANCIENT RHETORIC

84. Roman Oratory.—The Romans were essentially a race of conquerors and governors. For the first five centuries of their history they had little time for the development of a literature, except of a rude sort. Their first inspiration came from contact with the Grecian world. Hence, Roman beginnings in poetry and history were imitations of Greek models, sometimes mere translations. Roman oratory, however, has a different history. The growth of Roman power brought with it the practical problems of government and diplomacy, in the solution of which oratory played an important part. Moreover, for the ambitious Roman there were only two ways in which to gain distinction—one by a military career, the other in politics—and in the latter field the gift of oratory was essential to success. In its beginnings Roman oratory was like the Roman character, vigorous and direct, but lacked the equally important qualities of grace and artistic method: these came only after a closer acquaintance with the literature of Greece, and after the develop-

ment of a leisure class of citizens, under whose leadership “an intelligent interest in art and literature became the fashion of good society.”

85. Varieties of Oratory.—There are three kinds of oratory: the *forensic* (judicial, legal), the *deliberative* (legislative, political), and the *demonstrative*. Forensic oratory is that of the law-courts; deliberative, that heard before law-making bodies; demonstrative oratory is confined to no particular place or occasion, meaning the oratory of display, such as is heard in a speech of public compliment, called “eulogy” or “panegyric.” The speech against Verres, the first in this book, is forensic; that in favor of the Manilian Law, the second in the book, is partly deliberative, but largely a panegyric of Pompey; the speech in favor of Archias, the seventh in the book, is at first forensic, but for the most part demonstrative, holding up for our admiration the charms of the literary life.

86. Divisions of the Oration.—Every student of rhetoric knows that a finished literary production must have a plan, that this plan is a matter of studied calculation, and that it comprises three parts: an Introduction, a Discussion (or Development), and a Conclusion. These are the parts into which the oration—particularly the forensic oration—is divided, but with a further subdivision of the Discussion into three parts. The five main parts of the oration are named as follows:

I. EXORDIUM (*Proemium*), or Introduction. Its object was to render the hearer well disposed (*benevolus*), attentive (*attentus*), and eager to learn (*docilis*).

II. NARRATIO, or Statement of the Case. The merits of a good *Narratio* were brevity, clearness, and probability. It sometimes included such subdivisions as the *Propositio*, or statement of the main theme; the *Partitio*, or division into heads, etc.

III. PROBATIO (*Argumentatio, Confirmatio*), or Discussion of the Case in detail.

IV. REFUTATIO (*Confutatio, Reprehensio*), or Refutation of Objections, etc., raised by the other side.

V. PERORATIO, or Conclusion, amplifying and enforcing what was in the speaker's favor, weakening the opposite, appealing to the moral sense of the court, etc.

The speech *For the Manilian Law* has received formal treatment in this book according to these principles.

CICERO'S WORKS *

ORATIONS

Of 107 Orations attributed to Cicero, we now possess only 57, some in a more or less incomplete condition, while the authorship of a few is questioned ; 20 are fragmentary ; of the remaining 30 we know only the titles.

PHILOSOPHY †

POLITICAL : *De Republica*, † 6 books (on the ideal state).

De Legibus, † 3 books (supplementary to the *De Republica*).

SPECULATIVE : *Paradoxa* (a discussion of six Stoic paradoxes).

Hortensius † (in praise of philosophy).

De Finibus Bonorum et Malorum, 5 books (on various theories of the highest good).

Academicæ Quaestiones, † 2, in a later edition 4, books (giving an account of the teachings of certain philosophers).

* Based on the *Student's Companion to Latin Authors*, by Middleton and Mills (Macmillan), pp. 73-89.

† Besides the philosophical works here named, there are traces of two others, *De Virtutibus* and *De Auguriis*, and fragments of a translation of Plato's *Protagoras* and *Timæus*.

‡ Only fragments remain.

Tusculanae Disputationes, 5 books (on the chief essentials of happiness).

De Natura Deorum, 3 books.

De Divinatione, 2 books (supplementary to the preceding).

De Fato * (on destiny).

ETHICAL : *Consolatio* * (written after his daughter's death).

De Senectute, or *Cato Maior* (on old age).

De Amicitia, or *Laelius* (on friendship).

De Gloria, † 2 books.

De Officiis, 3 books (on duty, written for the instruction of his son).

RHETORIC

De Inventione, 2 books (a youthful work, on rhetorical invention).

De Oratore, 3 books (giving the results of his own experience in public speaking).

Brutus, or *De Claris Oratoribus* (tracing the history of oratory down to his own times).

Orator (a sequel to the two preceding works).

Partitiones Oratoriae (a catechism on rhetoric, written for his son).

Topica (a summary, based on the work by Aristotle on rhetorical commonplaces).

De Optimo Genere Oratorum (written as the preface to a Latin version of the speech of Aeschines against Ctesiphon and the reply of Demosthenes).

LETTERS

774 Letters written by Cicero, with 90 addressed to him by friends, collected as follows :

Epistulae ad Atticum, 16 books ;

* Only fragments remain.

† Now lost.

Epistulae ad Quintum Fratrem, 3 books ;

Epistulae ad Brutum, 2 books ;

Epistulae ad Familiares, 16 books.

The extant correspondence of Cicero begins in the year 68 B.C. and ends July, 43 B.C. (a few months before his death). Those addressed to his intimate friend Atticus are especially valuable for their historical importance, as well as for the insight they give into Cicero's private life and character.

MISCELLANEOUS

(now lost)

PROSE: Panegyrics on Porcia and Cato, and funeral orations written for others to deliver; memoirs of his consulship (in both Greek and Latin); *Anecdota*, a secret history; *Admiranda*, a book of wonders; *Chorographia*, a treatise on geography; *De Iure Civili in Artem Redigendo*, a treatise on law; a translation of Xenophon's *Oeconomicus*.

POETRY*: *Pontius Glaucius* (an early effort); translations of the astronomical poems of Aratus; *De Suo Consulatu* (three books, on his consulship); *De Temporibus Suis* (also three books, about his troubles, written probably after his return from exile); *Ad Caesarem*; a poem on his great townsman Marius.

* Cicero's poetry was never, except by a few admirers, rated high, and was often ridiculed. One of his enemies facetiously said that Cicero owed his banishment, not to his having put Roman citizens to death without a trial, but to the poor verses he had written on the subject. Juvenal, after quoting a line of Cicero's poetry, remarked that he might have scorned the swords of Antony if everything he wrote had been like that. It is the only form of composition which he essayed without success.

IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

ACTIO PRIMA

Verres' friendship is his who when Verres accusing
Brings trial in the year of Verres' own choosing.

—*Paraphrase of Juvenal*, III. 53, 54.

IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

ACTIO PRIMA

You have now, gentlemen of the jury, a golden opportunity to redeem the reputation of the senatorial juries. If Verres be acquitted, his escape will only confirm the prevailing impression that no rich man can be convicted in our courts as now constituted.

QUOD erat optandum maxime, iudices, et quod unum ad invidiam vestri ordinis infamiamque iudiciorum sedandam maxime pertinebat, id non humano consilio, sed prope divinitus datum atque oblatum vobis summo rei publicae tempore videtur. Inveteravit enim iam opinio 5
perniciosa rei publicae nobisque periculosa, quae non modo apud populum Romanum, sed etiam apud exterarum nationum omnium sermone percrebruit, his iudiciis, quae nunc sunt, pecuniosum hominem, quamvis sit nocens, neminem posse damnari. 10

QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. Who was Verres? 2. What was his earlier record? 3. By what right did he go as praetor to Sicily? 4. What is the name of the charge on which the Sicilians brought him to trial? 5. Why did they choose Cicero to conduct the prosecution? 6. From which order was the jury selected for the trial? 7. What magistrate presided? 8. What was the reputation of the courts at this time? 9. What legislation was now pending in the matter? 10. Give the date of the speech. 11. Cicero's age then. 12. What was the result of the speech? 13. Describe the so-called Verrine series of speeches. 14. How many and which were actually delivered? 15. Did Cicero hold any magistracy at this time?

2. Nunc in ipso discrimine ordinis iudiciorumque ve-
 strorum, cum sint parati qui contionibus et legibus hanc
 invidiam senatus inflammare conentur, reus in iudicium
 adductus est C. Verres, homo vita atque factis omnium
 15 iam opinione damnatus, pecuniae magnitudine sua spe et
 praedicatione absolutus. Huic ego causae, iudices, cum
 summa voluntate et expectatione populi Romani actor
 accessi, non ut augerem invidiam ordinis, sed ut infamiae
 communi succurrerem. Adduxi enim hominem in quo
 20 reconciliare existimationem iudiciorum amissam, redire in
 gratiam cum populo Romano, satis facere exteris nationi-
 bus, possetis : depeculatorem aerari, vexatorem Asiae atque
 Pamphyliae, praedonem iuris urbani, labem atque perni-
 ciam provinciae Siciliae. 3. De quo si vos vere ac religiose
 25 iudicaveritis, auctoritas ea, quae in vobis remanere debet,
 haerebit ; sin istius ingentes divitiae iudiciorum religionem
 veritatemque perfregerint, ego hoc tamen adsequar, ut
 iudicium potius rei publicae quam aut reus iudicibus aut
 accusator reo defuisse videatur.

More alarming than ever are the plots that Verres is now laying. He openly boasts of the power that his wealth gives him ; and yet his very impudence must insure his defeat. Dreading a trial during the present year, he contrived a mock prosecution, hoping thus to secure precedence over his own trial in the court, and compel a postponement to a more favorable time. This plot I have, however, defeated by the despatch with which I collected my evidence.

30 II. Equidem, ut de me confitear, iudices, cum multae
 mihi a C. Verre insidiae terra marique factae sint, quas
 partim mea diligentia devitarim, partim amicorum studio
 officioque reppulerim, numquam tamen neque tantum peri-
 culum mihi adire visus sum neque tanto opere pertimui,
 35 ut nunc in ipso iudicio. 4. Neque tantum me expectatio
 accusationis meae concursusque tantae multitudinis, qui-
 bus ego rebus vehementissime perturbor, commovet quan-
 tum istius insidiae nefariae ; quas uno tempore mihi, vobis,

M'. Glabrioni, populo Romano, sociis, exteris nationibus, ordini, nomini denique senatorio facere conatur. Qui ita 40
 dictitat, eis esse metuendum, qui quod ipsis solis satis esset
 surripuissent; se tantum eripuisse, ut id multis satis esse
 possit: nihil esse tam sanctum quod non violari, nihil tam
 munitum quod non expugnari pecunia possit. 5. Quodsi
 quam audax est ad conandum, tam esset obscurus in agendo, 45
 fortasse aliqua in re nos aliquando fefellisset; verum hoc
 adhuc percommode cadit, quod cum incredibili eius audacia
 singularis stultitia coniuncta est.

Nam, ut apertus in corripendis pecuniis fuit, sic in spe
 corrumpendi iudici perspicua sua consilia conatusque omni- 50
 bus fecit. Semel ait se in vita pertimuisse, tum cum
 primum a me reus factus sit, quod, cum e provincia recens
 esset, invidiaque et infamia non recenti, sed vetere ac diu-
 turna flagraret, tum ad iudicium corrumpendum tempus
 alienum offenderet. 6. Itaque, cum ego diem inquirendi 55
 in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, invenit iste qui sibi
 in Achaiam biduo breviorum diem postularet: non ut is
 idem conficeret diligentia et industria sua, quod ego meo
 labore et vigiliis consecutus sum. Etenim ille Achaicus in-
 quisitor ne Brundisium quidem pervenit; ego Siciliam totam 60
 quinquaginta diebus sic obii, ut omnium populorum priva-
 torumque litteras iniuriasque cognoscerem; ut perspicuum
 cuivis esse posset, hominem ab isto quaesitum esse non qui
 reum suum adduceret, sed qui meum tempus obsideret.

Strong as the case is against him, he has counted on his ability to buy his own time for this trial. With no honorable means of escape, he has in all his designs shown only contempt for right-thinking men, while he strangely underestimates the character of the present jury.

III. 7. Nunc homo audacissimus atque amentissimus 65
 hoc cogitat: intellegit me ita paratum atque instructum in
 iudicium venire, ut non modo in auribus vestris, sed in
 oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sim; videt

senatores multos esse testis audaciae suae; videt multos
 70 equites Romanos, frequentis praeterea civis atque socios,
 quibus ipse insignis iniurias fecerit; videt etiam tot tam
 gravis ab amicissimis civitatibus legationes cum publicis auc-
 toritatibus convenisse. 8. Quae cum ita sint, usque eo de
 omnibus bonis male existimat, usque eo senatoria iudicia
 75 perdita profligataque esse arbitratur, ut hoc palam dicitur,
 non sine causa se cupidum pecuniae fuisse, quoniam in
 pecunia tantum praesidium experiatur esse: sese (id quod
 difficillimum fuerit) tempus ipsum emisse iudici sui, quo
 cetera facilius emere postea posset; ut, quoniam criminum
 80 vim subterfugere nullo modo poterat, procellam temporis
 devitaret. 9. Quod si non modo in causa, verum in aliquo
 honesto praesidio aut in alicuius eloquentia aut gratia spem
 aliquam conlocasset, profecto non haec omnia conligeret
 atque aucuparetur; non usque eo despiceret contemneretque
 85 ordinem senatorium, ut arbitrato eius deligeretur ex senatu
 qui reus fieret; qui, dum hic quae opus essent compararet,
 causam interea ante eum diceret. 10. Quibus ego rebus,
 quid iste speret et quo animum intendat, facile perspicio.
 Quam ob rem vero se confidat aliquid proficere posse, hoc
 90 praetore et hoc consilio, intellegere non possum. Unum
 illud intellego, quod populus Romanus in reiectione iudicium
 iudicavit: ea spe istum fuisse praeditum, ut omnem rationem
 salutis in pecunia constitueret; hoc erepto praesidio, ut nul-
 lam sibi rem adiumento fore arbitraretur.

It would be impossible to do justice to the crimes of the accused. As quaestor to Carbo, as legatus and later as quaestor to Dolabella, and as city praetor, he has successively betrayed every trust in his career, while the crowning period of his villanous life began with his praetorship in Sicily.

95 IV. Etenim quod est ingenium tantum, quae tanta
 facultas dicendi aut copia, quae istius vitam, tot vitiis flagi-
 tiisque convictam, iam pridem omnium voluntate iudicioque
 damnatam, aliqua ex parte possit defendere? 11. Cuius ut

adulescentiae maculas ignominiasque praeteream, quaestura, primus gradus honoris, quid aliud habet in se, nisi Cn. Carbonem spoliatum a quaestore suo pecunia publica, nudatum et proditum consulem, desertum exercitum, relictam provinciam, sortis necessitudinem religionemque violatam? Cuius legatio exitium fuit Asiae totius et Pamphyliae; quibus in provinciis multas domos, plurimas urbis, omnia fana depopulatus est tum, cum in Cn. Dolabellam suum scelus illud pristinum renovavit et instauravit quaestorium; cum eum, cui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, et in invidiam suis maleficiis adduxit et in ipsis periculis non solum deseruit, sed etiam oppugnavit ac prodidit. **12.** Cuius praetura urbana aedium sacrarum fuit publicorumque operum depopulatio, simul in iure dicundo bonorum possessionumque, contra omnium instituta, addictio et condonatio.

Iam vero omnium vitiorum suorum plurima et maxima constituit monumenta et indicia in provincia Sicilia, quam iste per triennium ita vexavit ac perdidit, ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit; vix autem per multos annos innocentisque praetores aliqua ex parte recreari aliquando posse videatur. **13.** Hoc praetore, Siculi neque suas leges neque nostra senatus consulta neque communia iura tenuerunt. Tantum quisque habet in Sicilia, quantum hominis avarissimi et libidinosissimi aut imprudentiam subterfugit aut satietati superfuit.

In Sicily neither life nor property was secure against his greed, his lust, and his cruelty. With equal recklessness he robbed and insulted private citizens, and plundered the temples and other public buildings.

V. Nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, iudicata est. Nulla res cuiusquam tam patria atque avita fuit quae non ab eo, imperio istius, abiudicaretur. Innumera- biles pecuniae ex aratorum bonis novo nefarioque instituto coactae; socii fidelissimi in hostium numero existimati; cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati; homines

130 nocentissimi propter pecunias iudicio liberati; honestissimi
 atque integerrimi, absentes rei facti, indicta causa, damnati
 et eiecti; portus munitissimi, maximae tutissimaeque urbes
 piratis praedonibusque patefactae; nautae militesque Sicu-
 135 atque opportunissimae, cum magna ignominia populi Ro-
 mani, amissae et perditae. 14. Idem iste praetor monu-
 menta antiquissima, partim regum locupletissimorum, quae
 illi ornamento urbibus esse voluerunt, partim etiam nostro-
 rum imperatorum, quae victores civitatibus Siculis aut dede-
 140 runt aut reddiderunt, spoliavit nudavitque omnia. Neque
 hoc solum in statu ornamentisque publicis fecit, sed etiam
 delubra omnia, sanctissimis religionibus consecrata, depecu-
 latus est. Deum denique nullum Siculis, qui ei paulo magis
 adfabre atque antiquo artificio factus videretur, reliquit. In
 145 stupris vero et flagitiis, nefarias eius libidines commemorare
 pudore deterreor. Simul illorum calamitatem commemo-
 rando augere nolo, quibus liberos coniugesque suas integras
 ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est. 15. 'At
 enim haec ita commissa sunt ab isto, ut non cognita sint ab
 150 hominibus.' Hominem arbitror esse neminem, qui nomen
 istius audierit, quin facta quoque eius nefaria commemorare
 possit; ut mihi magis timendum sit, ne multa crimina prae-
 termittere quam ne qua in istum fingere existimer. Neque
 enim mihi videtur haec multitudo, quae ad audiendum con-
 155 venit, cognoscere ex me causam voluisse, sed ea quae scit
 mecum recognoscere.

*His boast that he had friends of powerful influence was a mere blind
 intended to intimidate me, and enable him meanwhile to complete
 his schemes of bribery; but the jury was not to be bribed. More
 recently, however, his hopes revived upon the election of his friends
 as consuls for next year.*

VI. Quae cum ita sint, iste homo, amens ac perditus,
 alia mecum ratione pugnat. Non id agit, ut alicuius elo-
 quentiam mihi opponat; non gratia, non auctoritate cuius-
 160 quam, non potentia nititur. Simulat his se rebus confidere,

sed video quid agat, neque enim agit occultissime. Proponit inania mihi nobilitatis—hoc est, hominum adrogantium nomina: qui non tam me impediunt quod nobiles sunt, quam adiuvant quod noti sunt. Simulat se eorum praesidio confidere, cum interea aliud quiddam iam diu machinetur. 165

16. Quam spem nunc habeat in manibus et quid moliatur, breviter iam, iudices, vobis exponam; sed prius, ut ab initio res ab eo constituta sit, quaeso, cognoscite. Ut primum e provincia rediit, redemptio est huius iudici facta grandi pecunia. Mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum 170 finem, dum iudices reiecti sunt. Postea quam reiectio iudicum facta est (quod et in sortitione istius spem fortuna populi Romani, et in reiciendis iudicibus mea diligentia, istorum impudentiam vicerat) renuntiata est tota condicio.

17. Praeclare se res habebat: libelli nominum vestrorum 175 consilique huius in manibus erant omnium. Nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, cum iste repente ex alacri atque laeto sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur. 180

Ecce autem repente, his diebus paucis, comitiis consularibus factis, eadem illa vetera consilia pecunia maiore repetuntur; eademque vestrae famae fortunisque omnium insidiae per eosdem homines comparantur. Quae res primo, iudices, pertenui nobis argumento indicioque patefacta est; 185 post, aperto suspicionis introitu, ad omnia intima istorum consilia sine ullo errore pervenimus.

The result of the consular elections was regarded as the best guarantee of Verres' acquittal; so true is this that his friend Curio on the occasion congratulated, not Hortensius the consul-elect, as might have been expected, but—Verres himself. This means that the charges against the accused, the testimony of witnesses, and public opinion were to prove powerless.

VII. 18. Nam ut Hortensius consul designatus domum reducebatur e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, fit obviam casu ei multitudini C. Curio; quem ego 190

hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo. Etenim ea dicam, quae ille, si commemorari nolisset, non tanto in conventu tam aperte palamque dixisset; quae tamen a me pedetemptim cauteque dicentur, ut
 195 et amicitiae nostrae et dignitatis illius habita ratio esse intellegatur. 19. Videt ad ipsum fornicem Fabianum in turba Verrem. Appellat hominem, et ei voce maxima gratulatur. Ipsi Hortensio, qui consul erat factus, propinquis necessariisque eius, qui tum aderant, verbum nullum facit.
 200 Cum hoc consistit; hunc amplexatur; hunc iubet sine cura esse. 'Renuntio,' inquit, 'tibi te hodiernis comitiis esse absolutum.' Quod cum tam multi homines honestissimi audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat.

205 Aliis illud indignum, aliis ridiculum videbatur: ridiculum eis qui istius causam in testium fide, in criminum ratione, in iudicium potestate, non in comitiis consularibus positam arbitrabantur; indignum eis qui altius aspiciebant, et hanc gratulationem ad iudicium corrumpendum spectare
 210 videbant. 20. Etenim sic ratiocinabantur, sic honestissimi homines inter se et mecum loquebantur: aperte iam et perspicue nulla esse iudicia. Qui reus pridie iam ipse se condemnatum putabat, is, postea quam defensor eius consul est factus, absolvitur. Quid igitur? quod tota Sicilia, quod
 215 omnes Siculi, omnes negotiatores, omnes publicae privataeque litterae Romae sunt, nihilne id valebit? Nihil, invito consule designato. Quid? iudices non crimina, non testis, non existimationem populi Romani sequentur? Non: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur.

Further cause for alarm was furnished in the appointment by lot of his friend M. Metellus as presiding judge of this court for next year. At the same time, in order to divert my attention, schemes of bribery on a large scale were set afoot in a plot to defeat my election as curule aedile.

220 VIII. Vere loquar, iudices: vehementer me haec res commovebat. Optimus enim quisque ita loquebatur: 'Iste

quidem tibi eripietur, sed nos non tenebimus iudicia diutius. Etenim quis poterit, Verre absoluto, de transferendis iudiciis recusare?' 21. Erat omnibus molestum: neque eos tam istius hominis perditum subita laetitia, quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio, commovebat. Cupiebam dissimulare me id moleste ferre. Cupiebam animi dolorem vultu tegere, et taciturnitate celare. Ecce autem, illis ipsis diebus, cum praetores designati sortirentur, et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, nuntiatur mihi tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut is domum quoque pueros mitteret qui uxori suae nuntiarent.

22. Sane ne haec quidem mihi res placebat: neque tamen tanto opere quid in hac sorte metuendum mihi esset, intellegebam. Unum illud ex hominibus certis, ex quibus omnia comperi, reperiēbam: fiscos compluris cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos; ex his quasi decem fiscos ad senatorem illum relictos esse comitiorum meorum nomine; divisores omnium tribuum noctu ad istum vocatos. 23. Ex quibus quidam, qui se mea causa debere arbitratur, eadem illa nocte ad me venit. Demonstrat qua iste oratione usus esset: commemorasse istum quam liberaliter eos tractasset etiam antea, cum ipse praeturae petisset, et proximis consularibus praetoriisque comitiis; deinde continuo esse pollicitum quantam vellent pecuniam, si me aedilitate deiecissent. Hic alios negasse audere, alios respondisse, non putare id perfici posse; inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eadem familia, Q. Verrem, Romilia, ex optima divisorum disciplina, patris istius discipulum atque amicum, qui, HS quingentis milibus depositis, id se perfecturum polliceretur; et fuisse tum non nullos qui se una facturos esse dicerent. Quae cum ita essent, sane benevolo animo me, ut magno opere caverem, praemonebat.

Harassed as I was by the presence of these two dangers, I was in spite of all triumphantly elected. When thus free to give my whole time to this case, I discovered that the consuls-elect were tampering with the Sicilian witnesses in an effort to have the trial postponed.

255 IX. 24. Sollicitabar rebus maximis uno atque eo per-
 exiguo tempore: urgebant comitia, et in eis ipsis oppugna-
 bar grandi pecunia; instabat iudicium; ei quoque negotio
 fisci Sicilienses minabantur. Agere quae ad iudicium per-
 tinebant libere, comitiorum metu deterrebar; petitioni toto
 260 animo servire propter iudicium non licebat. Minari denique
 divisoribus ratio non erat, propterea quod eos intellegere
 videbam, me hoc iudicio districtum atque obligatum futu-
 rum. 25. Atque hoc ipso tempore Siculis denuntiatum esse,
 audio, primum ab Hortensio, domum ad illum ut venirent;
 265 Siculos in eo sane liberos fuisse, qui quam ob rem arcesse-
 rentur cum intellegerent, non venisse.

Interea comitia nostra, quorum iste se, ut ceterorum hoc
 anno comitiorum, dominum esse arbitrabatur, haberi coepta
 sunt. Cursare iste homo potens, cum filio blando et grati-
 270 oso, circum tribus; paternos amicos—hoc est, divisores—
 appellare omnis et convenire. Quod cum esset intellectum
 et animadversum, fecit animo libentissimo populus Roma-
 nus, ut cuius divitiae me de fide deducere non potuissent,
 ne eiusdem pecunia de honore deicerer.

275 26. Postea quam illa petitionis magna cura liberatus sum,
 animo coepi multo magis vacuo ac soluto nihil aliud nisi de
 iudicio agere et cogitare. Reperio, iudices, haec ab istis
 consilia inita et constituta, ut, quacumque posset ratione,
 res ita duceretur, ut apud M. Metellum praetorem causa
 280 diceretur. In eo esse haec commoda: primum M. Metel-
 lum amicissimum, deinde Hortensium consulem non solum,
 sed etiam Q. Metellum, qui quam isti sit amicus attendite:
 dedit enim praerogativam suae voluntatis eius modi, ut isti
 pro praerogativis eam reddidisse videatur. 27. An me taci-
 285 turum tantis de rebus existimavistis? et me, in tanto rei

publicae existimationisque meae periculo, cuiquam consul-
 turum potius quam officio et dignitati meae? Arcessit alter
 consul designatus Siculos; veniunt non nulli, propterea
 quod L. Metellus esset praetor in Sicilia. Cum his ita
 loquitur: se consulem esse; fratrem suum alterum Siciliam 290
 provinciam obtinere, alterum esse quaesiturum de pecuniis
 repetundis; Verri ne noceri possit, multis rationibus esse
 provisum.

*Verres has good reason to wish for a postponement of the trial to next
 year. He would then have the two consuls and the judge on his
 side with a new jury to try him. Nor are his hopes without some
 foundation, since the holiday season will soon be at hand.*

X. 28. Quid est, quaeso, Metelle, iudicium corrumpere,
 si hoc non est? testis, praesertim Siculos, timidos homines 295
 et afflictos, non solum auctoritate deterrere, sed etiam con-
 sulari metu et duorum praetorum potestate? Quid faceres
 pro innocente homine et propinquo, cum propter hominem
 perditissimum atque alienissimum de officio ac dignitate
 decedis, et committis, ut, quod ille dictitat, alicui, qui te 300
 ignoret, verum esse videatur?

29. Nam hoc Verrem dicere aiebant: te non fato, ut
 ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum.
 Duo igitur consules et quaesitor erunt ex illius voluntate.
 'Non solum effugiemus,' inquit, 'hominem in quaerendo 305
 nimium diligentem, nimium servientem populi existima-
 tioni, M'. Glabrimonem. Accedet etiam nobis illud: iudex
 est M. Caesonius, conlega nostri accusatoris, homo in rebus
 iudicandis spectatus et cognitus, quem minime expediat esse
 in eo consilio, quod conemur aliqua ratione corrumpere, 310
 propterea quod iam antea, cum iudex in Iuniano consilio
 fuisset, turpissimum illud facinus non solum graviter tulit,
 sed etiam in medium protulit. Hunc iudicem ex Kal. Ianu-
 ariis non habebimus. 30. Q. Manlium et Q. Cornificium,
 duos severissimos atque integerrimos iudices, quod tribuni 315
 plebis tum erunt, iudices non habebimus. P. Sulpicius,

iudex tristis et integer, magistratum ineat oportet Nonis Decembribus. M. Crepereius ex acerrima illa equestri familia et disciplina; L. Cassius ex familia, cum ad ceteras
 320 res, tum ad iudicandum, severissima; Cn. Tremellius, homo summa religione et diligentia,—tres hi homines veteres tribuni militares sunt designati: ex Kal. Ianuariis non iudicabunt. Subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, quoniam is huic ipsi quaestioni praefuturus est. Ita secundum
 325 Kalendas Ianuarias, et praetore et prope toto consilio commutato, magnas accusatoris minas magnamque expectationem iudici ad nostrum arbitrium libidinemque eludemus.’

31. Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles. Hora VIII. convenire coepistis. Hunc diem iam ne numerant quidem. Decem
 330 dies sunt ante ludos votivos, quos Cn. Pompeius facturus est. Hi ludi dies quindecim auferent; deinde continuo Romani consequentur. Ita prope XL. diebus interpositis, tum denique se ad ea quae a nobis dicta erunt, responsuros esse arbitrantur; deinde se ducturos, et dicendo et excu-
 335 sando, facile ad ludos Victoriae. Cum his plebeios esse coniunctos; secundum quos aut nulli aut perpauci dies ad agendum futuri sunt. Ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatione, rem integram ad M. Metellum praetorem esse venturam. Quem ego hominem, si eius fidei diffisus essem, iudicem non
 340 retinuissem. 32. Nunc tamen hoc animo sum, ut eo iudice quam praetore hanc rem transigi malim, et iurato suam quam iniurato aliorum tabellas committere.

I am therefore forced to dispense with the usual elaborate speech in opening, and make it my chief aim to defeat the trickery of Verres and his counsel Hortensius.

XI. Nunc ego, indices, iam vos consulo quid mihi faciendum putetis. Id enim consili mihi profecto taciti dabitis,
 345 quod egomet mihi necessario capiendum intellego. Si utar ad dicendum meo legitimo tempore, mei laboris, industriae diligentiaeque capiam fructum; et ex accusatione perficiam ut nemo umquam, post hominum memoriam, paratior, vigi-

lantior, compositior ad iudicium venisse videatur. Sed in hac laude industriae meae, reus ne elabatur, summum periculum est. Quid est igitur quod fieri possit? Non obscurum, opinor, neque absconditum. **33.** Fructum istum laudis, qui ex perpetua oratione percipi potuit, in alia tempora reservemus: nunc hominem tabulis, testibus, privatis publicisque litteris auctoritatibusque accusemus. Res omnis mihi tecum erit, Hortensi. Dicam aperte. Si te mecum dicendo ac diluendis criminibus in hac causa contendere putarem, ego quoque in accusando atque in explicandis criminibus operam consumerem. Nunc, quoniam pugnare contra me instituisti, non tam ex tua natura, quam ex istius tempore et causa malitiose, necesse est istius modi rationi aliquo consilio obsistere. **34.** Tua ratio est ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias; mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fiet ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium. 365

Honored as I feel by the confidence which the Sicilians have shown in me, I have yet higher aims than the task merely of bringing Verres to justice. In this great state trial I intend to strike at the very root of the matter by dealing with Hortensius as the representative of a thoroughly corrupt cause.

XII. Verum illud, quod institueram dicere—mihi rem tecum esse—huius modi est. Ego cum hanc causam Siculorum rogatu recepissem, idque mihi amplum et praeclarum existimassem, eos velle meae fidei diligentiaeque periculum facere, qui innocentiae abstinentiaeque fecissent; tum, suscepto negotio, maius quiddam mihi proposui, in quo meam in rem publicam voluntatem populus Romanus perspicere posset. **35.** Nam illud mihi nequaquam dignum industria conatuque meo videbatur, istum a me in iudicium, iam omnium iudicio condemnatum, vocari, nisi ista tua intolerabilis potentia et ea cupiditas, qua per hosce annos in quibusdam iudiciis usus es, etiam in istius hominis desperati causa interponeretur. Nunc vero, quoniam haec te omnis dominatio 375

regnumque iudiciorum tanto opere delectat, et sunt homines
 380 quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat
 (qui, quasi de industria, in odium offensionemque populi
 Romani intruere videantur) hoc me profiteor suscepisse ma-
 gnum fortasse onus et mihi periculosissimum, verum tamen
 dignum in quo omnis nervos aetatis industriaeque meae
 385 contenderem.

36. Quoniam totus ordo paucorum improbitate et auda-
 cia premitur, et urgetur infamia iudiciorum, profiteor huic
 generi hominum me inimicum accusatorem, odiosum, ad-
 siduum, acerbum adversarium. Hoc mihi sumo, hoc mihi
 390 depono, quod agam in magistratu; quod agam ex eo loco,
 ex quo me populus Romanus ex Kal. Ianuariis secum agere
 de re publica ac de hominibus improbis voluit. Hoc munus
 aedilitatis meae populo Romano amplissimum pulcherri-
 mumque polliceor. Moneo, praedico, ante denuntio: qui
 395 aut deponere aut accipere aut recipere aut polliceri, aut
 sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi iudici solent esse,
 quique ad hanc rem aut potentiam aut impudentiam suam
 professi sunt, abstineant in hoc iudicio manus animosque
 ab hoc scelere nefario.

*Next year Hortensius will be consul, I only aedile; yet the strength of
 my cause gives me all the advantage. I intend to expose in detail
 the corruption of the courts for the last ten years in contrast with
 their purity for forty years of equestrian control.*

400 **XIII. 37.** Erit tum consul Hortensius, cum summo im-
 perio et potestate; ego autem aedilis,—hoc est, paulo am-
 plius quam privatus. Tamen huius modi haec res est, quam
 me acturum esse polliceor, ita populo Romano grata atque
 iucunda, ut ipse consul in hac causa prae me minus etiam,
 405 si fieri possit, quam privatus esse videatur. Omnia non
 modo commemorabuntur, sed etiam, expositis certis rebus,
 agentur, quae inter decem annos, postea quam iudicia ad
 senatum translata sunt, in rebus iudicandis nefarie flagi-
 tioseque facta sunt.

38. Cognoscet ex me populus Romanus quid sit quam 410
 ob rem, cum equester ordo iudicaret, annos prope quinquaginta continuos, in nullo iudice, equite Romano iudicante, ne tenuissima quidem suspicio acceptae pecuniae ob rem iudicandam constituta sit; quid sit quod, iudiciis ad senatorium ordinem translatis, sublataque populi Romani in 415
 unum quemque vestrum potestate, Q. Calidius damnatus dixerit, minoris HS triciens praetorium hominem honeste non posse damnari; quid sit quod, P. Septimio senatore damnato, Q. Hortensio praetore, de pecuniis repetundis lis aestimata sit eo nomine, quod ille ob rem iudicandam pecu- 420
 niam accepisset; 39. quod in C. Herennio, quod in C. Popilio (senatoribus, qui ambo peculatus damnati sunt), quod in M. Atilio (qui de maiestate damnatus est), hoc planum factum sit, eos pecuniam ob rem iudicandam accepisse; quod inventi sint senatores qui, C. Verre praetore urbano 425
 sortiente, exirent in eum reum quem, incognita causa, condemnarent; quod inventus sit senator, qui, cum iudex esset, in eodem iudicio et ab reo pecuniam acciperet quam iudicibus divideret, et ab accusatore ut reum condemnaret. 40. Iam vero quo modo ego illam labem, ignominiam, calamitatem- 430
 que totius ordinis conquerar, hoc factum esse in hac civitate, cum senatorius ordo iudicaret, ut discoloribus signis iuratorum hominum sententiae notarentur? Haec omnia me diligenter severeque acturum esse polliceor.

In the present case, evidence of the rascally aims of Verres is clear from the undisguised manner in which he spoke in Sicily of "the three fortunes which he needed to make." Foreign nations will soon be petitioning the Roman people to abolish altogether the court de repetundis, since it has only served to treble the extortion practised by Roman governors.

XIV. Quo me tandem animo fore putatis, si quid in hoc 435
 ipso iudicio intellexero simili aliqua ratione esse violatum atque commissum? cum planum facere multis testibus possim, C. Verrem in Sicilia, multis audientibus, saepe dixisse,

se habere hominem potentem cuius fiducia provinciam spoli-
 440 aret; neque sibi soli pecuniam quaerere, sed ita triennium
 illud praeturae Siciliensis distributum habere, ut secum
 praeclare agi diceret, si unius anni quaestum in rem suam
 converteret; alterum patronis et defensoribus traderet;
 tertium illum uberrimum quaestuosissimumque annum
 445 totum iudicibus reservaret.

41. Ex quo mihi venit in mentem illud dicere, quod
 . apud M'. Glabrimonem nuper cum in reiciundis iudicibus
 commemorassem, intellexi vehementer populum Romanum
 commoveri: me arbitrari fore uti nationes exterae legatos
 450 ad populum Romanum mitterent, ut lex de pecuniis repe-
 tundis iudiciumque tolleretur. Si enim iudicia nulla sint,
 tantum unum quemque ablaturum putant, quantum sibi ac
 liberis suis satis esse arbitretur; nunc, quod eius modi iudi-
 cia sint, tantum unum quemque auferre, quantum sibi,
 455 patronis, advocatis, praetori, iudicibus satis futurum sit;
 hoc profecto infinitum esse: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati
 satis facere posse, nocentissimi victoriae non posse.

42. O commemoranda iudicia praeclaramque existima-
 tionem nostri ordinis! cum socii populi Romani iudicia de
 460 pecuniis repetundis fieri nolunt, quae a maioribus nostris
 sociorum causa comparata sunt! An iste umquam de se
 bonam spem habuisset, nisi de vobis malam opinionem
 animo imbibisset? Quo maiore etiam, si fieri potest, apud
 vos odio esse debet, quam est apud populum Romanum, cum
 465 in avaritia, scelere, periurio vos sui similis esse arbitretur.

*Owing to the bad name of the senatorial juries, the whole senatorial
 order has fallen into disrepute. Hence the popular demand for a
 restoration of the tribunician powers as recently manifested at
 the contio held by Pompey.*

XV. 43. Cui loco, per deos immortalis! iudices, con-
 sulite ac providete. Moneo praedicoque id quod intellego:
 tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse, ut odio, invidia,
 infamia, turpitudine totum ordinem liberetis. Nulla in

iudiciis severitas, nulla religio, nulla denique iam existiman- 470
 tur esse iudicia. Itaque a populo Romano contemnimur,
 despiciamur. Gravi diuturnaue iam flagramus infamia.
 44. Neque enim ullam aliam ob causam populus Romanus
 tribuniciam potestatem tanto studio requisivit; quam cum
 poscebat, verbo illam poscere videbatur, re vera iudicia po- 475
 scebat. Neque hoc Q. Catulum, hominem sapientissimum
 atque amplissimum, fugit; qui, Cn. Pompeio viro fortissimo
 et clarissimo de tribunicia potestate referente, cum esset
 sententiam rogatus, hoc initio est summa cum auctoritate
 usus: Patres conscriptos iudicia male et flagitiose tueri: quod 480
 si, in rebus iudicandis, populi Romani existimationi satis
 facere voluissent, non tanto opere homines fuisse tribuni-
 ciam potestatem desideraturos. 45. Ipse denique Cn. Pom-
 peius, cum primum contionem ad urbem consul designatus
 habuit, ubi (id quod maxime expectari videbatur) ostendit 485
 se tribuniciam potestatem restitutum, factus est in eo
 strepitus et grata contionis admurmuratio. Idem in eadem
 contione cum dixisset, populatas vexatasque esse provincias;
 iudicia autem turpia ac flagitiosa fieri: ei rei se providere
 ac consulere velle, tum vero non strepitu, sed maximo cla- 490
 more suam populus Romanus significavit voluntatem.

*The senatorial order itself is now on trial. If Verres with all his
 guilt be acquitted by such a jury as this, then the juries of the
 future must be chosen from some other order.*

XVI. 46. Nunc autem homines in speculis sunt. Ob-
 servant quem ad modum sese unus quisque nostrum gerat
 in retinenda religione conservandisque legibus. Vident
 adhuc, post legem tribuniciam, unum senatorem hominem 495
 vel tenuissimum esse damnatum: quod tametsi non repre-
 hendunt, tamen magno opere quod laudent non habent.
 Nulla est enim laus, ibi esse integrum, ubi nemo est qui aut
 possit aut conetur corrumpere. 47. Hoc est iudicium in
 quo vos de reo, populus Romanus de vobis iudicabit. In 500

hoc homine statuatur, possitne, senatoribus iudicantibus, homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari. Deinde est eius modi reus, in quo homine nihil sit, praeter summa peccata maximamque pecuniam; ut, si liberatus sit, nulla
 505 alia suspicio, nisi ea quae turpissima est, residere possit. Non gratia, non cognatione, non aliis recte factis, non denique aliquo mediocri vitio, tot tantaque eius vitia sublevata esse videbuntur. 48. Postremo ego causam sic agam, iudices; eius modi res, ita notas, ita testatas, ita magnas, ita
 510 manifestas proferam, ut nemo a vobis, ut istum absolvatis, per gratiam conetur contendere. Habeo autem certam viam atque rationem, qua omnis illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim. Ita res a me agetur, ut in eorum consiliis omnibus non modo aures hominum, sed etiam oculi
 515 populi Romani interesse videantur. 49. Vos aliquot iam per annos conceptam huic ordini turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere potestis. Constat inter omnis, post haec constituta iudicia quibus nunc utimur, nullum hoc splendore atque hac dignitate consilium fuisse. Hic si quid
 520 erit offensum, omnes homines non iam ex eodem ordine alios magis idoneos, quod fieri non potest, sed al'um omnino ordinem ad res iudicandas quaerendum arbitrabuntur.

May Verres prove the only criminal in this trial, and may the presiding judge, remembering the noble examples of his father and grandfather, use his every effort to secure a righteous verdict.

XVII. 50. Quapropter, primum ab dis immortalibus, quod sperare mihi videor, hoc idem, iudices, opto, ut in hoc
 525 iudicio nemo improbus praeter eum qui iam pridem inventus est, reperiat; deinde, si plures improbi fuerint, hoc vobis, hoc populo Romano, iudices, confirmo, vitam mehercule mihi prius quam vim perseverantiamque ad illorum improbitatem persequendam defuturam.

530 51. Verum quod ego laboribus, periculis, inimicitisque meis tum, cum admissum erit, dedecus severe me persecu-

turum esse polliceor, id ne accidat, tu tua auctoritate, sapientia, diligentia, M'. Glabrio, potes providere. Suscipe causam iudiciorum; suscipe causam veritatis, integritatis, fidei, religionis; suscipe causam senatus, ut is, hoc iudicio 535 probatus, cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit. Cogita qui sis, quo loco sis, quid dare populo Romano, quid reddere maioribus tuis debeas. Fac tibi paternae legis Aciliae veniat in mentem, qua lege populus Romanus de pecuniis repetundis optimis iudiciis severissimisque 540 iudicibus usus est. 52. Circumstant te summae auctoritates, quae te oblivisci laudis domesticae non sinant, quae te noctis diesque commoneant, fortissimum tibi patrem, sapientissimum avum, gravissimum socerum fuisse. Qua re, si Glabronis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum 545 hominibus audacissimis; si avi Scaevolae prudentiam ad propiciendas insidias, quae tuae atque horum famae comparantur; si soceri Scauri constantiam, ut ne quis te de vera et certa possit sententia demovere; intellet populus Romanus, integerrimo atque honestissimo praetore, delectoque 550 consilio, nocenti reo magnitudinem pecuniae plus habuisse momenti ad suspicionem criminis quam ad rationem salutis.

Neither praetor nor jury shall be changed in this case: on this point I have made up my mind, for every consideration points to the importance of a speedy trial. I will, therefore, simply state the charge, and proceed immediately to introduce the witnesses.

XVIII. 53. Mihi certum est non committere, ut in hac causa praetor nobis consiliumque mutetur. Non patiar rem in id tempus adduci, ut Siculi, quos adhuc servi desi- 555 gnatorum consulum non moverunt, cum eos novo exemplo universos arcesserent, eos tum lictores consulum vocent; ut homines miseri, antea socii atque amici populi Romani, nunc servi ac supplices, non modo ius suum fortunasque omnis eorum imperio amittant, verum etiam deplorandi 560 iuris sui potestatem non habeant. 54. Non sinam profecto, causa a me perorata, quadraginta diebus interpositis, tum

nobis denique responderi, cum accusatio nostra in oblivio-
nem diurnitate adducta sit. Non committam ut tum haec
565 res iudicetur, cum haec frequentia totius Italiae Roma dis-
cesserit, quae convenit uno tempore undique comitorum,
ludorum, censendique causa. Huius iudici et laudis fruc-
tum, et offensionis periculum, vestrum; laborem sollicitu-
dinemque, nostram; scientiam quid agatur, memoriamque
570 quid a quoque dictum sit, omnium puto esse oportere.

55. Faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis, qui nunc prin-
cipes nostrae civitatis sunt, ante factum, ut testibus utar
statim: illud a me novum, iudices, cognoscetis, quod ita
testis constituam, ut crimen totum explicem, ut ubi id in-
575 terrogando argumentis atque oratione firmavero, tum testis
ad crimen adcomodem; ut nihil inter illam usitatam accu-
sationem atque hanc novam intersit, nisi quod in illa tunc,
cum omnia dicta sunt, testes dantur, hic in singulas res
dabuntur: ut illis quoque eadem interrogandi facultas,
580 argumentandi dicendique sit. Si quis erit qui perpetuam
orationem accusationemque desideret, altera actione audiet.
Nunc id, quod facimus—ea ratione facimus, ut malitiae illo-
rum consilio nostro occurramus—necessario fieri intellegat.
Haec primae actionis erit accusatio.

585 56. Dicimus C. Verrem, cum multa libidinese, multa
crudeliter in civis Romanos atque in socios, multa in deos
hominesque nefarie fecerit, tum praeterea quadringentiens
sestertium ex Sicilia contra leges abstulisse. Hoc testibus,
hoc tabulis privatis publicisque auctoritatibus ita vobis pla-
590 num faciemus, ut hoc statuatis: etiam si spatium ad dicen-
dum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, tamen
oratione longa nihil opus fuisse. Dixi.

THE MANILIAN LAW

The speech known as the *Pro Lege Manilia*, which should really be described as the panegyric of Pompeius and of the Roman people, does not show any profound appreciation of the problems which then confronted the Republic; but the greatness of the Republic itself never found a more august interpreter. The stately passage [§§ 29-32] in which Italy and the subject provinces are called on to bear witness to the deeds of Pompeius breathes the very spirit of an imperial race. Throughout this and the other great speeches of the period "the Roman people" is a phrase that keeps perpetually recurring with an effect like that of a bourdon stop. As the eye glances down the page, *consul populi Romani*, *imperium populi Romani*, *fortuna populi Romani*, glitter out of the voluminous periods with a splendor that hardly any other words could give.—MACKAIL'S *Latin Literature*, page 67.

THE MANILIAN LAW *

This is a great honor, fellow-citizens, but it is one which the plans of my life have hitherto prevented my enjoying. Your approbation, however, and the nature of my theme inspire me now to speak.

QUAMQUAM mihi semper frequens conspectus vester multo iucundissimus, hic autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus est visus, Quirites, tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, non mea me voluntas adhuc, sed vitae meae rationes ab 5
ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt. Nam, cum antea per aetatem nondum huius auctoritatem loci attingere au-
derem, statueremque nihil huc nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industria adferri oportere, omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. 2. Ita neque 10
hic locus vacuus umquam fuit ab eis, qui vestram causam defenderent, et meus labor, in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, ex vestro iudicio fructum est amplis-

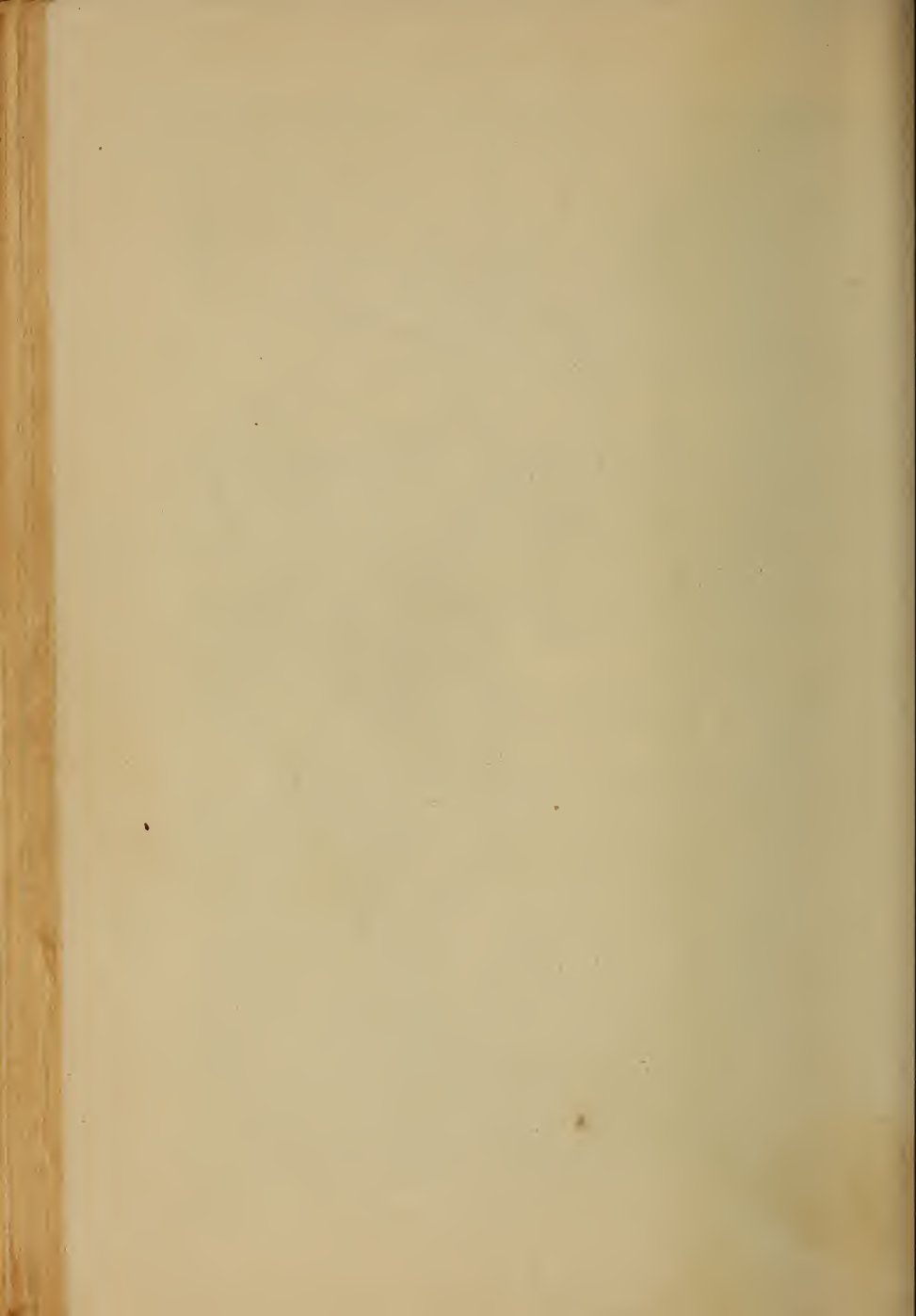
QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. What was the object of the Manilian law? 2. Give some account of the Third Mithridatic War up to this time. 3. In what recent war had Pompey won great distinction? 4. Name the law by which he was intrusted with that command. 5. In what year was the present (Manilian) law proposed? 6. Tell the circumstances that were favorable to Cicero's oratory on this occasion (age, previous successes, prospects, and the general feeling about the Manilian law). 7. What is meant by a *contio*? 8. Give the rhetorical outline of this oration, naming its several parts and the aim of each.

* The running argument is made much shorter in this speech than in the others, by reason of the fuller rhetorical treatment in the Notes.

simum consecutus. Nam, cum propter dilationem comi-
 15 tiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum,
 facile intellexi, Quirites, et quid de me iudicaretis et quid
 aliis praescriberetis. Nunc, cum et auctoritatis in me tan-
 tum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandis esse voluistis,
 et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum homini vigilanti
 20 ex forensi usu prope cotidiana dicendi exercitatio potuit
 adferre, certe et si quid auctoritatis in me est, apud eos
 utar, qui eam mihi dederunt, et si quid in dicendo consequi
 possum, eis ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fruc-
 tum suo iudicio tribuendum esse duxerunt. 3. Atque illud
 25 in primis mihi laetandum iure esse video, quod in hac in-
 solita mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi causa talis oblata est,
 in qua oratio deesse nemini possit. Dicendum est enim de
 Cn. Pompei singulari eximiaque virtute. Huius autem ora-
 tionis difficilium est exitum quam principium invenire; ita
 30 mihi non tam copia quam modus in dicendo quaerendus est.

*For I come to speak of the Mithridatic War, and of the man whom
 all demand, to complete Lucullus' work.*

II. 4. Atque, ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde haec
 omnis causa ducitur, bellum grave et periculosum vestris
 vectigalibus ac sociis a duobus potentissimis regibus infer-
 tur, Mithridate et Tigraue, quorum alter relictus, alter laces-
 35 situs, occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse
 arbitrantur. Equitibus Romanis, honestissimis viris, adfe-
 runtur ex Asia cotidie litterae, quorum magnae res aguntur
 in vestris vectigalibus exercendis occupatae; qui ad me pro
 necessitudine, quae mihi est cum illo ordine, causam rei
 40 publicae periculaque rerum suarum detulerunt. 5. Bithy-
 niae, quae nunc vestra provincia est, vicos exustos esse com-
 pluris; regnum Ariobarzanis, quod finitimum est vestris
 vectigalibus, totum esse in hostium potestate; L. Lucillum,
 magnis rebus gestis, ab eo bello discedere; huic qui succes-
 45 serit, non satis esse paratum ad tantum bellum admini-



strandum; unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, eundem hunc unum ab hostibus metui, praeterea neminem. 6. Causa quae sit videtis: nunc quid agendum sit, considerate. Primum mihi videtur de genere belli, deinde de magnitudine, tum 50 de imperatore deligendo esse dicendum.

The war is one of far-reaching scope.

Genus est belli eius modi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium debeat: in quo agitur populi Romani gloria, quae vobis a maioribus cum magna in omnibus rebus tum summa in re militari 55 tradita est; agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, pro qua multa maiores vestri magna et gravia bella gesserunt; aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, quibus amissis et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli requiretis; aguntur bona multorum civium, quibus est a vobis et ipsorum et 60 rei publicae causa consulendum.

First, the honor of the Roman arms is at stake.

III. 7. Et quoniam semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentis atque avidi laudis fuistis, delenda est vobis illa macula Mithridatico bello superiore concepta, quae penitus iam insedit ac nimis inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, 65 quod is, qui uno die, tota in Asia, tot in civitatibus, uno nuntio atque una significatione litterarum civis Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, non modo adhuc poenam nullam suo dignam scelere suscepit, sed ab illo tempore annum iam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut 70 se non Ponti neque Cappadociae latebris occultare velit, sed emergere ex patrio regno atque in vestris vectigalibus—hoc est, in Asiae luce—versari. 8. Etenim adhuc ita nostri cum illo rege contenderunt imperatores, ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent. Triumphavit L. Sulla, 75 triumphavit L. Murena de Mithridate, duo fortissimi viri

et summi imperatores, sed ita triumpharunt, ut ille pulsus superatusque regnaret. Verum tamen illis imperatoribus laus est tribuenda quod egerunt, venia danda quod reliquerunt, propterea quod ab eo bello Sullam in Italiam res publica, Murenam Sulla revocavit.

Mithridates has shown great activity.

IV. 9. Mithridates autem omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit; qui postea cum maximas aedificasset ornassetque
85 classis, exercitusque permagnos quibuscumque ex gentibus potuisset comparasset, et se Bosporanis finitimis suis bellum inferre simularet, usque in Hispaniam legatos ac litteras misit ad eos duces, quibuscum tum bellum gerebamus, ut, cum duobus in locis, disiunctissimis maximeque diversis,
90 uno consilio a binis hostium copiis bellum terra marique gereretur, vos ancipiti contentione districti de imperio dimicaretis. 10. Sed tamen alterius partis periculum, Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, quae multo plus firmamenti ac roboris habebat, Cn. Pompei divino consilio ac singulari
95 virtute depulsum est; in altera parte ita res a L. Lucullo summo viro est administrata, ut initia illa rerum gestarum magna atque praeclara non felicitati eius, sed virtuti, haec autem extrema, quae nuper acciderunt, non culpae, sed fortunae tribuenda esse videantur. Sed de Lucullo dicam alio
100 loco, et ita dicam, Quirites, ut neque vera laus ei detracta oratione mea neque falsa adficta esse videatur. 11. De vestri imperi dignitate atque gloria, quoniam is est exorsus orationis meae, videte quem vobis animum suscipiendum putetis.

Compare our present conduct with that of our forefathers.

105 V. Maiores nostri saepe mercatoribus aut naviculariis nostris iniuriosius tractatis bella gesserunt: vos, tot milibus civium Romanorum uno nuntio atque uno tempore necatis,

quo tandem animo esse debetis? Legati quod erant appellati superbius, Corinthum patres vestri totius Graeciae lumen extinctum esse voluerunt: vos eum regem inultum esse 110 patiemini, qui legatum populi Romani consularem, vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio exeruciatum, necavit? Illi libertatem imminutam civium Romanorum non tulerunt: vos ereptam vitam neglegetis? Ius legationis verbo violatum illi persecuti sunt: vos legatum omni supplicio 115 interfectum relinquetis? **12.** Videte ne, ut illis pulcherrimum fuit tantam vobis imperi gloriam tradere, sic vobis turpissimum sit, id quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse.

Our hard-pressed allies are crying for help.

Quid? quod salus sociorum summum in periculum ac 120 discrimen vocatur, quo tandem animo ferre debetis? Regno est expulsus Ariobarzanes rex, socius populi Romani atque amicus. Imminent duo reges toti Asiae non solum vobis inimicissimi, sed etiam vestris sociis atque amicis; civitates autem omnes cuncta Asia atque Graecia vestrum auxilium 125 expectare propter periculi magnitudinem coguntur; imperatorem a vobis certum deponere, cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, neque audent, neque se id facere sine summo periculo posse arbitrantur. **13.** Vident et sentiunt hoc idem quod vos: unum virum esse, in quo summa sint omnia, 130 et eum propter esse, quo etiam carent aegrius; cuius adventu ipso atque nomine, tametsi ille ad maritimum bellum venerit, tamen impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos. Hi vos, quoniam libere loqui non licet, tacite rogant, ut se quoque, sicut ceterarum provinciarum socios, 135 dignos existimetis, quorum salutem tali viro commendetis, atque hoc etiam magis, quod ceteros in provinciam eius modi homines cum imperio mittimus, ut etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen ipsorum adventus in urbis sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant. Hunc audiebant 140 antea, nunc praesentem vident tanta temperantia, tanta

mansuetudine, tanta humanitate, ut ei beatissimi esse videntur, apud quos ille diutissime commoratur.

Secondly, our revenues are in danger.

VI. 14. Qua re, si propter socios, nulla ipsi iniuria la-
 145 cessiti, maiores nostri cum Antiocho, cum Philippo, cum
 Aetolis, cum Poenis bella gesserunt, quanto vos studio con-
 venit iniuriis provocatos sociorum salutem una cum imperi
 vestri dignitate defendere, praesertim cum de maximis
 vestris vectigalibus agatur? Nam ceterarum provinciarum
 150 vectigalia, Quirites, tanta sunt, ut eis ad ipsas provincias
 tutandas vix contenti esse possimus; Asia vero tam opima
 est ac fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum, et varietate fructuum,
 et magnitudine pastionis, et multitudine earum rerum quae
 exportantur, facile omnibus terris antecellat. Itaque haec
 155 vobis provincia, Quirites, si et belli utilitatem et pacis di-
 gnitatem retinere vultis, non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a
 metu calamitatis est defendenda. 15. Nam in ceteris rebus,
 cum venit calamitas, tum detrimentum accipitur; at in vec-
 ticalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse
 160 adfert calamitatem. Nam, cum hostium copiae non longe
 absunt, etiam si inruptio nulla facta est, tamen pecuaria
 relinquitur, agri cultura deseritur, mercatorum navigatio
 conquiescit. Ita neque ex portu, neque ex decumis, neque
 ex scriptura, vectigal conservari potest. Qua re, saepe totius
 165 anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore
 amittitur. 16. Quo tandem igitur animo esse existimatis
 aut eos qui vectigalia nobis pensitant, aut eos qui exer-
 cent atque exigunt, cum duo reges cum maximis copiis
 propter adsint? cum una excursio equitatus perbrevis tem-
 170 pore totius anni vectigal auferre possit? cum publicani
 familias maximas, quas in saltibus habent, quas in agris,
 quas in portibus atque custodiis, magno periculo se
 habere arbitrentur? Putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse,
 nisi eos, qui vobis fructui sunt, conservaritis non solum,

ut ante dixi, calamitate, sed etiam calamitatis formidine 175
liberatos?

Thirdly, the public credit is threatened.

VII. 17. Ac ne illud quidem vobis neglegendum est, quod mihi ego extremum proposueram, cum essem de belli genere dicturus, quod ad multorum bona civium Romanorum pertinet, quorum vobis pro vestra sapientia, Quirites, 180 habenda est ratio diligenter. Nam et publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, quorum ipsorum per se res et fortunae vobis curae esse debent. Etenim, si vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae semper duximus, eum certe ordinem, 185 qui exercet illa, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus. 18. Deinde ex ceteris ordinibus homines gnavi atque industrii partim ipsi in Asia negotiantur, quibus vos absentibus consulere debetis, partim eorum in ea provincia pecunias magnas conlocatas habent. Est igitur humanitatis 190 vestrae magnum numerum eorum civium calamitate prohibere; sapientiae, videre multorum civium calamitatem a re publica seiunctam esse non posse. Etenim primum illud parvi refert, nos publica his amissis vectigalia postea victoria recuperare: neque enim isdem redimendi facultas erit 195 propter calamitatem, neque aliis voluntas propter timorem. 19. Deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, id quidem certe calamitate docti memoria retinere debemus. Nam tum, cum in Asia res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae solutione im- 200 pedita fidem concidisse. Non enim possunt una in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem. A quo periculo prohibete rem publicam et mihi credite, id quod ipsi videtis: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro 205 versatur, implicata est cum illis pecuniis Asiaticis et cohaeret. Ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant. Qua re videte, num dubitandum vobis sit

omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, in quo gloria nominis
 210 vestri, salus sociorum, vectigalia maxima, fortunae pluri-
 morum civium coniunctae cum re publica defendantur.

As for the magnitude of the war, Lucullus, it is true, has done much.

VIII. 20. Quoniam de genere belli dixi, nunc de ma-
 gnitudine pauca dicam. Potest hoc enim dici, belli genus
 esse ita necessarium, ut sit gerendum; non esse ita magnum,
 215 ut sit pertimescendum. In quo maxime elaborandum est
 ne forte ea vobis, quae diligentissime providenda sunt, con-
 temnenda esse videantur. Atque ut omnes intellegant me
 L. Lucullo tantum impertire laudis, quantum forti viro et
 sapienti homini et magno imperatori debeatur, dicō eius
 220 adventu maximas Mithridati copias omnibus rebus ornatas
 atque instructas fuisse, urbemque Asiae clarissimam no-
 bisque amicissimam, Cyzicenorum, obsessam esse ab ipso
 rege maxima multitudine et oppugnata vehementissime,
 quam L. Lucullus virtute, adsiduitate, consilio summis ob-
 225 sidionis periculis liberavit; 21. ab eodem imperatore clas-
 sem magnam et ornatam, quae ducibus Sertorianis ad Ita-
 liam studio atque odio inflammata raperetur, superatam esse
 atque depressam; magnas hostium praeterea copias multis
 proeliis esse deletas, patefactumque nostris legionibus esse
 230 Pontum, qui antea populo Romano ex omni aditu clausus
 fuisset; Sinopen atque Amisum, quibus in oppidis erant
 domicilia regis, omnibus rebus ornatas ac refertas, ceterasque
 urbis Ponti et Cappadociae permultas, uno aditu adventuque
 esse captas; regem, spoliatum regno patrio atque avito, ad
 235 alios se reges atque ad alias gentis supplicem contulisse;
 atque haec omnia, salvis populi Romani sociis atque integris
 vectigalibus, esse gesta. Satis opinor haec esse laudis, atque
 ita, Quirites, ut hoc vos intellegatis, a nullo istorum, qui
 huic obtrectant legi atque causae, L. Lucillum similiter ex
 240 hoc loco esse laudatum.

But the war is still formidable.

IX. 22. Requiretur fortasse nunc quem ad modum, cum haec ita sint, reliquum possit magnum esse bellum. Cognoscite, Quirites; non enim hoc sine causa quaeri videtur. Primum ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit, ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, quam praedi- 245 cant in fuga fratris sui membra in eis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, ut eorum conlectio dispersa maerorque patrius celeritatem persequendi retardaret: sic Mithridates fugiens maximam vim auri atque argenti pulcherrimarumque rerum omnium, quas et a maioribus acce- 250 perat et ipse bello superiore ex tota Asia direptas in suum regnum congesserat, in Ponto omnem reliquit. Haec dum nostri conligunt omnia diligentius, rex ipse e manibus effugit. Ita illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit. 23. Hunc in illo timore et fuga Tigranes, rex 255 Armenius, excepit, diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit, et adflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit. Cuius in regnum postea quam L. Lucullus cum exercitu venit, plures etiam gentes contra imperatorem nostrum concitatae sunt. Erat enim metus iniectus eis nationibus, quas numquam 260 populus Romanus neque lacesendas bello neque temptandas putavit. Erat etiam alia gravis atque vehemens opinio, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat: fani locupletissimi et religiosissimi diripiendi causa in eas oras nostrum esse exercitum adductum. Ita nationes multae atque ma- 265 gnae novo quodam terrore ac metu concitabantur. Noster autem exercitus, tametsi urbem ex Tigrani regno ceperat, et proeliis usus erat secundis, tamen nimia longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum commovebatur. 24. Hic iam plura non dicam; fuit enim illud extremum, ut ex eis locis 270 a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur. Mithridates autem et suam manum iam confirmarat, et eorum, qui se ex ipsius regno conlegerant, et magnis adventiciis auxiliis multorum regum et

275 nationum iuvabatur. Iam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus,
 ut regum adflictae fortunae facile multorum opes adliciant
 ad misericordiam, maximeque eorum, qui aut reges sunt aut
 vivunt in regno, ut eis nomen regale magnum et sanctum
 esse videatur. 25. Itaque tantum victus efficere potuit,
 280 quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare. Nam, cum
 se in regnum suum recepisset, non fuit eo contentus, quod
 ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam, postea quam pulsus erat,
 terram umquam attingeret, sed in exercitum nostrum clarum
 atque victorem impetum fecit. Sinite hoc loco, Quirites,
 285 sicut poëtae solent, qui res Romanas scribunt, praeterire
 me nostram calamitatem, quae tanta fuit, ut eam ad auris
 Luculli imperatoris non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone
 rumor adferret. 26. Hic in illo ipso malo gravissimaque
 belli offensione L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte eis
 290 incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, vestro iussu coactus
 (qui imperi diuturnitati modum statuendum vetere exemplo
 putavistis), partem militum, qui iam stipendiis confecti
 erant, dimisit, partem M'. Glabrioni tradidit. Multa prae-
 tereo consulto, sed ea vos coniectura perspicite, quantum
 295 illud bellum factum putetis, quod coniungant reges potentis-
 simi, renovent agitatae nationes, suscipiant integrae gentes,
 novus imperator noster accipiat vetere exercitu pulso.

*When we come to the question of choosing a commander, we find that
 Pompey alone possesses the necessary qualifications.*

X. 27. Satis mihi multa verba fecisse videor, qua re
 esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, magnitudine peri-
 300 culosum. Restat ut de imperatore ad id bellum deligende
 ac tantis rebus praeficiendo dicendum esse videatur. Uti-
 nam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam
 tantam haberetis, ut haec vobis deliberatio difficilis esset,
 quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello praeficien-
 305 dum putaretis! Nunc vero, cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius,
 qui non modo eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam, sed

etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superarit, quae res est quae cuiusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit?

28. Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor has res inesse oportere: scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, 310 auctoritatem, felicitatem.

His military knowledge is the result of long and varied experience.

Quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam aut fuit aut esse debuit? qui e ludo atque e pueritiae disciplinis, bello maximo atque acerrimis hostibus, ad patris exercitum atque in militiae disciplinam profectus est; qui extrema pueritia 315 miles in exercitu fuit summi imperatoris, ineunte adulescentia maximi ipse exercitus imperator; qui saepius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit; plura bella gessit quam ceteri legerunt; pluris provincias confecit quam alii concupiverunt; cuius adulescentia ad 320 scientiam rei militaris, non alienis praeceptis, sed suis imperiis, non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis, non stipendiis, sed triumphis, est erudita? Quod denique genus esse belli potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae? Civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense, mixtum ex 325 civitatibus atque ex bellicosissimis nationibus, servile, navale bellum, varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam confecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae huius viri scientiam fugere possit. 330

Words fail to do justice to his soldierly virtues.

XI. 29. Iam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei, quae potest oratio par inveniri? Quid est quod quisquam, aut illo dignum, aut vobis novum, aut cuiquam inauditum, possit adferre? Neque enim illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, quae volgo existimantur: labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, in- 335 dustria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo. Quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omni-

bus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus aut audivimus, non fuerunt. 30. Testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor
 340 L. Sulla huius virtute et subsidio confessus est liberatam. Testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis non terrore belli, sed consili celeritate explicavit. Testis est Africa, quae, magnis oppressa hostium copiis, eorum ipsorum sanguine redundavit. Testis est Gallia, per quam
 345 legionibus nostris iter in Hispaniam Gallorum internecone patefactum est. Testis est Hispania, quae saepissime plurimos hostis ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit. Testis est iterum et saepius Italia, quae, cum servili bello taetro periculoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium absente expeti-
 350 vit, quod bellum expectatione eius attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum. 31. Testes nunc vero iam omnes orae atque omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, denique maria omnia cum universa, tum in singulis oris omnes sinus atque portus. Quis enim toto mari
 355 locus per hos annos aut tam firmum habuit praesidium ut tutus esset, aut tam fuit abditus ut lateret? Quis navigavit qui non se aut mortis aut servitutis periculo committeret, cum aut hieme aut referto praedonum mari navigaret? Hoc tantum bellum, tam turpe, tam vetus, tam late divisum
 360 atque dispersum, quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? 32. Quam provinciam tenuistis a praedonibus liberam per hosce annos? Quod vectigal vobis tutum fuit? Quem socium defendistis? Cui praesidio
 365 classibus vestris fuistis? Quam multas existimatis insulas esse desertas? Quam multas aut metu relictas aut a praedonibus captas urbis esse sociorum?

You remember his recent brilliant success in the war against the pirates.

XII. Sed quid ego longinqua commemoro? Fuit hoc quondam, fuit proprium populi Romani, longe a domo bel-
 370 lare, et propugnaculis imperi sociorum fortunas, non sua

tecta defendere. Sociis ego nostris mare per hos annos clausum fuisse dicam, cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa transmiserint? Qui ad vos ab exteris nationibus venirent, captos querar, cum legati populi Romani redempti sint? Mercatoribus tutum mare 375 non fuisse dicam, cum duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerint? 33. Cnidum aut Colophonem aut Samum, nobilissimas urbis, innumerabilisque alias captas esse commemorem, cum vestros portus atque eos portus, quibus vitam ac spiritum ducitis, in praedonum fuisse 380 potestatem sciatis? an vero ignoratis portum Caietae celeberrimum ac plenissimum navium, inspectante praetore, a praedonibus esse direptum; ex Miseno autem eius ipsius liberos, qui cum praedonibus antea ibi bellum gesserat, a praedonibus esse sublato? Nam quid ego Ostiense incom- 385 modum atque illam labem atque ignominiam rei publicae querar, cum, prope inspectantibus vobis, classis ea, cui consul populi Romani praepositus esset, a praedonibus capta atque oppressa est? Pro di immortales! Tantamne unius hominis incredibilis ac divina virtus tam brevi tempore 390 lucem adferre rei publicae potuit, ut vos, qui modo ante ostium Tiberinum classem hostium videbatis, ei nunc nullam intra Oceani ostium praedonum navem esse audiatis? 34. Atque haec qua celeritate gesta sint quamquam videtis, tamen a me in dicendo praetereunda non sunt. Quis enim 395 umquam aut obeundi negoti aut consequendi quaestus studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompeio duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Qui nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit; inde Sardiniam cum 400 classe venit, atque haec tria frumentaria subsidia rei publicae firmissimis praesidiis classibusque munivit. 35. Inde, cum se in Italiam recepisset, duabus Hispaniis et Gallia transalpina praesidiis ac navibus confirmata, missis item in oram Illyrici maris et in Achaïam omnemque Graeciam navibus, 405 Italiae duo maria maximis classibus firmissimisque praesidiis

adornavit. Ipse autem ut Brundisio profectus est, unde-
 quinquagesimo die totam ad imperium populi Romani Cili-
 ciam adiunxit; omnes, qui ubique praedones fuerunt, partim
 410 capti interfectique sunt, partim unius huius se imperio ac
 potestati dederunt. Idem Cretensibus, cum ad eum usque
 in Pamphyliam legatos deprecatoresque misissent, spem
 deditiois non ademit, obsidesque imperavit. Ita tantum
 bellum, tam diuturnum, tam longe lateque dispersum, quo
 415 bello omnes gentes ac nationes premebantur, Cn. Pompeius
 extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media
 aestate confecit.

He is the model soldier.

XIII. 36. Est haec divina atque incredibilis virtus im-
 peratoris. Quid ceterae, quas paulo ante commemorare
 420 coeperam, quantae atque quam multae sunt? Non enim
 bellandi virtus solum in summo ac perfecto imperatore
 quaerenda est, sed multae sunt artes eximiae huius admi-
 nistrae comitesque virtutis. Ac primum, quanta innocentia
 debent esse imperatores, quanta deinde in omnibus rebus
 425 temperantia, quanta fide, quanta facilitate, quanto ingenio,
 quanta humanitate? Quae breviter, qualia sint in Cn.
 Pompeio, consideremus; summa enim omnia sunt, Quirites,
 sed ea magis ex aliorum contentione quam ipsa per sese
 cognosci atque intellegi possunt. 37. Quem enim impera-
 430 torem possumus ullo in numero putare, cuius in exercitu
 centuriatus veneant atque venierint? Quid hunc hominem
 magnum aut amplum de re publica cogitare, qui pecuniam
 ex aerario depromptam ad bellum administrandum aut
 propter cupiditatem provinciae magistratibus diviserit aut
 435 propter avaritiam Romae in quaestu reliquerit? Vestra
 admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini qui
 haec fecerint. Ego autem nomino neminem: qua re irasci
 mihi nemo poterit, nisi qui ante de se voluerit confiteri.
 Itaque, propter hanc avaritiam imperatorum, quantas cala-
 440 mitates, quocumque ventum est, nostri exercitus ferant,

quis ignorat? **38.** Itinera quae per hosce annos in Italia per agros atque oppida civium Romanorum nostri imperatores fecerint, recordamini: tum facilius statuetis quid apud exterarum nationum fieri existimetis. Utrum pluris arbitramini per hosce annos militum vestrorum armis hostium urbis, an 445 hibernis sociorum civitates esse deletas? Neque enim potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, neque severus esse in iudicando, qui alios in se severos esse iudices non volt. **39.** Hic miramur hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris, cuius legiones sic in Asiam pervenerint, ut 450 non modo manus tanti exercitus, sed ne vestigium quidem cuiquam pacato nocuisse dicatur? Iam vero, quem ad modum milites hibernent, cotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur: non modo ut sumptum faciat in militem nemini vis adfertur, sed ne cupienti quidem cuiquam permittitur. 455 Hiemis enim, non avaritiae perfugium maiores nostri in sociorum atque amicorum tectis esse voluerunt.

His self-control is the key to his success.

XIV. **40.** Age vero; ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantia, considerate. Unde illam tantam celeritatem et tam incredibilem cursum inventum putatis? Non enim illum 460 eximia vis remigum, aut ars inaudita quaedam gubernandi, aut venti aliqui novi, tam celeriter in ultimas terras pertulerunt; sed eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt. Non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit; non libido ad voluptatem, non amoenitas 465 ad delectationem, non nobilitas urbis ad cognitionem, non denique labor ipse ad quietem. Postremo signa et tabulae ceteraque ornamenta Graecorum oppidorum, quae ceteri tollenda esse arbitrantur, ea sibi ille ne visenda quidem existimavit. **41.** Itaque omnes nunc in eis locis Cn. Pompeium 470 sicut aliquem, non ex hac urbe missum, sed de caelo delapsum intuentur; nunc denique incipiunt credere fuisse homines Romanos hac quondam continentia, quod iam

nationibus exteris incredibile ac falso memoriae proditum
 475 videbatur; nunc imperi vestri splendor illis gentibus lucem
 adferre coepit; nunc intellegunt non sine causa maiores
 suos tum, cum ea temperantia magistratus habebamus, ser-
 vire populo Romano quam imperare aliis maluisse. Iam
 vero ita faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, ita liberae queri-
 480 moniae de aliorum iniuriis esse dicuntur, ut is, qui dignitate
 principibus excellit, facilitate infimis par esse videatur.
 42. Iam quantum consilio, quantum dicendi gravitate et
 copia valeat, in quo ipso inest quaedam dignitas imperatoria,
 vos, Quirites, hoc ipso ex loco saepe cognovistis. Fidem
 485 vero eius quantam inter socios existimari putatis, quam
 hostes omnes omnium generum sanctissimam iudicarent?
 Humanitate iam tanta est, ut difficile dictu sit utrum hostes
 magis virtutem eius pugnantes timuerint an mansuetudinem
 victi dilexerint. Et quisquam dubitabit quin huic hoc
 490 tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui ad omnia nostrae
 memoriae bella conficienda divino quodam consilio natus
 esse videatur?

His very prestige is a tower of strength.

XV. 43. Et quoniam auctoritas quoque in bellis admi-
 nistrandis multum atque in imperio militari valet, certe
 495 nemini dubium est quin ea re idem ille imperator plurimum
 possit. Vehementer autem pertinere ad bella administranda
 quid hostes, quid socii de imperatoribus nostris existiment,
 quis ignorat, cum sciamus homines in tantis rebus, ut aut
 contemnant aut metuant aut oderint aut ament, opinione
 500 non minus et fama quam aliqua ratione certa commoveri?
 Quod igitur nomen umquam in orbe terrarum clarius fuit?
 Cuius res gestae pares? De quo homine vos, id quod ma-
 xime facit auctoritatem, tanta et tam praeclara iudicia fecis-
 tis? 44. An vero ullam usquam esse oram tam desertam
 505 putatis, quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, cum universus
 populus Romanus, referto foro completisque omnibus tem-
 plis ex quibus hic locus conspici potest, unum sibi ad com-

mune omnium gentium bellum Cn. Pompeium imperatorem depoposcit? Itaque, ut plura non dicam, neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum huius auctoritas valeat in bello, ab eodem Cn. Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur: qui quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est unius hominis spe ac nomine, quantam vix in summa ubertate agrorum diuturna pax efficere potuisset. 45. Iam accepta in Ponto calamitate ex eo proelio, de quo vos paulo ante invitus admonui, cum socii pertimuisent, hostium opes animique crevisent, satis firmum praesidium provincia non haberet, amisissetis Asiam, Quirites, nisi ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis divinitus Cn. Pompeium ad eas regiones fortuna populi Romani attulisset. Huius adventus et Mithridatem insolita inflammatum victoria continuit, et Tigranem magnis copiis minitantem Asiae retardavit. Et quisquam dubitabit quid virtute perfecturus sit, qui tantum auctoritate perfecit? aut quam facile imperio atque exercitu socios et vectigalia conservaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit? XVI. 46. Age vero, illa res quantum declarat eiusdem hominis apud hostis populi Romani auctoritatem, quod ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis tam brevi tempore omnes huic se uni dediderunt! quod a communi Cretensium legati, cum in eorum insula noster imperator exercitusque esset, ad Cn. Pompeium in ultimas prope terras venerunt, eique se omnis Cretensium civitates dedere velle dixerunt! Quid? idem iste Mithridates nonne ad eundem Cn. Pompeium legatum usque in Hispaniam misit? eum, quem Pompeius legatum semper iudicavit, ei, quibus erat semper molestum ad eum potissimum esse missum, speculatorem quam legatum iudicari maluerunt. Potestis igitur iam constituere, Quirites, hanc auctoritatem multis postea rebus gestis magnisque vestris iudiciis amplificatam, quantum apud illos reges, quantum apud exterarum nationes valituram esse existimetis.

May we not call him the favorite of Fortune ?

47. Reliquum est ut de felicitate,—quam praestare de
 545 se ipso nemo potest, meminisse et commemorare de altero
 possumus, sicut aequum est homines de potestate deorum,—
 timide et pauca dicamus. Ego enim sic existimo: Maximo,
 Marcello, Scipioni, Mario, et ceteris magnis imperatoribus
 non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam
 550 saepius imperia mandata atque exercitus esse commissos.
 Fuit enim profecto quibusdam summis viris quaedam ad
 amplitudinem et ad gloriam et ad res magnas bene gerendas
 divinitus adiuncta fortuna. De huius autem hominis felici-
 tate, de quo nunc agimus, hac utar moderatione dicendi,
 555 non ut in illius potestate fortunam positam esse dicam, sed
 ut praeterita meminisse, reliqua sperare videamur, ne aut
 invisae dis immortalibus oratio nostra aut ingrata esse vide-
 atur. 48. Itaque non sum praedicaturus. quantas ille res
 domi militiae, terra marique, quantaque felicitate gesserit;
 560 ut eius semper voluntatibus non modo cives adsenserint,
 socii obtemperarint, hostes oboedierint, sed etiam venti tem-
 pestatesque obsecundarint. Hoc brevissime dicam: nemi-
 nem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortali-
 bus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas
 565 di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt. Quod ut illi
 proprium ac perpetuum sit, Quirites, cum communis salutis
 atque imperi tum ipsius hominis causa, sicuti facitis, velle
 et optare debetis.

49. Qua re, cum et bellum sit ita necessarium, ut neglegi
 570 non possit, ita magnum, ut accuratissime sit administran-
 dum, et cum ei imperatorem praeficere possitis, in quo sit
 eximia belli scientia, singularis virtus, clarissima aucto-
 ritas, egregia fortuna, dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum
 boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est,
 575 in rem publicam conservandam atque amplificandam con-
 feratis ?

Add to these advantages his fortunate presence at this time in Asia with an army.

XVII. 50. Quod si Romae Cn. Pompeius privatus esset hoc tempore, tamen ad tantum bellum is erat deligendus atque mittendus; nunc cum ad ceteras summas utilitates haec quoque opportunitas adiungatur, ut in eis ipsis locis 580 adsit, ut habeat exercitum, ut ab eis, qui habent, accipere statim possit, quid exspectamus? aut cur non ducibus dis immortalibus eidem, cui cetera summa cum salute rei publicae commissa sunt, hoc quoque bellum regium committamus? 585

But Catulus and Hortensius are opposed to the law.

51. At enim vir clarissimus, amantissimus rei publicae, vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Q. Catulus, itemque summis ornamentis honoris, fortunae, virtutis, ingeni praeditus, Q. Hortensius, ab hac ratione dissentiunt. Quorum ego auctoritatem apud vos multis locis plurimum valuisse 590 et valere oportere confiteor; sed in hac causa, tametsi cognoscetis auctoritates contrarias virorum fortissimorum et clarissimorum, tamen, omissis auctoritatibus, ipsa re ac ratione exquirere possumus veritatem, atque hoc facilius, quod ea omnia, quae a me adhuc dicta sunt, eidem isti vera 595 esse concedunt, et necessarium bellum esse et magnum, et in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia.

To the objection raised by Hortensius, the Gabinian law of last year furnishes answer enough.

52. Quid igitur ait Hortensius? Si uni omnia tribuenda sint, dignissimum esse Pompeium, sed ad unum tamen omnia deferri non oportere. Obsolevit iam ista oratio, re 600 multo magis quam verbis refutata. Nam tu idem, Q. Hortensi, multa pro tua summa copia ac singulari facultate dicendi et in senatu contra virum fortem, A. Gabinium, graviter ornateque dixisti, cum is de uno imperatore con-

605 tra praedones constituendo legem promulgasset, et ex hoc ipso loco permulta item contra eam legem verba fecisti.

53. Quid? tum, per deos immortalis! si plus apud populum Romanum auctoritas tua quam ipsius populi Romani salus et vera causa valuisset, hodie hanc gloriam atque hoc orbis

610 terrae imperium teneremus? An tibi tum imperium hoc esse videbatur, cum populi Romani legati, quaestores, praetoresque capiebantur? cum ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et privato et publico prohibebamur? cum ita clausa nobis erant maria omnia, ut neque privatam rem transmarinam

615 neque publicam iam obire possemus? XVIII. 54. Quae civitas antea umquam fuit,—non dico Atheniensium, quae satis late quondam mare tenuisse dicitur; non Karthaginiensium, qui permultum classe ac maritimis rebus valuerunt; non Rhodiorum, quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit,—sed quae civitas umquam

620 antea tam tenuis, quae tam parva insula fuit quae non portus suos et agros et aliquam partem regionis atque orae maritimae per se ipsa defenderet? At hercule aliquot annos continuos ante legem Gabiniam ille populus Romanus, cuius

625 usque ad nostram memoriam nomen invictum in navalibus pugnis permanserit, magna ac multo maxima parte non modo utilitatis, sed dignitatis atque imperi caruit. 55. Nos, quorum maiores Antiochum regem classe Persenque superarunt, omnibusque navalibus pugnis Karthaginiensis, homi-

630 nes in maritimis rebus exercitatissimos paratissimosque, vicerunt, ei nullo in loco iam praedonibus pares esse poteramus. Nos, qui antea non modo Italiam tutam habebamus, sed omnis socios in ultimis oris auctoritate nostri imperi salvos praestare poteramus (tum, cum insula Delos, tam

635 procul a nobis in Aegaeo mari posita, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, referta divitiis, parva, sine muro, nihil timebat), eidem non modo provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portibus nostris, sed etiam Appia iam via carebamus; et eis temporibus non pudebat

640 magistratus populi Romani in hunc ipsum locum descendere,

cum eum nobis maiores nostri exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatum reliquissent.

XIX. 56. Bono te animo tum, Q. Hortensi, populus Romanus et ceteros, qui erant in eadem sententia, dicere existimavit ea quae sentiebatis; sed tamen in salute communi idem populus Romanus dolori suo maluit quam auctoritati vestrae obtemperare. Itaque una lex, unus vir, unus annus non modo nos illa miseria ac turpitudine liberavit, sed etiam effecit, ut aliquando vere videremur omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare. 645

650

And by the way let me say that Gabinus has fairly earned the right to be appointed legatus to Pompey in the present war.

57. Quo mihi etiam indignius videtur obtrectatum esse adhuc, Gabinio dicam ane Pompeio, an utrique, id quod est verius, ne legaretur A. Gabinus Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti. Utrum ille, qui postulat ad tantum bellum legatum quem velit, idoneus non est qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias quos voluerunt legatos eduxerint; an ipse, cuius lege salus ac dignitas populo Romano atque omnibus gentibus constituta est, expers esse debet gloriae eius imperatoris atque eius exercitus, qui consilio ipsius ac periculo est constitutus? 655

660

58. An C. Falcidius, Q. Metellus, Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cn. Lentulus, quos omnis honoris causa nomino, cum tribuni plebi fuissent, anno proximo legati esse potuerunt: in uno Gabinio sunt tam diligentes, qui in hoc bello, quod lege Gabinia geritur, in hoc imperatore atque exercitu, quem per vos ipse constituit, etiam praecipuo iure esse deberet? De quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturus. Qui si dubitabunt aut gravabuntur, ego me profiteor relaturum: neque me impediēt cuiusquam inimicum edictum, quo minus vobis fretus vestrum ius beneficiumque defendam, neque praeter intercessionem quicquam audiam, de qua, ut arbitror, isti ipsi, qui minantur, etiam atque etiam quid liceat considerabunt. 670

Mea quidem sententia, Quirites, unus A. Gabi-

nus belli maritimi rerumque gestarum Cn. Pompeio socius
 675 ascribitur, propterea quod alter uni illud bellum suscipien-
 dum vestris suffragiis detulit, alter delatum susceptumque
 confecit.

*As for Catulus, you have yourselves answered him in part; for the
 rest of his objection, he knows that Pompey's career shows that
 the Roman people in a time of war do not wait for precedents.*

XX. 59. Reliquum est ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et
 sententia dicendum esse videatur. Qui cum ex vobis quae-
 680 reret, si in uno Cn. Pompeio omnia poneretis, si quid eo
 factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri, cepit magnum
 suae virtutis fructum ac dignitatis, cum omnes una prope
 voce in eo ipso vos spem habituros esse dixistis. Etenim
 talis est vir, ut nulla res tanta sit ac tam difficilis, quam ille
 685 non et consilio regere et integritate tueri et virtute conficere
 possit. Sed in hoc ipso ab eo vehementissime dissentio,
 quod, quo minus certa est hominum ac minus diuturna vita,
 hoc magis res publica, dum per deos immortalis licet, frui
 debet summi viri vita atque virtute. 60. 'At enim ne quid
 690 novi fiat contra exempla atque instituta maiorum.' Non
 dicam hoc loco maiores nostros semper in pace consuetudini,
 in bello utilitati paruisse; semper ad novos casus temporum
 novorum consiliorum rationes adcommodasse. Non dicam
 duo bella maxima, Punicum atque Hispaniense, ab uno im-
 695 peratore esse confecta, duasque urbis potentissimas, quae
 huic imperio maxime minitabantur, Karthaginem atque
 Numantiam, ab eodem Scipione esse deletas. Non com-
 memorabo nuper ita vobis patribusque vestris esse visum,
 ut in uno C. Mario spes imperi poneretur, ut idem cum
 700 Iugurtha, idem cum Cimbris, idem cum Teutonis bellum
 administraret. 61. In ipso Cn. Pompeio, in quo novi con-
 stitui nihil volt Q. Catulus, quam multa sint nova summa
 Q. Catuli voluntate constituta, recordamini.

XXI. Quid tam novum quam adulescentulum privatum
 705 exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore conficere? Con-

fecit. Huic praeesse? Praefuit. Rem optime ductu suo gerere? Gessit. Quid tam praeter consuetudinem quam homini peradulescenti, cuius aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, imperium atque exercitum dari, Siciliam permitti, atque Africam bellumque in ea provincia administrandum? 710 Fuit in his provinciis singulari innocentia, gravitate, virtute. Bellum in Africa maximum confecit, victorem exercitum deportavit. Quid vero tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? At eam quoque rem populus Romanus non modo vidit, sed omnium etiam studio visendam 715 et concelebrandam putavit. 62. Quid tam inusitatum quam ut, cum duo consules clarissimi fortissimique essent, eques Romanus ad bellum maximum formidolosissimumque pro consule mitteretur? Missus est. Quo quidem tempore, cum esset non nemo in senatu qui diceret non oportere mitti hominem privatum pro consule, L. Philippus dixisse dicitur, non se illum sua sententia pro consule, sed pro consulibus mittere. Tanta in eo rei publicae bene gerendae spes constituebatur, ut duorum consulum munus unius adolescentis virtuti committeretur. Quid tam singulari 725 quam ut ex senatus consulto legibus solutus consul ante feret, quam ullum alium magistratum per leges capere licuisset? quid tam incredibile quam ut iterum eques Romanus ex senatus consulto triumpharet? Quae in omnibus hominibus nova post hominum memoriam constituta sunt, 730 ea tam multa non sunt quam haec, quae in hoc uno homine videmus. 63. Atque haec tot exempla, tanta ac tam nova, profecta sunt in eundem hominem a Q. Catuli atque a ceterorum eiusdem dignitatis amplissimorum hominum auctoritate. 735

Well may we trust the wisdom of the people.

XXII. Qua re videant ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, illorum auctoritatem de Cn. Pompei dignitate a vobis comprobata[m] semper esse, vestrum ab illis de eodem homine iudicium populique Romani auctoritatem improbari; prae-

740 sertim cum iam suo iure populus Romanus in hoc homine
 suam auctoritatem vel contra omnis qui dissentiunt possit
 defendere, propterea quod, isdem istis reclamantibus, vos
 unum illum ex omnibus delegistis quem bello praedonum
 praeponeretis. 64. Hoc si vos temere fecistis, et rei publicae
 745 parum consuluistis, recte isti studia vestra suis consiliis ré-
 gere conantur; sin autem vos plus tum in re publica vidis-
 tis, vos eis repugnantibus per vosmet ipsos dignitatem huic
 imperio, salutem orbi terrarum attulistis, aliquando isti
 principes et sibi et ceteris populi Romani universi auctori-
 750 tati parendum esse fateantur.

The fact is, Pompey is the only choice we have.

Atque in hoc bello Asiatico et regio non solum militaris
 illa virtus, quae est in Cn. Pompeio singularis, sed aliae
 quoque virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur. Dif-
 ficile est in Asia, Cilicia, Syria regnisque interiorum na-
 755 tionum ita versari nostrum imperatorem, ut nihil aliud nisi
 de hoste ac de laude cogitet. Deinde etiam si qui sunt
 pudore ac temperantia moderatiores, tamen eos esse talis
 propter multitudinem cupidorum hominum nemo arbitra-
 tur. 65. Difficile est dictu, Quirites, quanto in odio simus
 760 apud exteras nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos
 annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et iniurias. Quod
 enim fanum putatis in illis terris nostris magistratibus re-
 ligiosum, quam civitatem sanctam, quam domum satis clau-
 sam ac munitam fuisse? Urbes iam locupletes et copiosae
 765 requiruntur, quibus causa belli propter diripiendi cupidi-
 tatem inferatur. 66. Libenter haec coram cum Q. Catulo
 et Q. Hortensio, summis et clarissimis viris, disputarem.
 Noverunt enim sociorum volnera; vident eorum calamitates;
 querimonias audiunt. Pro sociis vos contra hostis exerci-
 770 tum mittere putatis, an hostium simulatione contra socios
 atque amicos? Quae civitas est in Asia quae non modo
 imperatoris aut legati, sed unius tribuni militum animos ac
 spiritus capere possit? XXIII. Qua re, etiam si quem

habetis qui conlatis signis exercitus regiones superare posse videatur, tamen nisi erit idem, qui se a pecuniis sociorum, 775 qui ab eorum coniugibus ac liberis, qui ab ornamentis fanorum atque oppidorum, qui ab auro gazaque regia manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, non erit idoneus qui ad bellum Asiaticum regionumque mittatur. 67. Ecquam putatis civitatem pacatam fuisse quae locuples sit? Ecquam 780 esse locupletem quae istis pacata esse videatur? Ora maritima, Quirites, Cn. Pompeium non solum propter rei militaris gloriam, sed etiam propter animi continentiam requisivit. Videbat enim praetores locupletari quot annis pecunia publica praeter paucos, neque eos quicquam aliud adsequi clas- 785 sium nomine, nisi ut detrimentis accipiendis maiore adfici turpitudine videremur. ¶ Nunc qua cupiditate homines in provincias, quibus iacturis et quibus condicionibus proficiscantur, ignorant videlicet isti, qui ad unum deferenda omnia esse non arbitrantur? quasi vero Cn. Pompeium non 790 cum suis virtutibus, tum etiam alienis vitiis magnum esse videamus. 68. Qua re nolite dubitare quin huic uni creditis omnia, qui inter tot annos unus inventus sit, quem socii in urbis suas cum exercitu venisse gaudeant.

If the sanction of statesmen is asked for, here are the names of four eminent authorities.

Quod si auctoritatibus hanc causam, Quirites, confirman- 795 dam putatis, est vobis auctor vir bellorum omnium maximarumque rerum peritissimus, P. Servilius, cuius tantae res gestae terra marique exstiterunt, ut, cum de bello deliberetis, auctor vobis gravior nemo esse debeat; est C. Curio, summis vestris beneficiis maximisque rebus gestis, summo 800 ingenio et prudentia praeditus; est Cn. Lentulus, in quo omnes pro amplissimis vestris honoribus summum consilium, summam gravitatem esse cognovistis; est C. Cassius, integritate, virtute, constantia singulari. Qua re videte ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, re- 805 spondere posse videamur.

Stand firm then, Manilius, in your proposal, and count on my help.

XXIV. 69. Quae cum ita sint, C. Manili, primum istam tuam et legem et voluntatem et sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo; deinde te hortor, ut auctore populo Romano maneas in sententia, neve cuiusquam vim aut minas
 810 pertimescas. Primum in te satis esse animi perseverantiaeque arbitror; deinde cum tantam multitudinem cum tanto studio adesse videamus, quantam iterum nunc in eodem homine praeficiendo videmus, quid est quod aut de re aut
 815 de perficiendi facultate dubitemus? Ego autem, quicquid est in me studi, consili, laboris, ingeni, quicquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoria, quicquid auctoritate, fide, constantia possum, id omne ad hanc rem conficiendam tibi et populo Romano polliceor ac defero;
 820 70. testorque omnis deos, et eos maxime, qui huic loco temploque praesident, qui omnium mentis eorum, qui ad rem publicam adeunt, maxime perspiciunt, me hoc neque rogatu facere cuiusquam neque quo Cn. Pompei gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem neque quo mihi ex cuiusquam
 825 amplitudine aut praesidia periculis aut adiumenta honoribus quaeram; propterea quod pericula facile, ut hominem praestare oportet, innocentia tecti repellemus, honorem autem neque ab uno neque ex hoc loco, sed eadem illa nostris laboriosissima ratione vitae, si vestra voluntas feret, consequemur.
 830 71. Quam ob rem quicquid in hac causa mihi susceptum est, Quirites, id ego omne me rei publicae causa suscepisse confirmo; tantumque abest ut aliquam mihi bonam gratiam quaesisse videar, ut multas me etiam simultates partim obscuras, partim apertas intellegam, mihi non necessarias, vobis non inutilis, suscepisse. Sed ego me hoc
 835 honore praeditum, tantis vestris beneficiis adfectum statui, Quirites, vestram voluntatem et rei publicae dignitatem et salutem provinciarum atque sociorum meis omnibus commodis et rationibus praeferre oportere.

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

Catiline was surrounded by men of high birth whose fortunes were desperate as his own. There was Lentulus, who had been consul a few years before, and had been expelled from the Senate by the censors. There was Cethegus, staggering under a mountain of debts. There was Autronius, who had been unseated for bribery when chosen consul in 65. There was Manlius, once a distinguished officer in Sulla's army, and now a beggar. Besides these were a number of senators, knights, gentlemen, and dissolute young patricians whose theory of the world was that it had been created for them to take their pleasure in, and who found their pleasures shortened by emptiness of purse.—
FROUDE'S *Caesar*.

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

How long, Catiline, will you abuse our patience? Does not every sign point to the discovery of your plans?

QUO ūsque tandem abūtēre, Catilīna, patientiā nostrā? Quam diū etiam furor iste tuus nōs ēlūdet? Quem ad finem sēsē effrēnāta iactābit audācia? Nihilne tē nocturnum praesidium Palātī, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populī, nihil concursus bonōrum omnium, nihil hīc mūnītissimus habendī senātūs locus, nihil hōrum ōra voltūque mōvērunt? Patēre tua cōnsilia nōn sentīs? Cōnstrictam iam hōrum omnium scientiā tenērī coniūrātiōnem tuam nōn vidēs? Quid proximā, quid superiōre nocte ēgeris, ubi fueris, quōs convocāveris, quid cōnsilī cēperis, quem nostrum ignōrāre arbitrāris?

QUESTIONS (*for answers see the Notes*).—1. In what year were the four orations against Catiline delivered? 2. What was Cicero's rank? 3. Give an account of Catiline's earlier career. 4. What office did he fill in 68? 67? 5. His purpose in 66? 6. Why unsuccessful? 7. Who was Autronius? 8. Narrate the circumstances of the so-called First Conspiracy of Catiline, naming three of the ringleaders. 9. Why did it fail? 10. Date (years) of the Second Conspiracy? 11. Who were three of the candidates for the consulship in 64? 12. What was Catiline's plan if elected? 13. Reason for his failure? 14. His plans for election day in 63? 15. How foiled? 16. What was the *ūltimum aēcrētum*? 17. What led the Senate to pass it? 18. On what day was it passed? 19. Who was Manlius? 20. What happened on Oct. 28? 21. Nov. 1? 22. Nov. 6? 23. Nov. 8 (or 7)? 24. Immediate occasion of the First Oration against Catiline? 25. Distinguish between the terms *cōsul dēsīgnātus*, *cōsul*, and *cōsulāris*.

What an age is this! when a man who deserves death by the consul's order actually enters the Senate, and takes part in its deliberations. For treason, Catiline, like yours, Gracchus and Maelius paid with their lives. Only we, the consuls, are now to blame.

2. *Ō tempora! Ō mōrēs! senātus haec intellegit, cōsul videt; hīc tamen vīvit. Vīvit? Immō vērō etiam in senātum venit, fit pūblicī cōsilī particeps, notat et dēsīgnat*
 15 *oculīs ad caedem ūnum quemque nostrum: nōs autem, fortēs virī, satis facere reī pūblicae vidēmur, sī istīus furōrem ac tēla vītēmus.* [Ad mortem tē, Catilīna, dūcī iussū cōsulis iam prīdem oportēbat; in tē cōferrī pēstem quam tū in nōs iam diū māchināris. 3. An vērō vir amplissimus,
 20 P. Scīpiō, pontifex māximus, Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reī pūblicae prīvātus interfēcit: Catilīnam, orbem terrae caede atque incendiīs vāstare cupientem, nōs cōsulēs perferēmus? Nam illa nimis antīqua praetereō, quod C. Servīlius Ahāla Spurium Maelium novīs rēbus studentem manū suā occīdit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hāc
 25 *rē pūblicā virtūs, ut virī fortēs ācriōribus suppliciīs cīvem perniciōsum quam acerbissimum hostem coērcērent. Habēmus senātūs cōsultum in tē, Catilīna, vehemens et grave. Non deest reī pūblicae cōsiliū, neque auctōritās hīus*
 30 *ōrdinis: nōs, nōs, dīcō apertē, cōsulēs dēsumus.*

The case of Opimius, and again that of Marius and Valerius, give us precedents for consular action. The Senate long ago armed us with the necessary decree. Yet in my lenience, Catiline, I have permitted you even to collect an army in Etruria. Your death would be welcome news to every true patriot, but until your guilt becomes clear to all the world, you shall live, though under my continued surveillance.

II. 4. *Dēcrēvit quondam senātus, ut L. Opīmius cōsul vidēret, nē quā rēs pūblica dētrīmentī caperet. Nox nūlla intercēssit: interfectus est propter quāsdam sēditiōnum sūspiciōnēs C. Gracchus, clārissimō patre, avō, māiōribus;*
 35 *occīsus est cum liberīs M. Fulvius cōsulāris. Similī senātūs cōsultō, C. Mariō et L. Valeriō cōsulibus est permissa*

rēs pūblica. Num ūnum diem posteā L. Sāturnīnum tribū-
 num plēbis et C. Servīlium praetōrem mors āc rei pūblīcae
 poena remorāta est? At nōs vīcēsimum iam diem patimur
 hebēscere aciem hōrum auctōritātis. Habēmus enim hūiusce 40
 modī senātūs cōnsultum (vērūm inclūsum in tabulīs, tam-
 quam in vāgīnā reconditum) quō ex senātūs cōnsultō cōn-
 fēstim tē interfectum esse, Catilīna, convenit. Vīvis; et
 vīvis nōn ad dēpōnendam, sed ad cōnfirmandam audāciam.
 Cupiō, patrēs cōnscriptī, mē esse clēmētem; cupiō in tantīs 45
 rei pūblīcae perīculīs mē nōn dissolūtum vidērī; sed iam
 mē ipse inertiae nēquitiaequē condemnō. 5. Castra sunt
 in Ītaliā contrā populum Rōmānum in Etrūriae faucibus con-
 locāta. Crēscit in diēs singulōs hostium numerus. Eōrum
 autem castrōrum imperatōrem ducemque hostium intrā 50
 moenia atque adeō in senātū vidēmus, intestīnam aliquam
 cotīdiē pernīciam rei pūblīcae mōlientem. Sī tē iam, Cati-
 līna, comprehendī, sī interficī iūsserō, crēdō, erit verendum
 mihi, nē nōn hōc potius omnēs bonī sērius ā mē, quam quis-
 quam crūdēlius factum esse dīcat. Vērūm ego hōc, quod 55
 iam prīdem factum esse oportuit, certā dē causā nōndum
 addūcor ut faciam. Tum dēnique interficiēre, cum iam
 nēmo tam improbus, tam perditus, tam tuī similis, invenīri
 poterit, quī id nōn iūre factum esse fateātur. 6. Quam diū
 quisquam erit, quī tē dēfendere audeat, vīvēs; et vīvēs ita, 60
 ut vīvis, multīs meīs et fīrmīs praesidiīs oppressus, nē com-
 movēre tē contrā rem pūblīcam possīs. Multōrum tē etiam
 oculī et aurēs nōn sentientem, sicut adhūc fēcērunt, specu-
 labuntur atque cūstōdient.

Your designs are all known: then give them up. Do you not remember my foretelling in the Senate the very day on which Manlius would be in arms? and my prediction of your intended massacre of the aristocracy? This plot, as well as your attack on Praeneste, was defeated through my efforts.

III. Etenim quid est, Catilīna, quod iam amplius ex- 65
 spectēs, sī neque nox tenebrīs obscurāre coetūs nefariōs, nec

prīvāta domus parietibus, continēre vōcēs coniūrātiōnis tuae potest? si inlūstrantur, sī ērumpunt omnia? Mūtā iam istam mentem; mihi crēde, oblīvīscere caedis atque incendi-
 70 ōrum. Tenēris undique; lūce sunt clāriōra nōbīs tua cōn-
 silia omnia, quae iam mēcum licet recōgnōscās. 7. Memi-
 nistīne mē ante diem XII. Kalendās Novembrīs dīcere in
 senātū, fore in armīs certō diē (quī diēs futūrus esset ante
 diem VI. Kal. Novembrīs) C. Mānlium, audāciae satellitem
 75 atque administrum tuae? Num mē fefellit, Catilīna, nōn
 modo rēs tanta, tam atrōx, tamque incredibilis, vērūm, id
 quod multō magis est admīrandum, diēs? Dīxī ego idem
 in senātū caedem tē optimātium contulisse in ante diem V.
 Kalendās Novembrīs, tum cum multī prīncipēs civitātis
 80 Rōmā, nōn tam suī cōnservandī quam tuōrum cōnsiliōrum
 reprimendōrum causā, profugērunt. Num infitiārī potes tē
 illō ipsō diē, meīs praesidiīs, meā dīligentiā circumclūsum,
 commovēre tē contrā rem pūblicam nōn potuisse, cum tū
 discēssū cēterōrum nostrā tamen, quī remānsissēmus, caede
 85 tē contentum esse dīcēbās? 8. Quid? cum tē Praeneste
 Kalendīs ipsīs Novembribus occupātūrum nocturnō impetū
 esse cōnfīderēs, sēnsistīne illam colōniam meō iūssū meīs
 praesidiīs, cūstōdiīs, vigiliīs esse mūnītā? Nihil agis,
 nihil mōlīris, nihil cōgitās, quod nōn ego nōn modo audiam,
 90 sed etiam videam plānēque sentiam.

As further evidence of my vigilance, I will tell you of the meeting which you held night before last at Laeca's house. You had a goodly attendance. There you completed your plans, assigning to each conspirator his particular duty. The plot included an attack on me, but before your meeting had broken up I knew every thing.

IV. Recōgnōsce tandem mēcum noctem illam superiō-
 rem. Iam intellegēs multō mē vigilāre ācrius ad salutem
 quam tē ad perniciem rei pūblīcae. Dīcō tē priōre nocte
 vēnisse inter falcāriōs—nōn agam obscurē—in M. Laecae
 95 domum; convēnisse eōdem complūris eiusdem āmentiae

scelerisque sociōs. Num negāre audēs? quid tacēs? convincam, sī negās. Videō enim esse hīc in senātū quōsdam quī tēcum ūnā fuērunt. 9. Ō dī immortalēs! ubinam gentium sumus? in quā urbe vīvimus? quam rem pūblicam habēmus? Hīc, hīc sunt, in nostrō numerō, patrēs cō- 100
scrīptī, in hōc orbis terrae sāctissimō gravissimōque cō-
siliō, quī dē nostrō omnium interitū, quī dē hūius urbis
atque adeō dē orbis terrarū exitiō cōgitent. Hōs ego videō
cōsul, et dē rē pūblicā sententiam rogō; et quōs ferrō tru-
cidārī oportēbat, eōs nōndum vōce volnerō. Fuistī igitur 105
apud Laecam illā nocte, Catilīna. Distribuistī partīs Ītalīae;
statuistī quō quemque proficīscī placēret; dēlēgistī quōs
Rōmae relinquerēs, quōs tēcum ēdūcerēs; dīscrīpsistī urbis
partīs ad incendia. Cōnfīrmāstī tē ipsum iam esse exitūrum.
Dixistī paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego vīve- 110
rem. Repertī sunt duo equitēs Rōmānī quī tē istā cūrā libe-
rārent, et sēsē illā ipsā nocte, paulō ante lūcem, mē in meō
lectulō interfectūrōs esse pollicērentur. 10. Haec ego om-
nia, vixdum etiam coetū vestrō dīmissō, comperī. Domum
meam māiōribus praesidiīs mūnīvī atque firmāvī. Exclūsī 115
eōs quōs tū ad mē salūtātum miserās, cum illī ipsī vēnis-
sent, quōs ego iam multīs ac summīs virīs ad mē id temporis
ventūrōs esse praedīxeram.

Then leave the city with your accomplices, for, although we have been fortunate enough to escape thus far, we cannot afford to take too many risks. Your attacks on me I repelled without trouble; but now your plans are more sweeping. Your departure is more desirable than your death, for your adherents would then follow you out of the city.

V. Quae cum ita sint, Catilīna, perge quō coepistī. Ēgredere aliquandō ex urbe; patent portae; proficīscere. 120
Nimium diū tē imperātōrem tua illa Mānliāna castra dēsī-
derant. Ēdūc tēcum etiam omnīs tuōs; sī minus, quam
plūrimōs. Pūrgā urbem. Māgnō mē metū liberābis, dum
modo inter mē atque tē mūrus intersit. Nōbīscum versārī

125 iam diūtius nōn potes ; nōn feram, nōn patiar, r̄ in sinam.
 11. Māgna dīs immortālibus habenda est atque hūc ipsī
 Iovī Statōrī, antīquissimō cūstōdī hūius urbis, grātia, quod
 hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem, tamque infēstam reī
 pūblicae pēstem totiēns iam effūgimus. Nōn est saepius in
 130 ūnō homine summa salūs periclitanda reī pūblicae. Quam
 diū mihi cōsulī dēsīgnātō, Catilīna, insidiātus es, nōn pū-
 blicō mē praesidiō, sed prīvātā diligentīā dēfendī. Cum
 proximīs comitiīs cōsulāribus mē cōsulem in campō et
 competitōrēs tuōs interficere voluistī, compressī cōnātūs tuōs
 135 nefariōs amīcōrum praesidiō et cōpiīs, nullō tumultū pūblicē
 concitātō. Dēnique, quotiēscumque mē petistī, per mē
 tibi obstiti, quamquam vidēbam perniciem meam cum māgnā
 calamitāte reī pūblicae esse cōniūctam. 12. Nunc iam
 apertē rem pūblicam ūniversam petis. Tempa deōrum
 140 immortālium, tēcta urbis, vītā omnium cīvium, Ītaliā
 dēnique tōtam ad exitiū ac vāstitātem vocās. Quā rē quo-
 niam id quod est prīmum, et quod hūius imperī dīsciplīnae-
 que māiōrum proprium est, facere nōndum audeō, faciam
 id quod est ad sevērītātem lēnius et ad commūnem salūtem
 145 ūtilius. Nam sī tē interficī iūsserō, residēbit in rē pūblicā
 reliqua coniūrātōrum manus ; sīn tū, quod tē iam dūdum
 hortor, exieris, exhauriētur ex urbe tuōrum comitum māgna
 et perniciōsa sentīna reī pūblicae. 13. Quid est, Catilīna ?
 num dubitās id, mē imperante, facere, quod iam tuā sponte
 150 faciēbās ? Exīre ex urbe iubet cōsul hostem. Interrogās
 mē, num in exsilium ? Nōn iubeō ; sed, sī mē cōsulis,
 suādeō.

Your crimes are so notorious that you can surely find no pleasure in this city. You are stained with vice and ruined financially. Not a man here but knows the story of your first conspiracy, which only the good fortune of the Roman people baffled. I need not mention your repeated attacks on me.

VI. Quid est enim, Catilīna, quod tē iam in hāc urbe dēlectāre possit ? in quā nēmo est, extrā istam coniūrātiō-

nem perditōrum hominum, quī tē nōn metuat; nēmo quī 155
nōn ōderit. Quae nota domesticae turpitūdinis nōn inūsta
vītāe tuae est? Quod prīvātārum rērum dēdecus nōn haeret
in fāmā? Quae libīdō ab oculīs, quod facinus ā manibus
umquam tuīs, quod flāgitium ā tōtō corpore āfuit? Cui tū
adulēscētulō, quem corruptēlārum inlecebrīs inrētīssēs, 160
nōn aut (ad audāciam ferrum aut ad libīdinem facem prae-
tulistī? 14. Quid vērō? nūper cum morte superiōris uxōris
novīs nūptiīs domum vacuēfēcissēs, nōnne etiam aliō incrēdi-
bilī scelere hōc scelus cumulāstī? Quod ego praetermittō,
et facile patior silērī, nē in hāc cīvitāte tantī facinoris im- 165
mānitās aut exstitisse aut nōn vindicāta esse videātur.
Praetermittō ruīnās fortūnārum tuārum, quās omnīs impen-
dēre tibi proximīs. Īdibus sentiēs. Ad illa veniō, quae nōn
ad prīvātā ignōmīniam vitiōrum tuōrum, nōn ad domesti-
cam tuam difficultātem ac turpitūdinem, sed ad summam 170
rem pūblicam atque ad omnium nostrum vītā salūtemque
pertinent. 15. Potestne tibi haec lūx, Catilīna, aut hūius
caelī spīritus esse iūcundus, cum sciās hōrum esse nēminem
quī nesciat, tē prīdiē Kalendās Iānuāriās, Lepidō et Tullō
cōsulis, stetisse in comitiō cum tēlō? manum, cōsulum 175
et prīncipum cīvitātis interficiendōrum causā, parāvisse?
scelerī ac furōrī tuō nōn mentem aliquam aut timōrem
tuum, sed fortūnam populī Rōmānī obstitisse? Ac iam illa
omittō—neque enim sunt aut obscūra aut nōn multa com-
missa—quotiēns tū mē dēsīgnātum, quotiēns cōsulem inter- 180
ficere cōnātus es! quot ego tuās petitiōnēs ita coniectās, ut
vītārī posse nōn vidērentur, parvā quādam dēclīnātiōne et,
ut aiunt, corpore effūgī! Nihil agis, nihil adsequeris, nihil
mōlīris, neque tamen cōnārī ac velle dēsistis. 16. Quotiēns
tibi iam extorta est ista sīca dē manibus! Quotiēns vērō 185
excidit cāsū aliquō et ēlāpsa est! Tamen eā carēre diūtius
nōn potes, quae quidem quibus abs tē initiāta sacrīs ac dēvōta
sit nesciō, quod eam necesse putās esse in cōsulis corpore
dēfigere.

In pity rather than in hate I ask, Who of all your acquaintances in this body greeted you as you entered just now? Your very presence causes general abhorrence. To be feared by one's slaves were bad enough, but to be hateful to one's fellow citizens, and even an object of dread to one's country, would be intolerable. Hear the cry, Catiline, of our common mother, our native land: she, too, bids you leave her.

- 190 VII. Nunc vērō quae tua est ista vīta? Sic enim iam tēcum loquar, nōn ut odiō permōtus esse videar, quō dēbeō, sed ut misericordiā, quae tibi nūlla dēbetur. Vēnistī paulō ante in senātum: quis tē ex hāc tantā frequentiā, tot ex tuīs amīcīs ac necessariīs, salūtāvit? Sī hōc post hominum
- 195 memoriā contigit nēmīnī, vōcis exspectās contumēliā, cum sīs gravissimō iūdicīō taciturnitātis oppressus? Quid, quod adventū tuō ista subsellia vacuēfacta sunt? Quod omnēs cōsulārēs, quī tibi persaepe ad caedem cōstitutī fuērunt, simul atque adsēdistī, partem istam subselliōrum
- 200 nūdā atque inānem reliquērunt,—quō tandem animō tibi ferendum putās? 17. Servī mēhercule meī sī mē istō pactō metuerent, ut tē metuunt omnēs cīvēs tuī, domum meam relinquendam putārem: tū tibi urbem nōn arbitrāris? et, sī mē meis cīvibus iniūriā sūspectum tam graviter atque
- 205 offēnsū vidērem, carēre mē aspectū cīvium, quam infēstis omnium oculīs cōspicī, māllem. Tū, cum cōscientiā scelerum tuōrum āgnōscās odium omnium iūstum et iam diū tibi dēbitum, dubitās, quōrum mentīs sēnsūsque volnerās, eōrum aspectum praesentiamque vītāre? Sī tē parentēs
- 210 tibi trēnt atque ōdissent tuī, neque eōs ūllā ratiōne plācāre possēs, tū, opīnor, ab eōrum oculīs aliquō concēderēs: nunc tē patria, quae commūnis est parēns omnium nostrum, ōdit ac metuit et iam diū tē nihil iūdicat nisi dē parricidiō suō cōgitāre. Hūius tū neque auctōritātem verēbere, nec iūdi-
- 215 cium sequēre, nec vim pertimēscēs? 18. Quae tēcum, Catilīna, sic agit, et quōdam modō tacita loquitur: ‘Nūllum iam aliquot annīs facinus exstitit nisi per tē, nūllum flāgitium sine tē. Tibi ūnī multōrum cīvium necēs, tibi vexātiō dīrep-



CICERO ADDRESSING THE SENATE.

“Quid, quod adventu tuo esta subsellia vacuefacta sunt?”

tiōque sociōrum impūnīta fuit ac libera. Tū nōn solum ad
 neglegendās lēgēs et quaestiōnēs, vērū etiam ad ēverten- 220
 dās perfringendāsque valuistī. Superiōra illa, quamquam
 ferenda nōn fuērunt, tamen, ut potuī, tulī; nunc vērō mē
 tōtam esse in metū propter ūnum tē, quicquid increpauerit,
 Catilīnam timēri, nullum vidēri contrā mē cōnsilium inīri
 posse quod ā tuō scelere abhorreat, nōn est ferendum. 225
 Quam ob rem discēde, atque hunc nihil timōrem ēripe: sī
 est vērū, nē opprimar; sīn falsus, ut tandem aliquandō
 timēre dēsīnam.' VIII. 19. Haec sī tēcū, ut dixī, patria
 loquātur, nōnne impetrāre dēbeat, etiam sī vim adhibēre
 nōn possit?

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Your very offers to give yourself up in custody amount to self-condemnation. In the light of all this evidence, why hesitate what to do?

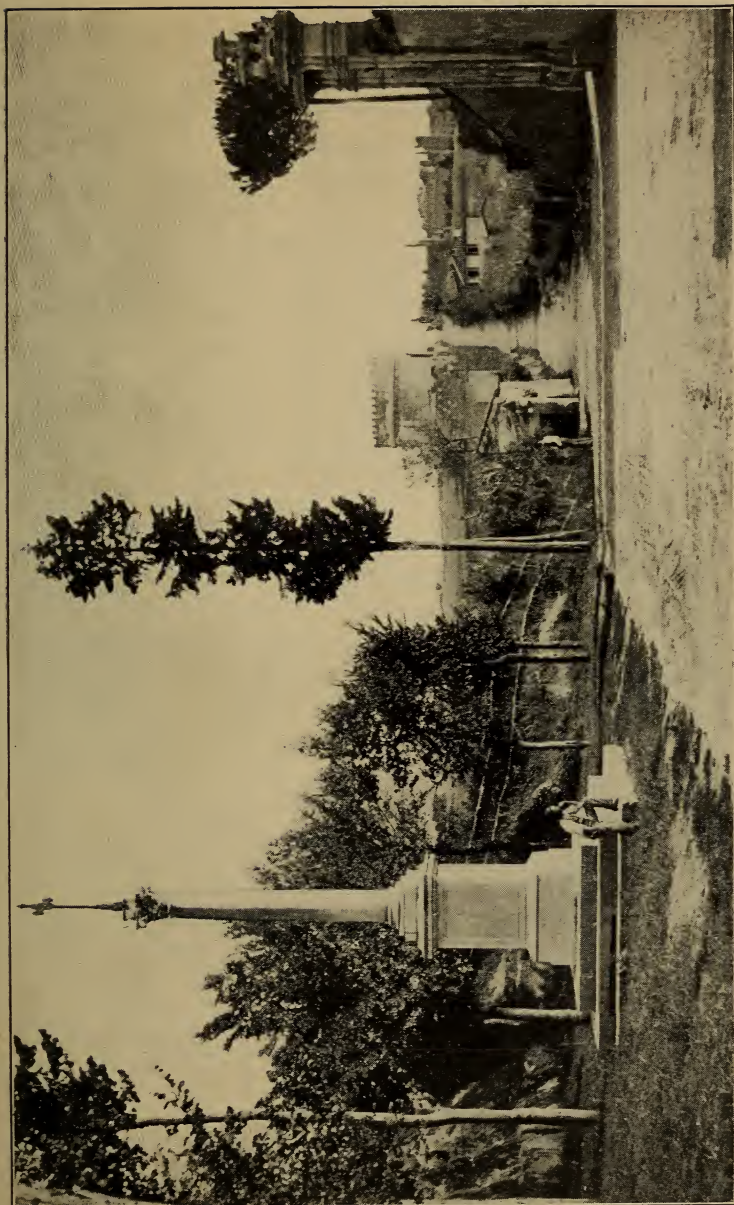
Quid, quod tū tē ipse in cūstōdiam dedistī? quod, vītan-
 dae sūspiciōnis causā, ad M'. Lepidum tē habitāre velle
 dixistī? ā quō nōn receptus etiam ad mē venīre ausus es,
 atque, ut domī meae tē adservārem, rogāstī. Cum ā mē
 quoque id respōnsum tulissēs, mē nullō modō posse īdem 235
 parietibus tūtō esse tēcū, quī māgnō in periculō essem,
 quod īdem moenibus continērēmur, ad Q. Metellum prae-
 tōrem vēnistī; ā quō repudiātus ad sodālem tuum, virum
 optimum, M. Mārcellum dēmigrāstī; quem tu videlicet et
 ad cūstōdiendum tē diligētissimum et ad sūspicandum 240
 sagācissimum et ad vindicandum fortissimum fore putāstī.
 Sed quam longē vidētur ā carcere atque ā vinculis abesse dē-
 bēre, quī sē ipse iam dīgnū cūstōdiā iūdicārit? 20. Quae
 cum ita sint, Catilīna, dubitās, sī ēmorī aequō animō nōn
 potes, abīre in aliquās terrās, et vītam istam, multīs sup- 245
 pliciīs iūstīs dēbitisque ēreptam, fugae sōlitudinīque man-
 dāre?

"Put the matter to the vote?" I need not do that to show you the sentiment of the Senate. Hear me—I bid you go into exile!—and this audience hears my words in approving silence. Such words spoken to another would have led to scenes of violence. But bitterly as these citizens hate you, they would willingly act as your escort if you would only go.

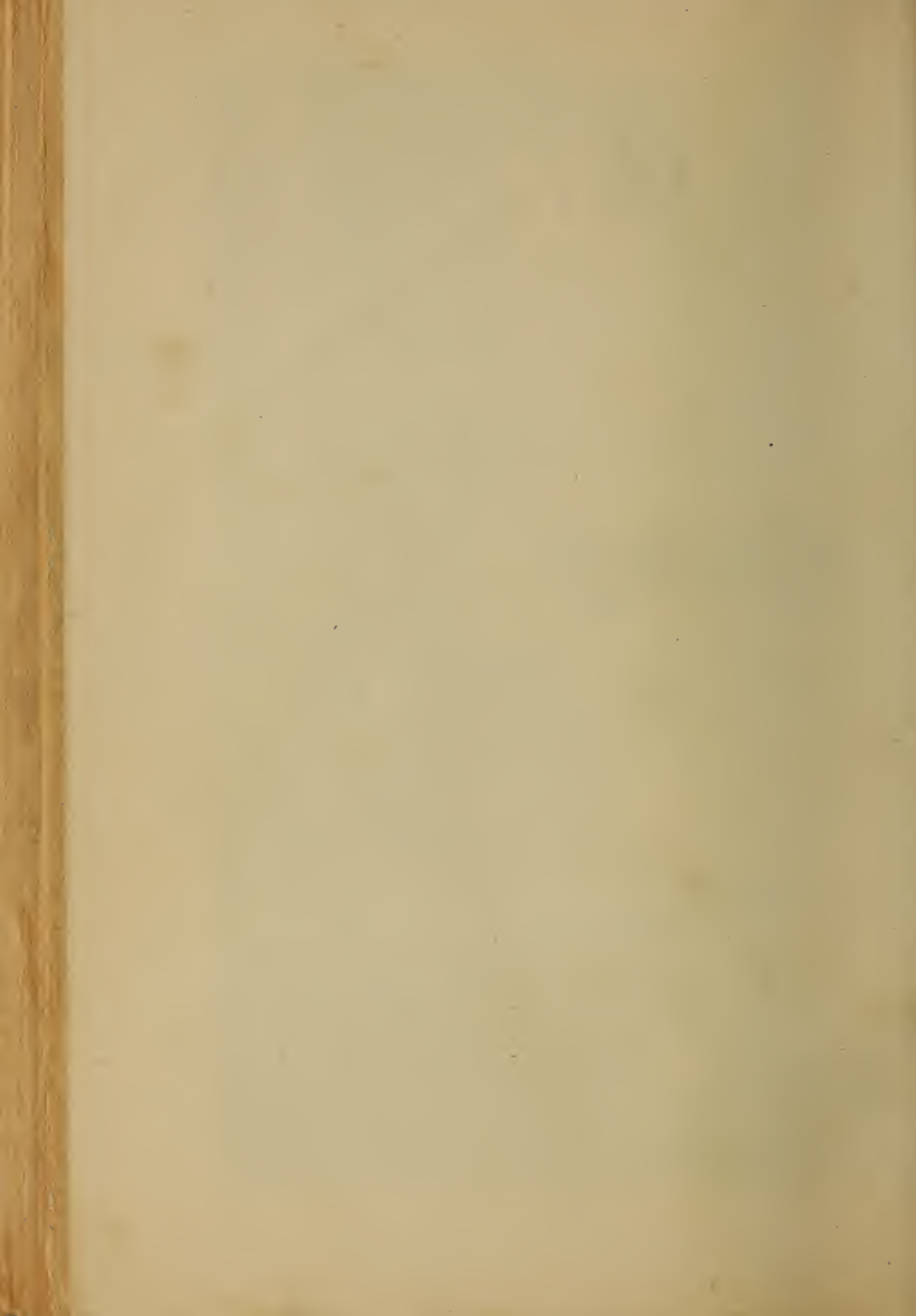
'Refer,' inquis, 'ad senātum'; id enim pōstulās, et, sī hīc ōrdō placēre dēcrēverit tē ire in exsilium, obtemperā-
 250 tūrum tē esse dīcis. Nōn referam (id quod abhorret ā meīs mōribus) et tamen faciam ut intellegās quid hī dē tē sentiant. Egrederere ex urbe, Catilīna; liberā rem pūblicam metū; in exsilium, sī hanc vōcem exspectās, proficiscere. Quid est, Catilīna? ecquid attendis, ecquid animadvertis
 255 hōrum silentium? Patiuntur, tacent. Quid exspectās auctōritātem loquentium, quōrum voluntātem tacitōrum perspicis? 21. At sī hōc idem huīc adulēscentī optimō P. Sēstiō, sī fortissimō virō M. Mārcellō, dīxisset, iam mihi cōsulī, hōc ipsō in templō, senātus iūre optimō vim et
 260 manūs intulisset. Dē tē autem, Catilīna, cum quiēscunt, probant; cum patiuntur, dēcernunt; cum tacent, clāmant. Neque hī sōlum (quōrum tibi auctōritās est videlicet cāra, vīta vīlissima) sed etiam illī equitēs Rōmānī, honestissimī atque optimī virī, cēterīque fortissimī cīvēs, quī circumstant
 265 senātum; quōrum tū et frequentiam vidēre, et studia perspicere, et vōcēs paulō ante exaudīre, potuistī. Quōrum ego vix abs tē iam diū manūs āc tēla contineō, eōsdem facile addūcam, ut tē haec, quae vāstāre iam prīdem studēs, relinquēntem ūsque ad portās prōsequantur.

But why speak to you of exile? Would to Heaven you would go! I would gladly bear all the odium such a course might bring upon me. But I know that every preparation has been made for your arrival at the camp in Etruria.

270 IX. 22. Quamquam quid loquor? tē ut ūlla rēs frangat? tū ut umquam tē corrigās? tū ut ūllam fugam meditēre? tū ut exsilium cōgitēs? Utinam tibi istam mentem dī im-



THE APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME.



mortālēs duint ! tametsī videō, sī, meā vōce perterritus, ire in exsilium animum indūxeris, quanta tempestās invidiae nōbīs, sī minus in praesēns tempus, recentī memoriā scelerum tuōrum, at in posteritātem, impendeat. Sed est tantī, dum modo ista sit prīvāta calamitās, et ā reī pūblicae periculīs sēiungātur. Sed tū ut vitiīs tuīs commoveāre, ut lēgum poenās pertimēscās, ut temporibus reī pūblicae cēdās, nōn est pōstulandum. Neque enim is es, Catilīna, ut tē aut pudor umquam ā turpitūdine, aut metus ā periculō, aut ratiō ā furōre, revocārit. 23. Quam ob rem, ut saepe iam dixī, proficīscere ; āc, sī mihi inimicō, ut praedicās, tuō cōflāre vīs invidiam, rēctā perge in exsilium. Vix feram sermōnēs hominum, sī id fēceris ; vix mōlem istīus invidiae, sī in exsilium iūssū cōsulis ieris, sustinēbō. Sīn autem servīre meae laudī et glōriae māvīs, ēgredere cum importūnā scelerātōrum manū ; cōfer tē ad Mānlium ; concitā perditōs cīvēs ; sēcerne tē ā bonīs ; infer patriae bellum ; exultā impiō latrōciniō, ut ā mē nōn ēiectus ad aliēnōs, sed invītātus ad tuōs īsse videāris. 24. Quamquam quid ego tē invītem, ā quō iam sciam esse praemissōs quī tibi ad forum Aurēlium praestōlārentur armātī ? cui sciam pactam et cōstitūtā cum Mānliō diem ? ā quō etiam aquilam illam argenteam quam tibi āc tuīs omnibus cōfidō perniciosam āc fūnestam futūram, cui domī tuae sacrārium scelerum tuōrum cōstitūtum fuit, sciam esse praemissam ? Tū ut illā carēre diūtius possīs, quam venerārī ad caedem proficīscēns solēbās, ā cūius altāribus saepe istam impiam dexteram ad necem cīvium trānstulistī ?

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Go you will to that camp at last, and with what pleasure ! What joys await you among that abandoned crew ! There you will be in your natural sphere. Your defeat for the consulship will have the effect at least of making you appear in your true colors at last.

X. 25. Ībis tandem aliquandō, quō tē iam prīdem ista tua cupiditās effrēnāta āc furiōsa rapiēbat. Neque enim tibi haec rēs adfert dolōrem, sed quandam incrēdibilem

voluptātem. Ad hanc tē āmentiam nātūra peperit, voluntās
 305 exercuit, fortūna servāvit. Numquam tū nōn modo ōtium,
 sed nē bellum quidem nisi nefārium concupīstī. Nactus
 es, ex perditīs atque ab omnī nōn modo fortūnā vērūm etiam
 spē dērelictīs cōnflātā, improbōrum manū. 26. Hīc tū
 quā laetitīā perfruere! Quibus gaudiīs exsultābis! Quantā
 310 in voluptāte bacchābere, cum in tantō numerō tuōrum,
 neque audiēs virum bonum quemquam, neque vidēbis! Ad
 hūius vītāe studium meditātī illi sunt quī feruntur labōrēs
 tuī: iacere humī, nōn solum ad obsidendum stuprum, vērūm
 etiam ad facinus obeundum; vigilāre, nōn solum insidian-
 315 tem somnō maritōrum, vērūm etiam bonīs ōtiōsōrum. Ha-
 bēs ubi ostentēs tuam illam praelāram patientiam famis,
 frīgoris, inopiae rērum omnium, quibus tē brevī tempore
 cōnfectum esse sentiēs. 27. Tantum prōfēcī tum, cum tē
 ā cōnsulātū reppulī, ut exsul potius temptāre quam cōsul
 320 vexāre rem pūblicā possēs; atque ut id, quod est ā tē
 scelerātē susceptum, latrōcinium pōtius quam bellum nōmi-
 nārētur.

Let me explain my position, O conscript fathers. If my beloved country should reproach me for remissness in allowing Catiline to escape: if she should invoke the examples of our forefathers, or plead that the laws were made for citizens not enemies, and charge me with ingratitude for the honors the people have conferred on me . . .

XI. Nunc, ut ā mē, patrēs cōnscriptī, quandam prope
 iūstā patriae querimōniam dētēster ac dēprecer, percipite,
 325 quaesō, diligenter quae dīcam, et ea penitus animīs vestrīs
 mentibusque mandāte. Etenim sī mēcum patria, quae mihi
 vītā meā multō est cārior, sī cūncta Ītalia, sī omnis rēs
 pūblica loquātur: ‘M. Tullī, quid agis? Tūne eum, quem
 esse hostem comperistī, quem ducem bellī futūrum vidēs,
 330 quem exspectārī imperātōrem in castrīs hostium sentīs,
 auctōrem sceleris, prīncipem coniūratiōnis, ēvocātōrem ser-
 vōrum et cīvium perditōrum, exīre patiēre, ut abs tē nōn

ēmissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videātur? Nōn hunc in vincula dūcī, nōn ad mortem rapī, nōn summō supplicio māctārī imperābis? **28.** Quid tandem tē impedit? 335 Mōsne māiōrum? at persaepe etiam prīvātī in hāc rē publicā perniciosōs cīvīs morte multāvērunt. An lēgēs, quae dē cīvium Rōmānōrum supplicio rogātae sunt? at numquam in hāc urbe, quī ā rē publicā dēfēcērunt, cīvium iūra tenuērunt. An invidiam posteritātis timēs? praeclāram vērō 340 populō Rōmānō refers grātiā, quī tē hominem per tē cōgnitum, nullā commendātiōne māiōrum, tam mātūrē ad summum imperium per omnīs honōrum gradūs extulit, sī propter invidiae aut alicūius periculī metum salutē cīvium tuōrum neglegis. **29.** Sed sī quis est invidiae metus, num est vehe- 345 mentius sevērītātis ac fortitudinis invidia quam inertiae ac nēquitiae pertimēscenda? An cum bellō vāstābitur Ītalia, vexābuntur urbēs, tēcta ardēbunt, tum tē nōn existimās invidiae incendiō cōnflagrātūrum?’

In answer to this, let me say that, deserved as was the fate of Saturninus and others like him, yet putting Catiline to death would bring upon us the charge of tyranny without helping the situation. Rather let Catiline go, and with him his crowd, and every sign of disorder will disappear.

XII. His ego sānctissimīs rē publicae vōcibus, et eōrum 350 hominum, quī hōc idem sentiunt, mentibus pauca respondēbō. Ego, sī hōc optimum factū iūdicārem, patrēs cōscriptī,—Catilinam morte multārī,—ūnīus ūsūram hōrae gladiātōrī istī ad vīvendum nōn dedissem. Etenim sī summī et clārissimī virī, Sātūrnīnī et Gracchōrum et Flaccī et superiōrum complūrium sanguine, nōn modo sē nōn contāminā- 355 runt, sed etiam honestārunt, certē verendum mihi nōn erat, nē quid, hōc parricidā cīvium interfectō, invidiae mihi in posteritātem redundāret. Quod sī ea mihi māximē impendēret, tamen hōc animō semper fuī, ut invidiam virtūte 360 partam glōriam, nōn invidiam putārem. **30.** Quamquam nōn nullī sunt in hōc ōrdine, quī aut ea quae imminent nōn

videant, aut ea quae vident dissimulent. Quī spem Cati-
 linae mollibus sententiīs aluērunt, coniūrātiōnemque nāscen-
 365 tem nōn crēdendō conrōborāvērunt; quōrum auctōritātem
 secūtī multī, nōn solum improbī, vērūm etiā imperītī, sī
 in hunc animadvertissem, crūdēliter et rēgiē factum esse
 dīcerent. Nunc intellegō, sī iste, quō intendit, in Mānliāna
 castra pervēnerit, nēminem tam stultum fore quī nōn videat
 370 coniūrātiōnem esse factam, nēminem tam improbum quī
 nōn fateātur. Hōc autem ūnō interfectō, intellegō hanc reī
 pūblicaē pēstem paulisper reprimī, nōn in perpetuum com-
 primī posse. Quod sī sē ēiēcerit, sēcumque suōs ēdūxerit,
 et eōdem cēterōs undique conlētōs naufragōs adgregārit,
 375 extinguētur atque dēlēbitur nōn modo haec tam adulta reī
 pūblicaē pēstis, vērūm etiā stirps ac sēmen malōrum
 omnium.

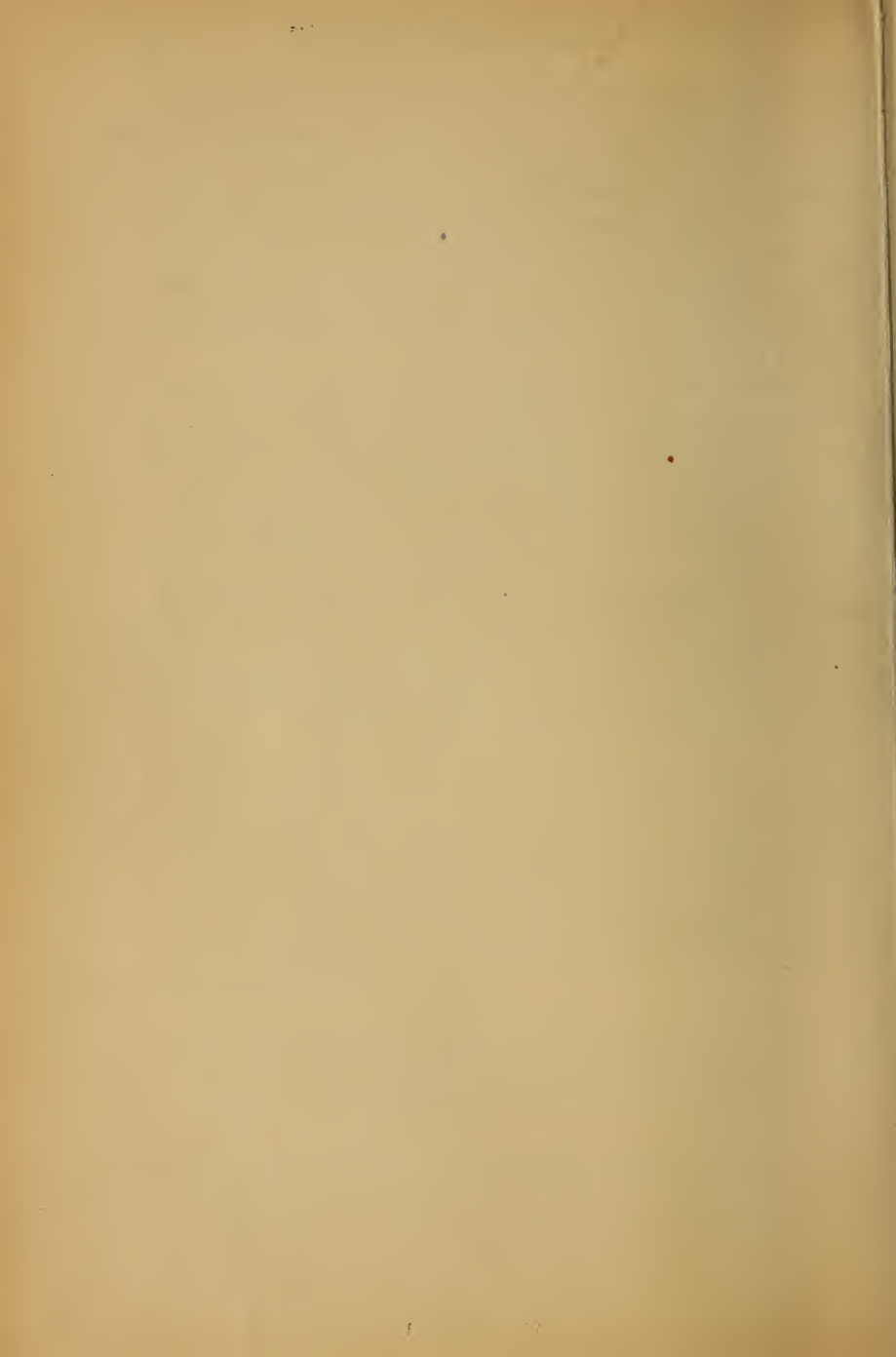
XIII. 31. Etenim iam diū, patrēs cōnscriptī, in hīs perī-
 culīs coniūrātiōnis insidiīsque versāmur, sed nesciō quō
 380 pactō omnium scelerum ac veteris furōris et audāciae mātū-
 ritās in nostrī cōnsulātūs tempus ērūpit. Quod sī ex tantō
 latrōciniō iste ūnus tollētur, vidēbimur fortasse ad brevē
 quoddam tempus cūrā et metū esse relevātī; perīculum
 autem residēbit, et erit inclūsum penitus in vēnīs atque in
 385 vīsceribus reī pūblicaē. Ut saepe hominēs aegrī morbō
 gravī, cum aestū febrīque iactantur, sī aquam gelidam
 biberint, primō relevārī videntur, deinde multō gravius
 vehementiusque afflictantur, sic hīc morbus quī est in rē
 pūblicā, relevātus istīus poenā, vehementius reliquīs vīvīs
 390 ingravēscet.

*Then let these anarchists withdraw, ceasing from their corrupt and dan-
 gerous work in our midst, and begin their impious war: Jupiter
 the Stayer will defend us all, and bring them to justice, living or
 dead.*

32. Quā rē sēcēdant improbī; sēcernant sē ā bonīs;
 ūnum in locum congregentur; mūrō dēnique, id quod saepe
 iam dīxī, discernantur ā nōbīs. Dēsinant insidiārī domī

suae cōsulī, circumstāre tribūnal praetōris urbānī, obsidēre
 cum gladiīs cūriam, malleolōs et facēs ad inflammandam 395
 urbem cōmparāre. Sit dēnique īnscriptum in fronte ūnīus
 cūiusque, quid dērē pūblicā sentiat. Polliceor hōc vōbīs,
 patrēs cōnscriptī, tantam in nōbīs cōnsulibus fore diligen-
 tiam, tantam in vōbīs auctōritātem, tantam in equitibus
 Rōmānīs virtūtem, tantam in omnibus bonīs cōnsēnsiōnem, 400
 ut Catilīnae profectiōne omnia patefacta, inlūstrāta, oppressa,
 vindicāta esse videātis.

33. Hisce ōminibus, Catilīna, cum summā rei pūblicae
 salūte, cum tuā pēste ac perniciē, cumque eōrum exitiō, quī
 sē tēcum omnī scelere parricidiōque iūnxērunt, proficīscere 405
 ad impium bellum ac nefārium. Tū, Iūppiter, quī īdem
 quibus haec urbs auspiciīs ā Rōmulō es cōstitūtus, quem
 Statōrem hūius urbis atque imperī vērē nōmināmus, hunc
 et hūius sociōs ā tuīs cēterisque templīs, ā tēctīs urbis ac
 moenibus, ā vitā fortūnisque cīvium omnium arcēois; et 410
 hominēs bonōrum inimicōs, hostīs patriae, latrōnēs Itāliae,
 scelerum foedere inter sē ac nefariā societāte cōniūctōs,
 aeternīs suppliciīs vivōs mortuōsque mactābis.



SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

Catiline went alone, and joined Manlius, and had he come on at once he might have taken Rome. The army was to support an insurrection, and the insurrection was to support the army. Catiline was to wait for a signal from his friends in the city, and Lentulus, Cethegus, Autronius, and the rest of the leaders waited for Catiline to arrive.—FROUDE'S *Caesar*.

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

At last, fellow-citizens, we have driven Catiline out of the city! He has been dislodged from his stronghold, and must now fight in open warfare.

TANDEM aliquandō, Quirītēs, L. Catilīnam, furentem audāciā, scelus anhēlantem, pēstem patriae nefāriē mōlientem, vōbīs atque huīc urbī ferrō flammāque minitantem, ex urbe vel ēiēcimus vel ēmīsimus, vel ipsum ēgredientem verbīs prōsecūtī sumus. Abiit, excēssit, ēvāsit, ērūpit. Nulla 5 iam perniciēs ā mōnstrō illō atque prōdigio moenibus ipsīs intrā moenia comparābitur. Atque hunc quidem ūnum hūius bellī domesticī ducem sine contrōversiā vīcimus. Nōn enim iam inter latera nostra sīca illa versābitur; nōn in campō, nōn in forō, nōn in cūriā, nōn dēnique intrā 10 domesticōs parietēs pertimēscēmus. Locō ille mōtus est, cum est ex urbe dēpulsus. Palam iam cum hoste, nullō impediēte, bellum iūstum gerēmus. Sine dubiō perdidimus hominem māgnificēque vīcimus, cum illum ex occultīs insidiīs in apertum latrōcinium coniēcimus. 15

QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. What are the dates given for the First and the Second Oration against Catiline? 2. The year? 3. Before whom was the Second Oration delivered? 4. What was the purpose of the Second Oration? 5. Whom did Catiline leave in the city to manage the conspiracy after his own departure? 6. By what title does Cicero address the people? (See the first line of the Latin text). 7. Look back at the first line of chap. xi of the First Oration, and tell by what title he addresses the Senate.

He has had his very weapons wrested from his hands, and leaving us all alive he finds himself utterly routed.

2. Quod vērō nōn cruentum mūcrōnem, ut voluit, extulit; quod vivīs nōbīs ēgressus est; quod eī ferrum ē manibus extorsimus; quod incolumīs cīvīs, quod stantem urbem reliquit—quantō tandem illum maerōre esse adflīctum et prōfligātum putātis? Iacet ille nunc, prōstrātusque est, 20 et sē perculsum atque abiectum esse sentit, et retorquet oculos profectō saepe ad hanc urbem, quam ē suīs faucibus ēreptam esse lūget: quae quidem mihi laetārī vidētur, quod tantam pēstem ēvomuerit forāsque prōiēcerit.

It is true, he deserved death, but many did not believe my words: in driving him out therefore my triumph is complete.

25 II. 3. Āc sī quis est tālis, quālis esse omnīs oportēbat, quī in hōc ipsō, in quō exsultat et triumphat ōrātiō mea, mē vehementer accūset—quod tam capitālem hostem nōn comprehenderit potius quam ēmiserim—nōn est ista mea culpa, sed temporum. Interfectum esse L. Catilinam et 30 gravissimō suppliciō adfectum iam prīdem oportēbat, idque ā mē et mōs māiōrum, et hūius imperī sevērītās, et rēs pūblica, pōstulābat. Sed quam multōs fuisse putātis quī quae ego dēferrem nōn crēderent? quam multōs quī propter stultitiam nōn putārent? quam multōs quī etiam 35 dēfenderent? quam multōs quī propter improbitātem favērent? Āc sī, illō sublātō, dēpellī ā vōbīs omne perīculum iūdicārem, iam prīdem ego L. Catilinam nōn modo invidiae meae, vērūm etiam vītāe perīculō sustulissem. 4. Sed cum vidērem, nē vōbīs quidem omnibus rē etiam tum probātā, 40 sī illum, ut erat meritis, morte multāssem, fore ut eius sociōs invidiā oppressus persequī nōn possem, rem hūc dēdūxī, ut tum palam pūgnāre possētis, cum hostem apertē vidērētis.

We have now nothing more to fear—

Quem quidem ego hostem quam vehementer foris esse timendum putem, licet hinc intellegatis, quod etiam molestē ferō, quod ex urbe parum comitātus exierit. Utinam ille omnīs sēcum suās cōpiās ēdūxisset! Tongilium mihi ēdūxit, quem amāre in praetextā coeperat, Pūblicium et Minucium, quōrum aes aliēnum contrāctum in popinā nūllum rei pūblicae mōtum adferre poterat: reliquit quōs virōs! quantō aere aliēnō! quam valentīs! quam nōbilīs!

III. 5. Itaque ego illum exercitum prae Gallicānis legiōnibus, et hōc dilēctū quem in agrō Picēnō et Gallicō Q. Metellus habuit, et hīs cōpiīs quae ā nōbīs cotīdiē comparantur, māgnō opere contemnō, conlēctum ex senibus dēspērātīs, ex agrestī lūxuriā, ex rūsticīs dēcoctōribus, ex eīs quī vadimōnia dēserere quam illum exercitum māluērunt. Quibus ego nōn modo sī aciem exercitūs nostrī, vērūm etiam sī ēdictum praetōris ostenderō, concident.

except the adherents he has left behind: these also had better go.

Hōs, quōs videō volitāre in forō, quōs stāre ad cūriam, quōs etiam in senātum venīre, quī nitent unguentīs, quī fulgent purpurā, māllem sēcum milītēs ēdūxisset. Quī sī hīc permanent, mementōte nōn tam exercitum illum esse nōbīs quam hōs quī exercitum dēseruērunt, pertimēscendōs; atque hōc etiam sunt timendī magis, quod quicquid cōgitant mē scīre sentiunt, neque tamen permoventur. 6. Videō cū sit Āpūlia attribūta, quis habeat Etrūriam, quis agrum Picēnum, quis Gallicum, quis sibi hās urbānās insidiās caedis atque incendiōrum dēpopōscerit. Omnia superiōris noctis cōnsilia ad mē perlāta esse sentiunt; patefēcī in senātū hesternō diē. Catilīna ipse pertimuit, profūgit: hī quid exspectant? Nē illī vehementer errant, sī illam meam prīstinam lēnitātem perpetuam spērānt futūram.

IV. Quod exspectāvī, iam sum adsecūtus, ut vōs omnēs factam esse apertē coniūrātiōnem contrā rem pūblicam

vidērētis ; nisi vērō sī quis est quī Catilinae similis cum Catilinā sentīre nōn putet. Nōn est iam lēnitātī locus ; sevērītātem rēs ipsa flāgitat. Ūnum etiam nunc concēdam : exeant, proficiācantur, nē patiantur dēsideriō suī Ca-
80 tilinam miserum tābēscere. Dēmōnstrābō iter : Aurēliā viā profectus est ; sī adcelerāre volent, ad vesperam cōsequuntur.

What a relief since Catiline departed ! He was the intimate friend of criminals of every class.

7. Ō fortunātam rem pūblicam, sī quidem hanc sentīnam urbis ēiēcerit ! Ūnō mēhercule Catilinā exhaustō, levāta
85 mihi et recreāta rēs pūblica vidētur. Quid enim malī aut sceleris fingī aut cōgitārī potest quod nōn ille concēperit ? Quis tōtā Italiā venēficus, quis gladiātor, quis latrō, quis sīcārius, quis parricīda, quis tēstāmentōrum subiectō, quis circumscriptor, quis gāneō, quis nepōs, quis adulter, quae
90 mulier infāmis, quis corruptor iuventūtis, quis corruptus, quis perditus invenīrī potest quī sē cum Catilinā nōn familiārissimē vīxisse fateātur ? Quae caedēs per hōsce annōs sine illō facta est ? Quod nefārium stuprum nōn per illum ?
8. Iam vērō quae tanta umquam in ūllō homine iuventūtis
95 inlecebra fuit, quanta in illō ? quī aliōs ipse amābat turpissimē, aliōrum amōrī flāgitiōsissimē serviēbat ; aliīs frūctum libīdinum, aliīs mortem parentum, nōn modo impellendō, vērū etiam adiuvandō pollicēbātur. Nunc vērō quam
subitō nōn solum ex urbe, vērū etiam ex agrīs ingentem
100 numerum perditōrum hominum conlēgerat ! Nēmo nōn modo Rōmae, sed nē ūllō quidem in angulō tōtīus Italiae oppressus aere aliēnō fuit, quem nōn ad hōc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit. V. 9. Atque ut eius dīversa
105 lūdō gladiātōriō paulō ad facinus audācior, quī sē nōn intimum Catilinae esse fateātur ; nēmo in scēnā levior et nēquior, quī sē nōn eiusdem prope sodālem fuisse commemoret. Atque idem tamen stuprōrum et scelerum exer-

citātiōne adsuūfactus frīgore et famē et sitī et vigiliīs perferendis fortis ab istīs praedicābātur, cum industriae subsidia atque instrūmenta virtūtis in libīdine audāciāque cōsūmeret. 110

His accomplices are the most desperate characters, whose only thoughts are of murder, incendiarism, and rapine.

10. Hunc vērō sī secūtī erunt suī comitēs, sī ex urbe exierint dēspērātōrum hominum flāgitiōsī gregēs, Ō nōs beātōs, Ō rem pūblicam fortūnātam, Ō praeclāram laudem cōsulātūs meī! Nōn enim iam sunt mediocrēs hominum libīdinēs, nōn hūmānae ac tolerandae audāciae. Nihil cōgitant nisi caedem, nisi incendia, nisi rapīnās. Patrimōnia sua profūdērunt, fortūnās suās obligāvērunt; rēs eōs iam prīdem, fidēs nūper dēficere coepit. Eadem tamen illa, quae erat in abundantīā, libīdō permanet. Quod sī in vīnō et āleā cōmissātiōnēs solum et scorta quaerent, essent illī quidem dēspērāndī, sed tamen essent ferendī. Hōc vērō quis ferre possit, inertīs hominēs fortissimīs virīs insidiārī, stultissimōs prūdentissimīs, ēbriōsōs sōbriīs, dormientīs vigilantibus? quī mihi accubantēs in convīviīs, complexī mulierēs impudicās, vīnō languidī, cōnfertī cibō, sertīs redimītī, unguentīs oblitī, dēbilitātī stuprīs, ēructant sermōnibus suīs caedem bonōrum atque urbis incendia. 125

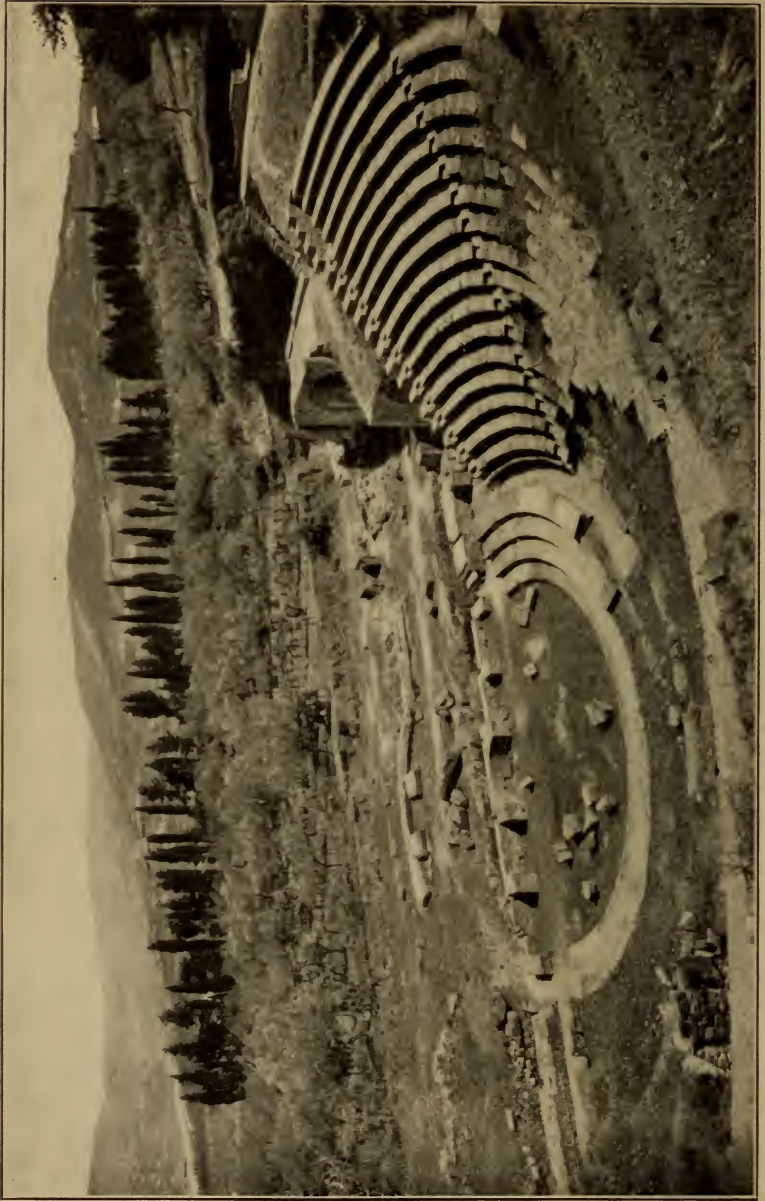
Our country is at peace with the rest of the world: to have removed these foes within will be the crowning glory of my consulship.

11. Quibus ego cōfīdō impendēre fātum aliquod, et poenam iam diū improbitātī, nēquitiae, scelerī, libīdinī debitam aut instāre iam plānē aut certē appropinquāre. Quōs sī meus cōsulātus, quoniam sānāre nōn potest, sustulerit, nōn breve nesciō quod tempus, sed multa saecula prōpāgarit reī pūblīcae. Nūlla est enim nātiō quam pertimēscāmus; nullus rēx quī bellum populō Rōmānō facere possit. Omnia sunt externa ūnīus virtūte terrā marīque pācāta. Domesti-

cum bellum manet; intus insidiae sunt; intus inclusum periculum est; intus est hostis. Cum luxuriā nobis, cum
 140 amentiā, cum scelere certandum est. Huic ego me bello ducem profiteor, Quiritēs. Suscipiō inimicitias hominum perditōrum. Quae sanari poterunt, quaecumque ratione sanabō; quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere. Proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, aut, si
 145 et in urbe et in eadem mente permanent, ea quae merentur exspectent.

"Catiline an exile," my fellow-citizens? Poor fellow! But not he: he has gone, not to Massilia, but to the camp of Manlius in Etruria.

VI. 12. At etiam sunt qui dicant, Quiritēs, a me in exsilium eiectionem esse Catilinam. Quod ego si verbo adsequi possem, istos ipsos eicerem, qui haec loquuntur. Homo
 150 enim videlicet timidus, aut etiam permodestus, vocem consulis ferre non potuit: simul atque ire in exsilium iussus est, paruit. Quid? ut hesternō die, Quiritēs, cum domi meae paene interfectus essem, senatum in aedem Iovis Statōris convocavi, rem omnem ad patres conscriptos detuli:
 155 quō cum Catilina venisset, quis eum senator appellavit? quis salutavit? quis denique ita aspexit ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? Quin etiam principēs eius ordinis partem illam subselliorum, ad quam ille accesserat, nudam atque inanem reliquerunt. 13. Hic
 160 ego vehemens ille consul, qui verbo civis in exsilium eicio, quaesivi a Catilina in nocturno conventu ad M. Laccam fuisset necne. Cum ille, homo audacissimus, conscientiam convictus, primo reticuisset, patefeci cetera. Quid ea nocte egisset, quid in proximam constitueret, quem ad modum
 165 esset ei ratio totius belli descripta, edocui. Cum haesitaret, cum teneretur, quaesivi quid dubitaret proficisci eo, quo iam pridem pararet, cum arma, cum securis, cum fascis, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam, cui ille etiam sacrarium scelerum domi suae fecerat,



THEATRE AT FAESULAE (FIESOLE)

scīrem esse praemissam. 14. In exsilium ēiciēbam, quem 170
iam ingressum esse in bellum vidēbam? Etenim, crēdō,
Mānlius iste centuriō, quī in agrō Faesulānō castra posuit,
bellum populō Rōmānō suō nōmine indīxit, et illa castra
nunc nōn Catilīnam ducem exspectant, et ille ēiectus
in exsilium sē Massiliam, ut āiunt, nōn in haec castra 175
cōnferet.

*Let him, if he will, go into exile. If he does, I may be misjudged,
but I will gladly bear the consequences, be they what they may, if
only the country be saved. But in three days you will know the
truth.*

VII. Ō condiōnem miseram nōn modo administran-
dae, vērū etiam cōservandae rei pūblicae! Nunc sī L.
Catilīna, cōsiliīs, labōribus, periculīs meis circumclūsus
āc dēbilitātus, subitō pertimuerit, sententiam mūtāverit, 180
dēseruerit suōs, cōsiliū bellī faciendī abiēcerit, ex hōc
cursū sceleris āc bellī iter ad fugam atque in exsilium con-
verterit, nōn ille ā mē spoliātus armīs audāciae, nōn obstu-
pefactus āc perterritus meā dīligentiā, nōn dē spē cōnātūque
dēpulsus, sed indemnātus, innocēns in exsilium ēiectus ā 185
cōnsule vī et minīs esse dicētur: et erunt quī illum, sī hōc
fēcerit, nōn improbum sed miserum, mē nōn dīligentis-
simum cōnsulem sed crūdēlissimum tyrannum, exīstimārī
velint! 15. Est mihi tantī, Quirītēs, hūius invidiae falsae
atque inīquae tempestātem subīre, dum modo ā vōbīs hūius 190
horribilis bellī āc nefariī periculum dēpellātur: dicātur
sānē ēiectus esse ā mē, dum modo eat in exsilium. Sed
mihi crēdite, nōn est itūrus. Numquam ego ā dīs immor-
tālibus optābō, Quirītēs, invidiae meae levandae causā, ut
L. Catilīnam dūcere exercitū hostium atque in armīs 195
volitāre audiātis; sed trīduō tamen audiētis, multōque
magis illud timeō, nē mihi sit invidiōsum aliquandō, quod
illum ēmiserim potius quam quod ēiēcerim. Sed cum sint
hominēs quī illum, cum profectus sit, ēiectum esse dicant,
ēidem, sī interfectus esset, quid dīcerent? 16. Quamquam 200

istī quī Catilinam Massiliam ire dicitant, nōn tam hōc queruntur quam verentur. Nēmo est istōrum tam miserors quī illum nōn ad Mānlium quam ad Massiliēnsis ire mālit. Ille autem, sī mē hercule hōc, quod agit, num-
 205 quam anteā cōgitāsset, tamen latrōcinantem sē interfici māllet quam exulem vivere. Nunc vērō, cum eī nihil adhūc praeter ipsius voluntātem cōgitātiōnemque acciderit, nisi quod vivīs nōbīs Rōmā profectus est, optēmus potius ut eat in exsilium quam querāmur.

But leaving Catiline now as a self-confessed enemy, let me describe the classes to which his followers belong.

210 VIII. 17. Sed cūr tam diū dē ūnō hoste loquimur, et dē hoste quī iam fatētur sē esse hostem, et quem, quia, quod semper voluī, mūrus interest, nōn timeō. Dē eīs quī dissimulant, quī Rōmae remanent, quī nōbiscum sunt, nihil dīcimus? Quōs quidem ego, sī ūllō modō fieri possit, nōn
 215 tam ulcisci studeō quam sārāre sibi ipsōs, plācāre rei pūblīcae; neque, id quā rē fieri nōn possit, sī mē audire volent, intellegō. Expōnam enim vōbīs, Quiritēs, ex quibus generibus hominum istae cōpiāe comparentur; deinde singulīs medicīnam cōsiliī atque ōrātiōnis meae, sī quam poterō,
 220 adferam.

The first class consists of propertied men who are yet deeply in debt.

18. Ūnum genus est eōrum quī māgnō in aere aliēnō māiōrēs etiam possessiōnēs habent, quārum amōre adductī dissolvī nūllō modō possunt. Hōrum hominum speciēs est honestissima; sunt enim locuplētēs. Voluntās vērō et
 225 causa impudentissima. Tū agrīs, tū aedificiīs, tū argentō, tū familiā, tū rēbus omnibus ōrnātus et cōpiōsus sīs, et dubitēs dē possessiōne dētrahere, adquirere ad fidem? Quid enim exspectās? bellum? Quid ergō? in vāstātiōne omnium tuās possessiōnēs sacrōsānctās futūrās putās? An tabulās
 230 novās? Errant quī istās ā Catilinā exspectant: meō bene-

ficiō tabulae novae prōferentur, vērūm auctiōnāriae; neque enim istī, quī possessiōnēs habent, aliā ratiōne ūllā salvī esse possunt. Quod sī mātūrius facere voluissent, neque (id quod stultissimum est) certāre cum ūsūrīs frūctibus praediōrum, et locuplētīōribus hīs et meliōribus cīvibus 235 ūterēmur. Sed hōsce hominēs minimē putō pertimēscendōs, quod aut dēdūcī dē sententiā possunt, aut, sī permanēbunt, magis mihi videntur vōta factūrī contrā rem pūblicam quam arma lātūrī.

The second class, of needy but ambitious politicians.

IX. 19. Alterum genus est eōrum quī, quamquam 240 premuntur aere aliēnō, dominātiōnem tamen exspectant, rērūm potīrī volunt, honōrēs, quōs quiētā rē pūblicā dēspērant, perturbātā sē cōnsequī posse arbitrantur. (Quibus hōc praeciipiendum vidētur (ūnum scīlicet et idem quod reliquīs omnibus), ut dēspērent id, quod cōnantur, sē cōn- 245 sequī posse: prīmum omnium mē ipsum vigilāre, adesse, prōvidēre rei pūblīcae; deinde māgnōs animōs esse in bonīs virīs, māgnam concordiam in māximā multītūdine, māgnās praetereā cōpiās militum; deōs dēnique immortālīs huīc invictō populō, clārissimō imperiō, pulcherrimae urbī contrā tantam vim sceleris praesentis auxilium esse lātūrōs. 250 Quod sī iam sint id, quod cum summō furōre cupiunt, adeptī, num illī in cinere urbis et in sanguine cīvium, quae mente cōnscelerātā ac nefāriā concupivērunt, sē cōnsulēs ac dictātōrēs aut etiam rēgēs spērant futūrōs? Nōn vident id 255 sē cupere, quod sī adeptī sint, fugitīvō alicuī aut gladiātōrī concēdī sit necesse?

The third class, of Sully's veterans spoiling for another war.

20. Tertium genus est aetāte iam adfectum, sed tamen exercitātiōne rōbustum. Quō ex genere iste est Mānlius, cui nunc Catilīna succēdit. Sunt hominēs ex eīs colōniīs 260 quās Sulla cōnstituit; quās ego ūniversās cīvium esse opti-

mōrum et fortissimōrum virōrum sentiō, sed tamen eī sunt colōnī quī sē in inspērātīs ac repentinīs pecūniīs sūmptuōsius insolentiusque iactārent. Hī dum aedificant tamquam
 265 beātī, dum praediīs lēctīs, familiīs māgnīs, convīviīs apparātīs dēlectantur, in tantum aes aliēnum incidērunt, ut, sī salvī esse velint, Sulla sit eīs ab inferīs excitandus; quī etiam nōn nullōs agrestīs, hominēs tenuīs atque egentīs, in eandem illam spem rapinārum veterum impulērunt: quōs
 270 ego utrōsque in eōdem genere praedātōrum direptōrumque pōnō. Sed eōs hōc moneō: dēsinant furere, ac prōscrip-tiōnēs et dictātūrās cōgitāre. Tantus enim illōrum temporum dolor inūstus est cīvitātī, ut iam ista nōn modo hominēs, sed nē pecudēs quidem mihi passūrae esse vide-
 275 antur.

The fourth, of hopeless bankrupts, a motley crew.

X. 21. Quārtum genus est sānē varium et mīxtum et turbulentum, quī iam prīdem premuntur, quī numquam ēmergunt; quī partim inertīā, partim male gerendō negōtiō, partim etiam sūmptibus in vetere aere aliēnō vacillant;
 280 qui vadimōniīs, iūdicīīs, prōscrip-tiōne bonōrum dēfatigātī, permultī et ex urbe et ex agrīs sē in illa castra cōferre dīcuntur. Hōsce ego nōn tam militēs acris quam infitiātōrēs lentōs esse arbitror. Quī hominēs prīmum, sī stāre nōn possunt, conruant, sed ita, ut nōn modo cīvitās, sed nē
 285 vicīnī quidem proximī sentiant. Nam illud nōn intellegō, quam ob rem, sī vīvere honestē nōn possunt, perīre turpiter velint; aut cūr minōre dolōre peritūrōs sē cum multis, quam sī sōlī pereant, arbitrentur.

The fifth, of criminals of every sort; and the sixth and last, of young debauchees, Catiline's especial favorites.

22. Quīntum genus est parri-cidārum, sicāriōrum, dēni-
 290 que omnium facinorōsōrum. Quōs ego ā Catilinā nōn revocō; nam neque ab eō dīvellī possunt, et pereant sānē in

latrōciniō, quoniam sunt ita multī, ut eōs carcer capere nōn possit.

Postrēmum autem genus est nōn solum numerō, vērūm etiam genere ipsō atque vitā, quod proprium Catilīnae est, 295
 dē ēius dilēctū, immō vērō dē complexū ēius ac sinū ; quōs pexō capillō, nitidōs, aut imberbīs aut bene barbātōs vidētis, manicātīs et tālāribus tunicīs, vēlīs amictōs, nōn togīs, quōrum omnis industria vitāe et vigilandī labor in antelūcānīs cēnīs exprōmitur. 23. In hīs gregibus omnēs āleā- 300
 tōrēs, omnēs adulteri, omnēs impūrī impudīcīque versantur. Hī puerī tam lepidī ac dēlicātī nōn solum amāre et amārī, neque saltāre et cantāre, sed etiam sicās vibrāre et spargere venēna didicērunt ; quī nisi exeunt, nisi pereunt, etiam sī
 Catilīna perierit, scītōte hōc in rē pūblicā sēminārium 305
 Catilīnārum futūrum. Vērūm tamen quid sibi istī miserī volunt ? Num suās sēcum mulierculās sunt in castra ductūrī ? Quem ad modum autem illīs carēre poterunt, hīs praesertim iam noctibus ? Quō autem pactō illī Āpennīnum atque illās pruīnās ac nivīs perferent ? nisi idcirco sē facilius 310
 hiemem tolerātūrōs putant, quod nūdī in convīviīs saltāre didicērunt.

Contrasting the two sides, your own and that of Catiline, we find that we have nothing to fear; for this is a war between strength and weakness, virtue and vice, right and wrong, the result of which can be safely foretold.

XI. 24. Ō bellum māgnō opere pertimēscendum, cum hanc sit habitūrus Catilīna scortōrum cohortem praetōriam! Instruite nunc, Quirītēs, contrā hās tam praeclārās Catilīnae 315
 cōpiās vestra praesidia vestrōsque exercitūs. Et primum gladiātōrī illī cōfectō et sauciō cōsulēs imperātōrēsque vestrōs oppōnite ; deinde contrā illam naufragōrum ēiectam ac dēbilitātam manum flōrem tōtīus Ītaliae ac rōbur ēdūcite. Iam vērō urbēs colōniārum ac mūnicipiōrum respondēbunt 320
 Catilīnae tumulīs silvestribus. Neque ego cēterās cōpiās, ōrnāmenta, praesidia vestra cum illīus latrōnis inopiā

atque egestāte cōferre dēbeō. 25. Sed sī, omissis hīs
 rēbus, quibus nōs suppeditāmur, eget ille (senātū, equitibus
 325 Rōmānīs, urbe, aerariō, vectīgālibus, cūctā Italiā, prō-
 vinciīs omnibus, exteris nātiōnibus)—sī, hīs rēbus omissis,
 causās ipsās quae inter sē cōnfligunt contendere velimus, ex
 eō ipsō, quam valdē illi iaceant, intellegere possumus. Ex
 hāc enim parte pudor pūgnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudī-
 330 citia, illinc stuprum; hinc fidēs, illinc fraudātiō; hinc pietās,
 illinc scelus; hinc cōstantia, illinc furor; hinc honestās,
 illinc turpitūdō; hinc continentia, illinc libidō; dēnique
 aequitās, temperantia, fortitūdō, prūdētia, virtūtēs omnēs
 certant cum inīquitāte, lūxuriā, ignāviā, temeritāte; cum
 335 vitiīs omnibus; postrēmō cōpia cum egestāte, bona ratiō
 cum perditā, mēns sāna cum āmentīā, bona dēnique spēs
 cum omnium rērum dēspērātiōne cōnfligit. In eius modī
 certāmine ac proeliō nōne, etiam sī hominum studia dēfi-
 ciant, dī ipsi immortalēs cōgant ab hīs praeclārissimis virtū-
 340 tibus tot et tanta vitia superārī?

*Guard your homes; I have provided for the safety of the city. I have
 also taken every means of defence outside.*

XII. 26. Quae cum ita sint, Quirītēs, vōs, quem ad
 modum iam antea, vestra tēcta cūstōdiīs vigiliisque dēfen-
 dite; mihi, ut urbī sine vestrō mōtū ac sine ūllō tumultū
 satis esset praesidī, cōnsultum atque prōvīsum est. Colōnī
 345 omnēs mūnicipēsque vestrī, certiōrēs ā mē facti dē hāc noc-
 turnā excursiōne Catilīnae, facile urbīs suās finisque dēfen-
 dent. Gladiātōrēs, quam sibi ille manum certissimam fore
 putāvit, quamquam animō meliōre sunt quam pars patrici-
 ōrum, potestāte tamen nostrā continēbuntur. Q. Metellus,
 350 quem ego hōc prōspiciēns in agrum Gallicum Picēnumque
 praemisī, aut opprimet hominem, aut omnīs eius mōtūs
 cōnātūsque prohibēbit. Reliquis autem dē rēbus cōstitu-
 endis, mātūrāndis, agendis iam ad senātum referēmus, quem
 vocārī vidētis.

*To the conspirators left behind by Catiline I give warning once more
Let them go if they will; for, guilty as they are, I will not detain
them. This war I will wage in the garb of peace, and with the
least possible disturbance.*

27. Nunc illōs, quī in urbe remānsērunt, atque adeō quī 355
contrā urbis salūtem omniumque vestrum in urbe ā Catilinā
relictī sunt, quamquam sunt hostēs, tamen, quia sunt cīvēs,
monitōs etiam atque etiam volō. Mea lēnitās sī cū adhūc
solūtiōr vīsa est, hōc expectāvit, ut id, quod latēbat,
ērumperet. Quod reliquum est, iam nōn possum oblivīscī, 360
meam hanc esse patriam; mē hōrum esse cōnsulem; mihi
aut cum hīs vīvendum aut prō hīs esse moriendum. Nūllus
est portīs cūstōs, nūllus insidiātor viae: sī quī exīre volunt,
cōnīvere possum. Quī vērō sē in urbe commōverit; cūius
ego nōn modo factum, sed inceptum ūllum cōnātumve 365
contrā patriam dēprehenderō—sentiet in hāc urbe esse
cōnsulēs vigilantīs, esse ēgregiōs magistrātūs, esse fortem
senātum, esse arma, esse carcerem, quem vindicem nefāri-
ōrum ac manifestōrum scelerum māiōrēs nostrī esse volu-
ērunt. 370

XIII. 28. Atque haec omnia sic agentur, Quirītēs, ut
māximae rēs minimō mōtū, perīcula summa nūllō tumultū,
bellum intestīnum ac domesticū post hominum memoriam
crūdēlissimum et māximum mē ūnō togātō duce et imperā-
tōre sēdētur. Quod ego sic administrābō, Quirītēs, ut, sī 375
ūllō modō fierī poterit, nē improbus quidem quisquam in
hāc urbe poenam suī sceleris sufferat; sed sī vīs manifestae
audāciae, sī impendēns patriae perīculum mē necessariō dē
hāc animī lēnitāte dēdūxerit, illud profectō perficiam, quod
in tantō et tam insidiōsō bellō vix optandum vidētur, ut 380
neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucōrumque poenā vōs
omnēs salvī esse possītis.

We may safely rely on the help of the gods.

29. Quae quidem ego neque meā prūdentīā neque hū-
mānīs cōsiliīs frētus polliceor vōbīs, Quirītēs, sed multīs et
385 nōn dubiīs deōrum immortalīum significātiōnibus, quibus
ego ducibus in hanc spem sententiamque sum ingressus;
quī iam nōn procul, ut quondam solēbant, ab externō ho-
ste atque longinquō, sed hīc praesentēs suō nūmine atque
auxiliō sua templa atque urbis tēcta dēfendunt. Quōs
390 vōs, Quirītēs, precārī, venerārī, implōrāre dēbētis, ut, quam
urbem pulcherrimam flōrentissimamque esse voluērunt,
hanc omnibus hostium cōpiīs terrā marīque superātīs ā per-
ditissimōrum cīvium nefārīō scelere dēfendant.

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

Conspirators never think that they have taken precautions enough, or have gained allies enough ; and in endeavoring to gain fresh support, the Catilinarians made a fatal mistake.—FROUDE's *Caesar*.

Thus Cicero's first object was fully attained ; the conspirators in the city, whose machinations had hitherto been hidden from the public, were now caught in a flagrant act of rebellion, and an act which had conspicuously failed.—STRACHAN-DAVIDSON's *Cicero*.

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

Fellow-citizens, I have saved the state, and am entitled to rank with Romulus himself. I will tell you briefly what has occurred in the Senate.

REM pūblicam, Quirītēs, vītamque omnium vestrum, bona, fortūnās, cōniugēs liberōsque vestrōs, atque hōc domicilium clārissimī imperī, fortūnātissimam pulcherrimamque urbem, hodiernō diē deōrum immortalīum summō ergā vōs amōre, labōribus, cōnsiliis, periculīs meīs, ē flammā 5 atque ferrō ac paene ex faucibus fātī ēreptam et vōbīs cōnservātam ac restitūtam vidētis. 2. Et sī nōn minus nōbīs iūcundī atque inlūstrēs sunt eī diēs quibus cōservāmur, quam illī quibus nāscimur, quod salutis certa laetitia est, nāscendī incerta condiciō, et quod sine sēnsū nāscimur, cum 10 voluptāte servāmur, profectō, quoniam illum, quī hanc urbem condidit, ad deōs immortalīs benevolentīā fāmāque sustulimus, esse apud vōs posterōsque vestrōs in honōre dēbēbit is quī eandem hanc urbem conditam amplificātamque servāvit. Nam tōtī urbī, templis, dēlūbrīs, tēctīs ac 15 moenibus subiectōs prope iam ignīs circumdatōsque restinximus; idemque gladiōs in rem pūblicam dēstrictōs retudimus, mūcrōnēsque eōrum ā iugulīs vestrīs dēiēcimus. 3. Quae quoniam in senātū inlūstrāta, patefacta, comperta sunt per mē, vōbīs iam expōnam breviter, Quirītēs, ut, et 20

QUESTIONS (*for answers see the Notes*).—1. How long a time elapsed between the delivery of the Second and the Third Oration against Catiline? 2. What action did the Senate take about this time? 3. What was Cicero's object during the interval? 4. What is the theme of the Third Oration?

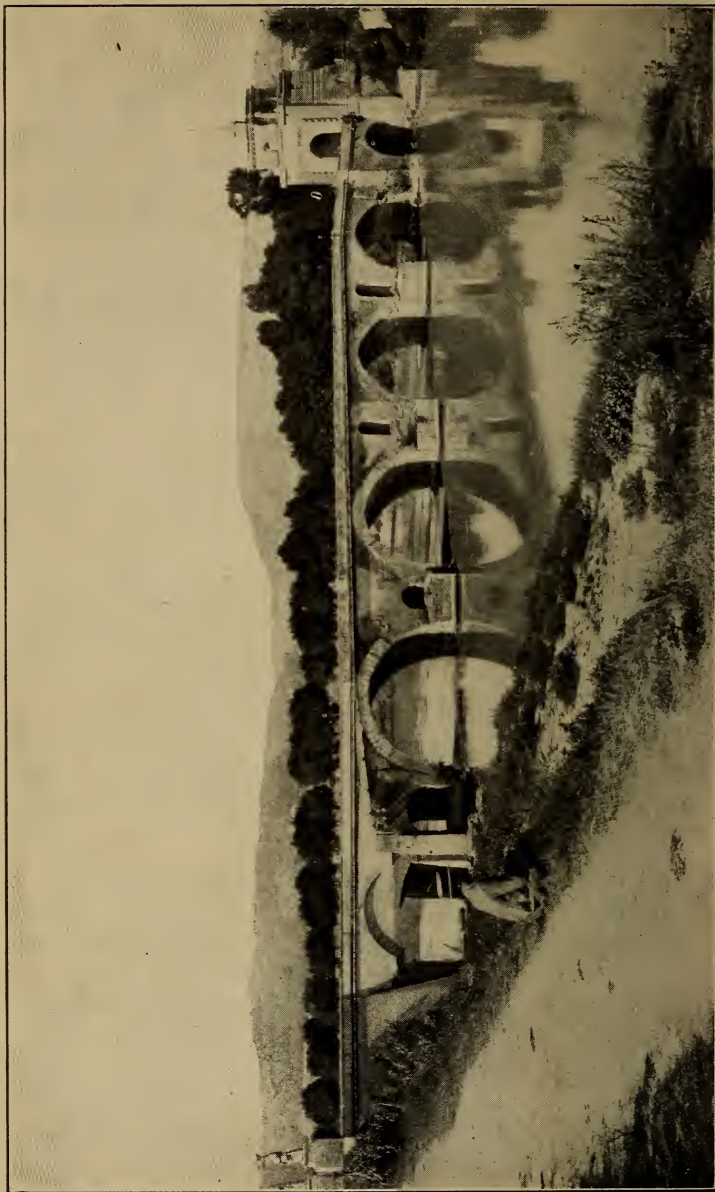
quanta et quā ratiōne invēstigāta et comprehēnsa sint, vōs quī īgnōrātis et exspectātis scīre possītis.

From the first it has been my aim, since Catiline's departure, to secure such evidence against the conspirators as could not be questioned.

Prīncipiō, ut Catilīna paucīs ante diēbus ērūpit ex urbe, cum sceleris suī sociōs, hūiusce nefariī bellī ācerrimōs ducēs, 25 Rōmae reliquisset, semper vigilāvī et prōvidī, Quirītēs, quem ad modum in tantīs et tam absconditīs insidiīs salvī esse possēmus. II. Nam tum, cum ex urbe Catilīnam ēiciēbam—nōn enim iam vereor hūius verbī invidiam, cum illa magis sit timenda, quod vīvus exierit—sed tum, cum 30 illum exterminārī volēbam, aut reliquam coniūrātōrum manum simul exitūram, aut eōs, quī restitissent, infirmōs sine illō āc dēbilis fore putābam. 4. Atque ego, ut vidī, quōs māximō furōre et scelere esse inflammātōs sciēbam, eōs nōbiscum esse et Rōmae remānsisse, in eō omnīs diēs 35 noctisque cōsūmpsī, ut quid agerent, quid mōlīrentur, sentīrem āc vidērem, ut, quoniam auribus vestris propter incredibilem māgnitudinem sceleris minōrem fidem faceret orātiō mea, rem ita comprehenderem, ut tum dēmum animīs salutī vestrae prōvidērētis, cum oculīs maleficium ipsum 40 vidērētis.

I learned that certain delegates of the Gauls, visiting our city, had been tampered with by Lentulus, and that they with Volturcius, the representative of the conspirators, were to bear to their countrymen and to Catiline important letters, written by the revolutionists in the city. Accordingly I yesterday sent two praetors, Flaccus and Pomptinus, to intercept the party at the Mulvian bridge. The arrests were made early this morning, and the prisoners with the letters were brought to me.

Itaque ut comperī lēgātōs Allobrogum, bellī Trānsalpīnī et tumultūs Gallicī excitandī causā, ā P. Lentulō esse sollicitātōs, eōsque in Galliam ad suōs cīvīs eōdemque itinere cum litterīs mandātisque ad Catilīnam esse missōs,



THE MULVIAN BRIDGE.

comitemque eis adiunctum esse T. Volturcium, atque huic 45
 ad Catilinam esse datas litteras, facultatem mihi oblata
 putavi, ut (quod erat difficillimum, quodque ego semper
 optabam ab dis immortalibus) tota res non solum a me,
 sed etiam a senatu et a vobis manifeste deprehenderetur.
 5. Itaque hesternodie L. Flaccum et C. Pomptinum 50
 praetores, fortissimos atque amantissimos rei publicae viros,
 ad me vocavi. Rem exposui; quid fieri placeret, ostendi.
 Illi autem, qui omnia de re publica praeclara atque egregia
 sentirent, sine recusatione ac sine ulla mora negotium sus-
 cepērunt; et, cum advesperasceret, occulte ad pontem 55
 Mulvium pervenerunt, atque ibi in proximis villis ita bi-
 partito fuerunt, ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset.
 Eodem autem et ipsi sine cuiusquam suspitione multos
 fortis viros eduxerant, et ego ex praefectura Reatina com-
 pluris delictos adulescentis, quorum opera utrorumque in 60
 re publica, praesidio cum gladiis miseram. 6. Interim,
 tertiae ferè vigiliae exactae, cum iam pontem Mulvium magno
 comitatu legati Allobrogum ingredi inciperent, unaque
 Volturcius, fit in eos impetus. Educuntur et ab illis gladii
 et a nostris. Res praetoribus erat nota solis, ignorabatur 65
 a ceteris. III. Tum interventu Pomptini atque Flacci
 pugna quae erat commissa sedatur. Litterae, quaecum-
 que erant in eo comitatu, integris signis praetoribus tra-
 duntur. Ipsi comprehensi ad me, cum iam dilucisceret,
 deducuntur. Atque horum omnium scelerum improbis- 70
 simum machinatorem Cimbrum Gabinium statim ad me,
 nihil dum suspicantem, vocavi; deinde item accessit est
 L. Statilius et post eum C. Cethegus; tardissime autem
 Lentulus venit, credo quod in litteris dandis praeter con-
 suetudinem proximam nocte vigilarat.

75

*After consulting certain prominent citizens, I immediately assembled
 the Senate.*

7. Cum summis ac clarissimis huius civitatis viris, qui
 audita re frequentes ad me mane convenerant, litteras a me

prius aperiri quam ad senatum deferrem, placeret (ne,
 si nihil esset inventum, temere a me tantus tumultus in-
 80 iectus civitati videretur), negavi me esse facturum ut de
 periculo publico non ad consilium publicum rem integram
 deferrem. Etenim, Quirites, si ea, quae erant ad me
 delata, reperta non essent, tamen ego non arbitrabar, in
 tantis rei publicae periculis, esse mihi nimiam diligentiam
 85 pertimescendam. Senatum frequentem celeriter, ut vi-
 distis, coegi. 8. Atque interea statim, admonitu Allobro-
 gum, C. Sulpicium praetorem, fortem virum, misi, qui ex
 aedibus Cethegi, si quid telorum esset, efferret; ex quibus
 ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit.

*Before the Senate, Volturcius under a promise of immunity made a
 full confession, after which the Gauls were summoned to appear,
 and told the whole story.*

90 IV. Introduxi Volturcium sine Gallis; fidem publicam
 iussu senatus dedi; hortatus sum, ut ea quae sciret sine
 timore indicaret. Tum ille dixit, cum vix se ex magno
 timore recreasset, ab Lentulo se habere ad Catilinam
 mandata et litteras, ut servorum praesidio uteretur, ut ad
 95 urbem quam primum cum exercitu accederet; id autem
 eo consilio, ut, cum urbem ex omnibus partibus, quem
 ad modum descriptum distributumque erat, incendissent,
 caedemque infinitam civium fecissent, praesto esset ille qui
 et fugientis exciperet, et se cum his urbanis ducibus con-
 100 iungeret. 9. Intrducti autem Galli ius iurandum sibi et
 litteras ab Lentulo, Cethego, Statilio ad suam gentem data
 esse dixerunt, atque ita sibi ab his et a L. Cassio esse prae-
 scriptum, ut equitatum in Italiam quam primum mitterent;
 pedestris sibi copias non defuturas; Lentulum autem sibi
 105 confirmasse, ex fati Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis, se
 esse tertium illum Cornelium ad quem regnum huius urbis
 atque imperium pervenire esset necesse: Cinna ante se et
 Sullam fuisse; eundemque dixisse, fatalem hunc annum
 esse ad interitum huius urbis atque imperii, qui esset annus

decimus post virginum absolūtiōnem, post Capitōlī autem 110
incēnsiōnem vicēsīmus. 10. Hanc autem Cethēgō cum
cēterīs contrōversiam fuisse dīxērunt, quod Lentulō et aliīs
Sātūrnālībūs caedem fierī atque urbem incendi placēret,
Cethēgō nimium id longum vidērētur.

Not to detain you, the prisoners were confronted with the letters, Cethegus and Statilius, forced to acknowledge their seal and handwriting, soon made confession. Lentulus was next examined and his letter read. Upon his cross-examining the Gauls, their straightforward replies finally resulted in his confessing also. He was especially agitated when his unsigned letter to Catiline was read. Gabinius was then examined with the same result. To my mind the prisoners were convicted as much by their looks and manner as by the letters.

V. Āc nē longum sit, Quirītēs, tabellās prōferri iūssi- 115
mus, quae ā quōque dīcēbantur datae. Prīmum ostendi-
mus Cethēgō sīgnum; cōgnōvit. Nōs līnum incīdimus;
lēgimus. Erat scrīptum ipsīus manū Allobrogum senā-
tuī et populō, sēsē quae eōrum lēgātīs cōfirmāset fac-
tūrum esse; orāre ut item illī facerent quae sibi eōrum 120
lēgātī recēpissent. Tum Cethēgus, quī paulō ante ali-
quid tamen dē gladiīs āc sicīs, quae apud ipsum erant
dēprehēnsa, respondisset, dīxissetque sē semper bonōrum
ferrāmentōrum studiōsum fuisse, recitātis lītterīs dēbili-
tātus atque abiectus cōnsentiā repente conticuit. Intrō- 125
ductus est Statilius; cōgnōvit et sīgnum et manum suam:
recitātae sunt tabellae in eandem ferē sententiam; cōfesus
est. Tum ostendī tabellās Lentulō, et quaesivī cōgnō-
sceretne sīgnum. Adnuit. ‘Est vērō,’ inquam, ‘nōtum
quidem sīgnum, imāgō avi tuī, clārissimī virī, quī amāvit 130
ūnicē patriam et civīs suōs; quae quidem tē ā tantō scelere
etiam mūta revocāre dēbuit.’ 11. Leguntur eādē ratiōne
ad senātum Allobrogum populūque lītterae. Sī quid dē
hīs rēbus dīcere vellet, fēcī potestātem. Atque ille primō
quidem negāvit; post autem aliquantō, tōtō iam indicio 135
expositō atque editō, surrēxit; quaesivī ā Gallīs quid sibi

esset cum eīs, quam ob rem domum suam vēnissent, item-
 que ā Volturciō. Quī cum illī breviter cōstanterque
 respondissent, per quem ad eum quotiēnsque vēnissent,
 140 quaesissentque ab eō, nihilne sēcum esset dē fātīs Sibyllīnīs
 locūtus, tum ille subitō scelere dēmēns quanta cōscientiae
 vīs esset ostendit. Nam cum id posset infitiārī, repente
 praeter opīniōnem omnium cōfessus est. Ita eum nōn
 modo ingenium illud et dīcendī exercitātiō, quā semper
 145 valuit, sed etiam propter vim sceleris manifestī atque dē-
 prehēnsī impudentia, quā superābat omnīs, improbitāsque
 dēfēcit. 12. Volturcius vērō subitō litterās prōferrī atque
 aperirī iubet, quās sibi ā Lentulō ad Catilinam datās esse
 dīcēbat. Atque ibi vehementissimē perturbātus Lentulus
 150 tamen et sīgnum et manum suam cōgnōvit. Erant autem
 scriptae sine nōmine, sed ita : ‘ Quis sim, sciēs ex eō quem
 ad tē mīsī. Cūrā ut vir sīs, et cōgitā quem in locum sīs
 prōgressus; vidē ecquid tibi iam sit necesse, et cūrā ut
 omnium tibi auxilia adiungās, etiam infimōrum.’ Gabīnius
 155 deinde intrōductus, cum primō impudenter respondēre
 coepisset, ad extrēmum nihil ex eīs quae Gallī insimulā-
 bant negāvit. 13. Ac mihi quidem, Quirītēs, cum illa
 certissima vīsa sunt argūmenta atque indicia sceleris—
 tabellae, sīgna, manūs, dēnique ūnūs cūiusque cōfessio,
 160 tum multō certiōra illa—color, oculī, voltūs, taciturnitās.
 Sic enim obstupuerant, sic terram intuēbantur, sic fūrtim
 nōn numquam inter sēsē aspiciēbant, ut nōn iam ab aliīs
 indicārī, sed indicāre sē ipsī vidērentur.

At the close of these proceedings the Senate passed a vote of thanks to me, to the two praetors, and to Antonius my colleague. They then directed that Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Gabinius, and five others should be placed under arrest. And still further they honored me with a supplicatio under circumstances that have no parallel. Of course, to remove every religious scruple, Lentulus was first required to resign his magistracy.

VI. Indiciīs expositīs atque ēditīs, senātum cōsuluī, dē
 165 summā rē pūblicā quid fierī placēret. Dictae sunt ā prīn-

cipibus ācerrimae āc fortissimae sententiae, quās senātus sine ūllā varietāte est secūtus. Et quoniam nōndum est perscriptum senātūs cōsultum, ex memoriā vōbīs, Quirītēs, quid senātus cēnsuerit expōnam. 14. Primum mihi grātiaē verbīs amplissimīs aguntur, quod virtūte, cōsiliō, prōvi- 170
 dentiā meā rēs pūblica māximīs periculīs sit liberāta; deinde L. Flaccus et C. Pomptīnus praetōrēs, quod eōrum operā fortī fidēlique ūsus essem, meritō āc iūre laudantur; atque etiam virō fortī, conlēgae meō, laus impertitur, quod eōs, quī hūius coniūrātiōnis participēs fuissent, ā suis et ā 175
 reī pūblīcae cōsiliīs remōvisset. Atque ita cēnsuerunt, ut P. Lentulus, cum sē praetūrā abdicasset, in cūstōdiam trāderētur; itemque utī C. Cethēgus, L. Statilius, P. Gabīnius, quī omnēs praesentēs erant, in cūstōdiam trāderentur. Atque idem hōc dēcrētum est in L. Cassium, quī sibi prōcū- 180
 rātiōnem incendendae urbis dēpopōscerat; in M. Cēpārium, cui ad sollicitandōs pāstōrēs Apūliam attribūtā esse erat indicātum; in P. Fūrium, quī est ex eīs colōnīs, quōs Faesulās L. Sulla dēdūxit; in Q. Annium Chīlōnem, quī ūnā cum hōc Fūriō semper erat in hāc Allobrogum sollici- 185
 tātiōne versātus; in P. Umbrēnum, libertīnum hominem, ā quō primum Gallōs ad Gabīnium perductōs esse cōstābat. Atque eā lēnitāte senātus est ūsus, Quirītēs, ut ex tantā coniūrātiōne tantāque hāc multītūdine domesticōrum hostium, novem hominum perditissimōrum poenā rē publicā 190
 cōservātā, reliquōrum mentīs sārārī posse arbitrārētur. 15. Atque etiam supplicātiō dīs immortalibus prō singulārī eōrum meritō meō nōmine dēcrēta est, quod mihi primum post hanc urbem conditam togātō contigit, et hīs verbīs dēcrēta est: quod urbem incendiīs, caede cīvīs, Ītaliā 195
 bellō liberāssem. Quae supplicātiō sī cum cēterīs cōferātur, hōc interest, quod cēterae bene gestā, haec ūna cōservātā rē pūblicā cōstitutā est. Atque illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque trānsactum est. Nam P. Lentulus, quamquam patefactīs indiciīs, cōnfes- 200
 siōnibus suis, iūdiciō senātūs nōn modo praetōris iūs, vērūm

etiam cīvis amiserat, tamen magistrātū sē abdicāvit, ut, quae religiō C. Mariō, clārissimō virō, nōn fuerat, quō minus C. Glauciam, dē quō nihil nōminātīm erat dēcrētum, 205 praetōrem occideret, eā nōs religiōne in prīvātō P. Lentulō pūniendō liberārēmur.

The conspiracy was doomed, fellow-citizens, from the moment I drove Catiline, its master spirit, out of the city.

VII. 16. Nunc quoniam, Quirītēs, cōnsclerātissimī periculōsissimīque bellī nefariōs ducēs captōs iam et comprehēnsōs tenētis, exīstimāre dēbētis omnīs Catilīnae cōpiās, 210 omnīs spēs atque opēs, hīs dēpulsīs urbis periculīs, concidisse. Quem quidem ego cum ex urbe pellēbam, hōc prōvidēbam animō, Quirītēs: remōtō Catilīnā, nōn mihi esse P. Lentulī somnum nec L. Cassī adipēs nec C. Cethēgī furiōsam temeritātem pertimēscendam. Ille erat. 215 ūnus timendus ex istīs omnibus, sed tam diū, dum urbis moenibus continēbātur. Omnia nōrat, omnium aditūs tenēbat; appellāre, temptāre, sollicitāre poterat, audēbat; erat eī cōsiliū ad facinus aptum, cōsiliō autem neque manus neque lingua deerat. Iam ad certās rēs cōficiendās 220 certōs hominēs dēlectōs ac dēscriptōs habēbat. Neque vērō, cum aliquid mandārat, cōfectum putābat: nihil erat quod nōn ipse obīret, occurreret, vigilāret, labōrāret. Frīgus, sitim, famem ferre poterat. 17. Hunc ego hominem tam ācrem, tam audācem, tam parātum, tam callidum, 225 dum, tam in scelere vigilantem, tam in perditīs rēbus dīligentem, nisi ex domesticīs insidiīs in castrēse latrōcinium compulsem (dīcam id quod sentiō, Quirītēs), nōn facile hanc tantam mōlem malī ā cervīcibus vestrīs dēpulissem. Nōn ille nōbīs Sātūrnālia cōstituisset, neque 230 tantō ante exsilī ac fātī diem reī pūblicae dēnūntiāvisset; neque commīsisset, ut sīgnum, ut litterae suae tēstēs manifestī sceleris dēprehenderentur. Quae nunc, illō absente, sīc gesta sunt, ut nūllum in prīvātā domō fūrtum umquam sit tam palam inventum, quam haec tanta in rē

pūblicā coniūrātiō manifēstō inventa atque dēprehēnsa est. 235
 Quod sī Catilīna in urbe ad hanc diem remānsisset, quam-
 quam, quoad fuit, omnibus ēius cōnsiliīs occurri atque
 obstiti, tamen, ut levissimē dicam, dīmicandum nōbīs
 cum illō fuisset; neque nōs umquam, cum ille in urbe
 hostis esset, tantīs periculīs rem pūblicam tantā pāce, 240
 tantō ōtiō, tantō silentiō liberāssēmus.

*That the gods were with us we have ocular proof. When Cotta and
 Torquatus were consuls, two years ago, we were reminded by the
 soothsayers of the warning given when lightning struck the
 Capitol. To ward off disaster they then directed that a new
 statue—a larger one—should be erected to face the east, and the
 work after great delay was finished on this very day. That such
 a coincidence between the completion of the work and the discovery
 of the conspiracy marks a divine intervention, no man can be so
 blind as to deny.*

VIII. 18. Quamquam haec omnia, Quirītēs, ita sunt ā
 mē administrāta, ut deōrum immortalīum nūtū atque
 cōnsiliō et gesta et prōvīsa esse videantur; idque cum
 coniectūrā cōsequi possumus, quod vix vidētur hūmāni 245
 cōnsilī tantārum rērum gubernātiō esse potuisse, tum vērō
 ita praesentēs hīs temporibus opem et auxilium nōbīs
 tulērunt, ut eōs paene oculīs vidēre possēmus. Nam ut
 illa omittam, vīsās nocturnō tempore ab occidente facēs
 ārdōremque caelī; ut fulminum iactūs, ut terrae mōtūs 250
 relinquam; ut omittam cētera, quae tam multa nōbīs
 cōsulibus facta sunt, ut haec, quae nunc fiunt, canere dī
 immortalēs vidērentur—hōc certē, quod sum dictūrus,
 neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est.

19. Nam profectō memoriā tenētis, Cottā et Torquātō 255
 cōsulibus, complūris in Capitōliō rēs dē caelō esse per-
 cussās, cum et simulācra deōrum dēpulsā sunt, et statuāe
 veterum hominum dēiectae, et lēgum aera liquefacta.
 Tāctus est etiam ille, quī hanc urbem condidit, Rōmulus,
 quem inaurātum in Capitōliō, parvum atque lactentem, 260

ūberibus lupīnīs inhiantem, fuisse meministis. Quō qui-
 dem tempore cum haruspicēs ex tōtā Etrūriā convēnissent,
 caedēs atque incendia et lēgum interitum et bellum cīvile
 ac domesticum et tōtius urbis atque imperī occāsum ap-
 265 propinquāre dixerunt, nisi dī immortalēs, omnī ratiōne
 plācātī, suō nūmine prope fāta ipsa flexissent. 20. Itaque
 illōrum respōnsis tum et lūdī per decem diēs factī sunt,
 neque rēs ūlla quae ad plācandōs deōs pertinēret praeter-
 missa est; idemque iūssērunt simulācrum Iovis facere
 270 māius, et in excelsō conlocāre, et contrā atque antea fuerat
 ad orientem convertere; ac sē spērāre dixerunt, sī illud
 sīgnum quod vidētis, sōlis ortum et forum cūriamque
 cōspiceret, fore ut ea cōnsilia, quae clam essent inita
 contrā salūtem urbis atque imperī, inlūstrārentur, ut ā
 275 senātū populōque, Rōmānō perspicī possent. Atque illud
 sīgnum conlocandum cōsulēs illī locāvērunt; sed tanta
 fuit operis tarditās, ut neque superiōribus cōsulibus,
 neque nōbīs ante hodiernum diem conlocārētur.

IX. 21. Hīc quis potest esse tam āversus ā vērō, tam
 280 praeceps, tam mente captus, quī neget haec omnia quae
 vidēmus, praecipuēque hanc urbem, deōrum immortalium
 nūtū ac potestāte administrārī? Etenim cum esset ita
 respōnsum, caedēs, incendia, interitum rei pūblīcae com-
 parārī, et ea per cīvīs (quae tum propter māgnitudinem
 285 scelerum nōn nullīs incredibilia vidēbantur), ea nō modo
 cōgitāta ā nefāriīs cīvibus, vērū etiam suscepta esse
 sēnsistis. Illud vērō nōne ita praesēns est, ut nūtū Iovis
 Optimī Māximī factum esse videātur, ut cum hodiernō
 diē māne per forum meō iūssū et coniūrātī et eōrum in-
 290 dicēs in aedem Concordiae dūcerentur, eō ipsō tempore
 sīgnum statuerētur? quō conlocātō atque ad vōs senātum-
 que conversō, omnia et senātus et vōs, quae erant cōgitāta
 contrā salūtem omnium, inlūstrāta et patefacta vidistis.

That our enemies were deprived of their senses by Jupiter is clear from their conduct, and is another proof of his protecting care over us.

22. Quō etiam māiōre sunt istī odiō suppliciōque dignī, quī nōn solum vestrīs domiciliis atque tēctīs, sed etiam 295 deōrum templis atque dēlūbrīs sunt fūnestōs ac nefāriōs ignīs inferre cōnātī. Quibus ego sī mē restitisse dīcam, nimium mihi sūmam et nōn sim ferendus. Ille, ille Iuppiter restitit; ille Capitōlium, ille haec templa, ille cūctam urbem, ille vōs omnīs salvōs esse voluit. Dīs ego immor- 300 tālibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirītēs, voluntātemque suscēpī, atque ad haec tanta indicia pervēnī. Iam vērō ab Lentulō cēterisque domesticis hostibus tam dēmenter tantae rēs crēditae, et ignōtīs et barbarīs commissae līterae numquam essent profectō, nisi ab dīs immortalibus 305 huic tantae audāciae cōnsilium esset ēreptum. Quid vērō? ut hominēs Gallī ex civitate male pācātā, quae gēns ūna restat quae bellum populō Rōmānō facere posse et nōn nōlle videātur, spem imperī ac rērum māximārum ultrō sibi ā patriciis hominibus oblātam neglegerent, 310 vestramque salūtem suis opibus antepōnerent, id nōn divinitus esse factum putātis? praesertim quī nōs nōn pūgnandō, sed tacendō superāre potuerint.

Never was occasion more meet for thanksgiving, fellow-citizens. Since the days of Sulla we have had many dissensions in our city, but in all these troubles revolution was the object of selfish politicians: in this our latest disturbance the very life of the state itself was at stake.

X. 23. Quam ob rem, Quirītēs, quoniam ad omnia pulvīnāria supplicatiō dēcrēta est, celebrātōte illōs diēs 315 cum cōniugibus ac liberīs vestrīs. Nam multī saepe honōrēs dīs immortalibus iūstī habitī sunt ac dēbitī, sed profectō iūstiōrēs numquam. Ēreptī enim estis ex crūdēlissimō ac miserrimō interitū; ēreptī sine caede, sine sanguine, sine exercitū, sine dīmiciatione. Togātī mē ūnō 320 togātō duce et imperātōre vicistis. 24. Etenim recordā-

minī, Quirītēs, omnīs cīvīlis dissēnsiōnēs—nōn solum eās
 quās audīstis, sed eās quās vōsmet ipsī meministis atque
 vīdistis. L. Sulla P. Sulpicium oppressit; ēiēcit ex urbe
 325 C. Marium, cūstōdem hūius urbis; multōsque fortīs virōs
 partim ēiēcit ex cīvītate, partim interēmit. Cn. Octāvius
 cōsul armīs expulit ex urbe conlēgam: omnis hīc locus
 acervīs corporum et cīvium sanguine redundāvit. Superā-
 vit posteā Cinna cum Mariō: tum vērō, clārissimīs virīs
 330 interfectīs, lūmina cīvītātis exstincta sunt. Ultus est
 hūius victōriæ crūdēlītatem posteā Sulla: nē dicī quidem
 opus est quantā dēminūtiōne cīvium et quantā calamitāte
 reī pūblicæ. Dissēnsit M. Lepidus ā clārissimō ac fortis-
 simō virō Q. Catulō: attulit nōn tam ipsīus interitus reī
 335 pūblicæ lūctum quam cēterōrum. 25. Atque illæ tamen
 omnēs dissēnsiōnēs erant ēius modī, quæ nōn ad dēlēn-
 dam, sed ad commūtandam rem pūblicam pertinērent.
 Nōn illī nūllam esse rem pūblicam, sed in eā, quæ esset,
 sē esse prīncipēs, neque hanc urbem cōnflagrāre, sed sē in
 340 hāc urbe florēre, voluerunt. Atque illæ tamen omnēs
 dissēnsiōnēs, quārum nūlla exitium reī pūblicæ quaesīvit,
 ēius modī fuērunt, ut nōn reconciliātiōne concordiae sed
 interneciōne cīvium dīiūdicātae sint. In hōc autem ūnō
 post hominum memoriā māximō crūdēlissimōque bellō,
 345 quāle bellum nūlla umquam barbaria cum suā gente ges-
 sit, quō in bellō lēx hæc fuit ā Lentulō, Catilīnā, Cethēgō,
 Cassiō cōstitutā, ut omnēs, quī salvā urbe salvī esse pōs-
 sent, in hostium numerō dūcerentur, ita mē gessi, Quirī-
 tēs, ut salvī omnēs cōservārēminī; et, cum hostēs vestrī
 350 tantum cīvium superfutūrum putāssent, quantum infīnitæ
 caedī restitisset, tantum autem urbis, quantum flamma
 obīre nōn potuisset, et urbem et cīvīs integrōs incolumis-
 que servāvī.

*In return for my services I ask for no reward other than the memory
 of my achievements.*

XI. 26. Quibus prō tantīs rēbus, Quirītēs, nūllum ego
 355 ā vōbīs præmium virtūtis, nūllum insīgne honōris, nūl-

lum monumentum laudis pōstulō, praeterquam hūius diēi memoriam sempiternam. In animīs ego vestrīs omnīs triumphōs meōs, omnia ōrnāmenta honōris, monumenta glōriae, laudis insīgnia, condī et conlocārī volō. Nihil mē mūtum potest dēlectāre, nihil tacitum, nihil dēnique ēius 360 modī, quod etiam minus dīgnī adsequī possint. Memoria vestrā, Quirītēs, rēs nostrae alentur, sermōnibus crēscent, lītterārū monumentīs inveterāscēt et conrōborābuntur; eandemque diem intellēgō (quam spērō aeternam fore) prōpāgātā esse et ad salūtem urbis et ad memoriam cōn- 365 sulātūs meī; ūnōque tempore in hāc rē publicā duōs cīvīs exstitisse, quōrum alter finīs vestri imperī nōn terrae, sed caelī regiōnibus termināret, alter ēiusdem imperī domicilium sēdīsque servāret.

Such services as mine have been, impose upon you a corresponding obligation, for it will be your duty in future to see that I suffer nothing at the hands of those whom I have for your sake made my enemies. This is all I ask of you, since you have already bestowed on me the noblest gifts to which I could aspire. And as night is now upon us, fellow-citizens, with prayers to Jupiter, guard your homes as before; you shall soon be free from all anxiety.

XI. 27. Sed quoniam eārum rērum, quās ego gessī, 370 nōn eadem est fortūna atque condiciō quae illōrum, quī externa bella gessērunt, quod mihi cum eīs vīvendum est quōs vicī ac subēgī, istī hostīs aut interfectōs aut oppressōs reliquērunt, vestrum est, Quirītēs, sī cēterīs facta sua rēctē prōsunt, mihi mea nē quandō obsint, prōvidēre. Mentēs 375 enim hominum audācissimōrum scelerātae ac nefāriae nē vōbīs nocēre possent, ego prōvidī; nē mihi noceant, vestrum est prōvidēre. Quamquam, Quirītēs, mihi quidem ipsī nihil ab istīs iam nocērī potest. Māgnū enim est in bonīs praesidium, quod mihi in perpetuum comparātum est; 380 māgnā in rē publicā dignitās, quae mē semper tacita dēfendet; māgnā vīs cōnscientiae, quam quī neglegunt, cum mē violāre volent, sē ipsī indicābunt. 28. Est etiam nōbīs is animus, Quirītēs, ut nōn modo nullius audāciae cēdāmus,

385 sed etiam omnis improbōs ultrō semper lacessāmus. Quod
 sī omnis impetus domesticōrum hostium, dēpulsus ā vōbīs,
 sē in mē ūnum convertit, vōbīs erit videndum, Quirītēs,
 quā condiōne posthāc eōs esse velītis, quī sē prō salūte
 390 quidem ipsī, quid est quod iam ad vītāe frūctum possit
 adquīrī, cum praesertim, neque in honōre vestrō, neque in
 glōriā virtūtis, quicquam videam altius, quō mihi libeat
 ascendere. 29. Illud profectō perficiam, Quirītēs, ut ea,
 quae gessi in cōsulātū, prīvātus tuear atque ōrnem, ut,
 395 sī quā est invidia cōservandā rē pūblicā suscepta, laedat
 invidōs, mihi valeat ad glōriam. Dēnique ita mē in rē
 pūblicā trāctābō, ut meminerim semper quae gesserim
 cūremque ut ea virtūte, nōn cāsū gesta esse videantur.

Vōs, Quirītēs, quoniam iam nox est, venerātī Iovem,
 400 illum cūstōdem hūius urbis āc vestrum, in vestrā tēcta
 discēdite; et ea, quamquam iam est perīculum dēpulsū,
 tamen aequē āc priōre nocte cūstōdiīs vigiliisque dēfen-
 dite. Id nē vōbīs diūtius faciendum sit, atque ut in per-
 petuā pāce esse possītis, prōvidēbō.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

By cutting the evil at the root, by surprising and punishing the conspiracy before it broke out, Cicero perhaps delayed the advent of monarchical government at Rome for fifteen years. He was not wrong, then, in boasting of the services he rendered at that time to his country's liberty, and we must acknowledge with Seneca that if he praised his consulship without measure, he has not done so without reason.—BOISSIER'S *Cicero and His Friends*.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

Gratifying, O conscript fathers, as are the evidences of your anxiety on my account, yet I pray you dismiss your fears as unworthy of my position. I will cheerfully bear whatever fate may have in store for me.

VIDEŌ, patrēs cōscriptī, in mē omnium vestrum ōra atque oculōs esse conversōs ; videō vōs nōn solum dē vestrō ac rei pūblicae, vērūm etiam, sī id dēpulsum sit, dē meō periculō esse sollicitōs. Est mihi iūcunda in malīs et grāta in dolōre vestra ergā mē voluntās ; sed eam, per deōs im- 5 mortalīs, dēpōnite, atque oblītī salutis meae dē vōbīs ac dē vestris liberīs cōgitāte. Mihi sī haec condiciō cōsulātūs data est, ut omnīs acerbitātēs, omnīs dolōrēs cruciātūsque perferrem, feram nōn solum fortiter, vērūm etiam libenter, dum modo meīs labōribus vōbīs populōque Rōmānō dīgnitās 10 salūsque pariātur. 2. Ego sum ille cōsul, patrēs cōscriptī, cui nōn forum, in quō omnis aequitās continētur, nōn campus cōsulāribus auspiciīs cōsecrātus, nōn cūria, summum auxilium omnium gentium, nōn domus, commūne

QUESTIONS (*for answers see the Notes*).—1. Give the date of this speech. 2. Before what body was it delivered ? 3. Where ? 4. Why was Silanus first called on for his opinion ? 5. What was Caesar's rank at this time ? 6. Give an account of the debate. 7. Also of the execution. 8. What bearing on the question of the legality of the executions had the *lex Sempronia* ? (9. Why called *lex Sempronia* ?) 10. Cicero's answer to this point ? 11. The weakness of this answer ? 12. What other consideration makes for the legality of this course ? 13. Does this settle the matter finally ? 14. What is the strongest justification Cicero had for doing what he did ? 15. Give some account of Catiline's defeat in battle and his death.

15 perfugium, nōn lectus ad quiētem datus, nōn dēnique haec
 sēdēs honōris, sella curūlis, umquam vacua mortis periculō
 atque insidiīs fuit. Ego multa tacuī, multa pertulī, multa
 concēssī, multa meō quōdam dolōre in vestrō timōre sānāvī.
 Nunc, sī hunc exitum cōsulātūs meī dī immortalēs esse
 20 voluērunt, ut vōs populūmque Rōmānum ex caede miser-
 rimā, cōniugēs liberōsque vestrōs virginēsque Vestālīs ex
 acerbissimā vexātiōne, templa atque dēlūbra, hanc pul-
 cherrimam patriam omnium nostrum ex foedissimā flammā,
 tōtam Ītaliā ex bellō et vāstitāte ēriperem, quaecumque
 25 mihi ūnī prōpōnētur fortūna, subeātur. Etenim sī P.
 Lentulus suum nōmen, inductus ā vātibus, fātāle ad per-
 niciem rei pūblicae fore putāvit, cūr ego nōn laeter meum
 cōsulātum ad salūtem populī Rōmānī prope fātālem ex-
 stitisse ?

*Therefore let your present thoughts be only for fatherland and family.
 Do not suppose, however, that I am not moved by the anxiety and
 the tears of my loved ones: rather do these evidences of affection
 stir me to more energetic action that I may save them from threat-
 ened destruction.*

30 II. 3. Quā rē, patrēs cōscriptī, cōsulite vōbīs; prō-
 spicite patriae; cōservāte vōs, cōniugēs, liberōs fortunās-
 que vestrās, populī Rōmānī nōmen salūtemque dēfendite:
 mihi parcere āc dē mē cōgitāre dēsinite. Nam prīmum
 dēbeō spērāre omnīs deōs quī huīc urbī praesident, prō eō
 35 mihi āc mereor relātūrōs esse grātiam; deinde, sī quid
 obtigerit, aequō animō parātōque moriar. Nam neque
 turpis mors fortī virō potest accidere, neque immātūra
 cōsulārī, nec misera sapientī. Nec tamen ego sum ille
 ferreus, quī frātris cārissimī atque amantissimī praesentis
 40 maerōre nōn movear, hōrumque omnium lacrimīs, ā quibus
 mē circumsessum vidētis. Neque meam mentem nōn
 domum saepe revocat exanimāta uxor, et abiecta metū
 filia, et parvolus filius, quem mihi vidētur amplectī rēs
 pūblica tamquam obsidem cōsulātūs meī, neque ille quī,

expectāns hūius exitum diēi, adstat in cōspectū meō, 45
 gener. Moveor hīs rēbus omnibus; sed in eam partem,
 utī salvī sint vōbiscum omnēs, etiam sī mē vīs aliqua op-
 presserit, potius quam et illī et nōs ūnā reī publicae pēste
 pereāmus.

For the present crisis is far more grave than those of former years.

4. Quā rē, patrēs cōscriptī, incumbite ad salūtem reī 50
 publicae; circumspicite omnīs procellās quae impendent,
 nisi prōvidētis. Nōn Ti. Gracchus, quod iterum tribū-
 nus plēbis fierī voluit; nōn C. Gracchus, quod agrariōs
 concitāre cōnātus est; nōn L. Sāturnīnus, quod C. Mem-
 mium occīdit, in discrimen aliquod atque in vestrae 55
 sevērītātis iūdicium addūcitur. Tenentur eī quī ad urbis
 incendium, ad vestram omnium caedem, ad Catilīnam
 accipiendum Rōmae restitērunt; tenentur litterae, signa,
 manūs, dēnique ūnīus cūiusque cōfessiō: sollicitantur
 Allobrogēs, servitia excitantur, Catilīna arcessitur; id est 60
 initum cōsiliū, ut, interfectīs omnibus, nēmo nē ad
 dēplōrandum quidem populī Rōmānī nōmen atque ad lā-
 mentandam tantī imperī calamitātem relinquātur.

*These things are clear from the evidence and from the confession of
 the prisoners, and you have already by your acts condemned the
 prisoners; and yet as if it were still an open question, I will lay
 the matter before you now with the reminder that, whatever your
 course, you should decide before night.*

III. 5. Haec omnia indicēs dētulērunt, reī cōfessi
 sunt, vōs multīs iam iūdicīis iūdicāvistis: primum, quod 65
 mihi grātiās ēgistis singulārībus verbīs, et meā virtūte
 atque dīligentiā perditōrum hominum coniūrātiōnem pate-
 factam esse dēcrēvistis; deinde, quod P. Lentulum sē
 abdicāre praetūrā coēgistis; tum, quod eum et cēterōs, dē
 quibus iūdicāstis, in cūstōdiam dandōs cēnsuistis; māxi- 70
 mēque quod meō nōmine supplicātiōnem dēcrēvistis, quī
 honōs togātō habitus ante mē est nēminī; postrēmō, he-

sternō diē praemia lēgātīs Allobrogum Titōque Volturciō dedistis amplissima. Quae sunt omnia eius modī, ut eī,
75 quī in cūstōdiam nōminātīm datī sunt, sine ūllā dubitātiōne ā vōbīs damnātī esse videantur.

6. Sed ego institūi referre ad vōs, patrēs cōscriptī, tamquam integrum, et dē factō quid iūdicētis, et dē poenā quid cēseātis. Illa praedicam quae sunt cōsulis. Ego
80 māgnū in rē pūblicā versārī furōrem, et nova quaedam mīscērī et concitārī mala, iam pridem vidēbam; sed hanc tantam, tam exitiōsam habērī coniūrātiōnem ā cīvibus numquam putāvī. Nunc quicquid est, quōcumque vestrae mentēs inclinānt atque sententiae, statuendum vōbīs ante
85 noctem est. Quantum facinus ad vōs dēlātum sit, vidētis. Huīc sī paucōs putātis adfīnis esse, vehementer errātis: lātius opīniōne dissēminātum est hōc malum. Mānāvit nōn solum per Ītaliā, vērū etiam trāscendit Alpīs et obscurē serpēns multās iam prōvinciās occupāvit. Id op-
90 primī sustentandō ac prōlātandō nūllō pactō potest. Quācumque ratiōne placet, celeriter vōbīs vindicandum est.

Of the two proposals before us, that of Silanus favors the death-penalty; that of Caesar, imprisonment for life and confiscation of their property. But Caesar's proposal is hardly practicable, and, after all, is the severer of the two.

IV. 7. Videō adhūc duās esse sententiās: ūnam D. Silānī, quī cēset eōs, quī haec dēlēre cōnātī sunt, morte esse multandōs; alteram C. Caesaris, quī mortis poenam
95 removet, cēterōrum suppliciōrum omnīs acerbitātēs amplectitur. Uterque et prō suā dīgnitāte et prō rērum māgnitūdine in summā sevērītate versātur. Alter eōs, quī nōs omnīs, quī populum Rōmānum, vitā privāre cōnātī sunt, quī dēlēre imperium, quī populī Rōmānī nōmen
100 extinguerē, punctum temporis fruī vitā et hōc commūnī spīritū nōn putat oportēre; atque hōc genus poenae saepe in improbōs cīvis in hāc rē pūblicā esse ūsūrpātum recordātur. Alter intellegit mortem ab dīs immortalibus nōn

esse supplicī causā constitūtā ; sed aut necessitātem nātūrae, aut labōrum ac miseriarum quiētem. Itaque eam 105
 sapientēs numquam invītī, fortēs saepe etiam libenter,
 oppetivērunt. Vincula vērō, et ea sempiterna, certē ad
 singulārem poenam nefariī sceleris inventa sunt. Mūnicipiis
 dispertiri iubet. Habere videtur ista rēs inīquitātem,
 sī imperāre velīs, difficultātem, sī rogāre. Dēcernatur 110
 tamen, sī placet. 8. Ego enim suscipiam et, ut spērō,
 reperiam quī id, quod salūtis omnium causā statueritis,
 nōn putent esse suae dīgnitātis recūsāre. Adiungit gra-
 vem poenam mūnicipibus, sī quis eōrum vincula rūperit ;
 horribilīs cūstōdiās circumdat, et dīgnās scelere hominum 115
 perditōrum. Sancit nē quis eōrum poenam quōs con-
 demnat, aut per senātum aut per populum levāre possit ;
 ēripit etiam spem, quae sōla hominem in miseris cōsōlārī
 solet. Bona praetereā pūblicārī iubet. Vītā sōlam re-
 linquit nefariis hominibus : quam sī ēripuisset, multōs 120
 ūnō dolōrēs animī atque corporis et omnīs scelerum poenās
 adēmisset. Itaque ut aliqua in vītā formīdō improbīs
 esset posita, apud inferōs eius modī quaedam illi antiquī
 supplicia impiis cōstitutā esse voluērunt, quod videlicet
 intellegēbant, eis remōtis, nōn esse mortem ipsam perti- 125
 mēscendam.

Since Caesar is a popular leader, to follow his opinion would perhaps be the safer course ; but no such consideration shall influence me. One of these would-be democrats, I see, is absent to-day to avoid the necessity of voting in a capital case. Having already declared himself on the question, he is inconsis'tent. Caesar is aware that our laws were not made for enemies, and hence Lentulus deserves perpetual imprisonment.

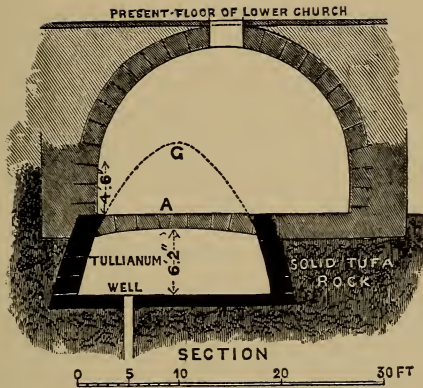
V. 9. Nunc, patrēs cōscriptī, ego meā videō quid intersit. Sī eritis secūtī sententiam C. Caesaris, quoniam hanc is in rē pūblicā viam, quae populāris habētur, secūtus est, fortasse minus erunt, hōc auctōre et cōgnitōre hūiusce 130
 sententiae, mihi populārēs impetūs pertimēscendī ; sīn illam alteram, nesciō an amplius mihi negōtī contrahātur.

Sed tamen meōrum periculōrum ratiōnēs ūtilitās rei pūbli-
 cae vincat. Habēmus enim ā Caesare, sicut ipsius dīg-
 135 nitās et māiōrum eius amplitūdō pōstulābat, sententiam,
 tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem pūblicam voluntātis.
 Intellēctum est quid interesset inter levitātem cōntiōnātō-
 rum et animum vērē populārem, salutī populī cōnsulentem.
 10. Videō dē istīs, quī sē populārīs habērī volunt, abesse
 140 nōn nēminem, nē dē capite videlicet cīvium Rōmānōrum
 sententiam ferat. At is et nūdius tertius in cūstōdiam
 cīvis Rōmānōs dedit, et supplicatiōnem mihi dēcrēvit, et
 indicēs hesternō diē māximīs praemiīs adfēcit. Iam hōc
 nēminī dubium est, quī reō cūstōdiam, quaesītōrī grātulā-
 145 tiōnem, indicī praemium dēcrēvit, quid dē tōtā rē et causā
 iūdicārit. At vērō C. Caesar intellegit, lēgem Semprōniam
 esse dē cīvibus Rōmānīs cōstitūtā; quī autem rei pūbli-
 cae sit hostis, eum cīvem nullō modō esse posse; dēnique
 ipsum lātōrem Semprōniae lēgis, iūssū populī, poenās rei
 150 pūblīcae dēpendisse. Idem ipsum Lentulum, largītōrem
 et prōdigum, nōn putat, cum dē perniciē populī Rōmānī,
 exitiō hūius urbis tam acerbē, tam crūdēliter cōgitārit,
 etiam appellārī posse populārem. Itaque homo mītissimus
 atque lēnissimus nōn dubitat P. Lentulum aeternīs tenebrīs
 155 vinculisque mandāre, et sancit in posterum, nē quis hūius
 supplicio levandō sē iactāre, et in perniciem populī Rōmānī
 posthāc populārīs esse possit: adiungit etiam pūblicatiōnem
 bonōrum, ut omnīs animī cruciātūs et corporis etiam ege-
 stās ac mendicitās cōsequātur.

Whatever you decide, cruelty cannot be charged against you.

When I think of Lentulus lording it as king, Gabinius his grand vizier, the outrages that would follow such a state of things assure me that severity in this case is the truest humanity. Remember the words of Lucius Caesar and the example of the elder Lentulus.

160 VI. 11. Quam ob rem, sive hōc statueritis, dederitis
 mihi comitem ad cōntiōnem populō cārū atque iūcun-
 dum; sive Silānī sententiam sequī mālueritis, facile mē



THE TULLIANUM

The prison consists of a large upper chamber and a smaller underground circular dungeon, cut in the solid rock. The latter was originally a kind of well-house and probably extended upwards to a point (G). This upper part was afterwards cut off when the upper prison was added, and a ceiling of overlapping stone slabs was built with a small hole (A) through which criminals were thrust, and either left there to die of cold and starvation, or strangled by the executioner (see page 352). According to tradition, St. Peter and St. Paul were confined in the upper prison in the time of Nero, and therefore a church dedicated to St. Peter and called S. Pietro in Carcere (St. Peter in Prison) was built above it.

atque vōs crūdēlitātis vituperātiōne exsolveritis, atque
 obtinēbō eam multō lēniōrem fuisse. Quamquam, patrēs
 cōnscriptī, quae potest esse in tantī sceleris immānitāte 165
 pūniendā crūdēlitās? Ego enim dē meō sēnsū iūdicō.
 Nam ita mihi salvā rē publicā vōbiscum perfrui liceat, ut
 ego, quod in hāc causā vehementior sum, nōn atrōcitāte
 animī moveor—quis est enim mē mītiōr?—sed singulārī
 quādā hūmānitāte et misericordiā. |Videor enim mihi 170
 vidēre hanc urbem, lūcem orbis terrārum atque arcem om-
 nium gentium, subitō ūnō incendiō concidentem. Cernō
 animō sepultā in patriā miserōs atque īsepultōs acervōs
 cīvium. Versātur mihi ante oculōs aspectus Cethēgī et
 furor in vestrā caede bacchantis. 12. Cum vērō mihi prō- 175
 posuī rēgnantem Lentulum, sicut ipse ex fātis sē spērāsse
 cōfessus est; purpurātum esse huīc Gabīnium; cum
 exercitū vēnisse Catilinam;—tum lāmentātiōnem mātrum
 familiās, tum fugam virginum atque puerōrum, ac vexā-
 tiōnem virginum Vestālium perhorrēscō. Et, quia mihi 180
 vehementer haec videntur misera atque miseranda, idcirco,
 in eōs, quī ea perficere voluērunt, mē sevērūm vehemen-
 temque praebeō. Etenim quaerō, sī quis pater familiās,
 liberīs suis ā servō interfectīs, uxōre occīsā, incēnsā domō,
 supplicium dē servō nōn quam acerbissimum sūmpserit, 185
 utrum is clēmēns ac misericors, an inhūmānissimus et
 crūdēlissimus esse videātur. Mihi vērō importūnus ac fer-
 reus, quī nōn dolōre et cruciātū nocentis suum dolōrem
 cruciātumque lēnierit. Sic nōs in hīs hominibus, quī nōs,
 quī cōniugēs, quī liberōs nostrōs trucidāre voluērunt; quī 190
 singulās ūnīus cūiusque nostrum domōs, et hōc ūniversum
 reī publicae domicilium dēlēre cōnātī sunt; quī id ēgērunt,
 ut gentem Allobrogum in vēstigiīs hūius urbis atque in
 cinere dēflagrātī imperī conlocārent, sī vehementissimī
 fuerimus, misericordēs habēbimur; sīn remissiōrēs esse 195
 voluerimus, summae nobīs crūdēlitātis in patriae cīvium-
 que perniciē fāma subeunda est. 13. Nisi vērō cuipiam L.
 Caesar, vir fortissimus et amantissimus reī publicae, crū-

dēlior nūdius tertius vīsus est, cum sorōris suae, fēminae
 200 lēctissimae, virum praesentem et audientem vītā prīvandum
 esse dīxit, cum avum suum iūssū cōsulis interfectum,
 filiūque eius impūberem, lēgātum ā patre missum, in
 carcere necātum esse dīxit. Quōrum quod simile factum ?
 quod initum dēlendae rei pūblicae cōnsilium ? Largītiōnis
 205 voluntās tum in rē pūblic āversāta est, et partium quaedam
 contentiō. Atque eō tempore hūius avus Lentulī, vir clā-
 rissimū, armātus Gracchum est persecūtus. Ille etiam
 grave tum volnus accēpit, nē quid dē summā rē pūblicā
 dēminuerētur : hīc ad ēvertenda rei pūblicae fundāmenta
 210 Gallōs arcessit, servitia concitat, Catilīnam vocat, attribuit
 nōs trucīdandōs Cethēgō, et cēterōs civīs interficiendōs Ga-
 bīniō, urbem inflammandam Cassiō, tōtam Ītaliā vāstan-
 dam dīripiendamque Catilīnae. Vereāmini, cēseō, nē in
 hōc scelere tam immānī āc nefandō nimis aliquid sevērē
 215 statuisse videāmini : multō magis est verendum, nē remis-
 siōne poenae crūdēlēs in patriam, quam nē sevērītāte ani-
 madversiōnis nimis vehementēs in acerbissimōs hostīs fuisse
 videāmur.

Let not the whispered fears that we lack the strength to deal with our enemies disturb you. I have made every preparation to meet the issue. Consider the unanimity of all good citizens: the knights, who may yield to you in rank, but not in patriotism; the no less zealous civil servants, freedmen, and even slaves, while the shopkeepers are ever on the side of peace and order.

VII. 14. Sed ea quae exaudiō, patrēs cōnscriptī, dis-
 220 simulāre nōn possum. Iaciuntur enim vōcēs, quae per-
 veniunt ad aurīs meās, eōrum quī verērī videntur, ut
 habeam satis praesidī ad ea, quae vōs statueritis hodiernō
 diē, trānsigunda. Omnia et prōvīsa et parāta et cōnstitutā
 sunt, patrēs cōnscriptī, cum meā summā cūrā atque dili-
 225 gentiā, tum multō etiam māiōre populī Rōmānī ad summum
 imperium retinendum et ad commūnīs fortūnās cōnservandās
 voluntāte. Omnēs adsunt omnium ōrdinum hominēs,

omnium dēnique aetātum; plēnum est forum, plēna templa circum forum, plēnī omnēs aditūs hūius templī ac locī. Causa est enim post urbem conditam haec inventa 230 sōla, in quā omnēs sentīrent ūnum atque idem, praeter eōs, quī cum sibi vidērent esse pereundum, cum omnibus potius quam sōlī perīre voluērunt. 15. Hōsçe ego hominēs excipiō et sēcernō libenter; neque in improbōrum cīvium, sed in acerbissimōrum hostium numerō habendōs 235 putō. Cēterī vērō, dī immortalēs! quā frequentīā, quō studiō, quā virtūte ad commūnem salūtem dignitātemque cōsentiunt!

Quid ego hīc equitēs Rōmānōs commemorem? quī vōbīs ita summam ōrdinis cōnsilīque concēdunt, ut vōbīs 240 cum dē amōre reī pūblicae certent; quōs ex multōrum annōrum dissēnsiōne hūius ōrdinis ad societātem concordiamque revocatōs hodiernus diēs vōbīscum atque haec causa cōniungit. Quam sī cōniūctiōnem, in cōsulātū cōnfīrmātam meō, perpetuam in rē pūblicā tenuerimus, 245 cōnfīrmō vōbīs nullum posthāc malum cīvile ac domesticum ad ūllam reī pūblicae partem esse ventūrum.

Parī studiō dēfendundae reī pūblicae convēnisse videō tribūnōs aerāriōs, fortissimōs virōs; scribās item ūniversōs, quōs cum cāsū hīc diēs ad aerārium frequentāset, 250 videō ab exspectātiōne sortis ad salūtem commūnem esse conversōs.

16. Omnis ingenuōrum adest multitūdō, etiam tenuissimōrum. Quis est enim cui nōn haec templa, aspectus urbis, possessiō libertātis, lūx dēnique haec ipsa et hōc 255 commūne patriae solum, cum sit cārum, tum vērō dulce atque iūcundum? VIII. Operae pretium est, patrēs cōnscriptī, libertīnōrum hominum studia cōgnōscere, quī, suā virtūte fortūnam hūius cīvitātis cōsecūtī, hanc suam patriam iūdicant, quam quīdam hīc nātī, et summō locō 260 nātī, nōn patriam suam, sed urbem hostium, esse iūdicāvērunt. Sed quid ego hōsçe hominēs ordinēsque commemorō, quōs prīvātae fortūnae, quōs commūnis rēs pūblica,

quōs dēnique libertās, ea quae dulcissima est, ad salutē
 265 patriae dēfendendam excitāvit? Servus est nēmo, quī
 modo tolerābilī condiciōne sit servitūtis, quī nōn audāciam
 cīvium perhorrēscat; quī nōn haec stāre cupiat; quī nōn,
 quantum audet et quantum potest, cōferat ad salutē
 voluntātis.

270 17. Quā rē, sī quem vestrum forte commovet hōc quod
 auditum est—lēnōnem quendam Lentulī concursāre cir-
 cum tabernās, pretiō spērāre sollicitārī posse animōs egen-
 tium atque imperitōrum—est id quidem coeptum atque
 temptātum; sed nullī sunt inventī tam aut fortunā miserī
 275 aut voluntāte perditī, quī nōn illum ipsum sellae atque
 operis et quaestūs cotīdiānī locum, quī nōn cubile ac lec-
 tulum suum, quī dēnique nōn cursum hunc ōtiōsum vitae
 suae salvum esse velint. Multō vērō māxima pars eōrum
 quī in tabernīs sunt, immō vērō—id enim potius est
 280 dīcendum—genus hōc ūniversum amantissimum est ōtī.
 Etenim omne instrūmentum, omnis opera atque quaestus,
 frequentīā cīvium sustentātur, alitur ōtiō. Quōrum sī
 quaestus oclūsīs tabernīs minui solet, quid tandem in-
 cēnsīs futūrum fuit?

*With every advantage, therefore, in your favor, and with everything
 that is dear at stake, so act that never again may such a con-
 spiracy be possible.*

285 18. Quae cum ita sint, patrēs cōscriptī, vōbīs populī
 Rōmānī praesidia nōn dēsunt: vōs nē populō Rōmānō
 deesse videāminī, prōvidēte. IX. Habētis cōsulem ex
 plūrimīs periculīs et insidiīs atque ex mediā morte, nōn ad
 vitam suam sed ad salutē vestram reservātum. Omnēs
 290 ōrdinēs ad cōservandam rem pūblicam mente, voluntāte,
 vōce cōsentiunt. Obsessa facibus et tēlis impiae coniūrā-
 tiōnis vōbīs supplex manūs tendit patria commūnis; vōbīs
 sē, vōbīs vitam omnium cīvium, vōbīs arcem et Capitōlium,
 vōbīs ārās Penātium, vōbīs illum ignem Vestae sempi-
 295 ternum, vōbīs omnium deōrum templa atque dēlūbra; vōbīs

mūrōs atque urbis tēcta commendat. Praetereā dē vestrā vītā, dē cōniugum vestrārum atque liberōrum animā, dē fortūnis omnium, dē sēdibus, dē focīs vestrīs, hodiernō diē vōbīs iūdicandum est. 19. Habētis ducem memorem vestri, oblītum suī, quae nōn semper facultās datur ; habētis omnīs 300 ōrdinēs, omnīs hominēs, ūniversum populum Rōmānum (id quod in cīvilī causā hodiernō diē primum vidēmus) ūnum atque idem sentientem. Cōgitāte quantīs labōribus fundātum imperium, quantā virtūte stabilitam libertātem, quantā deōrum benīgnitāte auctās ^{evere turbate} exaggerātāsque fortūnās, 305 ūna nox paene dēlērit. Id nē ūmquam posthāc nōn modo nōn cōfici, sed nē cōgitārī quidem possit ā cīvibus, hodiernō diē prōvidendum est. Atque haec nōn ut vōs, quī mihi studiō paene praecurritis, excitārem, locūtus sum ; sed ut mea vōx, quae dēbet esse in rē publicā prīnceps, officiō 310 fūncta cōsulārī vidērētur.

As for myself, come what may, I shall never repent of my course. Let Scipio the elder and his younger namesake, let Paulus and Marius, and Pompey, greatest of them all, enjoy the glory to which they are entitled: beside these names my own shall have its modest place. Meanwhile the violence of my private enemies will be harmless against the support for which I look to you.

X. 20. Nunc, ante quam ad sententiam redeō, dē mē pauca dīcam. Ego, quanta manus est coniūrātōrum, quam vidētis esse permāgnam, tantam mē inimicōrum multitudinem suscēpisse videō ; sed eam iūdicō esse turpem et 315 infirmam et abiectam. Quod sī aliquandō alicūius furōre et scelere concitāta manus ista plūs valuerit quam vestra āc rē publicae dīgnitās, mē tamen meōrum factōrum atque cōsiliōrum numquam, patrēs cōscriptī, paenitēbit. Etenim mors, quam illī fortasse minitantur, omnibus est 320 parāta. Vitae tantam laudem, quantā vōs mē vestrīs dēcrētīs honestāstis, nēmo est adsecūtus ; cēterīs enim semper bene gestā, mihi ūnī cōservātā rē publicā, grātulātiōnem dēcrēvistis. 21. Sit Scīpiō ille clārus, cūius cōsiliō

325 atque virtūte Hannibal in Āfricam redīre atque Ītaliā
 dēcēdere coāctus est ; ōrnētur alter eximiā laude Āfricānus,
 quī duās urbīs huīc imperiō infēstissimās, Karthāginem
 Numantiamque, dēlēvit ; habeātur vir ēgregius Paulus ille,
 cūius currum rēx potentissimus quondam et nōbilissimus
 330 Persēs honestāvit ; sit aeternā glōriā Marius, quī bis Ītaliā
 obsidiōne et metū servitūtis liberāvit ; antepōnātur omnibus
 Pompēius, cūius rēs gestae atque virtūtēs isdem, quibus
 sōlis cursus, regiōnibus āc terminīs continentur :—erit
 profectō inter hōrum laudēs aliquid locī nostrae glōriae,
 335 nisi forte māius est patefacere nōbīs prōvinciās quō exīre
 possīmus, quam cūrāre ut etiam illī, quī absunt, habeant
 quō victōrēs revertantur. 22. Quamquam est ūnō locō
 condiciō melior externae victōriae quam domesticae, quod
 hostēs aliēnigenae aut oppressī serviunt aut receptī in
 340 amīcitiā beneficiō sē obligātōs putant : quī autem ex
 numerō cīvium, dēmentīā aliquā dēprāvātī, hostēs patriae
 semel esse coepērunt, eōs cum ā perniciē reī pūblīcae rep-
 puleris, nec vī coērcēre nec beneficiō plācāre possīs. Quā
 rē mihi cum perditīs cīvibus aeternum bellum susceptum
 345 esse vidēō. Id ego vestrō bonōrumque omnium auxiliō,
 memoriāque tantōrum periculōrum (quae nōn modo in hōc
 populō quī servātus est, sed in omnium gentium sermō-
 nibus āc mentibus semper haerēbit) ā mē atque ā meis fa-
 cile prōpulsārī posse cōfidō. Neque ūlla profectō tanta
 350 vīs reperiētur, quae cōniūctiōnem vestram equitumque
 Rōmānōrum, et tantam cōspirātiōnem bonōrum omnium
 cōnfringere et labefactāre possit.

*Let my reward be your recollection of these events and your protection
 of my son. Decide, then, fearlessly, and I will do your will.*

XI. 23. Quae cum ita sint, prō imperiō, prō exercitū,
 prō prōvinciā quam neglēxī, prō triumphō cēterisque
 355 laudis insīgnibus quae sunt ā mē propter urbīs vestraeque
 salūtis cūstōdiam repudiāta, prō clientēlīs hospitiisque prō-
 vinciālibus, quae tamen urbānīs opibus nōn minōre labōre

tueor quam comparō—prō hīs igitur omnibus rēbus, prō
 meis in vōs singulāribus studiīs, prōque hāc quam per-
 spicitis ad cōservandam rem pūblicam dīligentiā, nihil ā 360
 vōbīs, nisi hūius temporis tōtīusque meī cōsulātūs memo-
 riam, pōstulō: quae dum erit vestrīs fīxa mentibus, tūtis-
 simō mē mūrō saeptum esse arbitrābor. Quod sī meam
 spem vīs improbōrum fefellerit atque superāverit, com-
 mendō vōbīs parvum meum fīlium; cui profectō satis erit 365
 praesidī, nōn solum ad salutem, vērū etiam ad dīgnitā-
 tem, sī ēius, quī haec omnia suō sōlīus periculō cōser-
 vārit, illum fīlium esse memineritis. **24.** Quāpropter dē
 summā salutē vestrā populīque Rōmānī, dē vestrīs cōniu-
 gibus ac liberīs, dē ārīs ac focīs, dē fānīs atque templīs, dē 370
 tōtīus urbis tēctīs ac sēdibus, dē imperiō ac libertāte, dē
 salutē Ītalīae, dē ūniversā rē pūblicā dēcernite dīligenter,
 ut īstituistis, ac fortiter. Habētis eum cōsulem quī et
 pārēre vestrīs dēcrētīs nōn dubitet, et ea quae statueritis,
 quoad vīvet, dēfendere et per sē ipsum praestāre possit. 375



DEFENCE OF ARCHIAS

“Strange words these to fall from the pleader's lips in the dusty atmosphere of the praetor's court ! *non fori, neque iudiciali consuetudine*, says Cicero himself, in the few words of graceful apology with which the speech ends. But in truth, as he well knew, he was not speaking to the respectable gentlemen on the benches before him. He addressed a larger audience : posterity and the civilized world.”—*MACKAIL'S Latin Literature.*

DEFENCE OF ARCHIAS

Whatever talent or skill I may possess, I am bound to devote it to the defence of A. Licinius here, for all that I am I owe to him.

SI quid est in me ingeni, iudices, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, aut si qua exercitatio dicendi, in qua me non infitior mediocriter esse versatum, aut si huiusce rei ratio aliqua ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplina profecta, a qua ego nullum confiteor aetatis meae tempus abhorruisse—earum rerum omnium vel in primis hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo iure debet. Nam quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, et pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse. Quod si haec vox, huius hortatu praeceptisque conformata, non nullis aliquando saluti fuit, a quo id accepimus quò ceteris opitulari et alios servare possemus, huic profecto ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre debemus. 2. Ac ne quis a nobis hoc ita dici forte miretur, quod alia quaedam in hoc facultas sit ingeni, neque haec dicendi ratio aut disciplina, ne nos quidem huic uni studio penitus umquam dediti fuimus. Etenim omnes artes quae ad humanitatem pertinent, 20

QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. When was the *Pro Archia* delivered? 2. What was its object? 3. The true secret of the prosecution? 4. Give a short sketch of the life of Archias. 5. His earliest association with Cicero? 6. What city gave him its franchise? 7. Discuss the legal aspects of the case. 8. In what does the real interest of the speech lie?

habent quoddam commune vinculum, et, quasi cognatione quadem, inter se continentur.

For the unusual character of my speech my apology must be the character of my client and of this court.

II. 3. Sed ne cui vestrum mirum esse videatur, me in quaestione legitima et in iudicio publico (cum res agatur
 25 apud praetorem populi Romani, lectissimum virum, et apud severissimos iudices, tanto conventu hominum ac frequentia) hoc uti genere dicendi, quod non modo a consuetudine iudiciorum, verum etiam a forensi sermone abhorreat; quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causa mihi detis hanc
 30 veniam, adcommodatam huic reo, vobis, quem ad modum spero, non molestam, ut me pro summo poëta atque eruditissimo homine dicentem, hoc concursu hominum litteratissimorum, hac vestra humanitate, hoc denique praetore exercente iudicium, patiamini de studiis humanitatis ac
 35 litterarum paulo loqui liberius, et in eius modi persona, quae propter otium ac studium minime in iudiciis periculisque tractata est, uti prope novo quodam et inusitato genere dicendi. 4. Quod si mihi a vobis tribui concedique sentiam, perficiam profecto ut hunc A. Licinium non
 40 modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse.

From his earliest years Archias displayed astonishing talents, and these were developed by study and travel. In Italy he received a most flattering welcome. Finally settling at Rome, he soon numbered our leading men among his friends.

III. Nam ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, atque ab eis artibus quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, se ad scribendi studium contulit, primum Antiochiae—nam ibi natus est loco nobili—celebri quondam
 45 urbe et copiosa, atque eruditissimis hominibus liberalissimisque studiis adfluenti, celeriter antecellere omnibus ingeni gloria contigit. Post in ceteris Asiae partibus

cunctaeque Graeciae sic eius adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingeni exspectatio hominis, exspectationem ipsius 50 adventus admiratioque superaret. 5. Erat Italia tunc plena Graecarum artium ac disciplinarum, studiaque haec et in Latio vehementius tum colebantur quam nunc eisdem in oppidis, et hic Romae propter tranquillitatem rei publicae non neglegebantur. Itaque hunc et Tarentini et 55 Regini et Neapolitani civitate ceterisque praemiis donarunt, et omnes, qui aliquid de ingeniis poterant iudicare, cognitione atque hospitio dignum existimarunt. Hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset iam absentibus notus, Romam venit, Mario consule et Catulo. Nactus est primum consules eos quorum alter res ad scribendum maximas, alter cum res gestas, tum etiam studium atque auris, adhibere posset. Statim Luculli, cum praetextatus etiam tum Archias esset, eum domum suam receperunt. Sed etiam hoc non solum ingeni ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae 65 atque virtutis, ut domus quae huius adulescentiae prima fuit eadem esset familiarissima senectuti. 6. Erat temporibus illis iucundus Metello illi Numidico et eius Pio filio; audiebatur a M. Aemilio; vivebat cum Q. Catulo et patre et filio; a L. Crasso colebatur; Lucullos vero 70 et Drusum et Octavios et Catonem et totam Hortensiorum domum devinctam consuetudine cum teneret, adficiebatur summo honore, quod eum non solum colebant qui aliquid percipere atque audire studebant, verum etiam si qui forte simulabant. 75

While travelling with Lucullus he was enrolled as a citizen of Heraclia, and having duly fulfilled every legal requirement he was entitled under the law to the Roman citizenship.

IV. Interim satis longo intervallo, cum esset cum M. Lucullo in Siciliam profectus, et cum ex ea provincia cum eodem Lucullo decederet, venit Heracliam. Quae cum esset civitas aequissimo iure ac foedere, ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit; idque, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, 80

tum auctoritate et gratia Luculli ab Heracliensibus impetravit. 7. Data est civitas Silvani lege et Carbonis : SI QUI FOEDERATIS CIVITATIBUS ASCRIPTI FUISSENT : SI TUM, CUM LEX FEREBATUR, IN ITALIA DOMICILIUM HABUISSENT, 85 ET SI SEXAGINTA DIEBUS APUD PRAETOREM ESSENT PROFESSI. Cum hic domicilium Romae multos iam annos haberet, professus est apud praetorem Q. Metellum familiarissimum suum.

What more needs to be said ? His citizenship of Heraclia is vouched for, Gratius, by the upright Lucullus, who speaks from actual knowledge, and by the noble delegates from Heraclia here present, so that we do not need the missing records of that city. That my client has long been a resident of Rome, everybody knows. Finally, he made his declaration as required before Metellus, whose records are above suspicion.

8. Si nihil aliud nisi de civitate ac lege dicimus, nihil 90 dico amplius : causa dicta est. Quid enim horum infirmari, Grati, potest ? Heracliaene esse tum ascriptum negabis ? Adest vir summa auctoritate et religione et fide, M. Lucullus ; qui se non opinari sed scire, non audisse sed vidisse, non interfuisse sed egisse dicit. Adsunt Heraclienses legati, nobilissimi homines ; huius iudici causa 95 cum mandatis et cum publico testimonio venerunt ; qui hunc ascriptum Heracliensem dicunt. Hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, quas Italico bello incenso tabulario interisse scimus omnis. Est ridiculum ad 100 ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere quae habere non possumus ; et de hominum memoria tacere, litterarum memoriam flagitare ; et, cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem, integerrimi municipi ius iurandum fidemque, ea, quae depravari nullo modo possunt, repudiare, tabulas, 105 quas idem dicis solere corrumpi, desiderare. 9. An domicilium Romae non habuit is qui tot annis ante civitatem datam sedem omnium rerum ac fortunarum suarum Romae conlocavit ? At non est professus. Immo vero eis tabulis professus, quae solae ex illa professione conlegioque praec-

torum obtinent publicarum tabularum auctoritatem. V. 110
 Nam, cum Appi tabulae neglegentius adservatae dice-
 rentur, Gabini, quam diu incolumis fuit, levitas, post
 damnationem calamitas omnem tabularum fidem resi-
 gnasset, Metellus, homo sanctissimus modestissimusque om-
 nium, tanta diligentia fuit, ut ad L. Lentulum praetorem 115
 et ad iudices venerit, et unius nominis litura se commotum
 esse dixerit. In his igitur tabulis nullam lituram in nomine
 A. Licini videtis.

*The first objection raised to my client's citizenship is absurd, since not
 only Heraclia, but other cities also admitted him to the franchise.
 The second objection—the absence of his name from the census—is
 easily explained, and more than offset by other facts well known.*

10. Quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de eius civitate
 dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque in civitatibus fuerit 120
 ascriptus? Etenim cum mediocribus multis, et aut nulla
 aut humili aliqua arte praeditis, gratuito civitatem in
 Graecia homines impertiebant, Reginos credo aut Locrensis
 aut Neapolitanos aut Tarentinos, quod scenicis artificibus
 largiri solebant, id huic summa ingeni praedito gloria 125
 noluisse! Quid? cum ceteri non modo post civitatem
 datam, sed etiam post legem Papiam aliquo modo in
 eorum municipiorum tabulas inrepserunt, hic, qui ne
 utitur quidem illis, in quibus est scriptus, quod semper se
 Heracliensem esse voluit, reicietur? 130

11. Census nostros requiris scilicet. Est enim obscurum
 proximis censoribus hunc cum clarissimo imperatore L.
 Lucullo apud exercitum fuisse; superioribus, cum eodem
 quaestore fuisse in Asia; primis Iulio et Crasso nullam
 populi partem esse censam. Sed, quoniam census non ius 135
 civitatis confirmat, ac tantum modo indicat eum, qui sit
 census, ita se iam tum gessisse pro cive, eis temporibus,
 quibus tu criminarius ne ipsius quidem iudicio in civium
 Romanorum iure esse versatum, et testamentum saepe
 fecit nostris legibus, et adiit hereditates civium Roma- 140

norum, et in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est a L. Lucullo pro consule. VI. Quaere argumenta, si qua potes: numquam enim hic neque suo neque amicorum iudicio revinctur.

The reason, Gratius, why I take such delight in the defence of Archias, is that he provides us advocates with a necessary relaxation. The time that others devote to more frivolous pursuits, I have given to literature.

145 **12.** Quaeres a nobis, Grati, cur tanto opere hoc homine delectemur. Quia suppeditat nobis ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessae con-
 quiescant. An tu existimas aut suppetere nobis posse quod
 cotidie dicamus in tanta varietate rerum, nisi animos no-
 150 stros doctrina excolamus; aut ferre animos tantam posse
 contentionem, nisi eos doctrina eadem relaxemus? Ego
 vero fateor, me his studiis esse deditum. Ceteros pudeat,
 si qui se ita litteris abdiderunt, ut nihil possint ex eis
 neque ad communem adferre fructum, neque in aspectum
 155 lucemque proferre: me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos
 ita vivo, iudices, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut
 commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avo-
 carit, aut denique somnus retardarit? **13.** Qua re quis
 tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi iure suscenseat,
 160 si, quantum ceteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos
 dies ludorum celebrandos, quantum ad alias voluptates et
 ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporum,
 quantum alii tribuunt tempestivis conviviis, quantum
 denique alveolo, quantum pilae,—tantum mihi egomet ad
 165 haec studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc ideo mihi
 concedendum est magis, quod ex his studiis haec quoque
 crescit oratio et facultas; quae quantacumque in me est,
 numquam amicorum periculis defuit. Quae si cui levior
 videtur, illa quidem certe, quae summa sunt, ex quo fonte
 170 hauriam, sentio.

True merit is worth its full cost to attain ; yet its memory would perish but for the records of literature. Here I find the memorials of those great exemplars, the story of whose lives has always sustained me in my public life.

14. Nam nisi multorum praeceptis multisque litteris mihi ab adulescentia suasissem, nihil esse in vita magno opere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, in ea autem persequenda omnis cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exsili parvi esse ducenda, numquam 175 me pro salute vestra in tot ac tantas dimicationes atque in hos profligatorum hominum cotidianos impetus obiecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri ; plenae sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vestustas ; quae iacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet. Quam multas 180 nobis imagines, non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad imitandum, fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores et Graeci et Latini reliquerunt ! Quas ego mihi semper in administranda re publica proponens animum et mentem meam ipsa cogitatione hominum excellentium conforma- 185 bam.

“Have the great then themselves always been lettered men ?” This I cannot say, but nature and culture have certainly united to produce the greatest men. Yet apart from this the delights of literature are perennial.

2 VII. 15. Quaeret quispiam : ‘Quid ? illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes litteris proditae sunt, istane doctrina, quam tu effers laudibus, eruditi fuerunt ?’ Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare, sed tamen est certe quod 190 respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrina naturae ipsius habitu prope divino per se ipsos et moderatos et gravis exstitisse fateor. Etiam illud adiungo, saepius ad laudem atque virtutem naturam sine doctrina quam sine natura valuisse doctrinam. 195 Atque idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam eximiam atque inlustrem accesserit ratio quaedam conformatioque doc-

trinae, tum illud nescio quid praeclarum ac singulare solere
 exsistere. 16. Ex hoc esse hunc numero, quem patres
 200 nostri viderunt, divinum hominem Africanum; ex hoc C.
 Laelium, L. Furium, moderatissimos homines et continen-
 tissimos; ex hoc fortissimum virum et illis temporibus
 doctissimum, M. Catonem illum senem; qui profecto si
 nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adiu-
 205 varentur, numquam se ad earum studium contulissent.
 Quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his
 studiis delectatio sola peteretur, tamen, ut opinor, hanc
 animi aversionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam iudi-
 caretis. Nam ceterae neque temporum sunt neque aetatum
 210 omnium neque locorum: haec studia adolescentiam alunt,
 senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis per-
 fugium ac solacium praebent, delectant domi, non im-
 pediunt foris, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusti-
 cantur. &

*Even if without these accomplishments ourselves, we must admire
 them in others. We all admired Roscius the actor: is Archias
 the poet less deserving of our esteem? Our own Ennius called
 poets "sacred:" may you so regard them, gentlemen of the jury.
 Many cities honored Homer dead: shall Archias living receive
 less honor? And Archias has devoted his genius to singing the
 glories of Rome.*

215 17. Quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu
 nostro gustare possemus, tamen ea mirari deberemus,
 etiam cum in aliis videremus. VIII. Quis nostrum tam
 animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Rosci morte nuper non
 commoveretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus, tamen
 220 propter excellentem artem ac venustatem videbatur om-
 nino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum
 amorem sibi conciliarat a nobis omnibus: nos animorum
 incredibilis motus celeritatemque ingeniorum neglegemus?
 18. Quotiens ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices,—utar enim
 225 vestra benignitate, quoniam me in hoc novo genere di-
 cendi tam diligenter attenditis,—quotiens ego hunc vidi,

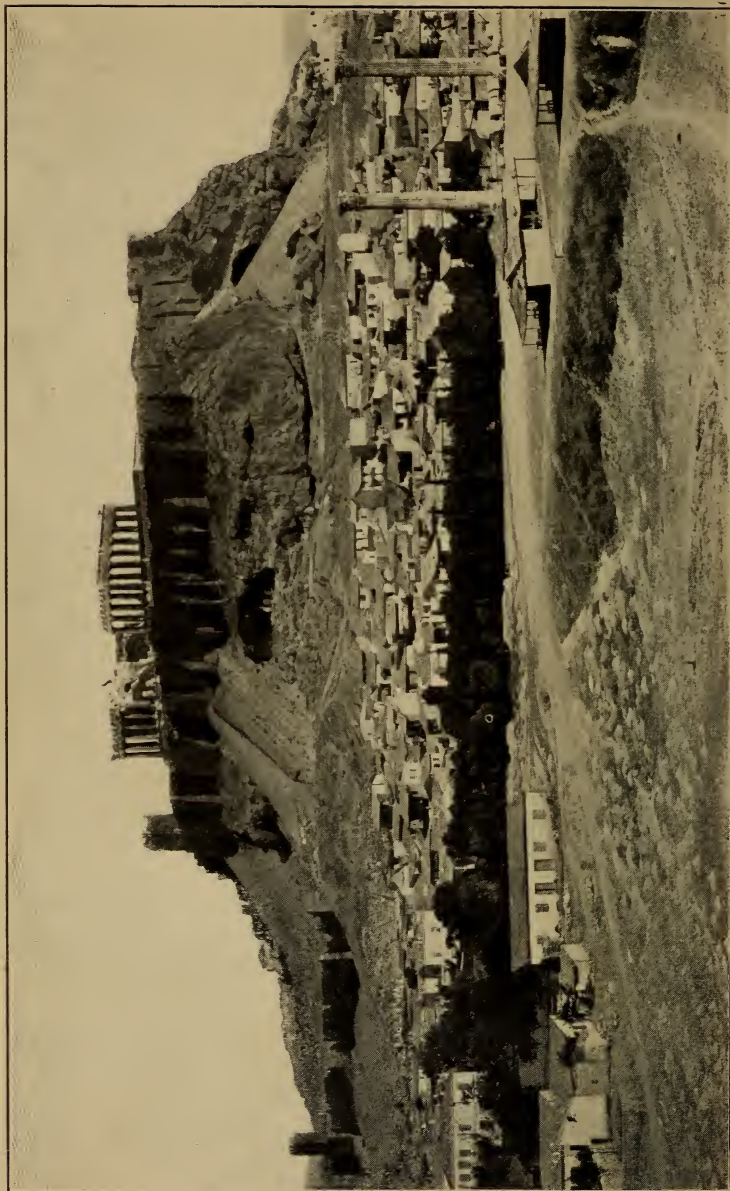
cum litteram scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de eis ipsis rebus, quae tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore ! Quotiens revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis ! Quae vero adcurate cogitateque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem perveniret. Hunc ego non diligam, non admirer, non omni ratione defendendum putem ? 230

Atque sic a summis hominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, ceterarum rerum studia et doctrina et praeceptis et arte constare ; poëtam natura ipsa valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari. Qua re suo iure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quod quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur. 19. Sit igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos, humanissimos homines,—hoc poëtae nomen quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voci respondent ; bestiae saepe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt : nos, instituti rebus optimis, non poëtarum voce moveamur ? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnaei vero suum esse confirmant, itaque etiam delubrum eius in oppido dedicaverunt ; permulti alii praeterea pugnant inter se atque contendunt. IX. Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt : nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus ? praesertim cum omne olim studium atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam ? Nam et Cimbricas res adulescens attigit, et ipsi illi C. Mario, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, iucundus fuit. 240 245 250 255

Great men have ever loved the poets who sang of their exploits. The poets who have praised our national heroes have at the same time shed lustre on the Roman name. Ennius the alien for such services received the citizenship : shall Archias be deprived of his ?

20. Neque enim quisquam est tam aversus a Musis, qui non mandari versibus aeternum suorum laborum facile

praeconium patiatur. Themistoclem illum, summum
 260 Athenis virum; dixisse aiunt, cum ex eo quaereretur,
 quod acroama aut cuius vocem libentissime audiret: *eius,*
a quo sua virtus optime praedicaretur. Itaque ille Marius
 item eximie L. Plotium dilexit, cuius ingenio putabat ea,
 quae gesserat, posse celebrari. 21. Mithridaticum vero
 265 bellum, magnum atque difficile, et in multa varietate
 terra marique versatum, totum ab hoc expressum est; qui
 libri non modo L. Lucullum, fortissimum et clarissimum
 virum, verum etiam populi Romani nomen inlustrant.
 Populus enim Romanus aperuit, Lucullo imperante, Pon-
 270 tum, et regiis quondam opibus et ipsa natura et regione
 vallatum; populi Romani exercitus, eodem duce, non
 maxima manu innumerabilis Armeniorum copias fudit;
 populi Romani laus est, urbem amicissimam Cyzicenorum
 eiusdem consilio ex omni impetu regio atque totius belli
 275 ore ac faucibus ereptam esse atque servatam; nostra
 semper feretur et praedicabitur, L. Lucullo dimicante,
 cum interfectis ducibus depressa hostium classis, et incre-
 dibilis apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis; nostra sunt tro-
 paea, nostra monumenta, nostri triumphus: quae quorum
 280 ingeniis efferuntur, ab eis populi Romani fama celebratur.
 22. Carus fuit Africano superiori noster Ennius; itaque
 etiam in sepulcro Scipionum putatur is esse constitutus ex
 marmore. At eis laudibus certe non solum ipse qui lau-
 datur, sed etiam populi Romani nomen ornatur. In cae-
 285 lum huius proavus Cato tollitur: magnus honos populi
 Romani rebus adiungitur. Omnes denique illi Maximi,
 Marcelli, Fulvii non sine communi omnium nostrum
 laude decorantur. X. Ergo illum qui haec fecerat, Rudi-
 num hominem, maiores nostri in civitatem receperunt:
 290 nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitur, in
 hac autem legibus constitutum, de nostra civitate eiciemus?



THE ACROPOLIS AT ATHENS.

The fact that Archias writes in Greek, the language of the world, is the greater stimulus to our ambition. Alexander grieved that he had not a Homer; our own Pompey honored Theophanes with the gift of citizenship. Archias also would have been so honored by one of our generals, had not the laws already made him a citizen.

23. Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, propterea quod Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Latina suis finibus, exiguis sane, continentur. Qua re si 295 res eae, quas gessimus, orbis terrae regionibus definiuntur, cupere debemus, quo manuum nostrarum tela pervenerint, eodem gloriam famamque penetrare; quod, cum ipsis populis, de quorum rebus scribitur, haec ampla sunt, tum eis certe, qui de vita gloriae causa dimicant, hoc maximum 300 et periculorum incitamentum est et laborum. 24. Quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur! Atque is tamen, cum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset: ‘*O fortunate,*’ inquit, ‘*adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris!*’ 305 Et vere. Nam nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, idem tumulus, qui corpus eius contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset. Quid? noster hic Magnus, qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, nonne Theophanem Mytilenaeum, scriptorem rerum suarum, in contione militum civitate donavit; et nostri illi 310 fortes viri, sed rustici ac milites, dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti, quasi participes eiusdem laudis, magno illud clamore approbaverunt?

25. Itaque, credo, si civis Romanus Archias legibus non esset, ut ab aliquo imperatore civitate donaretur, perficere 315 non potuit. Sulla cum Hispanos donaret et Gallos, credo hunc petentem repudiasset: quem nos in contione vidimus, cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subiecisset, quod epigramma in eum fecisset, tantummodo alternis versibus longiusculis, statim ex eis rebus, quas tunc vendebat, iubere 320 ei praemium tribui, sed ea condicione, ne quid postea scriberet. Qui sedulitatem mali poëtae duxerit aliquo tamen

praemio dignam, huius ingenium et virtutem in scribendo et copiam non expetisset? 26. Quid? a Q. Metello Pio, 325 familiarissimo suo, qui civitate multos donavit, neque per se neque per Lucullos impetravisset? qui praesertim usque eo de suis rebus scribi cuperet, ut etiam Cordubae natis poëtis, pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum, tamen auris suas dederet.

The love of fame is universal, and the poet, as the herald of fame, is as dear to the citizen as to the soldier. Hence my own solicitude for Archias, for he has begun a great epic on the events of my consulship.

330 XI. Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed prae nobis ferendum: trahimur omnes studio laudis, et optimus quisque maxime gloria ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in eis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt; in eo ipso, in quo 335 praedicationem nobilitatemque despiciunt, praedicari de se ac nominari volunt. 27. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus vir et imperator, Acci, amicissimi sui, carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Iam vero ille, qui cum Aetolis Ennio comite bellavit, Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias Musis consecrare. 340 Qua re in qua urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et Musarum delubra coluerunt, in ea non debent togati iudices a Musarum honore et a poëtarum salute abhorrere.

345 28. Atque ut id libentius faciatis, iam me vobis, iudices, indicabo, et de meo quodam amore gloriae, nimis acri fortasse verum tamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute huiusce imperi, et pro vita civium, proque universa re publica, 350 gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque inchoavit; quibus auditis, quod mihi magna res et iucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum adornavi. Nullam enim virtus aliam mercedem laborum periculorumque desiderat praeter hanc laudis

et gloriae : qua quidem detracta, iudices, quid est quod, in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi, tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? 29. Certe si nihil animus praesentiret in posterum, et si quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnis cogitationes terminaret suas; nec tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque tot curis vigiliisque angeretur, nec totiens de ipsa vita dimicaret. Nunc insidet quaedam in optimo quoque virtus, quae noctis ac dies animum gloriae stimulis concitat, atque admonet, non cum vitae tempore esse dimittendam commemoratio- nem nominis nostri, sed cum omni posteritate adaequan- dam. XII. 30. An vero tam parvi animi videamur esse omnes, qui in re publica atque in his vitae periculis labori- busque versamur, ut, cum usque ad extremum spatium nullum tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum duxerimus, nobiscum simul moritura omnia arbitremur? An statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, stu- diose multi summi homines reliquerunt; consiliorum relinquere ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem nonne multo malle debemus, summis ingeniis expressam et politam? Ego vero omnia, quae gerebam, iam tum in gerendo spar- gere me ac disseminare arbitrabar in orbis terrae memoriam sempiternam. Haec vero sive a meo sensu post mortem afutura est, sive (ut sapientissimi homines putaverunt) ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit, nunc quidem certe cogita- tione quadam speque delector.

And so, gentlemen of the jury, as Archias is a man of modest worth, whose case has been fully established, and a man of great gifts, which he has employed to the glory of the Roman name, you cannot but acquit him.

31. Qua re conservate, iudices, hominem pudore eo, quem amicorum videtis comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam vetustate; ingenio autem tanto, quantum id con- venit existimari, quod summorum hominum ingeniis ex- petitum esse videatis; causa vero eius modi, quae beneficio

385 legis, auctoritate municipi, testimonio Luculli, tabulis
Metelli comprobetur. Quae cum ita sint, petimus a vobis,
iudices, si qua non modo humana verum etiam divina in
tantis ingeniis commendatio debet esse, ut eum, qui vos,
qui vestros imperatores, qui populi Romani res gestas
390 semper ornavit, qui etiam his recentibus nostris vestrisque
domesticis periculis aeternum se testimonium laudis da-
tutum esse profitetur, estque ex eo numero qui semper
apud omnes sancti sunt habiti itaque dicti, sic in vestram
accipiatis fidem, ut humanitate vestra levatus potius quam
395 acerbitate violatus esse videatur. 32. Quae de causa pro
mea consuetudine breviter simpliciterque dixi, iudices, ea
confido probata esse omnibus : quae autem remota a mea
iudicialique consuetudine, et de hominis ingenio et com-
muniter de ipsius studio, locutus sum, ea, iudices, a vobis
400 spero esse in bonam partem accepta ; ab eo qui iudicium
exercet, certo scio.

DEFENCE OF MILO

The feverish anarchy which prevailed at Rome throughout this period was without doubt the most significant of the many alarming symptoms which pointed to the speedy dissolution of the republican system.—CLARK'S *Pro Milone*, Introduction, page xiv.

Cicero was Milo's most enthusiastic backer. He never forgot that although Pompey sanctioned his recall [from exile five years before], and the *optimates* made it a party question, still it was to Milo that he owed everything. One of the most charming traits of his character is the warmth of his gratitude to those who worked in his behalf. . . . Also in the matter of his friends, he was an incurable optimist. He did not see that there was no room for such a person as Milo in a civilized community.—Id., *ib.*, page xx.

Cicero was bound by every tie of honor and gratitude to undertake the defence of Milo. But the drawn swords of the troops with which Pompey had lined the Forum and the excitement of the crowd shook the orator's nerves, and he delivered, not the magnificent published defence, but a poor and halting speech. When Milo in exile received a copy of the oration in its perfected form, he sarcastically observed, "It is just as well Cicero did not deliver it, or I should never have known the taste of these excellent mullets of Massilia."—HOW & LEIGH'S *History of Rome*.

DEFENCE OF MILO

Alarming as the strange sight of armed men here is at first—

Etsi vereor, iudices, ne turpe sit pro fortissimo viro dicere incipientem timere; minimeque deceat, cum T. Annius ipse magis de rei publicae salute quam de sua perturbetur, me ad eius causam parem animi magnitudinem adferre non posse: tamen haec novi iudici nova forma 5 terret oculos, qui, quocumque inciderunt, consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem iudiciorum requirunt. Non enim corona consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat; non usitata frequentia stipati sumus; 2. non illa praesidia, quae pro templis omnibus cernitis, etsi contra vim conlo- 10 cata sunt, non adferunt tamen oratori aliquid, ut in foro et in iudicio, quamquam praesidiis salutaribus et necessariis saepti sumus, tamen ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus.

yet the wisdom and justice of Pompey should reassure us.

Quae si opposita Miloni putarem, cederem tempori, 15 iudices; nec inter tantam vim armorum existimarem esse oratori locum. Sed me recreat et reficit Cn. Pompei, sapientissimi et iustissimi viri, consilium, qui profecto

QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. What reasons had Cicero for undertaking the defence of Milo? 2. Date of the trial? 3. Cicero's age? (See the first page of the Introduction.) 4. Describe the situation at Rome in the years following the First Triumvirate. 5. Who was Clodius? 6. Narrate the story of the murder. 7. Also, of the disturbances that followed. 8. What is a *quaestio*? 9. What happened at the trial?

nec iustitiae suae putaret esse, quem reum sententiis iudi-
 20 cum ^{condidisset}, eundem telis militum dedere; nec
 sapientiae, temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctori-
 tate publica armare. 3. Quam ob rem illa arma, centuri-
 ones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium de-
 nuntiant; neque solum ut quieto sed etiam ut magno
 25 animo simus hortantur; neque auxilium modo defensionis
 meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur.

The citizens are wholly on our side: only the gangs of Clodius are hostile.

Reliqua vero multitudo, quae quidem est civium, tota
 nostra est; neque eorum quisquam, quos undique intuen-
 tis, unde aliqua fori pars aspici potest, et huius exitum
 30 iudici exspectantis videtis, non cum virtuti Milonis favet,
 tum de se, de liberis suis, de patria, de fortunis hodierno
 die decertari putat. II. Unum genus est adversum in-
 festumque nobis eorum, quos P. Clodi furor rapinis et
 incendiis et omnibus exitiis publicis pavit; qui hesterni
 35 etiam contione incitati sunt, ut vobis voce praeirent quid
 iudicaretis. Quorum clamor si qui forte fuerit, admonere
 vos debet, ut eum civem retineatis, qui semper genus
 illud hominum clamoresque maximos prae vestra salute
 neglexit.

Fear not then, gentlemen of the jury: if ever you had the power of rewarding patriotic service, such power is yours to-day.

40 4. Quam ob rem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si
 quem habetis, deponite. Nam, si umquam de bonis et
 fortibus viris, si umquam de bene meritis civibus potestas
 vobis iudicandi fuit, si denique umquam locus amplissi-
 morum ordinum delectis viris datus est, ut sua studia erga
 45 fortis et bonos civis, quae voltu et verbis saepe significas-
 sent, re et sententiis declararent,—hoc profecto tempore
 eam potestatem omnem vos habetis, ut statuatis utrum
 nos, qui semper vestrae auctoritati dediti fuimus, semper

miseri lugeamus, an, diu vexati a perditissimis vobis, aliquando per vos ac per vestram fidem, virtutibus, sapientiamque recreemur. 50
 5. Quid enim nobis duobus, iudices, laboriosius; quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest, qui, spe amplissimorum praemiorum ad rem publicam adducti, metu crudelissimorum suppliciorum carere non possumus? Equidem ceteras tempestates 55
 et procellas in illis dum taxat fluctibus contionum semper putavi Miloni esse subeundas, quia semper pro bonis contra improbos senserat; in iudicio vero, et in eo consilio in quo ex cunctis ordinibus amplissimi viri iudicarent, numquam existimavi spem ullam esse habituros Milonis inimicos ad eius non modo salutem extinguendam, sed etiam gloriam per talis viros infringendam.

Yet waiving the plea of Milo's public services, I will make it clearer than day that Clodius, not Milo, was guilty of criminal intent.

6. Quamquam in hac causa, iudices, T. Anni tribunatu, rebusque omnibus pro salute rei publicae gestis ad huius criminis defensionem non abutemur. Nisi oculis videritis, 65
insidias Miloni a Clodio factas, nec deprecaturi sumus, ut crimen hoc nobis propter multa praeclara in rem publicam merita condonetis; nec postulaturi, ut, si mors P. Clodi salus vestra fuerit, idcirco eam virtuti Milonis potius quam populi Romani felicitati adsignetis. Sed si illius 70
 insidiae clariores hac luce fuerint, tum denique obsecrabo obtestaborque vos, iudices, si cetera amisimus, hoc saltem nobis ut relinquatur, ab inimicorum audacia telisque vitam ut impune liceat defendere.

But I must first remove three errors: the first, "that the self-confessed homicide deserves to die." This is not always true, as human experience and the law clearly show.

III. 7. Sed antequam ad eam orationem venio, quae est propria vestrae quaestionis, videntur ea esse refutanda, quae et in senatu ab inimicis saepe iactata sunt, et in con-

tione ab improbis, et paulo ante ab accusatoribus, ut, omni
 errore sublato, rem plane, quae veniat in iudicium, videre
 80 possitis. Negant intueri lucem esse fas ei, qui a se homi-
 nem occisum esse fateatur. In qua tandem urbe hoc
 homines stultissimi disputant? nempe in ea, quae primum
 iudicium de capite vidit M. Horati, fortissimi viri, qui
 nondum libera civitate tamen populi Romani comitiis
 85 liberatus est, cum sua manu sororem esse interfectam
 fateretur. 8. An est quisquam qui hoc ignoret, cum de
 homine occiso quaeratur, aut negari solere omnino esse
 factum aut recte et iure factum esse defendi? Nisi vero
 existimatis dementem P. Africanum fuisse, qui cum a C.
 90 Carbone tribuno plebis seditiose in contione interroga-
 retur quid de Ti. Gracchi morte sentiret, responderit iure
 caesum videri. Neque enim posset aut Ahala ille Servi-
 lius aut P. Nasica aut L. Opimius aut C. Marius aut, me
 consule, senatus non nefarius haberi, si sceleratos civis
 95 interfici nefas esset. Itaque hoc, iudices, non sine causa.
 etiam fictis fabulis doctissimi homines memoriae prodi-
 derunt, eum qui patris ulciscendi causa matrem necavis-
 set, variatis hominum sententiis, non solum divina sed
 etiam sapientissimae deae sententia liberatum. 9. Quod
 100 si duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo,
 diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune
 voluerunt; quis est qui, quoquo modo quis interfectus sit,
 puniendum putet, cum videat aliquando gladium nobis ad
 hominem occidendum ab ipsis porrigi legibus?

105 IV. Atqui si tempus est ullum iure hominis necandi,
 quae multa sunt, certe illud est non modo iustum, verum
 etiam necessarium, cum vi vis inflata defenditur. Pudici-
 tiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris in exercitu
 C. Mari, propinquus eius imperatoris, interfectus ab eo
 110 est, cui vim adferebat; facere enim probus adulescens
 periculose quam ^{esse} perpeti turpiter maluit. Atque hunc ille
 summus vir ^{scilicet} scelere solutum periculo liberavit. 10. Insi-
 diatori vero et latroni quae potest inferri iniusta nex?

Quid comitatus nostri, quid gladii volunt? Quos habere certe non liceret, si uti illis nullo pacto liceret. Est igitur 115 haec, iudices, non scripta, sed nata lex; quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa adripimus, hausimus, expressimus; ad quam non docti sed facti, non instituti sed imbuti sumus: ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis. 11. Silent enim leges inter arma, nec se exspectari iubent, cum ei, qui exspectare velit, ante iniusta poena luenda sit quam iusta repetenda. Etsi persapienter et quodam modo tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, 125 quae non hominem occidi, sed esse cum telo hominis occidendi causa vetat, ut, cum causa, non telum quaereretur, qui sui defendendi causa telo esset usus, non hominis occidenda causa habuisse telum iudicaretur. Quapropter hoc maneat in causa, iudices; non enim dubito quin probaturus sim vobis defensionem meam, si id meminertis, quod oblivisci non potestis, [insidiatorem iure interfici posse.] 130

The second error, "that the Senate has already condemned Milo."

On the contrary, the Senate has always approved Milo's course; its resolution that recent events (the murder of Clodius, the burning of the Curia, and the attack on the house of Lepidus) were contrary to the public interests, was perfectly natural, so much so that I voted for it myself.

V. 12. Sequitur illud, quod a Milonis inimicis saepissime dicitur, caedem, in qua P. Clodius occisus est, senatum iudicasse contra rem publicam esse factam. Illam vero senatus non sententiis suis solum, sed etiam studiis comprobavit. Quotiens enim est illa causa a nobis acta in senatu! quibus adsessionibus universi ordinis, quam nec tacitis nec occultis! Quando enim frequentissimo 140 senatu quattuor aut summum quinque sunt inventi qui Milonis causam non probarent? Declarant huius am-

^{concedit} busti tribuni plebis illae intermortuae contiones, quibus
 cotidie meam potentiam invidiose ^{reproves} criminabatur, cum
 145 diceret senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem
 decernere. Quae quidem si potentia est appellanda, po-
 tius quam aut propter magna in rem publicam merita
 mediocris in bonis causis ^{some} auctoritas, aut propter hos
 officiosos labores meos non ^{any} nulla apud bonos gratia—
 150 appelletur ita sane, dum modo ea nos utamur pro salute
 bonorum contra amentiam perditorum.

13. Hanc vero quaestionem, etsi non est iniqua, numquam
 tamen senatus constituendam putavit. Erant enim leges,
 erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi; nec tantum mae-
 155 rorem ac luctum senatui mors P. Clodi adferebat, ut nova
 quaestio constitueretur. Cuius enim de illo incesto stupro
^{trial} iudicium ^{of the senate} decernendi senatui potestas esset erepta, de eius
 interitu quis potest credere senatum iudicium novum
 constituendum putasse? Cur igitur incendium ^{Senate house} curiae,
 160 oppugnationem aedium M. Lepidi, caedem hanc ipsam
 contra rem publicam senatus factam esse decrevit? Quia
 nulla vis umquam est in libera civitate suscepta inter civis
 non contra rem publicam. 14. Non enim est illa defensio
 contra vim umquam optanda, sed non ^{so all times} numquam est
 165 necessaria. Nisi vero aut ille dies quo Ti. Gracchus est
 caesus, aut ille quo Gaius, aut quo arma Saturnini op-
 pressa sunt, etiam si ^{in re} e re publica oppressa sunt, rem pu-
 blicam tamen non vulnerarunt. VI. Itaque ego ipse de-
 crevi, cum caedem in Appia factam esse ^{at was pointed} constaret, non
 170 eum, qui se defendisset, contra rem publicam fecisse, sed,
 cum inesset in re vis et insidiae, ^{quod} crimen iudicio reservavi,
 rem notavi. Quod si per ^{it} furiosum illum tribunum sena-
 tui quod sentiebat perficere licuisset, novam quaestionem
 nullam haberemus. Decernebat enim, ut veteribus legi-
 175 bus, tantum modo ^{part of the original order} extra ordinem, quaeretur. Divisa
 sententia est, postulante nescio quo: ^{proposed} nihil enim necesse
 est omnium me flagitia proferre. Sic reliqua auctoritas
 senatus ^{by a majority vote} (empta intercessionem) sublata est. ^{was taken away}

The third error, "that Pompey's action is a condemnation of Milo."

This also is false, since Pompey is responsible only for the maintenance of the law, not for a decision on the question of guilt.

15. At enim Cn. Pompeius ^{by his resolution} rogatione sua et de re et de causa iudicavit: tulit enim de caede, quae in Appia 180 via facta esset, in qua P. Clodius occisus esset. Quid ergo tulit? nempe ut quaereretur. Quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? ^{but also he is silent} At constat. A quo? At paret. Vidit igitur, etiam in confessione facti, iuris tamen defensionem suscipi posse. Quod nisi vidisset, posse absolvi eum qui 185 fateretur, cum videret nos fateri, neque quaeri umquam iussisset, nec vobis tam hanc salutarem in iudicando literam quam illam tristem dedisset. Mihi vero Cn. Pompeius non modo nihil gravius contra Milonem iudicasse, sed etiam statuuisse videtur quid vos in iudicando spectare 190 oporteret; nam qui non poenam confessioni, sed defensionem dedit, is causam interitus quaerendam, non interitum putavit. 16. Iam illud ipse dicet profecto, quod sua sponte fecit, Publione Clodio tribuendum putarit an tempori. 195

VII. Domi suae nobilissimus vir, senatus propugnator, atque illis quidem temporibus paene patronus, avunculus huius iudicis nostri, fortissimi viri, M. Catonis, tribunus plebis M. Drusus occisus est. Nihil de eius morte populus consultus; nulla quaestio decreta a senatu est. 200 Quantum luctum in hac urbe fuisse a nostris patribus accepimus, cum P. Africano domi suae quiescenti illa nocturna vis esset inlata? Quis tum non gemit? Quis non arsit dolore, quem immortalem, si fieri posset, omnes esse cuperent, eius ne necessariam quidem expectatam esse 205 mortem! Num igitur ulla quaestio de Africani morte lata est? certe nulla. 17. Quid ita? quia non alio facinore clari homines, alio obscuro necantur. Intersit inter vitae dignitatem summorum atque infimorum: mors quidem inlata per scelus isdem et poenis teneatur et legibus. Nisi 210 forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam

si quis humilem necarit; aut eo mors atrocior erit P. Clodi, quod is in monumentis maiorum suorum sit interfectus—hoc enim ab istis saepe dicitur—proinde quasi

215 Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non qua populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posterī latrocinarentur!

18. Itaque in eadem ista Appia via cum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum; homo enim nobilis in suis
220 monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat: nunc eiusdem Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Quae cruentata antea caede honesti atque innocentis viri silebatur, eadem nunc crebro usurpatur, postea quam latronis et parricidae sanguine imbuta est. Sed quid ego illa commemoro?

225 Comprehensus est in templo Castoris servus P. Clodi, quem ille ad Cn. Pompeium interficiendum conlocarat; extorta est ei confitenti sica de manibus. Caruit foro postea Pompeius, caruit senatu, caruit publico; ianua se ac parietibus, non iure legum iudiciorumque texit. 19.

230 Num quae rogatio lata, num quae nova quaestio decreta est? Atqui si res, si vir, si tempus ullum dignum fuit, certe haec in illa causa summa omnia fuerunt: insidiator erat in foro conlocatus, atque in vestibulo ipso senatus; ei viro autem mors parabatur, cuius in vita nitebatur salus

235 civitatis; eo porro rei publicae tempore, quo, si unus ille occidisset, non haec solum civitas, sed gentes omnes incidissent. Niso vero quia perfecta res non est, non fuit poenienda; proinde quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia, legibus vindicentur. Minus dolendum fuit re non

240 perfecta, sed poeniendum certe nihilo minus. 20. Quotiens ego ipse, iudices, ex P. Clodi telis et ex cruentis eius manibus effugi! ex quibus si me non vel mea vel rei publicae fortuna servasset, quis tandem de interitu meo quaestionem tulisset?

245 VIII. Sed stulti sumus qui Drusum, qui Africanum, Pompeium, nosmet ipsos cum P. Clodio conferre audeamus. Tolerabilia fuerunt illa: P. Clodi mortem aequo

animo ferre nemo potest. Luget senatus; maeret eque-
 ster ordo; tota civitas confecta senio est; squalent mu-
 nicipia; afflictantur coloniae; agri denique ipsi tam
 beneficium, tam salutarem, tam mansuetum civem deside- 250
 rant. 21. Non fuit ea causa, iudices, profecto, non fuit
 cur sibi censeret Pompeius quaestionem ferendam; sed
 homo sapiens, atque alta et divina quadam mente praeditus,
 multa vidit: fuisse illum sibi inimicum, familiarem Milo- 255
 nem; in communi omnium laetitia si etiam ipse gauderet,
 timuit ne videretur infirmior fides reconciliatae gratiae.
 Multa etiam alia vidit, sed illud maxime, quamvis atrociter
 ipse tulisset, vos tamen fortiter iudicaturos. Itaque de-
 legit ex florentissimis ordinibus ipsa lumina; neque vero, 260
 quod non nulli dicunt, secrevit in iudicibus legendis
 amicos meos: neque enim hoc cogitavit vir iustissimus,
 neque in bonis viris legendis id adsequi potuisset, etiam si
 cupisset. Non enim mea gratia familiaritatibus continetur,
 quae late patere non possunt, propterea quod consuetudines 265
 victus non possunt esse cum multis; sed, si quid possumus,
 ex eo possumus, quod res publica nos coniunxit cum bonis:
 ex quibus ille cum optimos viros legeret idque maxime ad
 fidem suam pertinere arbitraretur, non potuit legere non
 studiosos mei. 22. Quod vero te, L. Domiti, huic quae- 270
 stioni praeesse maxime voluit, nihil quaesivit aliud nisi
 iustitiam, gravitatem, humanitatem, fidem. Tulit ut con-
 sulare necesse esset: credo, quod principum munus esse
 ducebat resistere et levitati multitudinis et perditorum
 temeritati. Ex consularibus te creavit potissimum: dederas 275
 enim quam contemneres popularis insanias iam ab adule-
 scentia documenta maxima.

*These points being settled, the question is, which of the two men was
 the aggressor?*

IX. 23. ^{to mention} Quam ob rem, iudices, ut aliquando ad causam
 crimenque veniamus, si neque omnis confessio facti est
 inusitata; neque de causa nostra quicquam ^{aliter} ac nos 280

vellemus a senatu indicatum est; et lator ipse legis, cum
 esset controversia nulla facti, iuris tamen disceptationem
 esse voluit; et ei lecti iudices isque praepositus est quae-
 sitioni, qui haec iuste sapienterque disceptet,—reliquum
 285 est, iudices, ut nihil iam quaerere aliud debeatis nisi uter
 utri insidias fecerit. Quod quo facilius argumentis per-
 spicere possitis, rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono,
 quaeso, diligenter attendite.

*Clodius as candidate for the praetorship saw with uneasiness the grow-
 ing popularity of his enemy Milo as a candidate for the consul-
 ship, and openly made threats of violence.*

narration
 24. P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praetura
 290 vexare rem publicam, videretque ita tracta esse comitia
 anno superiore, ut non multos mensis praetoram gerere
 posset (qui non honoris gradum spectaret, ut ceteri, sed
 et L. Paulum conlegam effugere vellet, singulari virtute
 civem, et annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publi-
 cam quaereret), subito reliquit annum suum, seseque in
 295 annum proximum transtulit; non, ut fit, religione aliqua,
 sed ut haberet, quod ipse dicebat, ad praetoram geren-
 dam,—hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam,—plenum
 annum atque integrum.

300 25. Occurrebat ei mancam ac debilem praetoram futu-
 ram suam consule Milone; eum porro summo consensu
 populi Romani consulem fieri videbat. Contulit se ad eius
 competitors, sed ita, totam ut petitionem ipse solus etiam
 invitis illis gubernaret, tota ut comitia suis, ut dicitabat,
 305 umeris sustineret. Convocabat tribus; se interponebat;
 Collinam novam dilectu perditissimorum civium conscribe-
 bat. Quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies
 convalescebat. Ubi vidit homo ad omne facinus paratis-
 simus fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, certissi-
 310 mum consulem, idque intellexit non solum sermonibus,
 sed etiam suffragiis populi Romani saepe esse declaratum,
 ore coepit, et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem.

26. Servos agrestis et barbaros, quibus silvas publicas depopulatus erat Etruriamque vexerat, ex Apennino deduxerat, quos videbatis. Res erat minime obscura: etenim palam dictitabat consulatum Miloni eripi non posse, vitam posse. Significavit hoc saepe in senatu, dixit in contione; quin etiam M. Favonio, fortissimo viro, quaerenti ex eo qua spe fureret (Milone vivo), respondit *triduo illum aut summum quadriduo esse periturum*, quam vocem eius ad hunc M. Catonem statim Favonius detulit.

Meanwhile Clodius, knowing that Milo was forced to go to Lanuvium, deliberately sought the collision on the Appian Way, and was killed by Milo's slaves.

X. 27. Interim cum sciret Clodius—neque enim erat difficile scire—iter sollemne, legitimum, necessarium ante diem XIII. Kalendas Februarias Miloni esse Lanuvium ad flaminem prodendum (quod erat dictator Lanuvi Milo), Roma subito ipse profectus pridie est, ut ante suum fundum, quod re intellectum est, Miloni insidias conlocaret. Atque ita profectus est, ut contionem turbulentam, in qua eius furor desideratus est, quae illo ipso die habita est, relinqueret; quam nisi obire facinoris locum tempusque voluisset, numquam reliquisset.

28. Milo autem cum in senatu fuisset eo die, quoad senatus est dimissus, domum venit; calceos et vestimenta mutavit; paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est; dein profectus id temporis, cum iam Clodius, si quidem eo die Romam venturus erat, redire potuisset. Ob viam fit ei Clodius, expeditus, in equo, nulla raeda, nullis impedimentis; nullis Graecis comitibus, ut solebat; sine uxore, quod numquam fere; cum hic insidiator, qui iter illud ad caedem faciendam apparasset, cum uxore veheretur in raeda, paenulatus, magno et impedito et muliebri ac delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu.

29. Fit ob viam Clodio ante fundum eius hora fere undecima, aut non multo secus. Statim complures cum telis in hunc faciunt de loco superiore

345 impetum. Adversi raedarium occidunt. Cum autem hic de
 raeda, reiecta paenula, desiluisse, seque acri animo defen-
 deret, illi qui erant cum Clodio, gladiis eductis, partim
 recurrere ad raedam, ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur,
 partim, quod hunc iam interfectum putarent, caedere in-
 350 cipiunt eius servos, qui post erant; ex quibus qui animo
 fideli in dominum et praesenti fuerunt, partim occisi
 sunt, partim, cum ad raedam pugnari viderent, domino
 succurrere prohiberentur, Milonem occisum et ex ipso
 Clodio audirent et re vera putarent, fecerunt id servi
 355 Milonis—dicam enim aperte, non derivandi criminis causa,
 sed ut factum est—nec imperante nec sciente nec prae-
 sente domino, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere
 voluisset.

XI. 30. Haec, sicuti exposui, ita gesta sunt, iudices:
 360 insidiator superatus est; vi victa vis, vel potius oppressa
 virtute audacia est. Nihil dico quid res publica consecuta
 sit, nihil quid vos, nihil quid omnes boni: nihil sane id
 prosit Miloni, qui hoc fato natus est, ut ne se quidem ser-
 vare potuerit quin una rem publicam vosque servaret. Si
 365 id iure fieri non potuit, nihil habeo quod defendam; sin
 hoc et ratio doctis, et necessitas barbaris, et mos gentibus,
 et feris etiam beluis natura ipsa praescripserit, ut omnem
 semper vim, quacumque ope possent, a corpore, a capite,
 a vita sua propulsarent,—non potestis hoc facinus impro-
 370 bum iudicare quin simul iudicetis omnibus, qui in latro-
 nes inciderint, aut illorum telis aut vestris sententiis esse
 pereundum. 31. Quod si ita putasset, certe optabilius
 Miloni fuit dare iugulum P. Clodio, non semel ab illo
 neque tum primum petitur, quam iugulari a vobis, quia
 375 se non iugulandum illi tradidisset. Sin hoc nemo vestrum
 ita sentit, non, illud iam in iudicium venit, occisusne sit,
 quod fatemur, sed iure an iniuria, quod multis in causis
 saepe quaesitum est. Insidias factas esse constat, et id
 est, quod senatus contra rem publicam factum iudicavit;
 380 ab utro factae sint, incertum est. De hoc igitur latum est

ut quaeretur. Ita et senatus rem, non hominem, notavit; et Pompeius de iure, non de facto, quaestionem tulit. XII. Num quid igitur aliud in iudicium venit, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit? Profecto nihil: si hic illi, ut ne sit impune; si ille huic, ut scelere solvamur.

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That Clodius, not Milo, was the aggressor, may be inferred (a) from motive: Clodius had everything to gain by Milo's death, Milo nothing by that of Clodius.

32. Quoniam igitur pacto probari potest insidias Miloni fecisse Clodium? Satis est in illa quidem tam audaci, tam nefaria belua docere, magnam ei causam, magnam spem in Milonis morte propositam, magnas utilitates fuisse. Itaque illud Cassianum, 'cui bono fuerit,' in his personis valeat; etsi boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, improbi saepe parvo. Atqui Milone interfecto Clodius haec adsequebatur, non modo ut praetor esset non eo consule, quo sceleris nihil facere posset; sed etiam ut eis consulibus, praetor esset, quibus, si non adiuvantibus, at conviventibus certe, speraret posse se eludere in illis suis cogitatis furoribus: cuius illi conatus, ut ipse ratiocinabatur, nec cuperent reprimere si possent, cum tantum beneficium ei se debere arbitrarentur; et, si vellent fortasse vix possent frangere hominis sceleratissimi corroboratam iam vetustate audaciam. 33. An vero, iudices, vos soli ignoratis? Vos hospites in hac urbe versamini? Vestrae peregrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, quas ille leges (si leges nominandae sunt ac non faces urbis, pestes rei publicae) fuerit impositurus nobis omnibus atque iniustus? Exhibe, quaeso, Sexte Clodi, exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, quod te aiunt eripuisse e domo, et ex mediis armis turbaque nocturna tamquam Palladium sustulisse, ut praeclarum videlicet munus atque instrumentum tribunatus ad aliquem, si nactus esses, qui tuo arbitrio tribunatum gereret, deferre posses. . . . Et aspexit me

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illis quidem oculis quibus tum solebat, cum omnibus omnia minabatur. Movet me quippe lumen curiae! XIII.

415 Quid? tu me tibi iratum, Sexte, putas, cuius inimicissimum multo crudelius etiam poenitus es, quam erat humanitatis meae postulare? Tu P. Clodi cruentum cadaver eiecisti domo; tu in publicum abiecisti; tu spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, pompa, laudatione, infelicissimis
420 lignis semiustilatum, nocturnis canibus dilaniandum reliquisti. Quare, etsi nefarie fecisti, tamen, quoniam in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, laudare non possum, irasci certe non debeo.

34. Audistis, iudices, quantum Clodi interfuerit occidi

425 Milonem: convertite animos nunc vicissim ad Milonem. Quid Milonis intererat interfici Clodium? Quid erat cur Milo (non dicam admitteret) sed optaret? 'Obstabat in spe consulatus Miloni Clodius.' At eo repugnante fiebat, immo vero eo fiebat magis; nec me suffragatore meliore utebatur
430 quam Clodio. Valebat apud vos, iudices, Milonis erga me remque publicam meritorum memoria; valebant preces et lacrimae nostrae, quibus ego tum vos mirifice moveri sentiebam; sed plus multo valebat periculorum impendentium timor. Quis enim erat civium qui sibi solutam P. Clodi
435 praetura sine maximo rerum novarum metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul, qui eam auderet possetque constringere. Eum Milonem unum esse cum sentiret universus populus Romanus, quis dubitaret
✓ suffragio suo se metu, periculo rem publicam liberare? At
440 nunc, Clodio remoto, usitatis iam rebus entendum est Miloni, ut tueatur dignitatem suam; singularis illa et huic uni concessa gloria, quae cotidie augebatur frangendis furibus Clodianis, iam Clodi morte cecidit. Vos adepti estis, ne quem civem metueretis; hic exercitationem virtutis,
445 suffragationem consulatus, fontem perennem gloriae suae perdidit. Itaque Milonis consulatus, qui vivo Clodio labefactari non poterat, mortuo denique temptari coeptus est. Non modo igitur nihil prodest, sed obest etiam Clodi mors

Miloni. 35. 'At valuit odium, fecit iratus, fecit inimicus, fuit ultor iniuriae, poenitor doloris sui.' Quid? si haec 450
 non dico maiora fuerunt in Clodio quam in Milone, sed in illo maxima, nulla in hoc, quid vultis amplius? Quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, segetem ac materiem suae gloriae, praeter hoc civile odium, quo omnis improbos odimus? Ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, deinde 455
 vexatorem furoris, domitorem armorum suorum, postremo etiam accusatorem suum; reus enim Milonis lege Plotia fuit Clodius, quoad vixit. Quo tandem animo hoc tyrannum illum tulisse creditis? quantum odium illius, et in homine iniusto quam etiam iustum fuisse? 460

- (b) *From character and habits of life: the violence of Clodius drove me into exile, led him to assault Hortensius, caused the death of Papirius, and wrought other mischief, while Milo on the other hand neglected many an opportunity to kill Clodius, and win the gratitude of his country.*

XIV. 36. Reliquum est ut iam illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguat. Nihil per vim umquam Clodius, omnia per vim Milo. Quid? ego, iudices, cum maerentibus vobis urbe cessi, iudiciumne timui? non servos, non arma, non vim? 465 Quae fuisset igitur iusta causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset iniusta eiciendi? Diem mihi, credo, dixerat, multam interrogarat, actionem perduellionis intenderat; et mihi videlicet in causa aut mala aut mea, non et praeclearissima et vestra, iudicium timendum fuit. Servorum et egentium civium 470 et facinorosorum armis meos civis, meis consiliis periculisque servatos, pro me obici nolui. 37. Vidi enim, vidi hunc ipsum Q. Hortensium, lumen et ornamentum rei publicae, paene interfici servorum manu, cum mihi adesset; qua in turba C. Vibienus senator, vir optimus, cum hoc cum esset 475 una, ita est mulcatus, ut vitam amiserit. Itaque quando illius postea sic illa, quam a Catilina acceperat, conquievit? Haec intentata nobis est; huic ego vos obici pro me

✓ non sum passus; haec ^{Sancti. erant} insidiata Pompeio est; haec istam
 ✓ 480 Appiam, monumentum sui nominis, neque Papiri cruentavit;
 haec eadem longo intervallo conversa rursus est in me;
 ✓ nuper quidem, ut scitis, me ad regiam paene confecit.
 ✓ 38. Quid simile Milonis? cuius vis omnis haec semper fuit,
 ne P. Clodius, cum in iudicium detrahi non posset, vi oppres-
 485 sam civitatem teneret; quem si interficere voluisset, quantae
 ✓ quotiens occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt! Potuitne,
 ✓ cum domum ac deos penatis suos, illo oppugnante, defen-
 deret, iure se ulcisci? Potuitne, civi egregio et viro for-
 tissimo, P. Sestio, conlega suo, vulnerato? Potuitne, Q.
 490 Fabricio, viro optimo, cum de reditu meo legem ferret,
 pulso, crudelissima in foro caede facta? Potuitne, L.
 Caecili, iustissimi fortissimique praetoris, oppugnata do-
 mo? Potuitne illo die cum est lata lex de me, cum totius
 Italiae concursus, quem mea salus concitavit, facti illius
 495 gloriam libens agnovisset, ut, etiam si id Milo fecisset,
 ✓ cuncta civitas eam laudem pro sua vindicaret?

XV. 39. At quod erat tempus! Clarissimus et fortissimus
 consul, inimicus Clodio, P. Lentulus, ultor ^{sceleris illius} sceleris illius,
 propugnator senatus, defensor vestrae voluntatis, patronus
 500 publici consensus, restitutor salutis meae; septem praetores,
 octo tribuni plebei, illius adversarii, defensores mei; Cn.
 Pompeius, auctor et dux mei reditus, illius hostis, cuius sen-
 tentiam senatus omnis de salute mea gravissimam et ornatis-
 simam secutus est, qui populum Romanum est cohortatus;
 505 qui cum de me decretum Capuae fecisset, ipse cunctae
 Italiae cupienti et eius fidem imploranti signum dedit, ut
 ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent; omnium de-
 nique in illum odia civium ardebant desiderio mei, quem
 qui tum interemisset, non de impunitate eius, sed de prae-
 510 miis cogitaretur. 40. Tamen se Milo ^{continuit}, et P.
 Clodium in iudicium bis, ad vim numquam vocavit. Quid?
 privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio,
 cum in Cn. Pompeium pro Milone dicentem impetus factus
 est, quae tum non modo occasio, sed etiam causa illius

opprimendi fuit! Nuper vero cum M. Antonius summam 515
 spem salutis bonis omnibus attulisset, gravissimamque
 adulescens nobilissimus rei publicae partem fortissime sus-
 cepisset, atque illam beluam, iudici laqueos declinantem,
 iam inretitam teneret, qui locus, quod tempus illud, di-
 immortales, fuit! Cum se ille fugiens, in scalarum tene- 520
 bris abdidisset, magnum Miloni fuit conficere illam pestem
 nulla sua invidia, M. vero Antoni maxima gloria? 41.
 Quid? comitiis in campo quotiens potestas fuit! cum ille
 in saepta ruisset, gladios destringendos, lapides iaciendos
 curavisset, dein subito voltu Milonis perterritus fugeret ad 525
 Tiberim, vos et omnes boni vota faceretis, ut Miloni uti
 virtute sua liberet.

XVI. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc
 voluit cum aliquorum querella? quem iure, quem loco,
 quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc 530
 iniuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis,
 non dubitavit occidere? 42. praesertim, iudices, cum
 honoris amplissimi contentio et dies comitorum sub-
 esset, quo quidem tempore—scio enim quam timida sit
 ambitio, quantaque et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consula- 535
 tus—omnia, non modo quae reprehendi palam, sed etiam
 obscure quae cogitari possunt, timemus: rumorem, fabulam
 fictam, levem perhorrescimus; ora omnium atque oculos
 intuemur. Nihil est enim tam molle, tam tenerum, tam
 aut fragile aut flexibile, quam voluntas erga nos sensusque 540
 civium; qui non modo improbitati irascuntur candida-
 torum, sed etiam in recte factis saepe fastidiunt. 43.
 Hunc igitur diem campi speratum atque exoptatum sibi
 proponens Milo, cruentis manibus scelus et facinus prae se
 ferens et confitens, ad illa augusta centuriarum auspicia 545
 veniebat? Quam hoc non credibile in hoc! quam idem in
 Clodio non dubitandum, cum se ille, interfecto Milone, re-
 gnaturum putaret! Quid? quod caput est audaciae,
 iudices, quis ignorat maximam inlecebram esse peccandi
 impunitatis spem? In utro igitur haec fuit? in Milone, 550

qui etiam nunc reus est facti aut praeclari aut certe necessarii, an in Clodio, qui ita iudicia poenamque contempserat, ut eum nihil delectaret quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret ?

(c) *From the evidence of the time: Clodius had predicted that Milo should die on the very day on which he himself was killed. Again, Milo in ignorance of the plans of Clodius left Rome on January 18, under official necessity; Clodius, certainly aware of Milo's plans, was absent from Rome on that day, when a meeting was held in the city, which in other circumstances he would not have missed for the world. The very hour chosen by Clodius for his return points to the suspicion of foul play.*

555 **44.** Sed quid ego argumentor ? quid plura disputo ? Te, Q. Petili, appello, optimum et fortissimum civem ; te, M. Cato, testor, quos mihi divina quaedam sors dedit iudices : vos ex M. Favonio audistis Clodium sibi dixisse, et audistis, vivo Clodio, periturum Milonem triduo. Post diem
 560 tertium gesta res est quam dixerat. Cum ille non dubitarit aperire quid cogitaret, vos potestis dubitare quid fecerit ? XVII. **45.** Quem ad modum igitur eum dies non fefellit ? Dixi equidem modo : dictatoris Lanuvini stata sacrificia nosse negoti nihil erat. Vidit necesse esse Miloni proficisci
 565 Lanuvium illo ipso quo est profectus die : itaque antevertit. At quo die ? Quo, ut ante dixi, fuit insanissima contio ab ipsius mercenario tribuno plebis concitata : quem diem ille, quam contionem, quos clamores, nisi ad cogitatum facinus approperearet, numquam reliquisset. Ergo illi ne
 570 causa quidem itineris, etiam causa manendi ; Miloni manendi nulla facultas, exeundi non causa solum, sed etiam necessitas fuit. Quid ? si, ut ille scivit, Milonem fore eo die in via, sic Clodium Milo ne suspicari quidem potuit ? **46.** Primum quaero qui id scire potuerit ? quod vos idem
 575 in Clodio quaerere non potestis. Ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam, familiarissimum suum, rogasset, scire potuit illo ipso die Lanuvi a dictatore Milone prodi flaminem necesse esse. Sed erant permulti alii ex quibus id

facillime scire posset : omnes scilicet Lanuvini. Milo de Clodi reditu unde quaesivit ? Quaesierit sane—videte quid 580 vobis largiar—servum etiam (ut Q. Arrius, meus amicus, dixit) corruperit. Legite testimonia testium vestrorum : dixit C. Causinius Schola, Interamnas, familiarissimus et idem comes Clodi (cuius iam pridem testimonio Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae) P. Clodium illo 585 die in Albano mansurum fuisse ; sed subito ei esse nuntiatum, Cyrum architectum esse mortuum, itaque repente Romam constituisse proficisci. Dixit hoc comes item P. Clodi, C. Clodius.

XVIII. 47. Videte, iudices, quantae res his testimo- 590 niis sint confectae. Primum certe liberatur Milo non eo consilio profectus esse, ut insidiaretur in via Clodio : quippe, si ille obuius ei futurus omnino non erat. Deinde—non enim video cur non meum quoque agam negotium—scitis, iudices, fuisse qui in hac rogatione sua- 595 denda dicerent, Milonis manu esse factam, consilio vero maioris alicuius. Me videlicet latronem ac sicarium abiecti homines et perditii describebant. Iacent suis testibus ei qui Clodium negant eo die Romam, nisi de Cyro audisset, fuisse rediturum. Respiravi, liberatus sum ; non 600 vereor ne, quod ne suspicari quidem potuerim, videar id cogitasse. 48. Nunc persequar cetera. Nam occurrit illud : ‘ Igitur ne Clodius quidem de insidiis cogitavit, quoniam fuit in Albano mansurus.’ Si quidem exiturus ad caedem e villa non fuisset. Video enim illum, qui 605 dicatur de Cyri morte nuntiasse, non id nuntiasse, sed Milonem appropinquare. Nam quid de Cyro nuntiaret, quem Clodius, Roma proficiscens, reliquerat morientem ? Una fui, testamentum simul obsignavi cum Clodio ; testa- 610 mentum autem palam fecerat, et illum heredem et me scripserat. Quem pridie hora tertia animam efflantem reliquisset, eum mortuum postridie hora decima denique ei nuntiabatur ?

XIX. 49. Age, sit ita factum : quae causa cur Romam

615 properaret? Cur in noctem se coniceret? Ecquid ad-
 ferebat festinationis, quod heres erat? Primum, erat
 nihil cur properato opus esset; deinde, si quid esset,
 quid tandem erat quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret
 autem si postridie Romam mane venisset? Atque ut
 620 illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus potius quam
 expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, cum insidiator esset, si illum
 ad urbem nocte accessurus sciebat, subsidendum atque
 expectandum fuit. **50.** Nemo ei neganti non credidisset,
 quem esse omnes salvum etiam confidentem volunt. Susti-
 625 nuisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latronum occultator
 et receptor locus, cum neque muta solitudo indicasset neque
 caeca nox ostendisset Milonem; deinde ibi multi ab illo
 violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi, multi haec etiam timentes
 in suspicionem cadent; tota denique rea citaretur Etruria.
 630 **51.** Atque illo die certe Aricia rediens devertit Clodius ad
 Albanum. Quod ut sciret Milo illum Ariciae fuisse, su-
 spicari tamen debuit eum, etiam si Romam illo die reverti
 vellet, ad villam suam, quae viam tangeret, deversurum.
 Cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villa resideret, nec eo in
 635 loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset?

So far, then, the evidence clearly indicates Milo's innocence and the guilt of Clodius.

52. Video adhuc constare, iudices, omnia: Miloni etiam
 utile fuisse Clodium vivere, illi ad ea, quae concupierat,
 optatissimum interitum Milonis; odium fuisse illius in
 hunc acerbissimum, nullum huius in illum; consuetudi-
 640 nem illius perpetuam in vi inferenda, huius tantum in
 repellenda; mortem ab illo denuntiata Miloni et prae-
 dicatam palam, nihil umquam auditum ex Milone; pro-
 fectionis huius diem illi notum, reditus illius huic ignotum
 fuisse; huius iter necessarium, illius etiam potius alienum;
 645 hunc prae se tulisse illo die Roma exiturum, illum eo die
 se dissimulasse rediturum; hunc nullius rei mutasse consi-
 lium, illum causam mutandi consili fluxisse; huic, si

had I signed a return for absconding

as for etc.

of the place was chosen
would have been
 insidiaretur, noctem prope urbem expectandam, illi, etiam
 si hunc non timeret, tamen accessum ad urbem nocturnum
 fuisse metuendum. *Approach*

650

was to be feared
 Again, the guilt of Clodius may be inferred (d) from the place: of all
 spots he chose the one best suited to his purpose—a ridge near his
 Alban estate, where he had a thousand men employed.

XX. 53. Videamus nunc id quod caput est: locus ad
 insidias ille ipse, ubi congressi sunt, utri tandem fuerit
 aptior. Id vero, iudices, etiam dubitandum et diutius
 cogitandum est? Ante fundum Clodi, quo in fundo
 propter insanas illas substructiones facile hominum mille 655
 versabantur valentium; edito adversari atque excelso loco
of which *of considerable*
was employed *raised* *high ground*
would be at an advantage
 superiorem se fore putarat Milo, et ob eam rem eum locum

ad pugnam potissimum elegerat? an in eo loco est potius
 expectatus ab eo qui ipsius loci spe facere impetum cogi-
 tarat? Res loquitur ipsa, iudices, quae semper valet plu- 660
 rimum. 54. Si haec non gesta audiretis, sed picta vide-
 retis, tamen appareret uter esset insidiator, uter nihil

cogitaret mali, cum alter veheretur in raeda paenulatus,
 una sederet uxor. Quid horum non impeditissimum?
 vestitus an vehiculum an comes? Quid minus promptum 665
 ad pugnam, cum paenula inretitus, raeda impeditus, uxore
 paene contractus esset? Videte nunc illum, primum egre-
 dientem e villa, subito: cur? Vesperi: quid necesse est?

Tarde: qui convenit, praesertim id temporis? Devertit in
 villam Pompei: Pompeium ut videret? sciebat in Alsiensis 670
 esse; villam ut perspiceret? miliens in ea fuerat. Quid
 ergo erat? morae et tergiversationes: dum hic veniret,
 locum relinquere noluit.

And (e) from their relative readiness: while Milo was hampered by the character of his attendants, Clodius was well equipped for the fray. Clodius, true, was defeated at his own game, but this was because his opponent was a man, and had loyal slaves. These slaves earned their reward of freedom, and yet this just act of their master's has been absurdly misconstrued. Of course, Clodius' slaves when put to torture convicted Milo.

XXI. 55. Age nunc, iter expediti latronis cum Milonis
 675 impedimentis comparete. Semper ille antea cum uxore,
 tum sine ea; numquam nisi in raeda, tum in equo; comites
 Graeculi, quocumque ibat, etiam cum in castra Etrusca
 properabat, tum nugarum in comitatu nihil. Milo, qui
 numquam, tum casu pueros symphoniacos uxoris ducebat
 680 et ancillarum greges. Ille, qui semper secum scorta,
 semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, tum neminem, nisi
 ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres.

Cur igitur victus est? Quia non semper viator a latrone,
 non numquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur; quia, quam-
 685 quam paratus in imparatos Clodius, tamen mulier incidere
 in viros. 56. Nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo
 contra illum, ut non satis fere esset paratus. Semper ille,
 et quantum interesset P. Clodi se perire, et quanto illi odio
 esset, et quantum ille auderet, cogitabat; quam ob rem
 690 vitam suam, quam maximis praemiis propositam et paene
 addictam sciebat, numquam in periculum sine praesidio et
 sine custodia proiebat. Adde casus; adde incertos exitus
 pugnarum Martemque communem, qui saepe spoliante
 iam et exultantem evertit et perculit ab abiecto; adde
 695 inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, qui cum a tergo
 hostem interclusum reliquisset, nihil de eius extremis
 comitibus cogitavit, in quos incensus ira vitamque domini
 desperantis cum incidisset, haesit in eis poenis, quas ab eo
 servi fideles pro domini vita expetiverunt.

700 57. Cur igitur eos manu misit? Metuebat scilicet ne
 indicaretur, ne dolorem perferre non possent, ne tormentis
 cogerentur occisum esse a servis Milonis in Appa via P.
 Clodium confiteri. Quid opus est tortore? Quid quaeris?

occideritne? Occidit. Iure an iniuria? Nihil ad tortorem: facti enim in ^{artine} ecule quaestio est, iuris in iudicio. 705
 XXII. Quod igitur in causa quaerendum est, indagamus hic; quod tormentis invenire vis, id fatemur. Manu vero cur miserit, si id potius quaeris, quam cur parum amplius adfecerit praemiis, nescis inimici ^{et cetera} factum reprehendere.
 58. Dixit enim hic idem, qui omnia semper constanter et 710
 fortiter, M. Cato, et dixit in turbulenta contione, quae tamen huius auctoritate placata est, *non libertate solum, sed etiam omnibus praemiis dignissimos fuisse, qui domini caput defendissent.* Quod enim praemium satis magnum est tam benevolis, tam bonis, tam fidelibus servis, propter 715
 quos vivit? Etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem non sanguine et vulneribus suis crudelissimi inimici mentem oculosque satiavit: quos nisi manu misisset, tormentis etiam dedendi fuerunt conservatores domini, ultores sceleris, defensores necis. Hic vero nihil 720
 habet in his malis quod minus moleste ferat, quam, etiam si quid ipsi accidat, esse tamen illis meritum praemium persolutum. *had been conferred on them.*

59. Sed quaestiones urgent Milonem, quae sunt habitae nunc in atrio Libertatis. Quibusnam de servis? rogas? 725
 De P. Clodi. Quis eos postulavit? Appius. Quis produxit? Appius. Unde? ab Appio. Di boni! quid potest agi severius? De servis nulla lege quaestio est in dominum nisi de incestu, ut fuit in Clodium. Proxime deos accessit Clodius, proprius quam tum, cum ad ipsos penetrarat, 730
 cuius de morte tamquam de caerimoniis violatis quaeritur. Sed tamen maiores nostri in dominum de servo quaeri noluerunt; non quia posset verum inveniri, sed quia videbatur indignum esse et domini morte ipsa tristius. In reum, de servo accusatoris cum quaeritur, verum inveniri 735
 potest? 60. Age vero, quae erat aut qualis quaestio? *condemned*
 'Heus tu, Rufio,' verbi causa, 'cave sis mentiaris: Clodius insidias fecit Miloni?' 'Fecit': certa ^{crux} crux. 'Nullas fecit': sperata libertas. Quid hac quaestione certius?

740 Subito abrepti in quaestionem, tamen separantur a ceteris
 et in arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum eis conloqui possit.
 Hi centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, ab eo
 ipso accusatore producti sunt. Quid hac quaestione dici
 potest integrius, quid incorruptius?

As further proof of Milo's innocence, his conduct since the event has shown his confidence in the justice of his cause. He has thus given the lie to his enemies, many of whom predicted that he would prove a second Catiline.

745 XXIII. 61. Quod si nondum satis cernitis, cum res ipsa
 tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente
 atque integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu
 perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum, Romam re-
 vertisse, recordamini, per deos immortalis! quae fuerit
 750 celeritas reditus eius, qui ingressus in forum ardente curia,
 quae magnitudo animi, qui voltus, quae oratio. Neque
 vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit; neque
 senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis;
 neque his tantum, verum etiam eius potestati, cui sena-
 755 tus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta
 populi Romani arma commiserat: cui numqua se hic pro-
 fecto tradidisset, nisi causae suae confideret, praesertim
 omnia audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, non
 nulla credenti. Magna vis est conscientiae, iudices, et
 760 magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil
 commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent
 qui peccarint.

62. Neque vero sine ratione certa causa Milonis sem-
 per a senatu probata est; videbant enim sapientissimi
 765 homines facti rationem, praesentiam animi, defensionis
 constantiam. An vero oblitī estis, iudices, recenti illo
 nuntio necis Clodianae non modo inimicorum Milonis
 sermones et opiniones, sed non nullorum etiam im-
 peritorum? Negabant eum Romam esse rediturum.
 770 63. Sive enim illud animo irato ac percito fecisset, ut

incensus odio trucidaret inimicum, arbitrabantur eum
 tanti mortem P. Clodi putasse, ut aequo animo patria
 careret, cum sanguine inimici explesset odium suum; ^{leave}
 sive etiam illius morte patriam liberare voluisset, non ^{satisfied}
 dubitaturum fortem virum quin, cum suo periculo salutem ^{would be state} 775
 populo Romano attulisset, cederet aequo animo legibus,
 secum auferret gloriam sempiternam; nobis haec fruenda ^{to find my}
 relinqueret, quae ipse servasset. Multi etiam Catilinam
 atque illa portentosa loquebantur: ‘*Erumpet, occupabit*
aliquem locum, bellum patriae faciet.’ Miseros ^{conclude} 780
 civis optime de re publica meritos, in quibus homines non
 modo res praeclarissimas obliviscuntur, sed etiam nefa-
 rias suspicantur! 64. Ergo illa falsa fuerunt, quae certe
 vera ^{would have been} existissent, si Milo ^{had done} admisisset aliquid quod non
 posset honeste vereque defendere. 785

What contempt has Milo shown for these wild stories! Inquiry by Pompey has proved them false in every case, for Pompey has been cautious—too much so, I fear. This over-caution has led people to suspect that Pompey really fears Milo. Beware, Pompey, of going too far: the time may yet come when you shall need the friendship of Milo. But how absurd to attribute false motives to Pompey, who with his unlimited powers could crush Milo if he would: he has stationed these troops here to reassure rather than to intimidate the court.

XXIV. Quid? quae postea sunt ⁱⁿ in eum congesta, quae
 quemvis etiam mediocrium delictorum conscientia per-
 culissent, ut sustinuit, di immortales! Sustinuit? immo
 vero ut contempsit ac pro nihilo putavit quae neque ma-
 ximo animo nocens, neque innocens nisi fortissimus, vir 790
 negligere potuisset! Scutorum, gladiatorum, frenorum,
 pilorumque etiam multitudo deprehendi posse indicaba-
 tur; nullum in urbe vicum, nullum angiportum esse
 dicebant, in quo Miloni conducta non esset domus; arma
 in villam Oericulanam devecta Tiberi, domus in clivo 795
 Capitolino scutis referta, plena omnia malleolorum ad
 urbis incendia comparatorum. Haec non delata solum,
 reported

sed paene credita, nec ante repudiata sunt quam quae-
sita. *investigate*

800 **65.** Laudabam equidem incredibilem diligentiam Cn. Pompei, sed dicam, ut sentio, iudices: nimis multa audire coguntur neque aliter facere possunt ei quibus tota commissa est res publica. Quin etiam fuit audiendus
805 apud se ebrios factos sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Pompeio coniu-^{alteris}rasse; dein ^{was struck}postea se gladio percussum esse ab uno de illis, ne indicaret. Pompeio in hortos nuntiavit; arcessor in primis; de amicorum sententia rem defert ad senatum. Non poteram in illius mei patriae-
810 que custodis tanta suspicione non metu exanimari; sed mirabar tamen credi popae, confessionem servorum audiri, vulnus in latere, quod acu punctum videretur, pro ictu gladiatoris probari. **66.** Verum, ut intellego, cavebat magis Pompeius quam timebat, non ea solum, quae
815 timenda erant, sed omnia, ne vos aliquid timeretis. Oppugnata domus C. Caesaris, clarissimi et fortissimi viri, per multas noctis horas nuntiabatur: nemo audierat tam celebri loco, nemo senserat; tamen audiebatur. Non poteram Cn. Pompeium, praestantissima virtute virum,
820 timidum suspicari; diligentiam tota re publica suscepta, nimiam nullam putabam. Frequentissimo senatu nuper in Capitolio senator inventus est qui Milonem cum telo esse diceret: nudavit se in sanctissimo templo, quoniam vita talis et civis et viri fidem non faciebat, ut eo tacente
825 res ipsa loqueretur.

XXV. 67. Omnia falsa atque insidiose ficta comperta sunt; cum tamen, si metuitur etiam nunc Milo, non iam hoc Clodianum crimen timemus, sed tuas, Cn. Pompei—te enim iam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis—
830 tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones perhorrescimus. Si Milonem times; si hunc de tua vita nefarie aut nunc cogitare aut molitum aliquando aliquid putas; si Italiae dilectus (ut non nulli conquisitores tui dictitarunt), si haec arma,

si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, si dilecta iuventus quae tuum corpus domumque custodit, contra 835 Milonis impetum armata est, atque illa omnia in hunc unum instituta, parata, intenta sunt,—magna in hoc certe vis et incredibilis animus; et non unius viri vires atque opes iudicantur, si quidem in hunc unum et praestantissimus dux electus et tota res publica armata est. 68. Sed 840 quis non intellegit, omnis tibi rei publicae partis aegras et labantis, ut eas his armis sanares et confirmares, esse commissas? Quod si locus Miloni datus esset, probasset profecto tibi ipsi, neminem umquam hominem homini cariorem fuisse quam te sibi; nullum se umquam pericu- 845 lum pro tua dignitate fugisse; cum ipsa illa taeterrima peste se saepissime pro tua gloria contendisse; tribunatum suum ad salutem meam, quae tibi carissima fuisset, consiliis tuis gubernatum; se a te postea defensum in periculo capitis, adiutum in petitione praeturae; duos se habere 850 semper amicissimos sperasse,—te tuo beneficio, me suo. Quae si non probaret; si tibi ita penitus inhaesisset ista suspicio, nullo ut evelli modo posset; si denique Italia a dilectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura,—ne ille haud dubitans cessisset patria, is qui 855 ita natus est et ita consuevit. Te, Magne, tamen antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit.

XXVI. 69. Vide quam sit varia vitae commutabilisque ratio, quam vaga volubilisque fortuna, quantae infidelitates in amicis, quam ad tempus aptae simulationes, quantae in 860 periculis fugae proximorum, quantae timiditates. Erit, erit illud profecto tempus, et inlucescet aliquando ille dies, cum tu (salutaribus, ut spero, rebus tuis, sed fortasse motu aliquo communium temporum, qui quam crebro accidat experti scire debemus), et amicissimi benevolen- 865 tiam, et gravissimi hominis fidem, et unius post homines natos fortissimi viri magnitudinem animi, desideres.

70. Quamquam quis hoc credat, Cn. Pompeium, iuris publici, moris maiorum, rei denique publicae peritissimum,

870 cum senatus ei commiserit ut *videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet* (quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fuerunt, etiam nullis armis datis), hunc exercitu, hunc dilectu dato, iudicium expectaturum fuisse in eius consiliis vindicandis, qui vi iudicia ipsa tolleret? Satis
 875 iudicatum est a Pompeio, satis, falso ista conferri in Milonem, qui legem tulit, qua, ut ego sentio, Milonem absolvi a vobis oporteret, ut omnes confitentur, liceret. 71. Quod vero in illo loco atque illis publicorum praesidiorum copiis circumfusus sedet, satis declarat, se non terrorem inferre
 880 vobis—quid enim minus illo dignum quam cogere, ut vos eum condemnitis, in quem animadvertere ipse et more maiorum et suo iure posset?—sed praesidio esse, ut intellegatis contra hesternam illam contionem licere vobis quod sentiatis libere iudicare.

Admitting that Milo slew Clodius, it was a glorious act, for Clodius was far more dangerous than either Maelius or Tiberius Gracchus. His death assures for us many a blessing which, had he lived, would have been impossible.

885 XXVII. 72. Nec vero me, iudices, Clodianum crimen movet; nec tam sum demens, tamque vestri sensus ignarus atque expers, ut nesciam quid de morte Clodi sentiatis. De qua, si iam nollem ita diluere crimen, ut dilui, tamen impune Miloni palam clamare ac mentiri gloriose liceret:
 890 "Occidi, occidi, non Sp. Maelium, qui annona levanda iacturisque rei familiaris, quia nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, in suspicionem incidit regni appetendi; non Ti. Gracchum, qui conlegae magistratum per seditionem abrogavit, quorum interfectores impleverunt orbem terrarum nominis sui gloria: sed eum—auderet enim dicere cum patriam periculo suo liberasset—cuius nefandum adulterium in pulvinaribus sanctissimis nobilissimae feminae comprehenderunt; 73. eum cuius supplicio senatus sollemnis religiones expiandas saepe censuit; eum quem
 900 cum sorore germana nefarium stuprum fecisse L. Lucullus

iuratus se quaestionibus habitis dixit comperisse; eum qui civem quem senatus, quem populus Romanus, quem omnes gentes urbis ac vitae civium conservatorem iudicarent, servorum armis exterminavit; eum qui regna dedit, ademit, orbem terrarum quibuscum voluit partitus est; 905 eum qui, plurimis caedibus in foro factis, singulari virtute et gloria civem domum vi et armis compulit; eum cui nihil unquam nefas fuit nec in facinore nec in libidine; eum qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam re-
 censionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingeret; **74.** eum 910 denique, cui iam nulla lex erat, nullum civile ius, nulli possessionum termini; qui non calumnia litium, non iniustus vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis, petebat; qui non solum Etruscos—eos enim penitus contempserat—sed hunc P. Varium, 915 fortissimum atque optimum civem, indicem nostrum, pel-
 lere possessionibus armis castrisque conatus est; qui cum architectis et decempedis villas multorum hortosque peragrabat; qui Ianiculo et Alpibus spem possessionum terminarat suarum; qui cum ab equite Romano splendido et forti, 920 M. Paconio, non impetrasset, ut sibi insulam in lacu Prilio venderet, repente luntribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, dominoque trans ripam inspectante, non dubitavit extruere aedificium in alieno;
75. qui huic T. Furfanio, cui viro! di immortales!—quid 925 enim ego de muliercula Scantia, quid de adolescente P. Apinio dicam? quorum utrique mortem est minitatus, nisi sibi hortorum possessione cessissent—sed ausum esse Furfanio dicere, si sibi pecuniam, quantam poposcerat, non dedisset, mortuum se in domum eius inlaturum, qua in- 930
 vidia huic esset tali viro conflagrandum; qui Appium fratrem, hominem mihi coniunctum fidissima gratia, absentem de possessione fundi deiecit; qui parietem sic per vestibulum sororis instituit ducere, sic agere funda-
 menta, ut sororem non modo vestibulo privaret, sed omni 935
 aditu et limine.”

XXVIII. 76. Quamquam haec quidem iam tolerabilia
 videbantur, etsi aequabiliter in rem publicam, in privatos,
 in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos inruebat;
 940 sed nescio quo modo iam usu obduruerat et percalluerat
 civitatis incredibilis patientia. Quae vero aderant iam et
 impendebant, quonam modo ea aut depellere potuissetis
 aut ferre? Imperium ille si nactus esset,—omitto socios,
 exterarum nationes, reges, tetrarchas; vota enim faceretis, ut
 945 in eos se potius immitteret quam in vestras possessiones,
 vestra tecta, vestras pecunias: pecunias dico? a liberis (me
 dius fidius) et a coniugibus vestris numquam ille effrenatas
 suas libidines cohibuisset. Fingi haec putatis, quae patent,
 quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? servorum exer-
 950 citus illum in urbe conscripturum fuisse, per quos to-
 tam rem publicam resque privatas omnium possideret?
 77. Quam ob rem si cruentum gladium tenens clamaret
 T. Annius: 'Adeste, quaeso, atque audite, cives: P. Clodium
 interfeci; eius furores, quos nullis iam legibus, nullis
 955 iudiciis frenare poteramus, hoc ferro et hac dextera a cer-
 vicibus vestris reppuli, per me ut unum ius, aequitas, leges,
 libertas, pudor, pudicitia in civitate maneret,'—esset vero
 timendum, quonam modo id ferret civitas! Nunc enim
 quis est qui non probet, qui non laudet, qui non unum post
 960 hominum memoriam T. Annum plurimum rei publicae
 profuisse, maxima laetitia populum Romanum, cunctam
 Italiam, nationes omnis adfecisse et dicat et sentiat? Non
 queo vetera illa populi Romani gaudia quanta fuerint iudi-
 care: multas tamen iam summorum imperatorum clarissi-
 965 mas victorias aetas nostra vidit, quarum nulla neque tam
 diuturnam attulit laetitiam nec tantam. 78. Mandate
 hoc memoriae, iudices: spero multa vos liberosque ve-
 stros in re publica bona esse visuros: in eis singulis ita
 semper existimabitis, vivo P. Clodio nihil eorum vos visu-
 970 ros fuisse. In spem maximam, et, quem ad modum
 confido, verissimam sumus adducti, hunc ipsum annum,
 hoc ipso summo viro consule, compressa hominum licentia,

cupiditatibus fractis, legibus et iudiciis constitutis, salutarem civitati fore. Num quis est igitur tam demens qui hoc, P. Clodio vivo, contingere potuisse arbitretur? Quid? 975 ea quae tenetis, privata atque vestra, dominante homine furioso quod ius perpetuae possessionis habere potuissent?

If Milo's acquittal depended on Clodius' recall to life—but the bare thought of such a thing has frightened you. Would Pompey recall him if he could? Then do honor to Milo as the Greeks honor those who have put tyrants to death. Well might Milo make the same confession that Ahala and others made, prepared alike for praise or blame.

XXIX. Non timeo, iudices, ne odio inimiciarum mearum inflammatus libentius haec in illum evomere videar quam verius. Etenim si praecipuum esse debebat, tamen 980 ita communis erat omnium ille hostis, ut in communi odio paene aequaliter versaretur odium meum. Non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum in illo sceleris, quantum exiti fuerit. 79. Quin sic attendite, iudices. Nempe haec est quaestio de interitu P. Clodi. Fingite 985 animis—liberae sunt enim nostrae cogitationes, et quae volunt sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus quae videmus—fingite igitur cogitatione imaginem huius condicionis meae: si possim efficere ut Milonem absolvatis, sed ita, si P. Clodius revixerit—quid vultu extimuiſtis? Quonam modo 990 ille vos vivus adficeret, quos mortuus inani cogitatione percussit? Quid? si ipse Cn. Pompeius, qui ea virtute ac fortuna est, ut ea potuerit semper, quae nemo praeter illum,—si is, inquam, potuisset aut quaestionem de morte P. Clodi ferre aut ipsum ab inferis excitare, utrum pu- 995 tatis potius facturum fuisse? Etiam si propter amicitiam vellet illum ab inferis evocare, propter rem publicam non fecisset. Eius igitur mortis sedetis ultores, cuius vitam si putetis per vos restitui posse, nolitis; et de eius nece lata quaestio est, qui si lege eadem reviviscere posset, lata 1000 lex numquam esset. Huius ergo interfector si esset, in confitendo ab eisne poenam timeret, quos liberavisset?

80. Graeci homines deorum honores tribuunt eis viris qui tyrannos necaverunt. Quae ego vidi Athenis! quae aliis
 1005 in urbibus Graeciae! quas res divinas talibus institutas viris! quos cantus, quae carmina! prope ad immortalitatis et religionem et memoriam consecrantur. Vos tanti conservatorem populi, tanti sceleris ultorem non modo honoribus nullis adficietis, sed etiam ad supplicium rapi
 1010 patiemini? Confiteretur, confiteretur, inquam, si fecisset, et magno animo et libenter, fecisse se libertatis omnium causa, quod esset ei non confitendum modo, verum etiam praedicandum.

XXX. 81. Etenim si id non negat, ex quo nihil petit
 1015 nisi ut ignoscatur, dubitaret id fateri, ex quo etiam praemia laudis essent petenda?—nisi vero gratius putat esse vobis sui se capitis quam vestri defensorem fuisse,—cum praesertim in ea confessione, si grati esse velletis, honores adsequeretur amplissimos. Si factum vobis non probaretur—quamquam qui poterat salus sua cuiquam non
 1020 probari?—sed tamen si minus fortissimi viri virtus civibus grata cecidisset, magno animo constantique cederet ex ingrata civitate. Nam quid esset ingratus quam laetari ceteros, lugere eum solum propter quem ceteri laetarentur?
 1025 82. Quamquam hoc animo semper omnes fuimus in patriae proditoribus opprimendis, ut, quoniam nostra futura esset gloria, periculum quoque et invidiam nostram putaremus. Nam quae mihi ipsi tribuenda laus esset, cum tantum in consulatu meo pro vobis ac liberis
 1030 vestris ausus essem, si id quod conabar sine maximis dimicationibus meis me esse ausurum arbitrarer? Quae mulier sceleratum ac perniciosum civem interficere non auderet, si periculum non timeret? Proposita invidia, morte, poena, qui nihilo segnius rem publicam defendit,
 1035 is vir vere putandus est. Populi grati est praemiis adficere bene meritos de re publica civis; viri fortis ne suppliciiis quidem moveri ut fortiter fecisse paeniteat. 83. Quam ob rem uteretur eadem confessione T. Annius, qua Ahala,

qua Nasica, qua Opimius, qua Marius, qua nosmet ipsi, et, si grata res publica esset, laetaretur; si ingrata, tamen 1040 in gravi fortuna conscientia sua niteretur.

But the glory of the deed belongs to the gods immortal, for Clodius fell amid the holy places which he had defiled, and his body was deprived of the honors due to the dead.

Sed huius benefici gratiam, iudices, fortuna populi Romani et vestra felicitas et di immortales sibi deberi putant. Nec vero quisquam aliter arbitrari potest, nisi qui nullam vim esse ducit numenve divinum; quem neque 1045 imperi nostri magnitudo neque sol ille nec caeli signorumque motus nec vicissitudines rerum atque ordines movent, neque (id quod maximum est) maiorum sapientia, qui sacra, qui caerimonias, qui auspicia et ipsi sanctissime coluerunt, et nobis, suis posteris, prodiderunt. 1050 XXXI. 84. Est, est profecto illa vis. Neque in his corporibus atque in hac imbecillitate nostra inest quiddam quod vigeat et sentiat, et non inest in hoc tanto naturae tam praeclaro motu; nisi forte idcirco non putant, quia non apparet nec cernitur; proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem 1055 qua sapimus, qua providemus, qua haec ipsa agimus ac dicimus, videre, aut plane qualis aut ubi sit, sentire possimus. Ea vis igitur ipsa, quae saepe incredibilis huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit; cui primum mentem iniecit, ut vi inritare 1060 ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, vincereturque ab eo, quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam.

85. Non est humano consilio, ne mediocri quidem, iudices, deorum immortalium cura, res illa perfecta: 1065 religiones me hercule ipsae, quae illam beluam cadere viderunt, commosse se videntur, et ius in illo suum retinuisse. Vos enim iam, Albani tumuli atque luci, vos, inquam, imploro atque obtestor; vosque, Albanorum obrutae arae, sacrorum populi Romani sociae et 1070

aequales, quas ille praeceps amentia, caesis prostratisque sanctissimis lucis, substructionum insanis molibus oppreserat. Vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt; vestra vis valuit, quam ille omni scelere polluerat. Tuque
 1075 ex tuo edito monte, Latiaris sancte Iuppiter, cuius ille lacus, nemora finisque saepe omni nefario stupro et scelere macularat, aliquando ad eum poeniendum oculos aperuisti. Vobis illae, vobis vestro in conspectu serae, sed iustae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt. **86.** Nisi forte hoc etiam
 1080 casu factum esse dicemus, ut ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae deae, quod est in fundo T. Sergi Galli, in primis honesti et ornati adulescentis, ante ipsam, inquam, Bonam deam, cum proelium commisisset, primum illud vulnus acciperet, quo taeterrimam mortem obiret, ut non absolutus iudicio
 1085 illo nefario videretur, sed ad hanc insignem poenam reservatus.

XXXII. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc eius satellitibus iniecit amentiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius
 1090 supremi diei celebritate, cui cedere inimici etiam solent, ambureretur abiectus. Non fuisse credo fas clarissimorum virorum formas illi taeterrimo parricidae aliquid decoris adferre, neque ullo in loco potius mortem eius lacerari,
 1095 quam in quo vita esset damnata.

In his corrupt and unholy career there was but one obstacle that stood in his path, and that was Milo.

87. Dura, me dius fidius, mihi iam Fortuna populi Romani et crudelis videbatur, quae tot annos illum in hanc rem publicam insultare pateretur. Polluerat stupro sanctissimas religiones; senatus gravissima decreta perfregerat; pecunia se a iudicibus palam redemerat; vexarat in tribunatu senatum; omnium ordinum consensu pro salute rei publicae gesta resciderat; me patria expulerat, bona diripuerat, domum incenderat, liberos, coniugem meam

vexarat ; Cn. Pompeio nefarium bellum indixerat ; magistratum privatorumque caedis effecerat ; domum mei 1105 fratris incenderat ; vastarat Etruriam ; multos sedibus ac fortunis eiecerat. Instabat, urgebat. Capere eius amen-
tiam civitas, Italia, provinciae, regna non poterant. Incidebantur iam domi leges, quae nos servis nostris addicerent. Nihil erat cuiusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, 1110 quod non hoc anno suum fore putaret. 88. Obstabat eius cogitationibus nemo praeter Milonem. Illum ipsum, qui obstare poterat, novo reditu in gratiam quasi devinctum arbitrabatur ; Caesaris potentiam suam esse dicebat ; bonorum animos in meo casu contempserat : Milo unus 1115 urgebat.

And so, I repeat, it was the gods that tempted Clodius to attack Milo. Thus was removed a man whom, had he lived, neither Senate nor consuls could have restrained.

XXXIII. Hic di immortales, ut supra dixi, mentem illi perdito ac furioso dederunt, ut huic faceret insidias. Aliter perire pestis illa non potuit ; numquam illum res publica suo iure esset ulta. Senatus, credo, praetorem 1120 eum circumscripsisset : ne cum solebat quidem id facere, in privato eodem hoc aliquid profecerat. 89. An consules in praetore coërcendo fortes fuissent ? Primum, Milone occiso, habuisset suos consules ; deinde quis in eo praetore consul fortis esset, per quem tribunum virtutem consula- 1125 rem crudelissime vexatam esse meminisset ? Oppressisset omnia, possideret, teneret ; lege nova quae est inventa apud eum cum reliquis legibus Clodianis, servos nostros libertos suos fecisset ; postremo, nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut homo effeminatus fortissi- 1130 mum virum conaretur occidere, hodie rem publicam nullam haberetis.

90. An ille praetor, ille vero consul, si modo haec templa atque ipsa moenia stare eo vivo tam diu et consulatum eius expectare potuissent, ille denique vivus 1135

mali nihil fecisset, qui mortuus, uno ex suis satellitibus
 Sex. Clodio duce, curiam incenderit? Quo quid miserius,
 quid acerbius, quid luctuosius vidimus? Templum sancti-
 tatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, caput urbis,
 1140 aram sociorum, portum omnium gentium, sedem ab uni-
 verso populo concessam uni ordini, inflammari, excindi,
 funestari? neque id fieri a multitudine imperita (quam-
 quam esset miserum id ipsum), sed ab uno? Qui cum
 tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo
 1145 non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abiecit, ut eam
 mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat. 91. Et sunt
 qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia! et qui ab
 eo spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cuius non
 restiterit cadaveri curia! Excitate, excitare ipsum, si
 1150 potestis, a mortuis: frangetis impetum vivi, cuius vix
 sustinetis furias insepulti? Nisi vero sustinuistis eos qui
 cum facibus ad curiam cucurrerunt, cum falcibus ad Ca-
 storis, cum gladiis toto foro volitarunt. Caedi vidistis
 populum Romanum, contionem gladiis disturbari, cum
 1155 audiretur silentio M. Caelius, tribunus plebis, vir et in re
 publica fortissimus, et in suscepta causa firmissimus, et
 bonorum voluntati et auctoritati senatus deditus, et, in
 hac Milonis sive invidia sive fortuna singulari, divina et
 incredibili fide.

*Then acquit Milo. Conscious as he is of his innocence, he himself
 refuses to ask for pity; yet I am distressed when I recall the sad
 words that I have lately heard him utter. Not that he reproaches
 his country with ingratitude but only with timidity. Though sus-
 picion may ruin him, yet he is sure of your good-will; his reward
 shall be the fame that attends every patriot's name.*

1160 XXXIV. 92. Sed iam satis multa de causa; extra cau-
 sam etiam nimis fortasse multa. Quid restat, nisi ut orem
 obtesterque vos, iudices, ut eam misericordiam tribuatis
 fortissimo viro, quam ipse non implorat, ego etiam repu-
 gnante hoc et imploro et exposco? Nolite, si in nostro
 1165 omnium fletu nullam lacrimam aspexistis Milonis, si vol-

tum semper eundem, si vocem, si orationem stabilem ac non mutatam videtis, hoc minus ei parcere. Haud scio an multo sit etiam adiuvandus magis. Etenim si in gladiatoris pugnis et infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna timidos atque supplices, et, ut vivere liceat, 1170 obsecrantis, etiam odisse solemus, fortis atque animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentis servare cupimus, eorumque nos magis miseret, qui nostram misericordiam non requirunt, quam qui illam efflagitant,—quanto hoc magis in fortissimis civibus facere debemus? 1175

93. Me quidem, iudices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, quas audio adsidue et quibus intersum cotidie: ‘Valeant,’ inquit, ‘valeant cives mei; sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati. Stet haec urbs praeclara mihiq̄ue patria carissima, quoquo modo erit merita de me. 1180 Tranquilla re publica mei cives, quoniam mihi cum illis non licet, sine me ipsi, sed propter me tamen perfruantur. Ego cedam atque abibo. Si mihi bona re publica frui non licuerit, at carebo mala, et quam primum tetigero bene moratam et liberam civitatem, in ea conquiescam. 94. O 1185 frustra,’ inquit, ‘mihi suscepti labores! O spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! Ego cum tribunus plebis re publica oppressa me senatui dedissem, quem extinctum acceperam, equitibus Romanis, quorum vires erant debiles, bonis viris, qui omnem auctoritatem Clodianis armis abiecerant, mihi umquam bonorum praesidium defuturum putarem? Ego cum te’—mecum enim saepissime loquitur—‘patriae reddidissem, mihi putarem in patria non futurum locum? Ubi nunc senatus est, quem secuti sumus? Ubi equites Romani illi, illi,’ inquit, ‘tui? Ubi 1190 studia municipiorum? ubi Italiae voces? Ubi denique tua illa, M. Tulli, quae plurimis fuit auxilio, vox atque defensio? mihine ea soli, qui pro te totiens morti me obtuli, nihil potest opitulari?’

XXXV. 95. Nec vero haec, iudices, ut ego nunc, flens, 1200 sed hoc eodem loquitur voltu quo videtis. Negat enim,

negat ingratis civibus fecisse se quae fecerit; timidis et omnia circumspicientibus pericula non negat. Plebem et infimam multitudinem, quae P. Clodio duce fortunis
 1205 vestris imminerebat, eam, quo tutior esset vestra vita, se fecisse commemorat ut non modo virtute flecteret, sed etiam tribus suis patrimonii deleniret; nec timet ne, cum plebem muneribus placarit, vos non conciliarit meritis in rem publicam singularibus. Senatus erga se benevolentiam temporibus his ipsis saepe esse perspectam, vestras vero et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, studia, sermones, quemcumque cursum fortuna dederit, se secum ablaturum esse dicit. **96.** Meminit etiam sibi vocem praeconis modo defuisse, quam minime desiderarit; populi vero cunctis
 1215 suffragiis, quod unum cupierit, se consulem declaratum; nunc denique, si haec contra se sint futura, sibi facinoris suspicionem, non facti crimen obstare. Addit haec, quae certe vera sunt: fortis et sapientis viros non tam praemia sequi solere recte factorum, quam ipsa recte facta; se nihil
 1220 in vita nisi praeclarissime fecisse, si quidem nihil sit praestabilius viro quam periculis patriam liberare; beatos esse quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus; **97.** nec tamen eos miseros, qui beneficio civis suos vicerint; sed tamen ex omnibus praemiis virtutis, si esset habenda ratio praemiorum, amplissimum esse praemium gloriam; esse hanc
 1225 unam quae brevitatem vitae posteritatis memoria consolaretur, quae efficeret ut absentes adessemus, mortui viveremus; hanc denique esse cuius gradibus etiam in caelum homines viderentur ascendere. **98.** 'De me,' inquit,
 1230 'semper populus Romanus, semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas. Quin hoc tempore ipso, cum omnes a meis inimicis faces invidiae meae subiciantur, tamen omni in hominum coetu gratiis agendis et gratulationibus habendis et omni sermone celebramur.'
 1235 Omitto Etruriae festos et actos et institutos dies; centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodi et, opinor, altera. Qua fines imperi populi Romani sunt, ea non solum fama

iam de illo, sed etiam laetitia peragravit. Quam ob rem, 'Ubi corpus hoc sit non,' inquit, 'laboro, quoniam omnibus in terris et iam versatur et semper habitabit nominis mei gloria.' 1240

For my sake acquit Milo. He restored me from exile: from exile let me save him. Grant that this patriot may die in the land of his birth. Finally, in giving your verdict, be true to your convictions, for so shall you please Pompey, who chose this jury for its wisdom and courage.

XXXVI. 99. Haec tu mecum saepe his absentibus, sed isdem audientibus haec ego tecum, Milo: 'Te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum; sed, quō est ista magis divina virtus, eo maiore a te dolore divellor. 1245 Nec vero, si mihi eriperis, reliqua est illa tamen ad consolandum querella, ut eis irasci possim, a quibus tantum vulnus accepero: non enim inimici mei te mihi eripient, sed amicissimi, non male aliquando de me meriti, sed semper optime?' Nullum umquam, iudices, mihi tantum 1250 dolorem inuretis—etsi quis potest esse tantus?—sed ne hunc quidem ipsum, ut obliviscar quanti me semper feceritis. Quae si vos cepit oblivio, aut si in me aliquid offendistis, cur non id meo capite potius luitur quam Milonis? Praeclare enim vixero, si quid mihi acciderit, 1255 prius quam hoc tantum mali videro. 100. Nunc me una consolatio sustentat, quod tibi, T. Anni, nullum a me amoris, nullum studii, nullum pietatis officium defuit. Ego inimicitias potentium pro te appetivi; ego meum saepe corpus et vitam obieci armis inimicorum tuorum; ego me 1260 plurimis pro te supplicem abieci; bona, fortunas meas ac liberorum meorum in communionem tuorum temporum contuli; hoc denique ipso die, si quae vis est parata, si quae dimicatio capitis futura, depono. Quid iam restat? Quid habeo quod faciam pro tuis in me meritis, nisi ut eam 1265 fortunam, quaecumque erit tua, ducam meam? Non recuso, non abnuo; vosque obsecro, iudices, ut vestra bene-

ficia, quae in me contulistis, aut in huius salute augeatis, aut in eiusdem exitio occasura esse videatis.

- 1270 XXXVII. 101. His lacrimis non movetur Milo—est quodam incredibili robore animi : exsilium ibi esse putat, ubi virtuti non sit locus ; mortem naturae finem esse, non poenam. Sed hic ea mente qua natus est. Quid vos, iudices ? quo tandem animo eritis ? Memoriam Milonis re-
- 1275 tinebitis, ipsum eicietis ? et erit dignior locus in terris ullus qui hanc virtutem excipiat quam hic qui procreavit ? Vos, vos appello, fortissimi viri, qui multum pro re publica sanguinem effudistis ; vos in viri et in civis invicti appello periculo, centuriones, vosque, milites : vobis non modo
- 1280 inspectantibus, sed etiam armatis et huic iudicio praesidentibus, haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur ? 102. O me miserum ! O me infelicem ! Revocare tu me in patriam, Milo, potuisti per hos ; ego te in patria per eosdem retinere non potero ?
- 1285 Quid respondebo liberis meis, qui te parentem alterum putant ? Quid tibi, Quinte frater, qui nunc abes, consorti mecum temporum illorum ? Mene non potuisse Milonis salutem tueri per eosdem per quos nostram ille servasset ? At in qua causa non potuisse ? quae est grata
- 1290 gentibus . . . non potuisse ? eis qui maxime P. Clodi morte acquirunt. Quo deprecante ? Me. 103. Quodnam ego concepi tantum scelus, aut quod in me tantum facinus admisi, iudices, cum illa indicia communis exiti indagavi, patefeci, protuli, exstinxi ? Omnes in me meos-
- 1295 que redundant ex fonte illo dolores. Quid me reducem esse voluistis ? an ut inspectante me expellerentur ei per quos essem restitutus ? Nolite, obsecro vos, acerbiorum mihi pati reditum esse, quam fuerit ille ipse discessus : nam qui possum putare me restitutum esse, si distrahar
- 1300 ab his per quos restitutus sum ?

Utinam di immortales fecissent—pace tua, patria, dixerim : metuo enim, ne scelerate dicam in te quod pro Milone dicam pie—utinam P. Clodius non modo viveret,

sed etiam praetor, consul, dictator esset, potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem ! 104. O di immortales ! fortem et 1305
 a vobis, iudices, conservandum virum ! ‘Minime, minime,’
 inquit ; ‘immo vero poenas ille debitas luerit : nos subea-
 mus, si ita necesse est, non debitas.’ Hicine vir, patriae
 natus, usquam nisi in patria morietur, aut, si forte, pro
 patria ? Huius vos animi monumenta retinebitis, corporis 1310
 in Italia nullum sepulcrum esse patiemini ? Hunc sua
 quisquam sententia ex hac urbe expellet, quem omnes
 urbes expulsam a vobis ad se vocabunt ? 105. O terram
 illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit ; hanc ingratham,
 si eiecerit, miseram, si amiserit ! 1315

Sed finis sit. Neque enim prae lacrimis iam loqui pos-
 sum, et hic se lacrimis defendi vetat. Vos oro obtestorque,
 iudices, ut in sententiis ferendis, quod sentietis, id audea-
 tis. Vestram virtutem, iustitiam, fidem, mihi credite, is
 maxime probabit, qui in iudiciis legendis optimum et 1320
 sapientissimum et fortissimum quemque elegit.

*One
 of last
 three pages
 surely*

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS

It was the first time he had spoken since Pharsalia [48 B. C.]. In that Senate, purged by Caesar and filled with his creatures, free speech had not yet been heard. The friends and admirers of the master alone spoke, and whatever excess we may find in the praises that Cicero gives him, we may rest assured that all these flatteries must have seemed lukewarm compared with those heard every day.—BOISSIER'S *Cicero and his Friends*, page 272.

And when he [Caesar] was seen to be so clement and generous towards private individuals, was it forbidden to think that he might one day show the same liberality to his country?—Id., page 275.

If any one had advised Cicero to qualify the glowing eulogy of the *Pro Marcello*, he would probably have replied in words used by him three years and a half before, when certain expressions of his used in a letter to Caesar were criticised as too adulatory: "When my theme was the liberty of my country, the charge of adulation had no terrors for me: in such a case I would gladly have thrown myself at his feet."—TYRRELL AND PURSER'S *Correspondence of Cicero*, volume v., page 28.

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS

My long silence must end at last, for Caesar has shown unprecedented clemency. He has also relieved the pangs of my own conscience, for hitherto Marcellus was not so fortunate as I. In this act of Caesar's I see the hope of a restored republic as well as a tribute to my friend's worth.

Diurni silenti, patres conscripti, quo eram his temporibus usus (non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundia) finem hodiernus dies attulit; idemque initium quae vellem quaeque sentirem meo pristino more dicendi. Tantam enim mansuetudinem, tam inusitatam 5 inauditamque clementiam, tantum in summa potestate rerum omnium modum, tam denique incredibilem sapientiam ac paene divinam, tacitus praeterire nullo modo possum. 2. M. enim Marcello vobis, patres conscripti, reique publicae reddito, non illius solum, sed etiam meam vocem 10 et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto. Dolebam enim, patres conscripti, et vehementer angebar, virum talem, cum in eadam causa, in qua ego, fuisset, non in eadem esse fortuna; nec mihi persuadere poteram, nec fas esse ducebam, versari me in 15 nostro vetere curriculo, illo aemulo atque imitatore stu-

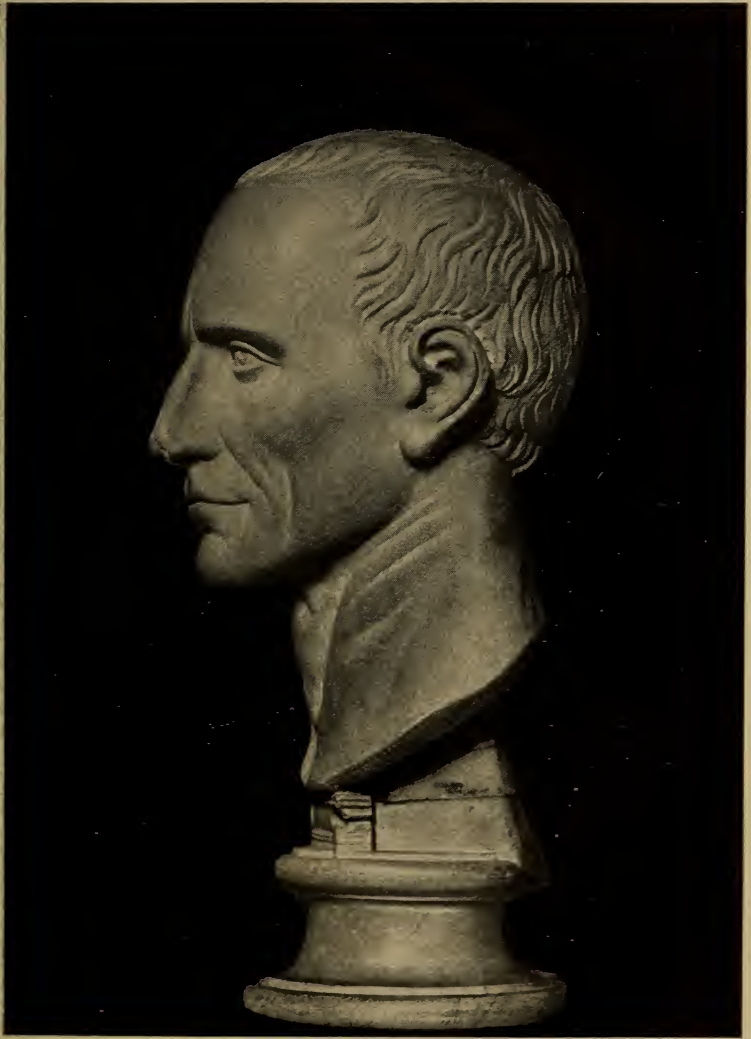
QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. Give the date (year) of this speech. 2. Where was it delivered? 3. What are the *Caesarianae*? 4. Tell something of the opposition shown by Marcellus to Caesar just before the Civil War. 5. His subsequent behavior. 6. Who procured his pardon? 7. How is the eulogistic strain of the speech explained?

diorum ac laborum meorum, quasi quodam socio a me et comite, distracto.

Ergo et mihi meae pristinae vitae consuetudinem,
 20 C. Caesar, interclusam aperuisti, et his omnibus ad bene de omni re publica sperandum quasi signum aliquod sustulisti. 3. Intellectum est enim mihi quidem in multis et maxime in me ipso, sed paulo ante in omnibus, cum M. Marcellum senatui rei que publicae concessisti,
 25 commemoratis praesertim offensionibus, te auctoritatem huius ordinis dignitatemque rei publicae tuis vel doloribus vel suspicionibus anteferre. Ille quidem fructum omnis ante actae vitae hodierno die maximum cepit, cum summo consensu senatus, tum iudicio tuo gravissimo et maximo.
 30 Ex quo profecto intellegis quanta in dato beneficio sit laus, cum in accepto sit tanta gloria. 4. Est vero fortunatus ille, cuius ex salute non minor paene ad omnis, quam ad ipsum ventura sit, laetitia pervenerit. Quod quidem ei merito atque optimo iure contigit; quis enim est illo aut
 35 nobilitate aut probitate aut optimarum artium studio aut innocentia aut ullo laudis genere praestantior?

Great as are your other achievements, O Caesar, this is the greatest of all. Your military fame you must share with others: in this your latest deed you have no partner,—the glory is all your own.

II. Nullius tantum flumen est ingeni, nullius dicendi aut scribendi tanta vis, tanta copia, quae non dicam exornare, sed enarrare, C. Caesar, res tuas gestas possit. Tamen
 40 adfirmo, et hoc pace dicam tua, nullam in his esse laudem amplio rem quam eam quam hodierno die consecutus es. 5. Soleo saepe ante oculos ponere, idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnis nostrorum imperatorum, omnis exterarum gentium potentissimorumque populorum,
 45 omnis clarissimorum regum res gestas, cum tuis nec contentionum magnitudine nec numero proeliorum nec varietate regionum nec celeritate conficiendi nec dissimilitudine bellorum posse conferri; nec vero disiunctissimas terras



JULIUS CAESAR

From the marble bust in the British Museum



citius passibus cuiusquam potuisse peragrari, quam tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt. 6. Quae 50 quidem ego nisi ita magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cuiusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, amens sim ; sed tamen sunt alia maiora. Nam bellicas laudes solent quidam extenuare verbis, easque detrahere ducibus, communicare cum multis, ne propriae sint imperatorum ; et certe in 55 armis militum virtus, locorum opportunitas, auxilia sociorum, classes, commeatus multum iuvant. Maximam vero partem, quasi suo iure, fortuna sibi vindicat, et quicquid prospere gestum est, id paene omne ducit suum. 7. At vero huius gloriae, C. Caesar, quam es paulo ante adeptus, 60 socium habes neminem : totum hoc, quantumcumque est (quod certe maximum est), totum est, inquam, tuum. Nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio, nihil praefectus, nihil cohors, nihil turma decerpit ; quin etiam illa ipsa rerum humanarum domina, Fortuna, in istius societatem gloriae 65 se non offert. Tibi cedit ; tuam esse totam et propriam fatetur : numquam enim temeritas cum sapientia commiscetur, neque ad consilium casus admittitur.

Nations without number and of every character have you conquered before : this day you have conquered yourself. Future ages shall praise your military glory : we who see your gracious presence here cherish most your good-will to the republic.

III. 8. Domuisti gentis immanitate barbaras, multitudine innumerabilis, locis infinitas, omni copiarum genere 70 abundantis : sed tamen ea vicisti, quae et naturam et condicionem ut vinci possent habebant. Nulla est enim tanta vis quae non ferro et viribus debilitari frangique possit. Animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare ; adversarium nobilitate, ingenio, virtute praestantem 75 non modo extollere iacentem, sed etiam amplificare eius pristinam dignitatem,—haec qui facit, non ego eum cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo iudico. 9. Itaque, C. Caesar, bellicae tuae laudes celebrabuntur illae

- 80 quidem non solum nostris, sed paene omnium gentium litteris atque linguis, nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet; sed tamen eius modi res, nescio quo modo, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur et tubarum sono. At vero cum aliquid clementer,
- 85 mansuete, iuste, moderate, sapienter factum, in iracundia praesertim, quae est inimica consilio, et in victoria, quae natura insolens et superba est, audimus aut legimus, quo studio incendimur, non modo in gestis rebus, sed etiam in fictis, ut eos saepe, quos numquam vidimus, diligamus!
- 90 10. Te vero, quem praesentem intuemur, cuius mentem sensusque et os cernimus, ut, quicquid belli fortuna reliquum rei publicae fecerit, id esse salvum velis, quibus laudibus efferemus? quibus studiis prosequemur? qua benevolentia complectemur? Parietes, me dius fidius, ut
- 95 mihi videtur, huius curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod brevi tempore futura sit illa auctoritas in his maiorum suorum et suis sedibus.

The act by which you have restored prestige to the noble family of the Marcelli will be remembered long after the material monuments of your greatness have perished. You have been victorious over victory itself.

- IV. Equidem cum C. Marcelli, viri optimi et commemorabili pietate praediti, lacrimas modo vobiscum viderem,
- 100 omnium Marcellorum meum pectus memoria obfudit, quibus tu etiam mortuis, M. Marcello conservato, dignitatem suam reddidisti, nobilissimamque familiam iam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti. 11. Hunc tu igitur diem tuis maximis et innumerabilibus gratulationibus iure
- 105 antepones. Haec enim res unius est propria C. Caesaris. Ceterae duce te gestae magnae illae quidem, sed tamen multo magnoque comitatu: huius autem rei tu idem es et dux et comes. Quae quidem tanta est, ut tropaeis et monumentis tuis adlatura finem sit aetas (nihil est enim opere
- 110 ut magis factum, quod non aliquando conficiat et consumat

vetustas) : **12.** at haec tua iustitia et lenitas animi florescet cotidie magis, ita ut quantum tuis operibus diuturnitas detrahet, tantum adferat laudibus. Et ceteros quidem omnis victores bellorum civilium iam ante aequitate et misericordia viceras : hodierno vero die te ipsum vicisti. **115** Vereor ut hoc quod dicam perinde intellegi possit auditum atque ipse cogitans sentio : ipsam victoriam vicisse videris, cum ea, quae illa erat adepta, victis remisisti. Nam cum ipsius victoriae condicione omnes victi occidissemus, clementiae tuae iudicio conservati sumus. Recte igitur **120** unus invictus es, a quo etiam ipsius victoriae condicio visque devicta est.

This pardon clears from every imputation of crime all of us who fought against Caesar. As one of these I had private reasons for my course, but I was ever an advocate of peace as you all well know. Caesar's conduct towards those who favored peace has shown that he himself preferred peace to victory.

V. 13. Atque hoc C. Caesaris iudicium, patres conscripti, quam late pateat attendite. Omnes enim, qui ad illa arma fato sumus nescio quo rei publicae misero funesto- **125** que compulsus, etsi aliqua culpa tenemur erroris humani, scelere certe liberati sumus. Nam cum M. Marcellum, deprecantibus vobis, rei publicae conservavit, me et mihi et item rei publicae, nullo deprecante, reliquos amplissimos viros et sibi ipsos et patriae reddidit ; quorum et frequen- **130** tiam et dignitatem hoc ipso in consessu videtis. Non ille hostis induxit in curiam, sed iudicavit a plerisque ignoratione potius et falso atque inani metu, quam cupiditate aut crudelitate, bellum esse susceptum. **14.** Quo quidem in bello semper de pace audiendum putavi ; semperque dolui **135** non modo pacem, sed etiam orationem civium pacem flagitantium repudiari. Neque enim ego illa nec ulla umquam secutus sum arma civilia, semperque mea consilia pacis et togae socia, non belli atque armorum, fuerunt. Hominem sum secutus privato consilio, non publico ; tantumque apud **140**

me grati animi fidelis memoria valuit, ut nulla non modo cupiditate, sed ne spe quidem, prudens et sciens, tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium. 15. Quod quidem meum consilium minime obscurum fuit; nam et in hoc ordine,
 145 integra re, multa de pace dixi, et in ipso bello eadem etiam cum capitis mei periculo sensi. Ex quo nemo iam erit tam iniustus existimator rerum qui dubitet quae Caesaris de bello voluntas fuerit, cum pacis auctores conservandos statim censuerit, ceteris fuerit iratior. Atque id minus
 150 mirum fortasse tum, cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli: qui vero victor pacis auctores diligit, is profecto declarat, se maluisse non dimicare quam vincere.

Marcellus and I, knowing the spirit of our own party, dreaded the hour of victory: hence the more welcome, Caesar, is your moderation. Never weary of exercising the same magnanimity—your truest glory—in behalf of those who have erred.

VI. 16. Atque huius quidem rei M. Marcello sum testis; nostri enim sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in
 155 bello, congruebant. Quotiens ego eum et quanto cum dolore vidi, cum insolentiam certorum hominum, tum etiam ipsius victoriae ferocitatem extimescentem! Quo gratior tua liberalitas, C. Caesar, nobis, qui illa vidimus, debet esse; non enim iam causae sunt inter se, sed victoriae comparandae. 17. Vidimus tuam victoriam proeliorum exitu
 160 terminatam: gladium vagina vacuum in urbe non vidimus. Quos amisimus civis, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae; ut dubitare debeat nemo quin multos, si fieri posset, C. Caesar ab inferis excitaret, quoniam ex eadem acie con-
 165 servat quos potest. Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam (id quod omnes verebatur) nimis iracundam futuram fuisse victoriam. 18. Quidam enim non modo armatis, sed interdum etiam otiosis minabantur; nec quid quisque sensisset, sed ubi fuisset, cogitandum esse dicebant;
 170 ut mihi quidem videantur di immortales, etiam si poenas a populo Romano ob aliquod delictum expetiverunt, qui civile

bellum tantum et tam luctuosum excitaverunt, vel placatam iam vel satiati aliquando, omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse.

19. Qua re gaude tuo isto tam excellenti bono, et fruiere cum fortuna et gloria, tum etiam natura et moribus tuis; ex quo quidem maximus est fructus iucunditasque sapienti. Cetera cum tua recordabere, etsi persaepe virtuti, tamen plerumque felicitati tuae gratulabere: de nobis, quos in re publica tecum simul esse voluisti, quotiens cogitabis, totiens de maximis tuis beneficiis, totiens de incredibili liberalitate, totiens de singulari sapientia tua cogitabis. Quae non modo summa bona, sed nimirum audebo vel sola dicere. Tantus est enim splendor in laude vera, tanta in magnitudine animi et consili dignitas, ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortuna commodata esse videantur. 20. Noli igitur in conservandis bonis viris defetigari, non cupiditate praesertim aliqua aut pravitate lapsis, sed opinione officii—stulta fortasse, certe non improba—et specie quadam rei publicae; non enim tua ulla culpa est, si te aliqui timerunt, contraque summa laus, quod minime timendum fuisse senserunt.

You have spoken, Caesar, of dangers that threaten you. From what source? Surely not from your friends? and as for your enemies, such as survive the war your mercy has changed to devoted friends. Yet your safety is ours.

VII. 21. Nunc venio ad gravissimam querellam et atrocissimam suspicionem tuam, quae non tibi ipsi magis quam cum omnibus civibus, tum maxime nobis, qui a te conservati sumus, providenda est: quam etsi spero falsam esse, tamen numquam extenuabo verbis. Tua enim cautio nostra cautio est; ut si in alterutro peccandum sit, malim videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens. Sed quisnam est iste tam demens? De tuisne? — tametsi qui magis sunt tui quam quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti? — an ex hoc numero, qui una tecum fuerunt? Non est

credibilis tantus in ullo furor, ut quo duce omnia summa sit adeptus, huius vitam non anteponat suae. An si nihil
 205 tui cogitant sceleris, cavendum est ne quid inimici? Qui? omnes enim, qui fuerunt, aut sua pertinacia vitam amiserunt aut tua misericordia retinuerunt; ut aut nulli supersint de inimicis, aut qui fuerunt sint amicissimi. 22. Sed tamen cum in animis hominum tantae latebrae sint et
 210 tanti recessus, augeamus sane suspicionem tuam: simul enim augebimus diligentiam. Nam quis est omnium tam ignarus rerum, tam rudis in re publica, tam nihil umquam nec de sua nec de communi salute cogitans, qui non intellegat, tua salute contineri suam, et ex unius tua vita
 215 pendere omnium? Equidem de te dies noctisque, ut debeo, cogitans, casus dumtaxat humanos et incertos eventus valetudinis et naturae communis fragilitatem extimesco; doleoque, cum res publica immortalis esse debeat, eam in unius mortalis anima consistere. 23. Si vero ad humanos
 220 casus incertosque motus valetudinis sceleris etiam accedit insidiarumque consensus, quem deum, si cupiat, posse optulari rei publicae credamus?

The state has been shattered by the war, so that your greatest work remains to be done. That you have "lived long enough either for nature or for glory," as you say, may be true in a sense, but not in the sense that your country can spare you. Then secure undying fame by healing the wounds made by the war.

VIII. Omnia sunt excitanda tibi, C. Caesar, uni, quae iacere sentis, belli ipsius impetu, quod necesse fuit, per-
 225 cussa atque prostrata: constituenda iudicia, revocanda fides, comprimendae libidines, propaganda suboles; omnia, quae dilapsa iam diffluxerunt, severis legibus vincienda sunt. 24. Non fuit recusandum in tanto civili bello, tanto animorum ardore et armorum, quin quassata res publica,
 230 quicumque belli eventus fuisset, multa perderet et ornamenta dignitatis et praesidia stabilitatis suae; multaque uterque dux faceret armatus, quae idem togatus fieri

prohibuisset : quae quidem tibi nunc omnia belli volnera sananda sunt, quibus praeter te nemo mederi potest. 25. Itaque illam tuam praeclarissimam et sapientissimam vocem invitus audivi : ‘ *Satis diu vel naturae vixi vel gloriae.*’ Satis, si ita vis, fortasse naturae, addo etiam, si placet, gloriae : at, quod maximum est, patriae certe parum. Quare omitte istam, quaeso, doctorum hominum in contemnenda morte prudentiam : noli nostro periculo esse sapiens. 240 Saepe enim venit ad auris meas, te idem istud nimis crebro dicere, tibi satis te vixisse. Credo ; sed tum id audirem, si tibi soli viveres, aut si tibi etiam soli natus esses. Omnium salutem civium cunctamque rem publicam res tuae gestae complexae sunt ; tantum abes a perfectione maximorum 245 operum, ut fundamenta nondum quae cogitas ieceris. Hic tu modum vitae tuae non salute rei publicae, sed aequitate animi definies ? Quid, si istud ne gloriae tuae quidem satis est ? cuius te esse avidissimum, quamvis sis sapiens, non negabis. 26. Parumne igitur, inquires, magna relinque- 250 mus ? Immo vero aliis, quamvis multis, satis ; tibi uni parum. Quicquid est enim, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum, cum est aliquid amplius. Quod si rerum tuarum immortalium, C. Caesar, hic exitus futurus fuit, ut devictis adversariis rem publicam in eo statu relinqueres, in 255 quo nunc est, vide, quaeso, ne tua divina virtus admirationis plus sit habitura quam gloriae ; si quidem gloria est inlustris ac pervagata magnorum, vel in suos vel in patriam vel in omne genus hominum, fama meritorum.

If then you achieve the work that now awaits you, posterity will praise as well as admire you.

IX. 27. Haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est ; hic restat 260 actus, in hoc elaborandum est, ut rem publicam constituas, eaque tu in primis summa tranquillitate et otio perfruare. Tum te, si voles, cum et patriae quod debes solveris, et naturam ipsam expleveris satietate vivendi, satis diu vixisse dicit. Quid est enim omnino hoc ipsum diu, in 265

quo est aliquid extremum ? quod cum venit, omnis voluptas praeterita pro nihilo est, quia postea nulla est futura. Quamquam iste tuus animus numquam his angustiis, quas natura nobis ad vivendum dedit, contentus fuit : semper
 270 immortalitatis amore flagravit. 28. Nec vero haec tua vita ducenda est, quae corpore et spiritu continetur : illa, inquam, illa vita est tua, quae vigebit memoria saeculorum omnium, quam posteritas alet, quam ipsa aeternitas semper tuebitur. Huic tu inservias, huic te ostentes oportet, quae
 275 quidem quae miretur iam pridem multa habet : nunc etiam quae laudet exspectat. Obstupescunt posterius certe imperia, provincias, Rhenum, Oceanum, Nilum, pugnas innumera- bilis, incredibilis victorias, monumenta, munera, triumphos audientes et legentes tuos : 29. sed nisi haec urbs stabilita
 280 tuis consiliis et institutis erit, vagabitur modo tuum nomen longe atque late : sedem stabilem et domicilium certum non habebit. Erit inter eos etiam qui nascentur, sicut inter nos fuit, magna dissensio, cum alii laudibus ad caelum res tuas gestas efferent, alii fortasse aliquid requirent, idque
 285 vel maximum, nisi belli civilis incendium salute patriae restinxiseris, ut illud fati fuisse videatur, hoc consili. Servi igitur eis etiam iudicibus, qui multis post saeculis de te iudicabunt, et quidem haud scio an incorruptius quam nos ; nam et sine amore et sine cupiditate et rursus sine
 290 odio et sine invidia iudicabunt. 30. Id autem etiam si tum ad te, ut quidam falso putant, non pertinebit, nunc certe pertinet, esse te talem ut tuas laudes obscuratura nulla umquam sit oblivio.

The war being happily over, and all dissension crushed, guard the general welfare and your own safety. Should danger threaten you, we pledge in your behalf our watchful care and, if need be, our lives.

X. Diversae voluntates civium fuerunt distractaeque
 295 sententiae ; non enim consiliis solum et studiis, sed armis etiam et castris dissidebamus. Erat enim obscuritas quae-

dam, erat certamen inter clarissimos duces: multi dubitabant quid optimum esset; multi quid sibi expediret; multi quid deceret; non nulli etiam quid liceret. **31.** Perfuncta res publica est hoc misero fatalique bello. Vicit is 300 qui non fortuna inflammaret odium suum, sed bonitate leniret; neque omnis, quibus iratus esset, eosdem etiam exsilio aut morte dignos iudicaret. Arma ab aliis posita, ab aliis erepta sunt. Ingratus est iniustusque civis qui, armorum periculo liberatus, animum tamen retinet arma- 305 tum, ut etiam ille melior sit, qui in acie cecidit, qui in causa animam profudit. Quae enim pertinacia quibusdam, eadem aliis constantia videri potest. **32.** Sed iam omnis fracta dissensio est armis, exstincta aequitate victoris: restat ut omnes unum velint, qui modo habent ali- 310 quid non solum sapientiae, sed etiam sanitatis. Nisi te, C. Caesar, salvo, et in ista sententia, qua cum antea tum hodie vel maxime usus es, manente, salvi esse non possumus. Qua re omnes te, qui haec salva esse volumus, et hortamur et obsecramus, ut vitae tuae et saluti consulas; omnesque 315 tibi (ut pro aliis etiam loquar quod de me ipse sentio), quoniam subesse aliquid putas quod cavendum sit, non modo excubias et custodias, sed etiam laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur.

And to end my speech as it began, once more I thank you in behalf of all, but especially on my own account; for you have added this day a crowning kindness to those which you had already shown me.

XI. 33. Sed ut, unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur 320 oratio, maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar, maiores etiam habemus: nam omnes idem sentiunt, quod ex omnium precibus et lacrimis sentire potuisti. Sed quia non est omnibus stantibus necesse dicere, a me certe dici volunt, cui necesse est quodam modo; et quod fieri decet, 325 M. Marcello a te huic ordini populoque Romano et rei publicae reddito, fieri id intellego. Nam laetari omnis non

de unius solum, sed de communi omnium salute sentio.

330 34. Quod autem summae benevolentiae est (quae mea erga illum omnibus semper nota fuit, ut vix C. Marcello, optimo et amantissimo fratri, praeter eum quidem cederem nemini), cum id sollicitudine, cura, labore tam diu praestiterim, quam diu est de illius salute dubitatum, certe hoc tempore, magnis curis, molestiis, doloribus liberatus, praestare debeo. Itaque, C. Caesar, sic tibi gratias ago, ut, 335 omnibus me rebus a te non conservato solum sed etiam ornato, tamen ad tua in me unum innumerabilia merita, quod fieri iam posse non arbitrabar, maximus hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit.

DEFENCE OF LIGARIUS

The story goes that when Quintus Ligarius was put on his trial as an enemy to Caesar, and Cicero appeared as his advocate, Caesar said to his friends : " We know beforehand that the prisoner is a pestilent fellow and a public enemy : what harm can it do to listen once again to a speech of Cicero ? " But soon he felt himself strangely stirred by Cicero's opening words, and as the speech proceeded, instinct with passion and exquisite in grace, one might see rapid changes of color pass over Caesar's face, bearing witness to the tide of emotions ebbing and flowing through his mind. At length, when the speaker touched on the struggle at Pharsalia, Caesar became so agitated that his body trembled, and some papers which he was holding dropped from his hand. In the end he was carried by storm, and acquitted the accused. —PLUTARCH, quoted by STRACHAN-DAVIDSON.

DEFENCE OF LIGARIUS

Strange, wondrous strange is this charge that Tubero brings against Ligarius, for it is one that the accused freely admits, and one to which Tubero must himself plead guilty.

NOVUM crimen, C. Caesar, et ante hunc diem non auditum propinquus meus ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Q. Ligarium in Africa fuisse; idque C. Pansa, praestanti vir ingenio, fretus fortasse familiaritate ea quae est ei tecum, ausus est confiteri: itaque quo me vertam, nescio. Paratus enim veneram, cum tu id neque per te scires neque audire aliunde potuisses, ut ignoratione tua ad hominis miseri salutem abuterer. Sed quoniam diligentia inimici investigatum est quod latebat, confitendum est, opinor, praesertim cum meus necessarius Pansa fecerit, ut id integrum iam non esset; omissaque controversia, omnis oratio ad misericordiam tuam conferenda est, qua plurimi sunt conservati, cum a te non liberationem culpae, sed errati veniam impetravissent. 2. Habes igitur, Tubero, quod est accusatori maxime optandum, confitentem reum; sed tamen hoc confitentem, se in ea parte fuisse, qua te, qua virum omni laude dignum, patrem tuum. Itaque prius de vestro delicto confiteamini necesse est, quam Ligari ullam culpam reprehendatis.

QUESTIONS (*for the answers see the Notes*).—1. When and where was the *Pro Ligario* delivered? 2. Tell the circumstances surrounding the case. 3. What was the result of the speech?

Before anybody dreamed of war, Ligarius as legatus in Africa was much against his will left in charge of that province. There the war overtook him, and again reluctantly he was pressed into service as leader of the Pompeians in the provincē.

- 20 Q. enim Ligarius, cum esset nulla belli suspicio, legatus in Africam cum C. Considio profectus est. Qua in legatione et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut decedens Considius provincia satis facere hominibus non posset, si quemquam alium provinciae praefecisset. Itaque Ligarius,
- 25 cum diu recusans nihil profecisset, provinciam accepit invitus; cui sic praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset eius integritas ac fides. 3. Bellum subito exarsit, quod qui erant in Africa ante audierunt gerique quam parari. Quo audito, partim cupiditate inconsiderata,
- 30 partim caeco quodam timore, primo salutis, post etiam studii sui, quaerebant aliquem ducem; cum Ligarius, domum spectans, ad suos redire cupiens, nullo se implicari negotio passus est. Interim P. Attius Varus, qui praetor Africam obtinuerat, Uticam venit. Ad eum statim concursus est.
- 35 Atque ille non mediocri cupiditate adripuit imperium, si illud imperium esse potuit, quod ad privatum clamore multitudinis imperitae, nullo publico consilio, deferebatur. 4. Itaque Ligarius, qui omne tale negotium cuperet effugere, paulum adventu Vari conquievit.
- 40 II. Adhuc, C. Caesar, Q. Ligarius omni culpa vacat. Domo est egressus non modo nullum ad bellum, sed ne ad minimam quidem suspicionem belli. Legatus in pace profectus est; in provincia pacatissima ita se gessit, ut ei pacem esse expediret. Profectio certe animum tuum non
- 45 debet offendere: num igitur remansio? Multo minus. Nam profectio voluntatem habuit non turpem; remansio necessitatem etiam honestam. Ergo haec duo tempora carent crimine: unum, cum est legatus profectus; alterum, cum eflagitatus a provincia praepositus Africae est. 5. Tertium
- 50 tempus est, quod post adventum Vari in Africa restitit; quod si est criminis, necessitatis crimen est, non volun-

tatis. An ille, si potuisset ullo modo evadere, Uticae quam Romae, cum P. Attio quam cum concordissimis fratribus, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? Cum ipsa legatio plena desiderii ac sollicitudinis fuisset propter 55 incredibilem quendam fratrum amorem, hic aequo animo esse potuit, belli discidio distractus a fratribus?

And I, Marcus Cicero, to be pleading his cause! Ligarius was the victim of circumstances, but I opposed Caesar with my eyes open: I was the guiltier of the two, yet Caesar's magnanimity restored me to my former position.

6. Nullum igitur habes, Caesar, adhuc in Q. Ligario signum alienae a te voluntatis. Cuius ego causam animadvertite, quaeso, qua fide defendam: prodo meam. O 60 clementiam admirabilem atque omnium laude, praedicatione, litteris monumentisque decorandam! cum M. Cicero apud te defendit alium in ea voluntate non fuisse, in qua se ipsum confitetur fuisse; nec tuas tacitas cogitationes extimescit, nec, quid tibi de alio audienti de se ipso occur- 65 rat, reformidat. III. Vide quam non reformidem; vide quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae tuae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur. Quantum potero, voce contendam, ut hoc populus Romanus exaudiat. 7. Suscepto bello, Caesar, gesto etiam ex parte magna, nulla vi coactus, iudicio ac 70 voluntate, ad ea arma profectus sum, quae erant sumpta contra te. Apud quem igitur hoc dico? Nempe apud eum qui, cum hoc sciret, tamen me, ante quam vidit, rei publicae reddidit; qui ad me ex Aegypto litteras misit, ut essem idem qui fuisset; qui, cum ipse imperator in toto 75 imperio populi Romani unus esset, esse me alterum passus est; a quo, hoc ipso C. Pansa mihi hunc nuntium perferente, concessos fascis laureatos tenui, quoad tenendos putavi; qui mihi tum denique se salutem putavit reddere, si eam nullis spoliata ornamentis dedisset. 80

Tubero, my accomplished kinsman, says that it was a crime to be in Africa: yet Tubero himself, Caesar's enemy, was only prevented from landing there by Ligarius. The young man winces under my words, yet neither he nor his worthy father realizes the barbarous nature of this prosecution.

8. Vide, quaeso, Tubero, ut, qui de meo facto non dubitem, de Ligari non audeam confiteri. Atque haec propterea de me dixi, ut mihi Tubero, cum de se eadem dicerem, ignosceret; cuius ego industriae gloriaeque faveo
 85 vel propter propinquam cognationem, vel quod eius ingenio studiisque delector, vel quod laudem adolescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare. 9. Sed hoc quaero: Quis putat esse crimen fuisse in Africa? Nempe is qui et ipse in eadem Africa esse voluit
 90 et prohibitum se a Ligario queritur, et certe contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus. Quid enim tuus ille, Tubero, destriectus in acie Pharsalica gladius agebat? Cuius latus ille mucro petebat? Qui sensus erat armorum tuorum? quae tua mens? oculi? manus? ardor animi?
 95 Quid cupiebas? Quid optabas? Nimis urgeo: commoveri videtur adolescens. Ad me revertar: isdem in armis fui.

IV. 10. Quid autem aliud egimus, Tubero, nisi ut quod hic potest nos possemus? Quorum igitur impunitas, Caesar, tuae clementiae laus est, eorum ipsorum ad crudelitatem te acuit oratio. Atque in hac causa non nihil
 100 equidem, Tubero, etiam tuam, sed multo magis patris tui prudentiam desidero; quod homo, cum ingenio tum etiam doctrina excellens, genus hoc causae quod esset non viderit. Nam si vidisset, quovis profecto quam isto modo
 105 a te agi maluisset.

Arguis fatentem. Non est satis: accusas eum qui causam habet aut, ut ego dico, meliorem quam tu aut, ut tu vis, parem. 11. Haec admirabilia, sed prodigi simile est quod dicam: non habet eam vim ista accusatio, ut Q.
 110 Ligarius condemnetur, sed ut necetur. Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo: externi isti mores usque ad

sanguinem incitari solent odio, aut levium Graecorum aut immanium barbarorum. Nam quid agis aliud? Romae ne sit? ut domo careat? ne cum optimis fratribus, ne cum hoc T. Broccho avunculo, ne cum eius filio consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat? ne sit in patria? Num est? Num potest magis carere his omnibus quam caret? Italia prohibetur; exsulat. Non tu ergo eum patria privare, qua caret, sed vita vis. **12.** At istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem, qui omnis quos oderat morte multabat, quisquam egit isto modo: ipse iubebat occidi nullo postulante, praemiis etiam invitabat; quae tamen crudelitas ab hoc eodem aliquot annis post, quem tu nunc crudelem esse vis, vindicata est. 115 120

“You are not seeking my client’s life?” Of course not; yet here in the Forum you are striving to undo all that I have sought to accomplish by private entreaty with Caesar. But for Caesar’s humanity, what might we not expect of his vindictive friends, since even his former enemies are so cruel in their demands?

V. ‘Ego vero istud non postulo,’ inquires. Ita me hercule existimo, Tubero. Novi enim te, novi patrem, novi domum nomenque vestrum; studia generis ac familiae vestrae virtutis, humanitatis, doctrinae, plurimarum artium atque optimarum nota mihi sunt. **13.** Itaque certo scio vos non petere sanguinem, sed parum attenditis: res enim eo spectat, ut ea poena, in qua adhuc Q. Ligarius est, non videamini esse contenti. Quae est igitur alia praeter mortem? Si enim est in exsilio, sicuti est, quid amplius postulatis? An, ne ignoscatur? Hoc vero multo acerbius multoque est durius: quod nos domi petimus precibus, lacrimis, strati ad pedes, non tam nostrae causae fidentes quam huius humanitati, id ne impetremus oppugnabis, et in nostrum fletum inrumpes, et nos iacentis ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? **14.** Si, cum hoc domi faceremus (quod et fecimus et, ut spero, non frustra fecimus) tu repente inruisses et clamare coepisses: ‘C. Caesar, cave 125 130 135 140

ignoscas, cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereat,'—nonne omnem humanitatem exuisses? Quanto hoc durius, quod nos domi petimus, id te in foro oppugnare, 145 et in tali miseria multorum perfugium misericordiae tollere! 15. Dicam plane, Caesar, quod sentio: si in hac tanta tua fortuna lenitas tanta non esset, quam tu per te, per te, inquam, obtines—intellego quid loquar—acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria. Quam multi enim essent 150 de victoribus qui te crudelem esse vellent, cum etiam de victis reperiantur! quam multi qui, cum a te ignosci nemini vellent, impedirent clementiam tuam, cum etiam hi, quibus ipse ignovisti, nolint te esse in alios misericordem! 16. Quod si probare Caesari possemus in Africa 155 Ligarium omnino non fuisse, si honesto et misericordii mendacio saluti civi calamitoso esse vellemus, tamen hominis non esset, in tanto discrimine et periculo civis, refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium; et, si esset alicuius, eius certe non esset, qui in eadem causa et fortuna 160 fuisset. Sed tamen aliud est errare Caesarem nolle; aliud nolle misereri. Tunc diceres: 'Caesar, cave credas: fuit in Africa, tulit arma contra te.' Nunc quid dicis? 'Cave ignoscas.' Haec nec hominis nec ad hominem vox est: qua qui apud te, C. Caesar, utitur, suam citius abiciet 165 humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam.

You alone, Tubero, call this offence a crime—this madness that was sent from Heaven to convince us of our weakness. Speak not of Pompey now dead and others as criminals, since Caesar himself does not do this: each side had its honest convictions. Thank Heaven that none can grieve for the victory of him who slew no enemy that was not armed.

VI. 17. Ac primus aditus et postulatio Tuberonis haec, ut opinor, fuit: velle se de Q. Ligari scelere dicere. Non dubito quin admiratus sis, vel quod de nullo alio quisquam, vel quod is qui in eadem causa fuisset, vel quidnam novi 170 sceleris adferret. Scelus tu illud vocas, Tubero? Cur?

Isto enim nomine illa adhuc causa caruit: alii errorem appellant, alii timorem; qui durius, spem, cupiditatem, odium, pertinaciam; qui gravissime, temeritatem: scelus praeter te adhuc nemo. Ac mihi quidem, si proprium et verum nomen nostri mali quaeritur, fatalis quaedam calamitas incidisse videtur, et impròvidas hominum mentis occupavisse, ut nemo mirari debeat humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata. 175

18. Liceat esse miseros: quamquam, hoc victore, esse non possumus. Sed non loquor de nobis: de illis loquor, qui occiderunt. Fuerint cupidi, 180 fuerint irati, fuerint pertinaces: sceleris vero crimine, furoris, parricidi liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere. Quando hoc quisquam ex te, Caesar, audivit, aut tua quid aliud arma voluerunt nisi a te contumeliam propulsare? Quid egit tuus invictus exercitus, 185 nisi ut suum ius tueretur et dignitatem tuam? Quid? tu, cum pacem esse cupiebas, idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? 19. Mihi vero, Caesar, tua in me maxima merita tanta certe non videntur, si me ut sceleratum a te conservatum putarem. 190

Quo modo autem tu de re publica bene meritus esses, cum tot sceleratos incolumi dignitate esse voluisses? Secessionem tu illam existimavisti, Caesar, initio, non bellum; neque hostile odium, sed civile discidium, utrisque cupientibus rem publicam salvam, sed partim consiliis, partim 195 studiis a communi utilitate aberrantibus. Principum dignitas erat paene par, non par fortasse eorum qui sequebantur; causa tum dubia, quod erat aliquid in utraque parte, quod probari posset. Nunc melior ea iudicanda est, quam etiam di adjuverunt. Cognita vero clementia 200 tua, quis non eam victoriam probet, in qua occiderit nemo nisi armatus?

Tubero boasts of that of which he now accuses Ligarius. But Ligarius went to Africa in a time of peace; Tubero on Pompey's orders after the war had begun. Had not Ligarius prevented your landing in Africa, Tubero, you would have found yourself in a dilemma—between treachery to the Senate and hostility to Caesar. At best, you owe it to Ligarius that you could not show your enmity to Caesar.

VII. 20. Sed, ut omittam communem causam, veniamus ad nostram : utrum tandem existimas facilius fuisse, 205 Tubero—Ligarium ex Africa exire an vos in Africam non venire? 'Poteramusne,' inquires, 'cum senatus censisset?' Si me consulis, nullo modo. Sed tamen Ligarium senatus idem legaverat. Atque ille eo tempore paruit, cum parere senatui necesse erat: vos tunc paruistis, cum 210 paruit nemo qui noluit. Reprehendo igitur? Minime vero; neque enim licuit aliter vestro generi, nomini, familiae, disciplinae. Sed hoc non concedo, ut, quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, easdem in aliis reprehendatis.

21. Tuberonis sors coniecta est ex senatus consulto, cum 215 ipse non adesset, morbo etiam impediretur: statuerat excusare. Haec ego novi propter omnis necessitudines quae mihi sunt cum L. Tuberone: domi una eruditi, militiae contubernales, post adfines, in omni denique vita familiares. Magnum etiam vinculum, quod isdem studiis 220 semper usi sumus. Scio igitur Tuberonem domi manere voluisse: sed ita quidam agebat, ita rei publicae sanctissimum nomen opponebat, ut, etiam si aliter sentiret, verborum tamen ipsorum pondus sustinere non posset. 22. Cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri, vel potius paruit: una est 225 profectus cum eis quorum erat una causa; tardius iter fecit; itaque in Africam venit iam occupatam. Hinc in Ligarium crimen oritur, vel ira potius. Nam, si crimen est illum voluisse, non minus magnum est vos Africam, arcem omnium provinciarum, natam ad bellum contra 230 hanc urbem gerendum, obtinere voluisse, quam aliquem se maluisse. Atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non

fuit: Varus imperium se habere dicebat; fascis certe habebat.

23. Sed quoquo modo se illud habet, haec querella, Tubero, vestra, quid valet? 'Recepti in provinciam non sumus.' Quid, si essetis? Caesarine eam tradituri fuistis an contra Caesarem retenturi? VIII. Vide quid licentiae, Caesar, nobis tua liberalitas det, vel potius audaciae. Si responderit Tubero, Africam, quo senatus eum sorsque miserat, tibi patrem suum traditurum fuisse, non dubitabo apud ipsum te, cuius id eum facere interfuit, gravissimis verbis eius consilium reprehendere. Non enim, si tibi ea res grata fuisset, esset etiam probata. 24. Sed iam hoc totum omitto, non tam ne offendam tuas patientissimas auras, quam ne Tubero quod numquam cogitavit facturum fuisse videatur. Veniebatis igitur in Africam, provinciam unam ex omnibus huic victoriae maxime infestam; in qua erat rex potentissimus, inimicus huic causae, aliena voluntas, conventus firmi atque magni. Quaero: quid facturi fuistis? Quamquam quid facturi fueritis dubitem, cum videam quid feceritis? Prohibiti estis in provincia vestra pedem ponere, et prohibiti summa iniuria. 25. Quo modo id tulistis? Acceptae iniuriae querellam ad quem detulistis? Nempe ad eum cuius auctoritatem secuti in societatem belli veneratis. Quod si Caesaris causa in provinciam veniebatis, ad eum profecto exclusi provincia venissetis: venistis ad Pompeium. Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querella, cum eum accusetis, a quo queramini prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum? Atque in hoc quidem vel cum mendacio, si voltis, gloriemini per me licet, vos provinciam fuisse Caesari tradituros. Etiam si a Varo et a quibusdam aliis prohibiti estis, ego tamen confiteor culpam esse Ligari, qui vos tantae laudis occasione privaverit.

Consider, Caesar, Tubero's fidelity, or rather long-suffering. When rejected by Pompeians, he fled to Pompey, and Pompey's cool reception could not damp his ardor. But we were all ardent then—Tubero most of all through sheer necessity.

- 265 IX. 26. Sed vide, quaeso, Caesar, constantiam ornatissimi viri Tuberonis, quam ego, quamvis ipse probarem (ut probō), tamen non commemorarem, nisi a te cognovissem in primis eam virtutem solere laudari. Quae fuit igitur unquam in ullo homine tanta constantia? Constantiam
- 270 dico? Nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere. Quotus enim istud quisque fecisset, ut, a quibus partibus in dissensione civili non esset receptus, esset etiam cum crudelitate reiectus, ad eos ipsos rediret? Magni cuiusdam animi atque eius viri est, quem de suscepta causa propo-
- 275 sitaque sententia nulla contumelia, nulla vis, nullum periculum possit depellere. 27. Ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent—honus, nobilitas, splendor, ingenium, quae nequaquam fuerunt—hoc certe praecipuum Tuberonis, quod iusto cum imperio ex senatus
- 280 consulto in provinciam suam venerat. Hinc prohibitus—non ad Caesarem, ne iratus; non domum, ne iners; non in aliquam regionem, ne condemnare causam illam quam secutus erat videretur—in Macedoniam ad Cn. Pompei castra venit, in eam ipsam causam a qua erat reiectus
- 285 iniuria. 28. Quid? cum ista res nihil commovisset eius animum ad quem veneratis, languidiore, credo, studio in causa fuistis: tantum modo in praesidiis eratis, animi vero a causa abhorrebant: an, ut fit in civilibus bellis, . . . nec in vobis magis quam in reliquis; omnes enim vincendi
- 290 studio tenebamur. Pacis equidem semper auctor fui, sed tum sero: erat enim amentis, cum aciem videres, pacem cogitare. Omnes, inquam, vincere volebamus; tu certe praecipue, qui in eum locum veneras, ubi tibi esset perendum, nisi vicisses. Quamquam, ut nunc se res habet,
- 295 non dubito quin hanc salutem anteponas illi victoriae.

Far from sharing your private enmities, Tubero, Caesar will even pardon his own enemies, for Caesar is merciful. Never, O Caesar, in all my former experience when you and I were pleading causes together, did I plead as I do now—as a child before a father rather than as an advocate before a judge.

X. 29. Haec ego non dicerem, Tubero, si aut vos constantiae vestrae aut Caesarem benefici sui paeniteret. Nunc quaero utrum vestras iniurias an rei publicae persequamini: si rei publicae, quid de vestra in illa causa perseverantia respondebitis? si vestras, videte ne erretis, 300 qui Caesarem vestris inimicis iratum fore putetis, cum ignoverit suis.

Itaque num tibi videor in causa Ligari esse occupatus? num de eius facto dicere? Quicquid dixi, ad unam summam referri volo: vel humanitatis vel clementiae vel misericordiae tuae. 305 30. Causas, Caesar, egi multas equidem tecum, dum te in foro tenuit ratio honorum tuorum, certe numquam hoc modo: 'Ignoscite, iudices; erravit, lapsus est, non putavit; si umquam posthac—.' Ad parentem sic agi solet: ad iudices, 'Non fecit, non cogitavit; falsi testes, 310 fictum crimen.' Dic te, Caesar, de facto Ligari iudicem esse; quibus in praesidiis fuerit quaere: taceo, ne haec quidem conligo, quae fortasse valerent etiam apud iudicem: 'Legatus ante bellum profectus, relictus in pace, bello oppressus, in eo ipso non acerbus, iam est totus animo ac 315 studio tuus.' Ad iudicem sic; sed ego apud parentem loquor, 'Erravit, temere fecit, paenitet; ad clementiam tuam confugio, delicti veniam peto, ut ignoscatur oro.' Si nemo impetravit, adroganter: si plurimi, tu idem fer opem, qui spem dedisti. 31. An sperandi Ligario causa 320 non sit, cum mihi apud te locus sit etiam pro altero deprecandi? Quamquam nec in hac oratione spes est posita causae nec in eorum studiis, qui a te pro Ligario petunt, tui necessarii.

It is your wont, Caesar, to consider the merits of causes and the sincerity of the pleader. See then this splendid throng, whose signs of mourning plead for Ligarius. Neutrals they were during the war; hence, as you say, your friends. The brother of Ligarius was your devoted friend.

325 XI. Vidi enim et cognovi quid maxime spectares, cum pro alicuius salute multi laborarent : causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam voltus ; neque te spectare quam tuus esset necessarius is qui te oraret, sed quam illius pro quo laboraret. Itaque tribuis tu quidem tuis ita multa, ut
330 mihi beatiore illi videantur interdum, qui tua liberalitate fruuntur, quam tu ipse, qui illis tam multa concedas ; sed video tamen apud te causas, ut dixi, valere plus quam preces, ab eisque te moveri maxime, quorum iustissimum videas dolorem in petendo.

335 32. In Q. Ligario conservando multis tu quidem gratum facies necessariis tuis, sed hoc, quaeso, considera, quod soles. Possum fortissimos viros, Sabinos, tibi probatissimos, totumque agrum Sabinum, florem Italiae ac robur rei publicae, proponere. Nosti optimos homines : animad-
340 verte horum omnium maestitiam et dolorem. Huius T. Brocchi, de quo non dubito quid existimes, lacrimas squaloremque ipsius et filii vides. 33. Quid de fratribus dicam ? Noli, Caesar, putare de unius capite nos agere : aut tres tibi Ligarii retinendi in civitate sunt aut tres ex
345 civitate exterminandi ; nam quodvis exilium his est optatius quam patria, quam domus, quam di penates, uno illo exsulante. Si fraterne, si pie, si cum dolore faciunt, moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas. Valeat tua vox illa quae vicit. Te enim dicere
350 audiebamus nos omnis adversarios putare, nisi qui nobiscum essent ; te omnis qui contra te non essent, tuos. Videsne igitur hunc splendorem omnium : hanc Brocchorum domum, hunc L. Marcium, C. Caesetium, L. Corfidium, hos omnis equites Romanos, qui adsunt veste mutata, non
355 solum notos tibi, verum etiam probatos viros, qui tecum

fuerunt? Atque his irascebamur, hos requirebamus, his non nulli etiam minabamur. Conserva igitur tuis suos; ut, quem ad modum cetera quae dicta sunt a te, sic hoc verissimum reperiatur.

XII. 34. Quod si penitus perspicere posses concordiam 360 Ligariorum, omnis fratres tecum iudicares fuisse. An potest quisquam dubitare quin, si Q. Ligarius in Italia esse potuisset, in eadem sententia fuerit futurus, in qua fratres fuerunt? Quis est qui horum consensum conspirantem et paene conflatum in hac prope aequalitate fraterna non 365 noverit, qui hoc non sentiat, quidvis prius futurum fuisse, quam ut hi fratres diversas sententias fortunasque sequerentur? Voluntate igitur omnes tecum fuerunt: tempestate abreptus est unus, qui si consilio id fecisset, esset eorum similis, quos tu tamen salvos esse voluisti. 35. Sed ierit 370 ad bellum, dissenserit non a te solum, verum etiam a fratribus: hi te orant tui. Equidem, cum tuis omnibus negotiis interesses, memoria teneo qualis T. Ligarius quaestor urbanus fuerit erga te et dignitatem tuam. Sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te—qui oblivisci 375 nihil soles nisi iniurias, quoniam hoc est animi, quoniam etiam ingeni tui—te aliquid de huius illo quaestorio officio, etiam de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem, recordari. 36. Hic igitur T. Ligarius, qui tum nihil egit aliud — neque enim haec divinabat — nisi ut tui eum stu- 380 diosum et bonum virum iudicares, nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam huius admonitus officio cum utrisque his dederis, tris fratres optimos et integerrimos non solum sibi ipsos, neque his tot talibus viris neque nobis necessariis tuis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris. 385

As lately you showed in the Senate, so now again in the Forum show that clemency which is the noblest of your virtues.

37. Fac igitur, quod de homine nobilissimo et clarissimo fecisti nuper in curia, nunc idem in foro de optimis et huic omni frequentiae probatissimis fratribus. Ut con-

cessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, cuius voluntatem
390 carissimam semper habuisti; et, si ille dies tibi gloriosissi-
mus, populo Romano gratissimus fuit, noli, obsecro, dubi-
tare, C. Caesar, similem illi gloriae laudem quam saepissime
quaerere. Nihil est tam populare quam bonitas; nulla de
virtutibus tuis plurimis nec admirabilior nec gratior mise-
395 ricordia est. **38.** Homines enim ad deos nulla re propius
accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando. Nihil habet nec
fortuna tua maius quam ut possis, nec natura melius quam
ut velis, servare quam plurimos. Longiorem orationem
causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura brevior. Qua
400 re cum utilius esse arbitrer, te ipsum quam me aut quem-
quam loqui tecum, finem iam faciam: tantum te admonebo,
si illi absentem salutem dederis, praesentibus his omnibus te
datum.



MARK ANTONY

From a bust in the Vatican Museum, Rome

THE NINTH PHILIPPIC

THE NINTH PHILIPPIC

PREFATORY NOTE

1. THE NAME "PHILIPPIC." The Philippics of Cicero are fourteen speeches that were made by him as leader of the republican, or senatorial, party against Mark Antony during the winter and spring of 44-43 B.C. They derived their name from a supposed resemblance to the speeches of the same name delivered by Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. With these speeches Cicero closed his career as an orator.

2. MARK ANTONY. Mark Antony was the son of M. Antonius Creticus and Julia, the sister of Julius Caesar. He was about twenty-three years younger than Cicero. At an early age he lost his father. His mother was then married to Lentulus, one of the conspirators put to death in 63 B.C. by Cicero as consul. This fact explains Antony's personal enmity to Cicero. From early youth he had been dissipated and without principle. Before the outbreak of the Civil War between Caesar and Pompey he was an active partisan of Caesar, and in 48 B.C. he led the left wing of Caesar's army at Pharsalia. Four years later he was consul with Caesar, to whom he offered the kingly diadem at the feast of the Lupercalia. After Caesar's death (March 15, 44 B.C.) he endeavored to succeed to his power.

3. OCTAVIAN (afterwards called Augustus). The assassination of Caesar did not further the ends of his murderers in their effort to "restore the republic." On the contrary, it threw the country into a state of political confusion by which Antony, his colleague, was quick to profit. He seized the government treasure and Caesar's property, including important state papers left by Caesar, and at once plunged into a career of reckless despotism. He soon found an unexpected rival, however, in the person of Octavian, Caesar's grand-nephew and adopted son and heir. Though only nineteen years old, Octavian displayed great firmness and tact in his public conduct. His effort to make good his claims as Caesar's heir led to a quarrel between the rivals over the property, which Antony refused to give up. Further evidence of Antony's despotie policy drove Octavian to

side with the Senate. For a while, therefore, he led the armies of the Senate against Antony, while Cicero in the same cause was striving to inspire the timid or listless republicans with the spirit of his patriotic words. The First Philippic was delivered in the Senate, September 2, 44 B.C. Though mild and conciliatory in tone, it opposed the policy of Antony, and hence roused his bitter hostility, necessitating Cicero's leaving the city for a while.

4. **MUTINA** (now Modena). Antony had forced through the Comitia a measure providing for an exchange of provinces, by which he was to hold Cisalpine Gaul, supplanting Decimus Brutus its rightful governor. The appearance of Octavian, however, as stated above, caused a serious disturbance to his plans, for Octavian was meanwhile rallying round his own standard some of the veteran legions on which Antony had relied for assistance. Finding himself unable to make much headway in his schemes, Antony collected such forces as he could, and left Rome for Mutina, which Brutus had occupied for the purpose of resisting Antony's attack.

5. **THE SECOND PHILIPPIC**. Antony's absence made it safe for Cicero to return to Rome, as he did in December. He then published as a political pamphlet his Second Philippic, which, although written two months before, he had never delivered. It is the most famous of all the Philippics as well as the longest and bitterest. It strengthened Cicero's position as the acknowledged leader of the Senate.

6. **SER. SULPICIUS RUFUS**. Shortly after Antony had set out for Mutina to attack Brutus, he was followed by Octavian, who with a large army went to the help of Brutus. At this stage of matters a meeting of the Senate was held, January 1, 43 B.C., for the purpose of considering the proper steps to take in dealing with Antony. The new consuls were C. Vibius Pansa and A. Hirtius. After a debate lasting several days, during which Cicero advocated the most strenuous measures, the timid Senate, overruled by Antony's friends, ended by appointing a commission of three men to go to Mutina in order to negotiate with Antony, and if possible bring him back in submission to the authority of the Senate and people. The commission so appointed consisted of Ser. Sulpicius, L. Philippus, and L. Piso. Sulpicius was in wretched health at the time, and on this plea tried to have himself excused from the embassy, but he finally yielded to the wishes of the Senate. He died before reaching Antony's camp; so that, as Cicero says, *in ipsa cura ac meditatione obeundi sui muneris excessit e vita* ('he drew his last breath in the very midst of his care and thought in the discharge of his official duty'). It was to his distinguished ability as a jurist that his appointment had been due. But

besides being a jurist and an orator of high rank, he seems to have been a man of attractive personality, and is best known as the author of a famous letter of consolation written to Cicero on the occasion of his daughter Tullia's death. Sulpicius had been consul with M. Marcellus, whose pardon by Caesar forms the theme of the *Pro Marcello* (page 179).

7. SUBJECT OF THE SPEECH. Shortly after the death of Sulpicius, the consul Pansa summoned the Senate to take appropriate action in honor of the dead statesman. Pansa proposed a public funeral, and the erection of a pedestrian statue before the Rostra in the Forum. To this motion objection was raised by P. Servilius, who opposed that part of the proposal relating to the statue, saying in explanation of his position that statues had been erected in the past only to such ambassadors as had fallen by the sword while discharging their duties. Cicero in the following speech supported the consul's motion, which was accordingly carried.

THE NINTH PHILIPPIC

(For sight translation)

VELLEM dī immortālēs fēcissent, patrēs cōscriptī, ut
vīvō potius Ser. Sulpiciō grātiās agerēmus quam honōrēs
mortuō quaererēmus. Nec vērō dubitō quīn, sī ille vir
lēgātiōnem renūntiāre potuisset, reditus ēius et vōbīs
grātus fuerit et rei pūblicae salūtāris futūrus; nōn quō 5
L. Philippō et L. Pisōnī aut studium aut cūrā dēfuerit in
tantō officiō tantōque mūnere, sed cum Ser. Sulpicius
aetāte illōs anteiret, sapientiā omnīs, subitō ēreptus ē
causā tōtam lēgātiōnem orbam et dēbilitātam relīquit.
2. Quod sī cuiquam iūstus honōs habitus est in morte 10
lēgātō, in nūllō iūstior quam in Ser. Sulpiciō reperiētur.
Cēteri quī in lēgātiōne mortem obiērunt, ad incertum vitāe
perīculum sine ūllō mortis metū profectī sunt: Ser. Sul-
picius cum aliquā perveniendī ad M. Antōnium spē pro-
fectus est, nūllā revertendī. Quī cum ita adfectus esset, 15
ut, sī ad gravem valētūdinem labor accēssisset, sibi ipse
diffīderet, nōn recūsāvit quō minus vel extrēmō spiritū,
sī quam opem rei pūblicae ferre posset, experirētur. Ita-
que nōn illum vīs hiemis, nōn nivēs, nōn longitūdō itineris,
nōn asperitās viārum, nōn morbus ingravēscēns retardāvit; 20
cumque iam ad congressum conloquiumque ēius pervē-

1. *Vellem*: *I would that.*
(*result of the*) *embassy.*

nōn quō: *not that.*

bam: *destitute.*

4. *lēgātiōnem renūntiāre*: *report the*

5. *salūtāris futūrus*: *likely to prove ad-*

8. *omnīs*: *Acc. Pl.*

9. *or-*

17. *nōn recūsāvit quō minus*: *did not refuse to.*

nisset, ad quem erat missus, in ipsā cūrā ac meditātiōne obeundī suī mūneris excēssit ē vitā.

3. Ut igitur alia, sic hōc, C. Pānsa, praeclārē, quod
 25 et nōs ad honōrandum Ser. Sulpicium cohortātus es, et
 ipse multa cōpiōsē dē illīus laude dīxistī. Quibus ā tē
 dictīs, nihil praeter sententiam dīcerem, nisi P. Ser-
 viliō, clārissimō virō, respondendum putārem; quī hunc
 honōrem statuae nēminī tribuendum cēnsuit, nisi eī quī
 30 ferrō esset in lēgātiōne interfectus. Ego autem, patrēs
 cōnscriptī, sic interpretor sēnsisse māiōrēs nostrōs, ut
 causam mortis cēnsuerint, nōn genus, esse quaerendum.
 Etenim cui lēgātiō ipsa causa mortis fuisset, ēius moni-
 mentum exstāre voluērunt, ut in bellīs periculōsīs obirent
 35 hominēs lēgātiōnis mūnus audācius. Nōn igitur exempla
 māiōrum quaerenda, sed cōnsilium est eōrum, ā quō ipsa
 exempla nāta sunt, explicandum.

II. 4. Lārs Tolumnius, rēx Vēientium, quattuor lēgātōs
 populī Rōmānī Fidēnīs interēmit, quōrum statuae ste-
 40 tērunt ūsque ad meam memōriam in rōstrīs. Iūstus honōs:
 eīs enim māiōrēs nostrī, quī ob rem pūblicam mortem
 obierant, prō brevī vitā diūturnam memōriam reddidērunt.
 Cn. Octāvī, clārī virī et māgnī, quī prīmus in eam familiam,
 quae posteā virīs fortissimīs flōruit, attulit cōsulātum,
 45 statuam vidēmus in rōstrīs. Nēmō tum novitātī invidē-
 bat; nēmō virtūtem nōn honōrābat. At ea fuit lēgātiō
 Octāvī, in quā periculī suspiciō nōn subesset. Nam
 cum esset missus ā senātū ad animōs rēgum perspiciendōs
 liberōrumque populōrum, māximēque, ut nepōtem rēgis

24. Ut, etc.: supply dīxistī. quod: *in that*. 27. nihil, etc.:
would cast my vote without a word. P. Serviliō: see Prefatory
 Note, last paragraph. 35. exempla: *precedents*. 36. cōn-
 silium: *purpose, spirit*. 37. nāta sunt: *sprang*. 39. Fidēnae,
 -ārum, a town in Latium. 43. Octavius was sent by the Senate
 to Syria as guardian of the young king Antiochus, and assassinated
 by one (quōdam, l. 52) Leptines, 162 B.C. 45. novitātī invidēbat:
looked down on his want of noble birth. Compare novus homo: *a self-
 made man*.

Antiochī (ēius quī cum māiōribus nostrīs bellum gesserat) 50
clāssīs habēre, elephantōs alere prohibēret, Laudicēae in
gymnasiō ā quōdam Leptine est interfectus. 5. Reddita
est eī tum ā māiōribus statua prō vītā, quae multōs per
annōs prōgeniem ēius honestāret; nunc ad tantae familiae
memoriam sōla restat. Atquī et huīc et Tullō Cluviō et 55
L. Rōsciō et Sp. Antiō et C. Fulcīniō, quī ā Vēientium
rēge caesī sunt, nōn sanguis quī est profūsus in morte, sed
ipsa mors, ob rem pūblicam obita, honōrī fuit.

III. Itaque, patrēs cōscriptī, sī Ser. Sulpiciō cāsus mor-
tem attulisset, dolērem quidem tantō rei pūblicae volnere; 60
mortem vērō ēius nōn monimentō, sed luctū pūblicō esse ōr-
nandam putārem. Nunc autem quis dubitat quīn eī vītā
abstulerit ipsa lēgatiō? Sēcum enim ille mortem extu-
lit: quam, si nōbīscum remānsisset, suā cūrā, optimī filī
fidēlissimaeque cōniugis dīligentiā, vītāre potuisset. 6. At 65
ille cum vidēret, sī vestrae auctōritātī nōn pāruiisset, dis-
similem sē futūrum suī, sīn pāruiisset, mūnus sibi illud
prō rē pūblicā susceptum vītāe finem fore, māluit in
māximō rei pūblicae discrīmine ēmorī quam, minus quam
potuisset, vidērī rei pūblicae prōfuisse. Multīs illī in 70
urbibus, iter quā faciēbat, reficiendī sē et cūrāndī potestās
fuit. Aderat et hospitum invītatiō liberālis prō dignitāte
summī virī, et eōrum hortātiō quī ūnā erant missī, ad
requiēscendum et vītāe suae cōnsulendum. At ille pro-
perāns, fēstīnāns, mandāta vestra cōficere cupiēns, in hāc 75
cōstantiā, morbō adversante, perseverāvit. 7. Cūius cum
adventū māximē perturbātus esset Antōnius, quod ea, quae
sibi iūssū vestrō dēnūntiārentur, auctōritāte erant et sen-
tentiā Ser. Sulpiciī cōstitutā, dēclārāvit quam ōdisset
senātum, cum auctōrem senātūs extinctum laetē atque 80

63. *extulit*: *carried*, as an ill man. 66. *pāruiisset*: Fut. Pf. in
O. O. (trans. *did* or *should*). 72. *prō*: *as befitted*. 79. *cōn-*
stitutā: *based*. *quam*: *how much*. 80. *cum* = *quod*, *in that*, or
simply *in* with Eng. verbal in *-ing*; compare *cum tacent clamant*, CAT.
i. 8, 21. *auctōrem*: *representative*.

insolenter tulit. Nōn igitur magis Leptinēs Octāvium, nec Vēientium rēx eōs quōs modo nōmināvī, quam Ser. Sulpicium occīdit Antōnius : is enim profectō mortem attulit, quī causa mortis fuit. Quōcircā etiam ad posteri-
 85 tātis memōriam pertinēre arbitror exstāre quod fuerit dē hōc bellō iūdicium senātūs. Erit enim statua ipsa tēstis bellum tam grave fuisse, ut lēgātī interitus honōris memōriam cōnsecūtus sit.

IV. 8. Quod sī excūsātiōnem Ser. Sulpicī, patrēs cōn-
 90 scrīptī, lēgātiōnis obeundae recordārī volueritis, nūlla dubitātiō relinquetur quīn honōre mortuī, quam vivō iniūriam fēcimus, sarciamus. Vōs enim, patrēs cōnscrīptī — grave dictū est, sed dīcendum tamen — vōs, inquam, Ser. Sulpicium vitā privāstis : quem cum viderētis rē
 95 magis morbum quam ōrātiōne excūsantem, nōn vōs quidem crūdēlēs fuistis — quid enim minus in hunc ōrdinem convenit ? — sed cum spērārētis nihil esse quod nōn illius auctōritāte et sapientiā effici posset, vehementius eius excūsātiōnī obstitistis, atque eum, quī semper vestrum cōn-
 100 sēnsū gravissimum iūdicāvisset, dē sententiā dēiēcistis.
 9. Ut vērō Pānsae cōnsulis accēssit cohortātiō gravior quam aurēs Ser. Sulpicī ferre didicissent, tum vērō dēni- que filium mēque sēdūxit, atque ita locūtus est, ut auctōritātem vestram vitae suae sē dīceret anteferre. Cūius
 105 nōs virtūtem admirātī nōn ausī sumus adversārī voluntātī. Movēbātur singulārī pietāte filius ; nōn multum eius perturbātiōnī meus dolor concēdēbat : sed uterque nostrum cēdere cōgēbātur māgnitūdīnī animī ōrātiōnisque gravitātī, cum quidem ille māximā laude et grātulātiōne omnium
 110 vestrum pollicitus est, sē quod vellētis esse factūrum, neque

84. Quōcircā : *wherefore.*

85. quod : Interrog.

89. ex-

cūsātiōnem : *plea, desire to be excused from.*

92. sarciamus : *should*

make amends for.

94. rē : *by the fact, i.e. by his looks.*

95.

quidem : *it is true.*

99. cōnsēnsū : *united wishes.*

100. gravis-

simum : Pred. adj.

103. sēdūxit : *led aside.*

105. nōs : Cicero

and Sulpicius' son.

ēius sententiae periculum vītātūrum, cūius ipse auctor fuisset. Quem exsequī mandāta vestra properantem mānē postrīdiē prōsecūtī sumus. Quī quidem discēdēns mēcum ita locūtus est, ut ēius orātiō ōmen fātī vidērētur.

V. 10. Reddite igitur, patrēs cōnscriptī, eī vītā, cui 115 adēmistis: vīta enim mortuōrum in memōriā est posita vīvōrum. Perficite ut is, quem vōs īnsciī ad mortem mīsistis, immortālītātem habeat ā vōbīs. Cui sī statuam in rōstrīs dēcrētō vestrō statueritis, nūlla ēius lēgātiōnem posteritātis obscurābit obliviō. Nam reliqua Ser. Sulpiciī vīta multīs 120 erit praeclārīsque monimentīs ad omnem memōriam commendāta. Semper illius gravitātem, cōnstantiam, fidem, praestantem in rē pūblicā tuendā cūram atque prūdentiam omnium mortālīum fāma celebrābit. Nec vērō silēbitur admirābilis quaedam et incrēdibilis ac paene dīvīna ēius 125 in lēgibus interpretandīs, aequitāte explicandā scientia. Omnēs ex omnī aetāte, quī in hāc cīvītate intellegentiam iūris habuērunt, sī ūnum in locum cōnferantur, cum Ser. Sulpiciō nōn sint comparandī. Nec enim ille magis iūris cōnsultus quam iūstitiae fuit. 11. Ita ea, quae pro- 130 ficiscēbantur ā lēgibus et ab iūre cīvīlī, semper ad facilitātem aequitātemque referēbat; neque īstituere litium āctiōnēs mālēbat quam contrōversiās tollere. Ergō hōc statuāe monimentō nōn eget: habet alia māiōra. Haec enim statua mortis honestae tēstis erit, illa memoria 135 vītāe glōriōsae, ut hōc magis monimentum grātī senātūs quam clārī virī futurum sit. 12. Multum etiam valuisse ad patris honōrem pietās filī vidēbitur; quī quamquam afflīctus lūctū nōn adest, tamen sic animātī esse dēbētis, ut sī ille adesset. Est autem ita adfectus, ut nēmō umquam 140 ūnicī filī mortem magis doluerit quam ille maeret patris.

111. auctor: *responsible*, i.e. as a member of the Senate.

115. cui: Indirect Object, *from*. 129. iūris . . . iūstitiae: "*skilled in the letter than in the spirit of the law*." 131. lēgibus: *statutes*.

ad . . . aequitātemque: *to (the standard of) courtesy and justice*.

133. litium āctiōnēs: *actions at law*. contrōversiās: *causes of disputes*.

Et quidem etiam ad fāmam Ser. Sulpiciī filiī arbitror pertinēre, ut videātur honōrem dēbitum patrī praestitisse. Quamquam nūllum monumentum clārius Ser. Sulpicius
 145 relinquere potuit quam effigiem mōrum suōrum, virtūtis, cōstantiae, pietātis, ingenī filium cūius lūctus aut hōc honōre vestrō aut nūllō solāciō levārī potest.

VI. 13. Mihi autem recordantī Ser. Sulpiciī multōs in nostrā familiāritāte sermōnēs grātiōr illī vidētur, sī quī est
 150 sēnsus in morte, aēnea statua futūra, et ea pedestris quam inaurāta equestris, quālis L. Sullae primum statūta est. Mīrificē enim Servius māiōrum continentiam dīligēbat, hūius saeculī īnsolentiam vituperābat. Ut igitur sī ipsum cōnsulam quid velit, sic pedestrem ex aere statuam
 155 tamquam ex ēius auctōritāte et voluntāte dēcernō: quae quidem māgnam cīvium dolōrem et dēsiderium honōre monumentī minuet et lēniet. 14. Atque hanc meam sententiam, patrēs cōscriptī, P. Servilī sententiā comprobārī necesse est: quī sepulcrum pūblicē dēcernendum Ser. Sulpiciō cēnsuit, statuam nōn cēnsuit. Nam sī mors lēgātī
 160 sine caede atque ferrō nūllum honōrem dēsiderat, cūr dēcernit honōrem sepultūrae, quī māximus habērī potest mortuō? Sīn id tribuit Ser. Sulpiciō, quod nōn est datum Cn. Octāviō, cūr, quod illī datum est, huīc dandum esse
 165 nōn cēnsent? Māiores quidem nostrī statuās multīs dēcrēvērunt, sepulcra paucīs. Sed statuāe intereunt tempestāte, vī, vetustāte: sepulcrōrum autem sānctitās in ipsō solō est, quod nūllā vī movērī neque dēlērī potest; atque, ut cētera exstinguuntur, sic sepulcra sānctiōra fiunt vetustāte.
 170 15. Augeātur igitur istō honōre etiam is vir cū nūllus

146. filium: appositive to *effigiem* (say, *in the son*). 153. *insolentiam*: *unusual display, extravagance*. 155. *ex*: *springing from, suggested by*. *dēcernō*: *give my vote for*. 156. *dēsiderium*: *regret, sense of loss*. 162. Cicero maintains that the public funeral advocated by Servilius was a greater honor than the erection of a statue would be. 167. *solō*: *soil*. 168. *ut*: *while*. 169. *sic*: omit in translating. 170. *Augeātur*: *let...be dignified*.

honōs tribuī nōn dēbitus potest; grātī sīmus in ēius morte decorandā, cui nūllam iam aliam grātiā referre possumus. Notētur etiam M. Antōnī, nefārium bellum gerentis, scelerāta audācia: hīs enim honōribus habitīs Ser. Sulpiciō repudiātae rēiectaeque lēgatiōnis ab Antōniō 175 manēbit tēstificātiō sempiterna.

VII. Quās ob rēs ita cēseō: Cum Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemoniā Rūfus difficillimō rei pūblicae tempore, gravī periculōsōque morbō adfectus, auctōritātem senātūs, salūtem rei pūblicae vītāe suae praeposuerit, contrāque vim 180 gravitātemque morbī contenderit, ut in castra M. Antōnī, quō senātus eum mīserat, pervenīret, isque, cum iam prope castra vēnisset, vī morbī oppressus, vītā amiserit māximō rei pūblicae tempore, ēiusque mors cōsentānea vītāe fuerit sāctissimē honestissimēque āctae, in quā saepe 185 māgnō ūsuī rei pūblicae Ser. Sulpicius et privātus et in magistrātibus fuerit: 16. cum tālis vir ob rem pūblicam in lēgatiōne mortem obierit,—

Senātuī placēre Ser. Sulpiciō statuam pedestrem aēneam in rōstrīs ex hūius ōrdinis sentiā statūī, 190 circumque eam statuam locum lūdīs gladiātōribusque liberōs posterōsque ēius quōquō versus pedēs quīnque habēre, quod is ob rem pūblicam mortem obierit, eamque causam in basī inscribī; utique C. Pansa A. Hirtius cōsulēs, alter ambōve, si eīs videātur, quaestōribus urbis 195 impērent, ut eam basim statuamque faciendam et in rōstrīs statuendam locent, quantīque locāverint, tantam

171. sīmus: note the mood. 177. Cum: *Whereas* (introducing a resolution). The name in full = Ser. Sulpicius Quīntī filius Lemoniā (tribū) Rūfus, i.e. *Servius Sulpicius Rufus, son of Quintus, of the Lemonian tribe.* 184. tempore: *need.* cōsentānea: *in keeping with.* 189. Senātuī placēre: *Resolved by the Senate* (Infinitive after *censeo*, first line of the chap.). 191. lūdīs gladiātōribusque: *for the gladiatorial shows* (in the Forum), Hendiadys. 192. quōquō versus: (*whithersoeverward*), *in every direction.* 194. basī: *base, pedestal.* 197. locent: *have, i.e. contract for.* quanti: Gen. of Price.

pecūniam redemptōrī attribuendam solvendamque cūrent :
cumque antea senātus auctōritātem suam in virōrum
200 fortium fūneribus ōrnāmentisque ostenderit, placēre eum
quam amplissimē suprēmō suō diē efferī.

Et cum Ser. Sulpicius Q. F. Lemoniā Rūfus ita dē rē
pūblica meritis sit, ut eīs ōrnāmentis decorārī dēbeat,
senātum cēnsēre atque ē rē pūblicā existimāre aedīlis
205 curūlis ēdictum, quod dē fūneribus habeant, Ser. Sulpici
Q. F. Lemoniā Rūfī fūnerī remittere : utique locum se-
pulerō in campō Esquilinō C. Pansa cōsul, seu quō in
locō vidēbitur, pedēs xxx. quōquō versus adsīgnat, quō
Ser. Sulpicius īferātur ; quod sepulcrum ipsīus, libe-
210 rōrum, posterōrumque eius esset, utī quod optimō iūre
pūblicē sepulcrum datum esset.

198. redemptōrī : *contractor*. attribuendam : *be appropriated*. sol-
vendam : *be paid*. 200. placēre : see l. 189. 201. efferī : *be*
borne out (for burial). 204. ē : *in the interest of*. 205. ēdictum :
edict (rule established by the curule aediles). 206. remittere :
suspend (*in favor of*, Dative). 208. quōquō versus : see l. 192.
210. esset : *shall belong to*. quod : Causal rel. with utī.

NOTES

THE IMPEACHMENT OF VERRES

(*In Verrem Actio Prima*)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. The Impeachment of Verres took place in August, 70 B.C., shortly after Cicero's election as curule aedile. Five years before this Cicero had been quaestor in Sicily, thus filling his first office in the *cursus honorum* (Introduction, §54).

2. **Earlier Career of Verres.** Gaius Verres, son of a Roman senator, began his official career as quaestor, and a member of the Marian party. Shortly afterwards he deserted the democrats, however, with the turn of the tide in favor of Sulla. A little later he was guilty of dishonesty and political ingratitude as *legatus* and *proquaestor* in Cilicia (in Asia). After promoting the roguery of the Roman governor under whom he served in Cilicia, he finally betrayed his superior, and with his testimony helped to secure his condemnation on the charge of extortion (§4 below).

3. **His Propraetorship in Sicily.** In 74 B.C. he was *praetor urbanus*. Consuls and praetors at the close of their terms were entitled by the law to go as proconsuls and propraetors to the various provinces. In this way the rich province of Sicily fell to the lot of Verres. With this assignment came yet larger opportunities for mischief, since these provincial governors exercised practically unlimited powers. Owing to the political confusion that prevailed at the time, he was permitted to hold the office for nearly three years (73-71 B.C.), finally leaving the island almost as desolate in consequence of his extortion and cruelty as if it had been visited by a disastrous war.

4. **The Charge against Verres.** Upon his return to Rome (for a Roman magistrate could not be impeached while in office), he was threatened by the Sicilians with impeachment on the charge of *repetundae*. This was the name given to the crime of an official who had unlawfully extorted money, etc., from Roman subjects or allies. Such cases were tried before one of the permanent courts,

called *quaestiones perpetuae*, presided over by a praetor with a jury composed of senators. At the time this speech was made, however, the democratic legislation of Pompey and Crassus was about to deprive the Senate of this exclusive control of the jury-courts, and choose two-thirds of the jury-panels from non-senatorial ranks. Some such change was demanded by public opinion, which had been outraged by the corrupt character of the courts as administered by the Senate under the provisions of Sulla's constitution established ten years before (80 B.C.). Throughout this speech Cicero constantly reminds the jury of these matters, pointing out the importance of its reaching an honest verdict.

5. **The Two Sides.** At the request of the Sicilians the prosecution was undertaken by Cicero, who had made upon them a lasting impression by the rare integrity of his conduct as quaestor in their island in 75 B.C. Notorious as the crimes of Verres were, his interests had the support of the extreme section of the nobility, his cause being in fact identified with their own as the governing class. His defence was intrusted to Hortensius, who had always been identified with the aristocracy. The previous successes of Hortensius at the bar had won for him the title of "king of the courts." He and his younger rival Cicero were often pitted against each other, but in this important trial the supremacy of the elder orator was at last weakened by the brilliant success of his opponent. Besides Hortensius, the great family of the Metelli, as will appear below, threw the weight of their influence on the side of Verres.

6. **The Plans of Verres and their Defeat.** Being without any hope of escape by legitimate means, Verres attempted to defeat justice by urging one Q. Caecilius Niger, a creature of his, to contest with Cicero the right of prosecution. In the absence of any office corresponding to that of our modern "commonwealth's attorney," such a contest was allowed by the law; but the result in this case, had it been favorable to Caecilius, would have been a sham prosecution, since it was well understood that Caecilius should play into the hands of Verres. The scheme was defeated, however, in a preliminary skirmish, technically known as the *divinatio* (a legal inquiry to ascertain which of two men was the better fitted to conduct a prosecution), in which Cicero easily came out first.

7. Verres next tried the power of bribery. His attempts in this direction, however, failed because M'. Glabrio (the praetor who presided over the court) and the jury were incorruptible. Nothing daunted, the accused man now bent all his energies to effect a postponement of the trial until the following year. His counsel, Horten-

sus, would then be correct, with Q. Metellus for colleague, the two having just been elected. Another of the Metelli—Marcus—would preside over the court. All three were friendly to Verres, and when once installed in office would have wielded a powerful influence towards gaining an acquittal. The hope of this postponement was favored by the prospect of delay necessary in collecting evidence.

8. For the purpose of going to Sicily for this evidence, Cicero had asked for 110 days to complete his case. The defence therefore needed only to get possession of the court in the meantime with a mock trial. Then, by spinning out long speeches in such a case, it was hoped that the trial might be crowded out of the present year. This consummation would be helped by the interruptions incident to the rapidly approaching season of holidays (festivals and games), to which a large part of the second half of the year was devoted, and during which business was suspended and the courts were closed. The first step in this programme was actually taken by the friends of the accused, who asked for 108 days (two days less than Cicero), in which to collect their pretended evidence. The scheme was unexpectedly forestalled by the activity of Cicero, who completed his task in 50 days instead of the 110 asked for.

9. **The Speech.** The speech itself is mainly an explanation by Cicero of the course he intends to pursue in dealing with so shifty a villain as Verres. Omitting the long speech usual at the opening of such trials, he immediately proceeds to expose the schemes of Verres, at the same time making a strong appeal to the jury to retrieve the lost reputation of the courts by giving an unprejudiced verdict against the accused. He concludes the speech with a formal statement of the charge: "I say that Gaius Verres has not only been guilty of many deeds of lust and cruelty towards Roman citizens and allies, but especially that he carried off from Sicily contrary to the laws 40,000,000 sesterces" (about \$1,700,000). The speech was then followed by an examination of witnesses; but before this examination was completed, the case was so clear that Verres fled to Massilia (Marseilles), and his counsel offered no defence in his behalf. Later, by formal verdict, the jury condemned Verres to exile, and to pay a heavy fine in addition.

10. **The Verrine Series.** While this speech (*Actio Prima*) was the only one actually delivered by Cicero on the occasion, yet he published later the second part of the series (*Actio Secunda*), consisting of five more speeches, which he would have delivered, had it been necessary. The whole Verrine series, therefore, consisted of seven speeches in all: the *Divinatio* (§6 above), in which he made good his

claim to promote: the *Actio Prima*, which is given in this book; and the *Actio Secunda*, consisting of five speeches giving a detailed history of Verres' crimes in various capacities.

1. *quod erat*, etc.: *what was most to be desired*, etc.; a relative clause, its antecedent *id* being two lines below. *unum*: *pre-eminently*; strengthening the superlative *maxime* following. G. 303*: A. & G. 93, *b*; H. 444, 3. Cf. Shakespeare's "He is *one* the truest manner'd" (*Cymb.* I. 6, 164).

2. *invidiam*: *odium* (not *envy*). *vestri ordinis*: technical meaning of *ordo*? Which *ordo* is meant here? See Introduction, §§11-14. *iudiciorum*: *iudicium* (or *consilium*) is the Latin term for *court*, *iudices* for *jury*.

4. *datum atque oblatum*: an instance of Cicero's fulness of diction and fondness for synonyms; *datum* implies mere granting, while *oblatum* implies that the opportunity was actually thrown in their way (*ob*, *in front of*).

5. *summo tempore*: *at the supreme moment*; Time When. Why "supreme moment"? See Prefatory Note, §4 (end) above. *inveteravit*: derived from *vetus*, *old*, *of long standing*. *opinio*: *impression*; followed by the Acc. and Inf. (*hominem . . . damnari*).

8. *iudiciis*: for meaning, see Note on *iudiciorum*, l. 2 above; Abl. of Means.

9. *quamvis*, etc.: *however guilty*, etc.; followed by the Subjv. for two reasons—because it is a dependent clause in O. O. and because *quamvis* regularly takes the Subjv. even in the direct discourse. In other words, the Subjv. here is said to be original. Compare the mood construction of this word and that of *quamquam*. G. 606 and 605; A. 313, *a* and *e*; B. 309, 1 and 2; H. 515, I. and III. *neminem*: used here (as often) appositively, but to be translated: *in no case*.

11. *discrimine*: *crisis*; compare *summo tempore*, l. 5 above. *ordinis iudiciorumque vestrorum*: the possessive qualifies both substantives.

12. *cum sint parati qui . . . conentur*: supply *men* as antecedent to *qui* and subject to *sint*: *when men have been provided who should attempt (for the purpose of attempting)*; a relative clause of Design with *qui*

* The first reference is to Gildersleeve's Latin Grammar, School Edition, 1898; Larger Edition, 1894. When the Larger Edition differs from the School Edition, the reference to the former is made thus: G. (L. Ed.). The other grammars cited are those of Allen & Greenough (A. & G.), Bennett (B.), and Harkness (H.).

= ut ii. **contionibus**: *by harangues*. What two meanings has the word **contio**? See Introduction, §43.

13. **reus**: an adjective and not to be confounded with forms of **res**.

15. **magnitudine**: Abl. of Means, while **spe et praedicatione**, *according to his hope and boast (as he hopes and boasts)*, are Ablatives of Respect (Specification).

17. **actor**: *plaintiff*.

19. **succurrerem**: *relieve*, lit. *run to support (sub)*; Subjv. of Design. **in quo**: in with the Abl. (especially of persons) is often to be translated *in the case of*.

20. **reconciliare**: *retrieve*.

22. **possetis**: Subjv. of Design. Explain the sequence after the Perfect **adduxi**. G. 509, 2 (b), and 511, R. 3; A. & G. 287, a, 2d example; B. 268, 1; H. 495, 1. The Perfect may be likened to a bridge, with one end in the Present and the other in the Past. According to the end at which the writer conceives himself to be standing, we have either a Present (Primary) or a Past (Secondary) sequence. **depeculatore** . . . **vexatore** . . . **praedonem** . . . **labem**: each of these words

refers to Verres in one of the spheres in which he had been guilty of his various crimes:—the first as quaestor in the city; the second as lieutenant and (after the death of the regular quaestor) as proquaestor in Asia and Pamphylia; the third as city praetor; the fourth as propraetor in Sicily. The facts are treated more fully in Chaps. iv. and v.

24. **si iudicaveritis**: the Romans were very exact in expressing the time of dependent clauses. The Fut. Perf. after **si** is usually translated by the English Present (or Future). What kind of Condition is this? G. 595; A. & G. 305, b, 1, (β); B. 302, 1; H. 508.

26. **sin**: *if on the other hand*; the regular word introducing a second condition excluding the first. **istius**: often used (as here) of the opponent in a case at law.

religionem veritatemque: corresponding to **vere ac religiose** in the preceding sentence: *regard for their oaths and for the truth*. For the translation of **perfregierint**, see Note on **iudicaveritis**, l. 24 above.

27. **ego**: expressed because contrasted with the preceding **vos**.

adsequar ut . . . videatur: account for the construction. G. 553, 1; A. & G. 332; B. 284, 1; H. 501.

28. **rei publicae, iudicibus, reo**: account for the case. G. 349, R. 4; A. & G. 231, a; B. 190; H. 387.

30. **cum**: Concessive, as shown by its correlative **tamen** (l. 33). What tenses may follow this use of **cum**?

31. **insidiae**: apparently implying that Verres had plotted against Cicero's life while the latter was collecting evidence in Sicily.

32. *devitarim, reppulerim*: Subjv. by Attraction. **studio officioque**: Abl. of Means.

33. *numquam . . . neque . . . neque*: *never . . . either . . . or*, subdivision of the negative. G. 445; A. & G. 209, a, 3; B. 347, 2; H. 553, 2.

34. *pertimui*: because of Verres' increased efforts at fraud and their far-reaching results if successful, as explained in the next sentence.

35. *neque tantum*, etc.: *and (it is) not so much the expectation raised by (lit. of), etc., and the assembling of so large, etc. (that) disturbs me, as (it is) the scandalous plots, etc.*

38-40. Cicero the prosecutor (*mihi*), the jury of Senators (*vobis*), the praetor presiding over the court (*Glabrioni*), the Roman people, their allies and foreign nations that had been robbed by such officials as Verres, and finally the Senate as the governing class, were all, of course, interested in the outcome of the trial. Notice the Climax, with *Asyndeton* or omission of conjunctions.

40. *qui (= is enim) dictitat*: *for he keeps saying*, explaining the previous statement.

41-43. *eis esse metuendum*, etc.: observe the varying sequence in this sentence, *surripuissent* and its dependent verb *esset* being Secondary, while *possit* is Primary. Of course, after the Present form *dictitat*, we should expect a Primary sequence. It is possible that *surripuissent* is Unreal (contrary to fact), the relative clause being a Protasis (G. 593, I; A. & G. 316; B. 305, I; H. 507, II.), since the Unreal Protasis does not change its tenses to suit the sequence; in such a case, *esset* would, as its dependent clause and in the same sphere of time, be Imperfect by sympathy. But it seems more natural to regard *dictitat* as a quasi-Perfect, implying *has said all along and still says*. When Cicero uses the Secondary tenses, he has in mind Verres' point of view while in Sicily; with *eripuisse* (*has stolen*) he shifts the point of view to the Present, hence *possit*. The Future sense of *metuendum* gives to *esset* the force of a Future (representing *erit* in Verres' direct words) and to *surripuissent* that of a Fut. Perfect (representing *surriperint*). Note also the force of the suffixes, *sub-* implying secret theft and *e-* mere robbery, more or less open by contrast. **eis**: Dative of Agent. **ipsis solis**: *for themselves alone*, in contrast with **multis** in the following sentence.

43. *nihil tam sanctum*, etc.: Verres was a true "spoilsman," believing that "every man has his price." **munitum, expugnari**: we employ the same figure when we speak of the "citadel of virtue." For the corruption of Roman governors, see Introduction, §60.

44. *possit*: Present for a different reason from that controlling the same word in the preceding line. This is the Universal Present.

stating a general truth (that is, "truth" from Verres' point of view). The mood is the Subjv. of Characteristic after an Indefinite Antecedent, the preceding *quod* being = *ut id* after *tam*.

44. *quodsi . . . esset obscurus* : what kind of Condition? G. 597; A. & G. 305, *c*; B. 304, 2; H. 507, III. Protasis and Apodosis somewhat resemble cause and effect; hence we have here the apparent anomaly of a present (*esset*) cause producing a past (*fefellisset*) effect. This is explained by the fact that *obscurus* denotes a trait of character, as true in the past as in the present: Verres, says Cicero, is no secret rascal; if he were, he might have foiled us, etc.

45. *audax ad conandum* : *bold to attempt (for attempting)*, the prepositional phrase expressing the Object For Which after the adjective *audax*.

47. *quod* : conjunction.

51. *semel in vita* : *for once in his life*. G. 394; B. 230, 2; H. p. 230, footnote 1.

52. *cum . . . recens esset* : *being fresh from*, etc., a common translation of *cum* with the Subjunctive.

55. *alienum* : *unfortunate*, because of the legislation pending concerning the composition of the jury courts (Prefatory Note, §4) and the attention it was attracting to these courts, which was likely to make the jury feel that they must be on their best behavior. *offenderet* : *hit upon*; Subjv. in O. O. (after *ait*) with Causal *quod* (l. 52). What mood is used with *quod*, *quia*, and *quoniam* usually?

55. *diem* : *period, time*.

56. *in Siciliam* : Accusative because motion is implied; so in *Achaiam*. *qui postulare* : *somebody to demand* (antecedent of *qui* omitted). The Subjv. indicates a relative clause of Design. The "somebody" referred to was probably a member of the nobility. How long a time had each party asked for? *biduo* : Abl. of Measure of Difference.

59. *Achaicus inquisitor* : *investigator in Achaia*. Achaia was in Greece, while Brundisium was the port in the "heel" of Italy from which travellers regularly started for the East.

61. *diebus* : Abl. of Time Within Which.

62. *cognoscerem* : *acquainted myself with*.

63. *hominem* (antecedent of *qui* following) : Verres' agent, the inquisitor just referred to.

64. *adduceret* : *might bring to trial*; Subjv. of Design. So *obsideret* : *might take up*.

65. *homo* : *fellow*.

68. *defixurus* : *going to pillory*. *videt* : *sees* with his eyes (act-

ual perception), whereas *intellegit* in the preceding sentence means that he *perceives* with his mind (intellectual perception).

69. *testis*: Acc. Plural. So *frequentis, civis, insignis, and gravis* following.

71. *fecerit*: Perf. Subjv. in O. O. of a Past action after a Primary tense (*videt*).

72. *auctoritatibus: credentials*. Abstracts often become concrete in the Plural. The word refers to the resolutions passed by the communities from which came the deputations mentioned (*legationes*).

76. *quoniam . . . experiatur*: the Subjv. in O. O. after *quoniam*, which would otherwise take the Indicative.

77. *id quod, etc.*: the regular form of a relative clause referring to a sentence. G. (L. Ed.) 614, r. 2; A. & G. 200, *e*; B. 247, 1, *b*. The Subjv. *fuert* indicates that the words are Verres', not Cicero's.

78. *tempus ipsum emisse*: by buying the services of the Achaicus inquisitor (l. 59 above), who was to get his mock case on the court calendar first and so effect a postponement of Verres' trial. *quo* (= *ut eo*): used on account of the comparative *facilius* to express Design. G. 545, 2; A. & G. 317, *b*; B. 282, 1, *a*; H. 497, 2.

79. *posset*: the sequence is shifted to the past on account of the intervening *emisse*, on which *posset* depends; so *devitaret* in the next sentence.

80. *poterat*: the Indicative shows that the words are Cicero's; Verres would not have admitted so much. *crimini vim*: *force of the charges*.

82. *praesidio: means of defence*. *eloquentia*: Hortensius was eloquent, but not enough so for reliance in the present emergency. *gratia: influence*; the nobles were sure to help Verres with all their influence, but great as that influence was, Cicero says, Verres needed something more to save him.

83. *profecto: surely*. *non conligeret atque aucuparetur*: *would not be gathering and hunting up*. Note the derivation of the denominative verb *aucupari* from *auceps* (contraction for *aviceps*, from *avis-capio*), *a bird-catcher*.

85. *ut arbitrato eius . . . fieret*: *as to have at his will somebody chosen, etc.*

86. *qui dum . . . diceret*: *who while Verres should be preparing what was necessary (that is, completing his schemes) should plead his case before Verres (i.e. before the case of Verres could come up)*. The relative clause expresses Design.

88. *quid sperat . . . intendat*: Subjv. in Indirect Questions depending on *perspicio*.

89. *quam ob rem vero, etc.*: *but why he should believe that he can, etc.* *hoc praetore . . . consilio*: *with this praetor and this jury*; lit. *this man being praetor, etc.*, Ablative Absolute.

90. *unum illud*: Acc. of the Inner Object.

91. *in reiectione iudicum*: *on (the occasion of) challenging the jury*. Each side was permitted to challenge a certain number of the *iudices*, the vacancies being filled by subsequent appointment. Cicero intimates that his success in thus getting an excellent jury-panel for the trial had met with the approval of the people, and defeated Verres' scheme (*rationem*) of bribery (*pecunia*).

93. *constitueret*: *based*. *ut . . . arbitraretur*: like the preceding, a Consecutive clause after *ea spe*.

94. *sibi adiumento*: account for the two Datives. G. 356; A. & G. 233; B. 191, 2; H. 384, II. I, 3.

95. *ingenium*: *talent*; *facultas*: *power*; *copia*: *fluency*. Cicero seems to have the opposing counsel, Hortensius, in view here. Up to this time Hortensius had been the leading advocate of the Roman bar. See Preparatory Note, §5. *quae (facultas)* is the feminine of the adjective form of the interrogative *quis, quid*, while the second *quae* is a relative introducing a Subjv. of Characteristic, *possit*. G. 631; A. & G. 320; B. 284, 2; H. 503, I.

98. *aliqua ex parte*: *worth considering*; lit. *in (from) some measure or other*.

100. *primus gradus honoris*: name the three steps, or grades, in the *cursus honorum*, with the age at which each office might be held. See Introduction, §54. *quaestura* is the subject and *quid aliud* the object of *habet*. Translate: *his quaestorship, the first step in the official career (lit. of honors)—what does it mean (lit. have in itself) but Carbo robbed of the public funds by his own quaestor, a consul stripped and betrayed, etc.* Carbo was one of the leaders of the democrats after the death of Marius (Introduction, §21). Verres had been his paymaster or quaestor. When the aristocrat Sulla had concluded a peace with Mithridates and returned to Rome, Verres deserted Carbo, and carrying the military funds with him went over to Sulla.

103. *sortis necessitudinem*: *close relationship of* (i.e. established by) *the lot*. *religionem*: *sacred obligations*. Roman magistrates were usually assigned to the special departments of their magisterial spheres by lot, a ceremony that involved *religio*.

104. *legatio*: *lieutenancy*. Verres was *legatus* to Cn. Dolabella, proprætor of Cilicia in 80-79 B.C. On the death of the regular quaestor to Dolabella, Verres filled the vacancy as proquaestor.

106. *suum scelus . . . renovavit*: that is, as quaestor to Dolabella he repeated his former knavery in the same capacity under Carbo.

108. *eum*: Dolabella. *pro quaestore*: *proquaestor*; lit. *acting as quaestor*. See Note above on l. 104. *fuisse*: the Indicative here would have stated a bare fact; the Subjunctive gives a reason why he should have acted differently, but which failed to control his conduct, hence it denotes Concession or Insufficient Cause. G. 587. As the following words indicate, Verres testified against Dolabella when impeached for the extortion in which Verres had been his accomplice. *oppugnavit*: *assailed*.

110. *praetura urbana*: in what year was this? See Prefatory Note, §3.

112. *in iure dicundo*: *in the administration of justice*, said of the praetor. Note the old form of the Gerundive in *-undus* in this technical phrase.

113. *addictio*: *judicial award* of property in dispute; *condonatio*: *bestowal*, more or less arbitrary. *instituta*: *rules* (edicts). The praetors on entering office published certain rules and principles which should guide them in the performance of their duties. While the rules of a particular praetor were not binding on his successors, yet as a matter of fact the inconvenience of constructing a new set of rules each year was too great to be undertaken. Hence each praetor seems to have used the rules of his predecessors, with such additions or modifications as he thought proper. Verres, however, according to Cicero, was not bound by the rules of anybody.

114. *iam vero*: this expression is frequent in Cicero, introducing a transition, sometimes (as here) a Climax. It is translated: *and now, and finally, but now*, etc.

115. *in provincia Sicilia*: these words constitute the real predicate of the sentence.

117. *possit*: note the exceptional sequence, due to the continuance of the result into the time of Cicero's speech. G. 513; A. & G. 287, c; B. 268, 7, a; H. 495, vi.

118. *aliqua ex parte*: see Note on l. 98.

120. *communia*: that is, common to all peoples.

121. *tantum . . . quantum*: (*only*) *so much as*.

122. *imprudenciam*: note the difference of idiom in the two languages and translate: *escaped his notice*, lit. *his want of observation*.

123. *satietati superfuit*: *was surfeit to his greed*, that is, *more than he could gorge*.

124. *res*: *case at law*. *per triennium*: Acc. of Extent in Time with *per*.

125. *res: estate.* *cuiusquam:* how used? G. 317, 1; A. & G. 105, *h*; B. 252, 4; H. 457. *patria atque avita:* these words borrow their meaning in part from their context, illustrating the poverty of the Latin vocabulary. By derivation they mean "relating to, or coming from, father and grandfather," but the context makes it clear that they here imply the security that should attach to ancestral property. Translate: *so secure through inheritance from a father or even a grandfather.* Note the force of *atque* here (as generally), marking an ascending scale.

126. *ab eo:* that is, the owner (*cuiusquam* in the preceding line). *istius:* of course, Verres. Cicero here begins to give the merest outline of the countless crimes of Verres in Sicily, with which he afterwards deals in detail in his *Actio Secunda.*

127. *aratorum: cultivators,* those who occupied the Roman public land, paying tithes to the state treasury. *instituto:* what is the technical meaning? See Note on l. 113.

128. *in hostium numero: as enemies.* Note the translation of *in numero.* G. 206, R. 1; H. 362, N. 3.

129. *servilem in modum: like slaves,* since only slaves, not free citizens, were liable to such treatment.

131. *rei:* from *reus.* *indicta causa: their cause unheard,* lit. *not pleaded;* Ablative Absolute.

136. *idem iste praetor:* give to each word its proper force. For *idem,* see G. 310; A. & G. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3. For *iste,* see Note on l. 26. For *praetor* (predicative apposition), see G. 325; A. & G. 184; B. 169, 1; H. 363, 3, 2.

137. *partim . . . partim: in some cases . . . in others.* *regum:* that is, of Syracuse.

138. *ornamento urbibus:* account for the two Datives. See Note on l. 94.

139. *victores: although victorious;* see Note on *praetor* just above (l. 136). M. Marcellus, conqueror of Syracuse, spared the public buildings and statues of that city, while the younger Scipio Africanus recovered and restored to the Sicilians certain statues of which they had been plundered by the Carthaginians.

140. *omnia: in every instance;* emphatic position.

141. *in: in the case of.*

143. *deum:* he means the statue of a god.

144. *videretur: struck him;* Subjv. of Characteristic.

146. *commemorare deterreo:* *deterreo* commonly takes *ne* (except after negatives), *quominus* (after both negatives and affirmatives), and *quin* (after negatives or questions); but observe that the word is pas-

sive here. The same construction occurs below in l. 259. **prohibeo** regularly takes the Infinitive. **pu-dore**: *sense of shame*.

148. **at enim**: these words frequently introduce a quoted objection (as here)—“*But (you say) these things were so done,*” etc.

150. **hominem arbitror**, etc.: *the man I think does not exist who has*, etc., **but (quin) can mention**, etc. **audierit**: Subjv. of Restriction. G. 627, R.; A. & G. 320, *d*; B. 283, 5; H. 503, N. 1. **possit**: Subjv. of Characteristic after **quin** (= **qui non**), which is used only after a negative. G. 632; A. & G. 319, *d*; B. 283, 4; H. 504.

155. **cognoscere, recognoscere**: an illustration of Cicero's fondness for word-play. Other examples are **nobiles** and **noti** in ll. 163, 164, and **praerogativam** with **praerogativis** in ll. 283, 284. He means that his auditors are present not for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the story of Verres' crimes, because everybody knew that story, but simply to hear again what they already knew. Cicero, however, cannot lose the chance to put the matter in his own striking way.

157. **quae cum ita sint**: “the Ciceronian formula.” G. 610, R. 1, first ex.

158. **non id agit, ut**, etc.: for the meaning, see Note on l. 161.

159. **gratia**: *popularity* (personal); **auctoritas**: *prestige* (official); **potentia**: *influence* (in a bad sense).

160. **rebus**: **fido** and **confido** regularly take the Dat. of Persons, the Abl. of Things; **diffido** takes the Dat. in classical Latin.

161. **quid agat**, etc.: *what his aim is, for he makes no secret of his aims*.

162. **inania**: *empty titles*.

163. **nobiles**: *noble*; **noti**: *notorious*. See Note on l. 155 above. Their noble names did not dazzle him so much as their notorious reputations helped his cause. Who were the nobles of Rome? See Introduction, §55.

165. **cum**: Concessive. **iam diu machinetur**: account for the tense.

166. **moliatur**: denotes strenuous effort.

167. **ut**: *how*, introducing an indirect question.

169. **redemptio**: *contract* (for bribery). Somebody agreed for a consideration to bribe the jury. Although it was to cost Verres pretty dearly, yet he adhered to the terms of his bargain (**mansit in condicione atque pacto**) until such a jury was chosen as made the case hopeless for the bribers.

171. **reiecti**: see Note on l. 91.

172. **sortitione**: the selection of the jurors by lot. From what order were they chosen? **istius** qualifies **spem**.

174. *istorum*: Verres' agents. *condicio*: *bargain*.
175. *libelli*: *official lists* (of jurors). *consili*: see Note on l. 2.
176. *nota, color, sordes*: dishonest jurors had to be watched to see that they carried out the terms of their bargains with contractors in votes. The tablets on which their votes were recorded were in such cases distinguished by some mark (*nota*), or stain (*color*), or other trickery (*sordes*).
177. *his sententiis*: *these votes*; i.e. *the votes of this jury*.
178. *repente*: this or some similar word regularly accompanies *cum Inversum*. *ex*: *from being*; denoting previous condition. G. (L. Ed.) 206, R. 2.
180. *videretur*: Consecutive Subjunctive.
181. *his diebus paucis*: this speech was delivered in August, and the elections had been held in July.
183. *eaedem*: construe with *insidiae*. *vestrae famaе fortunisque*: Dat. after the complex *insidiae comparantur*.
185. *argumento indicioque*: *token and evidence*.
186. *aperto suspicionis introitu*: either Ablative of Means or Ablative Absolute. *introitu*: *doorway*.
188. *ut*: *as*; Temporal. *designatus*: meaning?
189. *campo*: the *Campus Martius*, just outside of the city, where the Comitia Centuriata regularly met for elections and other business.
190. *fit obviam* (with Dat.): *meets*. *Curio*: he was a consular (ex-consul), having been consul six years before.
191. *honoris causa*: *with due respect*; a common phrase in speaking of the living. *nominatum volo*: G. 537; A. & G. 292, d, x.
192. *si . . . noluisse, dixisset*: G. 597; A. & G. 308; B. 304, r; H. 510.
194. *ut . . . ratio intellegatur*: best to translate impersonally; *that it may be understood*, etc. Note the phrase *rationem habere*: *to have regard for, be considerate of*.
197. *Verrem*: observe throughout this passage Cicero's dramatic manner of telling his story. The names of Curio (l. 190) and Verres in the present passage are last in their respective sentences. It is as if Cicero had put it: "Who should meet him but—Curio?" and "Whom should he see near the Fabian Arch in the midst of a crowd but—Verres?" The rapid movement and vividness secured by the use of short, crisp sentences and of the Historical Present throughout this passage also deserve notice.
200. *iubet*: not *orders*.
203. *immo vero*: meaning? Does it heighten or correct the previous statement? *ut quisque me viderat, narrabat*: Iterative action

with one series of acts prior to the other. G. 567; A. & G. 322, last ex.; B. 287, 2; H. 518, n. 2.

206. *in . . . positam*: *depended on*. *criminum ratione*: *management of the charges*, i.e. *conduct of the case*.

208. *altius aspiciabant*: *looked deeper*.

211. *inter se*: *with one another*. "Reciprocal Relations" are regularly expressed by *inter* with the personal pronouns *nos*, *vos*, *se*. G. 221; A. & G. 196, *f*; B. 245; H. 448, n.

212. *nulla esse*: that is, there were none that deserved the name of courts. *qui reus*: *a defendant who*.

213. *consul*: Predicate Nominative. *factus*: *elected*.

214. *quod*: *the fact that*; resumed by *id* in the principal clause (*nihilne id valebit*: *will this avail nothing?*).

215. *negotiatores*: Roman capitalists and merchants living in Sicily.

217. *invito consule designato* = *si invitus erit consul designatus*.

218. *existimationem populi Romani*: i.e. public opinion. Note the repetition of the negative and its position before the important word in each instance.

219. *unius*: the consul elect; who?

221. *optimus quisque*: G. 318, 2; A. & G. 93, *c*; B. 252, 5, *c*; H. 458, 1.

222. *quidem* (followed further on by *sed*): *it is true*. "True," said they, "you will lose your case in this trial, but we—why, we senators shall lose control of the courts," i.e. the jurors of the future would be chosen from some other order.

223. *Verre absoluto*: resolve this Abl. Abs. as was done above (l. 217) with *invito*, etc. *de . . . recusare*: *object to*.

224. *neque*: split in translation: *and it was not so much*, etc.

225. *hominis amplissimi*: Curio.

226. *nova*: *strange*.

229. *sortirentur*: the eight praetors were elected simply as praetors without any specification of their individual spheres of duty; after their election they were assigned by lot each to a particular department of justice. It fell to the lot of M. Metellus to preside over the court *de repetundis* (*ut de pecuniis repetundis quaereret*). See the Prefatory Note above, §4.

231. *isti*: to whom does this refer? See Note on l. 26. *pueros*: *slaves*.

232. *qui nuntiarent*: *to tell*; Subjv. of Design. G. 630; A. & G. 317, 2; B. 282, 2; H. 497, 1.

233. *sane*: *of course*. *ne . . . quidem*: this negative has two

meanings: (1) *not even* (the usual meaning); (2) *not...either* (as here). It regularly straddles the emphatic word. **neque tamen**: *and yet...not.*

234. **quid...esset**: *what I had to fear* (with respect to the lot-drawing); Indirect Question.

235. **unum illud**: *this one thing* (at least). **certis**: *trusty*; compare *Cat. III. 7, 16 (certos homines)*.

236. **comperi, reperiebam**: the general statement is given by the Historical Perfect, the particulars of the action by the Imperfect. G. 232. **cum pecunia**: Abl. of Attendance, used instead of the Part. Genitive.

238. **his**: that is, of the whole fund, a large part of which was put into the hands of the knight, while ten more baskets were deposited with the senator.

239. **nomine**: *on account*; a commercial term, in a different sense from *mea causa* (*on my account, for my sake*) further on. **divisores**: *distributors*, the agents of the corrupt politicians in distributing the bribery funds. The extent to which bribery was practised in the last years of the Republic may be judged from the reported fact that in the year 54 B.C. ready money was in such demand for election purposes that the rate of interest rose from 4 to 8 per cent.

240. **omnia...debere**: *was under every obligation to me*; lit. *owed everything for my sake*. **omnia**: the Acc. of the Inner Object.

242. **oratione**: (*manner of*) *language* (employed by Verres).

244. **proximis**: *last*; when his friends were elected. The election of aediles at which Cicero was a candidate was held, as it here appears, after those for consuls and praetors.

245. **quantam**: *as much as*; relative, not interrogative. **si...deiecessent**: *if they defeated*. What Verres said was *si Ciceronem aeditate deieceritis* (Fut. Perfect).

246. **negasse**: used regularly for *dixisse non*.

248. **fortem**: *doughty*. Cicero is poking fun at Verres' friend.

249. **Romilia** (sc. *tribu*): *of the Romilian tribe*. G. (L. Ed.) 395, N. 2; A. & G. 244, b, N. **ex optima disciplina**: *from an excellent school*.

250. **HS quingentis milibus**: G. (L. Ed.) p. 493; A. & G. 378; H. 647. See Note on l. 417 below. Taking the sesterce as worth $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents, this expression represents \$21,250. **depositis**: Abl. Absolute = *si deposita essent*, representing the Fut. Perf. in O. O. **una facturos**: *would co-operate*.

255. **atque eo**: *and that too*.

256. **in eis ipsis**: *in that very matter*, i.e. the election as distinguished

from the other affair, the trial. Carefully avoid translating *ipse* as a demonstrative.

259. *libere*: goes with *agere*. For the Infinitive here with *deterrebar*, see the Note on l. 146. *petitioni*: *canvass*.

260. *licebat*: supply *mihi*.

261. *ratio*: *reasonable*, i.e. *good policy*. Observe the difference between the meaning of *ratio* with the Inf., and its meaning with the Gerund, e.g. *aliquid faciendi ratio*: METHOD of *doing something*.

262. *districtum atque obligatum*: lit. *drawn asunder (di- or dis-) and bound*, i.e. *embarrassed and impeded*.

263. *denuntiatum*: an official term. The Dat. with this word is retained from the Active construction; thus, ACTIVE—*Hortensius Siculis denuntiavit*; PASSIVE—*Siculis ab Hortensio denuntiatum est*.

265. *in eo*: *in his case*, i.e. in that of *Hortensius*. They declined to obey *Hortensius*, but later came at the summons of the other consul-elect, *Metellus* (l. 287 following). *liberos*: *independent*. *qui* (= *ei enim*) is the subject of *intellegerent* (*for on perceiving why they were sent for*), and its implied antecedent (*eos*) is the subject of *venisse*. *arcesserentur*: Subjv. in Indirect Question depending on *intellegerent*.

268. *comitiorum*: supply *dominum*. *coepta sunt*: why not *coeperunt*? G. 423, R. 3; A. & G. 143, *a*; B. 133, 1; H. 297, 1.

269. *cursare . . . appellare, convenisse*: the Historical Infinitive, which is used in groups as here, gives a rapid sequence of events. G. 647: compare A. & G. 275; B. 335; H. 536, 1. *gratioso*: *ingratiating*. *circum*: *around to*.

270. *amicos*: object of *appellare* and *convenisse*.

272. *animo*: *spirit*.

273. *fide*: *my (post of) trust*, that is, as representative of the Sicilians in the trial. *deducere*: *seduce*. This passage implies that *Verres* had tried even to buy off *Cicero*. *ut ne*: negative Design is more commonly expressed by *ne* alone. G. 545, 1; A. & G. 319, *a*, *n*. ("intended effect"); B. 282, 1, *b*; H. 497, 1.

274. *honore*: *office*, i.e. the *aedileship*; a technical term.

275. *petitionis*: see Note on l. 259 above.

276. *coepi*: see Note on l. 268 above. *multo*: Abl. of Degree of Difference with *magis*. Why *magis vacuo* rather than the comparative form of the adjective? G. 87, 6; A. & G. 89, *d*; B. 74, 2; H. 169, 2, and 170.

278. *ratione*: *method*; Abl. of Means.

279. *duceretur*: *might be drawn out (prolonged)*; Subjunctive of Design. *diceretur*: *would be pleaded*; Subjunctive of Result.

280. *in eo*: *in this (postponement).*

282. *qui (= is enim) quam amicus*: *for how friendly he, etc.*

283. *praerogativam, praerogativis*: a play on words. The century (Introduction, §§45, 46) in the *Comitia* which cast the first vote was called the *centuria praerogativa* because asked (*rogare*) for their vote before (*prae*) the rest. This vote often influenced those that followed. Hence it might be called an omen or token of the result of the election. Translate *praerogativam token, pro praerogativis in return for the prerogative votes* (secured by Verres for his friends). *reddidisse*: *repaid.*

287. *arcessit alter consul, etc.*: explains how Metellus, the other consul-elect, repaid Verres (by tampering with the Sicilian witnesses).

288. *propterea quod . . . esset*: *because forsooth, etc.*; Subjv. of Partial Obliquity, the reason being theirs, not Cicero's.

290. *se consulem, etc.*: in a strict sense untrue, since he was only consul-elect. *suum*: *translate of his.*

291. *obtinere*: *held* (as praetor), a technical term. *esse quaesiturum de, etc.*: *would preside over the court of, etc.*; lit. *would inquire concerning.* Of course, he means for the following year.

292. *Verri ne noceri, etc.*: the Passive of intransitive verbs must be impersonal. "He injures me" is *is mihi nocet* (Active), but "I am injured by him" is *ab eo mihi nocetur* (Passive). For the retained Dative, compare Note on l. 263. Translate: *that it might not be possible for harm to be done to Verres.* The Subjv. is Complementary Final, dependent on *esse provisum.*

294. *iudicium corrumpere*: *defeating (the ends of) justice*; lit. *corrupting the court.* The phrase is the subject of *est.*

295. *testis*: Accusative Plural.

296. *consulari*: an adjective is often used in Latin for the Genitive of the substantive (*consulis*).

297. *quid faceres pro innocente, etc.*: a disguised Condition (Unreal or contrary to fact), equivalent to *quid faceres si pro innocenti, etc. faceres*, the following *cum* clause giving a standard of measurement. The thought is: "What would you do for an innocent man, and one related to you, when for the sake of a rascal you can make such a sacrifice?"

299. *committis ut, etc.*: *allow what he constantly says to appear true to some one who, etc.* Observe that *ignoret* is Subjv. by Attraction, depending on *videatur*, while *dictitat*, on the contrary, is a mere circumlocution for *dictum eius* or the like; hence the Indicative. For *committere ut*, see the Note on l. 553 below.

302. *aiebant*: *they, i.e. "people," said.* We use *they* in the same

indefinite way as subject. **fato**: in allusion probably to the proverb, **Fato Romae fiunt Metelli consules**, *the Metelli are made consuls by fate*. Verres claimed, however, that the present Metellus owed his election to his (Verres') services (**opera sua**) rather than to Providence.

304. **ex**: *according to*.

306. **existimationi**: *the opinion* (which they entertained about him).

307. **illud**: refers to what follows. Cicero here names eight members of the present jury who would not be able to serve after Jan. 1, because they would then be in the various offices to which they had just been elected.

308. **conlega nostri accusatoris**: Cicero and Caesonius were aediles-elect.

309. **minime expediat**: *it would never do*, that is, would be very disadvantageous for Verres; Potential Subjunctive.

310. **consilio**: meaning? See the Note on l. 2.

311. **iam**: this word is the "now" of experience (*already, by this time, before this*, etc.). **in Iuniano consilio**: the jury over which C. Junius presided in 74 B.C. at the trial of Oppianicus for attempting to poison A. Cluentius. The case was notorious on account of the bribery practised to influence the jury.

312. **tulit, protulit**: compare the Note on **cognoscere, recognoscere**, l. 155. Notice the phrases **rem graviter ferre** (lit. *bear heavily*): *be worried, indignant, distressed* at a thing, and **rem in medium proferre**: *bring into publicity, publish, make public*.

317. **tristis**: *stern*; **integer**: *impartial*. **ineat oportet**: with **oportet** and the Subjv., **ut** is regularly omitted. G. 553, 4, R. 1; A. & G. 331, *i* and *x*. 1; B. 295, 6; H. 502, 1. The magistracy referred to was probably the quaestorship, since the quaestors entered office Dec. 5 (**Nonis Decembribus**).

321. **veteres**: *experienced*; lit. *old hands*.

322. **tribuni militares**: the title of the six superior officers of the Roman legion.

323. **subsortiemur**: *appoint a substitute* (by lot).

324. **secundum**: preposition. Derivation?

328. **Nonae Sextiles**: **Sextilis** (sc. **mensis**) = the *sixth* month (beginning with March), i.e. *August*. Here it has its adjective force, modifying **Nonae**. The Nones were the 5th of all months except March, May, July, and October, when it was the 7th. **Hora viii.**: in the early afternoon, noon beginning with the seventh "hour," or division of the day.

329. **ne numerant quidem**: because the session of the court had begun so late in the day (**hora viii.**). This is thought to have been due to a

sitting of the Senate during the morning, the jurors being members.

330-335. Cicero here names the various games, beginning in the middle of August, which would interrupt the trial if delayed, and thus bring about the postponement so much desired by Verres. The calendar of events would run about as follows :

AUG. 5 (Nonae): the trial begun late in the day (*hora viii.*). **AUG. 16-SEPT. 1:** the **Ludi Votivi** of Pompey (all business suspended). **SEPT. 5-19:** the **Ludi Romani** (all business suspended). **SEPT. 20-OCT. 26:** interval to be employed by the defence with long speeches and excuses (*dicendo et excusando*). **OCT. 27-Nov. 1:** the **Ludi Victoriae** of Sulla (all business suspended). **NOV. 4-17:** the **Ludi Plebeii** (all business suspended). **DEC. 5:** the new quaestors to enter office, some of the jurors being thus disqualified. **DEC. 10:** the new tribunes of the people (*tribuni plebis*) to enter office, other jurors being thus disqualified. **JAN. 1:** Hortensius and Q. Metellus, Verres' friends, to begin their consulship, while another friend, M. Metellus, would as praetor preside over the court *de repetundis*.

The interval Aug. 6-15 would be devoted to the examination of witnesses. Other intervals not explained above were probably either too short to allow any headway to be made in so important a trial, or were for one reason or another not *dies fasti* (in a narrow sense, *court-days*). The courts were not opened, for example, on days on which the popular assemblies met. The **Ludi Votivi** referred to above (i.e. games instituted in fulfilment of a vow) were celebrated by Pompey in honor of his victory over the Marians in Spain in the first civil war. The **Ludi Romani**, superintended by the curule aediles, were held annually in honor of Jupiter. The **Ludi Victoriae (Sullanae)** were established by Sulla as votive games in 82 B.C. The **Ludi Plebeii** were held annually by the plebeian aediles.

332. prope XL.: from Aug. 16 to Sept. 19, including the interval Sept. 2-3. As August had at this time only 29 days, the exact number was 33 days, including, according to the Roman fashion, both the first and the last day of the period.

334. ducturos: meaning? See Note on *duceretur*, l. 279 above.

336. nulli aut perpauca: for reasons stated in the third paragraph of the Note on lines 330-335.

337. agendum: *pleading*. **refrigerata** (from *frigus, cold*): *grown stale*.

339. si diffusus essem, etc.: what kind of Condition?

340. iudice: not *judge*.

341. iurato, iniurato: as a juror, Metellus was under a special oath, while as presiding judge he would not be.

342. *tabellas*: *ballots* (on which the votes were recorded); with *suam* supply *tabellam*.

343. *nunc*: *as it is*. *mihi*: why Dative? *putetis*: why Subjunctive?

344. *consili*: Part. Gen. after *id*. *profecto* (adv.): *I am sure*.

345. *egomet*: the enclitic *-met*, which is added to pronouns for emphasis (*I myself*), is strengthened here by the proximity of *mihi*. *si utar, capiam*: the verb-forms may be either Fut. Indicative or Pres. Subjunctive without interfering much with the sense. What choice of Conditions does this fact allow?

348. *ut nemo*: how distinguished in use from *ne quis*?

350. *ne elabatur*: G. 550, 2; A. & G. 331, *f*; B. 296, 2; H. 498, III.; *periculum est* is equivalent to *metuo*. The thought is, that by taking his time he might help his reputation as a finished speaker, but meanwhile Verres would be maturing his plans.

351. *quod possit*: Subjv. of Characteristic.

352. *istum*: the "that" of an imaginary second person in his audience.

353. *perpetua*: *continuous*. *percipi potuit*: *might be derived*.

354. *reservemus*: G. 263, I; A. & G. 266; B. 274; H. 484, II. So *accusemus*.

355. *auctoritatibus*: see the Note on l. 72.

356. *mihi tecum*: *between you and me*; lit. *to me with you*, a common turn in Latin.

357. *diluendis*: *invalidating*; Abl. of Means. *contendere*: *were measuring strength*.

359. *nunc*: as in l. 343.

360. *ex istius tempore et causa*: *according to the needs of the defendant's case*; Hendiadys, the literal translation being *needs and case*.

361. *rationali*: *scheme* (in a bad sense); Dat. after *ob* in composition.

362. *consilio*: *expedient, stratagem*. *ratio*: *policy*.

363. *binos ludos*: the word *ludi* in this sense is always plural, hence the use of the distributive numeral. G. 97, R. 3; A. & G. 95, *b*; B. 81, 4, *b*; H. 174, 2, 3.

364. *comperendinam*: a technical term. In the more important trials it was usual to adjourn the case after each side had made its opening argument (*Actio Prima*); two days later (*perendie* = *day after to-morrow*) the prosecutor began his reply to the defence, and then the defence in turn made its closing argument. The second part of the hearing was called the *Actio Secunda*. Translate: *close for the adjournment*.

366. *mihi rem tecum esse*: explains the preceding *illud*, after which the word *namely* may be supplied in translating. For *mihi tecum*, see the Note on l. 356.

367. *cum recepissem*: G. 585; A. & G. 325; B. 288, I; H. 521, II. 2.

amplum et praeclarum: translate as Hendiadys, *a distinguished honor*; lit. *honorable and distinguished*.

369. *eos velle* (in apposition to *id*): *that they should be willing*.

370. *innocentiae*: *integrity*; depends on *periculum* understood. He is referring to his course as quaestor in Sicily five years before.

371. *in quo*: (*a course*) *in which*.

373. *posset*: *might*; in O. O. after *proposui*, quoting from his own thought, with an underlying notion of Design. *illud* merely anticipates the following Acc. and Inf. (*istum . . . vocari*), which is in apposition to it.

376. *potentia*: see the Note on l. 159. *cupiditas*: *excessive zeal*. *hosce*: *all these*.

377. *interponeretur*: *should intermeddle*; Subjv. representing the Fut. Ind. in O. O. after a past tense (*videbatur*). The direct form (O. R.) would be *nisi interponetur*.

378. *dominatio regnumque*: Lady Macbeth's phrase, "sovereign sway and masterdom" (*Macbeth*, I. 5, 68), translates these words in an inverted order.

380. *libidinis infamiaeque*: personally Hortensius was innocent of any such charge, but the section of the nobility which he now represented was as corrupt as it was possible for a governing class, responsible to nobody outside of its own circle, to become. *pudeat, taedeat*: Subjv. of Characteristic.

381. *de industria*: *purposely*, an idea supplemented by the strong word *inruere*.

384. *nervos*: *force*; literally, *muscles*.

385. *contenderem*: note the construction after *dignum*. G. 631, I; A. & G. 320, f; B. 282, 3; H. 503, II. 2.

386. *totus ordo*, etc.: he is unwilling that the whole senatorial order should suffer in reputation through the guilt of a few members.

387. *urgetur*: tense? *profiteor*: *avow*.

388. *inimicum . . . acerbum*: note the central idea in the meaning of each of the adjectives, varying from mere personal hostility to hate-courting, relentless, bitter opposition.

389. *sumo*: *choose, claim*.

390. *agam*: technical word for the official conduct of a magistrate in dealing with the people. *ex eo loco*: *from that post*, the Rostra in the Forum, from which the magistrate addressed the people.

391. *secum agere*: *should treat with them.*

392. *re publica*: *public business.* *munus*: the regular word for the exhibitions, given by a magistrate (especially the aediles) to entertain the populace. With his usual vivacity, Cicero here uses the word in an unusual sense. Translate: *this is the splendid and glorious spectacle which I promise to the Roman people in (of) my aedileship.*

394. *moneo, praedico, ante denuntio*: *I warn, I proclaim, I give due notice.* Asyndeton (omission of conjunctions) is common in Climax.

395. *deponere*: *deposit*; *accipere*: *accept* (for oneself); *recipere*: *receive* (for others). *sequestres*: *depositories*; *interpretes*: *go-betweens.* These are all regular terms in the language of bribery.

396-398. Observe here the use of the Indicative (*solent, sunt*) rather than the Subjunctive, notwithstanding the dependence, implying not "any who" but the more definite *those who*, as if he had certain persons in mind. *ad*: *with regard to.*

398. *abstineant*: G. 263, 3; A. & G. 266; B. 275; H. 487, 4.

400. *summo imperio et potestate*: *supreme military and civil authority.* What is the difference between *imperium* and *potestas*? See the first paragraph of Introduction, §56.

402. *haec res quam . . . polliceor*: *the course that I promise to pursue.*

403. *grata*: *welcome.* *iucunda*: *pleasing.*

404. *prae*: *in comparison with.*

405. *possit*: Logical Condition, but Subjv. by Attraction, being dependent on another Subjv. (*videatur*). It represents the Future Indicative.

407. *agentur*: *will be brought before you.* *inter*: *during* (a frequent use of the prep. in Cicero's letters).

408. *in rebus iudicandis*: *in administering the courts; lit. in adjudicating cases.*

410. *quid sit quam ob rem*: *why it is that.* Observe the repetition of this phrase in *quid sit quod* further on; then, of the last word only (*quod*), several times, down to §40. The Subjunctives after *quod* are Characteristic. Throughout this passage, how is *in* with the Abl. of Names translated? See Note on *in quo*, l. 19.

411. *prope quinquaginta*: from 122 to 80 B.C., i.e. from the time of the Gracchi to that of Sulla. The object of Gaius Gracchus in transferring the *iudicia* from the Senate to the Knights was in part to split the aristocracy, consisting of the nobility with their monopoly of the government and the equestrian order with their monopolies in the financial world. In this object he was successful, for the control of the jury-courts became an apple of discord between the two orders from this time on. As a measure of reform, however, the change accom-

plished little, although Cicero, being himself of equestrian origin, here, as often, betrays his bias in favor of the Knights.

415. *sublata populi Romani potestate*: by the legislation of Sulla (80 B.C.) the judicial functions of the tribunes were greatly restricted.

sublata: from *tollo*. *in*: *over*; lit. *towards*.

417. *minoris*: Gen. of General Cost. G. 379; A. & G. 252, *a*; B. 203, 4; H. 405. *HS tricriens* (sc. *centena milia*): *three million sesterces*. G. (L. Ed.) p. 493; A. & G. p. 427; H. p. 379. Estimating

the sesterce at $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents, this is equivalent to \$127,500. *HS*, or *IIS* = two semis, or two and a half asses = one sesterce. *praetorium hominem*: *a praetorian (ex-praetor)*. *honeste*: *decently*. Calidius

had been condemned a few years before for extortion as *propraetor* in Spain.

419. *lis aestimata sit eo nomine, quod*, etc.: *damages were assessed on the score that*, etc. His fine, in other words, included the bribe which he had received as a juror as well as the dishonest profits of his praetorship.

422. *peculatus*: account for the case. G. 378; A. & G. 220; B. 208, 2, *a*; H. 409, II. With this Gen. compare *de maiestate* in the next line. G. 378, R. 1; A. & G. 220, *b*, 2; B. 208, 3; H. 410, II. 3.

426. *sortiente*: *when Verres appointed them (as jurors) by lot*. This was apparently one of his duties as praetor; the context, however, shows that there was an understanding between Verres and the senators. *exirent*: this word seems to be used as a passive of *sortior*.

Translate: *were appointed*. The Subjv. is Final. *in eum reum*: *for the case of a defendant*; lit. *against that defendant*.

427. *cum iudex esset*: *as a juror*. The senator here referred to received bribes from both sides in the same trial! Note the instructive shifting of sequence: Primary tense (*quid sit*), Perf. Subjv. (*inventus sit*), Impf. Subjv. (*esset, acciperet*). The Perf. Subjv. as the connecting link denotes time prior to that of the leading verb, and hence takes a Secondary sequence (Impf. Subjv.).

429. *iam vero*: as in l. 114 (see the Note).

431. *hoc factum esse . . . ut*, etc.: these words define the preceding accusatives *labem*, etc. Translate: *that such was the result (lit. this was brought about) in this state when*, etc., *that the votes*, etc. For the thought, see the Note on l. 176. *iudicaret*: *furnished the jurors*.

434. *acturum*: see the Note on lines 390 and 391.

435. *quo animo*: account for the case. G. 400; A. & G. 251; B. 224; H. 419, II. *tandem*: as usual, emphasizes the thought. *si . . . intellexero*: *if I find*. Explain the tense by reference to the Note on

l. 24.

439-445. Verres' words were : (Ego) habeo . . . spolio ; neque mihi . . . quaero . . . hoc (for illud) . . . habeo, ut mecum praeclare agatur (diceret is irregular, merely repeating the introductory dixisse), si . . . convertam (Fut.) ; . . . tradam (Fut.) ; . . . illum (retained in the sense of "glorious" or the like) . . . reservabo. **Hominem** : Hortensius. **cuius fiducia** : through confidence in whom.

440. neque : split in translation. **soli** : case ?

441. distributum habere : had his three years so apportioned. G. 238 ; A. & G. 292, c ; B. 337, 6 ; H. 388, 1, n. **secum praeclare agi** : that it was going well with him (he was doing a fine thing for himself).

442. rem : bank account. The word res has been compared to a blank check, to be filled out according to the needs of the occasion. Compare its meanings in lines 124 and 125 with that in the present passage.

443. patronis : advocates.

446. ex quo : wherefore. **illud dicere** : to make the remark. quod . . . cum . . . commemorassem : upon my communicating which. The remark referred to begins with the words me arbitrari fore.

449. fore : the result would be.

451. si . . . sint : rather than essent, because the foreign nations would naturally prefer to look upon the matter as within the range of possibility. **Essent** would be were (Unreal), whereas **sint** means should be, representing in the direct form either **sint** (Ideal) or **erunt** (Logical).

452. unum quemque : i.e. each man sent out from Rome as governor. **tantum** : (only) so much.

453. nunc : as it is.

455. advocatis : advisers, supporters.

456. infinitum : without limits. **se** : the provincials, of course.

457. satis facere : must be repeated with the second posse. **victoriae** : i.e. their acquittal when impeached in the courts. They did not mind the governor's stealing one fortune, but when it came to stealing five, they protested.

461. comparata : provided.

463. quo maiore odio : all the (quo) more hateful. **odio** : Abl. of Quality ; quo : Abl. of Degree of Difference.

466. loco : situation (state of affairs).

468. tempus : opportunity. **divinitus datum** : repeating the opening words of the speech.

470. existimantur : translate impersonally, it is thought.

473. neque enim ulla, etc. : it was for no other reason that, etc.

474. **tribuniciam potestatem**: the judicial functions which Sulla had taken from the tribunes ten years before. **tanto studio**: Abl. of Manner. **requisivit**: *demanded a restoration of*; lit. *sought back*. **cum (= quod) poscebat**: *in demanding*. G. (L. Ed.) 582; B. 290, 1.

475. **verbo, re vera**: marking a contrast. The nominal demand for a restoration of the tribunician powers was, says Cicero, in reality a demand for a purer judiciary.

476. **neque**: split in translation, *and this did not escape the notice of, etc.* **hominem**: *person*; often a colorless word and sometimes used in a bad sense. Here it seems to have been used, however, to avoid a repetition in **viro** following. Catulus was a noble exception to the general type of aristocrat. Pompey was consul this year.

478. **referente**: the regular word for *bringing a matter before* the Senate. **sententiam rogare**: *to ask for one's opinion* in the Senate.

479. **hoc initio**: i. e. so began his speech. **auctoritate**: *weight*.

480. **patres conscriptos**: the Senate.

482. **voluissent**: *had been willing*. **fuisse desideraturos**: *would have missed*. Explain this form, and restore the direct form (O. R.), consulting G. 597 and R. 4; A. & G. 308 and 337, b, 2; B. 321, 2; H. 507, III. and 527, III.

484. **contionem habuit**: what two meanings has this phrase? See Appendix B, n. 2. **ad urbem**: not *in urbe*, because Pompey had just returned from his campaign against Sertorius in Spain, and hence could not enter the city without first laying down his command (**imperium**), and thus foregoing the coveted triumph for his victory.

486. **restituturum**: representing **restituam** (Fut.) in Pompey's direct words. **in eo**: *thereupon (at that stage)*.

487. **idem cum dixisset**: *upon his also (idem) saying*.

489. **se**: in O. O. regularly representing the speaker.

491. **voluntatem**: meaning, of course, their approval.

492. **in speculis**: *on the look-out (specula = a watch-tower)*.

493. **nostrum**: Partitive Genitive. **gerat**: Subjv. in Indirect Question.

494. **in retinenda religione**: *in keeping his plighted faith*.

495. **post (since) legem tribuniciam**: the law restoring to the tribunate its former powers, which law was passed early in this year.

496. **vel tenuissimum**: *of the very slenderest means*. G. 303; A. & G. 93, b; B. 240, 3; H. 444, 3. **quod tametsi = et tametsi id**.

497. **quod laudent non habent**: *have nothing especially to praise (in it)*. If **quid** had been used here instead of **quod**, we should have had

an Indirect Question, meaning *do not know what to praise*; as it is, **laudent** is the Subjv. of Characteristic.

498. **ibi**: *in a case*. **esse integrum**: subject of **est** preceding, but best translated *in being honest (unscathed)*. **ubi nemo est**: note the resistance to Attraction (after **esse integrum**) into the Subjv. to emphasize the thought as an actual occurrence.

499. **possit, conetur**: Subjunctive of Characteristic. **iudicium**: *case, trial*.

500. **vos**: supply **iudicabitis**. **in hoc homine**: how is in here translated? See the Note on l. 19.

501. **possitne**: Indirect Question.

503. **in quo homine**: *one in whose case*.

505. **suspicio . . . turpissima**: bribery, of course, is hinted at.

506. **gratia**: Abl. of Means; for the meaning, see the Note on l. 159. **recte**: why not **rectis**? G. 437, R.; A. & G. 207, c; H. 548, N. 2.

507. **mediocri vitio**: he has not even any *ordinary vice* to soften the general effect.

508. **agam**: *will conduct*.

510. **ut nemo . . . conetur**: negative Consecutive Sentence. **ut absolvatis**: *to acquit*; Complementary Final Sentence dependent on **contendere**. **a vobis per gratiam contendere**: *press you as a personal favor*; lit. *through personal influence*.

511. **certam viam**: *sure path*.

512. **investigare et consequi**: *trace and follow up*.

515. **interesse**: *be present*.

516. **conceptam**: *borne*. **ordini**: Dat. of the Agent.

517. **potestis**: *have it in your power*. **post . . . constituta**: *since . . . were established* (by Sulla).

518. **hoc . . . dignitate**: *of such . . . as this*; lit. *of this*, etc., Abl. of Quality.

519. **hic**: *in this case*; lit. *here*.

521. **alios**: supply **quaerendos**.

523. **ab dis**: we say *pray to*, whereas the Latin looks to the source from which the answer comes.

524. **quod**: follows **idem** in translation. **sperare**: *hopefully expect*. **ut reperiat**: the thing prayed for, a Complementary Final clause after **opto**. Here we might have expected **ne quis** (instead of **ut nemo**), according to the rule for expressing a negative design; but a prayer is stronger for being definite, and nothing is more definite than a negative. He prays that a negative may prove true rather than a positive untrue.

526. **plures**: that is, of course, *more* than one (Verres). **fuertint**: *prove to be*, the Perf. Subjv. in O. O. representing a Fut. Perf. Ind. after the Primary tense **confirno**.

529. **defuturam** (sc. **esse**): its subject is **vitam**.

530. **quod** (conj.) . . . **polliceor**: *as to my promise*; lit. *as to the fact that I promise*. G. 525, 2; A. & G. 333, a; B. 299, 2; H. 516, 2, n.

533. **suscipe**: *take up, support* (as champion).

535. **is**: the Senate. **hoc iudicio probatus**: *put to the test by this trial*.

537. **qui** (instead of the more common **quis**) = **qualis**. **quo loco sis**: *what position you occupy*; Abl. of Quality.

538. **reddere**: i.e. in return for the name, etc., which you inherit from them. **fac veniat in mentem**: *recall to mind*; lit. *cause that it come to mind*. For the omission of **ut**, see G. 271; A. & G. 331, f, r.; H. 499, 2. **veniat in mentem** here follows the analogy of verbs of Reminding, Remembering, etc., taking the Genitive. G.

(L. Ed.) 376 R. 3; A. & G. 219; B. 206, 3; H. 406, n. **paternae**: Glabrio's father was the author of a law *de repetundis* passed about fifteen years before this.

541. **usus est**: *enjoyed*. **summae auctoritates**: *the highest sanctions*.

542. **quae non sinant**: *such as do not permit*; why Subjv.? G. 631; A. & G. 320; B. 283, 1; H. 503, 1.

544. **si ceperis**: how is the Fut. Perf. after **si** translated?

545. **ad resistendum**, etc.: why not **ad resistendos homines**, etc.? See G. 427, R. 4; A. & G. 296; B. 339, 4; H. 544, n. 5.

546. **Scaevolae**: probably Mucius Scaevola, the *pontifex maximus*, famous for the purity of his character. He had also been a distinguished jurist, under whom Cicero in his young manhood had studied law. **prudentiam**: derivation? What verb is to be supplied here?

547. **insidias**, etc.: Cicero is an adroit flatterer. Glabrio had been honest enough thus far, but doubtless Cicero thought that the praetor might bear further watching. Hence this appeal to his sense of honor, but under the guise of a friendly warning concerning plots against the fair name of his distinguished family, etc. **horum**: his ancestors.

famae: Indirect Object. Translate: *against*, etc.

548. **constantiam**: *firmness*. **ut ne**: see Note on l. 273.

550. **integerrimo . . . consilio**: Abl. Abs., but translated, *with*, etc.

551. **nocenti reo**: *for a guilty defendant*. **plus momenti**: *more weight*; Partitive Genitive.

552. **ad suspicionem criminis**: *to (rouse) a suspicion of crime*. **ad rationem salutis**: *to (furnish) a means of escape*.

553. *mihi*: Dat. of the Agent. *committere*: frequent in negative sentences in the sense "to be in fault," followed by Consecutive *ut*. G. 553, 1; A. & G. 332; B. 284; H. 501, II. I. Translate: *to make the blunder of allowing*, etc.

555. *adduci*: *drawn on, prolonged*. *Siculi*: the text is doubtful here. Omit this word in translation. Otherwise it may illustrate the principle of Anacoluthon (a change of construction in the course of a sentence), since it is afterwards taken up by the accusative *eos*, two lines below. G. 697; B. 374, 6; H. 636, IV. 6. *quos servi . . . moverunt*: referring to the time when the consuls-elect, Hortensius and Metellus, just after their election sent for the Sicilians (§§25, 27). Of course, the Sicilians would have to obey if summoned after Jan. 1 by the same men as consuls in office. The *servi* were merely private messengers, but the *lictores* (l. 557) would represent the consular authority.

556. *moverunt*: this word resists Attraction to the Subjv. because merely explanatory, and also in a different sphere of time from *vocent*. *novo*: *unprecedented*.

557. *arcesserent*: depends on *moverunt*, hence takes the Secondary sequence, while *vocent* depends on *patiar* above and is Primary.

559. *suum*: refers to *homines*, subject of the sentence; *eorum* refers to Hortensius and Metellus. *ius*: *right(s)*.

561. *potestatem*: *opportunity*.

562. *causa a me perorata*: *after the case has been summed up by me*; Abl. Abs., as is the following *diebus interpositis*. In translation co-ordinate the two with *and*.

563. *tum denique cum*: *then at last when*, i.e. only after.

564. *adducta sit*: this form represents the Fut. Perf. Indicative attracted to the Subjv. because it is dependent on *responderi*. When the Future idea is sufficiently clear from the context (here *sinam* is Fut. Indicative), the ordinary tenses of the Subjv. are used to refer to the Future according to the law: After Primary tenses, the Pres. Subjv. represents the Fut. and the Perf. Subjv. represents the Fut. Perfect; after Secondary tenses, the Impf. Subjv. represents the Fut. and the Pluperfect Subjv. represents the Fut. Perfect. *non committam ut*: see Note on l. 553.

565. *discesserit*: either Fut. Perf. (resisting Attraction) or Perf. Subjv., representing a Fut. Perf. according to the law stated in the preceding note.

566. *comitiorum, ludorum*, etc.: according to the Roman constitution all citizens who lived outside the city were required to be present in Rome if they would vote at the elections (*comitiorum*). What elections

had just been held? The games (*ludorum*) of this period have been mentioned above (lines 330-335). Every citizen was duly registered (*censendi*) by the censors once in five years, and this year (70 B.C.) was a census year. These three circumstances caused a large crowd to be present in the city at the time of this trial, and naturally many persons would attend the trial on account of the important issues involved.

567. *huius iudici*: these words modify all the phrases, *laudis fructum*, *offensionis periculum*, etc., to the end of the period, and are best translated *in this trial*. The thought of the whole is, that the responsibility for the verdict ought to belong to the court (*vestrum*); the toil and anxiety involved, to himself (*nostram*); the knowledge of what is at stake (*agatur*), to the great throng of citizens and visitors now present in Rome.

571. *hoc*: anticipates the Consecutive clause *ut testibus utar*, the intervening words (*non novum*, etc. through *ante factum*) being parenthetical. Translate: *I will pursue this course—no new one, etc.—so as to introduce (utar) the witness, etc.*; or (omitting *ut* in translation, to avoid the awkward circumlocution, common in Latin but rare in English, of *facere ut* with the Subjv.): *I will pursue this course—no new, etc.—I will introduce, etc.*

573. *illud* (emphatic) *a me*, etc.: *this is the innovation that you will learn from me*, etc. *quod (in that) ita*, etc.: defines the innovation referred to.

574. *crimen totum*: *the indictment in outline (as a whole)*. *interrogando*: the exact word used by Cicero is uncertain. Omit in translation.

576. *accommodem*: *suit*, i.e. produce suitable witnesses to support the charges. *nihil intersit*: *will be no difference*.

577-578. *nisi*: *except*; so frequently after negatives. *in illa*: *in the former*; *hic*: *in this case*; lit. *here*. *dantur*: *are produced*. *in singulas*: *for each point*. Cicero's meaning seems to be that he will introduce his witnesses in such order that their testimony will tell the whole story in outline; in the course of their examination, he will add the necessary argument to explain and strengthen the evidence; after which he will call up witnesses to support *the particular charge (crimen in l. 576) of extortion*.

579. *illis*: *the other side*.

581. *desideret*: *miss the continuous (perpetuam) speech*, usual in opening such trials. *altera*: = *secunda*. It may be remembered that the *Actio Secunda* was never delivered by Cicero. See the Prefatory Note above, last paragraph.

582. *malitiae*: *trickery, sharp practice.* *illorum*: the defence.
583. *intellegat*: note the mood. G. 263, 3; A. & G. 266; H. 484.
584. *haec primae actionis, etc.*: *the charge in the first plea will be as follows.*
585. *cum . . . tum*: *not only . . . but especially.*
587. *quadringsentiens* (sc. *centena milia*): 40,000,000 *sesterces* (about \$1,700,000). See the Note on l. 417 above.
589. *tabulis*: *documents*; *auctoritatibus*: *records.*
590. *si . . . habuissemus . . . fuisse*: the Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition in O. O., but Concessive in force, as is shown by the preceding *etiam* as well as the following *tamen*. The direct form of *fuisse* would be *fuit* according to the rule for expressions of Necessity, Possibility, etc. G. 597, R. 3; A. & G. 308, c; B. 304, 3, a; H. 511, I, N. 3. Translate: *there would have been no need of a long speech.*

SPEECH FOR THE MANILIAN LAW

(*Pro Lege Manilia, or De Imperio Pompei*)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. Cicero's speech advocating the Manilian law was made in 66 B.C., the year of his praetorship. It was a *contio* (i.e. a speech made before the people assembled in mass meeting), and his maiden speech on a political theme. While it purports to be of the deliberative order of oratory, it is in fact rather demonstrative, consisting largely of a panegyric on Pompey (Intr. §85). The object of the proposed law was to place Pompey in command against Mithridates, king of Pontus, in the Third Mithridatic War.

2. **Pontus.** Pontus, the most northeasterly district of Asia Minor, lay along the south and southeast shore of the *Pontus Euxinus* (Black Sea). Its chief towns were Sinope (the capital), Amisus, and Trapezus, all on the coast. Neighboring kingdoms were: Paphlagonia on the west, and Bithynia still farther to the west; Galatia on the southwest; Cappadocia on the south; Armenia on the southeast.

3. **Mithridates the Great.** The Pontic kingdom reached its greatest height under Mithridates VI., surnamed Eupator, or (more commonly) the Great. Succeeding his father at the age of twelve, he had in the half century since extended his kingdom by conquest on the north coast of the Euxine, had incorporated the kingdom of Bosphorus (Crimean Peninsula), and won Armenia in alliance by giving

his daughter in marriage to its king, Tigranes. He also attacked Cappadocia and Bithynia, and conceived the bold plan of expelling the Romans from their province of Asia (the western part of Asia Minor) in order to extend his dominion over the entire peninsula. Accordingly he invaded their province and defeated their forces. He also made the Roman general a prisoner, and put him to death by pouring molten gold down his throat. He then ordered a general massacre of all Italian inhabitants of Asia, and at least 80,000 persons were thus murdered (88 B.C.).

4. Mithridatic Wars. Three wars ensued: the First (88–86 B.C.), conducted by Sulla, who defeated Mithridates, and forced him to conclude a peace upon terms of advantage to Rome; the Second (83–82 B.C.), of little importance, conducted by Murena; the Third (74–65 B.C.), conducted at first by L. Licinius Lucullus, a typical aristocrat, who after several years of considerable success saw much of his work undone through his inability to control his mutinous army. This result was no doubt due largely to political intrigue at Rome, the democrats purposely discrediting and weakening his authority. Lucullus was finally recalled, and his successor appointed in the person of M. Acilius Glabrio (presiding judge at the trial of Verres), who, however, for some reason declined to assume the command.

5. Pompey. At this stage of affairs it was natural for people to think of the general who had just closed a brilliant campaign in another direction. This was Pompey, upon whom by the Gabinian law of the preceding year (67 B.C.) had been conferred extraordinary powers for a period of three years over all the coasts of the Mediterranean and for fifty miles in the interior. This was for the purpose of ridding the seas of the pirates who had long preyed upon the commerce of Rome, cut off her supplies of food, and kidnapped Roman citizens, whom they held for ransom. Although these powers were unconstitutional both in extent and in duration, yet the majority of people said that the law had been justified by the results. In six weeks Pompey had cleared the Mediterranean of pirates, and after capturing their strongholds in Cilicia, had brought their country into subjection to Rome. Hence the tribune C. Manilius now brought forward the law that bore his name (the *Manilian Law*), which added all the countries of the East to the provinces previously committed to Pompey. This is the law concerning which Cicero was now to address the assembled people for the first time. The law was passed, and in two years Pompey conquered Mithridates, and annexed the greater part of his kingdom to the Roman province of Bithynia, which had been bequeathed to the Roman people by its last king (74 B.C.).

6. **The Speech.** The *Pro Lege Manilia* is by some regarded as Cicero's best political speech. Certainly every circumstance that could have any bearing on its merits was in the orator's favor. At the time of its delivery he was in his prime—just forty years of age—and had had a career of uninterrupted success. As defender of Roscius of Ameria in 80 (footnote, p. xxxvii), as quaestor in 75, as prosecutor in the great state trial of Verres five years later (p. 219), as aedile in 69, and now as praetor as well as the unrivalled leader of the Roman bar, he had in each field added fresh laurels to his fame, winning immense popularity with the people in particular. His present theme was thoroughly congenial, affording him an opportunity to display his rare faculty for eulogy. Not only was Pompey of the same origin as himself (equestrian), but he was also the hero of many a field of battle. At this moment fresh from his victories over the dreaded pirates, he was the idol of the people, who were therefore a unit in favor of the law. So were the Knights, who included in their ranks the rich commercial classes and capitalists, and whose interests therefore were injuriously affected by the dangers growing out of the war. Only the conservatives of the Senate, men like Hortensius and Catulus, opposed the measure, not only because they regarded it as unconstitutional, but especially because they hated Pompey as a member of the despised equestrian order, and deemed him unworthy of the repeated honors which the people seemed inclined to heap upon him. Finally, Cicero had in prospect the consulship, for which in three years more he would be of eligible age, and it is quite possible that the thought of this prospect may have colored his views concerning the proposed law. Yet it is not necessary to charge him with insincerity. In the generous enthusiasm of the moment, excited by the recent exploits of Pompey and the present unanimity of the people, Cicero seems to have honestly believed that the provisions of the Manilian law were really necessary to maintain the stability of the Republic.

RHETORICAL OUTLINE

I. **Exordium** (§§1-3), conciliating the good-will of his hearers, and sounding the key-note of his speech (praise of Pompey).

II. **Narratio** (§§4-6), setting forth his main theme, the war with Mithridates (*Propositio*), and dividing it (*Partitio*) into three heads for separate consideration in the **Confirmatio**.

III. *Confirmatio* (§§6-50), discussing the question in detail as follows :

- 1) The character of the war (§§6-19)—
 - a. *a war for the national honor* (§§6-14);
 - b. *a war for financial stability* (§§14-17);
 - c. *a war for protection to Roman citizens abroad* (§§18, 19).
- 2) The magnitude of the war (§§20-26)—

“Lucullus with all his success has yet proved unequal to the occasion.”
- 3) The choice of a commander (§§27-50)—

the four requisites of a commander of the first rank united in Pompey as follows :

 - a. *his military knowledge* (§28);
 - b. *his soldierly and other virtues* (§§29-42);
 - c. *his prestige* (§§43-46);
 - d. *his good fortune* (§§47, 48); to which is added *his proximity with an army to the scene of the war* (§50).

IV. *Refutatio* (§§51-68), answering the objections—

- 1) of *Hortensius* (§§52-58);
- 2) of *Catulus* (§§59-63);
- 3) of all who oppose the popular will (§§63-68).

V. *Peroratio* (§§69-71), appealing to Manilius to stand firm in his proposal, and calling the gods to witness the disinterested motives that prompt his own words.

I. EXORDIUM (§§1-3)

Although I appreciate the honor of addressing you from the Rostra, my fellow-citizens, this is the first time I have ever done so. This circumstance has been due in part to modesty, in part to my engagements hitherto in the courts. But the compliment which you recently paid me by electing me praetor at the head of the polls encourages me to employ whatever of ability or influence I may possess in addressing you on this occasion, especially when I have so inspiring a theme as the merits of Pompey.

§1. 1. *frequens conspectus vester* : *the sight of your throngs*; lit. *your thronging sight*. The possessive *vester* is used here for the Objective Gen. *vestri* of the pronoun; this is rare. *hic locus* : the *Rostra*, from which public speakers addressed the people in the Forum.

2. **multo**: why Ablative? **autem** (always postpositive): *more-over*. **agendum**: *public discussion*; the technical word applied to a magistrate when addressing the people. Cicero was now praetor. **amplissimus**: *most honorable*, i.e. as compared with debates in the Senate or pleading in the courts—a compliment to his audience.

3. **est visus** has two subjects, **conspectus** and **locus**, which, however, are not distinct enough to take a Plural verb. **Quirites**: the regular term used in addressing the Roman people.

4. **hoc aditu laudis**: *from this avenue to fame*; Abl. of Separation after **prohibuerunt**. **optimo cuique maxime**: **quisque** with the superlative implies a proportion. Thus, **optimum quidque rarissimum est**, *every best thing is rarest*, implies *the better a thing, the rarer it is*. G. 318, 2; A. & G. 93, c; B. 252, 5, c; cf. H. 458, 1. Translate: *has been open to each in proportion to his merit*.

5. **rationes**: *plans*. **ab ineunte aetate**: *from early manhood*; lit. *from beginning age*.

6. **cum . . . auderem statueremque**: translate by Pres. part. (*daring*, etc.), as often.

7. **per**: *owing to*. **huius auctoritatem loci**: the abstract substantive **auctoritatem** is here used with the force of an attribute. Translate: *this august place*, and compare **verni temporis suavitas**, *the sweet springtime*.

8. **nihil**, etc.: to be translated, *that nothing ought*, etc., but note that the subject of the so-called impersonal verb **oportere** is the whole Acc. and Inf. clause preceding. G. 535; A. & G. 270, b; B. 330; H. 538. **perfectum**: *finished*; **elaboratum**: *wrought out, polished*. Observe the Asyndeton (omission of the conjunction **et**).

9. **tempus**: *time*; **temporibus**: *needs*. Cicero often uses the same word in the same breath in different senses, a practice that would be condemned with us but does not seem to have been regarded as a blemish in Latin. With Cicero it is usually a mark of vivacity.

§2. 10. **ita neque**: the two following clauses are grammatically coordinate, but in sense the first is subordinate to the second (*while*, etc.). Notice the self-depreciation implied in the words, as became an orator making his first political speech. **neque**: = **et non**.

11. **vacuus ab eis qui . . . defenderent**: *free from (i.e. without) men to advocate*, etc.; Subjunctive of Characteristic.

13. **versatus**: a favorite word of Cicero's, variously translated. It is the frequentative of **vector**, *turn*, hence means: *turn oneself frequently or habitually* in a certain sphere or place. Translate (with **in**): *engaged with*. In the words **caste integreque**, *honestly and disin-*

terestedly, he probably refers to the practice of taking fees as a lawyer, which was forbidden by statute.

14. *dilationem comitorum*: the postponement of the elections may have been due to the non-observance of some formality, to unfavorable omens, or to public disorder, most likely to the last-named cause.

primus: *leading*, i.e. *at the head of the polls*. How many praetors were there? *centuriis cunctis*: that is, he was not only elected at the head of the polls but received a unanimous vote. Each century had but one vote (Introduction, §§45, 46).

16. *iudicaretis, praescriberetis*: Subjv. of Indirect Question. He means that his election not only indicated the people's estimate of him (*iudicaretis*) but also their requirements of other candidates (*praescriberetis*) if they wished to succeed.

17. *in me sit* (= *habeam*): Subjv. after Causal *cum*.

18. *honoribus*: the regular word for public office, or the magistracies at Rome. *esse*: supply *in me*.

21. *certe*, etc.: with these words the main sentence begins. *si quid*: *whatever*; lit. *if anything*, modestly put in conditional form.

22. *consequi*: *attain*.

23. *potissimum*: *above all*. *qui ei quoque*, etc.: *who have deemed that to that qualification (rei, i.e. the power of ready and skilful speech) also a reward should be given by their judgment, i.e. by voting for him at the polls*.

§3. 24. *atque*: regularly adds something more important: *and further*. *illud*: refers to the *quod*-clause following. Translate: *this*. It is the Acc. of the Inner object with *laetandum*.

25. *mihi*: why Dative? G. 355; A. & G. 232; B. 189, 1; H. 388. *laetandum*: here passive in sense: *to be rejoiced at, a cause of rejoicing*. *quod*: this word both explains *illud* and gives the ground for his rejoicing. It may be translated, therefore, either: *the fact that*, or *because*. For the latter use, see G. 542; A. & G. 333, *b*; B. 286, 1; H. 540, *iv*.

26. *mihi*: while this word is strictly the Dat. after *ob* in composition (*oblata*), yet its position makes it clearer who it is that is unaccustomed to this style or manner (*ratione*) of speaking.

27. *oratio*: *speech, words*. *in qua . . . possit*: Subjv. of Characteristic after *talis*.

28. *de Cn. Pompei virtute*: the key-note of his speech. For an account of Pompey's exploits, read Introduction, §§24-27. *huius orationis*: *of this theme, i.e. on such a theme*.

30. *mihi*: Dat. of the Agent with *quaerendus*.

II. NARRATIO (§§4, 5, and 6 through line 51).

We are engaged in a war—a serious and perilous war—with two powerful princes in Asia, Mithridates and Tigranes. Every day my friends in the equestrian order are receiving letters, telling of the dangers that threaten Roman tributaries and their friendly neighbors, of villages burned, and of the demoralization in which the Roman army is plunged, and out of which only one man possesses the power to extricate it. (Propositio, §§4, 5.)

I purpose treating the matter under the three heads: (1) the character of the war; (2) its magnitude; (3) the choice of a commander. (Partitio, §6 through l. 51.)

§4. 31. *proficiscatur*: Subjunctive of Design. *inde . . . unde*: at (lit. from) that point from which.

32. *ducitur*: is derived.

33. *vectigalibus*: tributaries. Compare its meaning here with that in l. 37 below (see Note).

34. *alter*: why not *alius*? *relictus*: allowed to escape, as Mithridates was by Lucullus after defeating him; *lacessitus*: provoked, as Tigranes was by the insolence of the emissary sent by Lucullus, demanding the surrender of Mithridates, Tigranes' father-in-law. Mithridates after his defeat by Lucullus had taken refuge at the court of Tigranes.

35. *Asiam*: the Roman province of that name, the western part of Asia Minor, bordering on the Mediterranean.

36. *equitibus Romanis*: what connection had the Roman knights with the provinces? See Introduction, §14.

37. *magnae res . . . occupatae*: great interests involved. *aguntur*: are at stake. *vectigalibus*: here revenues; compare the Note on this word in l. 33 above.

39. *necessitudine*: close relations. Cicero was sprung from the equestrian order. *mihi cum illo ordine*: the combination of the Dative and the Abl. with *cum* is common in Latin.

§5. 40. *Bithyniae*: called *vestra provincia*, because it had been bequeathed to the Roman people by the last king, Nicomedes III., in 74 B.C.

41. *compluris*: Acc. Plural. Note the Acc. and Inf. constructions here following *litterae* of the preceding sentence.

42. *regnum Ariobarzanis*: Cappadocia. Both Cappadocia and Bithynia were neighboring kingdoms to Pontus. See the Prefatory Note above, §2. The thrones of these countries and Paphlagonia

were in continual dispute, Rome always antagonizing Mithridates in the matter of the succession. Ariobarzanes was the nominee of the Roman Senate for the throne of Cappadocia.

43. *Lucullum* : see the Prefatory Note, §4.

44. *magnis rebus gestis* : Ablative Absolute with Concessive force (*although*). *huic qui successerit* : Glabrio, consul the preceding year, now proconsul of Cilicia. *huic* is the Dat. after *successerit*, the latter being the Subjv. because in a dependent clause in Indirect Discourse. Supply *eum* (antecedent of *qui*) as the subject of *esse paratum*.

46. *civibus* : such as had business abroad, especially the Knights.

§6. 48. *causa quae sit* : *quae* is interrogative (adjective form of *quis*), not relative, as is shown by the use of the Subjv. (Indirect Question depending on *videtis*).

III. CONFIRMATIO (§6, line 52, to §50).

1) The Character of the War (§§6-19).

This is a war of far-reaching scope. (Last part of §6.)

a. *It is a war for the honor of Rome. Mithridates has long defied her power, has massacred her subjects, intrigued with her enemies, and set at naught her will in the affairs of the East.* (§§7-13.)

b. *It is a war for financial stability. The revenues derived from Asia are endangered, and the enterprise of the publicani is paralyzed, not only by any actual successes which Mithridates may win, but by the interruptions to agriculture, commerce, and grazing caused by the mere fear of his invasions.* (§§14-16.)

c. *It is a war for protection to Roman citizens abroad. Many enterprising citizens, besides the publicani, have interests in Asia. To these interests Rome cannot with impunity deny her protection, since such neglect is sure to impair the public credit, and precipitate a panic at home.* (§§17-19.)

52. *eius modi quod* : *such as*, etc., followed by a Subjv. of Characteristic (*debeat*).

53. *ad persequendi studium* : *to zeal in prosecuting*.

54. *agitur* : *is at stake*; here personal, with *gloria* for its subject. *agatur* in l. 149 below is used impersonally with *de* and the Ablative in practically the same sense.

55. *cum . . . tum* : meaning ?

58. *certissima* : *surest*.

59. **pacis ornamenta**: what is meant by the "ornaments of peace"?
requiretis: *will miss*.

60. **quibus** (with **consulendum**): *whose interests*. **a vobis**: why not the simple Dat. of the Agent with the Gerundive? G. 355, R.; A. & G. 232, N.; B. 189, I. a; H. 388, N. and footnote.

§7. 62. **appetentes**: what is the English derivative? **gloriae**: G. 374; A. & G. 218, a; B. 204, I; H. 399, I. I. **praeter**: *beyond*, i.e. *more than*.

63. **gentis**: Acc. Plural. **vobis**: compare a **vobis** above (l. 60) and Note.

64. **macula**: *stain*; referring to the massacre of Roman citizens by Mithridates' orders. **superiore**: *last*, not counting the unimportant Second Mithridatic War waged by Murena. **penitus insedit**: *has sunk deep*.

66. **quod**: *in that*, explaining the **macula** mentioned just above. is: subject of **suscepit** (l. 69) and **regnat** (l. 70).

67. **una significatione litterarum**: *by the single intimation of a letter*, i.e. *by one written order*.

68. **necondos, trucidandos**: Acc. of the Gerundive expressing Design. G. 430; A. & G. 294, d; B. 337, 7, b, 2; H. 544, 2, N. 2. This is called the "Factitive Predicate."

69. **dignam scelere**: G. 397; A. & G. 245, a; B. 226, 2; H. 421, III. **suscepit**: more commonly in Latin (and Greek) a person suffering punishment is said to *give* (**dare**) or *pay* (**solvere**) the penalty as a fine, while he who inflicts punishment is said to *take* (**sumere**) it.

70. **annum iam tertium . . . regnat**: *has been ruling* (and is still ruling). Account for this use of the Present tense. So in French, *Depuis quand êtes-vous ici?* means "How long have you been (lit. are you) here?"

73. **luce**: with what word just above is this contrasted? **versari**: *operate*; see the Note on l. 13 above.

§8. 75. **triumphavit . . . de**: *triumphed over*. Both Sulla and Murena, his lieutenant, enjoyed the honor of triumphs for their exploits against Mithridates, but in neither case, of course, had Mithridates graced the occasion with his presence as a prisoner.

78. **regnaret**: *continued to rule*; Subjv. after Consecutive **ut**. Note the restrictive force here of **ita . . . ut**, implying that while they triumphed, yet Mithridates went on ruling. G. 552, R. 3; A. & G. 319, b. The two participles **pulsus** and **superatus** have a Concessive force (*though*).

79. **quod egerunt**: *in that they acted*, or *were active*, e.g. they took the field. **quod reliquerunt**: *in that they left something undone*,

e.g. they failed to crush Mithridates. Note the *Asyndeton* (omission of the conjunction *et* or the like) between the two clauses ; so in l. 81 below, before **Murenam**.

80. res publica : *the public interests*. During his absence in Asia, his democratic enemies had raised a revolt in Rome, thus precipitating the first civil war. See Introduction, §§21, 22.

§9. **83. novi** : *for a new (war)*.

84. postea cum : strictly speaking the *cum*-clause explains *postea*, but translate : *after having*, etc. What use of *cum* is this ? G. 585 ; A. & G. 325 ; B. 288, I, B ; H. 521, II. 2.

87. simularet : note the tense, differing from that of the preceding verbs and expressing contemporaneous action. Translate : *while (cum above) pretending*.

88. ad eos duces : these words refer to the remnants of the Marian party, led by Quintus Sertorius, in the civil war between the Marians and Sulla. They held Spain. Sertorius made terms with Mithridates against their common enemy (Rome), agreeing to send him Roman troops with a Roman general in return for the ships and money that Mithridates promised to send to Sertorius. Sertorius, however, was shortly after murdered by one of his own officers, Perperna, who then proved no match for Pompey. **ut** : with *dimicaretis* (l. 91).

89. disiunctissimis maximeque diversis : *far separated and distinct* (in character), i.e. Spain and Asia. **cum** : conjunction.

90. binis : why not *duabus* ? G. 97, R. 3 ; A. & G. 95, *b* ; B. 81, 4, *b* ; H. 174, 2, 3. **bellum** : subject of *gereretur*.

91. districti : Nom. Plural of the Perfect Part. passive. **de imperio** : *for supremacy*.

§10. **92. periculum** : subject of *depulsum est*. **alterius partis** : *from (lit. of) one quarter*.

93. plus firmamenti ac roboris : because Sertorius was a successful commander and was at the head of trained troops. The Genitives are Partitive.

94. Pompei : Cicero credits Pompey with bringing the war to a close, as he did, but only after the murder of Sertorius had removed all effective opposition.

95. virtute : *generalship* ; so *virtuti* below, l. 97. The Ablatives *consilio*, *virtute* are Ablatives of Means. **in altera parte** : in Asia. Throughout this passage Cicero refers to matters of recent history with much tact. It suited his purpose above to refer to the **consilium** and **virtus** of Pompey in the Spanish campaign notwithstanding the facts (see Note on l. 94) ; he is equally careful now to attribute (**tri-**

buenda) the failures of Lucullus to fortune and his successes to generalship.

96. *initia*: translate as if it were an adjective agreeing with *gestarum*, and compare the Note on l. 7 (*auctoritatem*) above.

100. *vera*: *deserved*; *falsa*: *undeserved*. *ei*: Indirect Object. Translate: *from him* with *detracta*; *for him* with *adficta*.

§11. 101. *de vestri imperi dignitate*, etc.: *as to the dignity*, etc.

102. *exorsus*: *first part* (division).

105. *mercatoribus . . . tractatis*: Abl. Absolute = *cum mercatores tractati essent*; so *milibus . . . necatis*. Note *milibus* (Pl. of *mille*) with the Gen. according to the rule. G. 293; A. & G. 94, e.

107. *nuntio*: Abl. of Means; *tempore*: Abl. of Time When.

108. *quo . . . animo*: *what, pray (tandem), ought to be your feeling*, etc.; lit. *of what mind*, Abl. of Quality. *appellati superbius*: *addressed rather haughtily*. The ambassadors referred to were sent to Corinth to attend a meeting of the Achaean League in 148 B.C. As to the treatment they received, accounts vary: some say that they were merely ejected, others that they were imprisoned. Cicero prefers to represent the case as mildly as possible, to contrast the former vigor of the Romans with their present apathy under supposedly greater provocation.

109. *lumen*: *eye*. Corinth, at that time the richest and most luxurious city in Greece, was captured and sacked by the Roman consul Mummius (146 B.C.). Soon after, Greece became a Roman province under the name of Achaia.

110. *voluerunt*: *willed*. For the use of *exstinctum esse* here, see G. 280 (c). *eum regem*: Mithridates.

111. *legatum consularem*: Aquilius, the Roman general whom Mithridates put to death just before the First Mithridatic War (Prefatory Note, §3). He had been sent to Asia on an embassy concerning the succession to the thrones of Bithynia and Cappadocia; hence the word *legatum*. He was consul in 101 B.C.

112. *atque (and even) . . . excruciatum necavit*: observe the Climax with which this sentence closes.

113. *libertatem imminutam . . . ereptam vitam*: Chiasmus, or inversion in the order of words, as in the verse, "*Sweet is the BREATH of morn, her RISING sweet.*" Point out an instance of this figure in l. 59 above.

114. *ius legationis . . . persecuti sunt*: *they punished a mere verbal insult to the rights of ambassadors*; lit. *they punished the right*, etc. *violated by a word*, referring to the case of the Roman envoys at Corinth. For the translation of the participle *violatum*, compare the

phrase *ante urbem conditam*. So in the preceding *libertatem imminutam* and *ereptam vitam* as well as the following *legatum interfectum*. See G. 325, R. 3; A. & G. 292, *a*; B. 337, 5; H. 549, N. 2.

§12. 117. *ut: as* (of Comparison). *fuit*: Indic. of an individual fact. G. 629, R.; A. & G. 342, *a*; B. 314, 3; H. 529, II. N. 1. So *accepistis* further on. *sit*: after *ne* above (negative clause of Design).

122. *Ariobarzanes rex*: his expulsion by Mithridates for the fourth time had recently occurred. He was restored by Pompey.

123. *toti Asiae*: G. 346; A. & G. 227; B. 187, II. *a*; H. 385, II.

125. *cuncta Asia*: either Local Ablative (G. 388; A. & G. 258, *f*, 2; B. 228, I, *b*; H. 425, 2) or Nom. in apposition to *civitates*.

127. *certum*: *special* or *particular*.

128. *miseritis* (from *mitto*): Subjv. after Causal *cum*. *alium*: Glabrio. *audent*: Principal Parts?

§13. 129. *hoc idem quod* (all three Acc. of Inner Object): what verb is to be supplied? After *idem* translate the relative *as* or *that*.

130. *summa*: *highest* (*qualifications*). *sint*: *are united*; why Subjunctive?

131. *propter*: *near at hand*. Pompey was in Cilicia, dictating to the piratical state which he had just conquered. *quo*: lit. *by which*; Abl. of Measure of Difference with the comparative *aegrius*. Translate: *wherefore they want him all the more sorely* (*the sorer their want of him*).

132. *ipso*: *mere*. *tametsi . . . venerit*: dependent clause in O. O., hence Subjunctive.

134. *libere loqui*: the much-cowed provincials were naturally afraid to be candid, Cicero means.

136. *dignos quorum . . . commendetis*: *worthy that you should commit their safety* (*worthy to have you commit*, etc.). Note the construction after *dignos*. G. 631, I; A. & G. 320, *f*; B. 282, 3; H. 503, II. 2.

137. *atque hoc*, etc.: *and that too all the more, in that* (*quod*), etc. The word *atque* has its usual force in adding something more important to what precedes.

138. *cum imperio*: *with full powers*. For the meaning of *imperium*, see Introduction, §56. *mittimus*: the Indic. shows that the reason is given on Cicero's responsibility (not that of the provincials), and hence the statement is all the more impressive. A Roman general and army when once quartered in a province were usually as costly to the province as the attacks of the enemy had been against whom they had been sent to deliver the province. *eius modi*: these words contain the real predicate idea after *mittimus*: *all the others whom we send*, etc., *are of such a character that*, etc.

139. *ipsorum*: *their own* (that is, in contrast with that of the enemy). *adventus*: Plural, to represent all instances of the sort.

140. *audiebant*: *used to hear*.

141. *temperantia, mansuetudine, humanitate*: *as a man of such moderation, etc.*: Ablative of Quality.

143. *diutissime*: compare this adverb in the three degrees.

commoratur: the Indic. because the clause is a mere circumlocution. G. 629, R.; A. & G. 342, a; B. 314, 3; H. 529, II. N. 1.

§14. 144. *nulla . . . lacessiti*: *without, etc.* *ipsi*: as distinguished from the allies (*socios*).

145. The wars here mentioned were: the three Punic Wars, 264–146 B.C. (*cum Poenis*); the war with Antiochus the Great of Syria (*cum Antiocho*), against whom and his allies, the Aetolians (*cum Aetolis*), Rome took the part of her Greek allies in Asia, 192–190 B.C.; the Second Macedonian War, in which the Roman legion under Flamininus was pitted against the Macedonian phalanx under Philip V. of Macedonia (*cum Philippo*), resulting in the Roman victory at Cynoscephalae in Thessaly, 197 B.C. *quanto studio*: Abl. of Manner.

147. *una cum*: *together with*.

148. *praesertim cum*: *especially as*; Causal *cum*. This combination is almost as common in Cicero as *quae cum ita sint* (the Ciceronian formula) or *esse videatur* (a favorite close of the sentence). It is sometimes written *cum praesertim*, as in l. 127.

149. *agatur*: *it is a question of (de)*. See Note on l. 37 (*aguntur*). Note the phrases *salus vestra agitur*: *your safety is at stake*; *de salute vestra agitur*: *it is a question of your safety*. *Actum est de* means *it is all over with*.

150. *tanta . . . ut*: *only so great that (i.e. only sufficient)*. *eis*: Abl. with *contenti*. G. 401, R (N.) 6; A. & G. 254, b, 2; B. 219, 1; H. 420, 1, 4. *ad . . . tutandas*: *to protect, i.e. to support the army, etc.*

151. *vero*: *while, almost = autem*. It is usually, as here, in the second place in the sentence.

152. *agrorum, fructuum, pastionis*: see Note on l. 163 below.

154. *antecellat*: with the Dat. on account of *ante* in composition.

155. *belli utilitatem*: *resources in war, lit. war-usefulness*.

§15. 158. *ceteris*: *all other*; the regular meaning of this word.

vēnit: the Perfect of Iterative (repeated) action. G. 567; A. & G. 316, 3; B. 288, 3; H. 471, 3. *at*: marking a sharp contrast. *in*: *in the case of*.

159. *metus ipse*: *the mere fear of it*.

161. *pecuaria* (adj.): supply *res*, and translate: *the grazing indus-*

try. *relinquitur*: *abandoned, neglected*; so quite often in this oration.

163. *ex portu* (*customs' dues*), *ex decumis* (*tithes*), *ex scriptura* (*land-rent*): three important sources of revenue to the Roman treasury. The first mentioned were duties on exports and imports; the second, tithes of cereals, wines, etc.; the third, rent paid for the privilege of pasturing cattle on the public lands.

165. *fructus*: *income*.

§16. 167. *eos*: subject of *esse* preceding, the predicate being *quo animo* (Abl. of Quality). *exercent*: *farm*; *exigunt*: *collect*. The first refers to the *equites*, or *publicani*; the second, to their agents on the spot.

169. *propter*: see Note on l. 131.

171. *familias*: *establishments* (slaves, etc.). *habent*: *maintain*.

172. *portubus atque custodiis*: *harbors and coast-stations*, at which the officers of the *publicani* prevented smuggling. *periculo*: *risk*.

174. *fructui*: *a source of profit*; lit. *for a profit*, Dat. of the Object For Which. G. 356; A. & G. 233, a; B. 191, 2; H. 390. Note the two Datives here. *conservarit* . . . *liberatos*: *keep free (freed)*: the Fut. Perf. of the Protasis (or Perf. Subjv. by attraction, representing the Fut. Perf.). What kind of Condition?

§17. 177. *ac ne illud quidem*: referring back to the case of the *multorum civium, quibus est consulendum* at the end of Chap. ii. (ll. 60, 61). Translate: *and that too is not to be overlooked*, etc. This is the last (*extremum*) point in the enumeration of matters touching the stability of the financial world.

179. *quod ad multorum, etc.*: *a matter that, etc.*

180. *quorum . . . ratio diligenter*: *due regard for whom*. *pro*: *in accordance with*.

181. *et publicani*: probably Cicero started with *et*, intending to follow it with a repetition of the word; instead, he uses *deinde* (l. 187). Preserve the spirit by translating *both* followed by *and then* (*deinde*). *homines honestissimi, etc.*: *most worthy and substantial persons*. Odious as the *publicani* were to the oppressed provincials they were indispensable to the Roman government with its system of revenue farming, since they were the only class of citizens rich enough to buy the contracts with the state.

182. *rationes et copias*: *interests and resources*. *contulerunt*: *have transferred*, for the purpose of investment.

183. *ipsorum per se*: *in their own right*, as individuals and citizens.

184. *curae*: (*for*) *a care = objects of care*; compare note on l. 174 above (*fructui*).

185. *nervos*: *sinews*.

186. *exercet*: as in l. 167, where see Note. *firmamentum*: *prop and stay*. *ordinum*: name the orders of Rome (Introduction, §11 following).

§18. 188. *partim ipsi . . . partim eorum*: the word *partim* is an old Accusative, used sometimes as an adverb, sometimes as an indeclinable substantive with a Partitive Genitive. Here the first *partim* is apparently in apposition to the subject (*homines*), while the second is followed by a Partitive Genitive (*eorum*). Translate: *in some cases . . . (while) others of them*. *ipsi*: *in person*; in contrast with these persons the second class of citizens transacted their business through agents. The former were, of course, absent from Rome (*absentibus*).

190. *conlocatas*: *invested*. *est humanitatis vestrae*: *it is the part of your humanity*. G. 366, R. 1; A. & G. 214, *d*; B. 203, 5; H. 401, N. 2. So *sapientiae*.

191. *eorum civium*: not Partitive, but rather Appositive. G. 361, 2; A. & G. 214, *f*; B. 202; H. 396, VI. Translate with *magnum numerum*: *a large class consisting of those, etc.*

192. *videre . . . non posse* (not *ne possint*): Cicero states the impossibility as a fact, not as something to be striven for.

193. *illud parvi refert*: *it makes little difference*. It would be a ruinous policy, he says, to argue that Rome could recover the revenues by victory even if one set of tax-farmers were lost, since the same set would not have the means (*facultas*) to make contracts (*redimendi*) again, and others would be held back from entering upon such contracts through their want of confidence. *parvi*: Gen. of Value. G. 382, 1; A. & G. 252, *a*; B. 211, 3; H. 408, III.

195. *isdem, aliis*: Datives of Possession.

§19. 197. *quod*: relative, its antecedent being *id*, in the next line. *Asia* (Nom.), *Mithridates*: two subjects representing a single experience, hence the singular verb *docuit*.

198. *id quidem certe*: *that indeed at least* (if nothing else). *calamitate docti*: *taught by disaster*.

200. *res*: what is the meaning here? *solutione impedita*: *by the suspension of payments*; Ablative Absolute.

201. *fidem*: *credit*.

202. *ut non*: *without*; lit. *in such a way as not to*, etc.; so again a few lines below. G. 552, R. 4.

204. *id quod ipsi videtis*: not to be translated literally, but say: *in a matter which you see for yourselves*. The whole clause is a kind of Inner Object after *credite*.

205. *ratio pecuniarum*: *financial system*. in foro: the banks were situated on the Forum.

206. *versatur*: *prevails*. *implicata cum*: *inseparable from*; lit. *enveloped with*. *illis*, etc.: *the distant (illis) finances of Asia*; *illis* is in contrast with the preceding *haec*.

207. *ruere*: its meaning is suggested by the form of its substantive, *ruina*. *ut non*: see Note on l. 201 above.

208. *dubitandum*: meaning with the Infinitive?

211. *defendantur*: Subjv. of Design after *quo* (= *ut in eo*). The closing words of this paragraph sum up the considerations that make for Cicero's view of the character of the war.

2) The Magnitude of the War (§§20-26).

Having spoken of the character of the war, I shall now speak briefly of its magnitude. This should not be underrated. The experience of Lucullus should be sufficient warning, and Lucullus is surely a man of acknowledged ability. To that commander indeed I am disposed to award full credit for his many successes—and this is more than the opponents of the Manilian Law have done. (§§20, 21.)

“If Lucullus has accomplished so much,” some one may ask, “then what remains to be done?” The question is a reasonable one. True, Lucullus routed Mithridates, but in the eagerness of the army to capture the rich treasures which Mithridates had left behind, they allowed the king himself to escape to the sheltering court of Tigranes in Armenia. Then Mithridates, his fallen fortunes reviving, ventured even to renew the war, and with such success in the endeavor that I dare not dwell upon the details. Enough that, in obedience to an old precedent against the prolongation of military commands, you have recalled Lucullus, and the question now is one that concerns the choice of his successor. (§§22-26.)

§20. 213. *enim* (not *for*): this word often gives an illustration or explanation of a point. The point Cicero seeks to impress upon his hearers is the magnitude of the war. He begins therefore by anticipating a possible (*potest*) error that others may make in their estimate of the matter. Translate: *now it is possible that it may be said*, etc.

214. *gerendum*: note the recurrence of forms in *-dus* (meaning *must*, *ought*).

216. *contemnenda esse videantur*: *may appear worthy of contempt*.

218. *Lucullo*: Cicero to all appearances makes a handsome acknowledgment of the exploits of Lucullus, but his object is to sharpen the attention of his hearers and prepare the way for his glowing eulogy

of Pompey soon to follow, to which this praise of Lucullus is only a foil.

219. debeatur: *is due*. **dico**: introducing a series of sentences in O. O., extending through **esse gesta** (l. 237). **eius adventu**: upon his arrival; the Abl. seems to imply something more than mere Time here, indicating the occasion of Mithridates' great preparations.

220. Mithridati: Genitive (usually in -is); compare **Tigrani** in l. 267. The participles **ornatas** and **instructas** have the force of adjectives here, as is shown by the use of **fuisse** instead of **esse**. G. 250, r. 1; A. & G. 291, b. r.; H. 471, 6, n. 1.

222. Cyzenicorum: *that of the Cyzenici*. Cyzicus was a leading city of Phrygia, on the coast of the modern Sea of Marmora, opposite Byzantium (Constantinople). In relieving this place (**liberavit**) from the siege (**obsidionis**), Lucullus bottled up Mithridates, who escaped only after great losses by famine and sickness. Cyzicus remained loyal to Rome throughout the war.

§21. **226. ducibus Sertorianis**: Dat. of Advantage. The Sertorian leaders were, of course, the followers of Sertorius. See Note on l. 88.

227. studio: merely *party zeal*, **odio** being added as an epithet. Translate: *by the hatred of party zeal* (Hendiadys). **raperetur**: *was being hurried on*.

231. fuisset: observe, not **esset**, because the part. **clausus** has the force of an adjective.

235. se: object of **contulisse** in a common phrase. **alios reges**: Tigranes (Mithridates' son-in-law) and other neighbors.

237. vectigalibus: *tributaries*. **laudis**: Part. Gen. with **satis**. **atque ita**: some think that the word **dicta** (or the like) has been lost here; otherwise the use of **ita** is strange. For the meaning of the combination, compare the phrase **atque id**: *and that too*. Translate: *and (that it has been said), too, in such a way that you may perceive, etc.*

239. obtrectant: Indic. to give a Circumlocution in O. O. See G. 629, r. (a); A. & G. 342, a; B. 364, 3; H. 529, II. n. 1. **legi, causae**: Datives after **ob-** in composition.

§22. **241. quem ad modum . . . possit**: Indirect question.

244. sic . . . ut: *as* (of Comparison).

245. Medea: referring to the story of her flight from her home in Colchis with Jason, taking her brother Absyrtus with her. When pursued by her father Aetes, King of Colchis, she killed her brother, cut his body in pieces, and scattered the fragments in the sea in order that her father might be detained while gathering the scattered remains.

quam: subject of **dissipavisse**.

246. *se persequeretur* (O. O.): represents her thought as *me persequetur* (Fut. in O. R.). The sequence (Impf. Subjv.) is taken according to the rule from *dissipavisse*, on which it depends (not from *praedicant*).

247. *conlectio dispersa*: the *membra* were *dispersa*, but here the epithet is transferred to the act itself. Translate: *the act of gathering them here and there*.

248. *persequendi*: translate as an abstract substantive. *retardaret*: Subjv. of Design, and in the singular because of the close connection between the two subjects, often (as here) indicated by *-que*.

249. *maximam vim auri*: one story ran that the wily Mithridates purposely had a mule, laden with treasure, placed between him and his pursuers, who in their dispute over the booty missed the main prize, Mithridates himself. Note the meaning here of *vim*.

251. *ipse*: in contrast with *a maioribus* (l. 250). *superiore*: *former*. *direptas congesserat*: coördinate in translation, as if it were *diripuerat et congesserat*.

252. *dum conligunt*: the Pres. Indic. is the usual construction with *dum*, *while* (*during*), even of past time. G. 570; A. & G. 276, *e*; B. 293, *i*; H. 467, *4*.

253. *diligentius*: *rather too carefully* (euphemistic).

254. *illum*: Aetes in pursuit of Medea; *hos*: the Romans in pursuit of Mithridates.

§23. 255. *timore et fuga*: *panicky flight* (Hendiadys).

256. *diffidentem*: Prin. Parts? *rebus*: Dat. as always in classical Latin (G. 401, R. 6; A. & G. 227; B. 187, *ii*; H. 385), while *fidere* and *confidere* usually take the Abl. of Things (Dat. of Persons).

257. *adfectum erexit, perditumque recreavit*: choose your words with care in translation.

258. *plures etiam gentes*: *etiam* regularly precedes the word whose meaning it heightens; here it splits the combination, giving the impression that *gentes* is the important word, as opposed to individual cases.

260. *nationibus*: Dat. after *in-* in composition. *numquam, neque, neque*: *never, either, or*; distribution of the negative. G. 445; A. & G. 209, *a*, 3; B. 347, 2; H. 553, 2.

261. *laccessandas*: *provoked* (by attack); *temptandas*: *tried, or put to the test* (to see how much ill-treatment they would stand).

266. *concitabantur*: the Impf., as the tense that dwells on the process, is used here to describe the panic as it spread from one place to another. Just above (l. 259), the Perfect of the same verb was used to show the coincidence of the action with that of the leading verb, *vēnit* (Pf.).

268. *usus erat*: not *used*; this word admits of many translations.

§24. 270. *fuit enim illud*, etc.: *for this was the upshot (extremum) of the matter (namely), that a timely retreat, etc. was sought, etc. rather than a further advance (into the enemy's country).* Lucullus had a discontented army, far from any base of operations, in the midst of hostile peoples, who were wrought up to the greatest pitch of excitement through their fears of an invasion. So much Cicero tells us; but Lucullus was further hampered by political intrigue at Rome.

273. *eorum*: this word goes with *auxiliis* in the next line. Mithridates was helped not only by his own countrymen, but also by troops from other countries (*adventiciis*). *ipsius*: the distinctive pronoun, distinguishing Mithridates from his followers.

276. *ut adliciant*: Subjv. of Result after *feri*, a verb of Happening.

278. *nomen regale*: = *nomen regis*; a frequent use of the adjective.

§25. 279. *tantum . . . quantum numquam*: i.e. *more than ever*. Both *victus* and *incolumis* are predicative attributes, and should be translated: *though conquered* (i.e. *in the hour of his defeat*) and, *when safe* (i.e. *in the days of his safety*). *efficere*: *accomplish*.

281. *eo* (antecedent of *quod*): see Note on *eis*, l. 150. *praeter*: *beyond, more than*.

282. *ut illam*, etc.: defines what happened. He means that Mithridates was lucky enough to reach his country at all, but not content with his safe return he actually made an attack, etc.

284. *hoc loco*: *at this point*.

287. *ex sermone rumor*: *hearsay rumor*. Triarius, the lieutenant of Lucullus, with a division of the army was cut off and overpowered by Mithridates before Lucullus could reach him. Hence the *calamitatem* to which Cicero refers, the news of which reached Lucullus through the natives before the official messenger could arrive.

§26. 289. *belli offensione*: *reverse of war*. *tamen*: i.e. *notwithstanding* the reverse. *aliqua ex parte*: *in some measure*.

290. *potuisset*: verbs denoting Possibility, etc., usually take the Indic. in the apodosis of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition, because it is not the possibility that is Unreal, but the action of the Infinitive. Here, however, the use of the Subjv. shows that Cicero regarded the possibility itself under the circumstances as Unreal. G. 597, R. 3, (a) and (b); A. & G. 308, c, and N. 1; B. 304, 3, N.; H. 511, I, N. 3. The circumstances that made it impossible for Lucullus to recover lost ground are given in the next clause (*vestro iussu*, etc.). See also the last part of the Note on l. 270 above.

291. *vetere exemplo*: *according to long-standing precedent*, which he says was opposed to prolonging military commands. The rule had

fallen into neglect, however, Lucullus himself having been in command since the beginning of the war in 74 B.C.

292. *stipendiis confecti* : worn out with service, in the army.

294. *consulto* : advisedly. *vos coniectura* : lit. see through by putting matters together, that is, draw your own conclusions, from the facts stated, beginning with the words *quod coniungant* further on.

295. *coniungant* : are waging in concert (*con-*). The Subjunctives are Characteristic. The war, he says, must have been serious to have caused such a stir. With these words he concludes his argument as to the magnitude of the war.

3) The Choice of a Commander (§§27-50).

There is but one man in Rome who unites the four qualifications that every commander of the first rank should possess. In Pompey alone do we find these four requisites : (a) military knowledge ; (b) soldierly and personal virtues ; (c) prestige ; (d) good fortune (§27).

(a) His military knowledge (§28).

(b) His soldierly and personal virtues (§§29-42).

(c) His prestige (§§43-46).

(d) His good fortune (§§47, 48), and his present proximity to the scene of the war (§50).

(In §49 Cicero recapitulates all that he has said concerning the character and the magnitude of the war, and the choice of a commander. See Note on lines 569-576.)

§27. 298. *fecisse videor, quare esset* : account for the sequence *esset* (*is*). G. 518; A. & G. 287, *i*; B. 268, 2; H. 495, iv. Note the difference of tense in the English translation.

300. *restat ut . . . videatur* : a literal translation here would not make sense. Say: *it evidently remains that I should speak*, etc. For the construction after *restat*, see G. 553, 4; A. & G. 332, *a*; B. 297, 2; H. p. 276, footnote 2.

301. *utinam . . . haberetis* : an Unreal Wish in Present Time. G. 261 and the second paragraph on the same page; A. & G. 267; B. 279, 2; H. 483, 2. See Note on l. 272 of the First Oration against Cati-line.

302. *innocentium* : *stainless*.

303. *deliberatio* : *question*; followed by an Indirect Question (*quemnam putaretis*). The tenses should be noted : *esset* : *were* (*would be*); *putaretis* : *you think*. *potissimum* : *above all others*.

304. *rebus, bello* : account for the case. G. 347; A. & G. 228; B. 187, III.; H. 386.

305. *nunc vero*: *but as it is.* *unus*: *the only man*; predicate and followed by a Characteristic clause (*qui superarit*).
307. *virtute*: Abl. of Respect (Specification). *quae res*, etc., is Interrogative, but *quae . . . possit* is a Characteristic relative clause.
308. *cuiusquam*: in what kind of sentence is this word used ?
- §28. 309. *sic*: anticipates the following Acc. and Inf. and may be omitted in translation.
310. *res*: *qualifications*; *rei*: *art.*

(a) His Military Knowledge (§28).

His knowledge of the military art is the result of a life-long and varied experience. Beginning with his boyhood, and continuing in his youth and manhood, this experience has been one of uninterrupted success.

312. *homine*: why Ablative ? *debut*: *had a right to be.*
313. *e*: *from the days of.* *disciplinis*: *training.*
315. *extrema pueritia*: *at the close of his boyhood.* He was seventeen when he served under his father in the Social War (89 B.C.).
316. *ineunte adulescentia*: at the age of twenty-three in the first civil war, he fought on the side of Sulla, who honored him with the title of *Imperator*.
318. *hoste*: *public enemy*; *inimico*: *private foe.*
319. *ceteri*: *all the rest*, the regular meaning of *ceteri*.
321. *alienis*: the regular possessive adjective of *alius* and translated: *of others.* The Ablatives in this sentence denote the Means.
324. *exercuerit*: *has engaged*; Characteristic Subjunctive.
325. *civile*, etc.: this sentence contains an epitome of Pompey's whole military career up to this time. With its Roman compactness of expression, crowding the events of a quarter of a century within the compass of a few words, it forms a fine close to this chapter, in which it is sought to show that if experience is to count, then Pompey is the man for the present emergency. But it does more than this: it serves also as a transition to the detailed discussion of Pompey's several campaigns (Chap. xi.), leading up to what was in fact the climax of his achievement—his notable success in the war on the pirates (67 B.C.), the memory of which was still fresh in the hearts of his hearers (Chap. xii.). *civile*: Pompey sided with Sulla in the first civil war, and after defeating Carbo in Sicily passed over to Africa (hence **Africanum**), where he routed Ahenobarbus, and reëstablished the authority of the Senate. Later, on his way to fight the Sertorian remnants of the democrats in Spain (hence **Hispaniense**), he met L. Junius Brutus,

whom he defeated in Transalpine Gaul (hence **Transalpinum**). The **servile bellum** refers to the uprising of Spartacus, in suppressing which Pompey also took part. The **navale bellum** was the war which he waged against the pirates of Cilicia.

328. nullam rem . . . militari: *that there is nothing based on military experience*; followed by a Characteristic clause.

(b) His Soldierly and Personal Virtues (§§29-42).

Of Pompey's merits as a commander mere words can give no adequate description. That the ordinary virtues of energy, courage, diligence, promptness, and prudence are his, was shown by his conduct in Italy, in Sicily, in Africa, in Spain, and repeatedly again in Italy. Notably in his recent campaigns against the pirates did he show his ability, whether to relieve the provinces of their fears on account of these marauders, to secure our tributaries, to protect our allies, or to restore the prestige of our navy on the high seas. (§§29-32.)

To come nearer home, our very coasts and highways were long subject to these piratical attacks, so that foreign visitors to our shores and our own citizens fell into the hands of these corsairs. And yet in how incredibly short a time did he clear the seas! Not only did he make secure the three great granaries of Rome—Sicily, Africa, and Sardinia—from these attacks, but he strengthened every section of the empire, and pursuing the pirates to their very strongholds in Cilicia he brought them in subjection to the Roman power. (§§32-35.)

Above all, Pompey is unique among Roman generals in the possession of those rare qualities that go to make the stainless soldier. The soul of honor, he has been singularly free from the usual vices of rapacity and dishonesty, and by his own self-control he has instilled the same virtue in his soldiers. (§§36-39.)

His moderation in other respects must explain his extraordinary success. How else can we account for the rapidity with which he has achieved his own results in contrast with the exploits of others? Neither pleasure nor avarice can allure him from the path of duty: and such are his humanity, his wisdom, and his affability that he is loved even by those whom he conquers. Does it not seem indeed as if he had been born by some special favor of Heaven that he might bring to a close all the wars that his generation has seen? (§§40-42.)

§29. 331. iam vero: *and again*, introducing, as it often does, a transition. **virtuti**: emphatic position. **oratio**: *words*.

332. illo dignum: consult your grammar (if necessary) and tell (1)

the case construction after *dignus* and (2) its mood construction (with the relative).

333. cuiquam : Dat. of the Agent. In what kind of sentence is this pronoun regularly used ?

337. tanta . . . quanta non : i.e. *greater than*, as we should say in English.

338. audivimus : *heard of*.

§30. **340. L. Sulla** : the events referred to here and in the four sentences following relate to Pompey's service in behalf of the aristocratic party under Sulla in his war against the Marians. This was in the first civil war beginning in 83 B.C. See Note on l. 325. **virtute** : *generalship*.

342. non terrore belli : because when Pompey was sent to Sicily, the democratic leader there (Perperna) offered no resistance but evacuated the island. Pompey, however, met and defeated Carbo, whom he put to death at Lilybaeum. Point out an instance of Chiasmus in this sentence. **explicavit** : *extricated*.

343. oppressa : *when overwhelmed*.

349. ab hoc absente : Pompey was in Spain when the war with Spartacus began.

351. sublatum (from tollo) ac sepultum : Prin. Parts of these verbs ?

§31. **354. quis . . . locus** : *quis* is used here (as often) for the adjective form of the interrogative pronoun *qui*. **toto mari** : G. 388; A. & G. 258, *f*, 2; B. 228, *i*, *b*; H. 425, 2. **per** : *during*.

357. qui non : *without*, introducing a Characteristic Subjunctive.

358. aut hieme aut referto, etc. : he who wished to sail the seas (*navigavit*) had to choose between the bad weather (*hieme*) and the pirates, who were, of course, most active in the summer. **referto praedonum** : G. (L. Ed.) 374, *N*. 1; A. & G. 248, *c*, *R*.; B. 204, *i*; H. 399 and 400, 3.

359. hoc tantum bellum, etc. : the object of the sentence, in emphatic position. Preserve the order by translating: *as for this war, so great, so disgraceful*, etc.

360. quis umquam arbitraretur, etc. : *who would ever have dreamed*, etc.; a Potential rhetorical question in Past time. G. 258 and 259; A. & G. 311, *a*; B. 280; H. 486, *ii*.

361. omnibus annis : i.e. in a life-time.

363. hosce : G. 104, *i*, *R*.; A. & G. 100, footnote; B. 87, footnote; H. 186, *i*.

§32. **364. cui praesidio** : *to whom . . . as a protection*; for the two Datives, see G. 356; A. & G. 233, *a*; B. 191, 2; H. 390, *i*.

367. urbis : Acc. Plural.

368. **fuit**: the Perfect of what is over and gone. G. 236, 1; A. & G. 279, a; H. 471, II. 1, 2.

369. **proprium** (with Gen.): *peculiar to*, that is, *the special privilege of*.
a domo: the use of the prep. with **domo** is regular with words of measurement, as **longe**, **procul**, etc. G. (L. Ed.) 390, 2, N. 4.

371. **per hos**: *all these*.

372. **dicam**: the interrogative sign is omitted, as is usual in impatient questions. G. 453. For the tense of this word, and also of **querar** (l. 374) and **dicam** (l. 376) below, compare **commemorem** (l. 379), and see Note on **querar** (l. 387).

373. **transmiserint**: *cross*; here intransitive. The sequence is due to dependence on **dicam**, a Primary tense, rather than on **clausam fuisse**, the Perf. Infinitive. In contrast, observe in the next sentence that **venirent** depends on **captos (esse)** and therefore has a Past sequence, while the **cum**-clause depends on **querar** and so has a Primary sequence.
summa: *the depths of*; the position after the substantive is not usual with such adjectives. G. 291, R. 2; A. & G. 193; B. 241, 1, and 350, 4, b; H. 440, 2, N. 1.

374. **captos** (sc. **esse**): supply **eos** (antecedent of **qui**) as subject of the Infinitive.
legati: *envoys*; who they were is not known.

376. **duodecim securas**: the axes of the lictors as a symbol of power instead of the magistrates who possessed the power (Metonymy). As praetors when outside of Rome were entitled to six lictors, allusion seems to be made here to the capture of two praetors.

§33. 378. **innumerabilisque**: according to Plutarch 400 cities fell under the power of the pirates.

380. **quibus . . . ducitis**: because they were ports of entry for the grain supplies of Rome. These cities are named further on—Caieta, Misenum, and Ostia.

381. **vero**: *really*.
celeberrimum: *much frequented*. Caieta was a port of Latium.

382. **inspectante praetore**: *while a praetor looked on* (helpless); Ablative Absolute. So **inspectantibus vobis** in l. 387.

383. **ex Miseno**: a town near Naples on the coast of Campania, in later days an important naval station.
liberos: the Plural is rhetorical, only one child—the daughter of M. Antonius, the orator and grandfather of "Mark Antony"—having been kidnapped by pirates.
eius ipsius: *the very man*.

385. **Ostiense** (adj.): *at Ostia*. Ostia is from **ostium**, *mouth*; compare *Portsmouth*, *Plymouth*, etc. It was the harbor of Rome, 16 miles distant, and was at the mouth of the Tiber.

387. **querar**: not Fut. Indicative. G. 466; A. & G. 112, b; B. 280;

H. 485 and 486, II. **prope**: see Note on l. 385 above. **ea**: *such*, followed by a Characteristic relative clause (**cui = ut ei**) with the Subjunctive.

391. **modo ante**: *just at*. **videbatis**: *used to see*.

393. **Oceani ostium**: to the ancients **Oceanus** meant a river, the mouth of which was the Straits of Gibraltar. **audiatis**: *should be hearing*.

§34. 394. **atque haec . . . praetereunda non sunt**: while the main thought of this sentence is the rapidity (**celeritate**) of Pompey's achievements, and we might therefore have expected **praetereundum non est**, yet the deeds themselves must be told to show the manner of their doing; this confusion between two things accounts for the agreement of the predicate **praetereunda** with **haec**, the subject of the dependent clause, instead of its true subject, the dependent clause itself. This dependent clause (**qua . . . sint**) is an Indirect Question dependent on **videtis**.

395. **a me**: instead of the more usual Dat. of the Agent with the Gerundive, perhaps for clearness; compare Note on l. 60.

397. **adire . . . conficere**: Asyndeton (both verbs depending on **potuit**). **tam brevi tempore, quam celeriter**, etc.: to translate this literally would not make good English. Say: *who (inspired) with zeal (studio) in (of), etc., was ever able, etc., in so short a time as to equal the speed with which (quam celeriter) the storm (impetus) of war crossed the seas when Pompey led?*

399. **tempestivo ad**, etc.: G. 359, R. 3; A. & G. 234, b; B. 192, 2, N.; H. 391, II. I.

§35. 404. **confirmata, missis, adornavit**: coördinate the three clauses in translation as if written, **confirmavit, misit, adornavit**. The two seas were the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

407. **ut**: in the rather forced sense of *after*. In its Temporal use **ut** regularly means *as, when*, etc.

408. **imperium populi Romani**: although Rome was at this time a republic, *empire* is the right word here in the wider sense of dominion, power, etc.

411. **idem** (Nom.): *also*. G. 310; A. & G. 195, e; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3. **Cretensibus**: Q. Metellus had been engaged since 68 B.C. in conquering Crete as one of the nests of piracy. He had shown much severity in the conduct of the war, and the Cretans in desperation had appealed to Pompey to interfere, Pompey being at the time in Pamphylia (in Asia Minor). It is questionable whether Pompey's commission by the Gabinian law included Crete in its terms. Nevertheless he did interfere, ordering Metellus to stop the war. This order

Metellus ignored, and a conflict was imminent between the two Roman generals when Pompey was called away by the troubles in the far East, where the figure of Mithridates began once more to loom up in formidable proportions.

412. *legatos deprecatoresque*: *envoys as suppliants*; Hendiadys.

413. *ita tantum bellum*, etc.: *thus a war so great*, etc., *a war in which all nations*, etc., *Cn. Pompeius prepared for at the close of winter*, etc.

§36. 418. *haec*: *such*, referring to what precedes. The thought is: "I have now spoken of Pompey's merits as a general: how about his other merits?"

419. *quid*: a general term = *what do they amount to*, or, simply, *what of his other merits?* It is afterwards split up into *quantae atque quam multae*, more specific terms, relating to magnitude and number. *paulo ante*: in §29.

422. *artes eximiae*: *splendid qualities*.

423. *quanta innocentia*: *how stainless*, lit. *of how great innocence*; Abl. of Quality.

425. *temperantia*: *self-control*. *fide, facilitate, ingenio, humanitate*: *fidelity, affability, address, and refinement*. *ingenium* is inborn character, especially talent or genius; here it seems to mean a natural tact in dealing with others.

426. *qualia sint*: *what their character is (as seen) in Pompey*; Indirect Question.

428. *ex aliorum contentione*: *by contrast with others*.

§37. 430. *ullo in numero putare*: *esteem of any account*. With this compare the phrase in *numero nullo esse*: *to be of no reputation*.

431. *veneant atque venierint* (both from *veneo*, not *venio*): Subjunctive of Characteristic.

432. *magnum aut amplum* (qualifying *quid*, not *hominem*) *de re publica cogitare*: supply *possumus putare* from the preceding sentence, and translate: *what high or noble thoughts (can we suppose) the man to have concerning the public weal, who*, etc. *quid*: Acc. of the Inner Object with *cogitare*.

434. *propter cupiditatem provinciae*: *on account of their lust for a province*, i.e. to retain command in a province. *provinciae*: Objective Genitive.

435. *in quaestu*: *profitably invested*; lit. *in profit*. Cicero makes the charge that some general or generals had taken money sent by the Senate for military purposes and appropriated it to the purpose of retaining their commands by bribery, or had actually used the money for private investment.

436. *facit ut . . . videamini*: *makes it apparent that you*, etc.; lit. *causes that you seem*. For the construction, see G. 553; A. & G. 332; B. 297, 1; H. 498, II. *qui*: interrogative, not relative, introducing an Indirect Question.

438. *voluerit*: Fut. Perf., but translated loosely as Present.

439. *quantas . . . ferant, quis ignorat*: the former clause depends on the latter as an Indirect Question, but preserve the order in translation.

§38. 441. *itinerata*: emphatic position. *quae*: interrogative, not relative.

443. *quid . . . existimetis*: *what you are to think*, not *what you think*; representing an original Subjv., i.e. a Deliberative Subjv. in the Direct Question. G. 467, 3; A. & G. 334, *b*; B. 300, 2; H. 523, II. 1, N.

444. *utrum . . . an*: a Direct Disjunctive (or Double) Question. G. 458; A. & G. 211, 2; B. 162, 4; H. 353. Cicero intimates that it was more destructive to allied cities to furnish winter-quarters for Roman armies than it was to hostile cities to be attacked by them.

446. *neque enim potest*, etc.: *for it is not possible for a general either to*, etc.

447. *continere*: *control*. *se ipse*: G. 311, 2; A. & G. 195, 1; B. 249, 2; H. 452, 1. *in se* (Acc.): *towards himself*.

§39. 451. *non modo*: the second *non* (which is understood here) is omitted when followed by *ne . . . quidem*, provided the two clauses have the same verb. G. 482, R. 1; A. & G. 149, *e*; B. 342, 3, *a*; H. 552, 2. Translate: *not only not*. *cuiquam*: Dat. after *nocuisse*. The thought is, of course, extravagant: the soldiers under Pompey, according to Cicero, not only refrained from wilful violence with their hands, but even marched through the country without leaving any trace of their footsteps.

452. *iam vero*: *and now*.

453. *hibernent*: Subjunctive in Indirect Question, depending on *sermone*, etc.

454. *sumptum facere in*: = *to make an outlay on*. *militem*: *soldiery*, Singular for the Plural.

455. *vis adfertur*: *is pressure brought to bear*, the phrase being equivalent to a verb of Urging, hence followed by a Complementary Final clause, *ut faciat*.

456. *hiemis, non avaritiae perfugium*: *a refuge from the winter, not for avarice*. The two Genitives differ in use, the first being the Objective Genitive, the second the Subjective Genitive. *esse*: *that there should be*.

§40. 458. *age vero*: *but again*, lit. *but come*. *quali temperantia*: *how self-controlled*, lit. *of what self-control*; Abl. of Quality.

460. **non** : the position of the negative at the beginning of the sentence here gives effect to it all through. At the same time, by putting **illum** next to **non**, Cicero emphasizes the pronoun, marking the contrast between Pompey and other generals: "Whatever was true of others, HE was not helped by these extraneous causes."

461. **eximia vis** : *the extraordinary vigor.*

462. **novi** : *unusual.*

464. **non avaritia, non libido**, etc. : note the position of the negative again, emphasizing the absence of these vices in Pompey's case. See Note on l. 460 above.

465. **amoenitas** : *charm of scenery, lit. loveliness.*

466. **nobilitas** : *fame.* **ad cognitionem** : *to (make) its acquaintance* ; **ad** here (as often) with a substantive expressing Design.

467. **signa** : *statues.*

468. **ceteri** : *supply imperatores.* **tollenda** : *to be carried off*, that is, as prizes of war.

469. **ea** : *emphatic appositive to signa, etc., above.*

§41. 472. **fuisse . . . homines Romanos**, etc. : *that Romans once really possessed this self-control, lit. were of this self-control.*

473. **quod** : *a fact that* ; in apposition to the preceding sentence.

476. **maiores suos** : *subject of maluisse.* Whose ancestors are meant?

478. **iam vero** : *and finally*, introducing a Climax, as often.

479. **faciles aditus** : Pompey, he says, was so easily approached by private persons and so freely gave his attention to their complaints that, while he surpassed princes in true worth, he seemed on a level with the humblest in accessibility. **aliorum** : *Subjective Genitive.* G. 363, 1 ; A. & G. 214 ; B. 199 ; H. 396, II.

§42. 482. **quantum consilio . . . valeat** : *how strong he is in counsel, how strong in the weight and fluency of his speech*, etc. ; *Indirect Question.*

483. **imperatoria** : *worthy of a commander.*

484. **loco** : *the Rostra.* He means that they had heard him speak on public questions. **fidem eius** : *(as for) his good faith* ; *emphatic position.*

486. **omnium generum** : *qualifies hostes.* **iudicant** : *Subjv. after the Causal relative, quam = cum eam.* **sanctissimam** : *inviolable.*

487. **dictu** : *explain the use of this form.* G. 436 ; A. & G. 253, a ; B. 340, 2 ; H. 547. **utrum . . . an** : *these words introduce either a Direct or an Indirect Question.* Which here ? See Note on l. 444,

and compare the moods in the two cases. **pugnantes** and **victi** are predicate attributes to **hostes**. Translate : *while fighting* and *after they are conquered.*

489. *quin* : why used here ? G. 555 ; A. & G. 332, *g*, n. 1 ; B. 298 ; H. 505, 1.

491. *natus esse* : Nominative because only a copulative verb (*videatur*) intervenes between it and the subject. G. 206 ; A. & G. 185, *a* ; B. 168, 2 ; H. 362, 2.

(c) His Prestige (§§43-46).

The prestige necessary to the successful conduct of a war Pompey possesses in a preëminent degree. Proof of this was furnished by the unanimity with which you demanded his appointment to the command against the pirates ; by the fall in prices that followed immediately upon his appointment ; by the happy effect of his mere presence in Asia when the cause of Rome against Mithridates and Tigranes was well-nigh lost. (§§43-45.)

The Cretan affair, in which the inhabitants of that island appealed to Pompey for his intervention, shows what the enemies of Rome think of him. And did not Mithridates himself send an envoy as far as Spain for the purpose of treating with Pompey ? (§46.)

§43. 494. *multum valet* : *has much weight* ; Acc. of Extent. So plurimum further on.

495. *quin* : see Note on l. 489, where an affirmative was questioned, while here we have a negative. *re* : *respect*. *idem* : *also*, not the same. See Note on l. 637 below. *imperator* : *as a commander*.

496. *vehementer autem*, etc. : preserve the order of the clauses. Use the word "it" as the preparatory subject of *pertinere*, the real subject following in the two *quid*-clauses. The Subjv. (*existiment*) indicates an Indirect Question, dependent not on *ignorat* but on the general idea of obliquity inherent in the context. *ignorat* here takes an Acc. (the *quid* clauses) and Inf. (*pertinere*). Translate : *that it has a great deal to do with the conduct of wars, what the enemy, what the allies think, etc., who is ignorant, etc. ?*

498. *ut aut contemnant*, etc. : *to despise*, etc. ; Complementary Consecutive clause, depending on *commoveri*.

499. *opinione* : *general impressions* ; *fama* : *report (gossip)* ; *ratione certa* : *well-defined reason*.

502. *id quod*, etc. : *a fact that*, etc. (parenthetic). G. 614, r. 2 ; A. & G. 200, *e* ; B. 247, 1, *b* ; H. 445, 7.

503. *iudicia* : as evidenced by the honors which they had conferred on Pompey.

§44. 505. *quo* (= *ut eo*) : relative adverb introducing a Characteristic Subjunctive. *illius diei* : when the Gabinian law was passed.

507. *unum* : construe with *Pompeium*. *commune omnium gentium* : because all were interested in clearing the Mediterranean of the pirates.

509. *ut plura non dicam* : *to leave more unsaid*; for the more common *ne* of negative Design. *non* here negatives a single word (*dicam*).

511. *rerum egregiarum* : *conspicuous events*. With the words *qui quo die*, etc., he begins to enumerate the events that indicated the prestige enjoyed by Pompey. He has already (in the first part of this section) adduced the popularity indicated by the passage of the Gabinian law as one of the signs, and devotes the remainder of this section and §§45, 46 to other evidences that go to prove the point. *sumantur* : *let*, etc.; Optative Subjunctive.

512. *qui quo die = eo die, quo die is* : *the day on which he*. Note the two relatives beginning one sentence, not to be reproduced in English. *bello* : Dat. after *prae* in composition.

513. *imperator* : *as commander*. *ex* : *after*.

515. *unius hominis spe ac nomine* : *from the hope inspired by one man's name*; lit. *from the hope and name*, etc. The depredations of the pirates had caused such a panic in Rome that famine prices prevailed in the grain-market, until the appointment of Pompey by the Gabinian law brought reassurance and relief.

516. *potuisset* : the Apodosis of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition, the Protasis being implied in the words *in summa ubertate agrorum = si agri uberrimi fuissent*. See also Note on l. 290.

§45. 517. *paulo ante* : in §25 (end) above. To what disaster does he here refer? See Note on l. 287.

518. *cum . . . haberet* : observe that three verbs follow this *cum*. What use of *cum* is this? The main clause begins with the word *amississetis*.

520. *amississetis* : an Apodosis to which *nisi . . . attulisset* is the answering Protasis. What kind of Condition? *ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis* : *for the very crisis of that occasion*; that is, *in the nick of time*.

523. *continuit* : *checked*; *retardavit* : *arrested*.

525. *virtute* : *generalship*.

527. *ipso (mere) nomine ac rumore* : translate as Hendiadys, and compare Note on l. 515.

§46. 528. *age vero* : see Note on l. 458. *illa res* : explained by the following *quod*-clause, (*namely*) *the fact that*, etc. See G. 525, 2; A. & G. 333; B. 299, 1; H. 540, iv.

532. *Cretensium* : see Note on l. 411. *noster imperator* : *Metellus*.

533. in ultimas terras: i.e. Pamphylia, which was ultima to Rome but not to Crete.

537. eum: subject of iudicari below, the two together being the object of maluerunt, to which ei is subject. But to preserve the emphasis, translate: *a man (eum) whom Pompey always considered an envoy, [while] they to whom it was annoying (molestum) that he should have been sent to Pompey especially (potissimum), preferred that he should be considered, etc.* At this time Metellus was in command against Sertorius in Spain, Pompey being a subordinate officer. Cicero means that the friends of Metellus were annoyed because Mithridates had sent his envoy to sound Pompey rather than his ranking officer Metellus.

540. auctoritatem: Prolepsis. G. 468; A. & G. 385; B. 374, 5; compare H. 636, iv. 3. The subject of the dependent clause (here of *valituram esse*) is treated as the object of the leading clause.

(d) His Good Fortune (§§47, 48).

While it is not becoming in mortals to speak too boldly of such subjects, yet it may be said with truth that the most successful commanders have always been Fortune's favorites. This is so strikingly true in Pompey's case that his successes have been more numerous and more marked than any other general has dared to hope for. You should be glad, therefore, to promote at once the public welfare and the success of one who has been its chief instrument.

§47. 544. reliquum est ut, etc.: translate in the following order: *de felicitate, quam nemo potest praestare (warrant, insure) de se ipso, (supply sed or the like) possumus meminisse et commemorare (record) de altero, reliquum est ut dicamus, sicut aequum est homines (supply dicere) de potestate deorum, timide et pauca (briefly).*

547. **Maximo**: Q. Fabius Maximus, whose policy in the Second Punic War against Hannibal gave him the nickname **Cunctator** (from *cunctari*: *to delay*) and to our vocabulary the word "Fabian" (dilatatory).

Marcello: M. Claudius Marcellus, the conqueror of Syracuse in the same war.

Scipioni: probably P. Scipio Aemilianus, who from his conquest of Africa in the Third Punic War was called **Africanus**.

Mario: C. Marius, who in Cicero's childhood crushed the Cimbri and the Teutones.

551. *fuit enim profecto, etc.*: *for Fortune in a way (quaedam) has, I am sure (profecto), been yoked, etc. quidam (lit. certain) is often added to a word to tone down what might otherwise seem too bold a statement. ad: for.*

554. *hac . . . non ut dicam*: *not such . . . as to assert* (implying really a want of moderation); Consecutive Subjunctive.

556. *ut . . . videamur*: (*such*) *that we shall appear*. In this and the preceding clause the idea of Design necessarily inheres in the context on account of the Future of the first person (*utar*), although both clauses are Consecutive after *hac*. A sentence of pure Design (negative) follows in *ne . . . videatur*.

§48. 559. *gesserit*: Subjv. of Indirect Question.

560. *ut*: *how*.

563. *impudentem*: *presumptuous*.

564. *tacitus*: adjective for the adverb. G. 325, R. 6; A. & G. 181; B. 239; H. 443. *auderet*: Subjunctive of Characteristic.

565. *quod ut*, etc.: *and that this characteristic may*, etc.; lit. *which thing may*, etc.

566. *cum . . . tum*: G. 588; A. & G. 208, *d*; B. 290, 2; H. 554, I. 5.

567. *causa*: to be taken with *salutis* and *imperi* as well as *hominis*.

§49. 569–576. In this section Cicero recapitulates the arguments he has used in the *Confirmatio* under the heads of the character of the war, its magnitude, and the choice of a commander. Such summaries are necessary in any formal argument in order to keep in mind and enforce what has already been said before proceeding to the next stage of the subject. With the transitions with which Cicero passes from one part of an oration to the next, these summaries help to promote the coherence of the whole.

569. *cum*: Causal.

571. *ei = bello*: Dat. after *prae-* in composition (*praefficere*).

573. *quin*: used because *dubitatis* is questioned. *hoc tantum boni*: *this great blessing*; Partitive Genitive.

575. *conferatis*: *ought to bring to bear, avail yourselves of*. The Subjv. is original, representing the Deliberative Subjv. in the direct form. G. 555, R. 1.

At this point, as a practical illustration of Pompey's *felicitas*, and as evidence of the will of the gods, Cicero in §50 closes the *Confirmatio* by reminding his hearers that that commander is already in Asia with an army.

A Further Advantage (§50).

In any event, Pompey should be your choice for the command on account of his consummate qualifications; but to all that I have said must be added the further advantage of his presence in Asia, a circumstance that points to the way the gods are leading.

§50. 578. *erat deligendus*: *would be the one to choose*; why not

esset? See G. 597, R. 3 (a); A. & G. 308, c; B. 304, 3, b; H. 511, 2. Note also the Concessive force of the Condition.

579. **nunc**: *as it is*.

580. **opportunitas**: *lucky circumstance*. **ut... adsit**, etc.: there are three ways in which these Subjunctives might be accounted for—(1) the influence of the preceding demonstrative (**haec**), leading to a Consecutive clause; (2) the fact that the substantive **opportunitas** requires an explanation, also leading to a Consecutive clause; (3) the meaning of the verb **adiungatur** (*is added*), although according to the grammars the third case is applicable only to impersonal verbs. G. 553, 4; A. & G. 332, a, 2; B. 297, 2; H. 501, I. I. It is to be noted, however, that the so-called impersonal verbs have an **ut**-clause for their subject, and in the present passage **opportunitas** only prepares the way for such a clause. In any case the Subjunctives are Consecutive, and perhaps are most naturally accounted for as explanatory of **opportunitas**. G. 557; A. & G. 332, a, 2; B. 297, 3; H. 501, I. 2.

581. **ab eis**, etc.: i.e. from the generals hitherto in command he could get a second army.

584. **committamus**: *should*, etc.; Potential Rhetorical Question, implying *we should*, etc.

IV. REFUTATIO (§§51-68).

Objections to the Manilian law have been raised by Hortensius and Catulus, two men of unquestionable reputation. Their influence in the present case, however, cannot avail with you, especially as both admit the truth of all that I have said concerning the necessity and the proportions of the war, and the supreme worth of Pompey. (§51.)

1. The objections of Hortensius answered (§§52-58).

2. The objections of Catulus answered (§§59-63).

3. Senatorial objections in general answered, and authorities cited in defence of the proposed law (§§63-68).

§51. 586. **at enim**: the usual words employed in introducing objections.

587. **vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus**: *honored with the proudest distinctions at your hands*, lit. *affected*, or *treated*, with, etc. The verb **adficere** with the Abl. (**honoribus**, **laetitia**, **ignominia**, **iniuria**, etc.) is a very common circumlocution in Latin in both good and bad senses, and is best translated freely as here.

Q. **Catulus**: one of the noblest members of the aristocracy, consul in 78 B.C. **itemque**,

etc.: observe that in each instance Cicero describes the man before naming him. The words *summis . . . praeditus* apply, therefore, to Hortensius, Cicero's rival in oratory, and, until eclipsed by Cicero in the trial of Verres, the leader of the Roman bar. He was consul in 69 B.C.

589. *ratione*: *view*.

590. *auctoritatem*: *influence*, but in the next sentence *opinions* (*auctoritates*). In each instance the underlying idea is that of weight derived from rank or position. *plurimum valuisse*: *has had the greatest weight*, lit. *has availed in the greatest measure*; Acc. of Extent.

592. *cognoscetis*: *will hear of*, i.e. later in his speech. The idea is, that although he could match Catulus and Hortensius in their opposition to the bill with other statesmen who favored it, yet he preferred for the moment to waive this point, and have the matter settled on its merits. In §68 below, he names some of those who advocated the measure.

593. *ipsa re ac ratione*: *from the very reason of the case*, lit. *from the fact itself and reason*; Hendiadys.

595. *isti*: referring (as often) to the opposite side.

596. *et necessarium*, etc.: these two clauses (Acc. and Inf.) are in apposition to *ea omnia quae . . . dicta sunt*.

1. The Objections of Hortensius Answered (§§52-58).

Hortensius admits that if all the power granted by the Manilian law is to be conferred on a single person, then Pompey is the man most worthy of appointment; but he opposes on principle a measure that gives so much to one man. An answer to this argument is furnished in the case of the Gabinian law of last year, which conferred like powers on Pompey, and has been amply justified by the glorious results. For we, whose ancestors once ruled the seas, had become as helpless against the pirates as the most insignificant city, and now, thanks to the Gabinian law and to Pompey, we are once more masters of the world. (§§52-56.)

How ungracious too is that opposition which would prevent the appointment of Gabinius as Pompey's lieutenant in the present war! For to Gabinius, as the author of the former law, is due hardly less credit than to Pompey himself. (§§57, 58.)

§52. 600. *obsolevit*: *is out of date*, lit. *has grown old*. *oratio*: *argument*. Observe the use here of *iam* as the "now" of experience —*by this time*.

601. *refutata* : Nom., agreeing with *oratio*. *idem* : meaning ?

602. *pro* : *in accordance with* ; that is, *as was to be expected of*.

604. *graviter ornateque* : *with weight and studied effect*, lit. *weightily and ornately*.

605. *promulgasset* : *had given notice of*, as required by law, a few days before a measure could be voted on.

606. *permulta verba fecisti* : *spoke at length*.

§53. 607. *plus apud . . . valuisset* : *had weighed more with* ; Plupf. Subjv. in an Unreal (contrary to fact) Protasis of Past time, the Apódosis (*teneremus*) denoting opposition to the Present time.

609. *vera causa* : *their true interests*.

610. *an* : in the Disjunctive (or Double) Question the second member is regularly introduced with this word. Here, however, as often, the first member of the sentence is only implied in the context. G. 457, 1 ; A. & G. 211, *b* ; B. 162, 4, *a* ; H. 335. Translate : *or did this really seem an empire at the time when, etc. ?*

611. *legati* : see Note on l. 374.

614. *rem transmarinam obire* : *conduct business across the sea*.

§54. 618. *maritimis rebus* : *sea-power*.

621. *tenuis* : *insignificant*, lit. *slender* in resources. *tam* in this sentence leads to a Characteristic clause, *quae . . . defenderet*.

623. *at* : *and yet*, introducing a sharp contrast.

626. *permanserit* : as denoting a Characteristic, this Subjv. is far more effective here than the simple Indic. of the bare fact would have been. *ac* : *indeed*. *parte* : why Ablative ? G. 405 ; A. & G. 243, *a* ; B. 218, 8 ; H. 421, 11.

627. *utilitatis* : for the meaning of this word, see Note on l. 155.

§55. 628. *Antiochum* : Antiochus the Great, King of Syria, and ally of Philip V. of Macedonia in the Second Macedonian War (200–197 B.C.). *Persen* : Perses, son of Philip V., in the Third Macedonian War (171–168 B.C.).

629. *Karthaginiensis* : Acc. Plural. Carthage was the last rival Rome had in the struggle for supremacy in the ancient world. At the beginning of the First Punic War (264 B.C.) the naval power of the Carthaginians was so far superior to that of Rome that their ambassadors told the Romans that they could not even wash their hands in the sea without permission from the Carthaginians. But the Romans were quick to learn from others, and after building their ships and developing their own naval tactics they gained a victory in the first naval fight they had with their rivals (260 B.C.). The conquerors soon established their supremacy on the water, and extended their conquests into the enemy's country.

631. *ei*: in apposition to *nos* (four lines above), but serving to concentrate in one word the force of the preceding relative clauses. The effect may, perhaps, be reproduced by translating: *WE, alas!*

634. *salvos praestare*: *to warrant safe*; that is, *guarantee the safety of*.

635. *quo*: *whither*; Terminal adverb.

636. *commeabant*: *used to resort*. The Imperfects throughout this passage (except *carebamus*) denote Customary Action.

637. *eidem*: *we also*. *idem* is the regular word to unite two or more attributes or predicates on a person or thing. G. 310; A. & G. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3.

639. *Appia via*: the greatest of Roman roads, extending along the western shore of Italy till it reached Capua, thence running more easterly and ending at Brundisium in the "heel" of Italy. *carebamus*: *were losing, saw ourselves losing*.

640. *magistratus . . . escendere*: account for the case and also for the Infinitive. G. 377 and R. 3; A. & G. 221, *b* and *c*; B. 209, 1, *a*; H. 409, III. and 410, IV. *locum*: i.e. the *Rostra*, where the people assembled in the *contio* to hear a question discussed before it came up in the *Comitia* for their votes.

641. *exuviis*: the name *Rostra* itself was derived from the fact that its platform, from which orators addressed the people, was embellished (*ornatum*) with the bronze prows (*rostra*) of ships captured in the Latin War at Antium (338 B.C.).

§56. 643. *bono animo*: *with good intentions*; Ablative of Manner, qualifying *dicere* below. *te* and *ceteros* are the subjects of *dicere*.

646. *dolori*: *vexation*, on account of Roman apathy in the face of the depredations of the pirates.

647. *vestrae* (not *tuae*): referring not only to Hortensius but also to Catulus and all who had the same views (in *eadem sententia*) concerning the Gabinian law. Of course, the *una lex* was the Gabinian law, the *unus vir* Pompey, and the *unus annus* the year 67 B.C.

649. *aliquando*: *at last*, lit. *at some time*.

650. *gentibus*: *peoples*; why Dative? G. 346; A. & G. 227; B. 187, II. *a*; H. 385, 1.

§57. 651. *quo . . . indignius*: *wherefore all the more unworthy*; *quo* is Abl. of Measure of Difference (lit. *by which*). *obtrectatum* (*disparaged*) *esse*: intransitive verbs must in the passive become impersonal, the Dative being retained. G. 217; A. & G. 230; B. 187, II. *b*; H. 301, 1. Translate: *that—shall I say Gabinius or Pompey, or both, etc.—should have been disparaged in order that Gabinius might*

not be appointed lieutenant, that is, to keep him from being appointed, etc.

653. *expetenti, postulanti*: Concessive participles. G. 664; A. & G. 292; B. 337, 2, e; H. 549.

654. *utrum*: modern English omits *whether* in the Direct Question.

655. *velit*: *would like*; Potential, or perhaps Subjv. of Partial Obliquity, implying Pompey's thought. *qui impetret*: Subjv. of Characteristic. This is a common construction after *idoneus*, also after *aptus, dignus, indignus*. Translate: *the proper person to obtain his wish*. *cum*: Causal, but may be translated *when*.

656. *ad expilandos socios, etc.*: if such men as these, says Cicero, might choose their own *legati*, surely Pompey, the model soldier, should be allowed the same privilege.

657. *ipse*: *the very man*, i.e. Gabinius. The student should be cautioned against confounding the two laws here concerned—the Gabinian law of the preceding year, appointing Pompey in command against the pirates, and the present Manilian law for his appointment to conduct the Mithridatic war.

659. *expers* (from *ex* and *pars*): *without a share*.

660. *qui . . . est constitutus*: Singular because of the close connection between the two subjects, both having been created by the same law. *periculo*: *risk*, on account of the excited opposition to the passage of the law, and his responsibility for the consequences after its passage.

§58. 661. *an C. Falcidius, etc.*: *or (while) Falcidius, etc., although they had been tribunes of the people, were able to be legati the next year, are they (the opponents of the law) so careful in the case of (in) Gabinius alone, who, etc.* The true reason for this opposition to the appointment of Gabinius (a reason of which Cicero says nothing) was possibly found in the old statute (the *lex Aebutia*, 170 B.C.) which prohibited the proposer of a law that created any office or power from active participation in the benefits of the office so created, for the present law, proposed by Manilius, only added to the powers already conferred upon Pompey by the law of Gabinius. According to Cicero's words the opposition was based on the fact that Gabinius had been tribune of the people the preceding year.

662. *honoris causa*: *with all respect*; a common phrase.

666. *etiam praecipuo iure esse*: *to enjoy even special rights*, that is, Gabinius had a special claim to such an appointment; Abl. of Quality. *deberet*: Impf. because an Unreal Apodosis in Present time, Subjv. because Concessive (*qui* in l. 664, its subject, being = *cum* is).

Verbs of Obligation, etc., in the Apodosis of an Unreal Condition

regularly take the Indic. unless there are other reasons for the use of the Subjunctive. Compare the Note on *potuisset*, l. 290, where the Subjv. was used for a different reason.

667. *de quo legando*: (*the question*) of his appointment as *legatus*.
relaturos ad: will lay before; the technical term for laying a subject before the Senate. *qui si*: and if they.

668. *me relaturum*: only Magistrates had this right. As praetor, therefore, Cicero had the right unless forbidden by a higher Magistrate.

669. *impediet . . . quo minus*: G. 549; A. & G. 331, e, 2; B. 295, 3; H. 497, II. 2. This is the regular construction with *impedire*, although, on account of the negative, *quin* might have been used. *Prohibere*, on the other hand, regularly takes the Infinitive.

670. *vobis*: Abl. with *fretus*. G. 401, R. 6; A. & G. 254, 2; B. 218, 3; H. top of p. 228. *vestrum ius beneficiumque*: your right and favor, the right to appoint and the favor to be shown to Gabinius.

671. *intercessionem*: i.e. of a tribune.

672. *quid liceat*: what they are permitted (to do), i.e. how far they may go in their opposition; Indirect Question.

673. *unus*: = *solus*.

674. *socius*: as partner (sharer).

675. *alter, uni . . . alter*: the first and the third of these words are regularly used of two definite persons, *the one . . . the other*; *uni* seems to be used to avoid too much repetition, although it refers to the same person as the second *alter*, i.e. Pompey. The first *alter*, of course, refers to Gabinius. See G. 319; A. & G. 203; B. 253, I; H. 459.

2. The Objections of Catulus Answered (§§59-63).

As for the objection raised by Catulus, that if any accident should happen to Pompey he would be without any successor, you made the proper answer in saying as you did that in such an event you would put your faith in Catulus himself. His second objection—that the measure is without precedent—is also untenable, since in a time of war the Roman people are guided less by precedent than by expediency, as you have already shown in the case of Pompey himself. Indeed, Pompey's career throughout has been a contradiction of all precedent, and that too with the assent even of Catulus and his friends.

§59. 679. *videatur*: compare Note on l. 300.

680. *si . . . poneretis*, etc.: the direct question asked by Catulus was —*si . . . ponetis* (Fut.), *si quid eo factum erit* (Fut. Perf.), *in quo* (interrogative, not relative) *spem habebitis* (Fut.) or *estis habituri* (Fut. peri-

phrastic)? In the indirect form (as in the text) the periphrastic form (*essetis habituri*) is necessary because nothing else in the context shows that the time is future. G. 515; A. & G. 334, a; B. 269, 3; H. 529, II. 4. In the direct words given above, however, every verb is either Fut. or Fut. Perf., so that the periphrastic is not needed; if used, it implies that Catulus put the question in the form of a present intention: *in whom are you going to put your faith?* **omnia poneretis: made everything depend on.** **si quid eo factum esset: if anything should happen to him; lit. if anything should have been done with him.** For the use of the Abl. (*eo*) here, see G. (L. Ed.) 401, n. 7; A. & G. 244, d; H. 415, III. n. 1.

682. fructum: reward. **cum: = quod: in that.** G. 582.

684. res: enterprise. **quam: = ut eam; Characteristic relative,** hence the Subjv. **possit.**

687. quo . . . hoc: the . . . the; Abl. of Measure of Difference. G. 403; A. & G. 250, R.; B. 223; H. 423.

688. dum per deos, etc.: so long as the immortal gods permit. G. 569; A. & G. 328, 2; B. 293, II.; H. 519, I.

689. viri vita atque virtute: Alliteration.

§60. **689. 'at enim ne,' etc.: but let no innovation be introduced,** etc.: quoting the second and main objection of Catulus. Account for the use here of each of the words—**ne** (why not **non**?), **quid** (kind of pronoun, and used after what words?), **novi** (why Gen.?), and **fiat** (why Subjv.?).

690. non dicam, etc.: an instance of Praeteritio, or pretended suppression of facts really mentioned. See Note on the *First Oration against Catiline*, l. 23.

691. in: in a time of; denoting the character of the time. G. 394.

692. utilitati: expediency; why Dative?

693. novorum consiliorum rationes: this does not differ in meaning much from the simpler nova consilia, the circumlocution being used apparently only to balance the similar form ad novos casus temporum preceding. Trans.: *to new emergencies have adapted new measures.*

694. ab uno imperatore: i.e. Scipio Aemilianus, who destroyed Carthage in 146 B.C. and Numantia (in Spain) in 133 B.C. He was twice consul—the first time (147 B.C.) before he was of age, the second (134 B.C.) when there was a law ne quis consul bis fieret. His election in both cases, therefore, was contra exempla atque instituta maiorum (l. 690).

698. vobis . . . esse visum ut, etc.: note this phrase for resolve, followed by an ut-clause of Design. For the career of Marius, read Introduction, §18 following.

§61. 701. *in*: meaning? *novi*: Part. Gen. after *nihil*.

702. *sint . . . constituta*: Indirect Question depending on *recordamini*. *summa voluntate*: *with the full approval*.

704. *tam novum, quam adulescentem privatum, etc.*: *so unprecedented as that a young man as a private individual, etc.* In his young manhood Pompey had raised (*conficere*) an army for Sulla in the first civil war. The facts here referred to have already been related in the Note on l. 325 above.

709. *imperium*: trans. *the imperium*, and see Introduction, §56.

710. *administrandum*: factitive predicate expressing Design. G. 430; A. & G. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2; H. 544, 2, *n*. 2.

711. *innocentia, etc.*: Ablatives of Quality.

712. *victorem*: *crowned with victory*, part of the predicate.

714. *triumphare*: the honor of a triumph was reserved by usage for men of either consular or praetorian rank. Pompey had been neither praetor nor consul, so that it required a special dispensation of the Senate to remove the legal restrictions in his case.

§62. 717. *ut*: a variation from the more common Acc. and Inf. used in the preceding clauses. There is little appreciable difference between the two constructions, the Acc. and Inf. stating the mere idea, the *ut*-clause emphasizing the condition of things that produced the result. Compare G. (L. Ed.) 558, *n*.

719. Pompey when a mere knight was sent with proconsular powers to reënforce Metellus in his campaign against Sertorius. What was a proconsul? See Introduction, §60.

720. *non nemo*: *some*; lit. *not no one*. With this expression compare *nemo non* = *everybody*; similarly *non nihil* means *somewhat*, but *nihil non* *everything*. See G. 449, 4; A. & G. 150, *b*; H. 553, *r*. *qui diceret*: *to say*; Subjv. of Characteristic.

721. *privatum pro consule*: put side by side to make the contrast more striking. L. Philippus: a distinguished orator, an ex-consul, and Pompey's friend.

722. *non se . . . mittere*: a witticism at the expense of the two consuls, quoted by Cicero, of course, to enhance the credit of Pompey.

723. *in eo . . . constituebatur*: *was built on him*.

724. *munus*: *official duty*.

726. *legibus solutus*: *released from the legal restrictions*. The Senate suspended two laws in Pompey's favor to allow him to become consul (70 B.C.). At this time Pompey was thirty-six, and had held no curule office. (1) What was the age of eligibility for the consulship? (2) What other magistracies must the candidate for the consulship have held previously? See Introduction, §54.

728. *licuisset*: Plupf. because prior to *feret*. *iterum eques Romanus*: when Pompey celebrated his second triumph on the last day of December, 71 B.C., he was only consul-elect (although he entered upon his duties as consul the next day); Cicero, therefore, says that he was still a mere knight.

729. *quae . . . nova . . . constituta sunt, ea*: *all the unprecedented cases which have occurred, been established.* *in*: meaning?

§63. 732. *atque*: *and what is more*; the regular force of this word. *exempla*: *precedents*.

733. *profecta sunt in hominem a . . . auctoritate*: *have been created for the same man with the sanction of Catulus, etc., lit. have proceeded to the same man from the authority, etc.*

3. Senatorial Objections in General Answered, and Authorities Cited in Defence of the Law (§§63-68).

The Roman people have hitherto seconded the Senate in honoring Pompey: let not the Senate now prove false to the popular cause. In the case of the Gabinian law a year ago you showed more insight than did these same objectors, and thus saved the country. (§§63, 64, ll. 736-750.)

Again, the ill-repute into which the Roman name has fallen in Asia and the neighboring countries by reason of the scandalous conduct of our former generals leaves us no choice in the matter: other generals might conquer the enemy, but only Pompey is proof against temptation. (§§64-68, ll. 751-794.)

And if his appointment needs the sanction of statesmen, it has the approval of such eminent men as Servilius, Curio, Lentulus, and Cassius. (§68, ll. 795-806.)

736. *videant*: why Subjunctive? *ne sit*: why Subjunctive?

737. *illorum*: i.e. Catulus and other Senators. *a vobis*: i.e. by the people. Observe that this clause, though grammatically coördinate with the next (*vestrum ab illis . . . improbari*), is logically subordinate to it. Translate: *that (while) their opinion concerning the dignity of Pompey, etc.* This placing of two clauses side by side on an equal footing is called Parataxis (coördination). The more common arrangement here would have been Hypotaxis (subordination). See G. 472; A. & G. p. 164.

738. *comprobatam semper esse*: as the popular assemblies in Sulla's time had really very little authority and as this was the time to which Cicero is referring in this passage, it will be seen that he overstates the degree of "popular approval" accorded to the measures of the

Senate; this he does in order to claim a return now from the senatorial party (Catulus, etc.) in favor of the people.

740. *suo iure*: *with full right*; that is, on account of the results that followed the passing of the Gabinian law, as stated in the following clause.

741. *vel*: *even*.

743. *quem . . . praeponeretis*: *to place him in charge*; Subjv. of Design. *bello*: why Dative?

§64. 744. *rei publicae*: what is the difference in meaning between *consulere* with the Dative and with the Accusative?

745. *recte* (emphatic position) . . . *conantur*: *they are right to try*.

746. *sin autem . . . attulistis*: *if on the other hand you then showed more insight (plus vidistis), etc., (and) in spite of their opposition (eis repugnantibus, Abl. Abs.) brought dignity, etc.* Why is *sin* used here?

749. *sibi, ceteris*: Dat. of the Agent. On account of the following Dat. (*auctoritati*, Indirect Object of *parendum esse*), we might have expected *ab* with the Abl., but the sense is so clear as to render the preposition unnecessary.

750. *parendum esse*: *obedience must be rendered*; lit. *it must be obeyed*, impersonal. Observe that intransitive verbs are regularly impersonal in the passive. G. 217; A. & G. 230; B. 187, II. *b*; H. 301, I. *fateantur*: why Subjunctive?

751. *atque in hoc, etc.*: in this and the three following sections there is an apparent repetition of what has already been said of the soldierly and other virtues of Pompey. Apart from the fact, however, that in oratory repetition is not only a virtue but a necessity, the similarity of thought between this passage and that of §36 following is only general: in the former case he eulogized Pompey as a commander under any circumstances; in the present case he dwells upon his peculiar fitness for the command in Asia, where Roman generals and armies had brought the Roman name into ill-repute and where Pompey alone among Roman commanders enjoyed an unsullied reputation. His appointment was, therefore, a necessity if the people wished to rehabilitate the name of Rome in Asia. *regio*: adjective, but translated as if written *cum rege*.

752. *in Pompeio*: a common substitute for the Dat. of Possession when speaking of qualities. G. 349, R. 3.

755. *ita versari*: *so to act*, followed by a sentence of Result.

imperatorem: Singular for Plural (one standing for all). *nisi*: *except* or *but* (so frequently after negatives).

757. *pudore ac temperantia moderatores*: *under better control* (i.e. than is usually the case) *in modesty and self-restraint*; lit. *more*

moderate, etc. **si** here is Concessive, as shown by **tamen** following. **talis** (Acc. Plural) : that is, nobody gives them credit for it on account of the exceptional occurrence.

§65. 759. **simus** : Subjv. of Indirect Question.

761. **libidines et iniurias** (after **propter**) : the former is opposed to **pudore** above, and **iniurias** to **temperantia**. Translate **eorum** : *on the part of those* (Subjective Gen.).

763. **quam** : interrogative. So **quod** preceding (l. 761).

765. **requiruntur** : *are in request*. **quibus** (= **ut eis**) **causa belli** . . . **inferatur** : *that an excuse for war may be brought up against them* : relative clause of Design.

§66. 766. **libentur** (emphatic position) . . . **disputarem** : *I should have liked to discuss*, lit. *should gladly have discussed* ; Potential of the Past. G. 258 ; A. & G. 311, a ; B. 280 ; H. 485, x. 1. Avoid the common error of supplying unnecessary words to explain the Potential Subjunctive as an elliptical Condition. **coram** : *face to face*.

770. **simulatione** : *under the pretence*.

773. **capere possit** : *can hold, has room for*. Even subordinate officers, he says, were in the habit of putting on high and mighty airs (**animos ac spiritus**) in Asia.

774. **conlatis signis** : *in a pitched battle* ; Ablative Absolute. **signa conferre** means *to bring standards together, engage in a close fight*.

775. **idem** (Nom.) : *also*. **qui** : *one who*. Note the rhetorical repetition (called *Anaphora*) of the relative, each having the same predicate **possit**. Observe also that the object of **cohibere** is **se** in each clause except the last, where it is particularized in the words **manus, oculos, animum**. The Subjv. is Characteristic ; so **mittatur**. See Note on l. 655.

§67. 780. **pacatam** : *in a state of peace*.

784. **pecunia publica** : Abl. of Means. He refers to money sent out by the home government for military purposes.

785. **neque** : split in translation (*and not*). **quicquam** : used on account of the negative. **adsequi** : *gain, accomplish*. **classium nomine** : *on the score of the fleets*. The word **nomen** here is probably used in the commercial sense of *account*. He seems to mean that when these commanders came to balance their accounts, they had nothing to show on the credit side of the navy's account.

786. **nisi ut** : *except that*, introducing an actual limitation. G. (L. Ed.) 591, R. 3. **detrimentis accipiendis** : the use of the Gerundive (instead of the Perf. Part. **acceptis**) here may be euphemistic, mentioning a disagreeable fact less as a fact than as a prospect or possibility. Compare G. (L. Ed.) 426, x. 2. **adfici** : see Note on l. 587 above.

787. *qua . . . quibus . . . quibus* : interrogative, not relative.

788. *iacturis* : *sacrifices*, of various sorts to secure the necessary influence. *condicionibus* : *bargains*, with politicians, creditors, etc.

789. *ignorant videlicet isti* : *of course they* (the opposite side) *do not know* ; ironical.

790. *quasi non . . . videamus* : *as if we did not see*. Why not *videremus* (Unreal, or contrary to fact), since he means, of course, we DO see ? G. 602, 2d parag. ; A. & G. 312, R. ; B. 307, 2 ; H. p. 286, footnote 3.

791. *cum* (conj.) . . . *tum* : meaning ? Observe the position of *non* to negative all that follows.

§68. 792. *nolite dubitare* : a Prohibition, never in prose *ne* with Imperative. *quin credatis* : *that you ought to intrust*, an original Subjv., as if in answer to the Deliberative question *credamus* : *are we to intrust* ? See Note on l. 575 above.

793. *qui . . . inventus sit* : Causal relative, *qui* = *cum* is, *since he*.

794. *gaudeant* : Subjv. of Characteristic after *unus*.

795. *auctoritatibus . . . auctor* : in English the word *authority* may be applied either to the person or to his opinion ; hence the same English word may be used here in both cases.

797. *P. Servilius* : Servilius, Curio, Lentulus, and Cassius, the four authorities cited in this paragraph, were all consulars (ex-consuls) and prominent members of the Senate. They had also had experience in the field.

799. *gravior* : *weightier*.

801. *in quo . . . esse* : see Note on l. 752.

802. *pro* : *in keeping with*, lit. *according to*. *vestris* : *conferred by you*, lit. *your*.

805. *orationi* : *the argument*.

806. *videamur* (probably in its orig. sense) : *may be looked upon*, *regarded*, that is, *have the credit of*.

V. PERORATION (§§69, 70).

Wherefore, approving your law, Manilius, as I do, and the sentiments that prompt your course, I call on you to stand firm in your proposal, and to fear the threats of no man. As for me, I pledge my every effort in behalf of this measure, and I call the gods to witness that in doing so I have nothing to gain save the consciousness that I have done my duty to those who have honored me, to my country, and to our provinces and allies.

§69. 809. *auctore populo Romano* : *having the approval of the Roman people* ; Abl. Absolute.

810. *neve* : = *et ne* ; why not *neque* ? G. 543, 4 (end) ; B. 282, 1, *d* ; II. 497, II. 1, *N*.

811. *animi* : *courage* ; Partitive Gen. with *satis*.

812. *cum . . . videamus, quantam . . . videmus* : *seeing here present with so much enthusiasm* (that is, *so enthusiastic*) *so large a throng as we do* (*see*) *once more now* (engaged) *in* (the task of) *placing the same person in command* : an awkward sentence, not easily turned into smooth English. *iterum* : alluding to his command under the Gabinian law.

814. *quid est quod* : *what reason is there to*, leading up to the Characteristic Subjunctive *dubitemus*. *re* : *proposal*, i.e. the proposed law. *perficiendi facultate* : *the power to carry it through*.

816. The second and the third *quicquid* (Inner Object) are taken with *possum*. *hoc . . . praetoria* : *in the favor conferred on me (hoc) by the Roman people, ay, in my (hac) official capacity as praetor*; lit. *in this favor of the Roman people*, etc. Note the force of the Demonstrative of the First Person; also, of *atque*, completing the meaning of *hoc beneficio*.

819. *polliceor ac defero* : *I pledge and proffer*.

§70. 820. *loco temploque* : *this consecrated spot* ; Hendiadys. The word *templum* primarily meant that which is cut off, especially for a sacred purpose ; hence, any space so marked off, whether in the heavens (Introduction, §69) or on the earth, and then to the building raised upon such a place and duly consecrated. The term was applied to the Senate house (*curia*) and even, as here, to the *Rostra*.

821. *mentis* : Acc. Plural. *ad rem publicam adeunt* : *take part in public affairs*.

823. *neque quo* : *nor because* ; a rejected reason. G. (L. Ed.) 541, *N*. 2 ; A. & G. 321, *R*. ; B. 286, 1, *b* ; II. 516, 2.

825. *amplitudine* : *advancement*. *periculis* : *against dangers* ; Dative. *honoribus* : the regular word for public office, or the magistracies. What office had Cicero probably in view ? See Prefatory Note, last part of the last paragraph.

826. *ut hominem praestare oportet* : *so far as it behooves one* (not a man, which would be *virum*) *to do* (or *to warrant*). For the use of *ut* in this limiting sense, see G. (L. Ed.) 642, *R*. 4.

827. *tecti* : Perf. Pass. Participle of *tego*.

828. *ab uno* : *from any individual* ; lit. *from a single person*. *ex hoc loco* : the *Rostra*, i.e. by speaking on political issues.

829. *ratione* : *plan, course*. He means that he intends to continue his practice as a lawyer in the courts.

§71. 832. *tantum abest ut . . . ut*, etc. : *so far am I from*, etc., *that I*, etc. Explain this construction. G. 552, *R*. 1 ; A. & G. 332, *d* ; H. 502, 3.

833. *me* : subject of *suscepisse*, two lines below.

835. *sed ego me*, etc. : *but as for me, invested with this office (honore), honored with such favors at your hands, I have thought that I ought*, etc. Note the emphasis due to the repetition of the personal pronoun and the juxtaposition of the two words.

839. *rationibus* : *interests*, like *commodis*, Dative after *prae- in* composition (*praeferre*).

FIRST ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(*In L. Catilinam Oratio Prima*)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. The four Orations against Catiline were delivered by Cicero in the year 63 B.C., when as consul he crushed the conspiracy formed by Catiline and others against the government.

2. *Catiline's Earlier Career.* L. Sergius Catilina was born about the year 108 B.C., of a patrician family that had fallen into poverty. He began his public life in the bloody days of Sulla (Introduction, §§21-23), thus early distinguishing himself by the murder of his brother-in-law—an act nominally of party service but really committed to satisfy a private grudge. He was also said to have murdered his wife and his son. These crimes are only a small fraction of the total with which he is credited; but as Cicero in these orations tells the story of his numerous villanies a repetition is needless here. Catiline was a bold, energetic man, of great physical strength and endurance, and not without a certain cleverness, especially noticeable in the influence which he possessed and exercised over others. While these qualities of body and mind well fitted him for the part which he essayed to play, he lacked the patience and cool head necessary to succeed in his schemes.

3. *Catiline and Autronius.* In 68 he was *praetor urbanus*, the following year going as *propraetor* to govern Africa (Introduction, §61). On his return to Rome (66 B.C.) he became a candidate for the consulship, but was forced to withdraw on account of a prosecution brought against him for extortion in Africa during his *propraetorship*. Now, P. Autronius Paetus and P. Cornelius Sulla (nephew to the great Sulla), who had been elected consuls for that year, were convicted of bribery in the election, and hence were disqualified; in their stead two other candidates were elected consuls.

4. **The First Conspiracy (65 B.C.).** Autronius, the aggrieved candidate, then made common cause with Catiline. They were joined by a third confederate, one Cn. Piso, a dissipated young noble. Their plan was to murder the successful candidates on January 1 (the day on which consuls regularly entered office) of the year 65. They were then to set themselves up at the head of the government, Catiline and Autronius as consuls, and Piso as generalissimo. The last named with an army was to seize the province of Spain as a base of military operations for the support of the revolutionists. Pompey's absence in Asia with the regular army left Rome without any armed force to quell the proposed insurrection. Unfortunately for the conspirators, the plot was divulged, and hence its execution had to be postponed to February 5. Again it failed, however, this time because Catiline in his impatience gave the signal before the hired assassins were gathered in sufficient numbers to carry out their purpose. Either from timidity or from indifference the Senate took no action against the conspirators further than to assign a guard to the consuls for their personal protection and an armed band to oppose that of the revolutionists. Many persons believe that this first conspiracy, as it is called, was organized in the interest of the democracy, and that Caesar and Crassus as leading democrats gave it their sanction, if not their active support.

5. **The Election in 64 B.C.** Although Catiline was acquitted in his trial for extortion mentioned above, yet it cost him dearly for bribery; the decision of the court, also, came too late to enable him to be a candidate for the consulship in the year 65. The next year, however, he once more presented himself as a candidate with several competitors in the field. Of these, only two need be mentioned here: C. Antonius Hybrida and Cicero himself. The former, a weak character and a bankrupt, was believed to be in sympathy with Catiline's plans, which now included a proscription of many leading citizens (Introduction, §22), a confiscation of their property, and especially an abolition of all debts. The alarm caused by Catiline's candidature, however, threw the influence of the best classes (*boni*, as Cicero calls them) on the side of Cicero, *novus homo* though he was (Introduction, §55), resulting in his election at the head of the polls with Antonius as his colleague. Thus the first step in Catiline's programme failed through his defeat in the election. One of Cicero's first acts then was to induce Antonius to desert the conspiracy by promising him for his proconsulship (in 62 B.C.) the rich province of Macedonia. The two consuls, Cicero and Antonius, entered office January 1, 63 B.C.

6. **During Cicero's Consulship (63 B.C.).** Undaunted by his repeated

failures, Catiline again sought the consulship in the year 63, a year in which, for some reason not clear, the elections were held later (October) than usual (July). Peaceful citizens were thoroughly alarmed by the rumors rife at this time concerning Catiline's intentions. It was said that there was to be a riot on election day; that gangs of ruffians, of which the city was only too full, had been organized for the purpose; that Cicero, one of the consuls, with many other leading men, was to be assassinated. Accordingly, the day before the election Cicero summoned the Senate, and had the elections again postponed in order to enable him to make further inquiries. The Senate was in session for several days. On October 21 that body in consequence of Cicero's disclosures passed its *ultimum decretum*, or extreme decree, virtually declaring martial law in the usual words—*Videant consules ne quid res publica detrimenti capiant* ('Let the consuls see to it that the state suffer no harm'). The announcement made by Cicero that had called for this extreme action was that the revolutionists were contemplating an armed insurrection—that Manlius, formerly an officer in Sulla's army, now Catiline's right-hand man, would be at Faesulae (in Etruria) on October 27 at the head of an army. Cicero's words proved true. In fact, all through this period Cicero by means of spies kept himself informed of every move contemplated by the revolutionary party, and was thus enabled to defeat them at every point.

7. October and November, 63 B.C. On the day of election (October 28), in consequence of the threats made by Catiline, many Senators prudently absented themselves from town, while Cicero attended the ceremony, armed with a cuirass under his gown and surrounded by a guard of young men. These precautions showed Catiline the uselessness of attempting violence. Moreover, the votes of the people went against him, so that he was again defeated. November 1 the conspirators attempted to seize the stronghold Praeneste (about 20 miles S. E. of Rome), but failed because the inhabitants had been warned by Cicero in time to resist the attack successfully. Again, on the night of November 6 Catiline held a meeting of his adherents, at which it was arranged that two of them should murder Cicero early in the morning; but before the meeting broke up, Cicero had heard all about the plot, and was prepared to baffle it when the would-be assassins presented themselves at his barred doors.

8. The Speech. To protest against these continued outrages and adopt some energetic course to crush the conspiracy, Cicero again summoned the Senate on November 8 (some say November 7) in the temple of Jupiter Stator, one of the strongest positions in the

city, on the Palatine. Throngs of citizens keenly interested crowded the hill. When in the midst of the excitement, and in spite of the purpose for which the meeting had been called, Catiline as a member of the Senate had the hardihood to enter that body, the consul rose, and delivered his *First Oration against Catiline*. It has been said that the opening sentence of this speech (*Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?*) is more generally known than any other sentence from an ancient author, while "the whole speech well merits its fame as a masterpiece of passionate and defiant eloquence" (Strachan-Davidson). As an immediate effect of the speech, Catiline left the city to join Manlius in Etruria.

1. **tandem**: often used to strengthen an interrogative or imperative sentence, and translated *pray, in the name of heaven*, or the like. **abutere**: of the two endings **-ris** and **-re** in the Second Person Singular Passive, Cicero regularly uses **-ris** in the Present Indicative and **-re** in the Future and other tenses. Notice the quantity of the penult (ē).

patientia: why Ablative? G. 407; A. & G. 249; B. 218, 1; H. 421, 1. Observe in this opening the three expressions **quo usque**, **quam diu**, and **quem ad finem**, beginning the first three sentences, and all meaning approximately the same thing, yet varying by shades of meaning. Translate: *how far? how long? to what lengths?*

2. **iste**: Demonstrative of the Second Person, meaning *that of yours*; compare **hic**, Demonstrative of the First Person, meaning *this of mine*, and **ille**, Demonstrative of the Third Person, meaning *that of his, hers, etc.*, or simply *yonder*. From its frequent use in speaking an opponent in a case at law, **iste** often carries a contemptuous sense.

3. **nihilne**: stronger than the simple **nonne**, and translated *not . . . at all*. On account of its long subject, this sentence is best translated passively: *Are you not disturbed at all by the guard on (lit. of) the Palatine by night (lit. nightly guard), etc.*

4. **Palati**: the smallest but most celebrated of the seven hills of Rome. It was the site of the original city, and was surrounded by the other six hills. Naturally the strongest position in the city, it was guarded on this occasion at night in anticipation of any attempt the conspirators might make to seize it. **vigiliae**: *patrols*.

5. **bonorum**: *patriots*, a favorite word in these Orations, often contrasted with its opposite **improbi**. **habendi senatus**: Gerundive construction, the substantive taking the case of the Gerund, while the Gerund is attracted to the gender and number of the substantive.

6. **ora voltusque**: an instance of the figure called Hendiadys, in

which two words are used to express a single complex idea. Translate: *expression on the countenances*; lit. *faces and expressions*.

7. **non**: used instead of **nonne**, the omission of the interrogative sign (-ne) being an indication of Astonishment, Blame, etc. G. 433; B. 162, 2, *d*.

9. **proxima**: *last*; **superiore**: (*night*) *before last*. The exact dates here, as was stated in the Prefatory Note, §8, are uncertain. The meeting at Laeca's house described in Chapter iv. was held on the night of November 6 (**superiore**), and probably the attack on Cicero's life was not attempted until the following night or early on the second morning (**proxima**).

egeris, fueris, convocaveris, ceperis: Subjv. in Indirect Questions, depending on the last clause of the sentence beginning with the words **quem nostrum**, etc. Note also that this last clause is itself a Direct Question. Avoid changing the order of clauses, and translate: *What you did last night, what the night before, etc., who among us (lit. of us) is not aware?*

10. **consili**: Part. Gen. depending on the neuter **quid**. **quem**: from the interrog. **quis**, not the rel. **qui**. **nostrum**: explain the use of this form. G. 364, *r*.; A. & G. 194, *b*; B. 242, 2; H. 446, *n*. 3.

13. **vivit**: learn the Principal Parts of this verb, and compare with those of **vinco** and **vincio**. **immo vero**: used either to remove a doubt or (as here) to heighten a previous statement, and translated: *nay, rather*. G. 471, *c*; A. & G. 209, *d*. **consili**: why Genitive? G. 374; A. & G. 218, *a*; B. 204; H. 399, *i*. 3.

15. **oculis**: Ablative of Means.

16. **viri fortes**: ironical. **videmur**: *fancy*. **furorem ac tela**: *mad violence*, lit. *madness and weapons*; Hendiadys. See Note on l. 6 above.

17. **vitemus**: Subjv. in Indirect Discourse after **videmur**. Cicero is quoting indirectly from the thought attributed to himself and his colleague in the consulship. **duci**: in English *ought* (*oportebat*) has come to be felt as a Present, the Past notion having been transferred to the dependent Infinitive—*to have been led*. So **conferri** in the next clause.

19. **an**: the regular conjunction for the second part of a Disjunctive (or Double) Question. But often, as here, the first part is omitted, being sufficiently clear from the context. Note that the interrogative force of this sentence does not really begin until the words **Catilinam, orbem**, etc., are reached, since the fate of Tiberius Gracchus was a well-known fact. Translate: *Or (while) that honorable man, the pontifex maximus, Publius Scipio, as a private citizen, put to death, etc., shall we as consuls endure Catiline, desiring (as he does) to lay*

waste, etc.? **privatus** is contrasted with **consules**, since the *pontifex maximus* was not a magistrate. For the historical facts referred to, see Introduction, §16; also, §17 for the experience of Gaius Gracchus, referred to below.

23. **nam illa ... praetereo**: an illustration of the common trick in oratory, which pretends to leave unsaid the very things said. In rhetoric it is known as *Praeteritio*. Several examples occur in this oration. Shakspeare makes Mark Antony in his funeral oration over Caesar's body say: "I come to bury Caesar, not to praise him," and yet all through his speech Antony refers to his dead friend as "the ruins of the noblest man that ever lived in the tide of times." C.

Servilius Ahala, Sp. Maelium: Ahala as master of horse to the dictator Cincinnatus slew with his own hand the rich plebeian Spurius Maelius (439 B. C.), who was suspected of aiming at kingly power because he sold grain to the poor at reduced rates in a time of great distress.

25. **fruit**: repeated for emphasis—*there was, yes, there once was such vigor*, etc.

27. **coercerent**: Subjv. in a Consecutive Sentence, following the demonstrative *ista*. G. 552; A. & G. 219; B. 284; H. 500.

28. **vehemens et grave**: avoid the habit of translating Latin words by their English derivatives when these are unsuitable. Use the Vocabulary.

29. **rei publicae**: account for the case. G. 349, R. 4; A. & G. 231, *a*; B. 190; H. 387.

30. **nos, nos**: see Note on l. 25 above (**fruit**).

31. **decrevit**: Principal Parts? **ut ... videret**: Complementary Final Sentence. **ne: that...not**, introducing a negative Complementary Final Sentence. What words introduce a negative Consecutive Sentence?

quid: Indefinite Pronoun, regularly used after **si, nisi, ne, num**, and Relatives. G. 315; A. & G. 105, *d*; B. 252, *r*; H. 455, *r*. **detrimenti**: Partitive Genitive. **nox nulla intercessit**: in English this thought would have been expressed in a mere phrase, "before night"; but Cicero, by making it a separate sentence, emphasizes the fact that the punishment was swift in overtaking the offenders.

34. **clarissimo patre, avo, maioribus**: Abl. Absolute, but best translated: *sprung from illustrious father, grandfather, (and) ancestors*.

35. **cum liberis**: Abl. of Attendance. **consularis**: what does this word mean?

37. **num**: distinguish between **-ne, num**, and **nonne**. **unum diem**: Acc. of Extent in Time. **L. Saturninum, C. Servilium**: two demagogues in the time of Marius. See Introduction, §19.

38. *mors ac . . . poena*: two subjects with a Singular verb, because they express a single idea, *death-penalty*; Hendiadys. *rei publicae*: of the state; that is, *imposed by the state*. Observe the curious notion involved in the verb *remorata est*, *kept them waiting*.

39. *patimur*: *we have been suffering*. Account for the use of the Present in Latin. What other tense is similarly used? G. 230 and 234; A. & G. 276, *a*, and 277, *b*; B. 259, 4, and 260, 4; H. 467, 2, and 469, 2. *hebescere*: to what class of verbs does this belong, and what are its Principal Parts? *aciem*: *edge*, comparing the authority of the Senate to a sword.

40. *horum*: to whom does this refer?

42. *in vagina*, etc.: continuing the metaphor of the sword. *ex*: *according to*.

44. *ad deponendam*, etc.: expresses Design. Mention at least five ways of expressing the general sense of a Final Sentence.

45. *me*: omit in translating. The use of the pronoun indicates that the matter desired was not altogether in his power. *patres conscripti*: *conscript fathers*, the regular term used in addressing the Senate. The expression has been explained in several ways. The most common explanation is that *patres* meant *patricians*, the Senate having originally been made up of patricians exclusively, while, at a later date, when that body was recruited from the plebeians, *conscripti* was added, meaning *enrolled*, i.e. among the Senators.

46. *dissolutum*: *remiss*. *inertiae nequitiaeque*: why Genitive? See G. 378; A. & G. 220; B. 208, 2, *a*; H. 409, II.

47. *castra*: meaning of the Singular? See the Vocabulary. What officer was in command at this camp?

49. *in dies singulos*: *from day to day*.

51. *atque adeo*: *yes, even*.

53. *comprehendi*, *interfici*: both depend on *iussero*. *iussero*: the Latin is more exact in the use of tenses in dependent clauses than the English. G. 242, R. 1; A. & G. 281, R.; B. 261, 2; H. 473, 2. This Fut. Perfect after *si* is loosely translated by the Present, *if I order*. *credo*: frequent in Cicero in an ironical sense—*I suppose* (not *believe*).

54. *mih*: Dat. of the Agent. G. 355; A. & G. 232; B. 189; H. 388. *ne*: after verbs of Fearing, what is the rule for the use of *ne* and *ut*? G. 550, 2; A. & G. 331, *f*; B. 296, 2; H. 498, III. N. 1. Observe, *non* belongs to only a part of the sentence, not the whole. Literally translated, the sentence reads: *that not true patriots (may say) that this was done by me too late rather than that any one may say it was done too cruelly*; more freely: *not that true patriots*

(*may say*) *this was done by me too late, but rather that some one may say that it was done too cruelly.* Since the sentence is ironical, Cicero means just the reverse of what he says; namely, that he would be more afraid of being reproached by patriotic citizens for acting too tardily than of being criticized by any captious person for cruelty.

55. *verum ego, etc.*: *but for a well-defined (certa) reason I am not yet induced to do that which, etc.* The Subjv. *faciam* follows *adducor* in a Complementary Consecutive Sentence.

57. *interficiēre*: what tense? See Note on l. 1 (*abutēre*).

59. *qui (= ut is) . . . fateatur*: *as not to admit, etc.* This is the Subjv. in a Characteristic Relative Sentence. The construction is so frequent in Cicero that it would be well to make a special study of it. The relative here implies the notion of Character and Adaptation, and is followed by a Subjv. of Tendency. The following varieties of the construction occur (G. 631): 1, with a definite antecedent, when the character is emphasized; regularly after the adjectives *idoneus, aptus, dignus, indignus*; also, after demonstratives (*is, talis, tam, tantus, etc.*) and the two superlatives *unus* and *solus*; 2, after negative expressions (*nemo, nihil, etc.*) and questions implying a negative answer (e.g. *quis est, implying nemo est*), and such indefinite expressions as *sunt qui (there are some who), multi sunt, alii sunt, etc.*; 3, after comparatives with *quam*. Which two of these varieties are illustrated in the present passage?

60. *qui audeat*: Subjv. of Characteristic, belonging to the second variety (see preceding Note), *quisquam erit* being an indefinite expression like *multi sunt*.

61. *oppressus*: *held in check.*

65. *quid est . . . quod expectes*: to which variety of the Characteristic construction does this belong? See Note on l. 59. Observe that *quid* here is equivalent to *nihil*.

66. *tenebris*: Abl. of Means.

67. *parietibus*: *paries* means a *partition wall, the wall of a house; moenia, the walls of a city; murus* is the general word for *wall*.

69. *mihi crede*: *take my advice.* *caedis*: why Genitive? G. 376; A. & G. 219; B. 206; H. 407.

71. *licet recognas*: *you may review; lit. it is permitted that you review.*

72. *ante diem xii. Kalendas Novembris*: *October 21.* G. p. 491; A. & G. 376; B. 372; H. 642. Be prepared to give the other dates in this chapter in their English form.

74. *C. Manlium*: it was Cicero's prediction referred to here that prompted the Senate to issue its *ultimum decretum*.

75. *num me fefellit*, etc.: on account of the long subject, it is best to translate this sentence passively: *Was I mistaken—I will not say* (lit. *not only*) *in the event, so important, etc.—but what is far more remarkable, in the date?* *idem*: also, lit. *the same*, Nom. agreeing with the subject. G. 310; A. & G. 195, e; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3.

78. *contulisse*: *had appointed*; translated by our Pluperfect because prior to an action already Past (*dixi*).

80. *sui conservandi*, of *saving themselves*. G. 428, R. 1; A. & G. 298, a; B. 339, 5; H. 542, 1. Note the use of *causa* to express Design. For the fact here stated, see the Prefatory Note, §7.

83. *commovere te*: *make a move, take a step*; lit. *move or bestir yourself*.

84. *discessu ceterorum*: the *tamen* following shows that these words must be taken in a Concessive sense—*notwithstanding the escape* (lit. *departure*) *of the rest*. *esse*: *would be*, lit. *were*; so translated simply to suit the English idiom. G. 254, R. 1; A. & G. 264, b; B. 271; H. 476, 5. The Subjv. *remansissemus* is due to O. O. after *dicebas*. *nostra*: Abl. agreeing with *caede*, but equivalent here to the Gen. Plural of *ego* (= *of us*), and so translated.

85. *quid*: *again*. This word, either alone or with *vero*, *igitur*, etc., is very frequent in Cicero in the sense *what of this*, i.e. *of what I am about to say*.

87. *sensistine*: *did you see*; or possibly *-ne* here leans to the negative, in which case translate: *did you not see*.

89. *moliris*: a word implying strenuous effort. *audiam, videam, sentiam*: for the Subjv. see Note on l. 59.

91. *superiorem*: (night) *before last*.

93. *priore* = *superiore*.

94. *inter falcarios*: *to the street of the scythe-makers*, a certain quarter of the city.

95. *compluris*: Accusative Plural.

96. *socios*: *accomplices*.

97. *hic in senatu*, etc.: these words show the extent of the danger with which Cicero had to deal. The conspiracy included in its ranks men of even senatorial rank as well as a few knights.

98. *ubinam gentium*: *where in the world*; Part. Genitive with an adverb of Place.

103. *atque adeo*: see Note on l. 51. *cogitent*: Subjv. of Characteristic.

104. *de re publica sententiam rogo*: a technical expression, referring to the manner in which the presiding magistrate at a session of the

Senate called on members for an expression of their views (*sententiam*) on public business (*re publica*).

105. *igitur*: *well*, resuming the story begun in the first part of the chapter. *apud*: *at the house of*.

107. *quo*: interrog., introducing an Ind. Question, hence the Subjv. *placeret*. *quos*: relative, introducing a Final Sentence (*men to leave at Rome*).

109. *confirmasti*: *gave the assurance*.

110. *morae*: Part. Genitive after *paulum*. G. 369; A. & G. 216, 3; B. 201, 2; H. 397, 3. *etiam nunc*: *even now, still*. *viverem*: Subjv. after a Causal conjunction *quod* in O. O. G. 541; A. & G. 321; B. 286, 1; H. 516, 11.

111. *liberarent*: Subjv. of Characteristic with definite antecedent.

112. *sese...interfecturos esse*: after verbs of Promising, etc., the Fut. Inf. with subject expressed is the rule; in English the simple Inf. is used—to *kill*. *in meo lectulo*: the diminutive is used here not in the sense of littleness, but rather, perhaps, with the idea of security: of all places a man might naturally be expected to be most secure from harm when he is in bed. Translate: *in my very bed*.

114. *vixdum etiam...dimisso* (Abl. Abs.): *almost before your meeting had adjourned*; lit. *your meeting having scarcely yet even been dismissed*.

116. *salutatam*: *to greet*. How is the supine in *-tum* used? G. 435; A. & G. 302; B. 340, 1; H. 546.

117. *id (temporis)*: Accusative of Extent in Time. G. 336, R. 5; A. & G. 240, *b*; B. 185, 2; H. 378, 2. *viris*: what is the Dat. Plural of *vis*?

119. *quae cum ita sint*: *this being so*; Causal *cum* in the so-called "Ciceronian formula."

121. *nimum diu desiderant*: *have too long been missing*. Account for the tense; see Note on l. 39.

122. *educ*: note the Imperative forms *dic, duc, fac, and fer*. *si minus*: how is this expression used? G. 592, R.; A. & G. 209, *e*; B. 306, 2; H. 552, 3. *quam plurimos*: what force has *quam* with the superlative? G. 303; A. & G. 93, *b*; B. 240, 3; H. 170, 2.

123. *metu*: Abl. of Separation. *dum modo*: *if only*, expressing a Conditional Wish. G. 573; A. & G. 314; B. 310; H. 513, 1.

124. *me atque te*: the regular order in Latin, whereas in English we say *you and me*.

126. Note the phrase *gratiam habere*: *to feel grateful*. In the present passage *gratia* is postponed to the end of its clause, making

clearer the dependence on it of the *quod*-clause which immediately follows. *atque: and especially.*

129. *saepius: too often* (a frequent meaning of the comparative). *in uno homine: in the case of a single person.* This is a common meaning of *in* with the Abl.

131. *consuli designato: of course, during the latter half of the preceding year* (64 B.C.). See the following Note.

133. *proximis comitiis consularibus: at the last consular elections.* These elections were regularly held in July, and the consul-elect entered office on the following January 1. *campo: Campus Martius,* where the elections were held, just outside of the city.

136. *per me: by my private efforts.*

138. *nunc iam: the absolute now usually without reference to what has already taken place (nunc) and the now of experience (iam) combined; translate: now finally.* He has just been speaking of Catiline's personal attacks upon his life, but now, he says, the conspirator has more ambitious aims.

142. *id quod, etc.: the two clauses are objects of facere. huius imperi, etc.: The authority which I possess and the teaching of, etc.* The word *imperium* refers to the official authority which he possessed as consul (Introduction, §56), and *huius* as Dem. of the First Person means *this which I hold.* Account for the Genitives. G., 359, R. 1; A. & G. 234, d; B. 204, 2; H. p. 205, footnotes 1 and 3.

143. *audeo: Prin. Parts? Learn at the same time the Principal Parts of gaudeo, soleo, and fido* (the "semi-deponents," as they are called). *ad: as regards.*

145. *iussero: for the translation of the Fut. Perfect here, see Note on l. 53.*

146. *sin: but if.* This is the regular word to introduce a Condition that excludes a preceding Condition. G. 592; B. 306, 3.

147. *hortor: how translated? See Note on l. 39. exieris: Fut. Perfect, how translated? tuorum comitum: consisting of your companions; Appositive Genitive. The word sentina (refuse, scum) is modified by both Genitives rei publicae and tuorum comitum.*

148. *quid est, Catilina: well, Catiline; lit. what is it, Catiline?*

149. *dubitas: with the Infinitive this word regularly means hesitate. imperante me: Abl. Absolute.*

150. *consul hostem: placed side by side for the contrast, and last in the sentence for further emphasis.*

154. *possit: Subjv. of Characteristic after quid est; so metuat and oderit after nemo est in the next sentence.*

156. *oderit: Perf. because a defective verb, else it would be Present;*

translate as Present. *quae nota domesticae turpitudinis*: *what stain of domestic disgrace*. Here *quae* is interrog., being the adj. form of *quis, quid*, which corresponds in form to the relative.

157. *vitae*: why Dat. after *inusta* (*branded on*)? See G. 347; A. & G. 228; B. 187, III.; H. 386. *haeret in fama*: *clings to your name (reputation)*.

159. *cui adolescentulo*: *for what poor youth*, the diminutive indicating not littleness of body, of course, perhaps not mere youthfulness of years, but rather weakness of character; hence the Characteristic Subjv. following—*such as* (lit. *whom*) *you could ensnare with your enticing arts* (*quem . . . inretisses*). Note the derivation of *inretisses* from *rete*, *a net, toil, snare*. The tense is Pluperfect because its time is prior to that of the leading verb, itself Perfect (*praetulisti*).

162. *quid vero*: these words, like *quid* alone, are often used by Cicero to introduce a general question, leading up to a more specific question as in the case here (*nonne . . . cumulasti*). Translate: *but again*, and compare Note on l. 85. *cum . . . vacuefecisses*: *having cleared*. What use of *cum* is this? G. 585; A. & G. 325; B. 288, I; H. 521, II. 2. Cicero charges Catiline with having murdered his first wife, and then his son by that wife, the second deed to accommodate his second wife, who (according to Sallust) objected to having a grown-up stepson.

164. *cumulasti*: the central idea of this word is that of “piling up.”

165. *tanti facinoris immanitas*: lit. *the monstrosity of so great a crime*, that is, *so monstrous a crime*. *non vindicata esse*: *to have passed unpunished*.

167. *praetermitto*, etc.: what figure? See Note on l. 23.

168. *proximis Idibus*: Abl. of Time When.

169. *ad . . . pertinent*: *relate to*.

170. *difficultatem*: *troubles*.

171. *nostrum*: the regular form to use with *omnium*. How is *nostrum* used?

173. *cum*: Concessive. *horum neminem*: *not a man here*, lit. *no one of these men*.

174. *nesciat*: Subjv. of Characteristic. *pridie Kalendas Ianuarias*: give the date in English.

175. *comitio*: the Singular of this word (*comitium*) means the place of assembly; the Plural (*comitia*), either the assembly itself or the elections for which it met. *cum telo*: *armed*, lit. *with a weapon*. The occasion was the sitting of the Senate on February 5, 65 B.C. See Prefatory Note, §4.

177. *non mentem aliquam aut timorem tuum: not some reflection (or other) or panic on your part.*

178. *obstitisse: ob* in composition means *towards, against, in front of*; hence *obstare = to stand in one's way, thwart.* *ac iam illa omitto: see Note on l. 167 above (praetermitto).* *illa* refers to what follows (as often).

179. *non multa: not few in number.*

180. *designatum: supply consulem* from the next clause following.

181. *coniectas: aimed.*

182. *declinatione et . . . corpore: by a slight movement of the body; Hendiadys.* The metaphor is taken from fencing. The student should not take Cicero's words literally: he speaks of only one actual attempt on his life, and that was frustrated by his refusing to admit visitors to his house, as described in ll. 114-116 above.

183. *adsequeris: accomplish.* What tense? See Note on l. 1 (*abutère*).

184. *neque: split in translation (and not).*

187. *quae . . . quibus: the former is a relative (translated it), the latter interrogative (with what religious rites).* In Latin the relative regularly takes the first place in its sentence, so that in translating it is often necessary to change the order of words. *quod* below gives the supposed reason for Catiline's course, and may be translated: *as a reason that*, or simply *that*; thus, *I know not with what religious rites it (quae, referring to sica) has been consecrated and vowed that (quod, as a reason that) you should think it necessary to plunge it, etc.*

191. *permotus: actuated; why Nominative? G. 528, 1; A. & G. 330, b; B. 332; H. 534, 1, N. 1.* *quo debeo: here permotus esse* is understood, but it is as unnecessary to supply the words in the Eng. as in the Latin; so, after *misericordia*, we must understand *permotus esse videar*, but in translating it is simpler to omit *ut*, and translate simply *but by pity.* *nulla: in no wise, lit. none, Nominative.*

194. *salutavit: greeted.* *si: this "if" is equivalent to a Causal conjunction.* *post; since.*

195. *exspectas: are waiting for (not expecting).* The idea is, their silence was significant enough; was he also waiting for them to insult him in words?

196. *quid, quod: what (of this), that.* *quid* here stands for a whole sentence = "What do you think of this that I am about to tell you?" See Note on l. 85.

197. *ista: those (near you); Demonstrative of the Second Person.*

199. *simul atque* (sometimes written *simul ac*): *as soon as*. For the tense here, see G. 561 ; A. & G. 324 ; B. 287, I ; H. 518, N. 1.

200. *nudam atque inanem*: Pred. Adjectives to be translated after the verb *reliquerunt*. *quo tandem animo*: *with what feelings, pray*. On this clause depend the preceding clauses. *tibi*: Dat. of the Agent.

201. *servi mehercule mei si me...metuerent*: to translate these words, *if my slaves SHOULD fear me*, would be wrong ; note the tense. This is the Protasis of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition, and your translation should imply the falsity of the supposition ; hence translate : *if my slaves FEARED me*, implying *they do not*. Read (with special attention to the examples translated) G. 597 ; A. & G. 308 ; B. 304, I ; H. 510. *isto*: Dem. of the Second Person, anticipating the following *te* and *tui*.

202. *putarem*: *I should think* ; the Apodosis (or conclusion) of the Conditional Sentence. *reliquendam*: what is the force of the ending *-dus*? This word must be repeated in translating the next clause (*tu tibi urbem*, etc.).

204. *si...viderem*: how translated? See Note on l. 201 above.

205. *civium*: Subj. Gen. after *aspectu*. G. 263, I ; A. & G. 214 ; B. 199 ; H. 396, II.

206. *oculis*: Ablative of Means.

209. *si te parentes timerent...tui*: the Roman was frugal in the use of words. If he wished to say "My father loves me," he would sometimes use not four words, *Meus pater me amat*, but only three, *Me pater amat*, the position of *me* as well as the natural inference sufficiently indicating whose father is meant. In such a case the pronoun *me* does double duty : it shows the object of the sentence and at the same time, by its proximity to *pater*, suggests *meus*. In the present passage, Cicero, however, prefers to emphasize the relationship ; hence he repeats the idea of *te* in *tui* of the next line.

210. *odissent*: why Pluperfect? It refers, like *timerent*, to Present time in an Unreal Condition, which is regularly Imperfect. Translate *hated* (not *had hated*), and see Note on l. 156.

211. *aliquo*: *to some place or other*. *nunc*: *as it is*.

212. *te patria*: account for the position of *te*. See Note on l. 209. *nostrum*: why not *nostrum*?

213. *iam diu...iudicat*: how is the Present tense translated here? See Note on l. 39. *nisi*: frequent after negatives in the sense of *except, but*, etc.

215. *sequere*: what tense is this? See Note on l. 1 (*abutere*).

216. *agit*: *treats, deals.* *tacita* (with Concessive force): *although silent.*

218. *uni*: what case is this? *vexatio direptioque sociorum*: referring to Catiline's treatment of the provincials during his propraetorship in Africa (67 B.C.). He was prosecuted at the end of his term, but managed by bribery to escape punishment. Note the position here of *tibi*, and compare Note on l. 209.

220. *ad neglegendas*, etc.: Design. *quaestiones* (from *quaero*, *inquire into, investigate*): *law-courts.* See Introduction, §61.

222. *ut potui*: *as (well as) I could.*

223. *me totam esse in metu*, etc.: *that I should be wholly alarmed, lit. whole in fear.* Note the use of the adjective *totam* for an adverb and the phrase *in metu* for an adjectival idea. This Acc. and Inf. with the one following is the subject of *est ferendum*. *quicquid increpuerit* (Pf. Subjv.), *Catilinam timeri*: *that whatever (rumor) is noised abroad, Catiline should be feared*; Pf. (*increpuerit*) because the noise is prior to the panic, and Subjv. because the clause depends on an Infinitive. G. 629; A. & G. 342; B. 324, 2; H. 529, II.

225. *quod a tuo scelere abhorreat*: *that is inconsistent with your (life of) crime*; Subjv. of Characteristic.

226. *mihi*: Dat. of Advantage, but translated *from me.*

227. *ne opprimar*: *that I may not be overwhelmed*; negative Final Sentence. *sin*: this word regularly introduces a second Condition to exclude the preceding one. *falsus*: *unfounded.*

228. *haec*: Neut. Plural. *si . . . loquatur*: the Ideal (less vivid) Condition. The proper auxiliary for the translation of this Condition is *should* or *were to*. So in the next clause: *even if she SHOULD not be able to bring force to bear (upon you).* See G. 596; A. & G. 305, b, 2, a; B. 303; H. 509. *quid, quod*: see Note on l. 196.

231. *tu te ipse*: the subject rather than the object emphasized by the Nominative of *ipse* (G. 311, 2; A. & G. 195, 1; B. 249, 2; H. 452, 1), laying stress on his own agency in the matter. *custodiam* (sc. *liberam*): when a citizen was to be tried on a criminal charge, he was not imprisoned, but was allowed to go free on bail for his appearance at the proper time, or he might surrender himself into the keeping—*free custody*, as it was called—of some responsible person. Catiline had been indicted for riotous conduct (*de vi*). In this passage Cicero refers to Catiline's offers to give himself up in free custody to several persons successively. Each in turn declined to be responsible for his safe keeping until he applied to a friend (our text says M. Marcellus, l. 239, but the name is in doubt). This friend, whoever he was, was not so watchful as the case required, since it was during his cus-

tody of Catiline that the prisoner attended the meeting at Laeca's house two nights before this speech was made. Hence Cicero's ironical words below (*ad custodiendum diligentissimum*) in reference to this friend's carefulness.

232. *ad* : at the house of (usually *apud*), the verb *habitare* apparently implying motion (*go and live*). Compare *ad me venire* in the next line, and several instances further on. *velle* : *were willing*.

234. *domi meae* : Locative. G. 411, R. 3 ; A. & G. 258, *e* ; B. 232, 2 ; H. 426, 2. *adservarem* : Subjv. in a Complementary Final Sentence after *rogasti*.

235. *id responsum* : like a verb of Saying, this substantive is followed here by an Acc. and Inf. construction, *me nullo modo . . . esse*.

236. *parietibus* : see Note on l. 67. *qui . . . essem* : a dependent clause in O. O. and also Causal in sense, hence Subjv. for two reasons.

239. *demigrasti* : an allusion to Catiline's unsuccessful wanderings from person to person. What is the rule for this contraction ? G. 131, 1 ; A. & G. 128, *a*, 1 ; B. 116, 1 ; H. 235. *videlicet* : *of course* (ironical).

240. *ad custodiendum diligentissimum* : *very careful to guard*.

241. *sagacissimum* : *very sharp, keen*.

242. *videtur* : its subject (antec. of *qui*) is understood. While the verb is personal according to the rule for its simple tenses, it is best to translate impersonally ; thus, *how long does it seem that he*, etc.

243. *custodia* : why Ablative ? G. 397 ; A. & G. 245, *a* ; B. 226, 2 ; H. 421, III. *iudicarit* : for the contraction, see Note on *demigrasti* above (l. 239). *quae cum ita sint* : see Note on l. 119.

244. *dubitas* : what does this verb mean when followed by the Infinitive as here (*abire*) ? See Note on l. 149.

245. *istam* : how is this pronoun translated ? See Note on l. 2.

246. *ereptam* : *which has escaped*, the verb taking an Abl. of Separation after it.

248. *refer* : technical word for *laying a matter before* (*ad*) the Senate. *id enim postulas* : *for that is what you demand*.

249. *ordo* : give an account of the orders in Rome ; see Introduction §§11, 12, and 15. *decreverit* : if this is a part of Catiline's language, dependent on *dicis*, it is Perfect Subjunctive ; if Cicero's words, Fut. Perfect. In either case translate as Present.

250. *id quod abhorreat a meis moribus* : *a course that* (lit. *that which*) *is foreign to my character*. He seems to mean that as the Senate would certainly condemn Catiline, he did not care to be so severe as to lay the question before it. The real reason for not putting the question to a vote was that the Senate was not a judicial body, and

hence had no right to pass sentence. Catiline knew this, and his request was a mere blind to make it appear that he was willing to abide by the decision of the Senate. Cicero also knew it, but he scores a point against Catiline in the next sentence by getting a kind of silent vote.

251. faciam ut intellegas : a common circumlocution in Lat. variously translated ; here, *make you understand (show you)*. **quid sentiant** : Indirect Question, hence Subjunctive. For the meaning of the verb, compare the English derivative. **hi** : the Senate.

253. metu : Abl. of Separation. **si hanc vocem exspectas** : *if that is what you are waiting for me to say*. Notice the force of **hanc** as the Demonstrative of the First Person. At this point Cicero pauses to see the effect of his words. As there is no remonstrance from the audience, he resumes in the next line with the words **quid est, Catilina** : *well, Catiline? lit. what is it?*

255. quid exspectas, etc. : lit. *why do you wait for the authority of (those) speaking, of whom silent you see clearly the desire ; that is, more freely, why do you wait for the expressed wish of those whose silent desire you (so) clearly see*. **tacitorum**, of course, agrees with **quorum**, but is best translated with **voluntatem**.

257. si ... dixissem : Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition—*if I had said*, implying the opposite to be true. The Apodosis is **intulisset** (l. 260).

258. M. Marcello : a very different person from the one of the same name mentioned above as Catiline's friend (l. 239). The present Marcellus was a prominent aristocrat, consul twelve years later on the eve of the great Civil War, and an enemy to the democrat Caesar.

259. senatus vim et manus intulisset : *the Senate would have laid violent hands ;* Hendiadys.

260. cum (= quod) quiescunt, probant ; *in that they are silent, they approve (their silence is a proof of their assent)*. See G. (L. Ed.) 582 ; A. & G. 325 ; B. 290, 1 ; H. 521.

262. neque : split in trans. (*and not*). **hi** : i.e. the Senate, subject of the verbs understood from the preceding clauses. Of course, so important an occasion as the present was, had attracted a large attendance to this sitting of the Senate, not only members attending, but many knights (**equites**, l. 263) and other worthy citizens (**fortissimicives**, l. 264). All alike, says Cicero, condemned Catiline by their silence. **videlicet** : *to be sure* (ironical).

263. vita, etc. : before this clause, we must understand **sed** or **et**, but it is not necessary to supply either in translation. This omission of the conjunction is called **Asyndeton**.

265. *quorum frequentiam*: *whose crowded presence*.
 267. *vix*: not *hardly*, but = *difficulter* (as often). *contineo*: why Present? *eosdem*: antecedent of the preceding *quorum*, and to be translated before the relative.

268. *adducam ut . . . prosequantur*: *will induce them to escort*, Complementary Consecutive Sentence. *haec*: lit. *these things*, said with a sweep of the hand, hence, *this city*. *studes*: tense as in *contineo* preceding. *usque ad*: *as far as*.

270. *quamquam*: *and yet*, a frequent meaning of the word in these orations. *te ut ulla res frangat*: *what! anything subdue you?* an Exclamatory Question. G. 558; A. & G. 332, c; H. 486, II. N. The same construction occurs in the next three sentences. Notice the emphatic position of the pronoun.

272. *utinam . . . duint*: *Heaven grant you this (change of) mind!* A Wish thus expressed represents the matter wished for as in the Future, and hence still possible. *duint* is an old form of the Present Subjv. (compare *malim*, *velim*, etc.) for the regular form *dent*. Learn the following scheme for the expression of Wishes:

I. POSSIBLE: *Cras (utinam) domi sim, May I be at home to-morrow!*

II. UNREAL	{	1) in Present time: <i>Nunc utinam domi essem, Would I were at home now!</i>
		2) in Past time: <i>Heri utinam domi fuissem, Would I had been at home yesterday!</i>

The negative is *ne*. In the first form *utinam* may be omitted; in the second and third forms, *vellem*, *malem*, and (theoretically) *nollem* may take the place of *utinam*. See G. 261; A. & G. 267; B. 279; H. 483, 1 and 2.

274. *animum induxeris*: how is the Fut. Perfect translated after *si*? *quanta tempestas . . . impendat*: *how great a storm of odium*, etc.; Indirect Question, depending on *video*.

275. *si minus*: see Note on l. 122. *in praesens tempus*: *for the present*. *memoria*: Abl. of Cause, giving a reason for his immunity from blame for the present.

276. *est tanti*: *it is worth while*, i.e. to take the risk of censure. Account for the case. G. 380, I, R. 1; A. & G. 252, a; B. 203, 3; H. 404.

277. *dum modo*: *if only*, a Conditional Wish. G. 573; A. & G. 314; B. 310, I; H. 513, I. *a periculis*: Abl. of Separation.

278. *ut commoveare*, etc.: a Complementary Final Sentence depending on *est postulandum* at the end of the sentence. Note the ending (-re), and see Note on l. 1.

279. *ut temporibus rei publicae cedas*: *that you should yield to the needs of the commonwealth*.

280. *neque enim is es . . . ut te, etc.* : for you are not such (a man) that either modesty has ever, etc. The Subjv. is Characteristic.

283. *inimico* : personal enemy : Dat. (with *mihi*) after *con-* in composition (*conflare*).

284. *vis* : from *volo*. *vix* : see Note on l. 267.

285. *feceris* : Fut. Perfect in a Logical Condition. G. 595 ; A. & G. 307, c ; B. 302, I ; H. 508.

286. *iussu* : Abl. of Cause. *sin autem servire meae, etc.* : but if you prefer (*mavis* from *malo*) to minister to my praise and glory. Avoid confounding *servare* = to preserve, save (which takes the Acc.) and *servire* = to be a slave to, serve (which takes the Dat.).

288. *confer te* : betake yourself. What three other verbs form the Imperative as *fero* does ? See Note on l. 122.

289. *patriae* : Dative after *in-* in composition (*infer*).

290. *latrocinio* : brigandage. *ut . . . videaris* : why Subjunctive ? The *non* of this sentence negatives only the phrase *eiectus ad alienos*.

291. *quid . . . invitem* : Potential Rhetorical Question. G. 259 ; A. & G. 311, a ; H. 486, II. Rhetorical questions are so called because they are not genuine Questions, but strong statements in the interrogative form.

292. *sciam* : Subjv. either (1) because dependent on another Subjv. (*invitem*), i.e. by Attraction, or (2) because Characteristic. The subject of *esse praemissos* is the omitted antecedent of *qui*. *qui . . . praestolarentur* : to wait for. *Forum Aurelium* : a small place in Etruria, about 50 miles from Rome.

293. *cui* : Dat. of the Agent with the Perfect Passive (*pactam* and *constitutam*). In the next line the Agent is expressed by the more common *a* with the Abl. (*a quo*).

294. *aquilam* : the eagle used as a standard. This particular eagle is said to have belonged to the democratic general Marius.

295. *quam* : subject of *esse futuram* (*which I trust may prove, etc.*).

296. *cui* : for *which*, referring like *quam* to the eagle. In translating this whole sentence it is best to take in *sciam esse praemissam* (at the end of the sentence) immediately after *a quo* : a man by whom I know has been sent forward that silver eagle, etc.

297. *tu ut . . . carere possis* : what ! you able to do without that standard any longer. For the construction, see Note on l. 270 (*ut frangat*).

299. *a* : from.

301. *ibis* : emphatic position. *quo* : whither.

304. *ad (for) hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit* ; observe this thoroughly Ciceronian sentence. In *pre-*

sentencing a succession of clauses, particularly in Climax, all having certain words in common, he often crowds the words that are common to the whole into the first part of the sentence (**ad hanc te amen-
tiam** here), and then introduces the subjects and predicates in close succession. It is like "clearing for action" before "firing the broad-
side." Learn the Principal Parts of **peperit**, and at the same time for comparison those of **paro** and **pareo**, with the meanings.

305. non modo: lit. *not only*, but often (as here) best translated, *I will not say*. The second negative in this sentence (**ne . . . quidem**) should be translated affirmatively *even*, rather than *not even*. The sentence begins with a general negative (**numquam**) and **ne . . . quidem** simply strengthens it, whereas in English two negatives destroy each other, making an affirmative.

306. nisi: used after a negative in the sense of *except*.

307. Order of words: **nactus es manum** (*a band*) **improborum con-
flatam** (agreeing with **manum**) **ex perditis** (Abl. of Material) **atque de-
relictis** (in the same construction as **perditis**) **ab non modo fortuna**
(personified, hence **ab** to express the Agent), **verum etiam spe**.

308. hic: *here*, i.e. with his boon-companions described in the pre-
ceding sentence. **perfruere**: note the ending; what tense?

311. audies: *will hear of*. **quemquam**: *any one (at all)*; the regular word for *any* in negative sentences.

312. studium: *pursuit*. **meditati**: *practised*, deponent verb in a passive sense. **illi qui feruntur labores tui**: lit. *those your labors that are talked of*, that is, *those much-talked-of practices of yours*. The following Infinitives (**iacere**, **vigilare**) explain what these practices were, and are in apposition to **labores**.

313. humi: what case?

315. somno, bonis (*property*): Dat. after the intrans. verb **insidi-
antem**. G. 346; A. & G. 227; B. 187, II, a; H. 385.

316. habes ubi ostentes: lit. *you have where you may show off*, that is, *you have an opportunity to display*; Subjv. of Characteristic. **patientiam**: *ability to bear* (followed by a Genitive).

318. confectum: *undone, ruined*. **tantum profeci**: *thus much I accomplished*, leading up to the Consecutive clauses **ut . . . posses** and **ut . . . nominaretur** following.

319. a . . . reppuli: *defeated . . . for*. **exsul . . . consul**: a play upon words. Cicero is fond of these plays. Several are noted in the first speech in this book (*The Impeachment of Verres*). **tem-
ptare**: *attack*; **vexare**: *harry*.

324. detester ac deprecet: *may avert by entreaty and prayer*.

326. etenim si mecum patria . . . loquatur: this Protasis introduces a

long quotation, which extends to the end of the chapter. Accordingly there appears to be no corresponding Apodosis (conclusion), the current of thought having been forgotten when we reach the end of the speech. But a slight examination will show that the Apodosis is contained in the first words of the following chapter (*his ego sanctissimis*, etc.). See Note on these words below (l. 350). The Protasis quoted above is of the Ideal (less vivid) kind, and should be translated *should* or *were to say*. Note the position of the word *mecum* in front of *patria*. What does this position suggest? See Note above on l. 209.

327. *vita*: why Ablative? *multo*: why Ablative?

328. *tunc*: = *tu* + *ne*, the interrog. sign, which is regularly added to the emphatic word; hence translated *will you* (i.e. of all men). This *tu* is the subject of *patiere* (l. 332).

332. *abs te*: the form *abs* occurs only before *te* and the enclitic *-que*. It is avoided by Cicero in his later works.

333. *emissus, inmissus*: a play upon words (*let out* and *let in*). Compare *exsul, consul* in l. 319, and see Note.

335. *mactari imperabis*: if the verb dependent on *imperare* is Active, *imperare* takes the Dative (Ind. Object) and *ut* + the Subjv.; but if the dependent verb is Passive or Deponent, the Acc. and Inf. (as above) may be used.

336. *at*, etc.: his country is supposed to be asking Cicero why he does not put Catiline to death, and to each of his supposed reasons the country opposes an objection beginning with this word *at*.

337. *morte multarunt*: *punished with death*. G. 378, R. 2; A. & G. 220, b, 1; B. 208, 2, b; H. 410, III.

338. *rogatae*: *introduced*, the technical term.

340. *praeclaram* (emphatic position) *vero*, etc.: *a fine return truly you are making* (ironical).

341. *per te cognitum*: *known only through your personal efforts*. What does this mean? See Introduction, §55.

343. *omnis honorum gradus*: what offices (*honorum*) had he filled?

345. *si quis*: what words does *quis* (Indefinite) follow? See Note on l. 31.

346. *severitatis*: *due to*, or *springing from*, *severity*, Possessive Genitive. *inertiae*: supply *invidia*.

350. *his ego*, etc.: here Cicero begins his answer to the complaint (*querimoniam*) supposed to come from his country, taking him to task for his alleged remissness in dealing with the conspirators.

351. *hoc idem*: Acc. of the Inner Object. Neut. adjectives and pronouns are frequently used with verbs which supply the substantive idea necessary to the sense. Here the word *sentiment* is supplied by

the verb *sentiant*. We may, therefore, translate: *who entertain the same sentiment*. Similarly a little further on *pauca = pauca responsa*, the substantive *responsa* being contained in the verb *respondebo*.

352. *si iudicarem*: not *if I should judge*, but *if I judged (thought)*. What kind of Condition?

353. *Catilinam morte multari*: appositive to *hoc* preceding.

354. *gladiatori*: *ruffian*. *ad vivendum*: Design.

355. *Saturnini (Gen.) et Gracchorum et Flacci*: who were the *summi et clarissimi viri* that crushed Saturninus, the Gracchi, and M. Fulvius Flaccus? See Chap. ii. and the Notes.

358. *quid*: followed by a Part. Genitive *invidiae* (lit. *anything of odium*). *hoc parricida civium interfecto*: Abl. Abs. = *si hic parricida interfectus esset* (Fut. Perfect in O. O. after *verendum erat*).

359. *quod si ea mihi maxime impenderet*: *but if (though) this odium threatened me ever so much (maxime, in the greatest degree)*; the Protasis of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition with Concessive force.

360. *hoc animo*: lit. *of this mind*, that is, *so disposed*. The Demonstrative *hoc* prepares the way for the Consecutive clause *ut putarem*.

361. *partam*: from *pario*. *gloriam, non invidiam*: Pred. substantives after *esse* implied. He always thought, as he says, that the odium created by doing one's duty was true glory rather than real odium. *quamquam*: as in l. 270.

362. *qui ... videant*: Subjv. of Characteristic after the indefinite expression *non nulli sunt*. *quae imminent*: rel. clauses dependent on Subjvs. or Infs. are usually attracted into the Subjv. themselves, but here the rel. clause is a mere circumlocution for a single word (*pericula* or the like). See G. 629, R. (a); A. & G. 342, a; H. 524, 2, 2. *dissimulent*: *disguise, conceal*.

364. *mollibus*: *weak, timid*.

365. *non credendo*: *by not believing* (that the danger existed). *quorum auctoritatem secuti*: *following (guided by) whose influence*; the participle *secuti* agreeing with the subject *multi*.

366. *improbi*: a favorite word in these Orations as contrasted with *boni*. See the Vocabulary.

367. *si in hunc animadvertissem*: Protasis of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition in Past time with an Apodosis in Present time (*dicerent, would be saying*). *regie*: *like a tyrant*.

368. *quo intendit*: *whither he is aiming (to go)*.

369. *pervenerit*: probably Perfect Subjv. by Attraction (see Note on l. 362, *quae imminent*), representing the Fut. Perfect dependently expressed after *intellego*. Translate as if present: *reaches*. *qui non*

videat: *as not to see*, Characteristic Subjunctive. Here **quin** might have been used for **qui non** on account of the preceding negative **neminem**. G. 552, 3; A. & G. 319, *d*; B. 284, 3; H. 500, II.

371. **hoc uno (= solo) interfecto = si hic unus interfectus erit** (Fut. Perfect): Abl. Abs. representing a Protasis. G. 667; A. & G. 310, *a*; B. 337, 2, *b*; H. 549, 2.

372. **reprimi**: *checked*; **comprimi**: *crushed*.

374. **eodem**: *to the same place*; compare **eo**, *to that place, thither*. **naufragos**: *shipwrecked characters*. Derivation of this word?

376. **stirps ac semen malorum omnium**: *the root and seed of all our misfortunes*. Compare the Eng. expression "root and branch."

379. **versamur**: *have been living*; a frequent word in Cicero, and variously translated. **in**, *in the midst of*. **nescio quo pacto**: *somehow*; lit. *I know not in what way*, originally introducing an Ind. Question. It gradually lost its interrog. force and was treated as if one word, without affecting the mood of the dependent verb. Compare the Eng. phrase "I fear *I-know-not-what*." Read G. 467, R. 1; A. & G. 334, *e*; B. 253, 6; H. 529, 5, 3.

381. **maturitas**: *the full development*. **in tempus erupit**: *has burst upon the time*.

382. **latrocinio**: *plot of brigands*. **unus**: see Note on this word above (l. 371). **tolletur**: Principal Parts? **ad**: *for*.

385. **visceribus**: *the vital organs, vitals*.

386. **aestu febrique**: *with the heat of fever* (Hendiadys). **iactantur**: frequentative form of **iacio**.

387. **gravius**: compare in its three degrees.

389. **relevatus = si relevatus erit** (Fut. Perfect). **istius**: Catiline's. **poena**: Abl. of Means. **reliqui vivis**: Abl. Abs. = **si reliqui vivi erunt**.

391. **secedant**: what use of the Subjunctive? **improbi**: meaning? **bonis**: meaning?

392. **id quod**: a rel. clause referring to a sentence is regularly introduced by these two words, less commonly by **quod** alone. G. (L. Ed.) 614, R. 2; A. & G. 200, *e*; B. 247, I. *b*; H. 445, 7.

394. **consuli**: Dat. after the intransitive **insidiari**. **tribunal praetoris urbani**: *the court of the city praetor* (of course, for purposes of intimidation). What were the duties of the city praetor? See Introduction, §61.

396. **sit denique inscriptum**: *finally let it be written on, etc., what he thinks*, i.e. what his sentiments are. Here **quid** is Acc. of the Inner Object. Why is **sentiati** in the Subjunctive?

398. **in nobis fore**: Possession of Qualities is expressed by **in** with the Abl. or some other turn instead of the Dat. of Possession.

400. **consensionem**: *harmony*.

401. **omnia**: *the whole plot*. **patefacta, inlustrata, oppressa, vindicata**: choose suitable words to bring out the Climax intended. **videatis**: *shall see*, the Subjv. (Consecutive) getting its time (Future) from the leading clause (**polliceor fore**).

403. **hisce omnibus**: *with these prophetic words from me* (**hisce**, Dem. of the First Person). He refers to the words used in ll. 397-402 concerning the consuls' activity, the authority of the Senate, etc. For the ending **-ce**, see G. 104 R.; A. & G. 100, footnote; B. 87, footnote 2; H. 186, 1. **cum summa**, etc.: instead of *with*, we should say *to* in the sense here intended—*to the highest welfare*, etc.

406. **tu**: subject of **arcebis** and **mactabis**, the last word. **Iupiter**: addressed to the statue of Jupiter the Stayer (**Stator**). **qui isdem quibus haec urbs** (sc. **constituta est**) **auspiciis**, etc.; *who was established under the same auspices as this city*, etc. Observe the relative **quibus** following **isdem** according to rule. G. 310, R. 2; A. & G. 234, N. 2; H. 451, 5.

409. **a**: *from*.

411. **inimicos**: (personal) *foes*; **hostes**: (public) *enemies*. **latrones**: *brigands*.

412. **foedere**: Abl. of Means. **inter se**: *together*, lit. *among themselves*. The Latin method of expressing Reciprocal Relations (*each other, one another*) is by the use of **inter** with **nos, vos**, or **se**, whether the verb be active or passive, transitive or intransitive. G. 231; A. & G. 196, f; B. 245; H. 448, N.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

(*First Oration against Catiline*)

I. Translate *Cat.* 1. 3, 7: **Meministine** through **esse dicebas**.

1. Explain the Roman method of dates, and give the Latin for *Sept. 10, Oct. 21, and March 4*. 2. Account for the use of **id quod** in ll. 76, 77. (See Note on l. 392.) 3. Explain the use of **idem** in l. 77. 4. Account for the form **sui** in l. 80. 5. How is **ne** used in Questions? **num?** **nonne?**

II. Translate *Cat.* i. 8, 21, through l. 269 : *At si* through *prosequantur*.

1. What kind of Condition in the first sentence ? 2. Give the Dat. Plural of *vir* and of *vis*. 3. What is the exact force of *vim et manus* ? 4. Explain the use of *cum* in *cum quiescunt probant*. 5. To what word is *vix* equivalent ? 6. Justify the use of the Present *contineo*.

III. Account for the following cases (figures in parentheses referring to lines of the text): *consili* (10), *diem* (37), *caedis* (69), *morae* (110), *metu* (123), *vitae* (157), *ea* (186), *animo* (200), *tanti* (276), *cui* (293), *vita* (327), *severitatis* (346).

IV. Tell what you can about the following words and phrases : 1. *credo*. 2. *murus, moenia, and paries*. 3. *consularis, consul, and consul designatus*. 4. *boni and improbi*. 5. *abhorrere a* with the Ablative. 6. *tandem*. 7. *quaestio* (l. 220). 8. *nescio quo pacto*. 9. *ubinam gentium*. 10. *quam plurimos*. 11. *servare and servire*. 12. *mavis*. 13. *patientia famis*. 14. *proximis comitiis consularibus*. 15. *furorem ac tela*.

V. Discuss the Characteristic Subjunctive. (See Note on l. 59.)
2. Give the scheme for the expression of Wishes. (See Note on l. 272.)

VI. 1. Contrast *hic, iste, and ille*. 2. What is Cicero's usage with reference to the endings *-re* and *-ris* in the Second Person Singular Passive ? 3. How is *si minus* used in Conditions ? *sin* ? 4. Discuss the use of *an* in Questions. 5. After what words is the Indefinite pronoun *quis, quid* used ? 6. What is a frequent translation of *quamquam* in these Orations ? 7. Name three verbs besides *duco* that form the Imperative without the final *e*. 8. Distinguish between the use of *nostrum* and *nostri*, as Gen. Plural of *ego*. 9. Give five ways of expressing Design. 10. How are Reciprocal Relations expressed ?

VII. Tell the Principal Parts of : 1. *vivo, vinco, and vincio*. 2. *pario, paro, and pareo*. 3. *tollo*. 4. *audeo*, and three other "semi-deponents."

VIII. Explain the term Praeteritio. 2. Hendiadys. 3. Asyndeton. 4. Give an example of Cicero's plays on words. 5. In the following sentence, account for the position (i) of *te* alone, then (ii) of the first four words : *Ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, fortuna servavit*.

SECOND ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(In L. Catilinam Oratio Secunda)

PREFATORY NOTE

ON the evening of November 8 (but see the last paragraph of the Prefatory Note to the *First Oration against Catiline*), after Cicero's denunciation in the Senate, Catiline left the city for the camp of Manlius in Etruria. The next day Cicero summoned the people to the Forum, and there told them in the *Second Oration against Catiline* of what had occurred on the preceding day. He reminded them that while he had gained an important point in driving Catiline out of town, yet Catiline's adherents still remained in Rome, ready under the leadership of P. Cornelius *Lentulus Sura*, as Catiline's representative, to carry out the plans of the conspiracy.

1. **tandem aliquando** : the second word merely strengthens the first. Translate : *now at last*. **Quirites** : a word of uncertain origin, but regularly used in addressing the people. Translate : *fellow-citizens*.

3. **vobis, urbi** : Dat. of Disadvantage after the intransitive **minitantem**. **ferro flammaque** : *with fire and sword*, Abl. of Means.

4. **vel, vel, vel** : this conjunction, which is connected with the verb **volo**, gives a choice between alternatives, and may be translated : *if you choose, if you prefer*, or the like. It is a good general rule in translating Latin to preserve as far as possible the order of words ; thus, *Now at last Catiline, raging with boldness, etc., we have either driven out of the city, or allowed to escape, or, if you prefer, have escorted him with words as he went of his own accord (ipsum, lit. himself)*.

5. **abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit** : notice the Asyndeton (common in Climax). Get the exact meanings of these words, varying from merely *going away (abiit)* to precipitancy in *rushing out (erupit)* of the city.

6. **moenibus** : Indirect Object after the complex **pernicies comparabitur**. G. 345 ; A. & G. 225, e ; B. 187, 1 ; H. 384, 1. Translate : *against the city* (with special reference to the *walls* or fortifications).

7. **atque hunc quidem, etc.** : *yes, him at all events as the sole leader, etc.* Observe the meaning of **unum** here ; also, that **atque** is used to

add to what precedes something more important. The important thing here is that Catiline was the head and front of the conspiracy, and yet had been driven out. As will be seen in the course of this speech, Cicero's object now was to make Catiline's adherents follow him.

sine controversia : *beyond dispute*.

9. *versabitur* : *will play about*. See Note on *Cat.* i. 13, 31 (l. 379).

10. *in campo* : supply *Martio*. The *Campus Martius*, as the place where the consular elections were held, was a frequent scene of Catiline's operations.

intra domesticos parietes : how does *paries* differ from *moenia*? Is the gender of *paries* according to rule? G. 55, 2; A. & G. 66, *d*; B. 45, 2; H. 104. *loco* : *position*, a military term.

12. *cum est...depulsus* : explain this use of *cum* by reference to Note on *Cat.* i. 8, 21 (l. 260). *cum hoste* : Abl. of Attendance.

nullo : why not *nemine*? G. 70, *D*; B. 57, 3; H. 457, 3. The Abl. Abs. may be translated : *without anybody's preventing it*.

14. *cum* : as in l. 12 above.

15. *latrocinium* : *brigandage*.

16. *quod*, etc. : the four clauses beginning with this word all depend on the last clause of the sentence (*quanto...putatis*), and give the ground for his grief.

17. *vivis nobis* : *leaving us alive*; lit. *we (being) alive*, Abl. Absolute. *ei* : Dat. of Disadvantage.

18. *civis* : Acc. Plural. *incolumis* (Acc. Pl.), *stantem* : Predicative Attribution. G. 325. The second *quod* (preceding *stantem*) is repeated for rhetorical effect, and may be omitted in translating.

19. *quanto maerore* : Abl. of Manner. *tandem* : force?

20. *iacet...prostratus est* : *helpless he now lies and prostrate*. Note the emphatic position of the verb *iacet*.

24. *evomerit, proiecerit* : Subjv. of Partial Obliquity, giving the imputed reason for the city's rejoicing (*laetari*). G. 542 and 541; A. & G. 321; B. 286, *I*; H. 516, *II*.

25. *talis, qualis...oportebat, qui...accuset* : the clause beginning with *qualis* (Acc. Pl.) is parenthetical, and may be translated : *and such all ought to be*. The relative *qui*, on the other hand, introduces a Characteristic clause in the Subjv. after the demonstrative *talis*. The whole may be translated : *And if anyone is of such a character—and of such all ought to be—as to (qui) accuse me in the very point (in hoc ipso), etc., (namely) because I did not arrest (for not arresting), etc., this is not my fault, but (the fault) of the times*. While he thought it perfectly proper that everybody should take him to task for not arresting Catiline, yet such a course on his part would have been

premature, because so many persons had failed to realize the true state of things.

31. mos : usage. res publica : public interests. Notice here three subjects with a singular verb, because the three express a single complex notion. **huius imperi : of this office** (which I hold).

35. qui . . . crederent : Subjv. of Characteristic. **quae deferrem :** Subjv. by Attraction, depending on another Subjunctive.

36. illo sublato : *by his removal ; lit. he having been removed*, Abl. Absolute. **indicarem :** Unreal (contrary to fact) Protasis ; how translated? See Note on *Cat. I. 7, 17* (l. 201).

37. non modo invidiae . . . periculo : the Latin is inconsistent here. Translate: *at the risk not only of unpopularity, but even of death ; or, at the risk not only of my popularity, but even of my life.*

38. cum viderem : *seeing*, Causal.

39. re . . . probata : *since the matter had not even then* (i.e. at that late day) *been proved*, etc., Abl. Absolute.

40. multassem : Subjv. in O. O. after **viderem**, while the Plup. represents the Fut. Perfect, as is shown by the following Fut. Infinitive **fore**. This last word is translated: *that the result would be*, and is followed by Consecutive **ut**.

44. quem quidem : *and (as for) him* (lit. *whom*) *indeed*. **hostem :** *as an enemy*, to be translated after the words **quam (how) . . . putem**. The latter is an Indirect Question depending on **intellegatis**.

45. licet intellegatis : *you may know*, lit. *it is permitted you should know*.

46. moleste fero : a common phrase expressing various shades of feeling from regret to indignation or anger, and hence followed by a **quod**-clause giving the reason for the emotion. **exierit :** Subjv. of Partial Obliquity. Cicero here puts himself in the place of his hearers, and quotes his own reason as if it were that of another.

comitatus : deponent used in a passive sense. **utinam . . . eduxisset :** explain mood and tense. See Note on *Cat. I. 9, 22* (l. 272).

48. mihi : Ethical Dative, confined to personal pronouns. It has been translated *bless my soul* (Lane), a good translation, but a little heavy. See G. 351; A. & G. 236; B. 188, 2, b; H. 389. Tongilius, Publicius, and Minucius were three of Catiline's worthies. **in praetexta :** *in his boyhood*. The garment is put for the age at which it was worn. The *praetexta* was worn until the seventeenth year.

49. aes alienum : lit. *the money of others* (**alienum = aliorum**), a descriptive phrase for *debt*.

51. quanto aere alieno : Abl. of Quality. The words describe **viros** preceding, and may be translated: *how deeply in debt*. Cicero lived

in an extravagant age when a man's importance in the world was measured somewhat by the amount he owed.

52. *itaque*: and so. *ego*: subject of *contemno* (l. 55). *prae*: in comparison with. Translate the Ablatives with *prae* immediately after *itaque* so as to bring in *illum exercitum* last with its modifiers *conlectum*, etc., below.

55. *ex senibus*: Ablative of Material. G. 396; A. & G. 244; H. 415, III.

56. *agresti luxuria*: he has in mind the old soldiers of Sulla, who had received grants of land in Italy, and had lived beyond their means. They are described in §20 below. Note here the use of the abstract for the concrete, *luxury* for *luxurious persons*.

57. *vadimonia*: i.e. for their appearance in court.

59. *ostendero*. Fut. Perfect, translated as Present after *si*. The praetor's edict was the public announcement at the beginning of his term of office of certain rules which he would observe in the administration of his judicial duties. Cicero says that it was unnecessary to show to Catiline's adherents the army of the government, for if he merely showed them what was in store for them in case they got into court, it would be enough to make the party collapse (*concident*).

60. *quos, quos, quos*: rhetorical repetition. In translating omit all but the first.

62. *mallem ... eduxisset*: *I would rather that he had led out*. Account for this construction, comparing Note on l. 46 above (*utinam eduxisset*). *milites*: as his soldiers. *qui si*: for if they. The relative in Latin is more common than in English, and must often be resolved into the demonstrative with an appropriate connective (*and, but, for, etc.*).

63. *mementote*: the First Imperative is wanting in this verb. *non tam ... quam*: not so much ... as.

65. *atque*: and moreover. *hoc*: on this account.

66. *neque*: split in translating (*and ... not*).

67. *cui sit*: Subjv. in Ind. Question, depending on *video*, and Perfect because prior to the time of *video*. Each *quis* after the first has *deposcerit* (Pf. Subjv.) for its predicate. Apulia was the district on the southeast coast of Italy; Etruria, on the west coast, just north of Latium; Ager Picenus, on the eastern coast, opposite to Etruria; Ager Gallicus, on the northeast coast.

69. *superioris noctis*: of a few nights ago, lit. of the former night. At whose house was the plot formed?

71. *hi*: emphatic position because contrasted with *Catilina*. He means that their leader was gone: why did not they go too?

72. *ne* : *surely*, adverb, not the common conjunction of negative Design. *perpetuum* : *endless*. *illam* : used instead of the Dem. of the First Person because he looks upon his former leniency as a thing of the past, and hence distant.

74. *expectavi* : *have been waiting for*.

75. *factam esse aperte coniurationem* : because Catiline's flight was a virtual confession that Cicero's charges were true.

76. *nisi vero* : ironical. This combination is peculiar to Cicero, and always takes the Indicative. G. 591, R. 4 ; A. & G. 315, *b*. The *si* following may be omitted in translating.

77. *non iam* : *no longer*. *locus* : *room*.

78. *unum* : *one point*.

79. *desiderio* : *through longing*, Abl. of Cause. *sui* : *for them*, Objective Genitive.

80. *Aurelia via* : the road leading through Etruria, Catiline's real destination, to Massilia, his pretended destination.

81. *ad vesperam consequentur* : *they will overtake him towards evening*.

83. *O fortunatam*, etc. : why Accusative ? G. 343. I ; A. & G. 240, *d* ; B. 183 ; H. 381. *si quidem eiecerit* : Fut. Perfect (how translated ?) in the Protasis of a Logical (simple) Condition with Causal force. G. (L. Ed.) 595, R. 5 ; A. & G. 155, *c* ; H. 507, 3, N. 2. Its Apodosis is implied in the words *O fortunatam*, etc.

84. *uno* : *alone*. *exhausto* : used in a figurative sense (*drawn off*) to suit the Metaphor in *sentinam* of the preceding sentence.

mehercule : an oath, sometimes written also as two words (*me hercule*), meaning literally *me Hercules*, that is (supplying some word like *iuvet*), *may Hercules help me !*

85. *mali . . . sceleris* : Partitive Genitive after the interrog. *quid*.

86. *conceperit* : Subjv. of Characteristic. Notice that the position of *non* in this sentence emphasizes *ille*, HE.

87. *quis veneficus* : as *quis* is a substantive pronoun, we might have expected its adj. form *qui* with *veneficus*, *gladiator*, etc. The substantives are really Appositives, and the meaning is *who that is a poisoner* ; but avoid these heavy phrases, and say simply *what poisoner*, etc.

88. *subiector* : *forgery*.

89. *nepos* : *spendthrift*.

91. *familiarissime* : *on the most intimate terms*. Observe the position of the negative, emphasizing the superlative, and compare *non ille* above (l. 86).

92. *per hosce annos* : *in all these years*. We might have expected

the Abl. of Time Within Which, but note the negative (*sine*) and see G. 336, R. 2.

94. *iam vero*: *once more*; a common phrase in Cicero introducing a new thought, especially in Climax. The new thought here relates to Catiline's influence over the young. *in ullo homine . . . fuit*: *did any (other) man ever possess*; why not Dat. of Possession? G. 349, R. 3.

96. *serviebat*: *was (in the habit of) ministering to*. *aliis . . . aliis*: *to some . . . to others*. *fructum*: the substantive corresponding to the verb *fruo*, hence *enjoyment (indulgence)*.

97. *impellendo*: *by encouraging (them)*; *adiuvando*: *by (actually) helping*. His promises were more than mere words.

100. *nemo* negatives the whole sentence, and its negative force is strengthened, not destroyed, by the following *ne . . . quidem*. G. 445; A. & G. 209, *a*, 1; B. 347, 2; H. 553, 2. *non modo* may be translated *I will not say*, and *ne . . . quidem*, *even* (affirmatively).

102. *oppressus*: *overwhelmed*. *quem non asciverit*: Subjv. of Characteristic after *nemo fuit*.

103. *atque*: *and further*, adding (as it usually does) something more important to what precedes. *eius diversa studia in dissimili ratione*: *his varied tastes in a different field (sphere)*.

105. *ludo gladiatorio*: gladiators were trained in schools to fight with deadly weapons for the entertainment of the Romans on public occasions. They were either selected from captives taken in war or were slaves, rarely free-born citizens. *paulo audacior*: *a little bolder*, i.e. than the ordinary. G. 297; A. & G. 93, *a*; B. 240, 1; H. 444, 1.

106. *in scena*: the stage was regarded as a degrading profession, and hence was open as a rule only to the lower classes. *levior, nequior*: see Note on *audacior* above (l. 104). Compare the adj. *nequior* in the three degrees.

108. *stuprorum . . . perferendis*: *by the practice of debauchery and crime accustomed to endure cold, hunger, etc.* G. (L. Ed.) 401, N. 2.

110. *fortis . . . cum (although) . . . consumeret*: in his public utterances before the people, Cicero was fond of moralizing when the opportunity presented itself. He here intimates that when a man abuses his powers as Catiline had done, it is cause for calling him a coward for his failure to make a proper use of his powers as *aids to industry and instruments of virtue (industriæ subsidia atque instrumenta virtutis)*: that the cause was not sufficient, however, to influence Catiline's adherents (*istis*), and hence he was proclaimed (*praedicabatur*)

a hero (*fortis*) by them. Hence the use of Concessive *cum* here. G. 587 ; A. & G. 326 ; B. 309 ; H. 515, III.

113. *hunc* : by its emphatic position the real, though not the grammatical, subject of the sentence, hence the use of the reflexive *sui*. G. 309, 2 ; A. & G. 196, *c* ; B. 244, 4 ; H. 449, 2. Note the Fut. Perfects in this sentence.

114. *o nos*, etc. : see Note on l. 83.

116. *non iam* : see Note on l. 77. *hominum* : of the creatures ; often used for forms of the determinative *is*, particularly to express contempt, as here.

117. *libidines, audaciae* : abstracts become concrete in the Plural. Translate : *deeds of lust, bold acts*.

118. *nisi* : *but, except*, the usual meaning after a negative (*nihil*).

119. *fortunas* : *estates*. *obligaverunt* : *have mortgaged*. *res* : *property*. *fides* : *credit*. Having squandered their money and even mortgaged their estates, they now found their credit impaired by the failure of the political schemes through which they had hoped to satisfy their creditors.

121. *in abundantia* : denotes the Character of the Time (G. 394), *in the days of their abundance (prosperity)*. *quod si* : *now if*.

122. *essent illi quidem desperandi* : *they would, it is true, have to be despaired of*. *quidem* (*it is true*) in its Concessive sense of "I yield this point," preparing the way for a following reservation (*but*). How do you account for the use of the Subjv. here (usually Indic. in the Passive Periphrastic)? G. (L. Ed.) 597, R. 3 (*b*) ; B. 304, 3, N. ; A. & G. 208, *c*, N. 1.

124. *quis . . . possit* : Subjv. in the Potential Rhetorical Question. *inertis* : Acc. Plural ; so *dormientis* below. *homines* : *creatures*.

126. *mihi* : as in l. 48 (see Note).

127. *vino languidi, confecti cibo* : note the change in the order of these words—substantive adjective, adjective substantive—called Chiasmus. It is also common in English. Compare the familiar "to fresh woods and pastures new" (Milton).

128. *obliti* : from *oblino*.

130. *quibus* : why Dative ? *confido* : *I feel sure*.

132. *quos si . . . rei publicae* (l. 134) : *and if my consulship, since it cannot heal, shall-succeed-in-removing (sustulerit) them (quos), it will have prolonged the republic not (merely) for some brief period, but, etc.* For the translation of *quos si*, see Note on l. 62 above (end). The use of the Fut. Perfects in both clauses denotes simultaneous accomplishment (G. 244, R. 4). For the phrase *nescio quod tempus*,

see Note on *Cat.* I. 13, 31 (l. 379). *rei publicae* is the Dat. of Advantage, but is best translated as if the Direct Object of *propagarit*.

135. *pertimescamus*: Subjv. of Characteristic after the negative expression *nulla est*, etc. So *possit* in the next sentence.

137. *unius*: this refers to Pompey, who had four years before this cleared the Mediterranean of the pirates and was at this time in Asia Minor, settling matters with Mithridates, whom he had just conquered in the Third Mithridatic War.

139. *nobis*: why not a with the Ablative? G. 355; A. & G. 232; B. 189, 1; H. 388.

142. *sanari . . . reseccanda*: Metaphor borrowed from surgery. *quacumque ratione*: *in any way I may*, lit. *by whatsoever method*.

143. *ad*: *for*, i.e. to threaten. The preposition expresses Design.

145. *in urbe, in eadem sententia*: such a blending of the literal and the figurative use of words in the same sentence would not be tolerated in English. *permanent*: Pres. for Future. G. 228; A. & G. 276, c; H. 467, 5.

ea quae merentur: Indic. (instead of the Subjv. by Attraction) because the words are a mere circumlocution for a single word (*merita* or the like). See G. 629, R.; A. & G. 342, a; H. 529, II. N. 1.

147. *etiam*: = *et iam*, *even now*.

148. *quod ego si*: resolve the relative into a demonstrative with a suitable conjunction, *now if I . . . this*, i.e. this result.

149. *homo*: meaning? See Notes on ll. 116 and 124. That the sentence is ironical is shown by the use of *videlicet, forsooth*.

151. *simul atque*: *as soon as*.

152. *ut* (with *convocavi*): *as soon as*, Temporal, hence the Indicative. G. 561; A. & G. 324; B. 287, 1; H. 518.

155. *quo*: resolve as usual into a demonstrative (*eo*), etc. *quis senator*: see Note on l. 87.

156. *aspexit*: *looked upon, regarded*. *denique*: *finally*, the usual word in the last of a series.

157. *quin etiam*: *quin* (= *qui*, Abl. and *ne*) may introduce a neg. question (*why . . . not*), or (as here) it may lose its original interrogative force and introduce a startling statement. Translate: *why, even*.

158. *ordinis*: *body*; lit. *order*.

159. *nudam atque inanem*: denoting the result of the action of the verb *reliquerunt*. *hic*: lit. *here*, hence *at this stage* (of the occurrences in the Senate).

160. *vehemens*: *stern*. This word with the following relative clause is, of course, ironical.

161. *quaesivi... fuisset necne*: asked *Catiline* whether he had been, etc., or not: Ind. Disjunctive Question without any interrog. sign in the first part, and the second part consisting of the single word *necne*. G. 459; A. & G. 211; B. 162, 4; H. 529, 3, 2. Note that the verb *quaero* takes a with the Abl., although the prep. is omitted in translation. ad: at the house of (usually *apud*).

164. *egisset, constituisset, esset descripta*: Subjv. in Ind. Question, depending on *edocui*. With *proximam*, the word *noctem* is understood. The first night referred to was that of the meeting held at *Laeca's* house, and the next was that on which he tried to execute his plot against *Cicero's* life.

165. *ei*: Dat. of Agent. ratio: plan. descripta: mapped out.

166. *dubitaret*: hesitated. eo, quo = in eum locum in quem (locum).

167. *pararet*: to be translated by the Eng. progressive Pluperfect. Why? cum: construe with *scirem*. securis, fascis: symbols of the consular authority, which *Catiline* intended to usurp.

169. *fecerat*: Indic. because not part of the question after *quaesivi* above, but a mere explanation to his present audience.

171. *credo*: force?

172. *Manlius centurio*: i.e. a subordinate officer, in contrast with *Catilinam ducem* in l. 173. The contrast shows the absurdity of the supposition that *Manlius* rather than *Catiline* was the responsible person in the case. The effect is heightened by the position of *non* before *Catilinam*.

173. *populo Romano*: Dative after *in-* in composition (*indixit*).

175. *in exsilium Massiliam*: into exile at *Massilia*. Note the difference between the Latin and the English idiom. G. 337, r. 6; A. & G. 259, h; compare B. 182, 2, b. *Catiline* had pretended to go into exile at *Massilia* (*Marseilles*), but was really on his way to the camp of *Manlius* in *Etruria*.

177. *condicionem*: task. See Note on *O fortunatam*, etc., l. 83.

178. *si... pertimuerit* (takes fright), *deseruerit*, *abiecerit* (abandons). *converterit*: explain the tense used here.

182. *iter*: object of *converterit*. Note the position of this word, dividing the two phrases that describe two courses of action.

183. *spoliatus, obstupefactus* (paralyzed), *perterritus, depulsus*, as well as *eiectus*, all go with *esse* to form the Pf. Inf. Passive.

186. *vi et minis*: threats of force, Hendiadys. illum, si hoc fecerit... existimari: as the two clauses have the same subject, *illum* referring to that subject precedes both, thus making a repetition unnecessary—a frequent occurrence in the economy of the Latin language. fecerit is Subjv. by Attraction, representing a Fut. Perfect

after a Primary tense (*erunt*). The Subjv. has no Future tenses. If the context points to the Future (as is indicated in the present case by the leading verb *erunt*), the ordinary tenses of the Subjv. are used to express Future relations: the Pres. Subjv. representing a Fut. and the Pf. Subjv. representing a Fut. Perfect.

187. *improbum*: *agitor*; *miserum*: *poor wretch*.

189. *est mihi tanti*: see Note on *Cat. I. 9, 22* (l. 276).

190. *dum modo ... depellatur*: see Note on *Cat. I. 9, 22* (l. 277).

191. *dicatur sane eiectus*, etc.; *let him by all means*, etc.

193. *non est iturus*: *does not intend to go*, denoting a present intention. *a ... optabo*: *will pray to*, lit. *will desire from*.

194. *invidiae ... causa*: Design. *ut ... audiatis*: Complementary Final Sentence depending on *optabo*.

197. *illud*: *this*, referring to what follows. *invidiosum* (adj.): *a cause of unpopularity*, lit. *a hateful thing*. The subject of *sit* is the *quod*-clause following.

198. *emiserim*: *allowed him to escape*. *cum*: *since*, Causal.

200. *eidem, si interfectus esset, quid dicerent*: *what would the same persons say if he had been put to death?* *quamquam*; and yet (as often). *isti*: i.e. Catiline's friends in the city. *dictitant*: *keep saying*. *non tam ... quam*: meaning?

202. *nemo est ... qui ... malit*: because they were in the plot, and hence if Catiline had really gone to Massilia in voluntary exile, their own plans would be spoiled. While they pretended, therefore, to pity him, they in reality had no sentiment in the matter apart from their own selfish aims.

204. *me hercule*: see Note on l. 84.

205. *se interfici mallet*: explain the use of the reflexive. See Note on *Cat. I. 2, 4* (l. 45). *latrocinantem*: (acting) as a brigand.

206. *nunc vero*: *but as it is*. *cum*: Causal.

207. *praeter*: *contrary to*.

208. *vivis nobis*: Abl. Absolute. *Roma*: why without preposition? G. 391; A. & G. 258, a; B. 229, I, a; H. 412, II. *optemus, queramur*: G. 263, I; A. & G. 266; B. 274; H. 484, II.

211. *quem, quia, quod*: note this typical collocation of relatives. Translate: *whom I do not fear, because, as (quod, lit. which circumstance) I have always wished, a wall is between us*.

213. *dissimulant*: *conceal their purpose*. *Romae*: G. 411; A. & G. 258, c, 2; B. 232, I; H. 425, II.

214. *quos quidem*: not *whom indeed*; resolve the relative as usual into demonstrative and conjunction. *si ... possit, studeo*: a Condition is determined by the form of its Protasis; hence this is the

Ideal (less vivid) Condition with an Indic. Apodosis. Note the Future sense of the Apodosis, however, where *ulcisci studeo*, *am eager to punish*, almost = *cum studio ulciscar* (Pres. Subjv.). See G. 596, 1; A. & G. 307, 2, *d*; B. 303, *b*; H. 509 and 511.

215. *sanare sibi ipsos*: *cure them for their own sakes*, lit. *heal themselves for them*.

216. *neque*: split in translating (*and...not*). *possit*: Subjv. in Ind. Question, its subject *id* referring to the wish just expressed. Translate: *and I do not see why that cannot be done, if they will listen to me*.

217. *generibus*: *classes*.

218. *singulis*: lit. *to one by one*; more freely, *to every one of them*.

219. *quam*: Indef. Pronoun after *si*. This clause, if expressed in full, would be *si quam medicinam afferre potero*. Note the Fut. *potero*, used for exactness.

221. *est*: *consists*. *magno in aere alieno*: (*though*) *deep in debt*, the Concessive force being derived from the context.

222. *quarum*: referring to *possessiones*, and Objective Gen. with *amore*. They are unwilling, he says, to part with their estates (*possessiones*) in order to free themselves from debt (*dissolvi*), although their assets exceed their liabilities.

224. *honestissima*: *thoroughly respectable*. *voluntas*: *their intentions*; *causa*: *their cause*, i.e. political principles.

225. *tu agris...adquirere ad fidem*: a Potential Rhetor. Quest., implying its own answer in the negative. To make the meaning clear, translate *et*, *and at the same time*: *Could you be endowed and supplied with land, with houses, etc., and at the same time hesitate, etc.?*

227. *de...detrahere*: *to take from, or to sacrifice a part of*. *fidem*: *credit*. Notice the instance of Chiasmus here (see Note above on l. 127), and also of Asyndeton.

228. *omnium*: *of everything*.

229. *an tabulas novas*: the first part of this Disjunctive (or Double) Question is contained in the word *bellum* above. By *new tablets* he means a wiping out of all debts, a frequent feature in the programmes of Roman revolutionists. In that age of extravagance and vice, debt was the normal condition of the ambitious. *meo beneficio*: *thanks to me*, lit. *by my kindness*.

231. *verum auctionariae*: *but (they shall be) those of the auctioneer*. He means that he intends to force these debtors to sell their property in order to pay their debts.

232. *salvi*: *solvent*.

233. *quod si*, etc.: *and if they had been willing to do this earlier*.

234. *certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum*; *struggle against usury with the returns (income) from their estates.* *cum* here is translated *against* to avoid the repetition of the word *with*. The thought is, that these landowners were making an unsuccessful effort to meet the interest on their debts with the revenue derived from their estates, whereas if they had only sold part of their property and paid what they owed, they would have been better off.

235. *his . . . uteremur*: *we should find them.* The two adjectives *locupletioribus*, *melioribus* are predicative, not attributive to *civibus*.

236. *minime*: *least of all.*

238. *magis . . . vota facturi*: *more likely to utter prayers.*

240. *alterum*: = *secundum*.

242. *rerum potiri*: *get the upper hand.* The Gen. (instead of the Abl.) is the rule in this phrase. *honores . . . arbitrantur*: that is, as long as the country was in a state of quiet (*quieta*), they despaired of obtaining the honors that their fellow-citizens had to bestow; their only hope, therefore, lay in revolution. The words *quieta re publica* are in the Abl. Abs. construction; so *perturbata* with *re publica* understood. Each may be translated with a *cum*-clause.

244. *hoc . . . videtur*: *this piece of advice must apparently (videtur, lit. seems) be given them (quibus).* *quod reliquis omnibus*: supply *praecipendum est*.

246. *me ipsum vigilare*, etc. : the Acc. and Inf. is due to the idea of Saying implied in the preceding sentence.

247. *animos*: *courage, spirit.* *esse in*: used instead of the Dat. of Possession because speaking of Qualities. G. 349, R. 3. *bonis*: meaning ?

249. *immortalis*: Accusative Plural.

251. *praesentis*: *in person*, Acc. Plural, agreeing with *deos*.

252. *quod si iam sint . . . adepti*: *now if they were even to succeed-in-obtaining* (lit. *should have obtained*), the Pf. Subjv. representing the Fut. Perfect in O. O. after *sperant*.

253. *illi*: subject of *sperant*. *quae*: Neut. Acc. Plural, agreeing with its antecedents *cinere* and *sanguine* in sense as inanimate objects rather than in gender (Masc.).

254. *mente conscelerata*, etc. : Ablative of Manner.

255. *non vident . . . sit necesse*: power got by force must yield to superior force is the meaning; even a runaway (*fugitivo*) slave or a professional fighter (*gladiatori*) would have a chance to overthrow a régime set up by revolutionary methods. For the translation of *si adepti sint*, see Note on l. 252 above.

259. *ex . . . est*: *to . . . belongs.* *iste*: contemptuous.

260. *succedit*: not *succeeds*.
261. *quas Sulla constituit* (*planted*): it is said that Sulla when dictator (82-80 B.C.) rewarded 120,000 of his soldiers with assignments of land, especially in Etruria. Faesulae, where Manlius was now in command of Catiline's forces, was a Sullan colony. *universas*: (*taken*) *altogether*, or *as a class*. *esse*: *consist*.
262. *in . . . pecuniis*: in translating supply some expression like *possession* or *acquisition of*. These old fighters had not been accustomed to the role they were playing as landlords, and hence had lived beyond their means.
263. *aedificant* (and *delectantur* further on): why Present? G. 570; A. & G. 276, *e*; B. 293 I.; II. 467, 4.
264. *beati*: *well off, prosperous*. *familiis*: *establishments*, retinues of attendants, slaves, etc.
265. *si . . . sit excitandus*: Logical (simple) Condition, but Subjv. because the whole is introduced by *ut*, Consecutive. *eis* denotes the Agent, and *ab inferis*, *from the dead*, is Abl. of Separation.
266. *agrestis* (Acc. Pl.): *countrymen* (neighbors of the veterans). *tenuis, egentis*: Acc. Plural.
267. *rapinarum veterum*: *of the old-time plunder*, i.e. the kind that they had in the days of their commander Sulla. *vetus* usually (not always) means *of long standing*, while *antiquus* means *old in origin*. We might, therefore, have expected the latter word here.
268. *utrosque*: *both crowds*, i.e. the veterans and their country neighbors just described. *uterque* in the Plural is used regularly (as here) of sets only, not of single individuals, the latter being represented by the Singular. Thus, *uterque* = *both men*; *utriusque* = *both sides, parties, sets*.
269. *eos hoc* (*moneo*): the former is the Outer Object and the latter the Inner Object. See G. 376, R. 1, and 333, 1; A. & G. 219, *c*; B. 206, 2, *a*; H. 374, 2. *desinant*: note the mood.
270. *illorum temporum*: i.e. the times of Sulla, with the proscriptions that made them a reign of terror. *tantus dolor*: *so painful a memory*, lit. *so great a pain*.
271. *non modo*, etc.: different from the use commented on in the Note on l. 100. In the former case the sentence began with a negative (*nemo*), which negatived the whole sentence and was strengthened by *ne . . . quidem* in its second clause; in the present instance, there is no such general negative affecting the whole sentence, hence a second *non* must be supplied after *non modo*. Translate: *so that now, I will not say (non modo) men, but even the cattle do not seem likely to endure (put up with) those times (again)*. See G. 482, R. 1; A. & G. 149, *e*

(6th line); B. 343, 2, *a*; H. 552, 2. *ista* is the Neut. Acc. Pl. referring to *temporum*. Observe that *passurae* agrees with the nearest rather than with the strongest gender (with *pecudes* rather than *homines*).

277. *premuntur*: *have been weighed down*; why Present?

278. *male gerendo negotio*: lit. *by badly managing their business*, hence, *through bad management*.

279. *vetere*: *long-standing* *vacillant*: *are tottering*.

280. *vadimoniis, iudiciis, proscriptioe bonorum*: the three stages in the experience of a bankrupt—(1) giving *bail* for his appearance in court, (2) the *trial* in court, and (3) the *confiscation of his property* to satisfy the claims of his creditors.

282. *infitiatores lentos*: *tardy debtors*, contrasted with *militis acris*.

284. *conruant*: *let them fall*. *ita ut*, etc.: *in such a way that...not*, i.e. *without*. *non modo*: as above in l. 273, on which see Note.

285. *illud*: this pronoun refers to the Ind. Questions following.

291. *neque*: as this word is followed by *et*, it should be split in translating, but observe that the English idiom would subordinate the first clause here, using some such conjunction as *since*. *pereant*: note the mood. *sane*: *by all means*.

294. *numero, genere* (*character*). G. 397; A. & G. 253; B. 226; H. 424.

295. *quod*: *one that*.

296. *de eius dilectu, immo vero de complexu eius ac sinu*: lit. *from his choice, or rather from his embrace and bosom*; more freely, *his chosen friends, or rather the friends of his very heart and bosom*.

297. *pezo capillo*: Abl. of Quality. *imberbis* (Acc. Pl.): *beardless*, implying youthfulness and effeminacy. *bene barbatus*: either (1) *full-bearded*, the Romans of this period as a rule wearing no beard, or (2) *with their dainty beards*, in possible allusion to some ultra-fashionable manner of trimming their beards.

298. *tunicis*: the *tunic* ordinarily worn by the Romans as their principal under-garment had short sleeves and reached to the knees or thereabout. The deviations from the rule noted here (*manicatis, talaribus*) were, therefore, marks of effeminacy. *togis*: the semi-circular outer garment of the Romans, called the *toga*, was usually of restricted size, but in the case mentioned in the text was so large as to resemble *drapery* (*velis*).

299. *antelucanis*: *all-night*.

301. *versantur*: *are found*.

303. *neque*: split in translation and repeat *solum*. *saltare et cantare*: regarded as accomplishments unworthy of a sober Roman.

304. *nisi exeunt*: in the use here of the Present for the Future the two languages coincide.

305. *scitote*: explain the form. G. 267, R.; A. & G. 269, e.

306. *sibi . . . volunt*: *mean*.

308. *illis carere*: *do without them*. *noctibus*: G. 393; A. & G. 256; B. 230; H. 429.

310. *nivis*: Accusative Plural.

313. *O bellum*, etc.: ironical, of course. *cum*: *since*, Causal.

314. *cohortem praetoriam*: see the Vocabulary under *cohors*.

316. *vestra, vestros*: *your own*, in contrast with Catiline's forces, etc.

317. *gladiatori*: Dat. after *ob-* in composition (*opponite*). *confecto et saucio*: of course, not to be taken literally, his wounds consisting only in having his plot exposed, and himself forced out of town by Cicero.

320. *urbes . . . tumulis silvestribus*: the towns, which were the strongholds of the colonies and loyal to the government, are contrasted with the *woody hillsides*, which were all that Catiline could control.

323. *omissis his rebus*: *leaving out these advantages*; Abl. Absolute. The advantages are enumerated in the words *senatu, equitibus*, etc., following as Ablatives in apposition to *rebus*.

324. *nos suppeditamur, eget ille*: *with which we are supplied (and) which he is without*. Both Chiasmus and Asyndeton are illustrated in these words.

326. *si*: *if, I say*; with *velimus* forming the Protasis of an Ideal (less vivid) Condition, the Apodosis *intellegere possumus* being almost equivalent to *intellegamus*. Compare Note on l. 214 above.

327. *causas*: *the causes*, i.e. the principles, or motives, of the two sides. *inter se*: see Note on *Cat.* I. 13, 33 (l. 412).

328. *iaceant*: for the meaning of this word, see Note on l. 20 above.

329. *ex hac parte*: *on the one side*; *illinc*: *on the other*. The two Demonstratives have their usual force with reference to persons. Throughout this passage the student should pick his words carefully in order to bring out the exact force of the Latin words contrasted. *pudor, pudicitia*: the former is *modesty*, as a state of mind; the latter, *purity*, as a condition of the body.

335. *bona ratio cum perdita*: the words have their usual Ciceronian sense. Translate: *a patriotic policy with a revolutionary (one)*.

341. *mihi*: Dat. of the Agent with *consultum atque provisum est*.

344. praesidi: Part. Genitive after *satis*. G. 369 ; A. & G. 216, a, 4 ; B. 201, 2 ; H. 397, 4. **coloni, municipes:** the *colonists* were those who were originally sent out from Rome to various parts of Italy, and carried their citizenship with them ; the *inhabitants of the free towns* were those living in conquered towns in Italy who, in time, acquired the rights of citizenship. After the Social War there was practically little difference between the two classes.

345. nocturna excursione: this refers to his abrupt departure from the city with threats of destruction against his enemies in Rome.

347. gladiatores: see Note on l. 105 above. The conspirators had counted on the help of various schools of gladiators at Capua and elsewhere, but had seen their hopes dashed by the decree of the Senate which placed these schools under strict surveillance.

quam: the relative often (as here) agrees with a predicate substantive (here *manum*) rather than with its antecedent (here *gladiatores*). G. 614, R. 3, b ; A. & G. 199 ; B. 250, 3 ; H. 445, 4.

348. animo meliore: of a better disposition (*better disposed*), Abl. of Quality.

349. continebuntur: *will be held in check.*

352. de: (*the question*) of, a frequent translation of this preposition in the technical phrase *referre de aliqua re ad senatum*.

354. vocari: i.e. by the official criers (*praecones*).

357. contra: *against*, that is, *as a menace to*. **vestrum:** the regular form of the Genitive (instead of *vestri*) with *omnium*.

358. cui: Indefinite pronoun.

359. solutior: *rather remiss*. G. 297 ; A. & G. 93, a ; B. 240, 1 ; H. 444, 1. **hoc expectavit:** *has been waiting for this (result)*.

The following *ut*-clause is Consecutive, giving an explanation of the demonstrative *hoc*.

360. quod reliquum est: (*as for*) *what remains*.

363. portis, viae: why Dative ?

364. qui vero: *but he who*. **commoverit:** Fut. Perfect, but translated as Present ; so *deprehendero* further on. **cuius:** *on whose part*, lit. *of whom*.

369. esse voluerunt: *intended should be*.

371. atque: *and further*.

374. me . . . imperatore: *with me alone in the garb of peace (togato, lit. dressed in the toga) as your leader and general* ; Abl. Absolute.

378. patriae: Dat. of Ind. Object after the intransitive *impedens*. G. 346 ; A. & G. 227 ; B. 187, II, a ; H. 385, II.

379. deduxerit: Fut. Perfect. **illud:** anticipating (as often) a clause (*ut . . . possitis*, Consecutive), but with an intervening relative

clause (*quod videtur*). Translate : *I shall surely accomplish that (result) which seems scarcely to be hoped for, etc., (namely) that not only no patriot (lit. neither any good man) shall perish, but that you may all, etc.* Observe the use of the rare combination *neque . . . que*.

383. prudentia . . . fretus : G. 401, R. 6 ; A. & G. 254, b, 2 ; B. 218, 3 ; H. NOTE, top of p. 228.

385. quibus ducibus : Ablative Absolute. The antecedent is *deorum*.

389-393. In translating this last sentence do not separate any English word from its modifiers—a common fault with beginners. This sentence may, in fact, be taken as an illustration of questions that frequently rise in rendering Latin into acceptable English. Immediately after *ut* we might bring in (1) the Abl. Absolute *copiis superatis* with its adjuncts, translating it actively and as an Abl. of Means (*by*) ; then (2), the main verb *defendant* with its modifying *a* with the Ablative ; and lastly (3), the rel. clause *quam . . . voluerunt*. This order is open to the objection that a rel. clause usually makes a weak ending, as it does here, notwithstanding the sonorous Latin superlatives. It may be better, therefore, to translate in the order (2), (3), and (1). The antecedent *urbem*, which is incorporated in the rel. clause, must precede the relative in translation. The English would then run as follows ; *that from the infamous crime of desperate citizens they will defend this city, which they have willed should be, etc., by conquering all the forces, etc.*

THIRD ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(*In L. Catilinam Oratio Tertia*)

PREFATORY NOTE

WITH his *First Oration against Catiline*, Cicero drove the conspirator out of Rome ; in the *Second* he announced the fact to the people assembled in the Forum, at the same time warning the Catilinarians who remained in the city to leave. Then the Senate by proclamation declared the two leaders, Catiline and Manlius, to be outlaws, put under the ban any of their followers who should not have laid down their arms by a certain day, and called out new levies of troops, with Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship, at their head. Meanwhile Cicero kept a sharp lookout in the city for positive evidence against the conspirators. For this he had not long to wait.

In the *Third Oration against Catiline*, delivered December 3, he tells the people in the Forum the interesting story of his success in this regard.

1. In translating the first sentence preserve the order of words as far as possible. Translate first the objects of the sentence, beginning with *rem publicam* and ending with *urbem*; then the phrases which immediately follow, through *amore*; then the main verb *videtis* followed by the Ablatives *laboribus*, etc., through *meis*; then the participles, etc., observing that the phrases *e flamma*, etc., modify only the first participle *ereptam*.

2. *vestros*: this word qualifies all four preceding substantives, but agrees with the nearest in gender. G. 290; A. & G. 187, *a*, 1; B. 235, B. 1; H. 439, 1.

4. *deorum*: Subjective Gen. with *amore*, while *erga vos* is used instead of the Objective Gen. for the sake of clearness. G. 363, R. 1; A. & G. 217, *c*; B. 200, 1; H. 396, III. N. 1.

7. *non minus*: a statement is often made stronger in the form of a denial of its opposite, hence the rhetorical figure called Litotes. G. 700; A. & G. 209, *c*; B. 375, 1; H. 637, VIII.

9. *quod salutis . . . servamur*: *because the joy of safety (being saved) is certain, (while) our lot at birth (nascendi condicio) is uncertain, and because we are born, etc., (while) we are saved, etc.* Observe the Asyndeton, shown by the word *while* in parentheses.

11. *illum*: he refers to Romulus, the mythical founder of Rome.

13. *sustulimus*: *have exalted.* *esse . . . in honore*: *to be (held) in honor.*

14. *conditam amplificatamque*: *(when) built and enlarged, that is, after it had become a great city.*

15. *urbi, templis*: Dat. after the compounds *subiectos, circumdatos*.

16. *subiectos, circumdatos*: in translating treat these participles as relative clauses, and bring out the force of the prepositions *sub* and *circum*, their prefixes.

17. *idem*: Nom. Plural, agreeing with the subject understood, but to be translated, *we also*. G. 310; A. & G. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3.

rettudimus: the verb *tundo* has a reduplicated Perfect, *tutudi*, but its compound with *re-* loses the vowel of the reduplication (*u*); hence the double *t*. Similarly *reppuli, repperi*, etc.

20. *per me*: *through me*, the Personal Instrument, because he was acting as the representative of the Senate.

21. *quanta et qua ratione . . . sint*: *what important matters have been*

traced out and grasped, and by what method. This is an Indirect Question, depending on the Final clause *ut* (l. 20) . . . *scire possitis*.

23. *principio* : with this word Cicero begins the story of his success in catching the conspirators red-handed in their treasonable plot.

ut : *ever since*. *paucis ante diebus* : *a few days ago*. On what day did Catiline leave the city, and what is the date of the present speech?

24. *cum* . . . *reliquisset* : *having left*, a frequent translation of *cum* Historical.

27. *possemus* : Subjv. in Ind. Question with the notion of Design present. Notice that the tense is Impf. even after the Pure Perfects *vigilavi* and *providi*, according to common usage. G. 511, R. 3 ; A. & G. 287, a ; B. 268, 1 ; H. 495, 1. *tum, cum* . . . *iciebam* : *cum* denoting mere time takes the Indicative here. The use of *tum* emphasizes the Temporal idea. The Impf. denotes continued effort (*was trying to drive out*), the notion of effort being made still more distinct by the use of the word *volebam* further on, repeating the thought.

28. *non iam* : *no longer*. *huius verbi* : *attaching to* (lit. *of*) *this word*. *cum* : *since*, Causal.

29. *illa* : supply *invidia*. *quod* . . . *exierit* : Subjv. on account of the idea of Obliquity involved in the preceding words. The Causal conjunctions *quod*, *quia*, and *quoniam* regularly take the Indic., except in Ind. Discourse, Partial or Total.

30. *exterminari* : do not translate "exterminate," but follow the derivation.

31. *restitissent* : Subjv. because in a dependent clause in O. O. The tense represents the Fut. Perfect. Cicero's thought in the direct form was *ei qui restiterint, infirmi erunt*.

32. *putabam* : *was thinking*, i.e. all the time, the Impf. denoting action coincident with that of *iciebam* and *volebam*. *atque* : as the words following this conjunction show a change from his previous policy of inactivity, we should say *but* in English. *ut vidi* : *as soon as I saw* (*came to see*). Note the tense in contrast with the preceding Imperfects.

34. *in eo* : i.e. *in the effort* ; leading up to the Final clause *ut* . . . *viderem*.

35. *molirentur* : *were driving at*.

36. *quoniam* . . . *minorem fidem faceret oratio mea* : *since my words were commanding less credence*, i.e. than they ought. Why Subjv. here ? See Note above on l. 29 (*quod exierit*).

38. *rem comprehenderem* : *might grasp the situation*. *tum demum* : *then at last*, implying the notion "not until."

39. **cum**: conjunction. The clause completes the thought suggested by **tum demum**. In this passage notice the contrasted words **auribus** (l. 36), **animis** (l. 38), and **oculis**. He says that he had not yet succeeded in making much impression on their *ears*, and hence he began to devise ways of getting *ocular* proof of the facts, that the people might at last wake up to the necessity of using their *minds* in providing suitable safeguards, etc.

40. **videretis**: *should see*, the Fut. sense being due to its dependence on a Design clause.

41. **Allobrogum**: a tribe of Transalpine Gauls whose chief city was Vienna. They had sent envoys (**legatos**) to Rome to petition the Senate for relief from the exactions of their Roman governors. In this expectation they had been disappointed, and the conspirators, headed by Lentulus, thought they saw a chance to make use of their discontent. The envoys, thinking it well to seek advice before entering into an alliance with the conspirators, reported the matter to their Roman patron, Q. Fabius Sanga. It was through this man that Cicero heard of the affair. He induced the visitors to feign devotion to the conspiracy, and in this way he succeeded in securing the compromising letters that led to its overthrow. **belli . . . tumultus . . .**

causa: force of **causa** with the Gerund? To outbreaks in Italy or its immediate neighbor Gaul, the word **tumultus** was applied; to disturbances elsewhere, **bellum**.

42. **P. Lentulo**: at this time praetor and hence senator. He had even been consul in 71 B.C., but having been expelled the following year for immoral conduct he was now forced to begin his career anew in order to rehabilitate himself.

43. **eodemque itinere**: Catiline was in Etruria, through which country the envoys had to pass on their return to their homes in Gaul.

45. **comitem**: in other words, Volturcius went along as the representative of the conspirators in the city.

46. **ad Catilinam**: *for (addressed to) Catiline*. **litteras**: the last word in the Acc. and Inf. clauses depending on **comperi** above (l. 41). The main clause begins with **facultatem, opportunity**.

47. **quod, etc.**: when a rel. clause refers to a sentence, it is more commonly introduced by the two words **id quod**.

53. **qui omnia . . . sentirent**: *being men who entertained all excellent and noble sentiments concerning the state*; Causal rel. clause. G. 633; A. & G. 320, e; B. 283, 3; H. 517. **omnia** here is the Acc. of the Inner Object. See Note on *Cat.* I. 12, 29 (l. 351).

55. **pontem Mulvium**: across the Tiber, two miles north of Rome, over which the envoys were to pass on their way to their destination.

57. fuerunt : *were (stationed).*

58. eodem : *to the same place.* ipsi : the Distinctive pronoun, distinguishing the envoys from the rest of the party.

59. ex praefectura Reatina : a *praefecture* was (1) either the office of the Magistrate sent out yearly from the home government at Rome to govern certain towns or (2) the town itself (as in this case). Reate was a Sabine town, devoted to Cicero, who was its legal representative, or *patronus*, at Rome.

60. opera : *service* ; why Ablative ? praesidio : Dat. of the Object For Which (Design).

62. tertia vigilia : the night (from sunset to sunrise) was divided into four watches (*vigiliae*) ; hence, in this case, the night was nearly three-quarters gone. magno comitatu : the preposition cum is omitted on account of the adjective. G. 399 ; A. & G. 248 ; B. 220, 1 ; H. 419, III.

65. res . . . ceteris : that is, only the praetors at first were in the secret.

66. interventu Pomptini, etc. : that is, the praetors explained matters to the Gauls.

68. integris signis : *with their seals unbroken.*

69. ipsi : as usual, this pronoun is used in a Distinctive sense, distinguishing the Allobroges and Volturcius from the letters that they bore. comprehensi : *having been arrested.*

70. improbissimum machinatorem . . . Gabinium : it was through Gabinius that the Gaulish envoys had held their conference with the conspirators, and secured the compromising letters with their signatures and seals.

74. credo . . . vigilarat : an ironical allusion to the stupidity and lazy habits of Lentulus. See l. 213 below and Note on *Lentuli somnum*. The sarcasm is the more pointed from the fact that the letter which Lentulus "spent the night in writing" was only two or three lines long. It is given in ll. 151-154.

76. cum (conj.) . . . viris . . . placeret : *although it was the advice of (lit. it pleased) some eminent and illustrious men of this state, etc.*

78. prius . . . quam ad senatum deferrem : *before reporting the matter to the Senate.* The Subjv. is used because in O. O. after *placebat* (equivalent to a verb of *willing*). Observe also that the idea of negative Design is present, i.e. his friends did not wish him to report the case unless the letters contained proof of treason.

79. si esset inventum : this form represents the Fut. Perfect after a Past (*placeret*). The direct words were *si erit inventum.* temere : *without cause.* tumultus : *disturbance.*

80. *negavi*: to be translated, *said...not* (rather than *denied*) according to rule. G. 447; A. & G. 209, *b*. *esse facturum ut*: a common circumlocution in Latin for the simple verb that follows *ut*. The awkwardness of a literal translation here is increased by the presence of a second negative (*non*) after *negavit*. Translate: *I said that concerning a danger affecting the state* (lit. *public danger*) *I could not but* (*non*) *lay the matter unprejudiced* (*integrum*, lit. *fresh*) *before the council of state* (i.e. the Senate).

82. *etenim si*: *for even if*, Concessive.

85. *frequentem*: *full*.

87. *qui efferret*: *to bring out*, the relative introducing a clause of Design. *si quid telorum*: *such weapons as*, the Genitive being Partitive after the neuter *quid*.

90. *fidem...dedi*: lit. *gave him the public faith*; more freely, *promised him immunity*, i.e. for any disclosures that he might make.

91. *sciret*: a part of Cicero's injunction to Volturcius, hence Subjv. by Attraction to the mood of *indicaret*, itself Subjv. in a Complementary Final Sentence.

92. *vix*: = *difficulter*, and not to be translated *scarcely*.

94. *ut...uteretur, ut...accederet*: *to avail himself of, (and) to advance*. These Complementary Final clauses depend on the idea of ordering involved in the substantives *mandata* and *litteras*.

95. *id autem*: *this moreover*. *eo consilio*: *with this design*, the phrase preparing the way for the final clause *ut...praesto esset*.

96. *ex omnibus partibus*: *on all sides*.

97. *erat*: why not Subjunctive? G. 628, R.; A. & G. 336, *b*; B. 314, 3; H. 524, 2.

98. *qui...exciperet*: *to intercept*; relative clause of Design.

100. *sibi* (*et litteras*): note the reflexives carefully in this passage. The first three (*sibi*, *suam*, and *sibi*) refer to the Gauls as the subject of the sentence.

101. *ad*: *addressed to*. *data*: neuter because its subjects (*ius iurandum, litteras*) denote inanimate objects and differ in gender. G. 286, 1; A. & G. 187, *b*; B. 235, B, 2, β ; H. 439, 2.

102. *sibi...esse praescriptum*: the Dat. of the Active construction must be retained in the Passive, although we translate: *that they had been directed*.

104. *sibi* (*copias*): this refers to Lentulus, and the other conspirators, the writers of the letters here quoted indirectly. But in *sibi* (*confirmaſſe*), further on, the reference is again to the main subject, the Gauls. Before the Acc. and Inf. *pedestris...defuturas*, we are to un-

derstand some such expression as *saying*, implied in the preceding words (*esse praescriptum*).

105. *ex*: *according to*. **Sibyllinis fati**: the Sibylline books were kept in the temple of Jupiter at the Capitol, and were consulted in times of need.

tertium Cornelium: Lentulus was a member of the *gens Cornelia*, as were also **Cinna** (one of the democratic successors to Marius) and **Sulla**. Hence Lentulus assured the envoys that he was the third of the name for whom a great destiny was reserved.

108. *eundemque*: *and that he also*, introducing the same subject with a new predicate. G. 310; A. & G. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3.

109. *qui esset*, etc.: *being the tenth year since the acquittal*, etc. It is not known to what event Cicero refers here. The violation of her vows of chastity, however, by a Vestal virgin was regarded as a crime of the gravest significance, for which she was buried alive.

110. **Capitoli incensionem**: in 83 B.C. at the outbreak of the first civil war.

111. **Cethēgo cum ceteris**: the Dative of Possessor is often associated with the Abl. of Attendance.

112. **Lentulo et aliis . . . placeret**: *Lentulus and others advocated*; lit. *it pleased Lentulus and others*.

Saturnalibus: Abl. of Time When. This was the name of a festival held in honor of Saturn on Dec. 17. It was a time of general merry-making, when differences of rank were disregarded: the rich kept open house, and special indulgence was granted to slaves; hence a favorable time for the proposed outbreak. Note the Asyndeton between the last two clauses.

115. *ne longum sit*: i.e. *not to detain you*. **tabellas**: wooden folding tablets, not unlike folding slates, with raised margins round the edges, the inner surface being covered with wax, on which the letter-writer wrote with a metal point (**stilus**). The whole was then tied round with string (**linum**, two lines below) in a knot sealed with wax (**signum**, *seal*, also two lines below).

117. *cognovit*: *acknowledged it as his*. **linum**: see Note on *tabellas*, l. 115.

119. *sese*: i.e. the writer, Cethegus. **orare**: supply *se* for subject.

120. *ut . . . facerent*: Complem. Final clause after *orare*. **sibi . . . recepissent**: *had taken upon themselves*. **eorum**: the persons addressed, the Gauls (**Allobrogum senatui et populo**), while *sibi* refers to the subject of its own clause (**legati**).

121. *qui (= cum is) . . . respondisset*: *although he had answered*; Subjv. with Concessive relative. G. 634; A. & G. 320, *e*; B. 283, 3; H. 515, III. **tamen**: i.e. *notwithstanding* the evidence against him.

122. *quae erant deprehensa* : for the gender, see Note on l. 101 (data), and for the mood, resisting Attraction, see G. 629, R. ; A. & G. 342, a ; H. 529, II. N. 1, 2 ; compare B. 324, 1.

123. *bonorum ferramentorum studiosum* : *an amateur (student) of good steel implements.*

127. *in eandem fere sententiam* : *to about the same effect.*

130. *avi* : P. Cornelius Lentulus, consul 163 B.C.

131. *quae* : i.e. *imago.*

132. *eadem ratione* : *in the same manner.*

134. *si quid vellet* : O. O. after *fecit potestatem* (*I gave him permission*), implying speech. In the direct form it would be *si quid vis* (Pres. Indic.).

136. *exposito atque edito* : *set forth and recorded.* *quid sibi esset cum eis, quam ob rem, etc.* : *what business he had with them that (as a reason that) they, etc.* *esset* here is Subjv. of Ind. Question while *venissent* is Subjv. of Characteristic.

139. *per quem* (from *quis*) ... *venissent* : Ind. Question. The go-between was P. Umbrenus, as stated by Cicero in lines 186, 187.

140. *nihilne* : *ne* is always attached to the emphatic word in questions. Here it emphasizes the negative *nihil*, thus calling in question the wholesale denial of Lentulus—*nothing at all?*

141. *esset* : *is* (not *was*), stating a general truth. The Latin tense is Impf. in obedience to the law of sequence.

142. *cum* : *although.*

144. *ingenium* : *talent* (natural); *exercitatio* : *readiness* (acquired).

145. *valuit, superabat* (*tried to surpass*) : note the difference of tense.

149. *perturbatus* : Concessive, as shown by the following *tamen*.

151. *quis sim* : Indirect Question depending on *scies*.

152. *locum* : *position*, i.e. to what lengths.

153. *ecquid* : *whether anything*, introducing an Ind. Question. *cura ut . . . adiungas* : explain this circumlocution. G. 271 ; A. & G. 269, g.

154. *infimorum* : meaning slaves.

156. *ex eis* : the Abl. with *ex* is frequently used for the Part. Gen. What other prepositions may be so used?

157. *cum . . . tum* : *not only . . . but also.* G. 588 ; A. & G. 208, d ; H. 554, 1. 5. In this combination prominence is given to the second word or clause. *illa* often (as here) refers to what follows (*tabellae, signa, etc.*). *certissima* : *unmistakable.*

162. *inter se* : this phrase, expressing Reciprocal Relations, is variously translated to suit the meaning of the verb with which the expression is associated. It may mean *from, with, at, etc., one another,*

or simply, *one another*. Here, *at one another* is the meaning. G. 221; A. & G. 196, f; B. 245; H. 448, n.

164. *expositis atque editis*: see Note on this expression above (l. 136).

165. *de summa re publica*: *concerning the welfare of the state*. *quid placeret*: Ind. Question depending on *consului*. *principibus*: *leading men*.

169. *quid senatus censuerit*: account for mood and tense.

170. *virtute*: *by my resolution*.

171. *sit liberata*: Subjv. in O. O., the reason (*quod*) being quoted by Cicero from the language used by the Senate. The leading verb being a virtual Past (Hist. Present), we might have had *esset liberata*, the sequence following the sense rather than the tense. As an illustration of this point, notice *essem, fuissent, removisset* a little further on.

173. *usus essem*: *had found*. *forti fidelique* are Pred. adjectives. Be careful not to confound *opera* here (Abl. of *opera, -ae*) with *opera*, the Plural of *opus*.

174. *virī forti, conlega meo*: C. Antonius Hybrida, a man of weak character, who was even suspected of sympathizing, if not actually coöperating, with the conspirators, until he was bought over by Cicero's promise of Macedonia as his province in his proconsulship the next year.

175. *a suis et rei publicae consiliis removisset*: *had excluded them from his (personal) counsels and those of the state*, i.e. had broken off all communication, both private and public, with the conspirators.

176. *ita*: *to this end*, leading up to the Complementary Final clause *ut . . . traderetur*. *cum . . . abdicasset*: the law shielded the Magistrate as long as he was in office, and hence he had to resign before he could be brought to trial. The resignation of the praetorship was, therefore, necessary in the case of Lentulus before he could be put under arrest. *custodiam*: see Note on *Cat.* I. 8, 19 (l. 231).

179. *erant*: Indic. because Cicero's words, not a part of the decree of the Senate. So *deposcerat, erat, est, deduxit, erat, constabat* further on.

183. *ex*: Partitive, i.e. (*one*) of.

184. *Faesulas*: see Note on *Cat.* II. 9, 20 (l. 260). On account of the idea of motion involved, the Acc. is used here where the Eng. would prefer the preposition *at*. To "deduce" (i.e. *plant*) a colony was a familiar expression in early American history.

186. *versatus*: *engaged*.

188. *ea*: *such*, followed by the Consecutive clause *ut . . . arbitraretur*.

190. *hominum*: Subjective or Objective Genitive? G. 363; A. & G.

213 ; B. 199 and 200 ; H. 396. re publica conservata : Ablative Absolute. mentis : Accusative Plural.

192. supplicatio : a *thanksgiving*, covering a period that varied from one day to several. See Note on pulvinaria, l. 314 below.

193. eorum : the gods. meo nomine : *in my honor*. quod : not the feminine quae, agreeing with supplicatio, but the neuter quod, referring to the whole preceding sentence.

194. post : *since*. togato : *dressed in the toga*, i.e. as a civil Magistrate. See Note on Cat. II. 13, 28 (l. 374). contigit : frequently used (as here) of good fortune.

195. civis : Accusative Plural.

196. liberassem : why Subjunctive ? See Note above on l. 171.

quae . . . si : *and if this*. conferatur : Ideal (less vivid) Condition, and translated with the auxiliary *should*. The real Apodosis (*we should find*, or the like) is suppressed, being implied in the context ; if expressed, it would have been Pres. Subjunctive. The apparent Apodosis hoc interest (*there is this difference*) is Indic. because the difference exists whether one look for it or not.

197. ceterae : supply supplicationes constitutae sunt. gesta : like conservata, Abl. Abs. with re publica understood. una (Nom.) : alone. Note the Asyndeton.

198 : illud quod faciendum, etc. : referring to the resignation mentioned in the next sentence.

199. factum atque transactum : legal phrase.

201. ius : the technical term for *right(s)*. His rights as a praetor consisted in exemption from prosecution as explained above (l. 176), and as a citizen in immunity from the summary punishment which (as Cicero says further on) was visited upon the praetor C. Glaucia in the days of Marius (100 B.C.). magistratu se abdicavit : that is, was allowed to resign.

202. et quae religio . . . liberaremur (l. 206) : *that in punishing P. Lentulus (as) a private (citizen) we might be freed from that religious scruple (religione) which had not deterred C. Marius, etc., from (quo minus), etc.* Observe in this sentence : (1) the meaning of religio ; (2) the Dat. Mario with non fuerat (lit. *had not existed for Marius*), the phrase with religio implying Prevention. G. 549 ; A. & G. 331, e, 2 ; B. 295, 3 ; H. 497, II. 2.

204. nominatim : hence, the contrast with the present decree, which had actually named the offenders.

205. religione : repeated for the sake of clearness.

210. concidisse : *have collapsed*.

211. cum pellebam . . . providebam : the use of the same tense in the

two clauses indicates coincidence of action. Translate : *in trying to drive out (pellebam, Impf. of Attempted Action), I had this in mind.* For this use of *cum*, see Note on the famous *cum quiescunt, probant, Cat. I. 8, 21 (l. 260).*

212. remoto Catilina : Ablative Absolute = *si Catilina remotus esset (O. O.)*, representing in the direct form the Future Perfect *remotus erit.* **mihi :** Dat. of the Agent with *pertimescendam.*

213. Lentuli somnum : *sleepiness*; see Note on l. 74 above. Lentulus was slow and stupid; Cassius (L. Cassius Longinus, praetor in 66 B.C. and one of Cicero's competitors for the consulship in 64 B.C.) was fat and stolid; Cethēgus, fiery and impetuous, the hotspur of the conspiracy.

215. unus : *alone.* **tam diu dum :** (*only*) *so long as.* With these words Cicero begins once more to paint the character of the conspirator, but in rather different colors from those employed before. In the *First Oration (Cat. I. 9, 26)*, delivered before the Senate, in Catiline's presence, the conspirator is represented as a mere profligate with only something more than the usual share of physical vigor and ready for any crime against the laws of society; in the *Second Oration (Cat. II. 4, 7 foll.)*, delivered before the people, he is painted chiefly as the companion of the dissolute and discontented, an enemy to every honest citizen; in the present case, as the consul's victory is hovering within sight, the enemy is described in rather extravagant style, the passage down through the words *ferre poterat* representing a stronger character than Catiline seems really to have been.

216. norat : = *noverat*, the Plupf. of a defective verb with the force of an Imperfect. **aditus :** *the means of approaching.*

218. consilium : *subtlety.* **consilio :** why Dative? G. 349, R. 4; A. & G. 231, a; B. 190; H. 387.

219. manus, lingua : what does Cicero mean? **certas res :** *definite objects* (aims); **certos homines :** *trusty persons.* There is here a play upon words that cannot be reproduced in English.

220. delectos ac descriptos habebat : stronger than *deligebat ac describebat.* G. 238; A. & G. 292, c; B. 337, 6; H. 388, I, N. Above (l. 209) the verb *teneo* is used with the Perfect Participle Passive in the same way.

221. cum mandarat (for *mandaverat*, Plup.), **putabat :** Iterative (or repeated) Action in Past time. When two actions are repeated, one being prior to the other, tenses of completion are used for the prior action, tenses of continuance for the subsequent, according to the following scheme (G. 567): PAST TIME—*Quotiens ceciderat, surgebat, as often as he fell, he rose*; PRESENT TIME—*Quotiens cecidit, surgit, as*

often as he falls, he rises; FUTURE TIME—*Quotiens ceciderit, surget, as often as he falls (shall have fallen), he will rise.* For the thought, Cicero means that Catiline did not count as done any task that he intrusted to another: when he wanted a thing done, he saw to it himself.

222. *non ipse*: note the position of the negative, emphasizing the pronoun—that HE *personally*, etc. The Subjunctives are Characteristic after the negative clause *nihil erat*.

223. *hunc hominem*: to preserve the emphasis due to its position, translate the obj. of this sentence first—(as for) *this man*, etc., *unless I had forced (him)*, etc., *I should not readily have warded off*, etc. What kind of Condition?

229. *non ille*: note again the position of the negative and see Note on l. 222. *Saturnalia*: see Note on l. 112. Cicero means that Catiline would have thought the date too far off, as explained in the next clause.

230. *rei publicae*: Dat. of Ind. Object.

231. *commisisset ut*: *would have made the blunder of allowing*, followed by a Consecutive clause. *commisisset* and the two preceding Subjvs. (*constituisset, denuntiavisset*) are Apodoses of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition with a Protasis implied in the preceding sentence. *testes*: as witnesses, Pred. Nominative after *deprenderentur*.

232. *quae*: resolve as usual—but these matters. *nunc*: as it is.

236. *quod si*: now if.

238. *ut levissime dicam*: to say the least; Final clause. *dimicandum . . . fuisset*: we should have had to struggle, etc. *nobis*: Dat. of the Agent.

240. *hostis*: Pred. Nom. after *esset*. *periculis*: Abl. of Separation. *pace, otio, silentio*: Abls. of Manner with Adjectives expressed (*tanta*, etc.), hence without Preposition.

242. *quamquam*: and yet.

244. *cum . . . tum* (l. 246): not only . . . but especially. Translate *id, that conclusion*.

245. *quod*: Causal conjunction. *humani consili . . . esse potuisse*: could have been (an achievement) of human wisdom. G. 366, R. 1; A. & G. 214, c; B. 198, 3; H. 402.

248. *nam ut illa omittam*, etc.; what figure is this? See Note on *Cat. I. 1, 3* (l. 23).

249. *visas . . . terrae motus*: compare Shakspeare's *Julius Caesar* (I. 3) where in a similar manner "portentous things" are said to have preceded the murder of Caesar. To point his moral, Cicero makes the

most of the people's superstitions. **ab: in**; the Latin gives the Point of View From Which.

250. **ut (terrae)**: rhetorical repetition. Omit all but the first **ut** in translating.

251. **tam multa**: Nom. but translated, *in so many instances*. **nobis consulibus**: *in our consulship*; Abl. Absolute.

252. **ut haec . . . viderentur**: Consecutive clause after **tam multa**.

254. **praetermittendum**: *to be overlooked*; **relinquendum**: *to be disregarded*.

255. **Cotta et Torquato consulibus**: in 65 B.C. Note the Romans' method of giving particular years in their history.

256. **de caelo**: i.e. *by lightning*. The usual phrase is **de caelo tangi** (lit. *to be touched from heaven*); so two lines below **tactus est** without the limiting Ablative.

258. **legum aera**: *law tablets*, lit. *bronze (tablets) of the laws*; indicating the material on which the laws were generally engraved. Stone was also so used.

259. **ille . . . Romulus**: *yonder Romulus*—said with a gesture.

260. **quem inauratum**: that is, *whose gilded statue*.

261. **fuisse**: *once stood*, the Perfect implying that it no longer stood there intact. Otherwise we might have expected **esse** with **meministis**. G. 281, 2, R.; A. & G. 336, A, N. 1; H. 537, I.

262. **cum haruspices convenissent**: Subjv. with **cum**, notwithstanding the preceding Temporal phrase **quo tempore**. Pure time is expressed by the Indic. with **cum**; but here the conjunction gives the occasion or circumstances, marking a closer connection between the two clauses than that of mere time, in fact characterizing the time. G. 585; A. & G. 323 and 325; B. 288, I; H. 521, II. 2. **Etruria**: the art of the soothsayers, i.e. of interpreting the divine will from the entrails of sacrificial victims, originated in Etruria.

265. **appropinquare . . . nisi . . . flexissent**: notice the Fut. meaning of **appropinquare**, *were approaching*, implying *would soon be at hand*; hence, **flexissent**, *should turn aside, avert*, the Pluperfect Subjv. (after **dixerunt**) representing Fut. Perfect **flexerint** in the direct words of the soothsayers. Do not confound this Condition with the Unreal; it is the Logical Condition in O. O. G. 657; A. & G. p. 375; B. 319, a; H. 527, I.

267. **et (ludi) . . . neque res ulla**: *both . . . and nothing*.

269. **idem**: how translated? G. 310; A. & G. 195, e; B. 248, I; H. 451, 3. **facere**: no subject expressed because none is needed, the soothsayers simply ordering *the making* of a larger statue, etc.

270. **contra atque**: adjectives and adverbs of Likeness and Unlike-

ness take *atque* or *ac* after them. G. 643; A. & G. 234, *a*, n. 2; B. 341, 1, *c*; H. 459, 2. Translate: *to turn it toward the east (orientem), opposite to the way (contra atque) it had formerly faced.*

271. *si illud signum conspiceret* (*looked towards, faced*), *fore ut . . . inlustrarentur*: the Logical (simple) Condition of the Future in O. O., representing in the direct form *si . . . conspiciet* (Fut.), *inlustrantur* (Fut.). The periphrasis *fore ut* with the Subjv. is more common in the Pass. than the Fut. Infinitive. See G. 248; A. & G. 288, *f*; B. 270, 3, *a*; H. 537, 3. *quod videtis*: the new statue on the Capitol, facing the east, overlooked the Forum, where Cicero's audience was now standing.

275. *atque*: *and further*, introducing the crowning fact in his contention that the gods were responsible for the case. *conlocandum locaverunt*: verbs meaning to Contract, Let, Undertake, etc., take the Acc. of the Ger. of the Object to be effected, or Factitive Predicate, as it is called. G. 430; A. & G. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2; H. 544, 2, n. 2). Translate: *gave the contract for the erection*, etc. Notice the difference between the simple verb *locare*, *give a contract for something to be done*, and the compound *conlocare*, *set up, erect*.

277. *neque superioribus consulibus*, etc.: the words imply *neither last year nor this until to-day*. See Note on l. 255.

279. *hic*: lit. *here*. (adv.), that is, *in these circumstances*.

280. *praeceps*: *perverse*. *mente captus*: *blind of heart*. *haec omnia*, etc.: said with a sweep of the hand, and referring to the whole visible world.

282. *ita*: *to this effect*, anticipating the following Acc. and Infinitive.

284. *et ea*: *and that*; more usually Singular, here Plural for rhetorical reasons.

285. *ea*: *those (deeds)*, referring to *caedes*, etc., above.

287: *illud vero . . . ut . . . ut*, etc.: the first *ut* introduces an ordinary Consecutive clause after *ita praesens* (*so opportune*), while the second explains *illud* (*this fact*). Translate: *but is not this fact so opportune that it seems*, etc., (*namely*) *that when early this morning both the conspirators and the witnesses against them (eorum) were*, etc., *the statue was being set up at that very moment?* For the use of the second *ut*, see G. 557; A. & G. 332, *f*; H. 501, 2.

288. *Optimi Maximi*: *best (and) greatest*. Observe the Asyndeton in this formula.

294. *quo (etiam)*: Abl. of Measure of Difference with the comparative *maiore*, but to be translated, *wherefore*. *maiore odio*, etc.: *of greater hatred*, Abl. of Specification after *digni*.

295. *domiciliis, tectis*: Dative after *in-* in composition (*inferre*).

297. *ego, me*: emphatic repetition to sharpen the contrast with *ille*, *ille* in the next sentence.

300. *dis*: the important word of the sentence, hence put first.

302. *iam vero*: *and now*.

304. *tantae res creditae*, etc.: *matters of such importance would not have been intrusted, and the letters would not have been given over, etc., so rashly to strangers and barbarians, unless, etc.*

306. *huic tantae audaciae*: abstract put for the concrete, that is, *boldness for bold men*. The case is Dat. of the Ind. Object. Translate as if Abl. of Separation (*from*). *quid vero*: *but again*, lit. *but what (of this)*?

307. *ut homines Galli...neglegerent...anteponerent*: Consecutive clauses after a verb of Effecting (*esse factum*) in l. 312 below, but do not change the order of the clauses. *id*, in l. 311, sums up all that precedes.

quae gens una: superlatives (*una*) are often incorporated in the rel. clause, as here, whereas the Eng. idiom places them before the relative (*the only nation that remains*, etc.). G. 616, 3; A. & G. 200, *d*; H. 453, 5.

309. *videatur*: Characteristic Subjv. after the superlative *una*. *imperi*: *sovereignty*.

310. *ultra* (lit. *voluntarily*): *unsought*, qualifying *oblatam*.

311. *non divinitus*: the negative, as usual, preceding the important word.

312. *praesertim qui (= cum ei) ... potuerint* (Perfect Subjv.): *especially when they might have prevailed*, etc.; Concessive rel. clause.

314. *ad: at*. *pulvinaria*: lit. the *couches* upon which the images of the gods were laid before the temples, on occasions of prayer or thanksgiving, with banquets spread before them. Translate, *shrines*.

315. *celebratote*: the impressive Second Impv., proclaiming the thanksgiving. G. 268, 2; A. & G. 269, *d*; B. 281, 1, *b*; H. 487, 1, 1.

320. *togati, togato*: see Note on l. 194 above. The disturbances with which Cicero compares the events of his own consulship happened in the period of the first civil war, waged between the democratic party under Marius and his successors, and the aristocratic party under Sulla (Introduction, §§21-23). The events referred to may be summed up as follows: (1) The trouble began in 88 B.C. when, after Sulla's departure from Rome as the duly appointed commander against Mithridates, the tribune P. Sulpicius proposed to depose him in favor of Marius. Sulla returned to Rome at the head of his army and overthrew his enemies, Sulpicius being killed and Marius barely saving himself by

flight. Sulla then returned to the field against Mithridates. (2) The next year, when L. Cornelius Cinna renewed the democratic schemes of Sulpicius, his colleague Cn. Octavius drove him out of the city at the cost of so much bloodshed (10,000 victims were said to have fallen) that the day was ever after known as the "day of Octavius." Hence Cicero's words: *omnis hic locus acervis*, etc. (3) Shortly after (*postea*) Cinna and Marius raised an army, and returning to the city, got the upper hand (*superavit*). For five days and nights they held a carnival of bloodshed, killing many of the most prominent aristocrats. Hence the words *lumina civitatis* in l. 325. (4) Although Marius had died in 86 B.C. and Cinna been killed in a mutiny two years later, Sulla's enemies were still active when he returned from the East in 83 B.C. He defeated them in the battle of the Colline Gate (82 B.C.) and by his "proscriptions" lessened the number of his fellow-citizens (*diminutione civium*, l. 327) by some four or five thousand executions. After reforming the constitution he resigned his dictatorship; he died in 78 B.C. (5) Shortly after his death M. Lepidus tried to overthrow his constitution, but in the outbreak that followed was defeated by his colleague Q. Catulus (77 B.C.), the son of Marius' colleague a quarter of a century earlier.

334. *ipsius . . . ceterorum*: contrasted words, hence put as far apart (sometimes as close) as possible. Cicero means that the country did not grieve so much for the death of the principal author of the trouble, Lepidus himself, as for that of all the others implicated in the disturbance. *rei publicae*: Dat. after *ad-* in composition (*attulit*).

337. *pertinerent*: Characteristic Subjv. after *eius modi*, of such a character. *non illi . . . voluerunt*: THEY *did not wish*, the pronoun emphasized by the position of *non*. They wished only to put themselves at the head of the government (*rem publicam*), not to destroy it, says Cicero.

340. *atque illae . . . diiudicatae sint*: these words are thought to be a transcriber's explanation of what precedes, afterwards creeping into the text by mistake.

343. *uno*: strengthens the superlatives. *post*: *since*.

345. *quale bellum, such a war as. quo in bello: a war in which.*
Note the Latin tendency to incorporate the *antec.* in the *rel. clause*.

346. *lex*: *principle*.

347. *salva, salvi*: the words in a slightly different sense, the former referring to the *salvation* of the state, the latter to these persons' *solvency*.

348. *in hostium numero ducerentur*: *should be regarded as* (lit. *in the number of*) *enemies*. G. 340, B. 1 (end); H. 362, 2, N. 3.

350. tantum : (only) so many, lit. so much, with Part. Genitive.

351. restitisset : should survive ; Fut. Perfect in O. O. after putasent.

354. pro : in return for. rebus : services, lit. circumstances.

355. insigne : mark.

360. eius modi, quod possint : Characteristic Subjunctive.

361. memoria : Abl. of Means. So sermonibus and monumentis.

363. litterarum monumentis : records of literature.

364. eandemque diem . . . consulatus mei : and I am sure that one and the same period (diem)—which I trust shall prove everlasting—has been extended both for the safety, etc. He means that the continued existence of the government must always remind the world of his consulship.

367. alter, alter : the former refers to Pompey, the latter to himself.

371. est : belong to, attach to, with Poss. Genitive (rerum). quae illorum : as (to the deeds) of those.

373. isti : refers to the same persons as illorum above. hostis : Acc. Plural.

374. vestrum : that is, your duty. ceteris : Dat. after prosunt.

recte : adv. modifier of facta (right deeds). G. 437, R. ; A. & G. 207, c ; H. 548, N. 2.

375. mihi mea : emphatic by position and repetition ; translate after ne. providere : subject of est, and itself followed by a neg. Complementary Final Clause. mentes : this word with its modifiers is, like mihi mea, emphatic by position, but must be translated after ne.

378. mihi ipsi : explain this Dative. G. 217 ; A. & G. 230 ; B. 187, II. b ; H. 384, 5. Translate : and yet, fellow-citizens, to me personally (ipsi) no harm can be done, etc. nihil is Acc. of Extent in Degree, but for convenience is to be translated as part of the subject.

379. bonis : true patriots (the usual meaning in these Orations).

381. dignitas : prestige. tacita : (though) silent, Concessive.

382. neglegunt : disregard.

383. est etiam nobis, etc. : I have even such a disposition (am so disposed) as not only to, etc. audaciae : Dative, not Genitive.

385. ultro : voluntarily. He means he will be the aggressor. quod si : but if.

387. convertit : Present for Future.

388. qua condicione : i.e. on what footing the people wish them to stand. velitis : Subjv. in Ind. Question. obtulerint : expose, the Perfect Subjv. representing the Fut. Perfect after a Primary tense.

389. *mihi quidem ipsi*: (*as*) for me personally, Dat. after *ad-* in composition (*adquiri*).

390. *possit*: why Subjunctive? *in honore vestro*: in the distinction(s) which you confer, lit. in your honor.

392. *videam*: Subjv. after *cum* Causal. *libeat*: Characteristic Subjv. after the preceding neg. sentence with *quicquam*.

393. *illud*: explained by the following Consecutive *ut*-clause.

395. *conservanda re publica*: Abl. of Cause, *invidia* implying feeling or emotion. Observe here that the Perfect Pass. Part. might have been used (Abl. Abs.), but would have had a slightly different force, since it would have looked backward while the Gerundive looks forward.

laedat...valeat: Asyndeton, some conjunction being (intentionally) omitted.

396. *in re publica*: in public life.

398. *virtute*: merit; Abl. of Means.

399. *venerati*: Perfect Part. (Nom. Pl.), but best translated as Present.

402. *aeque ac*: just (lit. equally) as; *ac* being used after the adverb of Likeness.

403. *id ne...faciendum sit*: that it may not have to be done, etc.

FOURTH ORATION AGAINST CATILINE

(*In L. Catilinam Oratio Quarta*)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. On December 5 (two days after delivering the preceding oration), Cicero convened the Senate to ask its advice on the question, What should be done with the prisoners? The meeting was held in the Temple of Concord, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, about which many citizens were gathered ready with arms to carry out the wishes of the consul.

2. **The Debate.** To Silanus, as consul-elect, the question was put first (Introduction, §75, footnote). He advocated the death-penalty. Other Senators were then consulted in regular order, until among the praetors-elect Caesar was asked for his views. While fully recognizing the guilt of the men, Caesar warned the Senate against taking any step which they might afterwards have reason to regret. He therefore proposed life-imprisonment for the culprits, and confisca-

tion of their property. Shortly after Caesar's speech, Cicero as chairman rose, and in his *Fourth Oration against Catiline* summed up these two opinions, somewhat as a judge might sum up the arguments in a case at court. Caesar's proposal had made a deep impression upon the Senate, and seemed likely to prevail, when young Cato, a tribune-elect, sprang to his feet, and in severe terms denounced all half-way measures. The conspirators, he said, were criminals, caught in the act, and deserved summary punishment. An effort was made to adjourn the Senate before taking any action but failed, and Cato's motion for immediate execution was carried by a large majority.

3. The Execution. Without loss of time Cicero adjourned the Senate, and proceeded to carry out the sentence. He ordered that the prisoners should be brought from their places of confinement, and led to the door of the ancient dungeon known as the *Tullianum*, a large oblong underground chamber with a smaller dungeon, circular in shape, beneath. As each prisoner was brought to this place, he was thrust down into the lower chamber, and there strangled by the executioners (*tresviri capitales*). When the fifth and last man was thus executed, the consul departed, and on his way through the Forum said to the wondering citizens whom he met, *Vixerunt* ('They have lived,' i.e. they live no longer).

4. Legality of the Executions. For nineteen centuries men have debated the question whether the executions were legal or not without having reached a definite conclusion. A schoolbook may, therefore, well leave the matter undiscussed. Nevertheless there are certain well-ascertained facts relating to the case which should be noted here. It is known, for example, that it was an old principle in the Roman law that no citizen might be put to death without the assent of the people; and that this principle had been reaffirmed in a law of the tribune Gaius *Sempronius* Gracchus in 123 B.C. (hence called a *lex Sempronia*, as usual, after the gentile name of the proposer).

(1) Now Cicero made the point that the conspirators were not citizens, but enemies, and as such were not entitled to the protection of a law made for citizens. If it was true that they had forfeited their citizenship, then Cicero's contention was correct; but this "if" involves one of the very points at issue. In the case of Catiline and Manlius, there could be no doubt: they were self-confessed enemies, being already in Etruria with an army ready to strike; but how with Lentulus, Cethegus, and the rest of the conspirators in the city? The letters which they had written and which Cicero had intercepted, pointed clearly to the existence of a plot of a dangerous kind, but the writers had not actually done anything, had not been caught in any

overt act, and hence they were entitled to the benefit at least of a trial in court. It should be remembered also that the Senate was not a judicial body, and hence could not pass upon the questions involved.

(2) On the other hand, it is also known that in times of grave peril the Senate passed, as it did in this instance, its *ultimum decretum*, or extreme decree, authorizing the consuls to "see to it that the commonwealth suffered no harm." The exact extent of the powers conferred on the consuls by such a decree is not clear now, and was not clear even in that day. Some said that it gave the consul plenary powers even to carry out the death-penalty, if need be, without trial. The democrats questioned this interpretation.

In a strict interpretation of the laws, therefore, the legality of the executions is still an open question; and yet few persons would deny that Cicero in putting to death Lentulus, Cethegus, and their accomplices acted in the only way in which he could crush the uprising. His course was generally approved by the people, who showed their approval by hailing him as savior of his country.

5. Defeat and Death of Catiline. The vigorous course pursued by the consul frightened the followers of Catiline, and caused the rebel army in Etruria to waste away. Nevertheless Catiline, who never lacked courage, rallied his 3,000 desperate men about him near Pistoria (twenty miles from Faesulae), and there, while trying to retreat to Gaul, was crushed between two Roman armies, one commanded by the praetor Q. Metellus Celer, the other by a lieutenant under Cicero's colleague Antonius.

4. *iucunda*: pleasing; *grata*: welcome.

5. *voluntas*: i.e. good-will.

7. *mihi* (emphatic position) *si haec*, etc.: for my part, if these were the terms on which the consulship was given to me; lit. if this condition of the consulship, etc.

10. *dum modo . . . pariat*: explain the use of *dum modo*. See Note on *Cat.* i. 9, 22 (l. 277). The verb is Singular because *dignitas salusque* expresses a single complex notion.

12. *non*: the negative is repeated for rhetorical effect, and placed before the emphatic word in each instance. This repetition is called Anaphora. *forum*: the Forum was surrounded by various public buildings, among them the courts of justice; hence the word *aequitas*.

13. *campus*: the consular elections were held in the *Campus Martius*, and, like every important step in the life of the Romans, were preceded by the ceremony of taking the auspices; hence the *Campus*

is here spoken of as *consecrated with the consular auspices* (*consularibus auspiciis consecratus*). *curia*: called *summum auxilium*, etc., because the Senate shaped the foreign policy of the country.

16. *sella curulis*: see Introduction, §55.

17. *fuit*: Singular predicate with several subjects because each is considered apart from the others. *multa tacui*: *have suppressed much*. See Note on *Cat.* I. 12, 29 (l. 351).

18. *meo quodam dolore*: Abl. of Manner, but best translated, *at the cost of some pain to myself*. *in*: *in the midst of*.

20. *ut*: with *eriperem* (l. 24), forming a Consecutive clause, explaining the words *hunc exitum* (l. 19). G. 557; A. & G. 332, *f*; H. 501, l. 2.

25. *subeatur*: Subjv. for Imperative (Opt. Subjv.) with the preceding rel. clause as its subject, the whole being the Apodosis of the Logical (simple) Condition whose Protasis is *si . . . voluerunt* (ll. 19, 20).

26. *fatale*: *destined*.

27. *cur non laeter*: Potential Rhetorical Question, implying its own answer. *consulatum . . . exstitisse*: what other construction may follow verbs of Emotion? Principal Parts of *exstitisse* (not from *exsto*)?

30. *consulite vobis*: distinguish between Dat. and Acc. when used with this verb.

34. *debeo*: *I must (cannot help)*. *pro eo ac*: *in proportion as*. G. 643; A. & G. 234, *a*, N. 2; B. 341, *i*, *c*; H. 554, l. 2, N.

35. *relatueros esse gratiam* (with *mihi* above): *will reward me*. *si quid obtigerit*: Fut. Perfect (translated as Pres.) in the Protasis of a Logical (simple) Condition.

36. *aequo animo*, etc.: Ablative of Manner.

37. *immatura consulari*: *a premature (death) to a consular*, i.e. one who has once enjoyed the consulship can have no higher ambition.

38. *sapienti*: *to a philosopher*, i.e. the philosopher is indifferent to everything external, even to death. This was a tenet of the Stoics, who taught the sternest morality. *ille ferreus qui . . . movear*: *so iron-hearted as not to be influenced*: Characteristic Subjv. following the Demonstrative pronoun *ille*.

39. *fratris*: his brother Quintus Cicero, at this time praetor-elect. A few years later he served with Caesar in his Gallie war.

41. *neque meam mentem non*, etc.: note in this sentence the two negatives, making a strong affirmative, and the several subjects with their modifiers, filling three or four lines. It is best to translate *non fail to*, and treat the whole sentence as if passive, taking *mentem* as

subject and the real subjects as agents (*by*): *nor do my thoughts (mentem) fail to be recalled*, etc. The position of **non** makes **domum** the emphatic word.

42. **uxor**: Terentia, by whom he had two children—Tullia (**filia**), probably fourteen years old, and Marcus, only two (**parvulus filius**).

44. **ille**: *by him* (keeping up the passive translation).

46. **gener**: C. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, the first husband of Tullia. As he was not a member of the Senate at this time, he was probably standing near the door of the temple with the crowd that attended this session of the Senate. **moveor**: the position of the word emphasizes Cicero's contradiction of the negative statement—*I am indeed influenced*. **in eam partem uti**: *to the end that*, with a Complementary Consecutive clause.

47. **vobiscum**: the Senate; **omnes**: his family. **oppresserit** (Fut. Perfect): *crush*.

48. **una**: *general*, lit. *one*. **peste**: *ruin*.

49. **pereamus**: Subjv. on account of the idea of (negative) Design involved. G. 644, R. 3, a.

52. **non Ti. Gracchus**, etc.: (*it is*) *not Tiberius Gracchus for wishing as he did* (lit. *because he wished*), etc., *not Gaius Gracchus for attempting*, etc., etc., (*that*) *is brought*, etc. For the story of the Gracchi and of Saturninus, read Introduction, §§16, 17, 18, and 19.

53. **agrarios**: *the agrarian party*, i.e. the adherents of the younger Gracchus in his measures providing for the allotment of public lands to the poorer classes of citizens.

54. **Memmium**: a candidate for the consulship in 100 B.C. murdered at the instance of Saturninus.

55. **in discrimen aliquod**: *to some test or other*. The Indefinite pronoun makes the phrase vague, as was probably intended in depreciation of the former danger in contrast with the present.

56. **iudicium**: *the bar*, lit. *judgment*. **tenentur ei qui**, etc.: *in our power are those who*, etc. **ad**: *for*, expressing Design.

57. **omnium**: while with this word Cicero regularly uses the Genitive forms **nostrum** and **vestrum** (rather than **nostrum** and **vestrum**), yet sometimes instead of the personal pronouns in the Gen. case he uses the possessive forms **noster** and **vester**. We have, for example, **de nostro omnium interitu** (*Cat.* I. 4, 9), but **vitamque omnium vestrum** (*Cat.* III. 1, 1), and again in the present passage the possessive rather than the Genitive.

61. **ut interfectis omnibus** (Abl. Abs.) **nemo . . . relinquatur**: coördinate in translating (although strictly the Abl. Abs. is subordinate, of course)—*that all (of us) may be put to death and not a man be left*,

etc. **ne . . . quidem** here simply strengthens the general neg. **nemo** and should be translated affirmatively—even. Note the exceptional use here of **ut nemo** instead of **ne quis** in a Final clause.

64. **rei**: *the accused men.*

65. **multis iudiciis**: i.e. by its decrees as explained in the following words.

66. **gratias egistis**: *thanked.*

68. **Lentulum . . . coegistis**: see Note on *Cat.* III. 6, 14 (l. 177).

71. **meo nomine**: *in my honor.*

72. **honos**: the antec. incorporated in the rel. clause. Translate: *an honor which.* **togato**: explain the meaning. **nemini**: Dat. of Agent.

77. **referre ad vos . . . integrum . . . et de facto quid**, etc.: *to lay before you, as if still an open question, both what your decision is concerning the fact, etc.* The Subjunctives **iudicetis** and **censeatis** indicate Indirect Questions depending on **referre**.

79. **quae sunt consulis**: *which a consul should*; lit. *are the consul's*, Possessive Genitive.

80. **versari**: *was rife.* **nova**: *revolutionary schemes*, lit. *new things.*

81. **misceri**: *were brewing.* **concitari mala**: **mala** is the Acc. subject of **concitari**, yet like the Acc. of the Inner Object gets its substantive idea from the verb. Translate: *a wicked turmoil caused.*

85. **delatum sit**: Subjunctive in Ind. Question, depending on **videtis**.

86. **huic**: refers to **facinus** of the preceding sentence. **adfinis**: Acc. Plural.

87. **opinione**: account for this Ablative. G. (L. Ed.) 398, n. 1; A. & G. 247, b; B. 217, 4; H. 417, n. 5. Translate: *than you suppose.*

89. **serpens**: participle.

90. **sustentando**: *by withholding your hands*; **prolatando**: *by procrastination.* Both are Ablatives of Means.

91. **ratione**: *method.* With **placet**, supply **vindicare** from the following clause.

92. **sententias**: the regular word for the views expressed by a senator on a public question or the vote by which he declared his views. Translate: *views*, or *proposals.* **D. Silani**: (*that*) of **D. Silanus**. G. 308, R. 3; A. & G. 195, b; B. 247, 3; H. 451, 1. See Prefatory Note, §2.

93. **haec**: meaning here? See the Vocabulary.

94. **Caesaris**: what was his rank at this time? See Prefatory Note, §2.

95. **removet**: *sets aside (rejects)*; **amplectitur**: *includes.*

96. *uterque*: regularly Singular when referring to individuals, being Plural only of sets or parties. *pro*: *suitably to*. Caesar as praetor-elect had the consulship before him as the only honor remaining to complete the *cursus honorum*.

97. *in . . . versatur*: lit. *is engaged in*, i.e. *advocates*. The word admits of various translations. *alter*: *one*, subject of *putat*.

98. *conati sunt*: Indicative because Cicero's words, not a part of the quotation. *qui*: notice the rhetorical repetition of this word in this and succeeding lines. See Note on l. 12.

100. *punctum*: Accusative of Extent in Time. *temporis*: Partitive Genitive.

103. *alter intellegit*, etc. Cicero contends that Silanus in recommending the death-penalty is really less severe than Caesar, who advocated life-imprisonment as the proper punishment of the conspirators. At the same time he interprets the course of each Senator in his own way. He says, for example, that Silanus recollects (*recordatur*) that there are precedents for his proposal, although it does not appear that Silanus had mentioned them, and he declares that Caesar is aware (*intellegit*) that death is often a blessing, etc., of which the prisoners were unworthy, deserving rather all the pains of perpetual imprisonment.

107. *et ea*: *and that*. *ad*: *for*, expressing Design. *singularem*: *special*.

109. *dispertiri*: with *eos* understood for its subject. He means that they should be scattered by giving them over in custody to the various provincial towns. *iubet*: not *orders*. *habere*: *to involve*. *iniquitatem*: *a hardship*.

110. *si velis*: lit. *if you should wish*, that is, *if one would*: Ideal Second Person. G. 595, R. 3. "It would be unfair to force the towns to be responsible for the prisoners' safe keeping, while a mere request to this effect would meet with questionable success," is his meaning.

112. *qui . . . putent*: Characteristic relative clause with Indefinite Antecedent.

113. *esse suae dignitatis*: Predicate Genitive. G. 366, R. 1; A. & G. 214, c; B. 198, 3; H. 402. *adiungit*: *adds*. Notice the emphatic position, implying, "But this is not all, for he also proposes," etc.

114. *ruperit*: probably Pf. Subjv., representing Fut. Perfect in Caesar's direct words, but note that the two forms are the same.

115. *horribilis* (Acc. Pl.): because demanding great severity.

116. *eorum*: this word limits *poenam* and is antecedent of *quos*.

117. *per senatum*: that is, through its decrees. *per populum*: that is, through measures passed in the Comitia.

120. *multos uno* (supply *dolore*): side by side for contrast.

122. *itaque*: *and so*. The sentiment here expressed, that the idea of future punishment was a mere bugaboo invented by ancient writers (*antiqui*) to frighten would-be offenders, does not accord with what Cicero has written elsewhere. It is to be remembered, however, that he is merely summing up the views of Silanus and Caesar, and it is very evident that he is doing his utmost to make it appear that death for the prisoners would be true mercy both to them and to their countrymen.

124. *voluerunt*: *maintained*.

125. *eis remotis* = *si ea* (i.e. *supplicia*) *remota essent*, representing the Fut. Perfect in O. O. after a Past (*intellegebant*).

127. *ego mea*: emphatic by repetition and juxtaposition. *mea* . . . *intersit*: *is to my personal interest*. G. 381, 2; A. & G. 222, *a*; B. 211, 1, *a*; H. 408, 1, 2.

129. *in re publica*: *in public life*. *popularis*: political term for democrat as opposed to the optimates, or aristocrats, who were identified with the Senate.

130. *hoc . . . cognitore* (Abl. Abs.): *with him as the author and advocate*.

131. *populares*: *popular*, i.e. *of the people*. *sin*: supply *eritis secuti*. How is this conjunction regularly used?

132. *nescio an*: *I do not know but*. G. 457, 2; A. & G. 210, *f, R.*; B. 300, 5; H. 529, 3, *N. 2*. *negoti*: *trouble*, Part. Genitive with *amplius*.

133. *rationes*: *considerations*.

134. *vincat*: *let . . . prevail over (outweigh)*. *ipsius*: *his own*, as distinguished from that of the *maiorum*.

135. *postulabat*: Singular predicate with two subjects, the latter forming a single complex idea.

136. *obsidem*: *guarantee*, lit. *hostage*.

137. *intellectum est*: *it was seen*, that is, when Caesar spoke in the debate. *quid interesset*: *what a difference there is*. *contionatorum*: *agitators*, those who addressed the people in the *contio* for selfish purposes.

138. *saluti*: *welfare*.

139. *de istis* = *eorum*, Partitive with *non neminem*, *some*, or perhaps here, *one*. Cicero seems to have had in mind particularly Metellus Nepos, the tribune-elect, and creature at this time of Pompey, who was offended because Cicero had dealt with the present trouble single-

handed, failing to call on Pompey to suppress the threatened outbreak. A few weeks later, as Cicero was about to make the usual farewell speech at the close of his consulship on the last day of December, 63 B.C., this same Metellus, as tribune, interposed with the declaration that he who had deprived Roman citizens of their right of appeal to the people (referring to the execution of the conspirators) had no right to address the people.

140. *de capite . . . sententiam ferat*: cast a vote concerning the civil rights, etc.

143. The order is : *iam hoc nemini dubium est quid qui (he who) decrevit custodiam reo, etc., iudicarit de tota re et causa.* *iudicarit* is the Subjv. in Ind. Question, and its subject is the preceding rel. clause.

145. *re*: the fact; *causa*: the case (in its legal aspects).

146. *legem Semproniam*: i.e. the law of C. Gracchus, whose gentile name was Sempronius.

149. *latorem*: that is, C. Gracchus. *iussu populi*: as this is not true, some have supposed that Cicero said rather *iniussu (without the order)*, which certainly makes the sense clearer. If C. Gracchus, says Cicero (according to the changed reading), who proposed the law, was put to death without appeal, all the more may the present offenders be so treated.

150. *idem*: he also, i.e. Caesar. G. 310; A. & G. 195, e; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3. *largitorem et prodigum*: Concessive, implying "with all his extravagance in courting the good-will of the people."

153. *popularem*: a friend of the people.

156. *se iactare*: to make a parade, i.e. in order to gain credit for political purposes.

158. *ut omnis animi cruciatus (Acc. Pl.), etc.*: that even poverty and beggary may follow (be added to) every, etc.

160. *hoc*: Caesar's proposal. Note the coincidence of attainment denoted by the Fut. Perfect in both the dependent and the principal clause (*statueritis, dederitis*).

161. *ad*: before.

164. *obtinebo*: I shall maintain (the view).

165. *tanti sceleris immanitate = tam immani scelere*: attribute (substantive) used for attributive (adjective).

166. *de*: by. G. 397, R.

167. *ita mihi . . . liceat, ut . . . moveor*: lit. so may it be permitted me, etc., as I am moved, etc.; more freely, as I hope to be permitted, etc., I am actuated, in being rather severe in this case, not by cruelty, etc. Observe the common form of Asseveration expressed by *ita* with the

Opt. Subjunctive (*liceat*) followed by *ut* with the Indicative (*moveor*). G. 262; A. & G. 267; B. 279; H. 483, 4.

170. *videor mihi*: *I fancy*.

173. *animo*: i.e. *with my mind's eye*, Ablative of Means.

175. *bacchantis*: *as he revels*, lit. *revelling*. *cum vero mihi proposui . . . perhorresco*: *but whenever I picture to myself*; lit. *have placed before myself*, etc., Iterative Action in Present time. G. 567; A. & G. 322; compare B. 288, 3, and H. 518, n. 2.

177. *purpuratum*: suggesting the oriental form of despotism with courtiers robed in purple. Of course, in republican Rome the mere thought of a king was hateful. *huic*: i.e. *Lentulo*, Dat. of Advantage—*for him*, implying *at his side*.

185. *sumpserit*: the Latin says "take" where the English says *inflict* punishment. For the mood and tense, compare Note on l. 114 above (*ruperit*).

186. *utrum . . . an . . . videatur*: explain the construction. G. 460 and 458; A. & G. 211 and *d*; B. 162, 4; H. 353, 1.

187. *mihi*: supply *videtur*. The word is emphatic by position—to *MY mind*.

188. *qui non . . . lenierit*: Causal rel. clause. *nocentis suum*: the two words side by side for contrast between the culprit and his victim.

189. *in*: *in the case of* (as often). *qui, qui, qui*: see Note on l. 12 above.

192. *id egerunt, ut, etc.*: *have aimed at this*, (namely) *to set up*, etc.

195. *sin*: account for the use of this word.

197. *nisi vero*: ironical (as usual)—*unless indeed*. **L. Caesar**: not the well-known Caesar, but a relative. He was consul the year before this. His sister, referred to in this passage, was Julia, who had been twice married—first to M. Antonius Creticus (father of Mark Antony), and after his death to the present conspirator, Lentulus; hence the word *virum, husband*, in the text (l. 200).

201. *avum suum*: M. Fulvius Flaccus was the maternal grandfather of Lucius Caesar. As an adherent of Gaius Gracchus, he perished in the riot of 121 B.C. with his leader.

202. *filiumque eius*: son to Flaccus, and uncle to L. Caesar. The fact that Lucius Caesar, Cicero means, could in his speech have condemned his own relative Lentulus, comparing his case with that of his grandfather and uncle, was a strong argument in favor of the death-penalty. The younger Flaccus here referred to had been sent by the party of Gracchus to the consul Opimius in order, if possible,

to make terms with the senatorial party, but was thrown into prison by the consul and afterwards murdered.

203. *quorum quod* (interrog.) *simile factum*: *what deed of theirs (quorum, lit. of whom) was like (the present crime) ?*

205. *voluntas*: *the spirit, lit. intent.* *versata est*: *was rife.*
For the historical facts, see Introduction, §§16, 17.

206. *contentio*: *rivalry.* *avus Lentuli*: P. Cornelius Lentulus, consul in 162 B.C. and a leader of the senatorial party in the time of Gracchus.

207. *ille*: i.e. the grandfather; *hic* in the next sentence refers to the present Lentulus, the grandson.

211. *trucidandos*: *to be butchered.* G. 430; A. & G. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2; H. 544, 2, N. 2.

213. *vereamini, censeo*: *you must surely be afraid, I think; ironical.*

219. *exaudio*: this word implies indistinctness of hearing on account of distance or surrounding noise. It seems to refer here to whispers exchanged between the Senators.

221. *ut*: meaning after verbs of Fearing? G. 550, 2; A. & G. 331, *f*; B. 296, 2; H. 498, III. N. 1.

222. *ad*: with *transigunda*, expressing Design.

224. *cum . . . tum*: *not only . . . but also.*

231. *sentirent*: Characteristic Subjunctive after the superlative *sola.* *unum atque idem*: see Note on l. 302 below.

232. *cum viderent*: *seeing.*

234. *in . . . numero habendos*: for the meaning of this phrase, see Note on *Cat.* III. 10, 25 (l. 348).

236. *ceteri (vero)*: subject of *consentiunt* (*are united*), but on account of its emphatic position best translated, *but as for the rest*, i.e. the other citizens.

237. *ad*: that is, *to promote.*

239. *equites*: the class from which Cicero himself was sprung, and for which he always has a word of praise. *commemorem*: *should I mention*, Potential Rhetorical Question.

240. *ita . . . ut*: *provided that.* G. 552, R. 3; A. & G. 319, *b*.

242. *huius ordinis*: *with (lit. of) this order*, i.e. the Senate. *concordiam*: Cicero prided himself on bringing the two great orders of Rome into harmony at this time. The coalition, however, was the result only of a community of interests in a period of danger. So long as Catiline was plotting against the existing status, the Knights as the rich men of Rome with much at stake naturally acted with the Senate in upholding the government and thwarting his revolutionary schemes; after the conspiracy was crushed, the old jealousies revived,

and the "harmony of the orders" proved to be without any permanence of character. Three years after this speech, Pompey, to whom Cicero looked for coöperation in guiding the fortunes of his "new party," joined Caesar and Crassus in forming the First Triumvirate.

244. *quam si*: resolve the relative into demonstrative and conjunction—*and if this*.

245. *confirmatam*: *made sure, established*.

246. *confirmo*: *I assure*.

248. *defendundae*: *in defending, lit. of defending*.

249. *tribunos aerarios*: revenue officers of one kind or another, with a rank just beneath the equestrian order. *scribas*: government clerks. This speech was delivered on December 5, the day on which (*hic dies*) the newly elected quaestors regularly entered upon their official duties (Introduction, §53). On this first day of their official term they drew lots to determine their respective fields of duty, the ceremony taking place in the treasury building (*aerarium*). Cicero says that notwithstanding their personal interest in this ceremony, the clerks had left the treasury building to attend as patriotic spectators the great debate going on in the Senate.

254. *non*: as usual, preceding the words to be emphasized.

256. *cum . . . tum*: see Note on l. 224. *sit*: Subjv. of Characteristic after the interrogative *quis est*, two lines above.

257. *operae pretium*: *worth while*.

259. *virtute*: *personal merit*. *huius civitatis*: *of our franchise, lit. of this citizenship*. He means that by meritorious conduct they had gained (*consecuti*) the rights of citizenship.

260. *patriam*: Pred. substantive after an implied copula. Translate: *look upon this as their native land*. *loco*: *rank, Abl. of Origin*. G. 395; A. & G. 244, *a*; B. 215; H. 415, II.

263. *communis res publica*: *the general welfare*.

265. *qui modo . . . sit*: *be he only (provided he be)*. Account for the construction. G. 627, R. 1; A. & G. 320, *d*; B. 283, 5; H. 503, N. 1.

266. *tolerabili condicione*: Ablative of Quality.

267. *perhorrescat*: Subjv. of Characteristic after the negative expression *nemo est*. So *cupiat* and *conferat* following. *haec*: *these (institutions)*.

268. *quantum audet . . . potest*: these clauses have the force of neuter Accusatives with the Part. Genitive *voluntatis*—*as much of his good will as he dares and as he can*. For the Indic., see G. 629, R. (*a*); A. & G. 342, *a*; H. 529, II. N. 1.

270. *si quem . . . commovet*: for convenience translate as if passive—*if any one of you is perchance disturbed by that which, etc.* *hoc*

quod auditum est: this is explained by the following Acc. and Inf. (lenonem, etc.).

271. circum: round to, or (with concursare) is running the rounds of.

273. quidem: indeed, often (as here) followed by an adversative conjunction (sed).

274. tam . . . miseri . . . qui non . . . velint: the Subjv. is Characteristic after the Demonstrative adverb tam. Translate: as not to wish.

275. illum: yonder, emphasized by the negative non preceding it. Cicero probably pointed to some such shops within sight along the Forum. sellae: i.e. the workman's bench.

279. immo vero: or rather, the following words heightening the previous statement.

280. genus: class. oti: peace.

282. quorum si quaestus: resolve the rel. as usual—and if their profits, etc. The two Ablative Absolute phrases, oclusis tabernis, incensis (sc. tabernis), may be resolved into cum- or si-clauses. Hence, the last part of this sentence stands for a disguised Conditional (Unreal, or contrary to fact), of which incensis is the Protasis (= si incensae essent) and futurum fuit is the Apodosis. G. 597, R. 3; B. 304, 3, b; A. & G. 308, c; H. 511, 2.

288. atque: and even.

291. consentiunt: for meaning, see Note on l. 236. impiae: because planned by citizens, her own children. Piety with the Romans meant reverence or respect for one's parents and, by transfer, one's country as well as for God. In English we retain the original meaning of the word in the expression "filial piety."

294. illum (yonder) ignem Vestae, etc.: the sacred fire was kept day and night upon the altar in the temple of Vesta by virgins who had dedicated themselves under vows of chastity to the service of the goddess.

297. anima: translate as if Plural.

300. quae facultas: an advantage which.

301. id quod: the regular form for a rel. clause referring to a sentence (instead of a single word) as antecedent. Translate: something that.

302. unum atque idem sentientem: breathing one and the same sentiment. Explain the Accusatives. See Note on Cat. I. 12, 29 (l. 351).

303. cogitate quantis . . . delerit: a compact and weighty sentence, typical of the Latin language, and to be rendered in English only by making two sentences of one. The grammatical predicate delerit is Subjv. because in an Ind. Question, but the real predicate or main point of Cicero's question lies in the participles with their adjuncts. Trans-

late : *Think by how great labors the empire (was) founded, etc., (that) one night almost destroyed.* He refers to the night on which the Allobroges were stopped at the Mulvian bridge.

309. praecurritis : *outstrip.*

311. functa : supply *esse.* **consulari** (adj.): = **consulis** (Gen. of substantive).

312. ante quam redeo : G. 575 ; A. & G. 327, *a* ; B. 291, *i* ; H. 520, *i. i.*

313. quanta : rel., not interrog., which would have required the Subjv. of Ind. Question. **quam :** also rel., but best resolved into a demonstrative with "and" (*and you see that it is very large*). The meaning is, that every man engaged in the conspiracy which Cicero had put down would prove his personal enemy in future.

317. plus valuerit : *shall have more weight.*

318. me, factorum : account for the cases. G. 377 ; A. & G. 221, *b* ; B. 209 ; H. 409, *iii.*

323. bene gesta : supply *re publica*, forming Abl. Abs. = **quod res publica gesta est**, giving the reason for the thanksgiving ; so **conservata re publica** following.

324. sit : this and the following Subjunctives are Concessive. G. 264 ; A. & G. 266, *c* ; B. 278 ; H. 484, *iii.* **Scipio :** the elder Scipio, who defeated Hannibal at Zama in the Second Punic War (202 B.C.).

326. alter Africanus : the younger Scipio (adopted by the elder Scipio's son), who destroyed Carthage in 146 B.C. and Numantia (in Spain) in 133 B.C.

328. Paulus : father of the younger Scipio (the latter getting his name through adoption). He distinguished himself at Pydna (168 B.C.) in the Third Macedonian War.

330. Marius qui bis, etc. : by his victories over the Teutones and the Cimbri. See Introduction, §18.

332. Pompeius : see Note on *Cat.* II. 5, 11 (l. 137). **isdem :** construe with **regionibus, etc.** **quibus solis cursus :** supply **continentur.**

334. aliquid loci : a modest phrase, although Cicero was not modest about his achievement. The Genitive is Partitive. **gloriae :** Poss. Genitive as predicate.

335. nisi forte : ironical. G. 591, *r. 4* ; A. & G. 315, *b* ; H. 507, 3, *N. 1.* **quo :** *whither*, introducing a rel. clause of Design, hence the Subjv. **possimus.** So **revertantur** further on.

337. uno loco : *in one respect.*

338. quod, etc. : giving the reason why Cicero's victory in peace involved greater dangers than a general's victory won in war,

339. *oppressi serviunt*: (*when*) *crushed become our slaves.*

340. *autem*: *while.*

342. *cum reppuleris*, . . . *possis*: Ideal Second Person, *you* in the sense of *one*, in a Temporal sentence, where *cum* = *si*. Observe the Iterative idea due to the association of a tense of completion (*reppuleris*, Pf. Subjv.) with a tense of continuance (*possis*, Pres. Subjv.).

344. *mihi*: Dat. of Agent with the Pf. Pass. Participle *susceptum*.

345. *id*: subject of *posse* near the end of the sentence. It refers to the warfare he expects to be waged upon him by his personal foes.

348. *haerebit*: *will abide.*

349. *neque ulla*, etc.: was this prediction verified? See Note on l. 242 above.

351. *conspirationem*: not *conspiracy*, as the word *bonorum* shows; *coniuratio* is the word for "conspiracy."

353. *pro*: *in the place of*. Cicero declined the provinces to which he was entitled at the close of his terms as praetor (66 B.C.) and consul (63 B.C.). If he had accepted them he would have been a propraetor or proconsul with *imperium* and an army.

356. *clientelis*: if he had accepted a province, he might have formed valuable connections with the provincials, for the governor of a province, by winning the confidence of the community which he governed, often afterwards became its *patronus*, or legal representative in Rome. In such a case the provincials were called his "clients."

hospitiis: *ties of friendship.*

357. *urbanis opibus*: that is, by the influence which his prestige in the city gives him.

358. *tueor*: *guard* (those already acquired); *comparo*: *acquire* (new ones). *pro (meis studiis)*: *in return for*. Observe the change in the meaning of *pro* from that in the preceding lines.

362. *quae dum*: *for so long as this*, referring to *memoriam*. The relative here is resolved into *ea enim*.

367. *solius*: Genitive to agree with the possessive idea in *sup*.

373. *habetis eum consulem qui*, etc.: *you have for consul one* (lit. *him*) *who*, etc. The relative is Characteristic, hence the Subjv. *du- bitet*, *possit*.

375. *per se ipsum praestare*: *answer for on his own responsibility.*

THE DEFENCE OF ARCHIAS

(Pro Archia)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. The *Pro Archia* was delivered by Cicero in 62 B.C., the year after his consulship, in defence of the rights of his old friend Archias as a Roman citizen. It is perhaps, with the exception of the four speeches against Catiline, the most widely known of Cicero's speeches. Archias had been accused of usurping the rights of citizenship without legal authority. The charge had little foundation. It seems likely that the prosecution was inspired by the democratic friends of Pompey, between whom and the aristocratic friends of Archias, the Luculli, much friction had existed ever since the Manilian Law was passed, for by that law Pompey superseded L. Lucullus as commander in the Third Mithridatic War.

2. **Who Archias was.** Archias was a Greek, born about 119 B.C. at Antioch (in Syria). In boyhood he was precocious, and gave rare promise as a poet. At the age of sixteen or seventeen he began to travel, and visited various cities in Asia Minor, Greece, and Southern Italy. Wherever he went, he was, according to Cicero, received with enthusiasm.

3. **In Rome.** In 102 he came to Rome, where his ability and his personal attractions made for him many friends among the foremost families. With the Luculli he was especially intimate. He became an inmate of their house and took their gentile name Licinius with the prænomen Aulus, thus giving his Greek name *Archias* the Roman form of *A. Licinius Archias*. A few years after coming to Rome—just when cannot be said with certainty—he became interested in Cicero, about thirteen years his junior, who with his younger brother Quintus was attending school in Rome. To this personal interest shown by Archias, Cicero, in the opening words of his speech, attributes his first inspiration to literary effort.

4. **At Heraclia.** While travelling with M. Lucullus, Archias visited Heraclia, one of the Greek cities that gave to lower Italy its name of Magna Graecia. Heraclia honored its distinguished guest with the gift of citizenship, his friend Lucullus being present and assisting at the ceremony. The same honor had already been conferred on him by several other cities of Magna Graecia.

5. **The Case.** As a result of the Social War (Introduction, §20) two laws had been passed, by either of which Archias might have become a Roman citizen. These laws were (a) the *lex Iulia* of 90 B.C., which provided that the inhabitants of any town which had not engaged in the Social War against Rome might, if it desired, be admitted *collectively* to the Roman franchise; (b) the *lex Plautia-Papiria* of 89 B.C., which provided that any *individual* might be so admitted, provided he fulfilled these three conditions: first, he must be a citizen of some federated city of Italy, i.e. of a city enjoying treaty relations with Rome; secondly, he must have a *domicilium*, or fixed abode, in Italy; thirdly, within sixty days after the law was passed, he must declare before a Roman praetor his purpose to become a Roman citizen.

To prove his case, Archias used the provisions of the *lex Plautia-Papiria*, and claimed (1) that he possessed the *civitas*, or citizenship, of Heraclia (and really of four other cities besides); (2) that he had long been a resident of Rome; and (3) that he had made the required declaration in due time before the praetor, Q. Metellus, in 89 B.C.

The prosecution objected (i) that Archias could not produce the documentary evidence of the *civitas* of Heraclia, and (ii) that his name did not appear on the census books of Rome. In reply to the first objection, it was shown by the defence that the record office of Heraclia had been destroyed by fire during the Social War, so that it was true that Archias could not produce the documentary evidence of his being an Heracliot; but, on the other hand, his friend Lucullus was a witness to the fact, and his evidence was corroborated by the best citizens of Heraclia, a delegation of whom was present at the trial for the purpose of testifying. As for the second objection, it was a well-known fact that the duty of taking the census of Rome (registering the names, the property, etc., of the citizens, for the purposes chiefly of taxation) had been generally neglected in recent years since personal taxation had been abolished; also, on the only two occasions (in 86 and 70 B.C.) when the censors had performed this duty, Archias was absent from the city. Everybody, however, knew that Archias had been a resident of Rome for many years, and had availed himself of the rights of citizenship without objection from any quarter.

6. **The Speech.** As was said above, the prosecution had little foundation on which to rest its accusation; hence, while the fact is not definitely recorded, it is morally certain that Cicero won his case. The interest of the speech, however, does not rest upon its merits as

a legal argument, but rather upon its character as the utterance of an ancient Roman on the glories and pleasures of literature.

1. The opening sentence consists of three Protases, each followed by a relative clause, and an Apodosis beginning with the words **earum rerum** (l. 6). **est in me** = **habeo**, denoting Possession of Qualities. **iudices**: the case was tried before a jury with a praetor (Cicero's own brother Quintus) as presiding judge. **quod sentio quam sit exiguum**: and *I am aware how slight this is*, the relative being resolved into conjunction and demonstrative.

2. **exercitatio dicendi**: *readiness of speech*.

3. **huiusce rei**: that is, **dicendi**. **ratio**: *theoretical knowledge*.

4. **profecta**: *proceeding*, that is, *derived from*.

5. **aetatis**: *life*. **abhorruisse**: *has been free*.

6. **vel**: *even*, strengthening the superlative. **hic**: *my client*, a frequent use of the Demonstrative of the First Person. **A. Lici-nius**: the advocate calls his client by his Roman name for effect.

7. **fructum repetere**: *demand a return* (as of something due). **quoad longissime**: *as far back as*, lit. *up to the time that farthest*.

9. **ultimam**: *earliest*, lit. *farthest* from the present. **inde usque repetens**: *looking back from that time on*. Notice that the verb is intransitive here, and has a different meaning from that in l. 7 above.

10. **mihi principem**: *my chief adviser*, predicate after **exstitisse**.

13. **non nullis . . . saluti**: G. 356; A. & G. 233, a; B. 191, 2; H. 390. **a quo**: to be translated after its antecedent **huic** further on—*surely (profecto) to that very man from whom*, etc.

14. **quo**: *with which*, Abl. of Means. The relative is followed by Subjv. of Characteristic (**possemus**). **opitulari**: *help*; **servare**: *save*. The words are afterwards echoed in **opem** and **salutem**. Note the difference between **ceteris**, *all the others*, and **alios**, *some others*.

15. **quantum est situm in nobis**: *as far as lies in our (my) power*; lit. *as much as is situated in us*. **quantum** is Acc. of Extent.

16. **ac ne quis**, etc.: the thought is—"You may be surprised at my attributing to Archias *a poet* so much of my success as *an orator*; but since all the arts that pertain to culture are really related to one another, I have not confined my attention to oratory."

17. **quod . . . sit**: Subjv. in Partial Obliquity, being the implied thought of his audience. **in hoc sit**: = **hic habeat**, referring to Archias. See Note on **est in me** above (l. 1).

18. **neque**: split in translating—*and not*. **ratio**: meaning as in l. 3 above. **ne nos quidem**: *we (I) too . . . not*.

19. *penitus*: that is, *exclusively*. *dediti fuimus*: for the use of *fuimus* instead of *sumus*, see G. 250, R.; and compare A. & G. 291, *b*, R., and H. 471, 6, N. 1.

22. *inter se*: see Note on *Cat.* III. 5, 13 (l. 162).

23. *cui*: Indefinite pronoun. *vestrum*: Partitive Genitive (not *vestri*). *in quaestione legitima*: *in a legal inquiry*, that is to say, a case in court. *iudicio*: *trial*.

24. *cum*: Concessive, but it may be translated *when*.

25. *apud*: *before*. *praetorem*: see Note on *iudices* above (l. 1). Quintus Cicero was a man of some literary pretensions, though better known as a soldier.

26. *tanto conventu . . . frequentia*: Abl. Abs., but best translated as Abl. of Place Where (which takes *in* as a rule)—*in so crowded an assemblage* (Hendiadys); lit. *the assemblage and crowding being so great*.

27. *uti*: verb, its subject being *me* in l. 23. *quod a consuetudine . . . abhorreat*: *which is foreign to (inconsistent with)*, subordinate clause in Indirect Discourse, depending on *mirum videatur* (l. 23).

29. *quaeso a vobis*: *I beseech you*, the words beginning the main clause of the sentence.

30. *veniam*: *indulgence, favor*. *quem ad modum*: *as*.

31. *ut me . . . patiamini*: Complementary Final clause, explaining the favor asked for.

32. *hoc concursu*: Abl. Abs., as also the following *hac humanitate* and *hoc praetore exercente*, but all three may be freely translated—*before this gathering*, etc., *before (men of) your culture*, *finally before this praetor presiding over the court*.

35. *in*: *in the case of*. *persona*: *character*. The term is borrowed from the stage; so *tractata est*, *has been represented*.

36. *otium ac studium*: (*a life of*) *studious leisure*, Hendiadys.

37. *uti*: in the same construction as *loqui* two lines above, the two Infinitives with their subject *me* depending on *patiamini*.

38. *quod si*: *and if this*. *tribui*: *granted*; *concedi*: *yielded*.

39. *sentiam, perficiam*: Future Indic. in Logical Condition. The latter is followed by a Complementary Consecutive clause, *ut . . . putetis*. G. 553, 1; A. & G. 332; B. 284; H. 501.

40. *segregandum*: supply *esse*. *cum*: *notwithstanding*, Concessive.

41. *si non*: instead of *nisi* and according to rule. G. 591, (a) 1 and 2; A. & G. 315, *a*, 1; B. 306, 2; H. 508, 3. *asciscendum fuisse*: Apodosis of an Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition, depending on *putetis*, with *si non esset* for its Protasis. The direct form would be

asciscendus fuit. G. 597, r. 3; A. & G. 308, c; B. 304, 3, b; H. 511, 2.

42. *ex pueris excessit*: *passed out of boyhood*; lit. *passed out of the boys*.

44. *contulit*: coördinate with *excessit*, both following *ut primum*.

Antiochiae: the capital of Syria. The case is Locative; observe that its appositive *urbe* following is Ablative. G. 411, r. 2 (3); A. & G. 184, c; B. 169, 4; H. 363, 4, 2.

45. *loco*: *rank*, Abl. of Origin (not appositive to *Antiochiae*). *celebri*: *populous*.

46. *hominibus*: this word depends on *adfluenti*; so *studiis*.

47. *adfluenti*: in the same construction as *celebri* and *copiosa*. *on-nibus*: Dat. after *ante* in composition (*antecellere*).

48. *contigit*: *it was his fortune*, lit. *it happened*. *post*: adverb.

49. *adventus*: Plural, implying successive visits to the various cities in Asia and Greece. For a similar reason the Impf. *celebrabantur* is used. G. 231; A. & G. 277; B. 260; H. 469.

50. *ipsius*: Distinctive pronoun, contrasting the real man with his reputed self.

51. *Italia*: particularly in the south, where there were so many Greek colonies that it was called *Magna Graecia*. *tunc*: that is, in the interval between the last of the Gracchan disturbances (121 B.C.) and the Social War (90-88 B.C.) with the succeeding struggles between the Marians and Sulla (88-82 B.C.).

55. *hunc*: *my client here*. *et*: observe that this conjunction occurs four times in the sentence. The first and the fourth *et* may for convenience be translated *not only...but also*.

56. *civitate*: *with citizenship*. For the case, see G. 348; A. & G. 225, d; B. 187, 1. a; H. top of page 198.

57. *aliquid*: implying a higher standard than the use of *quid* (or *quicquam*) would have done, as in English *something* means more than *anything*. *ingeniis*: *works of genius*. Abstracts often become concrete in the Plural.

58. *hac tanta celebritate fama*: Abl. Abs., supplemented by the following *cum*-clause, giving the Circumstances of his arrival (not pure Time, which would require the Indicative).

59. *absentibus*: that is, *to those whom he had not yet met*.

60. *consule*: Singular for Plural, agreeing with *Mario* as the more important of the two names—*when Marius was consul with* (lit. *and*) *Catulus*. *nactus est*, etc.: *hit upon*, implying that Archias was lucky in the time of his coming to Rome.

62. *studium atque auris*: *enthusiasm and taste*, lit. *zeal and ears* (the ear being the organ of taste in music, rhythm, etc.).

63. *posset*: Characteristic Subjunctive. *praetextatus*: Roman boys wore the *toga praetexta* until seventeen years of age. Cicero uses the word with a double object—to indicate the period of life to which it applied, and also to produce a favorable effect by speaking of Archias as if a native of Rome.

64. *domum suam*: G. 337, R. 3; A. & G. 258, *b*, n. 1; B. 182, 1, *b*; H. 380, 2.

65. *ingeni ac litterarum*: Hendiadys, the second word narrowing the scope of the first. Translate: *a mark of his literary gifts*. G. 366, R. 1; A. & G. 214, *c*; B. 198, 3; H. 402. The Demonstrative *hoc* is explained by the Consecutive *ut*-clause following. G. 557; A. & G. 332, *f*; B. 284, 1; H. 501, 1. 2. Supply *est* with *hoc*.

67. *temporibus illis*: Abl. of Time Within Which. For the proper names in this section, see the Vocabulary.

68. *illi*: *the well-known*, a frequent meaning of this pronoun.

70. *et patre et filio*: *both father and son*. We might have expected the Plural for the Singular *Catulo*.

73. *quod*: *in that*, giving the reason for the preceding statement. *colebant*: on account of its long subject, translate passively—*he was courted by*, etc.

74. *percipere*: *to learn*, lit. *to grasp*.

75. *si qui forte*, etc.: *such as made the pretence*, lit. *if any*, etc.

76. *satis longo intervallo* (Abl. Abs.): *after a sufficient interval*, i.e. in due time.

78. *Heracliam*: a prosperous Greek city of Lucania (in Southern Italy), which enjoyed especially favorable treaty rights with Rome; hence the words *aequissimo iure*, etc. (Abl. of Quality).

79. *ascribi*: *to be enrolled* (as a citizen). *se*: the subject of the Inf. is expressed because what he desired was not entirely within his control. G. (L. Ed.) 532, R. 2, 2d part.

80. *cum . . . tum*: *although . . . yet especially*. *ipse per se*: *on his personal account*.

81. *auctoritate*: *influence* (due to rank); *gratia*: *popularity* (personal).

82. *civitas*: meaning as in l. 56. For the law of Silvanus and Carbo (better known as the *lex Plautia-Papiria* from the gentile names of the tribunes M. *Plautius* Silvanus and C. *Papirius* Carbo), see the Prefatory Note above, §5. *si qui*: see Note on l. 75 above. These words begin an indirect quotation from the law, hence the

Subjunctives. *ferebatur*, however, is Indic. because merely explanatory. The Pluperfects represent Fut. Perfects of the direct form.

85. *apud*: *before*. *professi*: *declared themselves*, i.e. given in their names.

87. *haberet*: *had had* (and was still having). For the Imperfect, see G. 234; A. & G. 277, *b*; B. 260, 4; H. 469, 2.

89. *nihil aliud nisi*: after negatives, *nisi* is common in the sense of *except*.

90. *causa dicta est*: *our case is stated*, i.e. there is no need to say more.

91. *Grati*: Gratius was the accuser, an obscure person otherwise unknown.

92. *adest*: *here is*. *religione*: *scrupulous honor*. *fide*: *good-faith*. *non*: translate with the Infinitives *not that* (rather than *that...not*).

95. *iudici*: *trial*. *publico*: *official*, i.e. the testimony of the city of Heraclia.

97. *hic*: *in these circumstances*, lit. *here*.

98. *Italico bello*: *at the time of the Italian War* (i.e. the Social War, 90–88 B.C.), Abl. of Time When.

99. *omnis* (Acc. Plural): *emphatic by position*. *ad*: *touching* (*with regard to*).

100. This line contains an instance of *Asyndeton*; also of *Chiasmus*.

101. *memoria...memoriam*: the word-play cannot be reproduced, the former word referring to the faculty of the mind, the latter to the official records.

102. *cum*: *Concessive*. *religionem*: i.e. *the scrupulous testimony*.

103. *ea*: the preceding *cum*-clause ends with *fidemque*, while *ea* (referring to the testimony, etc., just mentioned) is the object of *repudiare*. Notice the *Asyndeton* after *repudiare*.

105. *idem*: *at the same time*; lit. *the same* (*person*), Nom. Singular. G. 310; A. & G. 195, *e*; B. 248, 1; H. 451, 3. *an*: the first part of a *Disjunctive Question* (with *utrum* or the like) is often (as here) omitted, being supplied mentally. G. 457, 1; A. & G. 211, *b*; B. 162, 4, *a*; H. 353, n. 4.

106. *annis*: Abl. of Measure of Difference. *ante civitatem datam*: *before (the right of) citizenship (was) granted*. G. 325, R. 3; A. & G. 292, *a*; B. 337, 5; H. 549, n. 2. He means before the *lex Plautia-Papiria* was passed.

108. *at*, etc.: quoting the opponent's objection. *immo vero*: *nay, indeed*.

109. *quae solae, etc.* : which (are) the only ones from that registration-list (*professione*) and that board of praetors (that) possess the authenticity of public records. The prep. *ex* here is Partitive.

111. *nam, cum Appi, etc.* : this sentence explains the statement just made. Of the three praetors Appius, Gabinius, and Metellus, the last-named, he says, was the only one whose records were to be trusted, since Appius was careless and Gabinius was unprincipled, even before his conviction (for extortion as governor of Achaia) had destroyed all confidence in his official conduct. *levitas* and *calamitas* are both modified by the Genitive *Gabini*, and subjects of *resignasset*. Notice the Asyndeton between the two subjects.

115. *tanta diligentia* : Abl. of Quality.

116. *venerit . . . dixerit* : exceptional sequence after the Secondary tense *fuit, was*. G. 513 ; A. & G. 287, *c* ; B. 268, 6 ; H. 495, VI.

118. *A. Licini* : i.e. of Archias, whose name was registered in its Roman form.

119. *quid est quod* : what reason is there why, followed by a Characteristic Subjunctive (*dubitetis*).

121. *cum* : conjunction with *impertiebant* below. *mediocribus* : i.e. *commonplace persons*, not gifted as Archias was.

122. *humili arte* : dependent on *praeditis*. *praeditis* : like the preceding *mediocribus*, this word is the Indirect Object of *impertiebant*.

123. *credo* : *I suppose*, ironical. The four proper names here are those of the four cities (or their inhabitants) which, besides Heraclia, had conferred citizenship on Archias. Rhegium, Locri, Naples, and Tarentum were all Greek cities in Southern Italy, or Magna Graecia, called here simply *Graecia*.

126. *noluisse* : supply *largiri* from the preceding clause. *quid* : *again*, a general interrog. leading up to the specific question he is about to ask. *post civitatem, etc.* : see Note on l. 106 above.

127. *legem Papiam* : an alien law carried by a tribune Papius, and aimed at ridding the city of the foreigners that helped to swell the ranks of the city mob. It was passed about 65 B.C.

129. *illis* : supply *tabulis* (*registers*). Archias, for reasons of his own, in 89 B.C. based his petition for the Roman franchise on his citizenship of Heraclia rather than that of any other of the cities that had honored him.

131. *census nostros requiris scilicet* : *you ask forsooth for our census-lists*. *est enim obscurum* : ironical, meaning that all the world knew.

132. *proximis censoribus* : *under the last censors*, i.e. the last that had taken the census (70 B.C.). So *superioribus* further on means *under*

the preceding (censors), that is, the last but one who had performed the duty (86 B.C.). In both years Archias was absent from Rome.

134. **primis**: that is, *the first* after Archias became a citizen. On this occasion the census was not taken.

136. **non confirmat**: *does not establish*. **tantum modo**: *only*.

137. **iam tum**: *at that particular time*. **pro cive**: *as a citizen*.

139. **in . . . versatum esse**: *was using (enjoying)*. **et**: *both*.

140. **adiit hereditates**: *came into inheritances*, i.e. property left by will.

141. **in beneficiis**: *among (those recommended for) rewards*. The meaning is that he was reported (**delatus**) to the Treasury (**aerarium**) for distinguished service under Lucullus, such a recommendation being good evidence that he was regarded as a citizen.

143. **neque . . . neque**: translated affirmatively, subdividing the general negative **numquam**. G. 445 ; A. & G. 209, a, 2 ; B. 347, 2 ; H. 553, 2. **revincetur**: *will be refuted*.

145. **quaeres**, etc.: at this point Cicero begins the second part of his speech with a panegyric on literature in general, and on Archias in particular as a type of the literary man. **Grati**: see Note on l. 91.

146. **ubi**, etc.: *with that wherein our spirits are refreshed*, Characteristic clause. G. 631 ; A. & G. 320 ; B. 283, I ; H. 503, I.

148. **suppetere**: intransitive. Its subject is the following relative clause (**quod dicamus**, *something to say*). **posse . . . nisi . . . exclamamus**: in Indirect Discourse the distinction between Conditional Sentences often disappears. This may be either the Logical or the Ideal Condition. G. 656, 3 ; A. & G. 337 ; B. 319, 320 ; H. 527.

152. **pudeat**: G. 263, 3 ; A. & G. 266 ; B. 275, I ; H. 484, IV. **si qui**: see Note on l. 75.

153. **litteris**: Abl. of Means. The verb **abdere** also takes in with the Acc. (on account of the idea of motion) and in with the Abl. (of rest or the result of motion). Distinguish between the Singular and the Plural of **littera**.

154. **neque . . . neque**: see Note on l. 143. **communem fructum**: *the general profit*, i.e. the good of the world.

155. **quid**: interrogative. **pudeat**: Potential (*should*, etc.).

156. **vivo**: *have been living*. G. 230 ; A. & G. 276, a ; B. 259, 4 ; H. 467, III. 2. **a nullius umquam me tempore**: for the position of these words, see Note on *Cat.* I. 10, 25 (l. 304). **tempore** here means *needs* (as often).

157. **abstraxerit, avocarit, retardarit**: Consecutive Subjunctives.

159. **reprehendat, suscenseat**: Subjv. in Potential Rhetorical Ques-

tions, implying their own answers (G. 259). Observe that these questions are also the Apodoses of the Logical Condition with *si . . . sumpsero* for their Protasis.

160. The order is : *si tantum* (object of *sumpsero*) *temporum, quantum conceditur ceteris* (Dat. of Agent) *ad obeundas suas res, ad celebrandos* (*attending in crowds*), etc., *egomet sumpsero mihi ad recolenda*, etc.

163. *tempestivis : protracted.*

167. *oratio et facultas : power of speech*, Hendiadys. The close connection is shown by the Singular predicate (*crescit*). *quantacumque*, etc. : *however much* (or *little*) *I may possess*. The Indicative is the rule with general relatives, although the English implies a Subjunctive. G. 254, R. 4 ; B. 312, 1 ; H. 476, 3.

168. *quae si : and if this (accomplishment).*

169. *illa : object of hauriam.* *quae* is relative with *illa* for antecedent while *ex quo* is interrogative, introducing an Indirect Question, hence the Subjv. *hauriam*. Translate : *I know from what source I draw*, etc.

171. *nam nisi*, etc. : unless the instructions of his teachers and his own reading had convinced him, etc., is his meaning.

173. *nisi : see Note on l. 89.* *laudem : true worth.*

175. *parvi esse ducenda : are to be counted of little importance.* G. 379 ; A. & G. 252, a ; B. 203, 3 ; H. 404.

177. *obiecissem : Apodosis of the Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition, the Protasis of which begins the sentence (nisi suasissem).* The allusion is to his experience with the conspiracy of the year before (63 B.C.).

179. *exemplorum vetustas : time-honored precedents, lit. the long existence of examples.* G. 360, 1, R. 2 ; B. 354, 1, b. The words *pleni, plenae, plena* are apparently used absolutely (*full*, i.e. of instruction), in which case the Genitives belong to the substantives, not to the adjectives. Others take *exemplorum* with *plena* (*full of instances*). *iacerent . . . nisi accederet : Unreal (contrary to fact) Condition.*

182. *expressas : portrayed.*

188. *istane : Dem. of the Second Person, as explained in the following relative clause with tu for subject.*

190. *est quod respondeam : I have something at least (certe) to say in reply.* The Subjv. is Characteristic.

194. *illud* refers to what follows (as often). *ad laudem . . . valuisse : has availed for* (i.e. to produce) *distinction and worth.*

196. *atque idem ego : and yet I also.* G. 310 ; A. & G. 195, e ; H. 451, 3 ; B. 248, 1.

197. *ratio conformatioque*: *systematic training*, Hendiadys.

198. *nescio quid*: G. 467, R. 1; A. & G. 334, *e*; B. 253, 6; H. 529, 5, 3.

199. *ex hoc numero*: i.e. *among these*. The Acc. and Inf. constructions in this and the following clauses depend on *contendo* above.

200. *Africanum*: Scipio the Younger, scholar as well as soldier. *Laelium, Furium*: friends of Africanus. The name of the former gives the title to Cicero's well-known treatise *Laelius sive de Amicitia*.

203. *Catonem illum (famous) senem*: the elder Cato, so called to distinguish him from his great-grandson Cato Uticensis, and also because he lived to be 85 years old. He is variously called also *Censor* (having been censor in 184 B.C.), *Sapiens (the sage)*, and *Maior (the elder)*. For the meaning of *illum*, see Note on l. 238.

204. *nihil*: *not at all*. *adiuvarentur*: Impf. in an Unreal (contrary to fact) Protasis, either denoting continued action in Past time or involving the generic idea. G. 597, R. 1; A. & G. 308, *a*; B. 304, 2; H. 510, N. 2.

206. *si non*: Concessive, hence not *nisi*. See Note on l. 41 above.

209. *ceterae*: *all other (diversions)*. *temporum*: Gen. of Possession.

210. *omnium* limits all three substantives. *haec studia, etc.*: one of the most famous passages in the world's literature.

211. *secundas res*: the meaning of these words is suggested by their opposite further on, *adversis*. With the latter supply *rebus* (Abl. Absolute).

215. *quod si*: *but even if*, Concessive, as shown by *tamen* following.

216. *deberemus*: *it would still (tamen) be our duty*.

217. *nostrum*: Partitive Genitive with *quis*.

218. *Rosci*: Q. Roscius, the great comedian of the Roman stage, who had died only a few months before (*nuper*).

220. *videbatur*: while this verb is regularly personal (the impersonal being rare), it is often best translated impersonally, or even parenthetically as here, *as we all thought*.

221. *ergo*: *well*, argumentative. *corporis motu*: i.e. *grace of movement*, a characteristic of Roscius as an actor.

227. *cum* (Concessive) . . . *nullam*: *without having written a single letter*.

228. *tum agerentur*: *were the issues of the day*, lit. *were being discussed*. This verb is regularly used of political transactions in the Senate, the Forum, etc.

229. *ex tempore*: translate by the English derivative. *revo-*
catum: *encored*.

232. *diligam, admirer, putem*: Deliberative Subjunctive. G. 265 ;
A. & G. 268 ; B. 277, *a* ; H. 484, *v*.

234. *atque*: *and further*. *sic*: redundant, merely anticipating
the following Acc. and Inf. clause.

235. *doctrina, praeceptis, arte*: Abl. of Definite Price. G. 404 ;
A. & G. 252 ; B. 225 ; H. 422. Note the meaning of *constare* here.
In the sense *consist of*, it regularly takes *ex*.

238. *ille*: *well-known*. G. 307, 2 ; A. & G. 102, *b* ; B. 246, 3 ; H.
450, 4. *quod . . . videantur*: Subjv. of the quoted reason (Partial
Obliquity), the thought being that of Ennius, not Cicero. Ennius
was the first of the great Roman poets. He was born at Rudiae in
Calabria (the "heel" of Italy) in 239 B.C. He is frequently quoted
by Cicero.

240. *sit*: *may it be*, Optative Subjunctive.

241. *poetae*: Appositional Gen. with *nomen*. G. 361, 1 ; A. & G.
214, *f* ; B. 202 ; H. 396, *vi*.

242. *saxa et solitudines*, etc.: the story ran that Amphion, the son of
Jupiter and Antiope, queen of Thebes, became himself king of Thebes,
which city he fortified with walls. By playing on the lyre he caused
the stones to move of their own accord, and take their places in the
walls. Of Orpheus, the son of Apollo and the muse Calliope, it was
related that when his wife, the nymph Eurydice, died, he sang such
tender strains that he enchanted even wild beasts to follow him like
lambs, while rocks and trees also moved from their places.

245. *moveamur*: see Note on l. 232 above. *Homerum*: the great
epic poet of Greece, the honor of whose nativity was claimed by seven
cities. Note the variety of words used by Cicero for "claim," *dicunt*,
vindicant, etc., arranged in the order of a Climax.

249. *inter se*: *with one another*. *ergo*: as in l. 221, where see
Note. *alienum*: *an alien*, i.e. to six of the seven cities that
claimed him.

251. *vivum, noster*: contrasted with *post mortem* and *alienum* pre-
ceding.

254. *Cimbricas res*: referring to the well-known victory of Marius
over the Cimbri (102 B.C.).

255. *adulescens*: *in his youth* ; lit. *a youth*, Predicative Attribu-
tion. Archias was about seventeen in 102 B.C. See the Prefatory
Note, § 2. *durior*: *somewhat rude (unsympathetic)*.

259. *patiat*: Subjunctive of Characteristic. *Themistoclem*:
the famous Athenian statesman, general and admiral, through whom

Athens became a great naval power, and through whose advice the Long Walls were built. He was the hero of Salamis, where the Persian fleet of Xerxes was routed by the Greeks (480 B.C.).

260. Athenis: Locative. **cum ex eo quaeretur:** *upon being asked*; lit. *when it was asked of him*, impersonal.

261. quod, cuius: interrog. pronouns, hence followed by Subjv. in Indirect Question (*audiret*).

263. Plotium: L. Plotius Gallus, the first Roman to teach rhetoric at Rome.

264. Mithridaticum bellum: see the Prefatory Note to the speech *For the Manilian Law*, §4.

266. ab hoc: that is, by Archias.

269. aperuit Lucullo imperante (Abl. Abs.), etc.: that is, by his military successes against Mithridates, Lucullus threw the Pontic kingdom open to Roman merchants, etc.

270. natura et regione: *by natural situation*, Hendiadys.

271. non maxima: *no very great*, i.e. a rather small band.

272. Armeniorum: they were allies of Mithridates.

273. laus: *the glory*. **Cyzicenorum:** Cyzicus was an important seaport on the southeastern shore of the Propontis (Sea of Marmora). During the war it remained faithful to Rome. The text refers to its siege by Mithridates until relieved by Lucullus (*eiusdem*). The Acc. and Inf. clause (*urbem*, etc.) is the subject of *est*.

275. nostra: Pred. Nom. either with *laus* (understood) or *pugna* further on for subject. The correct reading here is questionable. Translate: (*as*) *ours will it always be spoken of and proclaimed, that marvellous naval fight off Tenedos, when by the efforts of L. Lucullus (lit. Lucullus contending) the leaders of the enemy were slain and their fleet crushed*. The *et* preceding *incredibilis* may be a mistake for *est*. The fight took place in 73 B.C. in the beginning of Lucullus' campaign against Mithridates.

279. quae quorum: two relatives beginning the same sentence, as often in Latin. The antecedent of the former is what precedes, while that of the latter is (*ab*) *eis* following. *quae* is the subject of *effe-runtur*, and should be translated *and... these things*.

281. Africano superiori: *to the elder Africanus*, a friend of Ennius. By his victory over Hannibal at Zama (202 B.C.) he brought the Second Punic War to an end, and won the surname *Africanus*.

282. is: i.e. his statue. **ex marmore:** Abl. of Material, regularly with the prep. in classical Latin. G. 396; A. & G. 244, 2; H. 415, III.

285. *huius*: referring to the younger Cato (Cato Uticensis), who was present in court. See Note on l. 203.

286. *illi*: see Note on l. 238. The proper names refer to some of the national heroes, especially Q. Fabius **Maximus**, surnamed Cunctator on account of his successful policy of delay in the struggle with Hannibal in the Second Punic War (218-202 B.C.); **Marcellus**, who took Syracuse in the same war; and **Fulvius Nobilior**, who in his victorious campaign against the Aetolians (189 B.C.) took the poet Ennius along as his companion.

288. *ergo*: as in l. 221. *illum*: Ennius. *fecerat*: the word "poet" comes from a Greek word meaning "maker." **Rudinum** . . . **Heracliensem**: Rudiae was a rather small place, Heraclia a city of some importance. Hence the contrast in favor of the latter as the city that had given citizenship to Archias.

290. *civitatibus*: Dat. of Agent.

292. *nam*: introducing a reason for rejecting the anticipated objection that Ennius was worthier of recognition because he wrote in Latin while Archias wrote in Greek.

294. *Graeca*: *Greek*, Singular in English, Neut. Plural in Latin. So *Latina*.

297. *quo pervenerint*: the antecedent of *quo* is *eodem* (to the same point, i.e. as far) and the verb is Subjv. by Attraction, depending on the Inf. *penetrare*. G. 629; A. & G. 342; B. 324; H. 529, II.

298. *cum . . . tum*: *while . . . at the same time*.

299. *populis*: Dative after *ampla*, *honorable*. *haec*: that is, *gloria fama*que.

300. *de vita dimicant*: *fight at the peril of their lives*.

305. *qui . . . inveniris*: *to have found (in) Homer*, etc., Causal relative clause. G. 633; A. & G. 320, *e*; B. 283, 3; H. 517.

307. *quid*: see Note on l. 126 above.

308. *Magnus*: the surname of Pompey, conferred by Sulla.

311. *milites*: (*mere*) *soldiers*, the substantive having adjectival force.

314. *credo*: ironical, as usual when parenthetical.

315. *ut donaretur perficere non potuit*: *could not have managed to be presented*, etc. Note the Indic. Apodosis *potuit* according to rule. G. 597, R. 3; A. & G. 308, *e*; B. 304, 3; H. 511, I, N. 3.

317. *repudiasset*: the Protasis to this Apodosis is contained in *peitentem*. G. 593, 2; A. & G. 310, *a*; B. 305; H. 549, 2. *quem*: i.e. Sulla.

318. *poëta de (of) populo*: that is, an untrained poet. *subieisset*: *had passed up to him*, as he sat on the tribunal at an auction

sale of goods confiscated. **quod epigramma**, etc. : *an epigram that he had made about (on) him* ; incorporation of the appositive (epigramma). G. 616, 2 ; A. & G. 201, *d* ; B. 251, 4, *b*.

319. tantummodo . . . longiusculis : *only in longish distichs*. A line of poetry is called a verse ; two lines make a distich (or couplet). The reference here is probably to the elegiac distich, consisting of the dactylic hexameter and pentameter in alternate lines (verses). **longiusculis** is a diminutive formed from the neuter of the comparative degree of **longus**, meaning *a bit longer*, i.e. than the laws of metre allow.

321. ea condicione, etc. : Sulla was a wit as well as a statesman and soldier.

322. mali . . . tamen dignum : *unskilled (as he was), yet worthy*.

324. expetisset : the Apodosis of an Unreal (cont. to fact) Condition with its Protasis implied in the context. So **impetravisset** further on.

326. qui praesertim : Causal relative = **praesertim cum is**. **usque eo** : *to such a degree*.

327. de suis rebus scribi : *his exploits to be written about* ; lit. (*it*) *to be written about his exploits*, impersonal.

328. pingue quiddam sonantibus atque peregrinum : *speaking a rather heavy and outlandish dialect* ; lit. *sounding a certain fat and foreign (sound)*.

331. prae nobis ferendum : *must be candidly admitted* ; lit. *must be borne in front of us*.

332. optimus quisque maxime : *every man in proportion to his merit*. G. 318, 2 ; A. & G. 93, *c* ; B. 252, 5 ; H. 458, 1.

334. in eo ipso . . . volunt : *in the very quarter (i.e. in their books) in which they declare-their-contempt-for (despiciunt) name and fame, they are willing to be named and famed*. **de se** goes only with **praedicari**, which is impersonal, while **nominari** has **se** understood for its subject.

336. Decimus Brutus : as consul in 138 B.C. he conquered the Galaei in Spain (hence called Gallaeus), and, according to the custom, built temples, etc., out of the spoils. He was a patron of **Accius**, an early tragic poet.

339. Ennio . . . Fulvius : see the last part of Note on l. 286.

341. imperatores prope armati : contrasted with **togati** (*in the garb of peace*) **iudices** further on.

345. me indicabo : *I will tell you my secret*, lit. *will reveal myself*. The words are said in a spirit of fun, although Cicero was never really disposed to underrate the importance of the events of his consulship referred to in the next sentence.

352. *adornavi*: *I supplied him with material*, i.e. for his work.

353. *hanc laudis*: in Latin, neither the demonstrative nor the determinative (*is*) is used in translating the phrase *that of*. G. 308, R. 3; A. & G. 195, *b*; B. 247, 3; H. 398, 1, N. 1. *hanc* here means something more definite, having an adjectival force rather than a pronominal. Translate: *this (meed) of praise* (of which I have been speaking).

356. *exerceamus*: Characteristic Subjunctive. *certe si*, etc.: this sentence contains two Protases followed by three Apodoses (Unreal).

357. *quibus regionibus*: the antecedent incorporated in the relative clause. G. 616, 1; A. & G. 200, *b*; B. 251, 4, *a*; H. 445, 9.

361. *nunc*: *as it is*. *optimo quoque*: compare Note on l. 332.

365. *parvi animi*: Gen. of Quality. *videamur*: *are we to appear*, Deliberative Subjunctive. See Note on l. 232.

369. *an statuas*, etc.: *or (while) many eminent men have been careful to leave behind them* (lit. *have carefully left*), etc., *shall not we greatly prefer*, etc. For the translation, compare the Note on *Cat. I. I, 3* (l. 19).

370. *imagines*: portrait-masks of deceased members of noble families, which only nobles had the right to possess (*ius imaginum*). See Introduction, §68, and footnote.

374. *iam tum*: *even then*.

377. *afutura*: *destined to be absent*.

378. *mei*: Part. Genitive. *nunc quidem certe*: *now indeed at any rate*.

380. *eo pudore*: Abl. of Quality. So *ingenio* and *causa* with their attributives further on.

381. *cum . . . tum*: meaning?

382. *vetustate*: *by the duration (of their friendship)*. *quantum*: Pred. Acc. after *existimari*.

383. *quod . . . videatis*: Characteristic Subjv. after *tanto*.

388. *eum*: object of *accipiatis*, six lines below, which with its introductory *ut* depends on *petimus*.

395. *de causa*: i.e. about the legal question involved, to which he had devoted the first part of his speech. *pro*: *according to*.

397. *omnibus*: Dat. of the Agent. *autem*: *on the other hand*.

399. *ipsius studio*: the text here is doubtful, some editors reading *ipso*. It is possible that *ipsius*, as the Gen. of the Distinctive pronoun, was used (if at all) to distinguish Archias the poet from Archias the man of talent in general (*ingenio*).

400. *iudicium exercet*: *presides over the court*. See Note on *iudices* (l. 1).

THE DEFENCE OF MILO

(Pro Milone)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. In April, 52 B.C., Cicero spoke in defence of his friend and supporter Milo, who was on trial for the murder of Clodius in January of that year. It was to the personal hostility of this same Clodius that Cicero owed his banishment (March, 58 B.C.), while for his restoration (September, 57 B.C.) he was indebted largely to the faithful services of the man whom he was now called upon to defend.

2. **The Situation in Rome.** The First Triumvirate (Caesar, Pompey, and Crassus), which had been formed in 60 B.C., was dissolved by the death of Crassus in 53 B.C., but the agreement between Caesar and Pompey was nominally still in force. Caesar, still absent as proconsul in Gaul, was now nearing the completion of his great work of conquering that country, while Pompey as proconsul of Spain was permitted to remain at Rome in order to rule the city. But to rule the capital at this time was not an easy matter. Party spirit had degenerated into ruffianism, and murder and arson were crimes of daily occurrence. The most dangerous elements of the population with an unscrupulous leader at their head could at any time break up the popular assemblies, and otherwise make orderly government impossible. Such a leader was P. Clodius Pulcher, a renegade aristocrat, who, posing as a democrat, did all the mischief he could with his crowd of armed freedmen and slaves. In the absence of any efficient police force the only way to deal with Clodius was to fight him with his own weapons. This necessary but inglorious part was played by T. Annius Milo, who in the interest of the Senatorial party opposed to the Clodian gangs his own bands of hired swordsmen. For five years these two adventurers had been engaged in a series of struggles, which ended only with the death of Clodius.

3. **The Murder of Clodius.** In 53 B.C. Milo was a candidate for the consulship, and Clodius for the praetorship. That both should be successful was incompatible with the plans of either; hence each resorted to bribery and intimidation to defeat the election of the other. As a result of this struggle, no election could be held that year, and the year 52 B.C. began without any consuls in office. On January 18 of the new year, Milo, who was chief magistrate of his

native town of Lanuvium (about 25 miles southeast of Rome), set out from Rome for that place on official business, accompanied by a few friends and about 300 men. On the same day Clodius happened to be returning to Rome with about 30 armed slaves. The two parties met on the Appian Way at Bovillae (10 miles from Rome), and the inevitable conflict happened. From words the two sides soon fell to blows. Clodius received a sword-cut, and was borne by his friends into a neighboring house. By Milo's orders he was dragged out into the road, and put to death by Milo's men.

4. Anarchy follows. When the body of Clodius was brought to the city, his political adherents carried the naked corpse into the Forum, and there by their wild speeches wrought the mob up to the highest pitch of excitement. The multitude then carried the body to the Senate-house, and improvising a funeral pile out of the furniture set it on fire, and with it the building. Other outrages followed, resulting in all the horrors of mob-law. In default of any consuls, Pompey was called on by the Senate to restore order, and was appointed "consul without colleague." He at once set about enlisting a strong force of troops, and then had two laws passed, one dealing with the murder and other riotous acts, the other with the bribery that had been practised. Under the powers conferred upon him by the former, he organized a special court of inquiry (*quaestio*) to investigate the facts. In ordinary circumstances the case would have been tried in regular course before the court *de vi*, i.e. one of the *quaestiones perpetuae* (Introduction, §61), but party feeling ran so high, and the public disorder was so great, that a trial by martial law was necessary. Hence in organizing his special court, he surrounded it with such safeguards as to make corruption impossible. Moreover, when the case came up for trial he had his troops marched into the Forum, presenting the unusual sight of a law-court surrounded by armed soldiers.

5. At the Trial. The trial occupied four days, of which the first three were devoted to the examination of witnesses. On the fourth day the time came for Cicero to speak. The strange sight of soldiers present on such an occasion, the "gag-law" by which each speaker was limited to a certain time for his speech, the excitement of the spectators together with the noisy demonstrations of the Clodians, and the ardor of his own interest in the outcome of the trial—all proved too much for the orator's overwrought nerves, and he made a poor and halting speech. His actual words on the occasion can only be conjectured, but afterwards at his leisure he wrote out the speech which has come down to us under the title of *Pro Milone*. Milo was

condemned by a vote of 38 to 13, and went into exile at Massilia (Marseilles). Four years later he returned to Italy, and was killed in an attempt to raise a revolt against Caesar.

1. *ne turpe sit*, etc. : *that it is disgraceful for one who undertakes (incipientem) to speak in behalf of a brave man to feel fear.*

2. *minime* : *least of all.* Cicero makes physical courage the strong point in Milo's character ; hence Milo's counsel must also be courageous.

5. *novi, nova* : *strange (unwonted).* *iudici* : *court.* The case, he means, was not tried before the regular court. See Prefatory Note, §4.

6. *quocumque inciderunt* : *wherever they fall ; lit. have fallen, the Perfect of Iterative Action.* *consuetudinem* : *that is, customary appearance.*

7. *requirunt* : *miss.*

9. *non . . . non adferunt* : *do not fail (non) to bring.* G. (L. Ed.) 449, R. 2 ; A. & G. 209, c ; B. 375, I ; H. 637, VIII.

10. *contra* : *that is, to prevent.*

11. *aliquid* : *something, that is, of alarm.*

13. *ne non timere quidem* : *not even be reassured ; lit. not even not fear.* *sine aliquo timore* : *without some fear or other, i.e. a nameless fear.*

15. *quae* : *these precautions.* *opposita* : *unfriendly.* *tempori* : *to the occasion.*

18. *consilium* : *discretion (sound judgment).* *qui profecto putaret* : *who assuredly would have thought.* G. 258 ; A. & G. 311, a ; B. 280 ; H. 486, III.

19. *nec iustitiae suae* : *neither consistent with his (sense of) justice.* G. 366 ; A. & G. 214, d ; B. 198, 3 ; H. 402. So *sapientiae* below.

21. *auctoritate publica* : *with the authority (sanctron) of the state.* Pompey would not, says Cicero, have shown his usual judgment if he had brought his soldiers about the court-room for the purpose of encouraging the mob.

24. *quieto . . . magno animo* : *undisturbed . . . courageous ; lit. of a quiet spirit, etc., Abl. of Quality used as predicate.*

26. *silentio* : *that is, freedom from interruption.*

27. *quae quidem est civium* : *so far at least as it consists of citizens.* For the Restrictive use of the relative, see G. (L. Ed.) 627, RR. 1 and 2 ; A. & G. 320, d ; B. 283, 5 ; H. 503, N. 1. *tota* : *wholly, adjective for adverb.*

31. *de se . . . decertari* : that this day's contest concerns, etc. ; lit. *that on this day it is contested concerning*, etc., impersonal use of the passive Infinitive.

32. *est . . . eorum* : consists of those.

34. *omnibus exitiis publicis* : with every kind of public disaster, Abl. of Means. *hesterna etiam contione* : at the meeting even of yesterday, Abl. of Means, but best translated as if Abl. of Place Where. Cicero refers to a mass-meeting which had been summoned the day before by the tribune T. Munatius Plancus, a leader of the Clodians, who appealed to the mob to be present in court the next day in full force for the purpose of intimidating the jury, and securing a verdict against Milo.

35. *ut vobis voce praeirent* : that is, to dictate to you. *quid iudicaretis* : what your verdict was to be. The Subjv. is original. G. 467, 3d paragraph ; A. & G. 334, b ; B. 315, 3 ; H. 523, II. I, X.

37. *retineatis* : that is, not to banish him. Exile would be the penalty in case of Milo's conviction.

38. *prae* : in comparison with, that is, when he thought of.

40. *adeste animis* : be courageous ; lit. be present with courage.

42. *bene meritis* : deserving. Note the phrases *bene, male, optime*, etc., *mereri*, meaning *deserve well, ill, very well*, etc.

43. *locus* : occasion. *amplissimorum ordinum delectis viris* : to chosen men of the most honorable rank.

45. *vultu et verbis* : by your manner and looks, contrasted with *re et sententiis* : by your conduct and votes.

49. *lugeamus* : we are to grieve. The Subjv. is original ; compare Note on *quid iudicaretis* above (l. 35). So *recreemur* two lines below.

50. *fidem* : honor. *virtutem* : courage.

51. *nobis duobus* : for us two, i.e. the speaker and his client.

54. *suppliciorum* : meaning exile with its attendant hardships, about which Cicero could speak from bitter experience.

55. *equidem* : for my part.

56. *dum taxat* : at least. *fluctibus contionum* : the storms of political meetings.

57. *quia semper*, etc. : because his sympathies had always been on the side of patriots against (mere) agitators ; lit. he had always felt in behalf of, etc.

58. *iudicio* : trial. *consilio* : court.

61. *ad . . . infringendam* : we might have expected the reflexive with Fut. Infinitive or the Gen. of the Gerund. Translate the preposition *looking to*, expressing Design.

62. *per talis viros* : the present jury was one of exceptional dis-

tion and integrity, among the members being Cato Uticensis, whose name for incorruptibility was proverbial.

65. *abutemur*: *take advantage of*. *videritis*: Fut. Perfect.

66. *nec deprecatur sumus*: *we neither intend to pray* (as suppliants), contrasted with *postulaturi* (below), *demand* (as a right).

70. *illius*: that is, Clodius. Observe that this pronoun regularly refers in this speech to Clodius, whereas *hic* (*my client here*) refers to Milo.

71. *fuert*: *shall prove to be*, Future Perfect.

73. *audaciae telisque*: Hendiadys, as often with the enclitic *-que*, which merely adds a complement to the first word.

75. *ante quam . . . venio*: G. 575 ; A. & G. 327, *a* ; B. 291, 1 ; H. 520, 1. 1. *eam orationem*: *that (part of my) argument*.

76. *propria vestrae quaestionis*: *appropriate to your (present) inquiry*.

79. *quae veniat in iudicium*: *which is at issue*, Subjv. by Attraction.

82. *stultissimi disputant*: (*are so*) *silly (as to) maintain*. *primum iudicium de capite . . . Horati*: *the first trial on a capital charge (in the case) of Horatius*.

This is an allusion to the legend of the Horatii and the Curiatii. The victorious Horatius, after killing the three Curiatii, stabbed his sister because she showed her distress for the death of one of the Curiatii, her lover. For this Horatius was sentenced to death, but on making an appeal was acquitted.

84. *nondum libera civitate*: because still ruled by kings, is the meaning.

87. *quaeratur*: *inquiry is made* (i.e. by legal process), impersonal.

88. *defendi*: *it is said in defence*. *nisi vero*: ironical, as usual.

89. *P. Africanum*: the brother-in-law of Tiberius Gracchus. C. Carbo was an ardent democrat under the Gracchi, but after the death of C. Gracchus he went over to the side of the aristocracy.

91. *responderit*: Subjv. after *qui* (l. 89) in a Causal sense, *for answering*.

92-94. The instances of Ahala, Nasica, Opimius, Marius, and Cicero himself are here cited as proof that homicide is sometimes justifiable, the point that Cicero is trying to establish. *neque enim posset . . . non haberi*: *for neither . . . nor (aut) . . . could be held as otherwise than (non)*, etc. Notice that *neque* negatives the whole.

97. *eum qui . . . matrem necavisset*: that is, Orestes, who slew his mother Clytaemnestra and her paramour Aegisthus. He then fled to Athens, where he was tried before the court of *Areopagus*. The jury of men (*hominum*) being equally divided (*variatis*) for and against him, Athene, the goddess of wisdom, who presided over the court, cast the deciding vote in his favor.

100. *duodecim tabulae* : history and fiction having been appealed to, the written law is now cited by Cicero to prove his point that homicide is sometimes justifiable. The Twelve Tables formed the first code of laws (451-450 B.C.) that the Romans had, and remained the foundation of Roman law for several centuries after the Christian era began. *nocturnum furem*, etc. : *that a thief by night might be killed with impunity in whatever way (one chose, i.e. under any circumstances), while a thief by day (might be killed) if, etc.*

102. *quis est qui*, etc. : *who is there that thinks that under whatever circumstances one (quis) may be killed, punishment should follow ; lit. in whatever manner one has been killed, there should be a punishing.* *puniendum* is impersonal.

106. *quae multa sunt* : *and there are many (such occasions),* the antecedent of *quae* being supplied out of *tempus*.

107. *defenditur* : *is repelled.* *puccitiam* : as the important word in the sentence, put first for emphasis.

109. *propinquus* : (*though*) *a relative, Concessive.* *ab eo* : that is, by the man insulted.

110. *adferrebat* : *offered, lit. tried to bring.*

111. *atque* : *and what is more.* *ille* : that is, Marius.

112. *insidiatori* : compare Note on *puccitiam* above (l. 107). The case is Dative after *in-* in composition.

114. *comitatus* : no prominent Roman at this time ventured in public without an armed retinue in case of attack. *volunt* : *mean.*

116. *nata lex* : that is, *a law of nature, lit. born law.*

118. *adripuimus, hausimus, expressimus* : *we have caught (by instinct), have drunk in (in daily life), have wrung out (of experience).* *ad quam non docti*, etc. : *which we have learned not by instruction (docti) but by nature (facti, lit. created), not by training (institutum) but by intuition (imbuti).*

121. *omnis honesta ratio* : *every proper consideration.*

126. *esse cum telo* : *being armed (arming oneself).* The law, says Cicero, forbids not homicide, only premeditated homicide.

127. *cum causa, non telum quaereretur* : *when the cause (of the trouble), not (the matter of bearing) arms, was the subject investigated.* The sequence is Past because *vetat*, though Present in tense, is Past in sense, recording the intention of those who made the law.

134. *sequitur* : that is, *is the next point to consider.*

136. *contra rem publicam* : *contrary to the public interests.*

137. *sententiis* : *votes.* *studiis* : *tokens of sympathy.*

139. *quam nec tacitis*, etc. : *how outspoken and unmistakable ; lit. how neither silent, etc.*

140. *quando* : interrogative. *frequentissimo* : *crowded* (*full*).

141. *summum* : *at most*, Adverbial Accusative.

142. *declarant* : for convenience translate passively, (*this*) *is shown by*.

143. *ambusti tribuni* : at the mass-meeting held in January on the day after the murder, the tribune Plancus, one of the Clodian speakers in the Forum, narrowly escaped suffocation by the smoke and flames from the burning Curia hard by ; hence the words *ambusti* (*roasted, singed*) and *intermortuae* (*lifeless, limp*).

144. *potentiam* : *evil influence*, the regular meaning of the word. *cum diceret* : *saying*. *quod* : relative, not interrogative, the Subjv. being due to O. O.

148. *auctoritas* : *weight* (as a public man) ; *gratia* : *influence* (personal).

150. *appelletur ita sane* : *let it be so said by all means* (*call it so and welcome*). *dum modo* : G. 573 ; A. & G. 314 ; B. 310, 1 ; H. 513, 1.

153. *erant* : i.e. were already in existence. See Introduction, §61, Note 1.

154. *vi* : *riot*, the term being technical.

156. *incesto stupro* : this refers to a scandal of ten years before. In 62 B.C., when the mysteries of the goddess Bona Dea were being celebrated at the house of Caesar, Clodius, in violation of the sacred law forbidding the presence of men at the ceremony, entered the place disguised in woman's attire. For this sacrilegious act he was tried. He pleaded an alibi, but largely through Cicero's evidence failed to prove it. Cicero testified that he had seen Clodius on the streets a few hours before the deed was committed. Clodius would have been convicted but for profuse bribery. Cicero's share in the matter made Clodius his life-long enemy.

157. *esset erepta* : Subjv. in Causal rel. sentence (*cuius = cum eius*). G. 633 ; A. & G. 320, e ; B. 283, 3 ; H. 517. *senatui* : *from the Senate*, Dat. of Ind. Object. The power to determine the character of the court (*iudicium*) was taken away by the action of a tribune who vetoed the resolution passed by the Senate.

160. *M. Lepidi* : the year 52 B.C. began without any consuls in office. According to the custom in such cases, the Senate appointed Lepidus interrex. (See Introduction, §67.) The passage in the text refers to the siege of his house by the mob, impatiently demanding that the consular elections be held before the regular formalities had been observed.

163. *non* : *otherwise than*. In a free state, says Cicero, any act of

violence is contrary to the public interests, even when it is necessary, as was true in the case of the Gracchi and of Saturninus.

164. *illa defensio*: that is, self-defence, opposing force with force.

167. *e re publica*: to the advantage of the state, opposed to *contra rem publicam*.

168. *decrevi*: voted (declared by my vote), followed by Acc. and Infinitive.

171. *crimen*: the question of guilt.

172. *notavi*: I censured. *quod si per . . . licuisset*: if that mad tribune (i.e. Plancus) had permitted. Note the phrase *per me licet*: so far as I am concerned you may.

174. *decernebat*: it was (for) decreeing, Impf. of Interrupted Action.

175. *extra ordinem*: out of turn, i.e. before other cases could be tried.

176. *sententia*: the vote on the resolution of the Senate. This resolution consisted of two parts—one censuring the riots, the other recommending an immediate trial by existing laws. The second part was vetoed, as Cicero says, on the motion of somebody or other (*postulante nescio quo*), so that it had only the sanction of the Senate (*auctoritas senatus*), and did not become a *Senatus decretum*. See Introduction, §19, last sentence.

179. *at enim*: the usual words for introducing an objection. *et de re et de causa*: both concerning the fact and concerning the (law of the) case.

180. *tulit* (supply *rogationem*): proposed a measure, technical term.

181. *esset*: Subjv. because quoted indirectly from Pompey's law.

182. *nempe ut quaereretur*: why, that an investigation should be held.

183. *factumne sit?* *at constat*: whether the deed was committed? But that is obvious. *paret*: it is clear.

184. *etiam in*, etc.: even in the case of. *iuris defensionem*: the plea of right (justification).

186. *neque quaeri*, etc.: he would never have ordered an investigation to be made, etc. The words *quaerere* (investigate as a court of inquiry) and *quaestio* (an investigation or court of inquiry) should be remembered, since they occur again and again in this speech.

187. *hanc salutarem litteram*: this letter of weal, lit. this salutary letter; *illam tristem*: that one of woe, lit. that sad one. The former refers to the letter A, standing for *Absolvo*, 'I acquit,' and the latter to the letter C, for *Condemno*, 'I convict.' With one or the other of these letters each juror recorded his vote on his voting tablet. Ob-

serve Cicero's use of the pronouns here, the letter of acquittal being referred to as **hanc** (i.e. near the speaker), that of conviction as **illam** (i.e. distant).

191. **defensionem**: *the (opportunity of) defence*, instead of summary punishment.

192. **non interitum**: because, as he has already said, everybody knew that.

193. **ipse**: in contrast with **mihi**, *to my mind*, above (l. 188). **quod sua sponte fecit**, etc.: *whether he thought that what he did on his own responsibility must be attributed (was a tribute due) to (the character of) Clodius or to the times*. The rel. clause resists Attraction into the Subjv. because it is a mere circumlocution for his "course of conduct."

197. **patronus**: the fundamental idea conveyed by this word is that of a protector and legal representative. The persons thus protected were called the clients of the patron. Cicero probably means that Drusus was a man of such prominence and usefulness as to deserve the title of patron of the Senate.

199. **nihil . . . populus consultus**: that is, no new law was proposed for a judicial inquiry.

204. **quem immortalem, si fieri posset**, etc.: *that not even the natural death of one whom all could have wished to be immortal, was waited for*. **cuperent** is Potential of the Past, giving to **posset** its Past sequence; **posset** is Subjv. by Attraction. The Africanus referred to was Scipio Aemilianus, who opposed the land measures of Gaius Gracchus; while the matter was still pending, he was secretly murdered in his bed. Who the murderer was, was never known, although it is thought to have been Carbo. At the time Africanus was past middle age, hence the word **necessariam** (*natural*), implying that in the natural course of things he had not very much longer to live anyhow.

206. **lata**: *proposed*.

207. **quia non alio**, etc.: that is, there were already on the statute-books laws that dealt with cases of murder, and hence the fact that the murdered man happened to be a man of prominence was no reason for proposing special legislation.

208. **intersit**: *grant there is a difference*, Concessive. G. 264; A. & G. 266, c; B. 278; H. 484, III. Observe that this sentence is at the same time the Protasis of an Ideal Condition with **si** omitted, the following sentence being the Apodosis. G. 593, 4; A. & G. 310, b, n.; B. 305; H. 487, 3.

210. **teneatur**: *should be restrained*.

213. **quod . . . sit interfectus**: Subjv. after Causal **quod**, the reason

being indirectly quoted from the other side (*istis*). *in monumentis*: amid the memorials. The Appian Way, the scene of the murder, was built in the censorship of the dead man's distinguished ancestor Appius Claudius Caecus (312 B.C.) as far as Capua. It was afterwards extended as far as Brundisium in the "heel" of Italy. For the corrupt form of Clodius' name the populace seems to have been responsible.

215. *qua*: = *ut ea*, denoting Design.

218. *M. Papirium*: six years before this, Clodius, acting for the king of Armenia, undertook to release the king's son, the young Tigranes, who was held by Pompey as a hostage at Rome. He was carrying the young man along the Appian Way when a party of Pompeians forcibly interfered. Papirius, one of the Pompeians, lost his life in the fight.

219. *homo enim nobilis*, etc.: bitter irony—"a nobleman had committed murder, but it was in the midst of his own family memorials, and the man he had killed was only a Knight."

221. *tragoedias*: *tragic interest*. *quae*: that is, the Appian Way. *usurpatur*: is spoken of, lit. is made use of. *parri-
cidae*: traitor.

225. *templo Castoris*: where the Senate often met. During one of its sessions in August, 58 B.C., an attempt was made to assassinate Pompey by a slave of Clodius, when the latter was tribune. In the next sentence we are told that the violence of Clodius during his tribunate also drove Pompey into his own house, where he remained barricaded for the remainder of Clodius' term of office.

226. *interficiendum*: Factitive Predicate, expressing Design. G. 430; A. & G. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2; H. 544, 2, *n*. 2.

227. *ei*: *his*, lit. for *him*. *caruit*: that is, *absented himself from*.

231. *dignum*: that is, *worthy of a quaestio*.

232. *summa*: Predicate Nominative, but translated *in the highest degree*.

235. *si unus ille*, etc.: because Pompey at this time was the only prominent man in the city. Where was Caesar then? Cicero?

238. *exitus*: *the issue (the results)*. *consilia*: *the motives*.

242. *vel . . . vel*: *shall I say . . . or*, lit. *either . . . or*.

245. *qui . . . conferre audeamus*: *for venturing to compare*, Causal relative.

248. *luget senatus*, etc.: the irony is more marked from the emphatic position given to the predicates, *woe-begone is the Senate, in tears the equestrian order*, etc.

252. "No," Cicero means, "Pompey's course in proposing this

inquiry (*quaestionem ferendam*) was not prompted by his regard for the character of Clodius." These words are in answer to the question propounded at the end of Chap. vi. (*Publione Clodio tribuendum*, etc.).

254. *divina quadam*: almost prophetic.

255. *illum*: that is, Clodius. *sibi*: that is, Pompey.

257. *fides reconciliatae gratiae*: the good-faith (sincerity) of his reconciled favor, referring to the later reconciliation that had occurred between Pompey and Clodius.

258. *quamvis atrociter*, etc.: however sternly HE proposed (his measures); that is, however stern the measures Pompey proposed, *ipse*, with its usual Distinctive force, contrasting Pompey with the jury.

261. *secrevit*: did he exclude.

264. *continetur familiaritatibus*: is confined to (lit. bounded by) intimate friendships.

265. *consuetudines victus*: the social intercourse of life. Observe that *victus* is Genitive of the substantive. *esse cum*: be (shared) with.

267. *ex eo quod*: as a result of the fact that, lit. (arising) out of the fact, etc.

268. *cum legeret*: in choosing, as he did, Causal *cum*. *ad fidem suam pertinere*: touched his good-faith (concerned his conscience).

269. *non studiosos mei*: (men that were) not devoted to me. *mei* is the Objective Genitive.

270. *quod*: in that (because). **L. Domiti**: a brother-in-law to Cato Uticensis, and prominent member of the aristocratic party.

273. *consularem*: supply *praeesse*. *principum*: leading men. *credo*: ironical.

275. *creavit*: Pompey nominated Domitius to preside over the court, and the nomination was confirmed by the Comitia. *potissimum*: above all others.

276. *popularis insanias*: the mad pranks of demagogues. Domitius as quaestor in 67 B.C. helped, by his active opposition, to defeat a measure which proposed to extend the franchise to freedmen.

278. *causam crimenque*: the charge in the case, Hendiadys.

282. *iuris disceptationem*: a discussion of the law (right) involved.

284. *reliquum est*: with these words the principal clause of the sentence begins.

285. *uter utri insidias fecerit*: which plotted against the other, lit. which of the two against which of the two made the plot. For the two interrogatives in one sentence, see G. (L. Ed.) 470, R. ; H. 454, 3.

289. *cum statuisset*: having determined. In this sentence we have

the advocate's way of saying that Clodius had determined to be a candidate for the praetorship.

291. *anno superiore*: *the year before*, i.e. 54 B.C. The elections that should have been held that year were not held until July of the following year, so that if Clodius had been elected he would have been in office for only about half the regular term, hence the words *non multos mensis*.

292. *qui*: = *cum is*, *since he*; Causal. Paulus was an aristocrat, and hence opposed to the pranks of Clodius.

293. *conlegam*: *as his colleague*.

294. *integrum*: *unbroken, full*.

295. *annum suum*: the technical term for the first year in which a man might legally be a candidate for office. The *annus suus* of Clodius as a candidate for the praetorship was 54 B.C. (to serve in 53 B.C.), but according to Cicero he preferred, for the reason stated, to forego (*reliquit*) the honor of an election in his first year.

296. *religione aliqua*: the auspices were always held before an election, and possibly on this occasion they were unfavorable; yet no such *religious scruple* deterred Clodius, says Cicero.

302. *feri*: *was being elected*, i.e. was making headway towards success. *eius*: that is, Milo's.

304. *totam . . . tota*: emphatic by position. *comitia*: *the elections*.

305. *se interponebat*: *acted as agent* (between the voters and Milo's competitors).

306. *Collinam novam*: the meaning of this sentence is not clear. The Colline was the name of one of the four city tribes; some say that it was the most disreputable. The sense may be that Clodius *levied* (*conscribebat*, a military term) all the worst characters in Rome and distributed them throughout the city in such a way as to suit his purposes.

307. *quanto . . . tanto*: *the . . . the*. G. 403; A. & G. 250, R.; B. 223; H. 423. The sentence has been translated: "the more potions he brewed, the better grew Milo." For the use of *ille* and *hic* here, see Note on l. 70.

311. *saepe esse declaratum*: the elections had been frequently interrupted by the veto, and other devices for obstructing their progress, but although never completed they went far enough to show Milo's advantage.

313. *quibus*: Abl. of Means applied to persons (*servos*). *Etruria*: where Clodius had estates.

314. *deduxerat*: he probably imported these slaves to swell the ranks of his city gangs.

- 318. quin etiam:** *nay, even.* **Favonio:** M. Favonius was a senator and an active enemy of Clodius.
- 319. illum:** used by Clodius in speaking of Milo. **ad hunc M. Catonem:** *to Cato here.* Cato was a member of the jury; see I. 198.
- 323. sollemne, legitimum, necessarium:** Cicero is accounting for Milo's leaving the city at this particular time. **sollemne** does not mean "solemn" here.
- 324. ad flaminem prodendum:** *to appoint a priest,* a duty which he was called upon to perform by virtue of his position as chief magistrate (dictator) of Lanuvium, his native town.
- 327. quod re intellectum est:** *as was known from the sequel,* lit. *by the fact.* The clause is in parenthetical apposition to the sentence *ut...conlocaret.* More commonly such a clause is introduced by *id quod.*
- 328. atque ita profectus est:** *and, what is more, he set out under such circumstances,* i.e. so suddenly. Notice the regular force of **atque.**
- 330. obire facinoris locum, etc.:** *to attend to (select) the place and the time for (executing) his crime.*
- 333. calceos et vestimenta:** Milo as a senator wore the senatorial shoe, sandals with leather straps crossing the instep and carried round the lower calf, decorated with a half-moon or crescent (*lunata*) of ivory. These he changed for the ordinary shoe, and his toga for the travelling cape, a heavy affair without sleeves. **paulisper dum se uxor, etc.:** notice the familiar, every-day character of this description, a strong point for the simplicity required in the *Narratio.*
- 334. id temporis, etc.:** the demonstrative is followed by **cum** (= **ut tum**), introducing, as any other relative might, a Characteristic Subjv. (**potuisset**). Translate: *then set out at such a time when Clodius, etc.*
- 339. hic insidiator:** that is, Milo—said, of course, ironically.
- 340. cum (uxore):** preposition.
- 342. fundum:** Clodius owned an estate called Albanum near the spot where the two parties met. **hora undecima:** that is, about 4 P.M. The meeting was probably two hours earlier than this, but Cicero stretches his point to suit his case; see §49 below. It is generally believed that the meeting was pure accident, but Cicero by his manipulation of the facts makes out a strong case against Clodius.
- 344. de loco superiore:** **locus** in its military sense of *position.* Notice the order of attack as represented by Cicero: first, some of the Clodians ran down from a ridge and attacked the coach, killing the driver; the rest formed two divisions, one of which, led by Clodius,

attacked the coach from behind, while the other fell upon Milo's slaves, who were following the coach.

345. *adversi*: that is, they got *in front of* the coach to stop it.

349. *quod putarent*: for the irregularity of mood, see G. (L. Ed.) 541, n. 3; A. & G. 321, n. 2 (end); B. 286, I, a; H. 516, II. 1. *ex quibus*: equivalent to the Partitive Genitive. G. 372, R. 2; A. & G. 216, c; B. 201, I, a; H. 397, n. 3.

352. *pugnari*: impersonal passive—*that a fight was going on.* ad: near.

354. *fecerunt id servi Milonis*: the implied antecedent of the second qui in l. 350 is the subject of *fecerunt*, but to press home the contention that it was Milo's slaves, not Milo, who did the deed, he repeats the antecedent *servi Milonis*. In this way Cicero prepares the way for an explanation of Milo's course in giving his slaves their freedom. If he did not account for it in this way, the natural supposition would be that he gave them their freedom to prevent their testifying against him.

355. *derivandi criminis*: of shifting the blame.

356. *ut*: as (of Comparison).

357. *in tali re*: = *si quid tale accidisset*, a disguised Protasis. G. 593, 3; A. & G. 310, a; B. 305, I; H. 507, n. 7.

360. *vi victa vis*: Alliteration. So *vi vis* (l. 107), *virii vires* (l. 838), and *virii virtus* (l. 1021).

361. *nihil dico quid res publica, etc.*: *I say nothing (of) what the state has gained* (i.e. by the death of Clodius).

363. *natus est, potuerit, servaret*: notice the sequence. For the Pf. Subjv., see G. 513; A. & G. 287, c; B. 268, 7, a; H. 495, vi. The Impf. Subjv. is regular.

364. *quin servaret*: *without saving.* G. 556; A. & G. 319, d; B. 284, 3; H. 500, II. *nihil habeo quod, etc.*: *I have nothing to say in defence.* The Subjv. is Characteristic.

370. *quin iudicetis*: see preceding Note on *quin servaret*.

373. *optabilius fuit*: G. 254, R. 1, and 597, R. 3; A. & G. 308, c; B. 304, 3, a; H. 511, I, n. 3. *non*: here = *non modo*.

374. *quia se non . . . tradidisset*: *for not having, etc.*, Causal clause in Partial Obliquity, the reason being quoted.

375. *hoc*: this pronoun refers to what precedes, while *illud* in the next line refers to what follows.

381. *notavit*: for the meaning, see Note on l. 172 above.

383. *quid*: Indefinite pronoun (not Interrogative).

384. *hic*: *my client* (as usual); *illi*: *against him*, i.e. Clodius (as usual). Supply *insidias fecit* (*plotted*).

386. With §32 the *Confirmatio* begins.

387. in illa belua: in the case of that brute, i.e. Clodius. docere: show. causam: motive.

390. illud Cassianum: the well-known (question) of Cassius (i.e. L. Cassius Longinus). cui bono fuerit: who was the gainer? lit. to whom was it for an advantage? G. 356; A. & G. 233, a; B. 191, 2; H. 390. in: in the case of.

392. fraudem: crime. improbi: like boni above, used in a moral rather than the usual political sense. haec adsequeretur: was to gain these advantages, Impf. of Expected Action. Observe that Milone interfecto = si Milo interfectus esset, the Ideal Condition from a Past Point of View.

394. non eo consule: without his (i.e. Milo's) being consul, Abl. Absolute. With quo following, consule must be repeated.

395. quibus, si non adiuvantibus, at coniventibus certe: for convenience change the order and translate, with whose connivance at least, if not their (actual) help.

397. eludere: have free play. furoribus: mad schemes. illi: that is, Milo's competitors, supposing them to be elected.

398. cuperent si possent: Ideal Condition after ratiocinabatur, giving Clodius' Point of View in the Past.

399. cum: Causal. tantum beneficium: that is, in helping their canvass.

400. an vero, etc.: what! are you alone in the dark (ignorant)?

402. hospites: as guests (strangers).

403. versamini: are you passing your time? peregrinantur: play truant. neque in . . . versantur: instead of attending to, lit. and are not engaged with.

407. Sexte Clodi: a client of Publius Clodius and a man of low birth. He was a ringleader in the disturbances of the period. librarium: that is, the roll of manuscripts of laws which Cicero says Clodius had intended to pass if elected praetor.

409. palladium: Sextus is represented as rescuing these documents as if they were a second palladium, alluding to the image of Pallas, on which depended the safety of Troy in the Trojan War.

412. deferre posses: after these words some texts insert what is supposed to be a fragment of the speech actually delivered. Their drift is that Clodius would not have dared to mention the law so long as Milo was alive, much less if he were consul, while its vicious character might be inferred from the fact that the mere mention of it gave offence. et aspexit me: Sextus is supposed to have looked at the orator in a menacing manner for attacking his law, when Cicero

exclaims : *see ! he looked at me with the very eyes with which he was wont, etc.*

414. *movet me quippe lumen curiae*: *he disconcerts me, to be sure, does the light of the Senate-house*, said with a double meaning, ironically referring to Sextus as a political light, and alluding to his share in setting fire to the Senate-house.

418-423. *spoliatum imaginibus, etc.*: the elaborate ceremonies observed at the funerals of distinguished Romans included the *pompa*, or *funeral train*, in which persons specially designated for the purpose bore the *imagines*, or *images*, of the ancestors of the deceased. The *exsequiae* were the *funeral rites*, including the *laudatio*, or *funeral oration*. Of all these honors, says Cicero, the body of Clodius had been deprived by Sextus and the populace when they hurried with the corpse into the Forum and then to the Curia ; hence he had no right, he says, to be angry with Sextus (*irasci non debeo*).

426. *cur . . . admitteret . . . optaret*: *why he should, I will not say, commit (the crime), etc.* The Subjv. is Characteristic after *quid erat cur*, and also original. For the latter use, see Note on l. 35 (*quid iudicaretis*).

434. *solutam*: *untrammelled*.

438. *quis dubitaret*: *who would have hesitated*, Potential of the Past in Rhetorical Question.

439. *se metu, periculo rem publicam*: Chiasmus. *at nunc*: *but as it is*. The speaker maintains that the death of Clodius was a positive disadvantage to Milo, in depriving him of what had been his most glorious occupation ! In future Milo must rely upon the ordinary means (*usitatis rebus*) of showing his patriotism and winning popularity.

443. *vos adepti estis, ne, etc.*: *you gained the point of having no citizen to fear*. G. 553, 1 ; A. & G. 319, a, n.

450. *doloris sui*: *of his personal grievance*, in contrast with a grievance of the state. *haec*: *these passions (motives)*.

455. *ille erat ut odisset, etc.*: *the fact was (is), that CLODIUS hated in the first place the defender, etc.* Observe the emphatic position of the Demonstrative. For the Subjv., see G. 553, 4 ; A. & G. 332, a, 3 ; B. 284 ; H. 501, 1. 1.

457. *lege Plotia*: under the Plotian law Milo accused Clodius of riotous conduct (*de vi*) during the former's tribunate in 57 B.C. Although he renewed the charge repeatedly (*quoad vixit*), the case was never decided.

461. *reliquum est ut, etc.*: this whole passage is ironical.

463. *Clodius*: supply *fecit*.

464. *cessi*: he means, in exile (58 B.C.).

467. *diem . . . dixerat*: *he had, of course (credo), named the day for me*; *multam inrogarat*: *had proposed a fine*; *actionem perduellionis intenderat*: *had brought action for treason*. These are all technical terms in legal phraseology. As the words are said in irony, the speaker means the reverse of what he says; namely, that Clodius did not name the day for his trial (for executing the Catilinarians without appeal) as the law required, nor propose a fine in the *Comitia Tributa*, nor bring him up before the *Comitia Centuriata* on the capital charge of *perduellio*. Any one of these courses was open to a Magistrate who brought a criminal charge against a citizen.

474. *cum . . . adesset*: *for standing by me*, i.e. for siding with him at that time against Clodius. Hortensius was now associated with Cicero in defending Milo.

477. *quam a Catilina*, etc.: not to be taken literally. The meaning is, that Clodius was a worthy successor to Catiline.

479. *Pompeio*: see Notes on ll. 218 and 225. *istam*: *your* (Demonstrative of the Second Person), the other side having said so much of the Appian Way as a memorial of Clodius' ancestors.

480. *Papiri*: see Note on l. 218.

482. *ad regiam*: *near the palace* (of Numa), now used as the official residence of the *pontifex maximus*.

483. *haec fuit ne*, etc.: *sought (only) to prevent*, etc.; lit. *was this, lest*, etc.

486. *potuitne*: *-ne* often has the force of *nonne* in Rhetorical Questions.

487. *domum ac deos penatis suos*: after Cicero's recall from exile, Clodius kept up a systematic course of persecution against the orator and his friends, setting fire to his brother's house, attacking Cicero himself on the streets, and storming the house of Milo.

493. *illo die*: August 4, 57 B.C., when the measure was passed recalling Cicero from exile.

496. *eam laudem*: *the glory of that deed*. *pro*: *as*. *vindicaret*: Unreal Apodosis with *si fecisset* for Protasis, the whole following ut Consecutive.

497. *at quod erat tempus*: *yet what an occasion it was*, i.e. for Milo to put Clodius out of the way.

502. *auctor*: *adviser*. *illius*: of Clodius (as usual). *cuius*: Pompey's.

505. *cum . . . fecisset*: Pompey was one of the *duumviri*, the two chief Magistrates, of Capua, which had been colonized in 59 B.C. with many of his veterans.

506. *eius*: the pronoun refers to Pompey in violation of the rule for the reflexive, yet is readily intelligible since the participles are equivalent to parenthetical *cum*-clauses.

515. *M. Antonius*: in 53 B.C. when he was a candidate for the quaestorship. Ten years later he was Cicero's bitter enemy.

516. *gravissimamque . . . rei publicae partem*: *a most important share in state affairs.*

519. *qui locus*: *what an opportunity.*

520. *in scalarum tenebris*: the dark stairways of the shops bordering on the Forum were favorite hiding-places for runaway slaves.

524-525. Observe the asyndetic succession of sentences in these lines, reflecting the rapidity of the action. *destringendos, iaciendos*: G. 430; A. & G. 294, *d*; B. 337, 7, *b*, 2; H. 544, 2, *n*. 2.

528. *cum (gratia)*: preposition. *noluit . . . voluit*: supply *interimere*. The thought is, that Milo, having refrained from killing Clodius when he might have done so with impunity, would certainly not have slain him when he had no special provocation, and especially on the eve of an important election.

529. *iure, loco, tempore*: *with right, place, and time (in his favor).*

534. *quam timida sit ambitio*: *what a ticklish thing a canvass (for election) is.*

539. *tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile, etc.*: *so sensitive, so impressionable, so frail or else so fickle.*

542. *recte factis*: G. 437, *r*.; A. & G. 207, *c*; H. 548, *n*. 2. *fastidiant*: *are captious (inclined to criticize).*

546. *veniebat*: *was he coming (likely to come)?* *in hoc*: *in him.* *idem*: *also.*

548. *quod caput est audaciae*: *and this is the main source of boldness (in wrongdoing).* The clause is appositive to what follows.

556. Petilius and Cato were members of the jury.

559. *post diem tertium . . . quam*: G. 403, *r*. (end); A. & G. 262; B. 357, 1; H. 430, *n*. 1, 3.

563. *modo*: *just now.* In the *Narratio* (§§24-31) he gave a mere outline of the story, which he now repeats in detail in the *Confirmatio* for the purposes of proof.

569. *nisi . . . approperearet*: *unless he were (had been) in a hurry,* the Impf. being used of the Past in the Unreal Condition to describe a continuous frame of mind.

573. *ut . . . sic*: *while . . . on the other hand.* G. 482, 4; A. & G. 107; H. 515, *n*. 5.

575. *in*: *in the case of.* *ut*: Concessive. G. 608; A. & G. 313,

a ; B. 308 ; H. 515, III.
a citizen of Lanuvium.

Patinam : an unknown person, possibly

580. **quaesierit sane** : *well, suppose he did ask*, Concessive Subjunctive ; so **corruperit** following. G. 264 ; A. & G. 266, c ; B. 278 ; H. 484, III. **quid vobis largiar** : *how much I grant you*.

584. **cuius iam pridem**, etc. : (*the man*) *according to whose testimony some time ago*, etc. See Note on l. 156. Interamna was eighty or ninety miles from Rome.

586. **Albano** : the name of the estate of Clodius.

591. **liberatur non profectus esse** : *is acquitted of (the charge of) having set out with the design*, etc.

593. **quippe si . . . erat** : *naturally so, if Clodius was not likely to meet him*. Observe the advantage which Latin has over English in the use of pronouns ; in the translation of this sentence one or the other of the proper names must be used to prevent ambiguity.

598. **iacent** : *are routed*. **testibus** : the Agent treated as Instrument ; compare Note on l. 313 (**quibus**). Cicero, "like a genuine lawyer, does not regard a witness as a human being" (Tyrrell).

599. **nisi audisset, fuisse rediturum** : G. 597, r. 4 ; A. & G. 337, b ; B. 321 ; H. 527, III.

600. **respiravi, liberatus sum** : *I breathed again, I was saved*, said in a spirit of raillery.

607. **quid . . . nuntiaret** : *what news could he have told*, Potential of the Past.

614. **age, sit ita factum** : *come, suppose it was so*, Concessive. Compare Note on **quaesierit**, l. 580 above. **Age**, originally an imperative, was often (as here) used as a mere interjection.

616. **quod heres erat** : *the fact that he was heir*, subject of **adferebat**.

617. **properato opus** : G. 406 ; A. & G. 292, b ; B. 218, 2, c ; H. 414, IV. N. 3.

621. **cum insidiator esset** : Causal **cum**. The words, of course, are ironical. **si . . . sciebat** : the Indic. (Logical Condition) instead of Subjv. (Unreal) grants the point for the sake of the argument.

623. **ei neganti** : a disguised Protasis with several Apodoses following.

625. **ille occultator et receptor** : *a notorious hiding-place and haunt*, appositives to **locus (locality)**. The neighborhood, he means, with its bad reputation, would have kept Milo from being suspected. For the force of **ille** here, see G. 307, 2 ; A. & G. 102, b ; B. 246, 3 ; H. 450, 4.

626. **indicasset, ostendisset** : *would have told the tale*, etc. Observe that these are Apodoses of an Unreal Condition, yet follow Causal **cum**.

627. *deinde* : disguised Protasis, equivalent to *si hoc factum esset*. Cicero says that Etruria was full of people who had been victims of Clodius' violence, each of whom was an enemy on whom suspicion might well fall.

631. *quod ut sciret* : *now granting that Milo knew*, etc., Concessive *ut*.

634. *cur neque ante occurrit*, etc : Cicero argues that if Milo was really on the lookout for Clodius, it was strange that he did not waylay him either before he reached his country seat or after he left it, rather than at the place itself, where Clodius naturally had every advantage.

635. *venturus esset* : Subjv. of Partial Oblivity, i.e. of the thought imputed to Milo.

636. *etiam utile* : *even an advantage*. The Demonstratives in this section have their usual force, *hic* referring to Milo, *ille* to Clodius.

644. *alienum* : *ill-timed*.

645. *prae se tulisse* : *made no secret of it*, lit. *bore in front of him*.

649. *fuisse metuendum* : *was (something) to be feared*, because under any circumstances travel by night was unsafe in the neighborhood.

651. *caput* : *chief point*. Observe the emphatic position of *locus*, also of *ad insidias*, the latter to be construed with *aptior*.

655. *insanas illas substructiones* : *those crazy building-operations of his*, the epithet being transferred from the person to his conduct. Clodius had been building on an extravagant scale. **hominum**

mille : Part. Genitive with the Singular **mille** is rare, with the Plural **milia** the rule.

656. *edito . . . putarat* : *ironical*.

659. *spe* : *in reliance on*.

664. *impeditissimum* : *most embarrassing (cumbersome)*.

665. *vestitus an vehiculum*, etc. : *(the character of) his attire*, etc., referring to his heavy cloak, the rumbling coach, and his wife as a companion.

666. *constrictus* : *hampered* (that is, by her presence).

669. *qui convenit* : *how is it suitable (appropriate, reasonable) ?*

670. *sciebat in Alsiensi esse* : that is, that Pompey was in his villa at Alsium (30 or 40 miles away on the coast of Etruria).

672. *dum veniret* : G. 572 ; A. & G. 328 ; B. 293, III. 2 ; H. 519, II. 2.

675. *semper ille*, etc. : notice the lively effect produced throughout this paragraph by the omission of words readily supplied from the context.

676. *comites Graeculi* : *(usually) his companions (were) Greeklings*,

the diminutive denoting contempt. On this occasion (*tum*), however, says Cicero, Clodius had no triflers (*nugarum*) with him.

680. *qui . . . duceret* : *being the kind of man to take with him*, etc. The Subjv. is Characteristic.

681. *nisi ut . . . diceres* : *except that you would have said that each man picked his mate*, lit. *man was picked by man*. For the use of *nisi ut* here, see G. (L. Ed.) 591, R. 3. At the same time, *diceres* is Potential of the Past, its subject being the Ideal Second Person.

685. *mulier, viros* : Clodius is called a woman in contempt for his fighting qualities when compared with Milo.

687. *illum* : that is, Clodius, as usual. Observe, however, that *ille* in the next sentence refers to Milo, while the following *illi (odio)* and *ille (auderet)* again refer to Clodius.

690. *propositam et paene addictam* : *put up for sale and almost knocked down* (as if at auction).

693. *Martemque communem* : *and impartial Mars*, meaning the wavering fortunes of war.

695. *inscitiam pransi* : Cicero charges Clodius with being somewhat the worse for over-indulgence.

696-698. For the order of the attack, see Note on l. 344.

698. *haesit* : *was caught (trapped)*. *ab eo . . . expetiverunt* : *inflicted upon him*.

700. Free men were never put to torture ; even slaves could be tortured to prove their masters' guilt only in cases of *incestus*, or when (as probably in this case) the authorities made an exception in special cases. Cicero scouts the idea that Milo manumitted (*manu misit*) his slaves to prevent their testifying against him.

704. *nihil ad tortorem* : (*that's*) *nothing to the torturer*.

705. *in eculeo est* : *rests with the rack*. The *eculeus* was a wooden horse for the slave to straddle with heavy weights tied to his legs and arms.

709. *nescis . . . reprehendere* : *you don't know how to criticize the act of an enemy*, i.e. they ought to criticize Milo rather for having done too little for his slaves.

716. *non tanti* : *not so important*, Gen. of General Value. *quam quod* : *as the fact that*.

719. *dedendi fuerunt* : G. 597, R. 3 ; A. & G. 308, *c* ; B. 304, 3, *b* ; H. 511, 2.

721. *quod minus moleste ferat* : *that he finds more comforting* ; lit. *that he bears less hardly*. The Subjv. is Characteristic. *quam . . . esse persolutum* : observe the Acc. and Inf. used here instead of a *quod*-clause as in l. 716 above.

724. *quaestiones*: *the examinations* (of Clodius's slaves under torture).

726. *Appius*: Appius Clodius, chief accuser and elder brother of Clodius.

729. *ut fuit in Clodium*: *as was the case against Clodius*. For the thought, see Note on l. 156. *proxime deos*: G. (L. Ed.) 359, n. 1; A. & G. 207, *b*; B. 141, 3; H. p. 234, n. 2. Cicero means that since slaves could testify against their masters only for sins against the gods, an examination of Milo's slaves in the present case would be treating Clodius as a god.

733. *non quin*: *not but that (not because not)*. G. 541, R. (2d ex.); A. & G. 321, R.; B. 286, I. *b*; H. 516, 2. The corresponding affirmative follows in *sed quia* with the Indic. according to the rule.

736. *heus tu, Rufio, etc.*: *you there, Reddy—to take a chance name—mind, please, you tell no lies*. Cicero represents the manner in which the slaves would be examined: "if the slave testifies the wrong way, he'll be punished for it; otherwise, he may expect his liberty." The literal meaning of *verbi causa* is *for the sake of a word (name)*. For *cave mentiaris*, see G. 271, 2; A. & G. 269, *a*, 3; B. 276, *c*; H. 489, 2. For *sis* (= *si vis*), see G. (L. Ed.) 269. Tyrrell says that the ancient slave was represented on the stage as red-haired.

744. *integrius, incorruptius*: *ironical*.

757. *praesertim audienti, etc.*: Concessive participles = *praesertim cum* (Pompeius) *multa audiret, etc.* Some of the rumors referred to are mentioned lower down.

760. *in utramque partem*: *in either direction*, i.e. in two ways, explained by the two Consecutive clauses following.

761. *versari*: *is hovering*.

765. *facti rationem*: *the circumstances of the case*.

766. *recenti illo nuntio, etc.*: *when the news of Clodius' murder was still recent*, Abl. Absolute.

768. *imperitorum*: that is, of those who did not know his character.

772. *tanti . . . putasse*: *had rated so high*. The price that Milo paid was, according to his enemies, the willing loss of his country.

773. *careret cum . . . explesset*: the two verbs represent Future and Future Perfect Indicative respectively changed to Subjunctive after *ut* Consecutive, while *cum* has its Conditional force. G. (L. Ed.) 583; H. 507, 3.

774. *non dubitaturum quin . . . cederet*: *would not hesitate to submit*; lit. *would not doubt but he ought to submit*. G. (L. Ed.) 555, R. 3 (end); A. & G. 332, *g*, n. 2; B. 298, *b*; H. 505, I. I.

779. *portenta*: *monsters*, that is, Catiline's confederates.

780. *miseros civis*: G. 343, I; A. & G. 240, *d*; B. 183; H. 381.

788. *ut*: *how*.

794. *conducta*: *rented*. Cicero is now retailing the current stories of Milo's treasonable designs.

795. *Tiberi*: G. 389; A. & G. 258, *g*, *n*.; B. 218, *9*; H. 425, *1*, *1*.

797. *haec*: *these stories*.

798. *quaesita*: *investigated*.

803. *quin etiam audiendus*, etc.: *why, they even had to listen to some slaughterer or other from the Circus Maximus, (one) Licinius, (who said) that Milo's slaves*, etc. Notice that *qui* follows *nescio* in a common phrase, equivalent to an Indefinite pronoun; the words "who said" are implied in *audiendus*.

805. *apud se*: either *at his house*, or *at his shop*, some editors supposing that the *popa*, or priest's assistant, kept an eating-house in which he utilized the rejected parts of the sacrificial victims.

809. *non poteram . . . non*: *I could not help*. *illius mei patriaeque custodis*: *against* (lit. *of*) *him, my own and my country's guardian*. *illius* is Objective Genitive.

811. *credi popae*: impersonal, according to the rule, but in English personal (*that the slaughterer should be believed*). G. 217; A. & G. 230; B. 187, *11. b*; H. 384, *5*.

812. *videretur*: *looked like*.

815. *oppugnata domus*: *the storming of the house* (lit. *the stormed house*), i.e. as report said, by Milo's party. Julius Caesar was at this time *pontifex maximus*, and his official quarters were in the *regia* (l. 482).

818. *celebri*: *crowded*, implying that the attack on Caesar's quarters if it had actually occurred could not have escaped notice.

820. *tota re publica suscepta*: *now that the public welfare rested on his shoulders*, Abl. Absolute. Note the force of the preposition *sub* in *suscepta*.

822. *qui diceret*: *to say*, Characteristic Subjunctive. *cum telo*: *armed*.

823. *nudavit*: Milo is subject. The omission of a pronoun (or noun) to show a change of subject in successive sentences is not usual.

824. *fidem non faciebat*: *could not secure confidence in him*.

826. *insidiose ficta*: *maliciously invented*.

827. *cum tamen*: *and yet at the same time*, lit. *when nevertheless*. This is *cum Inversum*, introducing the main thought of the sentence, hence the Indic. *perhorrescimus* (l. 830).

828. *Clodianum crimen*: *the charge of killing Clodius*, lit. *the Clodian charge*.

829. *ea voce*: that is, *so loud*, leading up to the Consecutive clause

ut . . . possis. Pompey was seated outside of the building at some distance, hence the word *exaudire*, *catch* (*hear under difficulties*).

834. *Capitolinae*: that is, (*stationeā*) *on the Capitoline Hill*. *excubiae*: *sentinels*; *vigiliae*: *patrols* (*night watches*).

839. *si quidem*: Causal in force. G. (L. Ed.) 595, R. 5; H. 507, 3, N. 2.

843. *locus*: *opportunity*.

844. *neminem hominem*: such expressions as *nemo homo*, *nemo civis*, *nemo orator*, etc., for *nullus homo*, etc., are common in Cicero. While the substantives are strictly appositional, yet the phrases are usually translated *no man*, *no citizen*, etc.

847. *peste*: *plague-spot*, *monster*, referring to Clodius.

848. *ad salutem meam*: Milo as tribune in 57 B. C. worked zealously for Cicero's recall from exile.

849. *in periculo capitis*: *in a trial affecting his rights as a citizen*. Note the technical term *caput* for *civil rights*.

852. *quae si non probaret*: Impf. Subjv. in Unreal Protasis, expressing action continued from the Past into the Present. Translate: *if he had not been proving these things* (all the time).

855. *conquietura*: *likely to have rest*. *ne*: not to be confounded with the particle of negative Design. *ille*: instead of the usual *hic*, referring to Milo.

856. *ita natus est et ita consuevit*: *is such a man by nature and such by habit of life*; lit. *has been so born*, etc. *antestaretur*: *would call to witness*, that is, to his merits.

858. *vitae . . . ratio*: *life's course*.

860. *ad tempus aptae*: *time-serving* (*worldly-wise*). *simulationes*: *pretences* (*of friendship*).

863. *salutaribus rebus tuis*: *your own fortunes* (*being*) *prosperous*, Abl. Absolute.

864. *motu aliquo communium temporum*: *through some disturbance of the public interests*. *qui quam crebro*, etc.: *and how frequently that happens we ought to know from experience* (*experti*, *having experienced*).

866. *unius*: G. 303; A. & G. 93, *b*; H. 444, 3.

867. *desideres*: Characteristic Subjv. after *cum* with definite antecedent (*tempus*).

868. *iuris publici*: *constitutional law*. For the case, see G. 374; A. & G. 218, *a*; B. 204, 1; H. 399, 1, 2.

871. *versiculo*: *a mere line* (not applied to poetry here).

872. *hunc exercitu*, etc.: *that he, I say* (*after having had*) *an army, a levy, granted to him, would have waited for a court in punishing*

the designs of one who was trying to break up the courts themselves by violence. **hunc** is appositive to **Pompeium** (four lines above), merely repeating the subject for clearness. In the relative clause (**qui tolleret**) there is apparently a blending of the Characteristic and the Conditional, implying "if Milo were a man of such a character."

877. oporteret: *ought*; **liceret**: *may*. The Subjvs. are Characteristic. **quod**: *the fact that*.

883. contra: that is, *in spite of*. **quod**: *that which*, relative. For the meeting referred to, see Note on l. 34.

885. Clodianum crimen: see Note on l. 828.

889. mentiri gloriose: *to proclaim the glorious lie*, lit. *lie gloriously*.

893. conlegae: M. Octavius, to rid himself of whose opposition Tiberius Gracchus resorted to the revolutionary step (hence **per seditionem**, *by seditious means*) of passing a law to oust him from office.

896. nefandum adulterium: see Note on l. 156.

901. iuratus: *under oath*. **quaestionibus**: that is, of her slaves and by her husband, **L. Lucullus**. The wife was the younger sister of the well-known Clodia.

902. civem: Cicero, when as consul he put the Catilinarians to death, and crushed the conspiracy.

904. qui regna dedit, etc.: "Like Caesar himself, Caesar's ape [Clodius as tribune in 58 B.C.] kept governorships and other posts, great and small, on sale for the benefit of his fellow-citizens, and sold the sovereign rights of the state for the benefit of subject kings and cities" (Mommsen).

907. civem domum vi, etc.: Pompey. See Note on l. 225.

909. aedem nympharum: where the censors kept their records, including the register of voters. Clodius probably wished to destroy the evidences of election frauds.

911. cui iam nulla lex, etc.: that is, who ignored the law, etc.

912. calumnia litium: *by the trickery of lawsuits (malicious prosecutions)*.

913. vindiciis ac sacramentis: litigants between whom property was in dispute made formal claim (**vindicia**) to possession, and pending the decision deposited sums of money (**sacramentum**) with the court. The money of the loser was forfeited to the state. Cicero means that Clodius did not use such legal methods in settling his own disputes, but resorted to force, even to *military onslaughts* (**signis inferendis**).

919. Ianiculo: a hill across the Tiber. According to Cicero, Clodius wished to own everything from the Tiber to the Alps.

924. in alieno: *on another man's (property)*.

925. cui viro: the words imply that, as a man, Furfanius might

have taken care of himself, hence in contrast with *muliercula*, a diminutive denoting pity : *poor woman*.

928. *sed ausum esse*: Anacoluthon. G. 697 ; A. & G. 385 ; B. 374, 6 ; H. 636, iv. 6. Observe that a verb of Saying (*dicam*) intervenes between this verb and its subject *qui* (l. 925).

930. *mortuum*: *a dead (body) corpse*. *qua invidia*: = *cuius rei invidia*. The Abl. is Causal.

931. *huic esset tali viro conflagrandum*: *a blaze (of public indignation) would necessarily be kindled against this worthy man* (lit. *such a man*). *Appium*: Appius Claudius, the elder brother of Clodius.

938. *rem publicam privatos, longinquos propinquos, alienos suos*: contrasted pairs.

943. *imperium*: emphatic position. If Clodius had been elected praetor, he would have possessed the *imperium*.

956. *pudor, pudicitia*: *modesty (and) purity*.

958. *quonam . . . ferret*: Indirect Question, depending on *timendum*, which implies "think with fear."

959. *unum . . . plurimum . . . profuisse*: *has been by preëminence (unum) the most useful man within the memory, etc.* *unum* strengthens the superlative.

971. *verissimam*: *most reasonable (well-grounded)*.

972. *hoc*: that is, Pompey.

976. *ea quae . . . vestra*: subject of *habere potuissent*, of which the object is *quod ius (what right)*. *dominante homine*: Abl. Absolute for the Protasis of an Unreal Condition.

979. *libentius . . . quam verius*: *with more pleasure than (regard for) truth*.

980. *etenim si praecipuum, etc.*: *for although it* (i.e. his hatred) *had a right to be (might well be) my chief (motive)*.

982. *versaretur*: *was represented (involved)*; that is, his own hatred for Clodius was hardly greater than that which everybody else felt.

985. *quin sic attendite*: *why, mark this*. This is one of the two instances of *quin* with the Impv. cited in Cicero. G. (L. Ed.) 269.

986. *et quae volunt . . . videmus*: *and what they* (i.e. our thoughts) *will to see, they gaze on (with as clear vision) as we discern what we see (with our eyes)*.

989. *sed ita si*: *but (only) on condition that*. The suggestion of Clodius' recall to life is supposed to have caused consternation in the court, hence the abrupt question *quid voltu extimuiatis?*

996. *facturum fuisse*: G. 597, R. 4 ; A. & G. 337, b ; B. 321 ; H. 527, III.

1000. *qui*: *in whose case, lit. who* (subject).

1006. *cantus*: *melodies*; *carmina*: *songs*.

1015. *nisi ut ignoscatur*: *except that he be pardoned*. *sibi* must be supplied with the impersonal passive *ignoscatur*.

1020. *quamquam qui . . . probari*: *and yet how (qui, adv.) could any man fail (non) to approve his own salvation*. Notice the convenient active translation; also the reflexive referring to the real, though not the grammatical, subject.

1022. *cecidisset*: *had proved to be, lit. had befallen*.

1026. *nostra*: predicate; so *nostram* in the next clause.

1033. *proposita invidia*, etc., *with unpopularity, etc., set before him (in prospect)*, Abl. Absolute with Concessive force.

1035. *populi grati est*: *it is (the mark) of a grateful people*; so *virī fortis* further on.

1038. *uteretur*: *might have made*, Potential of the Past. *qua*: *as*.

1044. *nisi qui . . . divinum*: *except the man who thinks there is no (such thing as) divine power or authority*.

1051. *neque in his*, etc.: Parataxis for Hypotaxis. G. 472, 2 and 3; A. & G. p. 164. The thought is, that if man's weak frame is capable of showing vigor and sensibility, the same virtue must reside in the universe. The sense may be made clear by translating *et non inest*, etc.: *without its being (found) also in this vast and splendid activity of nature*.

1059. *felicitates atque opes*: *(the blessings of) prosperity and power*. *perniciem*: that is, Clodius.

1060. *iniecit*: *inspired*.

1066. *religiones*: that is, *holy places*.

1067. *commosse se*: *to have roused themselves*. G. 131, 1; A. & G. 128, a, 1; B. 116, 1; H. 235. *et ius . . . retinuisse*: *and to have protected their rights in his case*.

1068. *Albani*: the tragedy occurred near the Alban Mount.

1070. *sacrorum . . . aequales*: *partners and peers of the Roman people in religious rights*, that is, worshipping the same gods, etc.

1073. *vestrae arae . . . vigerunt*: *(the spirit of) your altars, etc., was quickened*. Notice the Alliteration.

1075. *Latiaris Iuppiter*: the protecting deity of the Latin cities. He had a temple on the Alban Mount.

1080. *Bonae deae*: see Note on l. 156.

1087. *nec vero non*, etc.: *and indeed . . . did not (nec) fail (non) to inspire his creatures with madness*. For the thought, see Note on ll. 418-423.

1089. *sine cantu atque ludis*: music and gladiatorial shows were features at the funerals of distinguished Romans.

1094. *ullo*: any (other). *eius mortem*: i.e. *he in death*. *vita*: i.e. *he in life*.

1098. *pateretur*: *had been suffering*. G. 234; A. & G. 277, *b*; B. 260, 4; H. 469, 2.

1102. *me patria expulerat*, etc.: upon Cicero's banishment Clodius burned his house on the Palatine, plundered his villas at Tusculum and Formiae, and persecuted his family.

1104. *Cn. Pompeio . . . indixerat*: see Notes on ll. 218 and 225.

1105. *mei fratris*: see Note on l. 487.

1107. *instabat, urgebat*: *he was insistent, he was persistent*. The fourteen Pluperfects preceding these words produce a hammering effect, with their like endings (Assonance). This effect is reinforced by the Imperfects, with their similar endings, side by side. *capere*: *contain (hold)*.

1108. *incidebantur*: that is, Clodius was having his laws *engraved* before they were passed, so sure did he feel of his election as praetor.

1110. *quod quidem ille adamasset*: *if at least he had taken a fancy to it*. For the Restrictive relative, see G. 627, R. 1; A. & G. 320, *d*; B. 283, 5; H. 503, N. 1.

1112. *illum ipsum*: that is, Pompey. *novo reditu in gratiam*: Clodius and Pompey became reconciled in 56 B.C.

1114. *Caesaris*, etc.: in other words, he counted on Caesar's backing.

1116. *urgebat*: *was a weight upon him*.

1122. *in privato . . . profecerat*: *had it (i.e. the Senate) been successful in this same man's case as a private citizen; lit. had it accomplished something*.

1123. *praetore*: (*him as praetor*). This is a virtual Unreal Protasis (= *si praetor factus esset*) to the Apodosis *fuissent*; so *praetorem* (l. 1120) and *in eo praetore* (l. 1124).

1124. *in eo praetore . . . per quem tribunum*: *in the praetorship of one through whom when tribune*. Cicero contends that since Clodius, when only a tribune, could work so much harm to him an ex-consul (by sending him into exile, etc.), no actual consul could have withstood the rascal in the praetorship.

1126. *oppressisset omnia*, etc.: *he would have swept everything before him, would be owning (and) holding everything*.

1130. *homo effeminatus fortissimum virum*: contrasted words, hence placed side by side, and in chiasmatic order.

1133. *ille vero consul*: *he assuredly as consul*. When once elected praetor, Clodius might have looked forward to his election as consul three years later.

1138. *templum . . . publici*: *the temple of public morality, honor, intelligence, (and) statesmanship.* The Acc. and Inf. is due to *vidimus* in the preceding sentence.

1142. *neque id fieri, etc.*: *and that that, too, should be done not by, etc.*

1147. *ab*: *from.*

1152. *falcibus*: *pickaxes.* *ad Castoris*: G. 362, R. 3; A. & G. 214, *b*; H. 398, 1.

1158. (in) *fortuna singulari*: Abl. of Place Where. *divina . . . fide*: Abl. of Quality.

1160. In the Peroration, which begins here, Cicero makes the usual appeal to the jurors. He entreats them to acquit Milo (1) on the ground of his merits and (2) for the speaker's sake, and closes when, as he tells them, his emotion prevents him from saying more.

1164. *nolite . . . parcere*: G. 271, 2; A. & G. 269, *a*, 2; B. 276, *c*; H. 489, 1. True to his character, Milo maintained a defiant attitude at the trial.

1167. *etenim si, etc.*: spectators at the gladiatorial shows, Cicero argues, feel pity only for the brave; then how much more should the jury pity Milo the dauntless citizen for his present bold demeanor.

1170. *ut vivere liceat, obsecrantis* (Acc. Pl.): *beseeching for permission to live.*

1178. 'valeant,' inquit, 'valeant cives mei': 'farewell,' he says, 'farewell to my fellow-citizens.'

1183. *si . . . non licuerit*: Concessive. G. 591, *a*, 2; B. 306, 2, *a*.

1184. *at carebo mala*: *I shall at least be rid of bad (government).*

1191. *mihi umquam . . . putarem*: *could I have dreamed that I should ever lack the support of the patriotic?* The Subjv. is Potential of the Past.

1192. *cum (te)*: conjunction, otherwise *tecum* would be used; compare *mecum* following.

1198. *mihine ea soli, etc.*: *am I the only one to whom it can bring no aid, etc.?*

1201. *quo*: G. 617; A. & G. 199, *a*; B. 250, 5; H. 445, 8. *negat enim, etc.*: *for he says, yes, he says, that it is not without the gratitude of the citizens (lit. the citizens being ungrateful) that he has done what he has done; (but that he has acted thus) while they were timid and on the lookout for dangers, he DOES say.* The Ablatives Absolute are the emphatic words of the two sentences. Notice also the instance of Litotes, *non negat*.

1205. *eam*: appositive to *plebem, etc.*, the latter being in emphatic position.

1207. *tribus*: from *tres*.

1213. *vocem praeconis*: after an election the result was proclaimed by a herald. This empty form, Milo is represented as saying, was all that was lacking to confirm his election as consul. The vote in his favor was unanimous (*cunctis suffragiis*) so far as it went, but the election was interrupted by mob violence.

1216. *facinoris, facti*: the context makes the former mean *plot* (*deed in contemplation*) and the latter *crime* (*deed already done*).

1224. *si esset habenda ratio*, etc.: *if it was to be a matter of rewards*, lit. *if regard must be paid to rewards*. Observe the shifting of sequence from Present to Past. After *addit* (l. 1217) we have *sit*, *fuerit*, and *vicerint*; then *esset*, *consolaretur*, etc., conforming to the sense (Past) rather than to the tense (Present) of the leading verb.

1231. *nulla umquam . . . vetustas*: *no lapse of time will ever bring silence*. *quin hoc tempore*: *why, at this very time*. Notwithstanding this Temporal phrase the *cum* following is Concessive.

1232. *invidiae meae subiciantur*: *are hurled to kindle (the fires of) odium against me*, lit. *are hurled under my odium*. The Dat. is due to *sub* in composition.

1235. *Etruriae festos . . . dies*: that is, the festival already celebrated (*actos*) or appointed (*institutos*) by the Etrurians for future anniversaries of the day on which their tyrant Clodius was slain.

1236. *ab*: *since*. *altera*: *second*.

1239. *non laboro*: *I do not trouble myself (do not care)*.

1242. *haec tu*: supply a verb of Saying.

1251. *sed ne hunc quidem ipsum*, etc.: that is, *not even in the present case itself as to make me forget*, etc.

1254. *meo capite . . . quam Milonis*: *in my own civil rights rather than (those) of Milo*.

1262. *temporum*: *needs*.

1264. *dimitatio capitis*: *struggle for civil life*.

1275. *dignior . . . qui . . . excipiat*: *worthier to receive*.

1284. *hos*: that is, the jury.

1287. *mene non potuisse*, etc.: depends on *respondebo*. Observe that *me* is emphasized by having the enclitic *-ne* attached to it.

1289. *quae est grata gentibus*: the break here indicates that some words are missing. The meaning seems to be that the whole world (supplying, as some do, *omnibus* with *gentibus*) was interested in Milo's welfare, and that even the jury (to which *eis* probably refers), while it might condemn him, approved his course.

1291. *quo deprecante?* *Me*: *at whose intercession?* *My own*.

1293. *indicia*: *plot*, lit. *evidences* (of a plot), referring to the conspiracy of Catiline.

1294. *omnes in me . . . dolores*: *to me and mine from that source (there) comes (but) increase of sorrow*. Notice the position of *dolores* and the meaning of *redundant* (*overflow, be superabundant*). The Romans were fond of metaphors based on the action of water.

1296. *ei*: rhetorical Plural, referring to Milo.

1299. *qui*: *how*.

1301. *utinam . . . fecissent*: G. 260 and 261; A. & G. 267 and *b*; B. 279, 2; H. 483, 1 and 2. Compare with the following *pace tua dixirim*: *may I say it (have said it) with your pardon, i.e. forgive the words*.

1303. *utinam . . . viveret*: after the preceding *utinam fecissent* we should expect an *ut*-clause, but owing to the intervening clause the construction is changed to the form of another Wish.

1306. *minime, minime*: the emotional character of the closing words usual in Roman pleadings was regarded as essential to the highest art in oratory.

1307. *luerit*: *grant that he has paid*, Concessive Subjunctive.

1308. *hicine*: G. (L. Ed.) 104, 1. x. 3; A. & G. footnote, p. 67; B. footnote 2, p. 50; H. 186, vi. 1.

1309. *si forte*: supply *extra patriam morietur*.

1316. *prae lacrimis*: Preventing Cause. G. 408, R. 3; A. & G. 153; H. footnote, p. 237.

ORATION FOR MARCELLUS

(*Pro Marcello*)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. Between the date of the *Pro Milone* and that of the *Pro Marcello* there is a gap of six years, during which we have no speeches by Cicero. The interval was occupied with his administration as pro-consul of Cilicia (51-50 B.C.) and the events of the civil war (49-47 B.C.), followed by Caesar's dictatorship (47-44 B.C.). Three speeches delivered while Caesar was dictator are from this circumstance sometimes called the *Caesarianae*. They are the *Pro Marcello* (46 B.C.), the *Pro Ligario* (46 B.C.), and the *Pro Rege Deiotaro* (45 B.C.). The *Pro Marcello* was delivered in the Senate.

2. **M. Claudius Marcellus**. In the years just preceding the civil war

between Caesar and Pompey, one of the bitterest enemies that Caesar had was Marcellus, the aristocratic consul in 51 B.C. By his advocacy of extreme measures at this critical period, in the effort to check Caesar's growing power, he helped as much as any one else to precipitate the war. At the close of the conflict, after Caesar had conquered his enemies, and was engaged in the task of restoring order and reconciling the differences that had led to the struggle, Marcellus retired to Mytilene (in Lesbos, an island off the coast of Asia), disdain- ing to ask for pardon, or even to accept it when proffered unasked, until persuaded to do so by his friend Cicero. On his way home from exile, Marcellus was assassinated for some reason by a friend named Magius at Piraeus (the chief harbor of Athens).

3. The Speech. In pardoning Marcellus, Caesar acted in deference to the united wishes of the Senate. His moderation was so unexpected that it broke down the resolution which Cicero had formed after Pompey's defeat at Pharsalia to hold his peace, and evoked from him this rather extravagant panegyric on Caesar's generosity. Extravagant as his language is, however, the enthusiasm that inspired it is easily understood. Caesar's conduct was in striking contrast with that of Sulla, who made a cruel use of his victory over the Marians; and again it was very different from what Cicero and other Pompeians had been led to expect of Pompey himself, had the latter been victorious over Caesar. Hence the orator was carried away by his emotions, believing as he did that in Caesar's magnanimity he saw the prospect of better things for the country itself.

2. dolore: *sorrow* (on account of the civil war just closed); **verecundia:** *delicacy* (because he was not of the victorious party).

9. Marcello . . . reddito: *in the restoration of Marcellus*, Abl. Absolute.

13. cum: Concessive. **in eadem causa:** that is, on the Pompeian side.

15. versari in: *should be engaged in (be enjoying)*.

20. his omnibus: that is, the other members of the Senate.

21. quasi . . . sustulisti: the figure is that of an army marching to battle. For the thought, Cicero sounds in this sentence the key-note of the speech—the hopes awakened by Caesar's clemency.

22. intellectum est, etc.: *for I had it made clear to MY mind indeed.* **in:** *in the case of.*

25. commemoratis offensionibus: Abl. Abs. with Concessive force. In his consulship Marcellus had not only urged the question of

superseding Caesar in his command in Gaul before his time expired, but "seized the opportunity of wounding him in his most sensitive part. A distinguished citizen of Novum Comum, one of the towns recently founded by Caesar as a burgess-colony, was staying in Rome. In the view of Caesar this man should have been regarded as a full burgess of Rome, and as such have enjoyed as complete an immunity from corporal punishment as the consul himself. Marcellus had him publicly scourged" for some trifling offence, and, when the man protested, "told him to go and show his scars to Caesar" (Tyrrell).

30. *ex quo*: hence, lit. *from which (circumstance)*.

34. *illo*: than he.

37. *nullius*: the usual Gen. of *nemo*, and not in agreement with *ingeni*.

40. *pace tua*: with your permission.

43. *usurpare*: speak of (habitually), lit. use again and again.

omnis: Acc. Plural.

51. *cuiusquam*: used on account of the negative *vix*.

53. *bellicas laudes*: the honors of war.

55. *propriae*: monopolized by, lit. peculiar to. For the case of *imperatorum*, see G. 359, R. 1; A. & G. 234, d; B. 204, 2; H. 391, II. 4.

60. *es paulo ante adeptus*: have just won.

61. *socium*: (as) partner.

66. *se non offert*: does not thrust herself.

69. *gentis*: Accusative Plural.

74. *animum vincere*, etc.: the five Inf. phrases, used as substantives, are afterwards summed up in the appositive *haec*, three lines below.

76. *extollere iacentem*: contrasted words, hence placed side by side.

79. *illae quidem*: answered by *sed tamen* (l. 82). G. (L. Ed.) 307, R. 4; A. & G. 151, e; B. 347, 1; H. 569, III. 3.

82. *nescio quo modo*: somehow or other.

88. *gestis rebus*: actual history; *fictis*: fiction. With the latter supply *rebus*.

91. *ut, quicquid belli*, etc.: so that, whatever the fortune of war has left remaining of the state, you wish it to be saved. The Gen. *reliqui* is Partitive. The *ut*-clause is Consecutive in a loose sort of dependence on *mentem . . . cernimus*.

92. *quibus*: interrogative. So *quibus* and *qua* following. The object of *efferemus*, *prosequemur*, and *complectemur* is *te*, the first word in the sentence.

95. *illa auctoritas*: almost = *vir illa auctoritate praeditus*.

98. C. Marcelli: probably the exile's cousin (consul in 50 B.C.), al-

though he had a brother of the same name (consul in 49 B.C.). See ll. 330, 331 below.

100. *memoria obfudit*: the Romans were fond of metaphors borrowed from the action of water; hence the frequent use of the verbs *fluere* (with its compounds), *perfundere*, *confundere*, *manare*, *redundare*, etc., in figurative senses. Compare the use of the substantive *flumen* in l. 37 above.

102. *suam*: referring to the logical, rather than the grammatical, subject. Thus used, *suus* is often (as here) emphatic. G. 309, 2; A. & G. 196, c; B. 244, 4; H. 449, 2. *nobilissimamque familiam*, etc.: English requires us to supply *quorum*, but Latin and Greek often omit a second relative when it would stand in a new case. G. (L. Ed.) 636; H. 453, 2.

106. *magnae*: predicate adjective. *quidem*: see Note on l. 79.

107. *idem* (Nom.): *at once* (that is, at one and the same time).

108. *tanta est ut*, etc.: the real result of *tanta* begins with the words at *haec* (l. 111), but when these words are reached the construction is changed (Anacoluthon) from the regular Consecutive Subjv. to Fut. Indicative (*florescet*). For convenience, supply the word "while" with the first clause after *ut*.

114. *ante*: = *antea*, adverb.

115. *viceras*: *had surpassed*.

116. *perinde ... atque*: *exactly as*. He means that he is afraid that he cannot convey to his hearers all that he thinks and feels.

118. *ea, quae*: both words are Acc. Plural, while *illa* (i.e. *victoria*) is Nominative. "Caesar has given up the fruits of his victory" is the thought.

119. *occidissemus*: *were ruined*, the Plupf. denoting resulting condition.

124. *quam late pateat*: *how far-reaching it is*. *ad illa arma*: that is, to side with the Pompeians in the war.

126. *erroris*: epexegetical Gen. after *culpa*. G. 361, 2; A. & G. 214, f; B. 202; H. 396, vi.

135. *de pace audiendum*: *that we should listen (to proposals) concerning peace*.

139. *hominem*: that is, Pompey.

140. *privato consilio, non publico*: *through personal, not political motives*. *tantum ... valuit*: *had so much influence with me*. Pompey had helped to bring about Cicero's recall from exile.

142. *prudens*: *with my eyes open*, lit. *foreseeing*.

144. *minime obscurum*: that is, *perfectly well known*.

145. *integra re* : *when the matter* (i.e. the issues that led to the war) *was still undecided.*

146. *cum . . . periculo* : *at* (lit. *with*) *the risk of my life.* After the battle of Pharsalia, Cicero advocated surrender, and was nearly killed by the young Pompey.

149. *censuerit, fuerit* : Asyndeton. *id* : *that (decision).*

150. *tum, cum* : *at a time when, cum* Historical, characterizing the temporal circumstances.

156. *certorum hominum* : *of well-known persons,* referring to the Pompeians with their extravagant language before Pharsalia was fought.

165. *alterius partis* : the phrase limits *victoriam*, but on account of its emphatic position is best translated, *as for the other side* (i.e. Pompey's party).

167. *futuram fuisse* : G. 597, R. 4 ; A. & G. 337, b, 2 ; B. 321 ; H. 527, III. The sentence is a short way of saying (in the direct form) : *si Pompeius victor fuisset, victoria iracunda fuisset.*

168. *otiosis* : *non-combatants.*

169. *ubi fuisset* : the Pompeians regarded as enemies all who failed to leave Italy and follow Pompey.

174. *contulisse* : *to have transferred.*

175. *fruere* (Impv.) : *make the most of, lit. enjoy.*

183. *summa bona* : technical phrase in ancient philosophy for the supreme good, on which depend human happiness and progress.

185. *a virtute, a fortuna* : the preposition is used on account of the personification (Agent).

186. *commodata* : *lent.* For the favors of Fortune the French have a proverb, *La Fortune vend ce qu'on croit qu'elle donne.*

188. *lapsis* : in agreement with *viris.* *opinione* : *notion, idea.*

189. *rei publicae* : *public interests.*

200. *iste* : with its usual force as Demonstrative of the Second Person, the word implies "the person of whom you are thinking." *de tuisne* : *(one) of your own friends ?*

202. *una tecum fuerunt* : *were once* (but are no longer) *on your side.* The Plural is used because *ex hoc numero = ex numero horum.*

204. *ut quo duce . . . suae* : *that he does not prefer to his own (life) the life of him under whose leadership, etc.*

205. *inimici* : subject of *cogitent* understood.

212. *nihil . . . cogitans* : *thoughtless, indifferent.*

215. *equidem* : *for my part.* The word is said to be used by Cicero only with the first person, giving the personal views of the speaker.

219. *consistere* : *depends.*

220. *motus*: disturbances (Accusative Plural).
226. *fides*: credit. *libidines*: extravagant habits. Licentiousness in the daily habits of the Romans was followed by the decay of family life. This circumstance, coupled with the bloodshed due to civil wars, had led to a decrease of the native population; hence the words *propaganda suboles*: the population must be increased.
227. *dilapsa diffluxerunt*: have become disordered and out of joint. This translation changes the Metaphor. See Note on l. 100.
228. *non recusandum . . . quin*: inevitable that, lit. not to be refused but that.
230. *fuisset*: might prove to be. The form represents the Fut. Perfect from the *ante bellum* point of view.
231. *praesidia*: safeguards.
232. *togatus*: that is, *si togatus fuisset*, Unreal Protasis.
239. *doctorum hominum*: philosophers, particularly of the Stoic school, who taught indifference to death.
240. *noli . . . sapiens*: be not wise (i.e. a philosopher) at our risk.
242. *tum audirem*: would admit it on this condition.
249. *quamvis sapiens*: however wise.
252. *enim*: for the position, see G. (L. Ed.) 484, R.; B. 350, 8.
257. *si quidem*: G. 595, R. 5; A. & G. 155, c; H. 507, III. 3, N. 2.
258. *in . . . meritorum*: services (done) to.
260. *pars . . . actus*: terms borrowed from the stage.
261. *elaborandum est*: (your) work must be wrought out.
265. *dicito*: you shall say. The Second Impv. looks forward to contingent fulfilment, the contingency here being implied in *tum*, two lines above. *hoc ipsum diu*: this (word) "long" itself. *in quo* = *si in eo*.
270. *tua vita*: predicate Nominative.
274. *huic . . . oportet*: to this (i.e. to posterity) you must devote yourself, to this show your true character.
278. *munera*: your games, i.e. the public shows which he had given as a magistrate.
280. *vagabitur*: like the restless spirit of one unburied.
281. *sedem*: resting-place. The thought is, that Rome will have perished.
284. *aliquid requirent*: will miss something.
286. *illud* refers to *belli civilis*; *hoc*, to *salute patriae*. *fati*: predicate Genitive. G. 366, R. 1; A. & G. 214, c; B. 198, 3; B. 402. So *consili*.
288. *haud scio an*: probably, lit. I do not know but.
297. *multi dubitabant*, etc.: these words explain *obscuritas* (l. 296).

The question was whether to join Caesar or Pompey or to remain neutral, a question involving in some cases expediency (*expediret*), in others political decorum (*deceret*), and in still others the law itself (*liceret*).

303. *ab aliis* : *by some* ; *ab aliis* : *from others*.

310. *unum velint* : *should be united in purpose*.

311. *sanitatis* : *sound judgment*. *nisi te . . . manente* : *except with you safe, and adhering to that policy, etc.*

314. *haec* : *these (institutions)*.

319. *oppositus* : substantive, Accusative Plural.

321. *omnes* : Nominative. *maximas gratias agimus, maiores etiam habemus* : *we express our greatest thanks, we feel even more grateful (than we can say)*.

325. *cui necesse est* : because he was a prominent member of the Senate and ex-consul as well as the personal friend of Marcellus.

329. *quod autem, etc.* : *moreover, (as for) that which is (the duty) of the deepest affection*. *mea* : *in my case, lit. mine (Nominative)*.

332. *cum* : *while, Concessive*. *tam diu . . . quam diu* : *as long as*.
praestiterim : *fulfilled*.

335. *sic tibi gratias ago, ut . . . accesserit* : a short way of saying, *I thank you so heartily that I confess . . . has been added*.

336. *omnibus me . . . ornato* : *notwithstanding my being not only spared but honored by you in all respects, Abl. Abs. with Concessive force*.

THE DEFENCE OF LIGARIUS

(*Pro Ligario*)

PREFATORY NOTE

1. The *Pro Ligario* was delivered in the Forum before Caesar as dictator in the year 46 B.C. See Prefatory Note, §1, of the *Pro Marcello*.

2. *Ligarius*. Like M. Marcellus (see the preceding oration), Quintus Ligarius had sided with Pompey against Caesar in the civil war. According to Cicero, he was the victim of circumstances. In the year 50 B.C. he went to Africa as *legatus* to the propraetor C. Considius Longus, who at the close of his term left Ligarius in charge until his successor should arrive. In this position Ligarius was overtaken by the war, and was immediately pressed by the Pompeian partisans

around him to assume the leadership of their party in Africa. This he did with reluctance.

3. **During the War.** Shortly afterwards the first battle of the war in Italy went against the Pompeian commander, P. Attius *Varus*, who in consequence fled to Africa, and with slight authority usurped the governorship of that province, and placed Ligarius in command of the seacoast. Accordingly, when the regularly appointed governor, L. Aelius Tubero, appeared and tried to land, it fell to the lot of Ligarius to prevent his doing so. Although Tubero had on board of his ship his sick son Quintus (the present prosecutor), he was denied the privilege even of getting water. The war soon burst out in Africa, where the Pompeians for a while held their own against Caesar's lieutenant, and with the help of their ally, Juba, king of Numidia, won the first battle. Hence the province of Africa became and remained during the war a place of refuge for the Pompeians who were hard pressed elsewhere. Although Ligarius remained in Africa during this entire period, he played only a subordinate part in the events of the war.

4. **After the War.** After the battle of Thapsus (46 B.C.), which killed the Pompeian cause, Caesar spared the life of Ligarius, but did not permit him to return to Italy. His brothers, however, who had remained neutral during the war, earnestly petitioned Caesar for the pardon of Ligarius. Their entreaties were seconded by many friends, among them Cicero. The story of the effect which Cicero's oratory had upon Caesar in his plea for his friend has been graphically told by Plutarch, and is quoted on page 192. Two years later Ligarius was one of the conspirators who murdered his benefactor, and himself fell in the proscriptions of the Second Triumvirate (43 B.C.).

1. In the ironical *Exordium*, Cicero belittles the importance of the charge brought against Ligarius, and at the same time indicates the two points of view from which he will conduct the defence: Caesar's humanity, and the equal guilt of the accuser and the accused in the matter charged (**in Africa fuisse**).

2. **propinquus meus**: the exact relationship between Cicero and Tubero is not known. **ad**: before.

3. **Pansa**: C. Vibius Pansa, one of Caesar's adherents, whose services had been enlisted in behalf of Ligarius.

5. **quo me vertam**: *whither to turn*, Deliberative Question, depending on **nescio**.

6. *cum*: Causal. *per te*: that is, *of your own knowledge*.
8. *abuterer*: *take advantage of*, with the Ablative. *inimici*: i.e. Tubero.
9. *quod latebat*: subject of *investigatum est*.
11. *integrum*: *an open question (a doubtful matter)*. *iam non*: *no longer*.
12. *conferenda est ad*: *must be brought to bear on*.
13. *liberationem culpaē, errati veniam*: Chiasmus.
15. *accusatori*: Dative of the Agent.
16. *parte*: *side (political party)*. *qua* (twice): with *ea*, best translated, *the same with*. For the Accusatives (*te, virum*) after the relative, see G. 641; A. & G. 336, *a*, I, R. (p. 372); H. 535, I. 5.
18. *confiteamini necesse est*: G. 553, 4, R.; A. & G. 331, *f*, R.; B. 295, 8; H. 502, I. *prius . . . quam reprehendatis*: G. 577; A. & G. 327, *a*; B. 292, I, *c*; H. 520, I. 2.
20. *legatus*: (*as*) *legatus*.
24. *quemquam alium*: the provincial governor at the expiration of his term usually left his quaestor in charge until the succeeding governor arrived; but Cicero says that in this case everybody insisted on Ligarius' being thus put in charge.
26. *cui*: that is, *provinciae*. *in pace*: *in (a time of) peace*.
29. *cupiditate inconsiderata*: *heedless passion*; *timore*: *panic*. These words are answered in chiasmic order by *salutis*, and *studi* (*party zeal*). The Genitives limit *ducem* (*as leader*).
31. *cum*: this is *cum Inversum*, introducing the main thought of the sentence.
32. *suos*: *his (friends)*. *implicari*: *to become entangled*.
33. *praetor*: that is, *propraetor*. *obtinerat*: *had held*, some years before.
35. *ille*: that is, *Varus*. *si illud*, etc.: because his term as propraetor had long since expired. *imperium* is predicate Nominative.
37. *nullo publico consilio*: *without the sanction of the authorities* (i.e. of the Senate).
38. *qui cuperet*: Causal relative.
40. *culpa*: Ablative. G. 405; A. & G. 243, *a*; B. 214, I, *c*; H. 414, I.
43. *ei*: that is, *provinciae*.
46. *voluntatem*: *intent*.
47. *tempora*: *periods*.
48. *crimine*: for the case, see Note on l. 40.
50. *quod*: *during which*, Accusative of Extent in Time.

53. *concordissimis*: thoroughly congenial.

56. *hic*: in these circumstances, lit. here.

59. *alienae a*: estranged from (hostile to).

63. *defendit*: pleads in defence. *in . . . non fuisse*: that is, did not entertain.

66. *quam non*: how little.

74. *ex Aegypto*: after the battle of Pharsalia (Aug. 48 B.C.), which resulted in Pompey's utter defeat by Caesar, Cicero returned to Italy. He remained at Brundisium for ten months (Nov. 48—Sept. 47) in great uncertainty for the future until he received from Caesar a letter written in a friendly spirit, ignoring the part that Cicero had taken in the war. At this time Caesar was in Egypt, where he had been engaged in the campaign known as the Alexandrian War.

75. *imperator*: originally this term designated one who possessed an independent command (*imperium*), and later was the title of any victorious general. It was first assumed as a permanent title by Caesar. In the last-named sense Cicero here applies it to Caesar, while the words *esse me alterum* are used in allusion to his own victory over some mountain tribes during his proconsulship in Cilicia (51–50 B.C.), for which he was proclaimed *imperator* by his soldiers. After returning from his province in 50 B.C., Cicero retained his *imperium*, of which the *fascis laureati* (l. 78) were the symbol, in the hope that the Senate would grant him a triumph for his victory. The Senate was, however, too busy at this time with its grievances against Caesar to attend to Cicero's claim.

79. *se putavit reddere, si . . . dedisset*: thought that he was restoring, etc., if he gave (should give), etc.; that is, Caesar thought that full restitution to Cicero demanded that he should be shorn of none of his honors.

81. *ut*: how.

82. *dubitem*: supply *confiteri*. *de Ligari*: supply *facto*.

87. *ad meum aliquem fructum*: to some advantage of mine (somewhat to my advantage).

91. *quid enim . . . agebat*: what was the aim of that sword of yours drawn, etc. (what was your aim in drawing that sword, etc.)? Tubero's opposition to Caesar at the battle of Pharsalia, says Cicero, was inconsistent with his present course.

97. *egimus*: for the meaning, see the preceding Note.

98. *quod hic potest nos possemus*: we might have the power which he (Caesar) possesses.

99. *laus*: the glory. *eorum ipsorum*: limits oratio.

102. *ingenio*: Tubero's father was a man of some literary taste.

103. *genus . . . quod esset*: that is, its inhumanity, as the speaker proceeds to show. The Subjv. indicates an Indirect Question.
104. *isto modo*: *in the way you are doing*, lit. *in that manner of yours*.
108. *vis*: *maintain (admit)*. *admirabilia*: *strange*.
109. *vim*: *object*. The thought is, that by voluntary exile a Roman could usually escape the death-penalty, but, as Ligarius was already in exile, the only aim that the present prosecution could have in view was the death-penalty itself.
112. *levium*: *volatile*, a favorite epithet as applied to the Greeks in contrast with *gravis* as applied to the Roman character.
119. *vis*: from *volo*. *istud . . . isto*: compare Note on l. 104. *apud*: under.
120. *dictatorem*: that is, Sulla, who in his dictatorship offered blood-money to those who hunted down his enemies; hence the words *praemiis invitabat*.
122. *quae crudelitas . . . vindicata est*: Caesar (*ab hoc eodem*) in 64 B.C. as president of the court that tried cases of assassination brought to justice some of the agents of Sulla's proscriptions (81 B.C.).
126. *novi*: the verb.
127. *generis*: refers probably to the *gens* (Aelian), as *familiae* to the family belonging to the *gens*, of which the Tuberos were members. The full name of the prosecutor was Q. Aelius Tubero.
128. *virtutis*, etc.: *for virtue*, etc., Objective Genitives.
136. *strati*: Perfect Passive Participle, Nominative Plural.
138. *iacentis*: Accusative Plural agreeing with *nos*.
141. *cave ignoscas*: G. 271, 2; A. & G. 269, a, 3; B. 276, c; H. 489, 2.
146. *quod*: *that which*, relative; *quid* would have required *sentiam* (Indirect Question). Compare *quid loquar* two lines below.
148. *per te*: that is, *tua sponte*. Cicero intimates that Caesar was more humane than his followers wished him to be.
149. *essent*: *would there be*, in the case supposed.
150. *de victoribus*: *among* (lit. *from*) *the victors*. The phrase is used for the Part. Genitive after *multi*; so *de victis* following. *qui vellent*: Impf. because a necessary part of the Unreal notion, whereas *reperiantur* (after Causal *cum*) states an independent truth. The subject of the latter (*such*) is to be supplied out of the preceding relative clause.
155. *honesto*: *well-meaning*.
156. *saluti esse*: *to save*; lit. *to be for safety*, Dat. of the Object For Which. *hominis*: *human*; lit. *(the part) of a human being*, Pred. Genitive.

159. *alicuius* : *somebody's (business)* ; so *eius* following. For the case, see the preceding Note.
160. *aliud* : *one thing* ; *aliud* : *another (a different) thing*.
163. *nec vox hominis*, etc. : *this is the language neither of a human being nor (to be used) toward a human being*.
166. *aditus* : *step*, that is, in representing the case to Caesar.
168. *dubito*, *admiratus sis*, *adferret* : notice the sequence, shifting from Primary to Secondary through the Pf. Subjv. as connecting link. *quod* : *that (because)*.
170. *adferret* : the predicate of each clause after *vel*.
172. *qui durius*, etc. : a short way of saying *qui appellant eam durius* (*by a rather harsh name*), *appellant eam spem*, etc.
180. *fuerint* : *grant that they were*, Concessive Subjunctive. G. 264 ; A. & G. 266, c ; B. 278 ; H. 484, III.
184. *contumeliam* : so Caesar regarded and called the action of the Senate in opposing him before the outbreak of the war. Cicero is merely quoting him.
187. *idne agebas* : *was that your aim ?* *ut tibi . . . conveniret* : *to come to terms with*, etc.
190. *ut* : *like*, indicating an imputed quality.
194. *hostile* : that is, *hostium* ; *civile* : that is, *civium*.
196. *principum* : *of the leaders*, that is, Caesar and Pompey.
199. *parte* : *side*. *posset* : Subjv. of Characteristic.
204. *utrum* : *which of the two things*, interrogative pronoun.
206. *poteramusne* : *could we help (non) going ?* *non venire* is supplied from the preceding sentence.
213. *in vobis* : *in your case* ; similarly in *aliis*.
214. *Tuberonis sors* : referring to the elder Tubero. Provinces were assigned by lot to those who were to govern them.
218. *contubernales* : in the Social War (90-88 B.C.), in which Cicero served for a short time.
221. *quidam* : this is thought to refer to M. Marcellus.
226. *occupatam* : that is, by Varus.
227. *crimen* : *charge* ; in the next sentence, however, it means *crime*.
229. *natam* : *naturally fitted*.
230. *aliquem se* : that is, Varus.
231. *is aliquis* : *that somebody*, the pronoun being used as a substantive.
236. *si essetis* : supply *recepti*. *tradituri fuistis . . . retenturi* : G. 597, R. 3 ; A. & G. 308, d ; B. 304, 3, b ; H. 511, 2.
241. *cuius . . . interfuit* : *whose interest it was that he*, etc. G. 381 ; A. & G. 222 ; B. 211 ; H. 408, I. and II.

242. **non enim**, etc. : that is, such a course, since it would have been dishonorable, would not have received Caesar's approval.
247. **huic victoriae** : that is, **huius** (= **Caesaris**) **victoriae** (Dative).
248. **rex** : Juba, king of Numidia, as a friend of Pompey's cause, gained a victory over Curio, Caesar's lieutenant, in 49 B.C. After Thapsus (46 B.C.) he committed suicide. **huic causae** : compare the preceding Note on **huic victoriae**.
249. **aliena voluntas** : *an unfriendly sentiment*. **conventus** : *corporations*, a name given to Roman citizens in provincial towns associated for trade and other purposes.
254. **cuius . . . secuti . . . veneratis** : *in obedience to* (lit. *following*) *whose authority you had gone to join in the war*.
255. **quod si . . . veniebatis . . . venissetis** : *now if (it had been) on Caesar's account (that) you were going*, etc. Notice the blending of the true and the untrue : they did go (hence the Indic. **veniebatis**), but not for Caesar's sake.
260. **vel cum mendacio** : *even falsely*, Abl. of Manner. **gloriemini per me licet** : *you may boast for all I care*.
266. **quamvis ipse probarem** : *however I might personally (ipse) approve it*. G. 606 ; A. & G. 313, a ; B. 309, 1 ; H. 515, III.
270. **quotus quisque** : *how many would have done as you did (istud, Demonstrative of the Second Person)—return* (lit. *so as to return*) *to the very men by whose party*, etc.
272. **cum crudelitate** : because, although the younger Tubero was ill aboard the ship, the party was not allowed to land.
273. **magni cuiusdam animi** : (*the mark*), *I may say, of a great soul*, Predicate Genitive. Observe the force of **quidam**. Of course, the words are ironical.
276. **ut . . . fuissent** : Concessive. **Tuberoni** : Dat. of Possession.
279. **iusto** : *legitimate*, because conferred by the Senate.
281. **iners** : that is, his family was *neutral*.
287. **praesidiis** : *the lines* (of Pompey's camp).
288. **an ut fit**, etc. : the text is defective. The meaning seems to be —*or, as happens in civil wars, [was there in our party zeal a sincere desire for peace ?] No more in your case than*, etc.
291. **erat enim amentis**, etc. : "*for it was a madman's act, dreaming of peace, when you saw the troops in battalia*" (Lane). **videres** : Potential of the Past in the Ideal Second Person.
293. **ubi tibi esset pereundum nisi vicisses** : not the Unreal Condition (since Tubero neither perished nor conquered) but the Logical Condition in Partial Obliquity, representing Tubero's point of view when in

Pompey's camp ("I must perish unless I conquer, shall have conquered").

301. *qui . . . putetis*: *in supposing*, Causal relative.

303. *tibi videor*: *do you think that I*, etc., addressed to Caesar.

304. *summam*: *supreme test*.

306. *egi*: *pleaded*.

307. *ratio honorum tuorum*: *the plan of your official career*.

309. *si umquam posthac*: *if ever he does so again*. The sentence is purposely left unfinished as in the language of daily life.

312. *taceo*: virtual Apodosis to the Protases implied in the preceding Imperatives. G. 593, 4; A. & G. 310, *b*; B. 305, 2; H. 507, III. 1.

haec: *these arguments*.

314. *oppressus*: *overtaken*.

319. *adroganter*: supply *oro* or *peto*. *tu idem . . . dedisti*: *do you who have given us hope, also (idem) give us help*. Note the Assonance in *opem* and *spem*.

324. *tui necessarii*: *your dear friends* (e.g. Pansa).

326. *causas*: that is, the grounds of the petition.

327. *quam tuus necessarius*: *how much your friend*.

328. *quam illius*: *as (the friend) of him*.

337. *Sabinos*: friends and relatives of Ligarius from the Sabine country (*agrum Sabinum*), of which he was a native.

340. *T. Brocchi*: uncle to Ligarius; see l. 115.

342. *squalorem*: it was usual for the friends of a Roman when on trial to put on old and filthy garments as mourning to excite pity for his case.

343. *unius*: that is, of *only one* person.

349. *vox*: *saying*.

351. *te omnis*, etc.: supply *putare*. *tuos*: *your (friends)*.

352. *hunc splendorem omnium*: *this illustrious throng*.

355. *tecum*: because as neutrals they were, according to Caesar's *vox*, his friends.

357. *tuis suos*: *to your (friends) their (friends)*. *suos* is used here in its emphatic sense, not referring to the subject of the sentence.

366. *noverit*: translate as Present. *quidvis . . . sequerentur*: *that anything you choose (can imagine) would have happened sooner than that*, etc. G. 644, R. 3; A. & G. 332, *b*.

368. *voluntate*: *by inclination*, Abl. of Respect; *tempestate*: *by stress of circumstances*, Abl. of Means.

370. *ierit*: Concessive Subjunctive. So *dissenserit*.

373. *qualis . . . fuerit*: that is, how he behaved as city praetor. He

befriended Caesar in some way when the latter was in Gaul. T. Ligarius was brother to the accused.

376. *animi, ingeni*: the first refers to the heart, the second to the head.

383. *utrisque his*: for the more common *utrisque horum*, referring to individuals.

386. *homine nobilissimo*, etc. : that is, M. Marcellus ; see the preceding oration.

395. *homines ad deos*, etc. : compare " And earthly power doth then show likest God's, When mercy seasons justice " (*Mer. of Ven.* iv. 1).

399. *forsitan postulet*: *perhaps may demand*, Potential Subjunctive. G. (L. Ed.) 457, 2, N.; A. & G. 311, a, N. 3 ; B. 280 ; H. p. 267, footnote 1.

VOCABULARY

All the long vowels in this vocabulary are marked.

A

A., abbreviation for **Aulus**, a Roman praenomen or forename.

a. d., for *ante diem*. See *ante*.

ā, ab, abs (**ā** before cons., **ab** before vovs. and some cons., always before *h*, **abs** in **abs tē** and **absque**), prep. with abl. *from, away from* (opp. to **ad**). Of place, direction of motion, *from, away from*; without motion, of separation and distance, with vbs. like **abesse**, **distāre**, and advs. like **longē**, **procul**, **prope**. Esp. of the point of view from which, *in, on, at* (e.g. **ā tergō**, *in the rear*). Of time, *from, since, after*. Of the agent with passive vbs. *by, on the part of*. With vbs. of expecting, fearing, hoping, etc., showing the source, *from*. With many vbs. only implying separation, and with adjs. of kindred meaning.

abdīcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ab+dīcō] 1 tr. *disavow; abdicate, resign, give up*.

abditus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **abdō**] adj. *hidden, concealed; secret, secluded, remote*.

abdō, -dere, -didī, abditum [ab+dō] 3 tr. *put away, remove; conceal, hide*; reflex. **abdere sē**, *betake one's self, hide one's self in, bury one's self in*.

abdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, abductum, [ab+dūcō] 3 tr. *lead away, lead aside, lead off, carry off; lead astray; draw away, withdraw*.

abeō, -ire, -ivī or -iī, abitum, fut. part. **abitūrus**, [ab+eō] irr. intr. *go away, go off, depart, leave, go; pass away, vanish, cease, expire*.

aberrō, -āre, -āvī, —, [ab+errō] 1

intr. *wander away, go astray, deviate from; wander in thought*.

abhorreō, -ēre, -uī, —, [ab+horreō] 2 tr. and intr. *shrink from, have a violent aversion for, shudder at, abhor; differ from, be inconsistent with, be out of harmony with, be at variance with, be averse to; be not connected with*.

abiciō, -icere, -iēcī, abiectum [ab+iaciō] 3 tr. *cast away, throw away, throw down; give up, abandon*; reflex. **abicere sē**, *throw one's self down, prostrate one's self, abandon one's self, give up in despair*.

abiectus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **abiciō**] adj. *cast down, downcast, dispirited, despondent, overwhelmed, broken; low, mean; abject, fallen, worthless, vile*.

abiūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ab+iūdicō] 1 tr. *deprive by judicial decision, adjudge away*.

abiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, abiunctum, [ab+iungō] 3 tr. *unyoke; remove, part, detach*.

abnuō, -nuere, -nuī, —, fut. part. abnuitūrus, [ab+nuō] 3 tr. and intr. *refuse by a sign; refuse, decline, reject; deny, dissent*.

abripīō, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, [ab+rapiō] 3 tr. *take away forcibly, snatch away; carry off, remove; drag away, hurry off*.

abrogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ab+rogō] 1 tr. *repeal, annul, abrogate; depose, remove from*.

abrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, abruptum, [ab+rumpō] 3 tr. *break off, break away, sever, tear*.

abs, see **ā**.

abscidō, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, [abs + caedō] 3 tr. *cut off, hew off; separate, divide; tear away.*

absconditus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of abscondō] adj. *hidden, concealed, secret; hard to see or to grasp, obscure.*

abscondō, -condere, -condi, absconditum, [abs + condō] 3 tr. *hide, conceal; make a secret of.*

absēns, -entis, [pr. p. of absum] adj. *absent, away; in one's absence, while absent, though absent.*

absimilis, -e, [ab + similis] adj. *unlike, dissimilar.*

abstisō, -sistere, -stiti, —, [ab + sistō] 3 intr. *withdraw from, go away; desist from, leave off; keep away from, stand aloof.*

absolutiō, -ōnis, [absolvō] f. as judicial term, *acquittal; completeness, perfection.*

absolvō, -solvere, -solvi, absolutum, [ab + solvō] 3 tr. *set free, discharge; acquit, declare innocent; complete, perfect.*

abstergeō, -tergere, -tersi, -tersum, [abs + tergeō, wipe off] 2 tr. *wipe off, wipe away; drive away, banish.*

abstinentia, -ae, [abstinēns, from abstineō] f. *a refraining from, abstinence, self-restraint; integrity.*

abstineō, -tinēre, -tinui, abstentum, [abs + teneō] 2 tr. and intr. *keep back, hold off, withhold; reflex. abstinēre sē, keep one's self from, refrain, abstain from, absent one's self.*

abstrahō, -ere, abstrāxi, abstrāctum, [abs + trahō] 3 tr. *drag off, draw away; withdraw, divert; cut off, exclude.*

absum, abesse, āfui, fut. part. āfutūrus, [ab + sum] irr. intr. *be away from, be absent, be far from, be distant; be free from; be disinclined to; be unsuitable, be inappropriate. tantum abest ut . . . ut, so far from . . . that.*

abundantia, -ae, [abundō] f. *plenty, abundance.*

abundō, -āre, -āvi, —, [ab + undō, from unda, wave] 1 tr. *overflow;*

abound in, be rich in, possess in abundance, enjoy.

abūtor, -ūti, -ūsus sum, [ab + ūtor] 3 dep. *use up; take advantage of, turn to account; misuse, abuse, outrage.*

āc, see atque.

accēdō, -cēdere, -cēssi, accēssum, [ad + cēdō] 3 intr. *move towards, come to, come up, draw near, approach; happen, befall; accede, assent to, approve; come near, resemble, be like; enter upon, undertake; be added. accēdit quod, there is the additional fact that, moreover, then again.*

accelerō (adc-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad + celerō, from celer] 1 tr. and intr. *hasten, quicken; make haste, hurry.*

accēssus, -ūs, [accēdō] m. *a coming near, approach.*

accidō, -cidere, -cidi, —, [ad + cadō] 3 intr. *fall upon, fall; reach, come to; come to pass, happen, take place, occur; turn out, result.*

accidō, -cidere, -cidi, accisum, [ad + caedō] 3 tr. *cut, cut into; impair, weaken.*

accipiō, -cipere, -cēpi, acceptum, [ad + capiō] 3 tr. *take, receive, accept; admit, welcome; meet with, suffer, undergo, experience; hear, learn, understand; undertake, assume.*

Accius (Attius), -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Accius**, a Latin tragic poet of the second century B.C.

accommodātus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of accommodō] adj. *suitable, fit, adapted, suited, appropriate; useful.*

accommodō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [ad + commodō, from commodus] 1 tr. *fit, adapt, adjust, accommodate to; apply, bring forward; with reflex. adapt one's self, conform to.*

accubō, -āre, —, —, [ad + cubō] 1 intr. *lie at or near, lie beside; recline at table.*

accūrātē, [accūrātus, carefully wrought] adv. *with care, carefully, with painstaking care; precisely, exactly.*

accūsātiō, -ōnis, [accūsō] f. *accusation, prosecution, indictment, arraignment, prosecutor's speech.*

accūsātor, -ōris, [accūsō] m. *accuser, prosecutor, plaintiff.*

accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad+causa] 1 tr. *blame, find fault with, reproach, accuse; bring to trial, arraign, indict, prosecute.*

ācer, ācris, ācre, adj. *sharp, piercing; bitter, harsh; shrewd, sagacious; active, eager, keen, brave; spirited, zealous; hasty, passionate, violent, fierce, severe.*

acerbē, [acerbus] adv. *bitterly, harshly, cruelly; sharply, severely; painfully, grievously, with sorrow.*

acerbitās, -ātis, [acerbus] f. *bitterness, harshness; severity; Pl.—grief, anguish, sufferings, sorrows, affliction.*

acerbus, -a, -um, [ācer] adj. *sharp to the taste, bitter; harsh, severe, hard, cruel; rigorous, burdensome, grievous, distressing.*

ācerrimē (ācerrumē), superl. of **ācriter.**

acervus, -ī, m. *heap, pile; great number or quantity, multitude, mass.*

Achāia, -ae, [Gr. Ἀχαια] f. a Roman province including the Peloponnesus and north Greece as far as Thessaly.

Achāicus, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀχαιικός] adj. *of Achāia, Achæan, Grecian.*

Achāius, -a, -um, [Gr. Ἀχαιός] adj. *Achæan, Grecian.*

Achillēs, -is, [Ἀχιλλεύς] m. *Achilles, the famous Grecian legendary hero of the Trojan war.*

aciēs, -eī, f. *sharp point or edge; keenness of glance, sharpness of sight; line of battle, battle array; battle, engagement; acuteness of mind, force, power.*

Acilius, -ī, a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Acilius Glabriō,** a tribune of the people. See **Glabriō.**

acq-, see **adq-.**

ācriter, [ācer] adv. *sharply, fiercely; keenly, precisely; energetically, vigorously; with spirit, actively, eagerly,*

zealously; passionately, severely, violently, cruelly.

acroāma, -atis, [ἀκρόαμα, from ἀκροάομαι, listen] n. *entertainment for the ear, entertainment; musician, reader, storyteller, buffoon.*

āctiō, -ōnis, [agō] f. *a doing, performing, action; public acts, official conduct; suit at law, action, prosecution; trial, hearing.*

āctor, -ōris, [agō] m. *doer, performer, actor; plaintiff, prosecutor, pleader.*

āctum, -ī, [agō] n. *deed, act, transaction; decree, law; pl. records, proceedings.*

āctus, -ūs, [agō] m. *a driving; act of a play; achievement.*

acuō, -uere, -uī, acūtum, 3 tr. *sharpen; stimulate, arouse, excite, spur on.*

acus, -ūs, f. *needle.*

ad, prep. with acc. *to; of motion and direction, to, towards, up to, against; of place, at, near, in the vicinity of, to the house of (= apud); of time, at, by, toward, about, till, until, hence; of purpose, for, in order to, for the purpose of; of other relations, for, with regard to, in respect to, in accordance with; in addition to; about, almost, nearly.*

a. d., see **ante.**

adaequō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad+aequō] 1 tr. and intr. *make equal to, match; attain to, keep up with.*

adamō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad+amō] 1 tr. *fall in love with, take a fancy to, desire greatly, covet; admire exceedingly, approve highly.*

adangeō, -augēre, -auxī, -auctum, [ad+augeō] 2 tr. *add to, increase, augment.*

adc-, see **acc-.**

addicō, -dicere, -dixī, addictum, [ad+dicō] 3 tr. *give assent; adjudge, assign; devote, give up, sacrifice, betray.*

addictiō, -ōnis, [addicō] f. *an adjudging, award.*

addictus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of addicō] adj.

- assigned to one for debt, given over to, bound; devoted, sacrificed.
- addō, -dere, -didī, -ditum, [ad + dō]** 3 tr. put to, attach to, join to, bring to, add; increase, augment.
- addūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, [ad + dūcō]** 3 tr. lead to, draw to, bring, lead, conduct; induce, incite, influence, persuade, prevail upon.
- adeō, -Ire, -ii or -ivī, -itum, [ad + eō]** irr. tr. and intr. go to, come to, approach; enter upon, undertake, take part in, take possession of; undergo, expose one's self to, submit to; encounter, incur.
- adeō, [ad + eō]** adv. to this, thus far; so, so much, so very, to such a degree; even, indeed. **ūsq̄ue adeō, even to such a degree, even so far. atq̄ue adeō, and even, and in fact, still further, still more, or rather. adeō nōn, so little.**
- adeps, -ipis, c. fat; plur. corpulence.**
- adfabrē (aff-), [ad + faber, artificer]** adv. in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, cunningly.
- adfectō (aff-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of adficiō]** 1 tr. strive after, strive to obtain, aim at, pursue.
- adfectus (aff-), -a, -um, [pf. p. of adficiō]** adj. furnished, provided, endowed, gifted; impaired, weakened, infirm; affected, disposed, inclined.
- adferō (aff-), -ferre, attulī, allātum or adlātum, [ad + ferō]** irr. tr. bring to, bring, carry; convey to, introduce; apply, use, exercise; bring word of, announce, report; bring forward, allege, assign; produce, cause, bring about; contribute, offer.
- adficiō (aff-), -ficere, -fēcī, adfectum, [ad + faciō]** 3 tr. do to, treat, use, manage; cause to, produce in, fill with; affect, influence; visit with, inflict upon, afflict; impair, weaken, break down.
- adfigō (aff-), -figere, -fixī, -fixum, [ad + figō]** 3 tr. fasten, attach, affix; crucify.
- adfiŋgō (aff-), -fiŋgere, -fiŋxī, -fiŋctum, [ad + fiŋgō]** 3 tr. attach; bestow, contribute; add falsely, invent besides.
- adfinis (aff-), -e, [ad + finis]** adj. adjoining, neighboring, bordering on; connected with, implicated in, accessory to; related by marriage. As subst. **adfinis, -is, c. relation by marriage.**
- adfirmō (aff-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + firmō]** 1 tr. strengthen; confirm, encourage; corroborate, assert positively, maintain, declare.
- adflīctō (aff-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of adfligō]** 1 tr. break to pieces, shatter; crush, suppress, put an end to; trouble, distress, harass, torment.
- adflīctus (aff-), -a, -um, [pf. p. of adfligō]** adj. cast down, prostrated, broken, shattered, ruined; dejected, discouraged, disheartened, distressed, wretched.
- adfligō (aff-), -fligere, -flixī, adflīctum, [ad + fligō]** 3 tr. dash upon, overthrow, shatter; ruin, damage, injure; harass, distress; dishearten.
- adfluēns (aff-), -entis, [pr. p. of adfluō],** adj. abounding; rich in, replete with, full of; abundant, copious, plentiful.
- adfluō (aff-), -fluere, -fluxī, -fluxum, [ad + fluō]** 3 intr. flow to, flow by; abound; with abl. flow with, be overflowing, be full of, abound in.
- adg-, see agg-.**
- adhaerēscō, -ere, adhaesi, —, [inch. of adhaerēō, stick to]** 3 intr. adhere to, cling to.
- adhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [ad + habeō]** 2 tr. hold to, apply; furnish, offer, render, bestow; summon, consult; employ, use, exercise.
- adhūc, [ad + hūc]** adv. up to this time, until now, heretofore, hitherto, as yet; thus far, up to this point.
- adimō, -ere, adēmī, adēmptum, [ad + emō]** 3 tr. take away, take from, remove from, deprive of, rob of.
- adipīscor, -ipīscī, adeptus sum, [ad + apīscor, reach]** 3 dep. arrive at, reach; attain, obtain, get; win, gain, secure.
- aditus, -ūs, [adeō], m. a going to, approach; access, privilege of admittance; way of approach, entrance, avenue, passage.**

- adiumentum, -ī, [for adiuuamentum, from adiuuō] n. *help, aid, assistance, support.*
- adiungō, -ere, adiūnxī, adiūnctum, [ad+iungō] 3 tr. *join to, attach to, annex, add; unite to, unite with, associate; win over, gain, secure; apply, confer.*
- adiutor, -ōris, [adiuuo] m. *helper, assistant, abettor, confederate, accomplice.*
- adiutrix, -icis, [adiuuo] f. *female assistant, accomplice, abettor.*
- adiuuo, -iuuāre, -iūuī, adiūtum, [ad+iuuō] 1 tr. *help, assist, aid, help on, be of assistance to; further, support, sustain.*
- adlēgō (all-), -āre, -āuī, -ātum, [ad+lēgō] 1 tr. *despatch, commission, depute, charge.*
- adliciō (all-), -licere, -lexī, -lectum, [ad+laciō] 3 tr. *allure, entice to; attract, influence, persuade.*
- adlinō (all-), -linere, -lēuī, -litum, [ad+linō, besmear] 3 tr. *besmear; cover, attach to, impart to.*
- adluō (all-), -luere, -luī, —, [ad+luō] 3 tr. *flow near to, wash against.*
- administer, -tri, [ad+minister] m. *attendant, assistant, helper; tool, instrument, hāveling.*
- ministra, -ae, [administer] f. *female assistant, servant, handmaid.*
- administrō, -āre, -āuī, -ātum, [ad+ministrō, from minister] 1 tr. *manage, conduct, administer, guide, direct, control, regulate.*
- admīrābilis, -e, [admīror] adj. *worthy of admiration, admirable; wonderful, astonishing, strange.*
- admīrandus, -a, -um, [fut. part. of admīror] adj. *to be admired, to be wondered at; surprising, strange.*
- admīrātiō, -ōnis, [admīror] f. *admiration; wonder, astonishment, surprise.*
- admīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ad+mīror] 1 dep. *regard with wondering approval, admire, wonder at; wonder, be astonished.*
- admittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum, [ad+mittō] 3 tr. *send to, let go to; let come, admit, receive; give access, grant admittance, grant an audience; let be done, allow, permit; incur the blame of, become guilty of, perpetrate, commit.*
- admodum, [ad+modum] adv. *to the limit; fully, entirely, at least, quite; very, very much, exceedingly.*
- admoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [ad+moneō] 2 tr. *remind, put in mind of, suggest; advise, admonish, urge, warn; enjoin, bid.*
- admonitus, -ūs, [admoneō] m. only abl. sing. *reminder, suggestion, warning, request.*
- admoveō, -movēre, -mōuī, -mōtum, [ad+moveō] 2 tr. *move to, carry, conduct, lead; approach, draw near; apply, direct to.*
- admurmurātiō, -ōnis, [admurmurō, murmur] f. *murmuring, murmur of approval or disapproval.*
- adnumerō (ann-), -āre, -āuī, -ātum, [ad+numerō] 1 tr. *add to; count out to, pay; count, reckon, consider.*
- adnuō (ann-), -nuere, -nuī, —, [ad+nuō] 3 intr. *nod to, make a sign to, nod; nod assent, signify approval, assent; promise, grant.*
- adolēscēns, see *adolēscēns*.
- adolēscēntia, see *adolēscēntia*.
- adolēscō, -ere, adolēuī, adultum, 3 intr. *grow up, come to maturity, mature, ripen; grow, increase, become greater.*
- adorior, -oriri, -ortus sum, [ad+orior] 4 dep. *rise up against; attack, fall upon, assault, assail; undertake, engage in.*
- adōrnō, -āre, -āuī, -ātum, [ad+ōrnō] 1 tr. *provide, furnish, fit out, equip, prepare; decorate, adorn.*
- adp-, see *app-*.
- adquiēscō (acq-), -quiēscere, -quiēuī, -quiētum, [ad+quiēscō] 3 intr. *become quiet, come to rest, be at rest; rest, have peace, repose; be content or satisfied, find pleasure in.*
- adquirō (acq-), -quirere, -quisiui, -qui-

- sítum, [ad + quaerō] 3 tr. *get in addition, obtain or get besides, add; acquire, gain, secure.*
- adripiō (arr-), -riperē, -ripiū, -reptum, [ad + rapiō] 3 tr. *catch hurriedly, snatch, seize; seize upon, appropriate.*
- adrogāns (arr-), -antis, [pr.p. of adrogō] adj. *presumptuous, arrogant; haughty, proud.*
- adroganter (arr-), [adrogāns, from adrogō] adv. *with presumption, presumptuously; arrogantly, haughtily.*
- adrogō (arr-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + rogō] 1 tr. *associate with; appropriate, claim as one's own.*
- adsc-, see asc-.
- adsēnsiō (ass-), -ōnis, [adsentior] f. *assent, agreement, approval.*
- adsentiō, -sentire, -sēnsī, -sēnsū, [ad + sentiō] 4 intr., also dep. *adsentior, -iri, adsēnsus sum, assent, give assent, approve, agree with or to.*
- adsequor (ass-), -sequī, -secūtus sum, [ad + sequor] 3 dep. *follow up, overtake; come up to, reach, obtain, gain; effect, accomplish; comprehend, understand.*
- adservō (ass-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + servō] 1 tr. *watch over, keep, preserve; guard carefully, keep under close guard.*
- adsidō (ass-), -sīdere, -sēdī, —, [ad + sidō, sit down] 3 intr. *take a seat, sit down.*
- adsiduē (ass-), [adsiduus] adv. *constantly, continually, unceasingly, uninterruptedly.*
- adsiduitās (ass-), -ātis [adsiduus] f. *constant attendance; unremitting service, devotion; continuance, constancy, repetition.*
- adsiduus (ass-), -a, -um, [adsidō, sit near], adj. *attending, continually present, busied; constant, continual, unceasing, unremitting, indefatigable.*
- adsignō (ass-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + signō, cf. signum] 1 tr. *allot, assign, award; ascribe, attribute, impute.*
- adsp-, see asp-.
- adstō, see astō.
- adsuēfaciō (ass-), -facere, -fēci, -factum, [adsuētus, from adsuēscō, accustom, + faciō] 3 tr. *accustom, habituate, inure. Pass. be accustomed, be used to.*
- adsum, -esse, -fui, —, [ad + sum] irr. intr. *be at or near, be by, be at hand, be present; stand by, aid, assist, support, sustain; appear, attend; be close by, be at hand, impend.*
- adt-, see att-.
- adolēscēns, -entis, [pr.p. of adolēscō] adj. *young, youthful. As subst. c. youth, young man or woman. With proper names, the younger, junior.*
- adolēscēntia, -ae, [adolēscēns] f. *youth.*
- adolēscēntulus, -ī, [adolēscēns] m. *lad, mere boy.*
- adulter, -erī, m. *adulterer, paramour, seducer.*
- adulterium, -ī, [adulter] n. *adultery.*
- adultus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of adolēscō] adj. *grown up, full-grown, mature, adult; inveterate.*
- advena, -ae, [adveniō] c. *stranger, foreigner, alien.*
- adveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, [ad + veniō] 4 intr. *come to, reach, arrive at; arrive, come.*
- adventicius, -a, -um, [adveniō] adj. *foreign, imported, external, strange.*
- adventus, -ūs, [adveniō] m. *a coming, approach; arrival, advent.*
- adversārius, -a, -um, [adversor] adj. *opposed, opposite; antagonistic, hostile, contrary. As subst. adversārius, -ī, m. opponent, adversary, antagonist, enemy.*
- adversiō, -ōnis, [advertō] f. *direction; occupation, employment.*
- adversor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [adversus] 1 dep. *be opposed, oppose, resist.*
- adversus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of advertō] adj. *turned towards, facing, opposite, in front; opposed, in opposition, hostile; adverse, unfavorable, unpropitious.*

rēs adversae, *adversity, misfortune, lack of success, calamity.*

adversus or adversum, [advertō] adv. and prep.:

1. As adv. *opposite, against; to meet.*
2. As prep. with acc. *toward, against.*

advertō, -vertere, -vertī, adversum, [ad + vertō] 3 tr. *turn to or towards; direct, turn.* animum advertere = animadvertere, *turn attention to, notice, punish.*

advesperāscit, -ere, -āvit, —, [ad + vesperāscō, become evening] 3 intr. *impers. it approaches evening, it is twilight, it grows dark.*

advocātus, -ī, [advocō] m. *supporter in a trial, counsel, adviser.*

advocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + vocō] 1 tr. *call, summon; call to one's aid, call as a witness.*

advolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + volō] 1 intr. *fly to, hasten to.*

aedēs, -is, f. *dwelling of the gods, temple, sanctuary; in plural, dwelling of men, house.*

aedificātiō, -ōnis, [aedificō] f. *building; structure, edifice.*

aedificium, -ī, [aedificō] n. *building, structure, edifice.*

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [aedis + faciō] 1 tr. *build, erect, construct; build up, establish.*

aedilis, -is, [aedēs] m. *aedile, an officer at Rome. For the duties, etc., of the aedile, see the Introduction, §§13-16, and Appendix C.*

aedilitās, -ātis, [aedilis] f. *office of aedile, aedileship.*

Aegaeus, -a, -um, [Aīγαιός] adj. *Aegean, of the Aegean Sea.* mare Aegaeum, *the Aegean Sea.*

aeger, -gra, -grum, adj. *sick, ill, suffering, weak, feeble; troubled, distressed, afflicted, sorrowful, sad.*

aegerrimē, superl. of aegrē.

aegrē, [aeger] adv. *painfully; with difficulty, hardly, scarcely; reluctantly, unwillingly.*

Aegyptus, -ī, [Aīγυπτος] f. *Egypt.*

Aelius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See Tūberō.

Aemilius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See Lepidus, Paulus, and Scaurus.

aemulus, -a, -um, adj. *emulating, vying with, rivalling, emulous; envious, jealous.* As subst. aemulus, -ī, m. *rival.*

aēneus, -a, -um, [aes] adj. *brazen, bronze.*

aequābiliter, [aequābilis, like] adv. *equally, equitably, similarly, indiscriminately; uniformly, unvaryingly.*

aequālis, -e, [aequus] adj. *equal, consistent, equable, uniform; of the same age, contemporary.*

aequālitās, -ātis, [aequālis] f. *equality, similarity.*

aequāliter, [aequālis] adv. *equally, evenly, equably, uniformly, similarly.*

aequē, [aequus] adv. *equally, in like manner, to the same extent, just as, as much; evenly, equitably.*

aequitās, -ātis, [aequus] f. *evenness, uniformity; equity, fairness; calmness, absence of passion, equanimity, repose, contentment.*

aequus, -a, -um, adj. *even, level; favorable, advantageous, kind; equal, equitable, fair, impartial, reasonable, just, right; calm, patient, resigned, contented.*

aerārium, -ī, [aerārius] n. *the treasury, the public money.*

aerārius, -a, -um, [aes] adj. *made of copper, made of bronze; pecuniary; of the public treasury.* tribūnī aerārii, see tribūnus.

aerumna, -ae, f. *hardship, toil, trouble, suffering, tribulation.*

aes, aeris, n. *copper, bronze; anything made of copper or bronze, as tablets of law, money.* aes aliēnum, *debt.*

aestās, -ātis, f. *summer; summer heat.* media aestās, *midsummer.*

aestimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *deter-*

- mine the value of; estimate, value, rate, appraise, assess.
- aestus, -ūs, m.** heat, glow; heaving of the sea, surge, tide; ardor of passion, warmth, fire; indecision, doubt. Also = **aestās, summer.**
- aetās, -ātis, [for aevitās, from aevum, eternity] f.** age, time of life, lifetime; youth, old age, life; time, period, generation, epoch.
- aeternitās, -ātis, [aeternus] f.** never-ending time, eternity, immortality; imperishable fame, enduring renown.
- aeternus, -a, -um, [for aeviternus, from aevum, eternity] adj.** lasting, never ending, endless, everlasting, eternal; perpetual, imperishable, immortal.
- Aetōlia, -ae, [Αἰτωλία] f.** a province in Greece, south of Thessaly.
- Aetōlus, -a, -um, [Αἰτωλός] adj.** Aetolian. As subst. **Aetōli, -ōrum, m. plur.** the Aetolians, inhabitants of Aetolia.
- aff-, see adf.**
- Āfrica, -ae, f.** a Roman province in the northern part of modern Africa.
- Āfricānus, -a, -um, [Āfrica] adj.** of Africa, African, in Africa. Esp. as agnomen or surname given for victories in Africa. See **Scipiō.**
- Āfricus, -a, -um, [Āfrica] adj.** African, from Africa.
- āfuisse, āfutūrus, see absum.**
- age, see agō.**
- ager, agri, [cf. English "acre"] m.** field, farm, estate, cultivated or productive land; land, territory, district, domain; the country as opposed to city, plain.
- aggregō (adg-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + grex] 1 tr.** attach, join, include; collect, assemble, gather together, bring together.
- agitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of agō] 1 tr.** set in violent motion; drive, impel, urge, agitate; rouse, stir up, excite, vex, trouble; consider, deliberate on; discuss; investigate, sift.
- āgnōscō, -nōscere, -nōvī, āgnitum, [ad + (g)nōscō], 3 tr.** discern, recognize, identify; recognize as one's own, claim; acknowledge as true or right, assent to; understand, perceive the meaning of.
- agō, agere, ēgī, āctum, 3 tr. and intr.** put in motion, drive, lead; direct, guide, conduct, manage; carry off, rob; arouse, excite; prompt, induce, incite, urge; act, do, perform, take part in, carry on, transact; treat, discuss, deal with, confer, plead; of time, spend, pass, live through; pass. sometimes, be concerned, be at stake. Imp. **age,** as interjection, come! come now! well! **aliquid agere,** aim at something, work for something. **cum aliquō agere,** try to persuade someone, plead with someone. **grātiās agere,** see **grātia.**
- agrārīi, -ōrum, [ager] m. plur.** supporters of agrarian laws, agrarian party.
- agrestis, -e, [ager] adj.** of the fields or country, rural, rustic; uncultivated, wild; rough, rude, coarse, clownish, boorish. As subst. **agrestis, -is, m.** usually in plural, countryman, peasant, rustic, boor.
- agricola, -ae, [ager, cf. colō] m.** husbandman, farmer; rustic, boor.
- agricultūra or agri cultūra, -ae, [ager + colō] f.** cultivation of the soil, farming.
- Ahāla, -ae, m.** a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Gāius Servilius Ahāla,** master of horse to Cincinnatus, who slew Sp. Maelius for suspected designs on the government.
- āiō, 3 def. intr.** say yes, assent; assert, say, tell.
- alacer, -cris, -cre, adj.** lively, brisk, active, quick; eager, energetic, spirited, excited; cheerful, happy, glad.
- alacritās, -ātis, [alacer] f.** liveliness, alacrity; eagerness, ardor; cheerfulness, joy, exultation.
- Alba, -ae, [albus, white] f.** name of several cities in Italy. Esp. **Alba Longa,** the legendary mother-city of Rome.
- Albānus, -a, -um, [Alba] adj.** of Alba, Alban. As subst. **Albānum, -i, n.**

estate near Alba, Alban villa; Clodius' estate near Alba, not far from Rome.

Albānus Mōns, a mountain in Latium, on which in early times was situated Alba Longa.

ālea, -ae, f. game with dice, game of chance; chance, risk, venture.

āleātor, -ōris, [ālea] m. player with dice, gamester, gambler.

Alexander, -drī, [Ἀλέξανδρος] m. a common Greek name. Esp. Alexander the Great, son of Philip of Macedon, and king of Macedonia (356–323 B.C.).

Alexandria (-ēa), -ae, [Ἀλέξανδρεια] f. name of several towns founded by Alexander the Great. Esp. the famous Egyptian city at the mouth of the Nile.

aliēnigena, -ae, [aliēnus, cf. gignō, beget] adj. m. foreign-born, foreign. As subst. **aliēnigena**, -ae, m. one foreign-born, foreigner, alien.

aliēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [aliēnus] 1 tr. make another's; transfer, make over; alienate, estrange; deprive of reason, drive mad.

aliēnus, -a, -um, [alius] adj. of another, another's, of others, other people's; strange, foreign; not suited, unsuitable, inconvenient, unseasonable; unfavorable, unfriendly, hostile. **aes aliēnum**, see **aes**.

aliquantō, [alius + quandō] adv. at some time or other; at any time, ever; at some time in the past, once, formerly; at some time in the future, hereafter; sometimes, now and then; at last, finally.

aliquantō, [aliquantus] adv. in a degree, by considerable, considerably, somewhat, rather. **post aliquantō**, some time afterwards.

aliquantum, -ī, [aliquantus] n. a little, considerable part, something.

aliquantus, -a, -um, [alius + quantus] adj. some, considerable.

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, [alius + quis] indef. subst. pron (adj. form, aliquī, aliqua, aliquod), somebody or other, someone, somebody, any one, something,

anything, some, any; with and sometimes without **alius**, some other, something else, any other, anything else; somebody important or great, something considerable or important.

aliquō, [aliquī] adv. to some place, somewhere; to some other place, somewhere else.

aliquot, [alius + quot] indef. num. adj. indecl. some, a few, several, a number.

aliquotiēns [aliquot] adv. several times, at different times.

aliter, [alis, old form of alius] adv. in another way, otherwise, differently.

aliter āc, otherwise than.

aliunde, [alius + unde] adv. from another source, from elsewhere, from some other quarter.

alius, -a, -ud, gen. alius (as poss. usually aliēnus), dat. alii, adj. another, other, some other, different, else.

alius . . . alius, one . . . another, one another, the one . . . the other; plural alii . . . alii, some . . . others.

allātus, see **adferō**.

allēgō, see **adlēgō**.

alliciō, see **adliciō**.

allinō, see **adlinō**.

Allobrox, -ogis, [Celtic] m. one of the Allobroges. Plural **Allobrogēs**, -um, the Allobroges, a warlike tribe of Gauls.

alluō, see **adluō**.

alō, alere, aluī, altum, 3 tr. feed, nourish, sustain, support, maintain; cherish, promote, increase, strengthen.

Alpēs, -ium, f. plur. the Alps.

Alsīēnsis, -e, adj. of or at Alsium, a coast town of Etruria. As subst. **Alsīēnsis**, -e, (sc. praedium) n. villa near Alsium, Pompey's estate.

altāria, -ium, [altus] n. plur. high altar, altar.

altē, [altus] adv. high, on high; deep, deeply, far; highly, loftily, profoundly.

alter, -era, -erum, gen. alterius, dat. alterī, pron. adj. one of two, one of the two, the one, the other of two, another; the second, the next. **alter . . . alter**,

- the one...the other, the former...the latter; plural alteri...alteri, the one party...the other.*
- alternus, -a, -um, [alter]** adj. *one after the other, by turns, alternate; reciprocal, mutual; of verses, alternate hexameter and pentameter, elegiac.*
- alteruter, -utra, -utrum, gen. alterutrius, dat. alterutri, [alter+uter]** pron. adj. *one or the other, one of the two, either this or that, either.*
- altus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of alō]** adj. *nourished, grown great; high, elevated, lofty; deep, profound. As subst. altum, -ī, n. the deep, the sea.*
- alumnus, -ī, [alō]** m. *foster-son, nursing; pupil, disciple.*
- alveolus, -ī, [dim. of alveus, hollow]** m. *little basin, tray; diceboard; gambling, gaming.*
- amāns, -antis, [pr.p. of amō]** adj. *fond, loving, affectionate, devoted.*
- ambi-, prep. used only in composition, round, round about.**
- ambitiō, -ōnis, [ambiō, go round]** f. *a going about; canvassing for votes; striving for favor, flattery; desire for power, honor, etc., ambition.*
- ambitus, -ūs, [ambiō, go round]** m. *a going round; canvassing for votes; unlawful canvassing, bribery.*
- ambō, -ae, -ō, gen. -ōrum, [akin to ambi-]** num. adj. *both, considered together. Cf. uterque, both, considered apart, either.*
- ambūrō, -ūrere, -ūssi, -ūstum [ambi+ūrō, burn]** 3 tr. *burn around, scorch, singe.*
- āmēns, -entis, [ā+mēns]** adj. *out of one's senses, mad, frantic, distracted; foolish, stupid.*
- āmentia, -ae, [āmēns]** f. *want of reason, senselessness, mad folly, madness, frenzy; folly, stupidity.*
- amicīō, -īre, amixī or amicuī, amictum, [am- for ambi-, +iaciō]** 4 tr. *throw around, wrap about, with outer garments; cover, clothe, wrap.*
- amicitia, -ae, [amicus]** f. *friendship, amity; league of friendship, alliance.*
- amicus, -a, -um, [amō]** adj. *friendly, amicable, kindly-disposed, favorable. As subst. amicus, -ī, m. friend.*
- āmissus, pf.p. of āmittō.**
- Amīsus, -ī, f. an important coast town of Pontus.**
- āmittō, -mittere, -mīsi, āmissum, [ā+mittō]** 3 tr. *send away; part with, let go, let slip; lose.*
- amō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 tr. love, be fond of, take pleasure in, like.**
- amoenitās, -ātis, [amoenus, pleasant], f. pleasantness, delightfulness, charm.**
- amor, -ōris, [amō]** m. *love, affection, fondness; eager desire, passion.*
- amplē, [amplus]** adv. *largely, widely, amply, abundantly; liberally, handsomely, magnificently. See amplius.*
- amplector, -plectī, amplexus sum, [ambi-+plectō]** 3 dep. *twine around, encircle, embrace; comprehend, understand; embrace with love, love, cling to, esteem, honor.*
- amplexor, -āri, -ātus sum, [amplector]** 1 dep. *embrace; love, be fond of, esteem.*
- amplificō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [amplificus, from amplus+faciō]** 1 tr. *broaden, extend, enlarge; magnify, increase, amplify.*
- amplitūdō, -inis, [amplus]** f. *breadth, great extent, size, amplitude; consequence, prominence of position, dignity.*
- amplius, [comp. of amplus and amplē]** indecl. adj. and adv. *more, further, longer; in addition, besides; more than. See amplus.*
- amplus, -a, -um, adj. large, wide, great, spacious, ample; grand, magnificent, splendid, glorious; prominent, of consequence, distinguished, illustrious, honorable.**
- an, conj. belonging to the second member of a disjunctive question, direct or indirect, or, or rather, or indeed; in beginning of sentence, then, or then. The first member usually has utrum or -ne,**

which is often unexpressed, though involved. **utrum...an**, *whether...or*. **haud sciō an**, **nesciō an**, *I do not know but, I am inclined to think that, I might say, it may be, perhaps, probably.*

anceps, **-cipitis**, [**ambi-** + **capiō**] adj. *double-headed, double, twofold; wavering, uncertain, undecided, doubtful, ambiguous.*

ancilla, **-ae**, f. *maid-servant, handmaid.*

angiportum, **-i**, n. or **angiportus**, **-ūs**, m. [**angustus** + **portus**] *narrow street, lane, alley.*

angō, **angere**, **anxi**, —, 3 tr. *draw tight, throttle; torment, distress, trouble, make anxious, vex, annoy.*

angulus, **-i**, m. *angle, corner; nook, lurking place.*

angustiae, **-ārum**, [**angustus**] f. pl. *narrowness, straitness; narrow place, defile, strait; of time, shortness, brevity; of circumstances, difficulty, distress; of mind, narrowness, meanness.*

angustus, **-a**, **-um**, adj. *narrow, strait, confined, contracted; short, brief; succinct; little, petty, base.*

anhēlō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātum**, [**anhēlus**, *out of breath*] 1 intr. and tr. *breathe with difficulty, pant, gasp; breathe forth.*

anima, **-ae**, f. *air, breeze; breath, spirit, soul, life; plur. often, souls of the dead, departed spirits, shades.*

animadversio, **-ōnis**, [**animadvertō**] f. *observation, notice; reproach, censure; punishment, chastisement.*

animadvertō, **-vertere**, **-verti**, **-versum**, [**animus** + **advertō**] 3 tr. *direct one's mind or attention to, attend to; notice, observe, consider, perceive, see; censure, blame, punish, chastise.*

animō, **-āre**, **-āvi**, **-ātum**, [**animus**] 1 tr. and intr. *quicken, animate; endow with a particular temperament or disposition.*

animōsus, **-a**, **-um**, [**animus**] adj. *spirited, bold, courageous, undaunted.*

animus, **-i**, m. *soul, life; mind, reason,*

intellect; feeling, sensibility, heart; inclination, desire, affection; passion, wrath; courage, spirit, haughtiness, arrogance, pride; purpose, design, intention, resolve; imagination, fancy; attention, thoughts. **-animus advertere**, see **advertō**. **bonō animō esse**, see **bonus**.

Annus, **-i**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See **Milō** and **Chilō**.

anniversārius, **-a**, **-um**, [**annus** + **versō**] adj. *returning every year, yearly, annual.*

annōna, **-ae**, [**annus**] f. *the year's produce, crop, grain, provisions; grain market, price of grain.*

annus, **-i**, m. *year.*

ante, adv. and prep. *before.*

1. As adv., of space, *before, in front; of time, before, previously, ago.*

ante quam or **antequam**, *before, sooner than, until.* **paulō ante**, *a little while ago.*

2. As prep. with acc., of space, *before; of time, before, before the time of, previous to.*

In dates, **ante diem** (a. d.), *on such a day before; e.g. ante diem xii Kal. Nov.*, *on the twelfth day before the Kalends of November*, including both days, or according to our reckoning, on the *eleventh day before* = Oct. 21st.

anteā, [**ante** + **eā**] adv. *before, formerly, once; previously, hitherto.*

antecellō, **-ere**, —, —, 3 intr. *be prominent, distinguish one's self, excel, surpass.*

anteferō, **-ferre**, **-tuli**, **-lātum**, [**ante** + **ferō**] irr. tr. *bear before; place before, prefer.*

antelūcānus, **-a** **-um**, [**ante** + **lūx**] adj. *before light, before dawn.* **antelūcānae cēnae**, *dinners continued till daylight, all-night feasts.*

antepōnō, **-pōnere**, **-posui**, **-positum**, [**ante** + **pōnō**] 3 tr. *set before; prefer, esteem more highly, value above.*

antequam, see **ante**.

antēstor, **-ārī**, **-ātus sum**, [**ambi-** + **tēstor**] 1 dep. *call to witness, appeal to.*

antevertō, -vertere, -vertī, —, [ante + vertō] 3 tr. *go before, precede; place before, prefer; anticipate.*

Antiochiā (-ēa), -ae, [Ἀντιόχεια] f. *Antioch*, capital of Syria, and birthplace of Archias.

Antiochus, -i, [Ἀντίοχος] m. king of Syria. Esp.:

1. *Antiochus III. or the Great*, at war with Rome, 192-188 B.C.
2. *Antiochus V.*, his grandson, under whose reign Cn. Octavius, a Roman ambassador, was assassinated, 162 B.C.

antiquitās, -ātis, [antiquus] f. *age, antiquity, ancient times.*

antiquus, -a, -um, [ante] adj. *ancient, aged, old; of olden time, old-fashioned; venerable, reverend, authoritative.* As subst. **antiquī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *the ancients, men of old, ancient writers.*

Antius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Sp. Antius**, a Roman envoy slain by Lars Tolumnius, king of the Veientes.

Antōnius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **Mārcus Antōnius**, a famous orator, one of Cicero's teachers, and a member of Sulla's party.
2. **Mārcus Antōnius**, surnamed **Crēticus**, elder son of No. 1.
3. **Gāius Antōnius**, younger son of No. 1, and colleague of Cicero in the consulship, 63 B.C.
4. **Mārcus Antōnius** ("Mark Antony"), son of No. 2, consul with Caesar in 44 B.C., and later a triumvir with Octavian and Lepidus.

ānulus (ann-), -i, m. *ring, finger-ring.*

Ap., abbreviation for **Appius**. See **Appius**.

Āpennīnus, -i, [Celtic] m. *the Apennines*, mountains in Italy.

aperiō, -ire, aperuī, apertum, 4 tr. *uncover, lay bare; discover, make visible, show, display, reveal; open, render accessible; make known, unfold, explain.*

apertē, [apertus] adv. *openly, manifestly,*

plainly, clearly; without reserve, unreservedly.

apertus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of **aperiō**] adj. *uncovered; unclosed, open; unobstructed, unprotected; plain, clear, manifest, avowed; frank, candid.*

Apīnius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Pūblius Apīnius**, a young man, a victim of Clodius' greed.

apparātus (adp-), -a, -um, [pf. p. of **apparō**] adj. *prepared, made ready, ready; supplied, furnished; elaborate, magnificent, splendid, sumptuous.*

apparātus (adp-), -ūs, [apparō] m. *preparation; supplies, implements, instruments; magnificence, splendor, pomp, state.*

appāreō (adp-), -pārēre, -pārui, —, fut. part. **appāritūrus**, [ad + pāreō] 2 intr. *appear, make an appearance, come in sight; be evident, be plain, be manifest.*

apparō (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + parō] 1 tr. *prepare, make ready, arrange, provide, make preparations for.*

appellō (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + pellō] 1 tr. *address, accost, speak to; call by name, term, name, entitle; apply to, call upon, appeal to, beg.*

appendō (adp-), -pendere, -pendī, -pēsum, [ad + pendō] 3 tr. *weigh out.*

appetēns (adp-), -entis, [pr. p. of **appetō**] adj. *striving after, eager for, desirous of; covetous, greedy.*

appetō (adp-), -ere, -ivī or -iī, -itum, [ad + petō] 3 tr. and intr. *strive for, reach after; attack, assail; long for, desire, seek to gain, seek, aim at; approach, be at hand.*

Appius, -a, -um, adj. *Appian, of Appius.* **Via Appia**, *the Appian Way*, the most famous of the roads that led to Rome, extending as far as Brundisium (in the "heel" of Italy).

Appius, -i, m. a Roman praenomen or forename. See **Claudius**.

applicō (adp-), -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr. *join, attach, add; bring*

- to, apply to; direct to, approach, arrive at.
- appōnō** (adp-), -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, [ad + pōnō] 3 tr. put at, place near, set before; put upon, apply; appoint, assign, set over.
- apportō** (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + portō] 1 tr. bring to, carry.
- appositus** (adp-), -a, -um, [pf.p. of appōnō] adj. situated near; bordering upon; suited, suitable, appropriate, fit, proper.
- approbō** (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + probō] 1 tr. assent to, approve of, think well of, sanction, favor.
- approperō** (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + properō] 1 tr. and intr. hasten towards, hasten, accelerate; make haste.
- appropinquō** (adp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + propinquō, from propinquus] 1 intr. come near to, draw nigh to, approach; be at hand.
- aptus**, -a, -um, [cf. apīscor, attain to] adj. fitted to, joined; depending on; fit, suited, suitable, proper, apt, adapted, appropriate.
- apud**, prep. with acc. with, at, by, near; of persons, before, in the presence of, at the house of, to, in relation to, with, among, in the opinion of, in the power or possession of, in (with name of an author), in the writings of, in the time of; of place, at, near, in, in the vicinity of.
- Āpūlia**, -ae, f. the eastern coast of Magna Graecia (in Southern Italy, just above "the heel").
- aqua**, -ae, f. water.
- aquila**, -ae, f. eagle; the eagle, a metal eagle upon a staff as the standard of a Roman legion.
- Aquilius**, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M'. Aquilius**, the Roman *legatus* in the Third Mithridatic War, defeated and killed by Mithridates.
- āra**, -ae, f. altar.
- arātor**, -ōris, m. ploughman; landholder, usually one of the Roman Knights or Equites, who cultivated public lands, paying tithes (**decumae**) into the public treasury for the privilege.
- arbiter**, -trī, m. witness; umpire, referee, judge, arbitrator.
- arbitrātus**, -ūs, [arbitror] m. used only in abl. mediation, arbitration; will, pleasure, decision.
- arbitrium**, -i, [arbitror] n. judgment of an arbitrator, decision, opinion; authority, power; free will, will, pleasure, choice.
- arbitror**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [arbitror] 1 dep. give one's judgment, declare a decision; judge, be of the opinion, believe, think, consider.
- arbor**, -oris, f. tree.
- arca**, -ae, [cf. arceō] f. place for safe keeping, chest, box; money-box, safe; small prison, cell.
- arceō**, -ēre, -uī, —, 2 tr. shut up, confine; prohibit access, keep away, ward off, avert; hinder, prevent.
- arcessō**, -ere, arcessivī, arcessitum, [ad + caus. of cieō] 3 tr. cause to come, fetch, send for, invite; summon, arraign, accuse.
- Archīās**, -ae, [Ἀρχίας] m. a Greek poet, citizen of Rome, defended by Cicero in 62 B.C.
- architectus**, -i, [ἀρχιτέκτων] m. master-builder, architect; inventor, contriver, author.
- arcus**, -ūs, m. bow.
- ārdēns**, -entis, [pr.p. of ārdeō] adj. glowing, flashing, hot; fiery, ardent, eager.
- ārdeō**, -ēre, ārsī, ārsum, 2 intr. be on fire, burn, blaze; flash, sparkle, shine; be inflamed, be afire, be aglow, be excited.
- ārdor**, -ōris, [ārdeō] m. flame, fire, heat; brightness, animation; eagerness, ardor, zeal; excitement, fury.
- argentārius**, -a, -um, [argentum] adj. of money. As subst. **argentārius**, -i, m. banker, money-changer. **rēs argentāria**, money business, banking business.

- argenteus, -a, -um, [argentum] adj.** of silver, made of silver, silver.
- argentum, -ī, n.** silver; things made of silver, silver plate, silver money, money.
- argūmentor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [argūmentum] 1 dep.** adduce proof of, adduce in proof; draw a conclusion, reason, argue.
- argūmentum, -ī, [arguō] n.** argument, inference, evidence, proof; sign, indication, mark, token; subject, theme in art.
- arguō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, fut. part. arguitūrus, 3 tr.** make known, disclose, show, make clear, prove; inform against, accuse, charge, blame, denounce.
- Arīcia, -ae, f.** a small town between Lanuvium and Rome on the Appian Way.
- āridus, -a, -um, [āreō, be dry] adj.** dry, parched, arid; meagre, poor.
- Ariobarzānēs, -is, [Persian] m.** king of Cappadocia and friend of Rome, frequently dethroned by Mithridates.
- arma, -ōrum, n. pl.** implements, instruments, tools; implements of war, arms, weapons; conflict, war; side in a conflict.
- armātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of armō] adj.** armed, under arms, in arms; equipped, furnished, provided.
- Armenia, -ae, f.** an Asiatic kingdom ruled by Tigranes, son-in-law of Mithridates.
- Armenius, -a, -um, adj.** of Armenia, Armenian. As subst. **Armenīi, -ōrum, m. plur.** people of Armenia, Armenians.
- armō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [arma] 1 tr.** furnish with arms, arm, equip; move to arms; excite, stir up. Pass. often, arm one's self, take arms.
- arripiō, see adripiō.**
- Arrius, -ī, m.** a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Q. Arrius**, an ex-praetor, friend of Cicero.
- arrogāns, see adrogāns.**
- arroganter, see adroganter.**
- arrogō, see adrogō.**
- ars, artis, f.** skill, art; profession; trait, quality, virtue; learning, knowledge, accomplishment; artifice, stratagem.
- artifex, -icis, [ars, cf. faciō] c.** master of an art or profession, artist, artificer; maker, author; deceiver, trickster, cheat.
- scaenicī artificēs, actors.**
- artificium, -ī, [artifex] n.** profession, trade, art; workmanship, ingenuity, skill; cunning, artifice, trick.
- arx, arcis, f.** castle, citadel, stronghold; bulwark, refuge, protection.
- ascendō (ads-), -ere, ascendī, ascēsum, [ad + scandō, climb] 3 tr. and intr.** climb up, go up, rise, ascend, mount.
- ascēsus (ads-), -ūs, [ascendō] m.** a climbing up, ascent; rising; way up, means of ascent, approach.
- asciscō (ads-), -ere, ascivī, ascitum, [ad + sciscō, accept] 3 tr.** take to one's self, accept, receive, assume, adopt; take into association, associate with one's self, win over.
- ascribō (ads-), -scribere, -scripsī, ascriptum, [ad + scribō] 3 tr.** write in addition, add; enter in a list, enroll, enlist; appoint, assign; impute, ascribe, attribute.
- Asia, -ae, [Ἀσία] f.** a Roman province, the extreme western part of Asia Minor.
- Asiaticus, -a, -um, [Asia] adj.** of or in Asia, Asiatic.
- aspectus (ads-), -ūs, [aspiciō] m.** a looking at, look, glance, sight, view; appearance, aspect, countenance, mien.
- asperē, [asper, rough] adv.** harshly, roughly, severely, sternly.
- asperitās, -ātis, [asper, rough] f.** roughness, harshness, severity, cruelty; rudeness, coarseness.
- āspernor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ā + spernō, despise] 1 dep.** despise, disdain, reject, spurn.
- aspiciō (ads-), -spicere, -spexī, aspectum, [ad + specio] 3 tr. and intr.** look upon, look at, behold, look; observe, see, regard, consider.
- ass-, see ads-.**

astō (adst-), -stāre, -stitī, —, [ad + stō] 1 intr. *stand near, stand by* or *at; stand up, stand.*

astūtus, -a, -um, [astūs, craft] adj. *crafty, cunning, wily, artful; wary, shrewd, astute.*

at, [form of ad = in addition to] conj. *but, but on the other hand; but yet, yet, yet at least.* **at enim**, *but you say*, of an objection. **at vērō**, *but assuredly.*

Athēnae, -ārum, [Ἀθήναι] f. pl. *Athens*, the chief city of Greece.

Athēniēnsis, -e, [Athēnae] adj. of *Athens, Athenian.* As subst. **Athēniēnsis**, -is, m. *an Athenian.*

Atilius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **M. Atilius**, convicted of treason, also of taking bribes as juror.

2. **Atilius Gaviānus**, an enemy of Cicero's.

atque, before consonants usually **āc** (fainter than **atque** and not standing before vowel or *h*), [ad + que] conj. *and, as well as* (generally adding a more important idea to what precedes), *and also, and besides, and even, and especially, and more than that, and moreover, and now; and so, and hence;* with words implying comparison, *as, than.* **atque adeō**, *and even, and in fact, still further, still more, or rather.* **contrā atque** (**āc**), *different from what, opposite to what.* **prō eō āc** (**atque**), *according as, in proportion as.* **perinde āc** (**atque**), *just as.* **simul atque**, *as soon as.* **aliter āc**, *otherwise than.*

atquī, [at + quī = quīn] conj. *but for all that* (stronger than **at**, cf. **sed**), *but in any case, but at any rate; but yet, but somehow, and yet, still.*

ātrium, -ī, n. *hall, the atrium*, the main room of the Roman house; also, of a temple.

atrōcītās, -ātis, [atrōx] f. *fierceness, harshness; severity, cruelty, barbarity; atrocity, enormity.*

atrōciter, [atrōx] adv. *fiercely, harshly; cruelly, bitterly, indignantly.*

atrōx, -ōcis, [āter, black] adj. *fierce, harsh; severe, cruel; savage, violent, horrible, atrocious, inhuman, monstrous.*

attendō (adt-), -tendere, -tendī, **attentum**, [ad + tendō], 3 tr. and intr. *direct the mind to, direct attention to, attend to; listen, pay attention to, observe carefully, give heed to; with or without animum.*

attentus (adt-), -a, -um, [pf.p. of attendō] adj. *attentive, intent, engaged; intent on, careful, assiduous.*

attenuō (adt-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ad + tenuō], 1 tr. *make thin, thin out; lessen, diminish, reduce; impair, weaken; make less formidable.*

attineō (adt-), -tinēre, -tinuī, **attentum**, [ad + teneō] 2 tr. and intr. *hold fast, detain, delay; belong to, pertain to, have to do with, concern, make a difference, be of importance.*

attingo (adt-), -tingere, -tigī, **attāctum**, [ad + tangō] 3 tr. and intr. *touch; lay hands on, seize, attack; approach, reach, attain to, aspire to; touch upon, mention, refer to; undertake, engage in; concern, relate to, have to do with.*

Attius (**Accius**), -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **P. Attius Vārus**. See **Vārus**.

attribuō (adt-), -buere, -buī, **attribūtum**, [ad + tribuō] 3 tr. *assign, allot, make over; give in charge, confide, intrust; confer, bestow; attribute, ascribe.*

attulī, see **adferō**.

auctiō, -ōnis, [augeō] f. *increase; sale* by increasing bids, *auction, public sale.*

auctiōnārius, -a, -um, [auctiō] adj. of or for *auction, by auction, by forced sale.*

auctor, -ōris, [augeō] m. *producer; father, progenitor; originator, promoter, leader; founder; trustworthy writer, authority; counsellor, adviser.* **auctor esse**, *approve, advise.*

auctōritās, -ātis, [auctor] f. *authority, power, supremacy; decision, conviction, opinion, resolve, will; expression of opinion; decree, warrant, assurance:*

- influence, dignity, reputation; weight, force, prestige, significance, importance, consequence.*
- aucupor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [auceps, fowler]** 1 dep. hunt birds; chase, hunt; lie in wait for, strive after, catch.
- audācia, -ae, [audāx]** f. daring, reckless daring, boldness, bravery, courage; audacity, insolence, effrontery, impudence, presumption.
- audācter, [audāx]** adv. boldly, courageously; rashly, audaciously, with desperation.
- audāx, -ācis, [audeō]** adj. daring, bold, courageous; audacious, presumptuous; reckless, rash, foolhardy, desperate.
- audeō, -ēre, ausus sum, 2 semi-dep.** dare, dare to try or do, be bold, venture, risk.
- audiō, -īre, -ivī or -iī, -itum, 4 tr.** hear, hear of; listen to, give attention to; assent to, agree to, approve, grant; heed, obey.
- aufero, -ferre, abstulī, ablātum, [ab + ferō]** irr. tr. take away, remove, withdraw; carry off, snatch away, rob, steal.
- augeō, augēre, auxī, auctum, 2 tr. and intr.** increase, enhance, enlarge, extend, add to, augment; magnify, exalt, extol; enrich, load; honor, advance.
- augur, -uris, m.** augur, diviner, soothsayer. See Appendix C, §§14, 15.
- augustus, -a, -um, [augeō]** adj. consecrated, sacred, revered; venerable, august, majestic, noble, magnificent.
- Aulus, -ī, m.** a Roman praenomen or forename.
- Aurēlius, -ī, m.** a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Aurēlius Cotta**; see **Cotta**.
- Aurēlius, -a, -um, [Aurēlius]** adj. of *Aurēlius, Aurelian*. **Forum Aurēlium**, a town of Etruria on the Aurelian Way. **Aurēlia Via**, the Aurelian Way, the great military road leading from Rome to Pisa, along the coast of Etruria,
- aureus, -a, -um, [aurum]** adj. of gold, golden, gold; ornamented with gold, gilded.
- auris, -is, [cf. audiō]** f. ear.
- aurum, -ī, n.** gold.
- auspiciū, -ī, [auspex, diviner]** n. divination by the flight of birds, augury, auspices; sign, omen.
- ausus, -a, -um, see audeō.**
- aut, conj.** or; or at least, or rather, or else. **aut . . . aut, either . . . or.**
- autem, conj.** [always postpositive], but; however, on the other hand, moreover, furthermore, now.
- auxilium, -ī, [cf. augeō]** n. help, aid, assistance, relief, support; plur. often auxiliary troops, auxiliaries. **ferre auxilium, render assistance, aid. adventicia auxilia, reinforcements from without.**
- avāritia, -ae, [avārus]** f. greed, love of money, avarice, covetousness.
- avārus, -a, -um, adj.** greedy, grasping, avaricious, covetous, miserly.
- aveō, -ēre, —, —, 2 tr.** desire, be eager for, long for, crave.
- āversus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of āvertō]** adj. turned away, turned back; behind, in the rear; unfavorable, indisposed, disinclined, averse, opposed, hostile.
- āvertō, -vertere, -vertī, āversum, [ā + vertō]** 3 tr. turn away, turn aside; remove, carry off, steal, embezzle; divert, withdraw; ward off, avert; alienate, estrange.
- avidē, [avidus]** adv. greedily, eagerly, with avidity.
- avidus, -a, -um, [aveō]** adj. desirous, eager, longing eagerly; greedy, avaricious, covetous.
- avītus, -a, -um, [avus]** of one's grandfather, of one's ancestors, ancestral.
- āvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ā + vocō]** 1 tr. call away, call off; withdraw, remove; divert, turn aside, turn.
- avunculus, -ī, [dim. of avus]** m. mother's brother, maternal uncle, uncle.
- avus, -ī, m.** grandfather.

B

- bacchor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [Bacchus, god of wine] 1 dep. *celebrate the festival of Bacchus; join in a Bacchanalian orgy, hold revelry, revel, rave, exult.*
- barbaria**, -ae, [barbarus] f. *strange land, foreign country; an uncivilized people, barbarians; savageness, barbarism.*
- barbarus**, -a, -um, [βάρβαρος] adj. *of strange speech, unintelligible; strange, foreign, of foreigners, outlandish, barbarian; barbarous, savage, cruel, rude, uncivilized, uncultivated.* As subst. **barbarus**, -ī, m. *foreigner, barbarian.*
- barbātus**, -a, -um, [barba, beard] adj. *bearded, with a beard.*
- basis**, -is, [βάσις] f. *base, pedestal.*
- beātus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of beō, make happy] adj. *happy, blessed, fortunate, prosperous; wealthy, rich, well-to-do.*
- bellicōsus**, -a, -um, [bellicus] adj. *warlike, martial.*
- bellicus**, -a, -um, [bellum] adj. *of war, in war, military; warlike.*
- bellō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [bellum] 1 intr. *wage war, war.*
- bellum**, -ī, [for duellum (from duo), a strife between two] n. *war.*
- bēlua**, -ae, f. *wild beast, great beast; brute, beast, monster.*
- bene**, comp. **melius**, superl. **optimē**, [bonus] adv. *well, prosperously, successfully; very, thoroughly, quite.* **bene spērāre**, *have good hope.* **merērī bene dē**, see mereor.
- beneficium**, -ī, [beneficus] n. *well-doing, kindness, favor, service, benefit; favors shown, services rendered, services; honor, distinction, promotion.* **in beneficiis**, *among those recommended to favor.* **meō beneficiō**, *thanks to me.*
- beneficus**, -a, -um, [bene, cf. faciō] adj. *beneficent, generous; serviceable.*
- benevolentia**, -ae, [bene, cf. volō] f. *good-will, kindness, favor, friendship.*
- benevolus**, -a, -um, [bene, cf. volō] adj. *well-wishing, kindly, kind, friendly, devoted.*
- benignitās**, -ātis, [benignus, kind] f. *kindness, friendliness, courtesy, benevolence; favor, liberality, bounty.*
- bēstia**, -ae, f. *brute, beast, animal.*
- bibō**, **bibere**, **bibī**, **bibitum**, 3 tr. and intr. *drink, drink in.*
- bīdium**, -ī, [bis, cf. diēs] n. *period of two days, two days' time, two days.*
- bīnī**, -ae, -a, [cf. bis] dist. num. adj. plural *two by two, two at a time, two each; two sets of, double.*
- bipartītō**, [bipartītus, from bi for bis + partior] adv. *in two divisions or parts, in two parties.*
- bis**, num. adv. *twice, on two occasions.*
- Bithŷnia**, -ae, [Βιθŷνία] f. *a kingdom in Asia on the shores of the Black Sea.*
- blandus**, -a, -um, adj. *of smooth tongue, flattering; coaxing, persuasive, enticing, seductive, charming.*
- bonitās**, -ātis, [bonus] f. *goodness, kindness, kind-heartedness, friendliness, benevolence; honesty, integrity, uprightness.*
- bonus**, -a, -um, comp. **melior**, superl. **optimus**, adj. *good, sound; kind, worthy, excellent, just.* As subst. **bonum**, -ī, n. *good, good thing, blessing, advantage; plur. goods, possessions, property, estate, blessings.* **bonus**, -ī, m. *good man; plural bonī, -ōrum, good men, the good, honest men, good citizens, often also in sense of conservatives, the conservative party, true republicans, true patriots.* **Bona Dea**, the Roman goddess from whose worship men were excluded. **bonō animō esse**, *be well disposed.* **tantum bonī**, *such an advantage, so great an advantage.*
- Bosporānus**, -a, -um, [βόσπορος] adj. *of the Bosphorus, Bosporan.* As subst. **Bosporānī**, -ōrum, n. plural, *dwellers on the Bosphorus, people along the Bosphorus.*
- brevis**, -e, adj. *short, brief, little.*

brevitās, -ātis, [brevis] f. *shortness, brevity; conciseness.*

breviter, [brevis] adv. *shortly, briefly; in brief, concisely, in a few words; summarily.*

Brochus, -i, m. a Roman name. Esp. **Titus Brochus**, a neutral during the Civil War, uncle of Ligarius.

Brundisīnus (Brundus-), -a, -um, adj. of *Brundisium*. As subst. **Brundisīnī, -ōrum**, m. plur. *people of Brundisium*.

Brundisium (Brundus-) -i, n. a town in Calabria, the "heel" of Italy, usual port of embarkation for Greece.

Brūtus, -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **Decimus Brūtus**, called **Gallicus** for victories over Spanish tribes of that name (138 B.C.).
2. **Mārcus Brūtus**, nephew of Cato Uticensis, and one of Caesar's murderers (44 B.C.).
3. **Decimus Brūtus**, grandson of No. 1, one of Caesar's murderers, governor of Cisalpine Gaul (44-43 B.C.).

C

C., abbreviation for **Gāius**, less correctly **Cāius**, a Roman praenomen or forename.

cadāver, -eris, [cadō] n. *dead body, corpse.*

cadō, cadere, cecidī, cāsum, 3 intr. *fall, fall down; fall dead, die, be slain, perish; fall out, turn out, happen, fall to the lot of, befall; fall away, fail, come to naught, decline, cease.*

Caecilius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Caecilius Rūfus**, praetor 57 B.C., active in behalf of Cicero's recall that year.

caecus, -a, -um, adj. *blind; vague, uncertain, indiscriminate, aimless; dark, gloomy, dense, obscure.* Esp. **Caecus, -i**, m. *the Blind*, agnomen of Appius Claudius. See **Claudius**.

caedēs, -is, [cf. caedō] f. *killing, slaughter, massacre, butchery; murder, assassination.*

caedō, caedere, cecidī, caesum, 3 tr. *cut, cut down; strike, beat, strike down; kill, murder, slay.*

Caelius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Caelius Rūfus**, tribune in 52 B.C., and staunch friend of Milo.

caelum, -i, n. *the sky, the heavens, vault of heaven, heaven; air, atmosphere, weather, climate.* **dē caelō tangī, be struck by lightning. in caelum tollere, extol to the skies.**

caementum, -i, [cf. caedō] n. *rough stone, quarry stone.*

caerimōnia, -ae, f. *religious ceremony, sacred rite; veneration, reverence.*

Caesar, -aris, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **L. Iūlius Caesar**, father of the dictator, and author of a *Lēx Iūlia*, extending the franchise to the Italians (90 B.C.).
2. **L. Iūlius Caesar**, consul 64 B.C., brother-in-law of the conspirator Lentulus.
3. **C. Iūlius Caesar**, praetor 62 B.C., consul 59 B.C., dictator 47-44 B.C.

Caesōnius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Caesōnius**, a juror at the trial of Verres (70 B.C.).

Cāiēta, -ae, f. a coast town of Latium.

calamitās, -ātis, f. *loss, injury, damage; misfortune, adversity, calamity, ruin; disaster, overthrow, defeat.*

calamitōsus, -a, -um, [calamitās] adj. *destructive, disastrous, ruinous; unfortunate, unhappy, miserable.*

calceus, -i, m. *shoe.*

Calidius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Q. Calidius**, condemned (77 B.C.) for extortion as propraetor of Spain the year before.

callidus, -a, -um, [calleō, be skilled] adj. *experienced, adroit, skilful, shrewd; crafty, cunning, wily, artful; designing, calculating.*

calor, -ōris, m. *heat, warmth, glow.*

calumnia, -ae, f. *trickery, chicanery; pretence, evasion, subterfuge; misrepresentation, false statement; false ac-*

causation or prosecution, malicious action at law.

calx, -cis, f. *limestone, lime.*

campus, -i, m. *plain, level field, open country.* Esp. **Campus Mārtius**, "the field consecrated to Mars," a plain just outside of Rome where the Comitia Centuriata met.

candidātus, -a, -um, [**candidus**, *white*] adj. *clothed in white; candidate for office, who, according to the Roman custom, always appeared clad in white.*

canis, -is, c. *dog, hound.*

canō, canere, cecinī, cantum, 3 tr. and intr. *sing, sound, play, make music; sing of, celebrate in song, praise; foretell, warn beforehand, predict, prophesy.*

cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of **canō**] 1 tr. and intr. *sing, play on an instrument.*

cantus, -ūs, [**canō**] m. *singing, playing, music, song.*

capessō, -ere, -ivī, -itum, [med. of **capio**] 3 tr. *catch at, seize eagerly; take hold of with zeal, undertake, enter upon, engage in.* **rem publicam capessere**, *engage in public affairs, engage in politics, serve one's country.*

capillus, -i, [cf **caput** m *hair* of the head. *the hair.*

capio, capere, cēpī, captum, 3 tr. *take, take up, lay hold of, seize, grasp; take captive, make prisoner; get possession of, control; captivate, win, allure; mislead, deceive, betray, catch; deprive of, harm; take by force, storm, reduce, capture; receive, accept, get, gain, acquire; enjoy, reap; adopt, cultivate, possess; enter upon, undertake; conceive, entertain; be subjected to, suffer, experience; affect, move, influence, overcome; hold, contain, be large enough for, suffice for; bear, tolerate, endure, suffer; take in, comprehend, grasp.*

mente captus, *beside one's self, crazy.*

capitālis, -e, [**caput**] adj. *of the head, chief, foremost, principal; involving life, capital; deadly, dangerous, pernicious, baneful; irreconcilable, bitter.*

Capitōlinus, -a, -um, [**Capitōlium**] adj. *of the Capitol.* **clivus Capitōlinus**, see **clivus**.

Capitōlium, -i, [**caput**] n. *the Capitoline Hill; the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline Hill.*

Cappadocia, -ae, [**Καππαδοκία**] f. a kingdom in Asia Minor, south of Pontus.

Capua, -ae, f. an important city in Campania, governed by a senate and a duumvirate. (Pompey was a duumvir in 57 B.C.)

caput, -itis, n. *head; life (physical), being; life as a member of society, civil rights, liberty and citizenship; source, fountain-head; highest point, summit, climax; chief thing, main point; chapter, passage.* **iūdicium dē capite**, *capital trial.*

Carbō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **C. Papīrius Carbō**, at first an adherent of the Gracchi, but after the death of C. Gracchus, 121 B.C., a deserter to the aristocracy.
2. **Cn. Papīrius Carbō**, a partisan of Marius, and thrice consul, 85, 84, 82 B.C.
3. **C. Papīrius Carbō**, the tribune who, with one of his colleagues, M. Plautius Silvanus, in 89 B.C. passed the *Lēx Plautia-Papīria*. See Prefatory Note to the "Pro Archia."

carcer, -eris, m. *prison, jail, place of confinement.*

carēō, carēre, caruī, —, fut. part. **caritūrus**, 2 intr. *be without, not have, be free from; go without, deny one's self, abstain from; hold aloof from, stay away from, be absent; be deprived of, have lost, lack, want, be destitute of.*

cāritās, -ātis, [**cārus**] f. *dearness, high price; fondness, affection, love.*

carmen, -inis, [cf. **canō**] n. *song, strain of music, lay; verse, poem, hymn, poetry.*

cārus, -a, -um, adj. *dear, precious, valued; esteemed, beloved; costly, of high price.*

Cassiānus, -a, -um, [Cassius] adj. *of Cassius.*

Cassius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. *Esp.:*

1. **Lūcius Cassius**, noted for his severity as a judge, author of the saying "Cui bono?"
2. **Lūcius Cassius**, juror at Verres' trial, probably son of No. 1.
3. **Gāius Cassius Longīnus**, consul 73 B.C., defeated by Spartacus in the war of the gladiators, supporter of the Manilian law.

castē, [castus, morally pure] adv. *purely, without spot, with purity, virtuously; piously, religiously.*

Castōr, -oris, [Κάστωρ] m. the brother of Pollux, son of Leda and Tyndareos (or Jupiter, according to post-Homeric tradition), worshipped as a god in Greece and Thessaly.

castrēnsis, -e, [castra] adj. *of the camp, in camp; open, armed.*

castrum, -i, n. *fortified place, fortress, castle; plural castra, -ōrum, camp, encampment.*

cāsus, -ūs, [cadō] m. *a falling, fall; happening, event, occurrence; chance, accident; vicissitude; emergency, exigency; mischance, mishap, misfortune, calamity. cāsū, by chance, accidentally, as it happened.*

Catilīna, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. *Esp. L. Sergius Catilīna, Catiline*, the great conspirator, 65-63 B.C.

Catō, -ōnis, [catus, shrewd] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. *Esp.:*

1. **M. Porcius Catō** (234-149 B.C.), the Censor, a "lover of strife," rugged but honest, a plebeian who opposed democracy, the founder of Latin prose.
2. **Porcius Catō**, grandson of No. 1, father of No. 3, and friend of Archias.
3. **M. Porcius Catō**, born 94 B.C., great-grandson of the Censor, and called **Uticēnsis** from the occurrence of his death by suicide at

Utica, after the defeat of his Pompeian friends by Caesar at Thapsus, 46 B.C.; an incorruptible but obstinate character, a juror at the trial of Milo.

Catulus, -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. *Esp.:*

1. **Q. Lutātius Catulus**, consul 102 B.C., when he and his colleague Marius crushed the Cimbri.
2. **Q. Lutātius Catulus**, son to No. 1, consul 78 B.C., with Lepidus; one of the most upright members of the aristocracy, opposed to the Manilian law, 66 B.C.

causa, -ae, f. *cause, reason; occasion, opportunity; motive, purpose; pretext, excuse, claim; case, lawsuit; side, party, faction; condition, situation; commission, business; abl. causā, with preceding gen. or poss. adj. for the sake of, for the purpose of, for, on account of.*

Causiniūs, -i, m. a Roman name. *Esp. C. Causiniūs Schola*, of Interamna, a friend of Clodius at the trial of Milo.

cautē, [cautus] adv. *cautiously, carefully, prudently; securely.*

cautiō, -ōnis, [caveō] f. *wariness, watchfulness, precaution; safety, security.*

cautus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of caveō] adj. *wary, cautious, on one's guard, careful.*

caveō, cavēre, cāvī, cautum, 2 intr. and tr. *be on one's guard against, take care, beware of, look out for; provide against, take precautions against, guard against, take heed. cavē with subj., with or without nē, do not, take care not to.*

cēdō, cēdere, cēssi, cēssum, 3 intr. and tr. *go from, depart, withdraw; retire, retreat; give way, yield, submit to; comply with, conform to, obey; be inferior to; grant, concede, allow, permit; fall to the lot of, happen, turn out.*

celeber, -bris, -bre, adj. *much frequented, crowded, thronged with, popular; celebrated, renowned, famous.*

celebritās, -ātis, [celeber] f. *numbers, crowd, throng, concourse, multitude;*

- publicity, celebrity, renown, fame; festal celebration, solemnity.*
- celebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [celeber]** 1 tr. *frequent, throng, crowd, fill; do frequently, repeat, practise, engage in; solemnize, celebrate, keep; make known, spread abroad, proclaim; praise, extol, honor.*
- celer, -eris, -ere, adj.** *swift, speedy, fast; quick, lively; hasty, rash.*
- celeritās, -ātis, [celer]** f. *swiftness, speed, quickness, promptness, activity.*
- celeriter, [celer]** adv. *quickly, speedily, rapidly, promptly; in haste, very soon.*
- cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr.** *hide, keep secret, conceal.*
- cēna, -ae, f.** *dinner, the principal meal of the Romans, in ancient times taken at noon, but afterwards at a later hour; banquet, feast.*
- cēnātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of cēnō]** adj. *having dined, after dinner.*
- cēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cēna]** 1 tr. and intr. *dine.*
- cēnsēō, cēnsēre, cēnsuī, cēnsūm, 2 tr.** *assess, rate, estimate; enroll as a citizen; be of the opinion of, propose, urge, vote; resolve, decree; determine, decide, think it best, advise; imagine, suppose, think, believe.*
- cēnsor, -ōris, [cēnsēō]** m. *ensor, a Roman magistrate. For the duties, etc., of the censor, see the Introduction, §§13-16, and Appendix C.*
- cēnsus, -ūs, [cēnsēō]** m. *registration of citizens and property, enrollment, appraisal, census; register of the census, registration list, censor's lists.*
- centēsimus, -a, -um, [centum]** num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- centum, num. adj. indecl.** *a hundred.*
- centuria, -ae, [centum]** f. *a century, one of the political sections into which the Roman people were divided. See Introduction, §§10 and 12.*
- centuriātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of centuriō]** adj. *divided into centuries, according to centuries. See centuria and comitium.*
- centuriātus, -ūs, [centuriō]** m. *office of centurion, centurionship.*
- centuriō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [centuria]** 1 tr. *divide into centuries; assign to companies, organize.*
- centuriō, -ōnis, [centuria]** m. *commander of a century, centurion, an officer ranking next below the tribunes of the legion.*
- Cēpārius (Cae-), -ī, m.** a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Cēpārius**, a confederate of Catiline.
- cernō, cernere, crēvī, crētum, 3 tr.** *sift; separate mentally, distinguish, discern, make out; see, perceive, behold; comprehend, understand; decide, determine, decree.*
- certāmen, -inis, [certō]** n. *decisive contest, measuring of forces; dispute, contention, dissension, strife; conflict, struggle, combat, battle; match, trial of strength or skill; rivalry, competition, emulation.*
- certātim, [certō]** adv. *in rivalry, with competition, emulously; eagerly, earnestly.*
- certē, [certus]** adv. *certainly, surely, no doubt; really, actually, as a fact; at all events, at least, yet surely, but certainly.*
- certō, [certus]** adv. *with certainty, beyond a doubt, surely, positively, really, in fact.*
- certō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 intr. and tr.** *vie with, in either a hostile or a friendly manner; fight, contend, struggle, combat; strive; compete, vie, emulate, rival.*
- certus, -a, -um, [old pf.p. of cernō]** adj. *decided, settled, fixed, certain, sure, conclusive, established, true; specified, definite, special, particular; certain (indefinite), some; tried, trustworthy, trusty. mihi certum est, I am determined.*
- cervīx, -īcis, f.** *neck, nape of the neck; in plur. only, shoulders, throat.*
- [cēterus], -a, -um, nom. sing. m.** not found, adj. *other, the other; the rest of; plural, the rest, the remaining, all other, the other. As subst. cēteri, -ōrum, m. plural, the others, all the others, all the*

rest, everybody else; cētera, -ōrum, n. plur. the rest, everything else.

Cethēgus, -ī, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Cornēlius Cethēgus**, a confederate of Catiline. See **Cornēlius**.

Chilō, -ōnis, [Χίλων] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Q. Annius Chilō**, a confederate of Catiline.

Chius, -a, -um, [Χίος] adj. *Chian, of Chios*, an island in the Aegean. As subst. **Chii, -ōrum, m. pl.** *the Chians, the people of Chios.*

cibus, -ī, m. *food, nutriment; nourishment, sustenance.*

Cicerō, -ōnis, [cicer, chickpea] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **M. Tullius Cicerō**, the orator.
2. **Q. Tullius Cicerō**, his brother, praetor at the trial of Archias.

Cilices -um, [Κίλικες], m. pl. *the people of Cilicia, the Cilicians.*

Cilicia, -ae, [Κιλικία] f. the southern district of Asia Minor on the Mediterranean, the home of pirates till conquered by Pompey and made a Roman province, 66 B.C.

Kimber, -brī, m. a Roman name. Esp. **Gabinus Kimber**, a confederate of Catiline.

Cimbri, -ōrum, m. plur. *the Cimbrians*, the German tribe conquered by the consuls Marius and Catulus, 102 B.C.

Cimbricus, -a, -um, [Cimbri] adj. *of the Cimbri, Cimbrian.*

cingō, cingere, cinxī, cinctum, 3 tr. *surround, encompass, enclose; gird, gird on, wreath, crown; invest, beset, besiege.*

cinis, -eris, m. *ashes, embers; ashes of the dead, the remains of the body after cremation.*

Cinna, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Cornēlius Cinna**, consul with Marius in 86 B.C., and his active partisan against Sulla.

circiter, [circus, circle] adv., and prep. with acc., of duration or distance, *about,*

nearly, not far from; of time, about, near.

circum, [acc. of circus, circle] adv., and prep. with acc. *around, about, among.*

circumclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsūm, [circum + claudō] 3 tr. *shut in, enclose, surround, hem in.*

circumdō, -dare, -dedī, -datum, [circum + dō] 1 tr. *put around, place about, set around, surround.*

circumfundō, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsūm, [circum + fundō] 3 tr. *pour around.* Pass. *pour in, rush in on all sides; crowd around, press, throng; surround, envelop.*

circumscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptum, [circum + scribō] 3 tr. *encircle, enclose, bound, limit; circumscribe, hinder, hem in, confine, hold in check; cheat, defraud; cancel, annul, set aside.*

circumscriptor, -ōris, [circumscribō] m. *defrauder, cheat.*

circumsedeō, -sedere, -sēdī, -sessum, [circum + sedeō] 2 tr. *sit around, surround; beset, invest, besiege.*

circumspiciō, -spicere, -spēxī, -spectum, [circum + speciō] 3 tr. and intr. *look about, cast a look around; observe, see; exercise foresight, be cautious; view mentally, survey; think over, ponder, consider.*

circumstō, -stāre, -stetī, —, [circum + stō] 1 tr. and intr. *stand around; surround, encircle, encompass; beset, besiege; be at hand, threaten.*

circus, -ī, m. circus. Esp. **Circus Māximus**, or simply **Circus**, an oval enclosure between the Palatine and Aventine hills for athletic games.

cito, [citus, pf. p. of cieō, put in motion] adv. *quickly, speedily, soon.* **citius, comp.** *sooner, rather.*

citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [intens. of cieō, put in motion] 1 tr. *set in motion, rouse, excite; call, summon; call to witness, appeal to, cite.*

cīvilis, -e, [cīvis] adj. *of a citizen, of*

citizens, civic, civil; internal, intestine; political, public, state.

cīvis, -is, c. citizen, fellow-citizen.

cīvitās, -ātis, [cīvis] f. state of being a citizen, membership in the community, citizenship; the franchise: community of citizens, the citizens, body-politic, city (abstractly: cf. **urbs**, city, locally; the abode of the **cīvitās**), state; one's fellow citizens.

clādēs, -is, f. damage, disaster, calamity, destruction, ruin; loss, defeat, overthrow.

clam, [cf. **cēlō**] adv. and prep. secretly, covertly, in secret; without the knowledge of.

clāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr. cry out, exclaim, shout; call upon, invoke; proclaim, declare.

clāmōr, -ōris, [clāmō] m. loud cry, shout; shouting, outcry, shouts; acclamation, applause; clamor, uproar, din.

clārus, -a, -um, adj. clear, bright, shining; distinct, manifest, plain, evident; brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, honored, renowned, famous; notorious, conspicuous.

clāssis, -is, f. class, division of the people; army; fleet, naval forces.

Claudius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **Appius Claudius Caecus** (ancestor of P. Clodius Pulcher), to whom was due the building of the Appian Way, 312 B.C.
2. **Appius Claudius Pulcher**, elder brother to Clodius and consul in 54 B.C., predecessor of Cicero in the government of Cilicia.
3. **Appius Claudius Pulcher**, prosecutor of Milo in 52 B.C.

claudō, claudere, clausī, clausum, 3 tr. shut, close; bring to a close, end; shut in, surround, enclose; shut up, confine, imprison; hem in, invest, besiege.

clēmēns, -entis, adj. mild, calm, quiet; gentle, kindly, gracious, kind, forbearing, compassionate, merciful.

clēmēter, [clēmēns] adv. quietly, calmly; mildly, gently, kindly, graciously, with forbearance, mercifully.

clēmēntia, -ae, [clēmēns] f. moderation, mildness; kindness, gentleness; forbearance, humanity, mercy, clemency.

cliēns, -entis, [for **cluēns**, from **clueō**, hear] m. dependant, follower, retainer, client, one under the protection of a **patrōnus**; vassal.

clientēla, -ae, [cliēns] f. relation of client to patron, clientship; plur. often *dependants, retainers, clients*.

clivus, -i, m. slope, ascent, declivity. Esp. **clivus Capitōlinus**, Capitol Slope, leading from the Forum to the Capitol, a part of the **Sacra Via**.

Clōdiānus, -a, -um, [Clōdius] adj. of Clodius.

Clōdius, -i, [corrupted form of **Claudius**] m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **P. Clōdius Pulcher**, enemy to Cicero, for whose exile he was responsible; murdered in a brawl with his enemy Milo.
2. **Sex. Clōdius**, a client of P. Clodius Pulcher and ringleader in the riots of 53 and 52 B.C.

Cluvius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Tullus Cluvius**, a Roman envoy slain by Lars Tolumnius, king of the Veientes.

Cn., abbreviation for **Gnaeus**.

Cnidius (Gn-), -a, -um, [Κνίδος], adj. of *Cnidus*. As subst. **Cnidiī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *people of Cnidus*.

Cnidus or Cnidos (Gn-), -i, [Κνίδος] f. *Cnidus*, a city in Caria.

coāctus -a -um, see **cōgō**.

coarguō, -arguere, -arguī, —, [com- + arguō] 3 tr. *overwhelm with proof, refute, silence, expose, prove guilty; prove, demonstrate, establish*.

coēō, -īre, -īvī or -īī, -itum, [com- + eō] irr. intr. *go together, come together, assemble; be united, unite, form by uniting; combine, agree*.

coepī, coepisse, def. tr. and intr. *have begun, began, commenced, have started, have undertaken.* Passive forms **coep-tus sum**, etc., in combination with a passive infinitive, have same meanings as active.

coeptus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of **coepī**] adj. *commenced, begun, undertaken.*

coerceō, -ercēre, -ercuī, coercitum, [com-+arceō, *enclose*], 2 tr. *enclose on all sides, confine; restrain, repress, hold in check, curb, control.*

coetus, -ūs, [coēō] m. *meeting, assemblage, company, concourse, crowd.*

cōgitātē, [cōgitātus, from cōgitō] adv. *after mature reflection, with reflection, thoughtfully; purposely, designedly.*

cōgitātiō, -ōnis, [cōgitō] f. *meditation, reflection, consideration; faculty of thought, reasoning power; thought, reasoning, idea, imagination; resolution, plan, project.*

cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com-+agi-tō] 1 tr. *consider thoroughly, ponder, weigh, reflect upon, think over, think of; have in mind, meditate, intend, design, plan, plot.*

cōgnātiō, -ōnis, [cōgnitus, sprung from the same stock] f. *blood-relationship, connection by birth, kinship; relationship, connection, resemblance, affinity.*

cōgnitiō, -ōnis, [cōgnōscō] f. *a becoming acquainted with, learning, knowledge, acquaintance; in law, investigation, examination, hearing, trial.*

cōgnitor, -ōris, [cōgnōscō] m. *attorney, advocate; defender, protector, supporter; witness, voucher, sponsor.*

cōgnōmen, -inis, [com-+(g)nōmen] n. *surname, family name; name.*

cōgnōscō, -ere, cōgnōvī, cōgnitum, [com-+(g)nōscō] 3 tr. *become acquainted with, learn; learn about; become aware, find out, discover, ascertain, perceive, understand; inquire into, investigate, examine; recognize, identify, acknowledge; in perfect tenses often (cf. **nōscō**) be aware, know.*

cōgō, cōgere, cōgī, cōactum, [com-+

agō] 3 tr. *drive together; bring together, get together, gather, assemble, convene; urge, constrain, oblige, compel, force.*

cohaereō, -ēre, cohaesi, cohaesum, [com-+haereō] 2 intr. *cling together, be united, cohere; hold together, exist; be closely connected with, be in harmony with.*

cohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [com-+ha-beō] 2 tr. *hold together, contain, confine; keep from, hold in check, restrain, repress, subdue, control.*

cohors, -hortis, f. cohort, the tenth part of a legion; *company, train, throng, band.* **cohors praetōria**, the body-guard of a general.

cohortātiō, -ōnis, [cohortor] f. *exhorting, inciting, exhortation, encouragement; an encouraging address.*

cohortor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [com-+hortor] 1 dep. *encourage, cheer, animate, rally; incite, urge on, admonish, exhort; address.*

collēctiō, see conlēctiō.

collēga, see conlēga.

collēgium, see conlēgium.

colligō, see conligō.

collinus, -a, -um, [collis] adj. *of the hill.* **Collina** (sc. **tribus**), f. *the Colline (tribe)*, the least reputable of the four city tribes.

collis, -is, m. hill, height, elevation.

collocō, see conlocō.

colloquium, see conloquium.

colloquor, see conloquor.

colluviō, see conluviō.

colō, colere, coluī, cultum, 3 tr. and intr. *till, tend, cultivate; stay at, frequent, abide in, dwell in, inhabit* (cf. **incolō**); *cherish, esteem, love, honor, pay homage to; of religious service, observe, reverence, revere, worship, worship at; of abstract objects in general, cultivate, court, follow, seek, devote one's self to, practise, adhere to, cherish.*

colōnia, -ae, [colōnus] f. *colony, settlement; colonists.*

colōnus, -ī, [colō] m. *tiller of the soil,*

- husbandman, farmer; settler, colonist, citizen of a colony.*
- Colophōn, -ōnis**, [Κολοφών] *m.* a city in Lydia.
- Colophōnius, -a, -um**, [Colophōn] *adj.* of Colophon. As *subst.* **Colophōniī, -ōrum**, *m. pl.* the people of Colophon, the Colophonians.
- color, -ōris**, *m.* color, hue, tint; natural color, complexion; outward show, appearance; coloring, character.
- columen, -inis**, *n.* pillar, column; summit, height, chief; prop, stay, support.
- columna, -ae**, *f.* column, pillar, post.
- com-**, *prep.*, old form of **cum**, used only in composition. See **cum**.
- coma, -ae**, [κόμεη] *f.* hair of the head, hair, locks.
- combūrō, -būrere, -būssi, -būstum**, 3 *tr.* burn up, consume; ruin.
- comes, -itis**, [com-, cf. eō] *c.* companion, comrade, mate, intimate; partner, associate, adherent; attendant, follower, retainer, dependant.
- cōmissātiō, -ōnis**, [cōmissor, revel] *f.* Bacchanalian revel, carousal, revel; revelry.
- comitātus, -ūs**, [comitor] *m.* escort, train, following, retinue; company, band, crowd, swarm.
- comitium, -ī**, [com-, eō] *n.* the Comitium, a part of the Forum. Plural, **comitia, -ōrum**, the Assembly of the people for political business (election of magistrates, etc.); election. Esp. **comitia centuriāta** and **comitia tribūta**; see Introduction, §§11, 12.
- comitor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, [comes] 1 *dep.* accompany, attend, escort, follow.
- commeātus, -ūs**, [commeō] *m.* a going to and fro, a passing back and forth, trip; leave of absence, furlough; supplies, provisions, market.
- commemorābilis, -e**, [commemorō] *adj.* memorable, worth mentioning, noteworthy, notable, praiseworthy, remarkable.
- commemorandus, -a, -um**, [fut. part. pass. of commemorō] *adj.* to be remembered, memorable, noteworthy.
- commemorātiō, -ōnis**, [commemorō] *f.* a calling to mind, reminding, suggesting; remembrance, reminder, mention; commemoration.
- commemorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [com- + memorō, call to mind] 1 *tr.* call to mind, keep in mind, be mindful of, remember, recall; relate, recount, speak of, mention.
- commendātiō, -ōnis**, [commendō] *f.* a commending, recommendation; that which recommends, excellence, worth.
- commendō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [com- + mandō] 1 *tr.* commit for protection, intrust, confide; commend for favor or protection, ask favor for, recommend.
- commeō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [com- + meō, go] 1 *intr.* go and come, go back and forth, go about; make frequent visits, resort to.
- commercium, -ī**, [com- + merx] *intr.* commercial intercourse or dealings, trade, traffic, commerce; right to trade; connection, communion, fellowship.
- commisceō, -miscēre, -miscui, -mixtum or -mistum**, [com- + misceō] 2 *tr.* mingle together, intermingle, mingle, mix; unite, join.
- committō, -mittere, -misi, commissum**, [com- + mittō] 3 *tr.* bring together; join, unite, attach, put together, combine; of a fight or struggle, set together, join, begin, engage in, fight, carry on, wage; intrust, trust, yield, resign, expose, abandon; commit an offence, perpetrate, do, be guilty of, be at fault, act so as that, allow (with ut); incur.
- commodō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [commodus] 1 *tr.* and *intr.* accommodate, adapt; grant, supply, furnish; loan, lend; please, favor, serve.
- commodum, -ī**, [commodus] *intr.* convenience, convenient opportunity, opportune moment; advantage, interest, profit; reward, emolument, pay; loan.
- commodus, -a, -um**, [com- + modus] *with due measure; suitable, fitting, appropriate, opportune, convenient, favor-*

- able, advantageous; serviceable, agreeable. *pleasant, obliging.*
- commoneō, -monēre, -monuī, -monitum, [com- + moneō]** 2 tr. *remind, put in mind.*
- commoror, -ārī, -ētus sum, [com- + moror, delay]** 1 dep. *tarry, sojourn, remain, stay; linger, dwell, insist.*
- commoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, com- + moveō]** 2 tr. *put in violent motion, shake, move, stir; agitate, disturb, disquiet, trouble; affect, influence; excite, rouse, stir up.*
- commūnicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [commūnis]** 1 tr. *divide with, share; communicate, impart; join, add.*
- commūniō, -ōnis, [commūnis]** f. *a sharing, mutual participation; fellowship, communion.*
- commūnis, -e, [com- + mūnus]** adj. *common, in common; general, universal, public; affable, courteous.* As subst. **commūne, -is, n. community, state.**
- commūniter, [commūnis]** adv. *in common, together, jointly, generally.*
- commūtābilis, -e, [commūtō]** adj. *subject to change, changeable; inconstant, fickle.*
- commūtātiō, -ōnis, [commūtō]** f. *a changing, change, alteration.*
- commūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + mūtō]** 1 tr. *change entirely, alter wholly; exchange, interchange, substitute, change; barter, traffic.*
1. **comparātiō, -ōnis, [comparō, from com- + parō]** f. *a preparing, preparation.*
2. **comparātiō, -ōnis, [comparō, from compar, equal to]** f. *a comparing, comparison.*
1. **comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + parō]** 1 tr. *make ready, get ready, prepare, provide; organize, arrange, appoint, ordain, establish; get, obtain, procure, get together, collect.*
2. **comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [compar, equal to]** 1 tr. *bring together as equals, match, join; regard as equal, rank with; compare.*
- compellō, -pellere, -puli, compulsum, [com- + pellō], 3 tr. drive together, collect, assemble; drive, impel, compel, force; incite, move, urge, constrain.**
- comperendinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + perendinus, after to-morrow]** 1 tr. and intr. *adjourn (of a court) over an entire day; reach the end of the pleading, close the case.*
- comperiō, -perire, -peri, -pertum, 4 tr. obtain knowledge of, find out, discover, ascertain, learn.**
- competitor, -ōris, [competō, strive together]** m. *rival, competitor, opposing candidate, opponent.*
- complexor, -plectī, complexus sum, [com- + plectō, braid]** 3 dep. *clasp, embrace; encircle, surround, enclose, include; seize, comprehend, understand; explain, describe, sum up, express concisely; care for, value, love, honor.*
- compleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [com- + pleō, fill]** 2 tr. *fill full, fill up, fill; fill with men, man; complete, fulfil, accomplish, finish.*
- complexus, -ūs, [complexor]** m. *embracing, embrace, clasp; bosom, affection, love.*
- complūrēs, -a or -ia, gen. complūrium, [com- + plūrēs]** adj. pl. *several, quite a number of, a number of, many, very many, a great many.*
- compōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, compositum, [com- + pōnō]** 3 tr. *put together; join, unite, collect; compare, contrast; compose, write; put away, lay aside. lay at rest, bury; pacify, reconcile, quiet, settle, make a settlement; dispose, arrange, set in order, prepare.*
- comportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + portō]** 1 tr. *bring together, bring in, gather, collect, accumulate.*
- compos, -otis, [com-, cf. potis]** adj. *in possession of, possessing, master of; participating in.*
- compositus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of compōnō]** adj. *well-ordered, arranged, orderly, regular; fitly disposed, prepared, ready, fit, qualified.*

- comprehendō, -hendere, -hendī, com-
prehensum, [com- +prehendō, seize]** 3 tr. *take hold of, seize, catch; lay hold of, lay hands on, apprehend, capture, arrest, take into custody; take in, grasp, comprehend, understand; recount, describe, set forth.*
- comprimō, -primere, -pressī, compres-
sum, [com- +premō]** 3 tr. *press together, press closely, compress; keep in, restrain, repress, check, curb; suppress, put down, subdue, keep under.*
- comprobō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- +
probō]** 1 tr. *approve, sanction, assent to, acknowledge; attest, confirm, establish, prove.*
- cōnātus, -ūs, [cōnor]** m. *attempt, endeavor, effort; undertaking, enterprise.*
- concēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, concēssum, [com- +cēdō]** 3 tr. and intr. *go away, depart, withdraw, retire; give place to, give precedence, yield the palm, yield, defer, submit; grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, forgive, pardon.*
- concelebrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- +
celebrō]** 1 tr. *attend in throngs, frequent; solemnize, celebrate; publish, proclaim.*
- concertātiō, -ōnis, [concertō]** f. *dispute, controversy, contention, wrangling; rivalry.*
- concertō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- +
certō]** 1 intr. *contend warmly, dispute hotly, wrangle.*
- concidō, -cidere, -cidī, —, [com- +
cadō]** 3 intr. *fall together, collapse, fall down, tumble to the earth; fall dead, fall; decline, fail, be defeated, be destroyed, go to ruin.*
- concidō, -cidere, -cidī, -cisum, [com- +
caedō]** 3 tr. *cut to pieces, cut up; cut down, kill, destroy; beat severely.*
- conciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [concilium]** 1 tr. *bring together; obtain, procure, acquire, win, gain; cause, bring about, make, win over, win the favor of, conciliate.*
- concilium, -ī, n.** *meeting, assembly; conference, council.*
- concipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, conceptum, [com- +capiō]** 3 tr. *take up, take in, receive, incur; imagine, conceive, think; understand, comprehend; harbor, entertain, plan, devise.*
- concitātiō, -ōnis, [concitō]** f. *a quickening; excitement, violent passion; agitation, tumult.*
- concitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of
conciō, move violently]** 1 tr. *set in motion, agitate; stir up, arouse, excite; move, influence, stimulate, spur, urge, incite, instigate.*
- conclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, conclūsus, [com- +claudō]** 3 tr. *shut up, enclose, confine; include, restrict; condense, comprise; close, conclude, finish; infer, argue.*
- concordia, -ae, [concors]** f. *harmony, unanimity, union, concord. Esp. personified, Concordia, -ae, f. Concord, the goddess of Concord.*
- concors, -ordis, [com- +cor, heart]** adj. *of the same mind, united, concordant; harmonious, amicable.*
- concupiscō, -cupiscere, -cupivī, -cupi-
tum, [com- +inch. of cupiō]** 3 tr. *be very desirous of, earnestly desire, eagerly desire, long for, covet; aspire to, strive after.*
- concurrō, -currere, -cucurrī or -currī,
concursum, [com- +currō]** 3 intr. *run together, flock together, assemble; rush up, rush in, rush together, engage in combat, fight; coincide, happen.*
- concurso, -āre, —, —, [freq. of con-
currō]** 1 intr. *run to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither; ramble about, traverse.*
- concursum, -ūs, [concurrō]** m. *a running together; concourse, assembly, throng, crowd, mob; tumultuous assembling, tumult; charge, onset, attack, assault; a meeting, dashing together, collision, shock.*
- condemno, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- +
damno]** 1 tr. *prove guilty, convict, find guilty, sentence, condemn.*
- condiciō, -ōnis, [condicō, agree]** f. *agreement, terms of agreement, terms,*

- condition, stipulation; bargain, compact; position, rank; situation, lot, circumstances.*
- conditiō**, see **condiciō**.
- condō**, -dere, -didī, **conditum**, [com- + dō] 3 tr. *put together, form; build, found, establish; be the author of, compose, write; lay by, store up, treasure up; lay in the tomb, inter, bury; conceal, secrete, hide.*
- condōnātiō**, -ōnis, [condōnō] f. *a giving away, giving up, donation.*
- condōnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com- + dōnō] 1 tr. *give, present; give up, sacrifice, devote; overlook, forbear to punish, pardon.*
- condūcō**, -dūcere, -dūxī, **conductum**, [com- + dūcō] 3 tr. *draw together, bring up, gather together, assemble; hire, employ, bribe; be of use, profit, serve.*
- cōnfectiō**, -ōnis, [cōnficiō] f. *a finishing, completing; composing, preparing.*
- cōnferō**, -ferre, -tulī, **conlātum** or **collātum**, [com- + ferō] irr. tr. *bring together, collect, gather, bring in; join, unite; set together, match against, oppose; compare, contrast; consult, confer, consider, deliberate over; carry, convey, bring; bring upon; put, set upon, direct; apply, employ, devote; bestow upon, contribute, grant, lend; refer, attribute, ascribe, lay the blame on; assign, set, appoint; put off, defer, postpone; remove, transfer; establish; reflex. sē cōnferre, betake one's self, take refuge, turn, go, devote one's self.*
- cōnferustus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of cōnferciō, from com- + farciō, stuff] adj. *closely crowded, crowded, dense; close, compact, in close array; stuffed, filled full, crummed, gorged.*
- cōnfessiō**, -ōnis, [cōnfitēor] f. *confession, acknowledgment.*
- cōnfestim**, [com-, cf. fēstinō, hqster] adv. *immediately, at once, speedily, in haste, forthwith, suddenly.*
- cōnficiō**, -ficere, -fēcī, **cōnfectum**, [com- + faciō] 3 tr. *make ready, bring about; carry out, accomplish, execute, perform, do; make, draw up; complete, finish; finish up, exhaust, wear out, consume, overcome, kill, destroy; bring together, prepare, provide, procure.*
- cōnfiō**, -ōnis, [cōnfiō] f. *a making up, invention, fabrication.*
- cōnfiō**, -fidere, **cōnfiō sum**, [com- + fiō] 3 semi-dep. intr. *have confidence in, confide, trust, rely on; be confident, believe, be assured.*
- cōnfiō**, -fiōgere, -finxi, **cōnfiōctum**, [com- + fiō] 3 tr. *make up, manufacture, invent; feign, pretend.*
- cōnfirmō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com- + firmō] 1 tr. *make firm, make strong, strengthen, reinforce; confirm, establish; encourage, cheer, animate, make bold; corroborate, support, prove; assert, declare, protest, assure solemnly.*
- cōnfiōsus**, -a, -um, see **cōnfiō**.
- cōnfiōteor**, -fitēri, **cōnfiōsus sum**, [com- + fateor] 2 dep. *confess, make confession; admit, own, acknowledge; grant, allow, concede.*
- cōnfiōgrō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com- + fiōgrō] 1 tr. and intr. *burn, be on fire; burn up, be consumed, be destroyed; be consumed by the fires of, be condemned.*
- cōnfiōgō**, -fiōgere, -fioxī, **cōnfiōctum**, [com- + fiōgō] tr. and intr. *dash together, dash against, collide; be in conflict, contend, fight; be engaged, be at war, be at variance.*
- cōnfiō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com- + fluō] 1 tr. *blow up; kindle, excite, inflame; get together, gather, raise, compose; bring about, effect, accomplish; cause, occasion; unite, fuse.*
- cōnfiō**, -fluere, **cōnfiōxi**, —, [com- + fluō] 3 intr. *flow together, run together; flock together, crowd, throng, assemble.*
- cōnfiōmātiō**, -ōnis, [cōnfiōmō] f. *forming, shaping, form, shape, conformation; training, culture; idea, notion.*
- cōnfiōmō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com- + fiōmō, shape] 1 tr. *form, mould, shape, fashion; train, cultivate, educate.*

cōnfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, [com-+frangō] 3 tr. *break in pieces, shatter; crush, destroy.*

cōn fugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [com-+fugiō] 3 intr. *flee, run for succor, take refuge; have recourse, resort.*

congerō, -gerere, -gessi, congestum, [com-+gerō] 3 tr. *bring together, collect, heap together, heap up, pile up, accumulate; build, construct; heap upon, load.*

concredior, -gredi, congressus sum, [com-+gradior, advance] 3 dep. *come together, meet; meet in strife, contend, fight, engage, join battle.*

congregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com-, cf. grex] 1 tr. *collect in a flock; gather together, collect, assemble; associate, join, unite; reflex. or in pass. assemble, gather.*

congressus, -ūs, [concredior] m. *a meeting, assembly; conference, interview; encounter, onset, fight.*

congruō, -ere, congruī, —, 3 intr. *coincide, agree; be suited, be adapted, suit, fit; harmonize, be in harmony, accord, correspond.*

coniciō, -icere, -iēcī, coniectum, [com-+iaciō] 3 tr. *throw together, unite; throw, cast, hurl, thrust; put, place, station; urge, force, drive, turn, direct, aim; guess, conjecture, infer; foretell, prophesy, interpret; reflex. sē conicere, rush, rush out.*

coniectūra, -ae, [coniciō] f. *guess, conjecture, inference.*

coniunctiō, -ōnis, [coniungō] f. *a uniting, connection, union, agreement; intimacy, friendship.*

cōniunctus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of cōniungō] adj. *closely connected, united; adjoining, bordering on; in conjunction with, allied; intimate, friendly; pertaining, accordant, conformable.*

cōniungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, cōniunctum, [com-+iungō] 3 tr. *fasten together, join, connect, unite; associate, ally; unite to wage, wage in concert.*

cōniūnx (cōniux), -ugis, [cf. cōniungō]

c. married person, consort, spouse; husband or wife.

coniūratiō, -ōnis, [coniūrō] f. *union under oath, conspiracy; confederacy, band of conspirators.*

coniūrātus, -ī, [pf.p. as subst. of coniūrō] m. *conspirator.*

coniūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com-+iūrō] 1 intr. and tr. *swear together, plot together, conspire, form a conspiracy.*

cōniveō, -ēre, cōnivi or cōnixī, —, [com-+niveō] 2 intr. *shut the eyes, blink; wink at, overlook, connive.*

conlātus (coll-), -a, -um, see cōnferō.

conlēcitiō (coll-), -ōnis, [conlēcitus, from conligō] f. *a collecting, gathering; summing up.*

conlēga (coll-), -ae, m. *associate in office, colleague; associate, companion.*

conlēgium (coll-), -ī, [cf. conlēga], n. *association in office, collegueship; body of colleagues, official body, board, college, corporation, association, guild, society, union.*

conligō (coll-), -ligere, -lēgī, -lēctum, [com-+legō] 3 tr. *bring together, gather together, collect, assemble; acquire, incur; gather, deduce, infer; reflex. sē conligere, collect one's self, recover, compose.*

conlocō (coll-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com-+locō] 1 tr. *set right, set to rights, arrange, order; set up, erect; set, place, put, lay, station, quarter; settle, locate; establish in marriage, give in marriage, marry; lay out, invest; occupy, employ.*

conloquium (coll-), -ī, [conloquor] n. *conversation, conference, discourse.*

conloquor (coll-), -loquī, -locūtus sum, [com-+loquor] 3 dep. *hold a conversation, converse, hold an interview, parley, confer.*

conluviō (coll-), -ōnis, [conluō, wet] f. *washings, sweepings, offscourings, dregs.*

conniveō, see cōniveō.

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. *undertake.*

conqueror, -querī, -questus sum, [com-+queror] 3 dep. *complain*.

conquiescō, -quiescere, -quiescō, -quiescō, [com-+quiescō] 3 intr. *rest, repose, find rest; be quiet, be idle, be inactive; pause, stop, cease; be at rest, be at peace, enjoy tranquillity*.

conquisitor, -ōris, [conquirō, search out] m. *recruiting officer*.

conrōborō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com-+rōborō, strengthen] 1 tr. *strengthen, give strength to, encourage*.

cōnscelerātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of cōnscelerō, stain with guilt] adj. *defiled with crime, wicked, depraved, villainous, criminal*.

cōnscientia, -ae, [cōnsciēns, from cōnsciō, be conscious] f. *knowledge in common, common knowledge, cognizance, privity; consciousness, knowledge, sense, feeling; sense of right, conscience, good conscience; sense of guilt, consciousness of guilt*.

cōnscius -a, -um, [com-+sciō] adj. *knowing in common, conscious with, privy; participant, accessory; knowing, conscious*. As subst. **cōnscius**, -ī, m. *partaker, accomplice, witness, confidant*.

cōnscrībō, -scrībēre, -scrīpsī, cōnscrīptum, [com-+scrībō] 3 tr. *write together; enroll, enlist, describe, levy; draw up, compose, write*.

cōnscrīptus, -ī, [pf.p. as subst. of cōnscrībō] m. *one enrolled*. **patrēs cōnscrīptī**, *conscrip*t fathers, the regular term for addressing the Senate.

cōnsecrātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of cōnsecrō] adj. *consecrated, hallowed, sacred, holy*.

cōnsecrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com-+sacrō] 1 tr. *dedicate, devote, consecrate, hallow; consecrate to the gods below, execrate, curse, doom; deify, place among the gods, immortalize, make immortal*.

cōnscēnsiō, -ōnis, [cōnscēnsiō] f. *an agreeing together, agreement, unanimity; combination, plot, conspiracy*.

cōnscēnsus, -ūs, [cōnscēnsiō] m. *agreement, unanimity, concord, harmony; harmonious action, unanimous action; plot, conspiracy*.

cōnscēntāneus, -a, -um, [cōnscēnsiō] adj. *agreeing with, suited to, becoming, meet, fit, proper*.

cōnscēntiō, -scēntire, -scēntī, cōnscēnsūm, [com-+scēntiō] 4 intr. *agree together, be in accord; unite upon, determine in common, resolve unanimously, decree; act with, make common cause; plot together, conspire*.

cōnsequor, -sequī, cōnscēntus sum, [com-+sequor] 3 dep. *follow up, follow close upon, press upon, pursue; follow, succeed, come after; copy after, imitate, adopt; ensue, result, be in consequence of; reach, come up with, overtake; arrive at, attain, obtain, secure, reap, get; perceive, learn, understand*.

cōnscervātiō, -ōnis, [cōnscervō] f. *a keeping, preserving, preservation*.

cōnscervātor, -ōris, [cōnscervō] m. *preserver, defender, saviour*.

cōnscervō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [com-+servō] 1 tr. *keep safe, preserve, maintain, keep; save, spare; keep intact, preserve inviolate, guard; regard, observe*.

cōnscēssus, -ūs, [cōnscēnsiō] m. *session, convention, assembly*.

cōnscēdō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 tr. *look at closely, inspect, examine; consider maturely, reflect upon, contemplate*.

Cōnscēnsiō, -ī, m. a Roman name. Esp. **C. Cōnscēnsius Longus**, the propraetor of Africa, who left his *legatus* Ligarius in charge in 49 B.C.

cōnscēdō, -scēdere, -scēdī, cōnscēssūm, [com-+scēdō, sit down] 3 intr. *sit down, be seated; take one's seat, take one's place; sit, be in session; settle, make one's home; encamp, halt; sink down, subside*.

cōnscēllium, -ī, [cf. cōnscēlō] n. *body of counsellors, deliberative assembly, council; considering together, deliberation consultation; conclusion, determination, resolution; intention, plan, purpose, de-*

sign; plan of action, course, policy, measure; device, stratagem; counsel, advice; wise counsel, wisdom, judgment, sense, discretion, prudence.

cōnsistō, -sistere, cōnstitī, —, [com- + sistō] 3 intr. *stand still, stand; halt, stop; take a stand, take a position, stand forth; stand unshaken, be firm, be steadfast; continue, endure; remain, stay; consist of, consist in, depend upon, rest on.*

cōnsobrīnus, -ī, [com- + soror] m. *son of a mother's sister; first-cousin, cousin-german, cousin.*

cōnsōlātiō, -ōnis, [cōnsōlor] f. *a consoling, consolation, comfort, solace.*

cōnsōlor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [com- + sōlor, comfōr] 1 dep. *encourage, cheer, comfort, console; alleviate, relieve, soothe.*

cōnsors, -sortis, [com- + sors] adj. *having a common lot, sharing.* As subst. **cōnsors, -sortis, m.** *sharer, partner, colleague, associate, comrade.*

cōnspectus, -ūs, [cōnspiciō] m. *sight, range of sight, look, view; presence.*

cōnspiciō, -spicere, -spēxī, cōnspēctum, [com- + speciō] 3 tr. and intr. *look at, see, observe; catch sight of, descry; face towards; look at attentively, gaze upon.* Pass. *be conspicuous, be a mark for, attract attention, be distinguished.*

cōnspirātiō, -ōnis, [cōnspirō] f. *agreement, unanimity, harmony; union, combination, plot, conspiracy.*

cōnspirō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + spirō] 1 intr. *sound together; harmonize, be in accord; unite. combine; plot, conspire, league together.*

cōnstāns, -antis, [pr.p. of cōnstō] adj. *firm, steady, unchangeable, invariable, constant; consistent, harmonious; steadfast, faithful, trustworthy.*

cōnstanter, [cōnstāns] adv. *firmly, with firmness, resolutely, with constancy; consistently, with consistency, uniformly, steadily, evenly; calmly, tranquilly.*

cōnstantia, -ae, [cōnstāns] f. *firmness, steadiness, perseverance; fixedness of*

purpose, strength of character; consistency, harmony; steadfastness, constancy, self-possession.

cōnstituō, -stituerē, -stitūī, cōnstitūtum, [com- + statuō] 3 tr. *put, place, set; station, post, form, set up, erect, construct, build, found; make, prepare, establish, constitute; designate, mark out, select, appoint; set in order, arrange, regulate, manage, organize; fix, agree upon, determine upon, settle; decide upon, determine, resolve, decree.*

cōnstō, -stāre, -stitī, —, fut. part. cōnstātūrus, [com- + stō] 1 intr. *be consistent, agree, correspond, tally; stand firm, be unmoved, be unchanged, last; be agreed upon, be settled, be established; be known, be clear, be evident; be extant, exist; be dependent upon, depend upon, consist of; stand at, cost.* Impers. *be clear, be evident, be well known, be notorious; be agreed, be resolved.*

cōnstringō, -stringere, -strinxī, cōnstrictum, [com- + stringō, bind tight] 3 tr. *bind fast, bind hand and foot, fetter; hold fast, hold in check, curb, restrain.*

cōnsuēscō, -suēscere, -suēvī, cōnsuētum, [com- + suēscō, accustom one's self] tr. and intr. *accustom, inure; accustom one's self, form a habit; in perfect tenses, be accustomed, be wont.*

cōnsuētūdō, -inis, [cōnsuētus] f. *custom, habit, way, usage; practice, precedent; habits, customs, manners; social intercourse, close friendship, intimacy, familiarity.*

cōnsul, -ulis, [cf. cōnsulō] m. *consul, one of the two chief executives under the Roman republic.* See Introduction, §§13 and 15, and Appendix C, §§3, 4, and 5.

cōnsulāris, -e, [cōnsul] adj. *of a consul, of the consuls, consular; of consular rank, who has been consul.* As subst. **cōnsulāris, -is, m.** *ex-consul, man of consular rank.*

cōnsulātus, -ūs, [cōnsul] m. *consulship, office of consul, consulate.*

cōnsulō, -sulere, -sulūi, cōnsultum, 3
intr. and tr. *reflect, deliberate, take counsel, consult; have regard, look out, be mindful, take care; decide upon, determine, resolve; with acc. consult, counsel with, ask the advice of, apply to, refer to; with dat. take counsel for, consult for the welfare of, consult the interests of, look out for.*

cōnsultō, [cōnsultum] adv. *with deliberation, deliberately; with a purpose, purposely, designedly, on purpose.*

**cōnsultum, -ī, [cōnsultus, from cōn-
sulō]** n. *deliberation; decree, order, resolution, decision.*

**cōnsūmō, -sūmere, -sūmpsi, cōnsūmp-
tum, [com- + sūmō]** 3 tr. *use up, de-
vour; consume, destroy; waste, exhaust,
waste away; use, employ, spend; of
time, spend, pass, consume.*

**contāminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [contā-
men, collat. form of contāgiō, touch-
ing]** 1 tr. *bring into contact, mangle;
contaminate, stain, defile, pollute; dis-
honor, disgrace.*

**contegō, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctum, [com-
+ tegō]** 3 tr. *cover over, cover; bury;
conceal by covering, hide.*

**contemnō, -temnere, -tempsi, con-
temptum, [com- + temnō]** 3 tr. *esteem
lightly, disdain, despise, hold in con-
tempt, contemn; speak contemptuously
of, disparage; make light of, disregard,
defy.*

**contemptus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of con-
temnō]** adj. *despised, despicable, con-
temptible, vile.*

**contendō, -tendere, -tendī, conten-
tum, [com- + tendō]** 3 tr. and intr. *stretch, strain; strive for, endeavor,
try earnestly, exert one's self, be zealous;
march, press on, press towards, hasten;
compare, contrast; contend, vie, strive,
struggle; fight, dispute; ask, demand,
entreat; persuade, induce; maintain,
insist, protest.*

contentiō, -ōnis, [contendō] f. *strain-
ing, strain, struggle, exertion, effort,
efforts; contest, contention, fight; dis-*

*pute, controversy; comparison, con-
trast.*

1. contentus, -a, -um, [contendō] adj. *stretched, strained, tense, tight; eager,
intent.*

2. contentus, -a, -um, [contineō] adj. *contented, content, satisfied, pleased,
happy.*

**conticēscō, -ere, conticui, —, [com-
+ inch. of taceō]** 3 intr. *become silent,
cease to speak, be still; be silenced, be
hushed; cease, stop.*

continēns, -entis, [pr.p. of contineō]
adj. *bordering, contiguous, adjacent;
connected, continuous, uninterrupted,
continual; consecutive; of character,
self-restrained, of self-restraint, of self-
control, temperate, moderate. As subst.
continēns, -entis, f. the continuous
land, continent, mainland.*

continenter, [continēns] adv. *continu-
ously, without interruption, continu-
ally; temperately, moderately.*

continentia, -ae, [continēns] f. *re-
straint, continence; self-restraint, self-
control, moderation, temperance.*

contineō, -tinēre, -tinui, contentum,
[com- + teneō] 2 tr. and intr. *hold to-
gether, contain; bound, limit, enclose,
surround; hold fast, retain; hold, keep,
detain, shut in; hold back, hold in check,
curb, stay, subdue, rule; comprehend,
embrace, include, (in pass.) consist in.*

contingō, -tingere, -tigī, contactum,
[com- + tangō] 3 tr. and intr. *touch,
take hold of; reach to, extend to, adjoin;
reach, attain; happen, be the case, be-
fall, fall to the lot of, take place, turn
out, occur.*

continuo, [continuus] adv. *immediate-
ly, straightway, forthwith.*

continuus, -a, -um, [cf. contineō] adj. *con-
tinuous, unbroken, uninterrupted; in
succession, successive.*

**cōntiō, -ōnis, [for conventiō, from con-
veniō]** f. *a contio, an informal meeting
of the people, mass-meeting; oration,
harangue, delivered to a mass-meeting.
cōntiōnem habēre, hold a meeting*

or deliver an oration. See Appendix B, Note 2.

cōntiōnātor, -ōris, [cōntiōnor] m. haranguer, agitator, demagogue.

cōntiōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [cōntiō] 1 dep. meet, convene; deliver an oration, address, harangue.

contrā, adv. and prep.:

1. As adv. opposite, over against, in front of; face to face, in opposition, on the other side; in answer, in reply; in return, in turn; on the contrary, on the other hand, conversely. **contrā atque** (āc), contrary to what, different from what, otherwise than.

2. As prep. against, before, facing, over against, opposite to, contrary to; in answer to, in reply to; in opposition to, in hostility to, as the enemy of, to the disadvantage of, unfavorable to.

contrāctiō, -ōnis, [cf. contrahō] f. a drawing together, contraction.

contrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, contrāctum, [com- + trahō] 3 tr. draw together, bring together, collect, assemble; draw in, contract, shorten, narrow, bring into smaller compass, diminish; bring about, execute, cause, produce; check, restrain; of business, transact, contract.

contrārius, -a, -um, [contrā] adj. lying over against, opposite; contrary, opposed, conflicting, contradictory.

contremiscō, -ere, contremuī, —, [com- + tremiscō, incl. of tremō] 3 intr. begin to shake, tremble, shudder; waver.

contrōversia, -ae, [contrōversus, disputed] f. dispute, controversy, contention, quarrel.

contrūcidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + trūcidō] 1 tr. cut to pieces, put to the sword, massacre.

contubernālis, -is, [contubernium, companionship in a tent] c. tent-companion, messmate; companion, comrade, associate, colleague.

contumēlia, -ae, [cf. contemnō] f. in-

sult, affront, outrage, reproach, abuse, invective, contumely; injury.

convalēscō, -ere, convaluī, —, [com- + incl. of valeō] 3 intr. grow strong, gain strength; get better, regain health, recover.

convehō, -vehere, -vēxī, convectum, [com- + vehō] 3 tr. carry together, bring together, collect, store.

conveniō, -venire, -vēnī, conventum, [com- + veniō] 4 tr. and intr. come together; meet together, assemble, come in a body; come in, arrive; address, meet, visit, go to see, call on; come to a decision, be agreed upon, be settled, agree; be fitting, be suitable, be appropriate; apply, correspond, belong. Impers. be agreed, be agreed upon, be settled; be suitable, be appropriate, be fitting, ought.

conventus, -ūs, [conveniō] m. meeting, assembly, throng; corporation, association of merchants.

convertō, -vertere, -vertī, conversum, [com- + vertō] 3 tr. and intr. turn about, turn around; turn back, reverse, invert, throw back; turn, direct; of the sight, fix, rivet, attract; convert, change, alter, transform; divert, pervert, misuse; undergo a change, be changed.

conviciū, -ī, [com-, cf. vōx] n. loud noise, outcry, clamor; wrangling, altercation, wrangle; abuse, insult, reviling.

convincō, -vincere, -vici, convictum, [com- + vincō] 3 tr. convict, prove guilty, refute; show clearly, expose, demonstrate beyond question, prove uncontestably; make good a charge or claim.

convivium, -ī, [com-, cf. vivō] n. a meal in company, social meal, banquet, feasting together, feast, carousal.

convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com- + vocō] 1 tr. call together, convoke, summon together, summon, call.

cōpia, -ae, [com- + ops] f. abundance, ample supply, plenty; multitude, throng, quantity, number; fulness, copiousness; ability, power, opportunity,

facilities, means; facility, fluency; usually in plural resources, wealth, riches, prosperity, luxury, forces, troops, supplies.

cōpiōsē, [cōpiōsus] adv. *fully, abundantly; in great abundance, plentifully, copiously.*

cōpiōsus, -a, -um, [cōpia] adj. *well-supplied, furnished abundantly, abounding in, rich, plentiful; full of resources, wealthy, well-to-do; copious, eloquent.*

cōram, [com- cf. ōs] adv., and prep. with abl. *before:*

1. As adv. *before the eyes, in the presence, face to face, openly; present, in person, personally.*

2. As prep. with abl. *before, in the presence of, in the face of.*

Corduba, -ae, f. *Cordova*, a city in Spain.

Cōrfidius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Cōrfidius**, a friend of Ligarius.

Corinthius, -a, -um, [Κορινθιος] adj. of *Corinth, Corinthian*. As subst. **Corinthiī**, -ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Corinth, Corinthians*.

Corinthus, -ī, [Κόρινθος] f. *Corinth*, the famous Greek city on the isthmus of Corinth, the "light of all Greece," which was utterly destroyed by the Roman consul, **L. Mummius**, 146 B.C.

Cornēlius, -ī, m. a very distinguished Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **C. Cornēlius Cethēgus**, who as a confederate of Catiline disgraced his name.

2. **L. Cornēlius Cinna**, prominent adherent of Marius in his struggle with Sulla. See **Cinna**.

3. **L. Cornēlius Sulla**, the brilliant aristocrat and cold-blooded enemy of Marius. See **Sulla**.

4. **Cn. Cornēlius Lentulus Clōdiānus**, consul B.C. 72, censor B.C. 70, supporter of the Manilian law.

5. **P. Cornēlius Lentulus Sura**, consul 71 B.C., Catiline's most notable confederate 63 B.C. He had previously been expelled from the senate on account of his dissolute life.

6. **P. Cornēlius Lentulus Spinther**, consul 57 B.C., who zealously strove for Cicero's recall from exile.

7. **L. Cornēlius Lentulus**, a praetor referred to in the "Pro Archia."

Cornificius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Q. Cornificius**, a juror at the trial of Verres.

corōna, -ae, f. *garland, wreath; ring, circle of spectators, audience, crowd.*

corpus, -oris, n. *body; dead body, trunk, corpse; person, individual; mass, frame, structure, system.*

corrīgō (conr-), -rigere, -rēxī, corrēctum, [com-+regō] 3 tr. *make straight, set aright; improve, change for the better, amend, reform, correct.*

corripīō, -ripere, -ripuī, correptum, [com-+rapīō] 3 tr. *seize, snatch up, seize upon, lay hold of, carry off.*

corrōborō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [com-+rōborō, from rōbur] 1 tr. *strengthen, encourage, fortify; confirm, corroborate.*

corrumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, corruptum, [com-+rumpō] 3 tr. *destroy, ruin, waste, spoil; seduce, mislead, corrupt, buy over, bribe; falsify, pervert, tamper with.*

corruō, -ere, corruī, —, [com-+ruō] 3 tr. and intr. *fall together, fall down, fall in ruins; fall, sink down, fail.*

corruptēla, -ae, [corruptus] f. *means of corruption, enticement, allurement; corruption, seduction, bribery.*

corruptor, -ōris, [corruptus] m. *corrupter, seducer, briber.*

corruptus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of corrumpō] adj. *spoiled, corrupted; corrupt, bad, profligate.*

cotidiānus, -a, -um, [cotidiē] adj. *of every day, daily, every day.*

cotidiē, [quot + diēs] adv. *every day, daily.*

Cotta, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Aurēlius Cotta**, consul B.C. 65, with **L. Manlius Torquatus**.

crās, adv. *to-morrow.*

Crassus, -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **M. Licinius Crassus**, "the richest man in Rome," a member of the First Triumvirate with Caesar and Pompey 60 B.C., consul 55 B.C. with Pompey.

2. **P. Licinius Crassus**, censor 89 B.C. with L. Julius Caesar.

crēber, -bra, -brum, adj. *thick, close, numerous, frequent, repeated; crowded, abundant, abounding.*

crēbrō, [crēber] adv. *in rapid succession, at short intervals, repeatedly, frequently, often, oftentimes.*

crēdibilis, -e, [crēdō] adj. *to be believed, worthy of belief, likely, credible.*

crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditum, 3 tr. and intr. *give as a loan, lend; consign, commit, intrust; trust, have confidence in, confide in, believe in, give credence; be of opinion, believe, think, suppose, imagine; often parenthetically, I dare say, perhaps, to be sure, of course, forsooth (ironical).*

cremō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *burn, consume by fire (esp. of the dead).*

creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *bring forth, produce, cause, beget, create; make, choose, elect.*

Creperēius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Creperēius**, a juror in Verres' trial.

crepitus, -ūs, [crepō, rattle] m. *a rattling, clashing, rustling; a noise.*

crēscō, crēscere, crēvī, crētum, [inch. of creō] 3 intr. *spring up; grow, increase, wax, swell, be swelled, be enlarged; be strengthened, grow strong; increase in influence, rise, prosper, attain honor.*

Crētēnsis, -e, [Crēta] adj. *of Crete, Cretan.* As subst. **Crētēnsēs, -ium, m. pl.** *the Cretans, the inhabitants of Crete.*

crīmen, -inis, [cf. cernō] n. *judgment, accusation, charge; offence, fault, crime.*

crīminor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [crīmen] 1 dep. *accuse of crime; complain of, find*

fault with, charge with, denounce, charge.

crīminōsē, [crīminōsus] adv. *reproachfully, slanderously.*

crīminōsus, -a, -um, [crīmen] adj. *accusatory, reproachful, calumniating, slanderous.*

cruciātus, -ūs, [cruciō] m. *a torturing, execution; torture, torment, anguish, agony.*

cruciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cruz] 1 tr. *put to the rack, torture; torment, afflict.* Pass. *be afflicted, be in anguish.*

crūdēlis, [crūdus, unfeeling] adj. *rude, unfeeling, hard-hearted, merciless, cruel; pitiless, harsh, bitter.*

crūdēlitās, -ātis, [crūdēlis] f. *harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity.*

crūdēliter, [crūdēlis] adv. *harshly, fiercely, cruelly, with cruelty, in a cruel manner.*

cruentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cruentus] 1 tr. *make bloody, stain with blood, spot with blood; cause to bleed, wound.*

cruentus, -a, -um, [cf. cruor] adj. *blood-stained, spotted with blood, smeared with blood, bloody, gory.*

cruor, -ōris, m. *blood, stream of blood, gore; bloodshed, murder.*

cruz, crucis, f. *gallows, tree, cross; death on the cross, torture, misery.*

cubile, -is, [cf. cubō] n. *resting place, couch, bed, bedroom; nest, lair, den.*

cubō, -āre, -uī, -itum, 1 intr. *lie down, recline; lie asleep, sleep.*

culpa, -ae, f. *fault, defect, error, offence, crime; blame, guilt.*

cultūra, -ae, [colō] f. *a cultivating, care, cultivation; agriculture, tillage, husbandry; culture, training, education, refinement.*

cum, prep. with abl. *with; of association, with, together with, in company with, along with; of comparison, with, as compared with; of time, together with, at the same time with, at the time of; of manner and attendant circumstance, with, to, at, having, possessing, holding,*

wearing, armed with. In composition the form **com-** is used.

cum, conj. *when*; of time, *when, at the time when, at the moment when, on the occasion that, after, while, as long as, whenever, as often as, at times when* (often best translated by Eug. verbal in -ing: as, **cum vidēret**, *seeing*; **cum vidisset**, *having seen*); of coincident actions, *in that, by the fact that*; of cause and concession, *since, seeing that, as, inasmuch as, whereas, although, though, notwithstanding*. **cum . . . tum**, *not only . . . but also, not only . . . but . . . as well, while . . . besides, both . . . and especially*. **cum primum**, *as soon as*, **tunc . . . cum**, see **tunc**.

cumulātē, [cumulātus, from cumulō] adv. *in rich abundance, copiously, in full measure, fully*.

cumulō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cumulus] 1 tr. *heap up, pile up*; *fill full, load*; *add to, augment, increase, amass, accumulate*; *complete, crown*.

cumulus, -ī, m. *heap, pile, mass, accumulation*; *increase, accession, addition*; *surplus, extra weight, finishing touch*.

cūnetus, -a, -um, [coniūctus] adj. *all together, the whole, all, entire*.

cupidē, [cupidus] adv. *eagerly, zealously, earnestly, passionately, ardently*.

cupiditās, -ātis, [cupidus] f. *longing, desire, eagerness, passion*; *greed of gain, avarice, greed, cupidity, covetousness, lust*.

cupidō, -inis, f. *desire, longing, eagerness*; *excessive desire, greed, passion, lust*. Personified, **Cupīdō**, -inis, m. *Cupid, the god of love*.

cupidus, -a, -um, [cupīō] adj. *longing, longing for, eagerly desirous, desirous, eager*; *fond, loving*; *excessively desirous, greedy, avaricious, covetous*; *passionate, lustful*; *prejudiced, partisan*; *partial*.

cupiō, -ere, -ivi or -ii, -itum, 3 tr. *long for, be eager for, be anxious, desire, wish*; *be well disposed, wish well,*

favor; *be zealous for, be devoted to, be at the service of*.

cūr, [for older **quōr**, from old dat. **quoi + rei**] adv., interrog. and rel. *why, for what reason, for what purpose, wherefore*.

cūra, -ae, f. *care, attention, pains, diligence*; *charge, office, administration*; *business, pursuit*; *anxiety, solicitude, concern*; *disquiet, trouble, sorrow, grief*.

cūria, -ae, f. *curia, association, court*; *senate-house, place of meeting of the senate*. Esp. the **cūria Hostilia**, north of the Forum, built by Tullus Hostilius, the Senate-house.

Cūriō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **C. Scribōnius Cūriō**, consul 76 B.C., a friend of Cicero, and a supporter of the Manilian law.

cūriōsus, -a, -um, [cūra] adj. *careful, painstaking, thoughtful, attentive*; *curious, prying, inquisitive, meddling, officious*.

cūrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [cūra] 1 tr. *care for, look to, look after, attend to, regard*; *preside over, govern, command*; *heal, cure*; with gerundive, *cause, have done, order*.

curriculum, -ī, [dim. of currus] n. *small car, chariot*; *race*; *race-course*; *course, career*.

currō, currere, cucurri, cursum, 3 intr. *run, hasten, move rapidly*.

currus, -ūs, [cf. currō] m. *chariot, car*; *triumphal chariot*.

kursō, -āre, —, —, [freq. of currō] 1 intr. *rush hither and thither, run constantly*.

kursus, -ūs, [currō] m. *a running*; *course, passage, march, voyage, journey*; *direction, way*; *a race*; *speed*; *course, career, progress*.

curūlis, -e, [currus] adj. *of a chariot*; *curule*. **sella curūlis**, *curule chair, official chair*.

cūstōdia, -ae, [cūstōs] f. *a watching, guarding*; *care, protection*; *guard, watch, sentinel*; *custody, confinement*; *guard-house, prison*.

cūstōdiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [cūstōs] 4
tr. *guard, watch, defend, protect; keep, preserve, hold back, restrain; keep in custody, hold captive.*

cūstōs, -ōdis, c. *guard, watchman, keeper; guardian, protector, defender.*

Cyrus, -ī, [Kūpos] m. a common Grecian name. Esp. the Greek architect at Rome who died in 52 B.C.

Cyricēnus, -a, -um, [Κυζικηνός] adj. of *Cyzicus (Cyzicum)*, a famous city in Mysia on the Propontis (Sea of Marmora). As subst. **Cyricēnī, -ōrum, n.** *the inhabitants of Cyzicus.*

D

d., see a. d.

D, numeral sign, short for IO = 500.

D., abbrev. for Decimus.

dāmnātiō, -ōnis, [damnō] f. *conviction, condemnation.*

damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [damnum, loss] 1 tr. *inflict loss upon; adjudge guilty, find guilty, convict, condemn.*

dē, prep. with abl. *from; of place and motion, from, down from, off from, away from, out of; of time, after, during, in the course of, at, by, in; of origin or source, from, out of, of, proceeding from, sprung from; of the whole from which a part is taken, from among, of, out of; of cause, on account of, because of, by reason of, through, for, by; of measure or standard, according to, in accordance with; of reference, of, concerning, about, in respect to, with reference to, in the matter of. dē imprōvisō, unexpectedly. dē industriā, deliberately, on purpose, intentionally.*

dea, -ae, [deus] goddess. **Bona Dea,** see **bonus.**

dēbeō, dēbere, dēbui, dēbitum, [for dēhibeō, from dē+habeō] 2 tr. *withhold, keep back; owe, be in debt to; ought, should, be bound to, must; be indebted, be under obligations, have to thank for.*

dēbilis, -e, [dē+habilis, easily handled]

adj. *weak, feeble, infirm, frail; disabled, crippled, helpless.*

dēbilitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dēbilis] 1 tr. *disable, cripple, debilitate, unnerve, dishearten; weaken, break, crush.*

dēbitus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dēbeō] adj. *due, owing, deserved, appropriate, becoming.*

dēcēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, -cēssum, [dē+cēdō] 3 intr. *go away, depart, withdraw, retire; retreat, leave, abandon; give way, give up, resign, yield; abate, cease, die.*

decem, num. adj. indecl. ten.

December, -bris, -bre, [decem] adj. of *December.*

decempeda, -ae, [decem+pēs] f. *ten-foot pole, measuring rod.*

dēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, dēcērētum, [dē+cernō] 3 tr. and intr. *decide, think it best, determine, resolve, vote, decree.*

dēcerpō, -cerpere, -cerpsī, dēcērtum, [dē+carpō, pluck] 3 tr. *pluck off, break off, pluck, gather; tear away, take away; enjoy.*

dēcērtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+certō] 1 tr. and intr. *go through a contest, fight it out, decide the issue; contend, dispute, strive, vie.*

dēcēssus, -ūs, [dēcēdō] m. *a going away, departure; withdrawal, retirement.*

decet, decēre, decuit, 2 impers. intr. and tr. be seemly, be becoming, become, behoove, be proper, be fitting, be appropriate.

decimus (decu-), -a, -um, [decem] adj. *tenth. decuma (sc. pars), tenth part, tithe, land rent.*

Decimus, -ī, [decimus] m. a Roman praenomen or forename.

dēclārō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē, cf. clārūs] 1 tr. *make evident, make plain, disclose, reveal; declare, announce, proclaim; show, prove; express, signify, mean.*

dēclīnātiō, -ōnis, [dēclīnō] f. *a bending aside, turning away, movement to one side, avoiding.*

dēclinō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr. *bend aside, turn away; avoid, evade, shun; turn aside, deviate, digress.*

dēcoctor, -ōris, [dēcoquō, *boil away*] m. *spendthrift, ruined man, bankrupt.*

decorō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [decus] 1 tr. *adorn, decorate, embellish, beautify; honor, distinguish.*

dēcrētum, -ī, [dēcernō] n. *decision, decree, ordinance, resolution, vote; resolve, determination, plan.*

decuma, see *decimus*.

decuria, -ae, [decem, cf. *centuria*] f. *division of ten, decuria; division, company, class.*

decuriō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [decuria] 1 tr. *divide into decuriae; divide into companies, enroll in clubs.*

decus, -oris, n. *grace, beauty, splendor; dignity, honor, glory; ornament, adornment, embellishment, decoration; moral dignity, worth, virtue; deed of honor, honorable achievement, exploit.*

dēdecus, -oris, [dē + decus] n. *disgrace, shame, infamy, dishonor; cause of shame, stain, blemish, reproach; deed of shame, outrage.*

dēdicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē + dicō] 1 tr. *dedicate, devote, consecrate, set apart.*

dēditiō, -ōnis, [dēdō] f. *a giving up, surrender, capitulation.*

dēditus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of *dēdō*] adj. *giving up, addicted to, devoted to, diligent.*

dēdō, dēdere, dēdidī, dēditum, [dē + dō] 3 tr. *give up, surrender, yield, give over, deliver up; devote, dedicate, apply; submit, consign, abandon.*

dēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, dēductum, [dē + dūcō] 3 tr. *lead down, draw down; lead away, lead off, draw off, withdraw; bring out, remove; lead, conduct, bring; take away, deduct; bring down, reduce, deduce, derive; mislead, seduce, induce; of a colony, lead forth, conduct, plant; of ships, draw out, drag down, launch.*

dēfatigātiō (dēfet-), -ōnis, [dēfatigō]

f. *a wearying, tiring out; weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.*

dēfatigō (dēfet-), -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē + fatigō, *tire out*] 1 tr. *weary, fatigue, tire out, exhaust; wear out, make weary.*

dēfendō, -fendere, -fendī, dēfensum, [dē + fendō] 3 tr. *ward off, avert, keep off, repel; defend, guard, protect; allege in defence, maintain, insist.*

dēfēnsiō, -ōnis, [dēfendō] f. *a defending, defence.*

dēfēnsor, -ōris, [dēfendō] m. *avenger, protector against; defender, protector, advocate.*

dēferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, [dē + ferō] irr. tr. *bear or carry away, carry down, carry off, remove; bear, bring, carry, lead; confer, grant, offer, transfer, allot; bring before, lay before, report, give account of, announce, state, depose; register, enter for registry, return.*

nōmen dēferre, *accuse, indict, impeach.*

dēfessus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of *dēfetiscor*] adj. *worn out, tired out, wearied, weary, exhausted.*

dēfetigātiō, see *dēfatigātiō*.

dēfetigō, see *dēfatigō*.

dēfetiscor, -fetisci, dēfessus sum, [cf. *dēfatigō*] 3 dep. *become tired, grow weary, become exhausted, faint.*

dēficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, dēfectum, [dē + faciō] 3 intr. and tr. *withdraw, fall off, fall away, desert, revolt; be wanting, fall short, run out, fail, be lost, cease; give out, faint, sink; leave, forsake, abandon.*

dēfigō, -figere, -fixī, -fixum, [dē + figō] 3 tr. *fasten, fix, set; drive, drive down, thrust; set up, plant; turn in-ten-ly, centre, direct.*

dēfiniō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, [dē + finiō, *limit*] 4 tr. *set limits to, limit, bound; bring to a close; define, explain; fix, determine, establish, appoint.*

dēflagrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē + flagrō] 1 intr. *burn down, burn up, be consumed by fire; be destroyed by fire, perish.*

dēfluō, -fluere, -fluxī, -fluxum, [dē + fluō] 3 intr. *flow down, flow; glide down, fall, descend; pass away, disappear, cease, be lost.*

dēfore, see dēsum.

dēfōrmō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē + fōrma] 1 tr. *deform, disfigure; mar, spoil, disgrace, dishonor.*

dēfungor, -fungī, dēfūctus sum, [dē + fungor] 3 dep. *have done with, acquit one's self of, discharge, perform, finish.*

dēiciō, -icere, -iēcī, dēiectum, [dē + iaciō] 3 tr. *throw down, hurl down, cast down; tear down, destroy; drive out, dislodge, expel, eject, oust; strike down, lay low, kill, slay; turn aside, ward off, avert, divert; deprive of, rob of, defeat by trickery.*

deinde (dein), [dē + inde] adv. *thence, then, next; from that time on, after that, thereafter, afterwards; then again, besides.*

dēlābor, -lābī, dēlapsus sum, [dē + lābor] 3 dep. *slip down, glide down; come down, slide, sink, fall, descend; stoop, condescend.*

dēlātus, see dēferō.

dēlectātiō, -ōnis, [dēlectō] f. *delight, pleasure, enjoyment; gratification, satiation.*

dēlectō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [freq. of dēliciō, entice] 1 tr. *delight, charm, entertain, give pleasure to, please; take delight, delight in.*

dēlectus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of dēligō] adj. *picked, chosen, select, choice.*

dēlectus, -ūs, m. see dilēctus.

dēlēniō (dēlin-), -īre -ivī, -itum, [dē + lēniō] 4 tr. *soothe, soften, mollify; charm, fascinate, captivate.*

dēleō, -ēre, -ēvi, -ētum, 2 tr. *erase, efface, obliterate, blot out; put an end to, abolish, extinguish, destroy, annihilate.*

dēliberātiō, -ōnis, [dēliberō] f. *deliberation, consideration, consultation.*

dēliberō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē, cf.

libra, balance] 1 tr. and intr. *weigh well, consider maturely, ponder, deliberate, take counsel; consult an oracle; resolve, determine.*

dēlicātus, -a, -um, [cf. dēliciae] adj. *alluring, charming, delightful; given to pleasure, luxurious, effeminate, voluptuous.*

dēliciae, -ārum, [dēliciō] f. plural *delight, pleasure, charm, allurement; voluptuousness, luxury, luxurious pleasures; favorite, darling, sweetheart.*

dēlictum, -ī, [dēlinquō] n. *fault, wrongdoing, transgression, offence; wrong, crime.*

dēligō, -ligere, -lēgī, dēlectum, [dē + legō] 3 tr. *pick out, choose, select, elect, single out, designate.*

dēligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē + ligō, bind] 1 tr. *bind down, bind together, tie up, make fast, fetter.*

dēlinquō, -linquere, -liquī, dēlictum, [dē + linquō, leave] 3 intr. *fail, be wanting, fall short; err, do wrong, transgress, offend.*

Dēlos, -ī, [Δῆλος] f. *an island in the Aegean Sea.*

dēlūbrum, -ī, [dē, cf. luō] n. *place of cleansing; temple, shrine, sanctuary.*

dēlūdō, -lūdere, -lūsī, dēlūsum, [dē + lūdō, play] 3 tr. and intr. *play false, deceive, delude; make sport of, mock.*

dēmēns, -entis, [dē + mēns] adj. *out of one's senses, distracted, mad, raving, crazy, insane; foolish, reckless, wild.*

dēmēnter, [dēmēns] adv. *senselessly, foolishly, recklessly, blindly, madly.*

dēmēntia, -ae, [dēmēns] f. *insanity, madness, utter folly.*

dēmergō, -mergere, -mersī, -mersum, [dē + mergō, dip] 3 tr. *dip, sink, immerse, submerge; plunge, overwhelm.*

dēmigrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dē + migrō, depart] 1 intr. *move away, remove, migrate, emigrate; go away, depart.*

dēminuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, [dē + minuō] 3 tr. *make smaller, lessen,*

- diminish*; take away, detract from, reduce, abate, impair, curtail.
- dēminūtiō, -ōnis, [dēminuō]** f. *diminution, abatement, decrease*; loss, sacrifice.
- dēmissus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dēmittō]** adj. *hanging down, low-hanging, drooping, bowed; downcast, dispirited; lowly, humble, unassuming, modest, reserved.*
- dēmittō, -mittere, -misi, dēmissum, [dē+mittō]** 3 tr. *send down, let down, lower, sink; cast, thrust, drive, plunge; cast down, depress, let fall*; reflex. *sē dēmittere, let one's self down, descend, march down.* **se animō dēmittere, despond, be discouraged.**
- dēmōnstrātiō, -ōnis, [dēmōnstrō]** f. a *pointing out, indication, showing, description.*
- dēmōnstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+mōnstrō, point out]** 1 tr. *point out, indicate, show; prove, demonstrate, establish; mention, speak of, describe.*
- dēmoveō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, [dē+moveō]** 3 tr. *move away, remove, dislodge, drive out; turn away, divert, shake one in an opinion, etc.*
- dēmum, [dē]** adv. *at last, at length, not till then, only, just, then.*
- dēnegō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+negō]** 1 tr. and intr. *deny, refuse, reject.*
- dēnī, -ae, -a, [for decnī, cf. decem]** num. adj. pl. *ten each, ten at a time, by tens.*
- dēnique, adv. and thereafter; at last, at length, finally; not until, only; besides; in a word, in short, to sum up, briefly.** **tum dēnique, then at last, not till then, then only.** **nunc dēnique, now at length, not until now, only now.**
- dēnotō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+notō]** 1 tr. *mark out, point out, designate, specify.*
- dēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+nūntiō]** 1 tr. *announce, declare, pronounce, proclaim; direct, order, command; warn, threaten one with, menace, denounce; intimate, make known, give to understand, give notice.*
- dēpeculātor, -ōris, [dēpeculōr]** m. *plunderer, embezzler.*
- dēpeculōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē+peculōr, cf. peculium, property]** 1 dep. *plunder, rifle, despoil, strip; acquire by fraud, embezzle.*
- dēpellō, -pellere, -puli, dēpulsum, [dē+pellō]** 3 tr. *drive out, drive away, dislodge, expel; drive off, ward off, turn aside, avert, remove; deter, dissuade, drive, force.*
- dēpendō, -pendere, -pendī, -pēnsum, [dē+pendō]** 3 tr. and intr. *pay, render.*
- dēpingō, -pingere, -pinxi, dēpictum, [de+pingō]** 3 tr. *paint, depict; portray, represent, describe, imagine.*
- dēplōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+plōrō, wail]** 1 intr. and tr. *weep bitterly, wail; bewail, lament, mourn for, deplore; give up for lost, abandon.*
- dēpōnō, -ponere, -posui, dēpositum, [dē+pōnō]** 3 tr. *lay down, set, place; lay away, put aside, lay up, deposit; give in charge, commit, confide, intrust; give up, resign, abandon, get rid of.*
- dēpopulātiō, -ōnis, [dēpopulōr]** f. a *laying waste, ravaging, marauding, pillaging, plundering.*
- dēpopulōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē+populōr]** 1 dep. *lay waste, ravage, pillage, plunder.*
- dēportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+portō]** 1 tr. *carry down, carry off, take away; bring home, bring back.*
- dēpōscō, -pōscere, -popōsci, —, [dē+pōscō]** 3 tr. *demand, require, request earnestly, call for; request, claim.*
- dēprāvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+prāvus]** 1 tr. *distort; pervert, corrupt, tamper with, seduce, deprave, spoil.*
- dēprecātor, -ōris, [dēprecōr]** m. *avert; intercessor, mediator, advocate.*
- dēprecōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [dē+precōr]** 1 dep. *avert by prayer, pray to avert, pray to be spared, beg to escape, beg off, seek to avoid, plead against; plead with, solicit, offer a plea; pray for, intercede in behalf of.*

- dēprehendō, -hendere, -hendī, -hēnsum, [dē+prehendō, lay hold of] 3 tr. take away; seize upon, catch, capture; overtake, surprise; detect, discover. find out; grasp, comprehend, understand.
- dēprimō, -primere, -pressī, dēpressum, [de+prēmō] 3 tr. press down, sink down; sink; depress, overwhelm.
- dēprōmō, -prōmere, -prōmpsi, -prōmp-tum, [dē+prōmō, take out] 3 tr. draw out, draw forth, bring out, fetch; draw, derive, obtain.
- dēpūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+pūgnō] 1 intr. fight decisively, fight out; combat, contend, quarrel.
- dērelinquō, -linquere, -liquī, dēre-lictum, [dē+relinquō] 3 tr. forsake entirely, desert, abandon, leave behind.
- dērivō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+rivus] 1 tr. draw off; draw, derive; turn aside, divert, transfer, shift.
- dērogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+rogō] 1 tr. of legislation, repeal in part, restrict, modify; take away, diminish, detract from, impair; withdraw, withhold.
- dēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, dēscēnsum, [dē+scandō, climb] 3 intr. climb down, come down, go down, descend; lower one's self, stoop, resort to, agree to.
- dēscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, dēscrip-tum, [dē+scribō] 3 tr. copy off, transcribe, write out; depict, describe, represent, delineate; define, map out, fix, assign.
- dēserō, -serere, -seruī, dēsertum, [dē+serō, join] 3 tr. leave, give up, abandon, forsake, desert, leave in the lurch; forfeit. vadimōnium dēserere, see vadimōnium.
- dēsertus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dēserō] adj. deserted, solitary; desert, lonely, waste.
- dēsiderium, -i, [dēsiderō] n. a longing for, ardent desire, wish, want; regret or grief for the loss of something.
- dēsiderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. cōn-siderō] 1 tr. long for, desire ardently, wish for, want; desire, call for, demand, require, expect; regret the loss of, miss, lack, feel the want of, lose.
- dēsidia, -ae, [dēses, idle] f. a sitting idle, inactivity, idleness, sloth.
- dēsīgnātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dēsīgnō] adj. elected, chosen, elect, used of officials elected and not yet in office.
- dēsīgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+signō, mark out] 1 tr. mark out, point out, designate; indicate, denote, mean; appoint, choose, elect.
- dēsiliō, -silire, -siluī, dēsultum, [dē+saliō, leap] 4 intr. leap down, leap down; dismount, jump out of a vehicle.
- dēsīnō, -sinere, dēsivī or dēsīī, dēsī-tum, [dē+sinō] 3 tr. and intr. leave off, desist, cease, forbear; have done, make an end, stop, close.
- dēsistō, -sistere, -stitī, dēstitum, [dē+sistō] 3 intr. leave off, give up, desist from, cease.
- dēspērāndus, -a, -um, [fut. part. pass. of dēspērō], adj. to be despaired of, desperate.
- dēspērātiō, -ōnis, [dēspērō] f. hopeless-ness, desperation, despair.
- dēspērātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dēspērō] adj. despaired of, given up, beyond hope; desperate, reckless, abandoned.
- dēspērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē+spērō] 1 tr. and intr. give up hope of, cease to hope, despair of, lose all hope of; have no hope, be hopeless, give up.
- dēspiciō, -spicere, -spexī, -spectum, [dē+speciō] 3 tr. and intr. look down upon; despise, disdain; express contempt for.
- dēstringō, -stringere, -strinxī, -stric-tum, [dē+stringō, strip off] 3 tr. strip off; uncover, unsheathe, draw.
- dēsūm, deesse, dēfui, —, fut. inf. dē-futūrum esse or dēfore, [dē+sum] irr. intr. be away, be absent; be wanting, be lacking, be missing, fail; fail to do one's duty by, be neglectful, be at fault, desert, abandon; often (translating dat. as subject) be without, not have.
- dēterreō, -terrēre, -terruī, dēterri-tum, [dē+terreō] 2 tr. frighten off, deter, discourage, prevent; keep off, avert.

dētēstor, -arī, -ātus sum, [dē + tēstor]

1 dep. curse, execrate; call down upon, denounce; avert by entreaty, ward off.

dētrāctō, see **dētrēctō**.

dētrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, **dētrāctum**, [dē + trahō] 3 tr. draw off, draw away, drag away, pull down, pull off; take away, remove, withdraw; take from, deprive, strip, rob; lower in one's estimation, disparage, detract.

dētrēctō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē + trāctō] 1 tr. decline, refuse, reject, shirk; lower in one's estimation, disparage, depreciate.

dētrimentum, -ī, [dēterō, rub away] n. loss, damage, injury, harm, detriment; defeat, disaster, overthrow.

deus, -ī, m. god, deity; divine being.

dēvehō, -vehere, -vexī, -vectum, [dē + vehō] 3 tr. carry down, carry off, take away, convey.

dēvertō, -vertere, -vertī, -versum, [dē + vertō] 3 tr. and intr. turn away, turn aside, turn off, turn in; betake one's self, go to lodge, put up.

dēvinciō, -īre, **dēvinxī**, **dēvincium**, [dē + vinciō] 4 tr. bind a fast, tie up, fetter; unite closely, attach firmly, lay under obligation, oblige.

dēvincō, -vincere, -vici, **dēvictum**, [dē + vincō] 3 tr. conquer completely, subdue; overthrow, overpower, supersede.

dēvito, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē + vitō] 1 tr. avoid, shun.

dēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē + vocō] 1 tr. call away, recall; call off, allure, call down.

dēvorō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dē + vorō, swallow whole] 1 tr. swallow up, devour, gulp down, swallow; seize greedily, devour eagerly.

dēvoveō, -vovēre, -vovī, **dēvōtum**, [dē + voveō] 2 tr. vow, devote, consecrate; sacrifice, offer.

dexter, -tera or -tra, -terum or -trum, adj. to the right, on the right, right; dexterous, skilful. As subst. **dextera** or **dextra**, -ae, f. (sc. manus), the right hand.

dī, see **dis**.

dicō, **dicere**, **dixī**, **dictum**, 3 tr. and intr. say, tell, speak, utter; relate, speak of, mention; state, declare, assert, affirm, maintain; pronounce, deliver, rehearse; appoint, fix upon, set apart, settle, fix; bid, warn. **iūs dicere**, administer justice, hold court. **causam dicere**, plead one's cause, defend one's self, be tried. **diem dicere**, bring a charge. **dixī**, at conclusion of a speech, I have done.

dictātor, -ōris, m. dictator, a Roman magistrate possessing absolute authority, at first appointed only in great emergencies for a limited time. For the duties, etc., of the dictator, see the Introduction, §§13-16, and Appendix C.

dictātūra, -ae, [dictātor] f. office of dictator, dictatorship.

dictiō, -ōnis, [dicō] f. a saying, speaking, pleading; delivery, style, diction. **iūris dictiō**, administration of justice.

dictitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [intens. of dictō, from dicō] 1 tr. say repeatedly, repeat often, keep saying; declare, assert, maintain, insist; allege, pretend.

dictum, -ī, [dicō] n. saying, word, remark, expression; maxim, proverb; order, command.

diēs, -ēī, c. in sing., m. in pl. day; set day, appointed time; time, space of time, period, interval; daylight, day-break. in **diēs**, from day to day, day by day. **diem dicere**, see **dicō**.

differō, **differre**, **distulī**, **dilatūm**, [dis- + ferō] irr. tr. and intr. bear apart, separate, scatter, disperse; spread abroad, circulate; put off, defer, delay, postpone; differ, be different from, vary.

difficilis, -e, [dis- + facilis] adj. not easy, difficult, hard; laborious, troublesome, perilous; hard to manage, obstinate, surly.

difficultās, -ātis, [difficilis] f. difficulty, trouble, embarrassment; poverty, distress, want; difficult or distressed circumstances.

diffidō, -fidere, -fisis sum, [dis- + fidō]
3 semi-dep. *distrust, be distrustful of, have no confidence in, despair of.*

diffuō, -fluere, -flūxī, —, [dis- + fluō]
3 intr. *flow in different directions, flow away; be dissolved, become loose, become lax, run wild, be out of joint.*

dignitās, -ātis, [dīgnus] f. *worth, merit, character; reputation, distinction, eminence, prestige; rank, position; greatness, majesty, dignity; personal dignity, self-respect, honor.*

dignus, -a, -um, adj. *worthy, deserving, meritorious; suitable, fitting, becoming, proper.*

diīdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dī- + iūdicō] 1 tr. and intr. *distinguish, know apart, perceive the difference, discern; decide, settle, determine.*

diīunctiō, see disiūctiō.

diīunctus, -a, -um, see disiūctus.

diīungō, see disiungō.

dilābor, -lābī, -lāpsus sum, [dī- + lābor] 3 dep. *fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away; disperse, scatter, flee; go to ruin, perish, be lost.*

dilacerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dī- + lacerō] 1 tr. *tear asunder; tear to pieces, waste.*

dilaniō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dī- + laniō], *tear to pieces* 1 tr. *tear to pieces, mutilate.*

dilātiō, -ōnis, [dī- + lātiō, bearing] f. *a putting off, postponement, adjournment.*

dilēctus (dēl-), -ūs, [dēligō] m. *a choosing, selection, choice; levy, recruiting, conscription, draft.*

diligēns, -entis, [pr.p. of diligō] adj. *diligent, industrious; painstaking, careful, attentive; scrupulous, faithful.*

diligenter, [diligēns] adv. *diligently, industriously; with painstaking, carefully, with care. with exactness, attentively; scrupulously, faithfully.*

diligentia, -ae, [diligēns] f. *carefulness, attentiveness, pains, care; diligence, industry; faithfulness.*

diligō, -ligere, -lēxī, dilēctum, [dī- + legō] 3 tr. *single out; value, prize, esteem, be fond of, love; be content with, appreciate.*

dilūcēscō, -ere, dilūxī, —, [inch. of dilūceō, be clear] 3 intr. *grow light, dawn.*

dilūculum, -i, [dilūceō, be clear] n. *daybreak, dawn.*

diluō, -luere, -luī, dilūtum, [dī- + luō] 3 tr. and intr. *wash away, dissolve, dilute; weaken, impair, lessen, extenuate, remove.*

dīmicātiō, -ōnis, [dīmicō] f. *a fighting, fight, combat, struggle; contest, rivalry.*

dīmicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dī- + micō, brandish] 1 intr. *fight, struggle, contend; be in conflict, be in peril, be in danger, run a risk, risk.*

dīminuō, see dēminuō.

dīmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, dīmissum, [dī- + mittō] 3 tr. *send in different directions; send out, send forth, despatch, detail; send about, scatter, distribute; dismiss, adjourn, break up, disband; let go, release, discharge; let go away, let slip, lose; give up, relinquish, renounce, forego; leave, forsake, desert, abandon.*

dīreptiō, -ōnis, [dīripiō] f. *a plundering, pillaging, plunder.*

dīreptor, -ōris, [dīripiō] m. *plunderer, robber, marauder.*

dīripiō, -ripere, -ripuī, dīreptum, [dī- + rapiō] 3 tr. *tear asunder, tear in pieces; lay waste, ravage, pillage, plunder, rob.*

dis- or **dī-**, inseparable prep. *asunder, apart, away, in different directions; between, among; not, un-; exceedingly, entirely, utterly.*

discēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, discēssum, [dis- + cēdō] 3 intr. *go apart, separate, disperse; go away, withdraw, retire, depart, leave.*

disceptātiō, -ōnis, [disceptō] f. *dispute, contention, discussion, debate.*

disceptātor, -ōris, [disceptō] m. *umpire, arbiter, judge.*

disceptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-+cap-tō, *strive to seize*] 1 tr. *decide, judge, arbitrate, sit as umpire; dispute, contend, debate, discuss.*

discernō, -cernere, -crēvī, -crētum, [dis-+cernō] 3 tr. *separate, divide, set apart; know apart, distinguish, discern.*

discēssiō, -ōnis, [discēdō] f. *separation, division; division, formal vote.*

discēssus, -ūs, [discēdō] m. *a going asunder, parting; going away, departure, removal, withdrawal.*

discidium, -ī, [discindō, *tear asunder*] n. *a parting, separation; disagreement, dissension, discord.*

disciplīna, -ae, [for *discipulīna*, from *discipulus, learner*] f. *instruction, teaching, training, education; course of instruction; learning, culture, knowledge, science; discipline, skill.*

discipulus, -ī, [discō] m. *learner, scholar, student; pupil, disciple, follower.*

discūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsūm, [dis-+claudō] 3 tr. *shut apart, keep apart, shut off, separate, divide.*

discō, discere, didici, —, [inch. of *dicō*] 3 tr. and intr. *learn, acquire knowledge; learn to know, become acquainted with; learn to, learn how to, with inf.*

discolor, -ōris, [dis-+color] adj. *of another color; particolored, of different colors.*

discordia, -ae, [discors, *discordant*] f. *disunion, discord, disagreement, dissension.*

discrībō, -scribere, -scripsī, discrīptum, [dī-+scribō] 3 tr. *distribute, divide off, apportion, assign.*

discrīmen, -inis, [discernō] n. *intervening space, interval, distance; division, separation; distinction, difference, discrimination; decision, decisive moment, turning point, critical moment, crisis; critical condition, danger, risk, peril.*

disiunctiō (dīi-), -ōnis, [disiungō] f. *separation; alienation, estrangement.*

disiunctus (dīi-), -a -um, [pf. p. of *disiungō*] adj. *separated, parted; distant, remote; separate, apart, different, disconnected.*

disiungō (dīi-), -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, [dis-+iungō] 3 tr. *unyoke; disunite, separate, divide; part, estrange, alienate.*

dispergō, -speregere, -spersī, dispersum, [dī-+spargō] 3 tr. *scatter, spread abroad, disperse.*

dispersē, [dispersus, from *dispergō*] adv. *here and there, in different places, occasionally.*

dispertiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, [dis-+partiō] 4 tr. *distribute, divide, apportion.*

displiceō, -ēre, -uī, -ītum, [dis-+placeō] 2 intr. *displease, be unsatisfactory.*

disputō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum [dis-+putō] 1 tr. and intr. *weigh, examine, investigate; discuss, treat; argue, maintain, insist; dispute, controvert.*

dissēminō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-+sēminō, *sow*] 1 tr. *scatter broadcast, sow widely, spread abroad, scatter, disseminate.*

dissēnsiō, -ōnis, [dissentiō] f. *difference of opinion, disagreement; dissension, discord, strife.*

dissentiō, -sentīre, -sēnsī, dissēnsūm, [dis-+sentiō] 4 intr. *differ in opinion, differ, disagree, dissent; be at variance, quarrel.*

dissideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum, [dis-+sedeō] 2 intr. *sit apart; be at variance, disagree, differ; be unlike, be dissimilar.*

dissimilis, -e, [dis-+similis] adj. *unlike, dissimilar, different.*

dissimilitūdō, -inis, [dissimilis] f. *unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference.*

dissimulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-+simulō] 1 tr. and intr. *dissemble, disguise the fact that, pretend not to; hide, conceal, keep secret.*

dissipō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [dis-+supō, *throw*] 1 tr. *scatter, disperse, strew; demolish, destroy, squander; spread abroad, circulate, disseminate.*

dissolūtiō, -ōnis, [dissolvō] f. a dissolving, dissolution; abolition, destruction; looseness, effeminacy, dissoluteness.

dissolūtus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dissolvō] adj. loose; lax, negligent, remiss, careless; profligate, dissolute, abandoned.

dissolvō, -solvere, -solvi, dissolūtum, [dis-+solvō] 3 tr. unloose, relax, take apart, separate; discharge, pay; free from debt; dissolve, abolish, annul, destroy; refute, answer.

distineō, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, [dis-+teneō] 2 tr. keep apart, separate; hold back, detain, put off, hinder, prevent, cut off; occupy, engage; divide, distract, perplex.

distrahō, -trahere, -trāxi, distractum, [dis-+trahō] 3 tr. pull asunder, tear in pieces; divide, distract, perplex; tear away, part, separate; alienate, estrange.

distribuō, -tribuere, -tribui, distribūtum, [dis-+tribuō] 3 tr. divide off, apportion, assign, distribute.

districtus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dīstringō] adj. hesitating, vacillating; distracted, harassed, busy.

dīstringō, -stringere, -strinxī, -stric-tum, [dī-+stringō, stretch tight] 3 tr. stretch apart; distract the attention of, occupy.

disturbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dis-+turbō, make an uproar] 1 tr. drive asunder, throw into disorder, break up, disturb; ruin, frustrate, thwart.

dītissimus, -a, -um, superl. of dīves.

diū, [cf. diēs] adv. for a long time, a long time, a long while, long; too long. **tam diū, so long. quam diū, how long; as long as. diūtius, any longer. satis diū, long enough.**

diurnus, -a, -um, [for dius-nus, cf. diēs] adj. of the day, by day, daily.

dīus, -a, -um, [for dīvus, of a deity] adj. godlike, divine; frequently used as epithet of Jupiter in the oath, **mē dīus (medius) fīdīus, = ita mē dīus (medius) fīdīus iūvet, so help me the All-**

faithful One, by the god of truth, so help me God, by Heaven, as sure as I live.

diūturnitās, -ātis [diūturnus] f. length of time, long duration, long continuance.

diūturnus, -a, -um, [diū] adj. of long duration, long-continued, long, prolonged, lasting.

dīvellō, -vellere, -vellī, dīvulsum, [dī-+vellō, tear away] 3 tr. tear apart, rend asunder, tear in pieces; tear away, sever, part, separate, remove.

dīversus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dīvertō] adj. turned different ways; opposite, contrary, conflicting; apart, separate, widely separated, distant, remote; different, diverse, unlike, distinct.

dīvertō, see dēvertō.

dīves, -itis, adj. rich, wealthy, opulent; sumptuous, splendid, costly.

dīvidō, -videre, -vīsi, dīvīsum, 3 tr. divide, part, separate; distribute, arrange; apportion, share; break up, scatter; distinguish.

dīvīnitus, [dīvīnus] adv. from heaven, by the gods, by divine influence, divinely, providentially, by inspiration.

dīvīnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [dīvīnus] 1 tr. foresee, divine; foretell, predict, prophesy; conjecture, expect, dread.

dīvīnus, -a, -um, [dīvus, of a deity] adj. of a god, divine; godlike, superhuman, more than human; religious, sacred; divinely inspired, prophetic.

dīvīsor, -ōris, [cf. dīvidō] m. one who distributes, distributor; one hired to bribe electors, agent for bribery.

dīvīsus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of dīvidō] adj. divided, separated, distributed.

dīvitīae, -ārum, [dīves] f. plur. riches, wealth, treasures.

dō, dare, dedi, datum, 1 tr. give, hand over, deliver; present, make a present of, confer, bestow, award; grant, roush-safe, concede; furnish, afford; give up, yield, resign, surrender, abandon; for-give, spare; put, place, cause, produce,

- excite ; impose, inflict, assign, appoint ; give expression to, announce ; ascribe, attribute.* **poenās dare**, *suffer or undergo punishment, pay the penalty.* **operam dare**, *devote one's self, make an effort, take pains, take care.*
- doceō, docēre, docuī, doctum**, 2 tr. *cause to know, inform, teach, instruct, train ; explain, show, convince, represent, state, tell.*
- docilitās, -ātis**, [**docilis**, from **doceō**] f. *teachableness, docility.*
- doctrīna, -ae**, [**doceō**] f. *teaching, instruction, training ; learning, erudition, science.*
- doctus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of **doceō**] adj. *learned, educated, cultivated ; trained, experienced, versed, skilled, skilful.*
- documentum, -ī**, [**doceō**] n. *lesson, example, warning ; evidence, proof.*
- Dolābella, -ae**, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Cn. Dolābella**, proconsul of Cilicia 80 B.C., afterwards betrayed by his *legatus* Verres and condemned for extortion.
- doleō, dolēre, doluī**, fut. part. **dolitūrus**, 2 tr. and intr. *feel pain, be in pain, suffer ; grieve, deplore, lament ; be pained, feel hurt, be sorry ; give pain, afflict.*
- dolor, -ōris**, [**doleō**] m. *pain, smart, pang ; suffering, distress, grief, sorrow, anguish ; trouble, affliction, woe ; vexation, mortification, chagrin ; indignation, anger, resentment, animosity.*
- domesticus, -a, -um**, [**domus**] adj. *of the house ; of one's home, of the family, household, at home ; domestic, private, personal, one's own ; internal, intestine, civil.*
- domicilium, -ī**, [**domus**] n. *habitation, dwelling, abode ; dwelling-place, home, legal residence.*
- domina, -ae**, [**dominus**] f. *she who rules, mistress ; dame, lady.*
- dominātiō, -ōnis**, [**dominor**] f. *rule, dominion, lordship ; tyranny, despotism ; mastery, supremacy, control.*
- dominor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, [**dominus**] 1 dep. *be master, have dominion, be in power ; lord it over, domineer ; be supreme, reign, govern.*
- dominus, -ī**, m. *master, lord, possessor, owner ; ruler, commander, chief ; despot, tyrant.*
- Domitius, -ī**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Domitius Ahenobarbus**, consul 54 B.C., president (*quaesitor*) of the court that tried Milo.
- domitor, -ōris**, [**domō**] m. *tamer, breaker ; subduer, vanquisher, conqueror.*
- domō, -āre, -uī, -itum**, 1 tr. *domesticate, tame, break, master ; subdue, overcome, conquer, reduce.*
- domus, -ūs**, f. *household, family ; house, dwelling, residence, home.* Loc. **domī**, *at home.* Acc. **domum**, *homewards, home.* Abl. **domō**, *from home.* **domō exīre**, *emigrate.*
- dōnātiō, -ōnis**, [**dōnō**] f. *a presenting, giving ; gift, donation.*
- dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [**dōnum**] 1 tr. *give as a present, present, grant, bestow, confer ; endow, invest ; forgive, pardon.*
- dōnum, -ī**, [**dō**] n. *gift, present ; gift to the gods, votive offering, sacrifice.*
- dormiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum**, 4 intr. *sleep.*
- Drūsus, -ī**, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **M. Livius Drūsus**, tribune 91 B.C., the reformer whose assassination helped to precipitate the Social War (90-88 B.C.).
- dubitātiō, -ōnis**, [**dubitō**] f. *a wavering in opinion, hesitation ; doubt, perplexity, uncertainty ; question ; hesitancy, irresolution.*
- dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [**dubius**] 1 tr. and intr. *waver in opinion, be uncertain, be in doubt, be perplexed ; have doubts about, doubt, call in question, question ; deliberate, consider ; be ir-resolute, hesitate, delay.* **dubitō an**, *I am inclined to think, perhaps.*
- dubius, -a, -um**, adj. *wavering in opinion, undecided, uncertain, doubtful, dubious ; precarious, critical, dangerous.* **dubium est**, *it is doubtful, there is a doubt.* **nōn dubium est quīn**, *there*

is no doubt that. *sine dubiō*, without a doubt, undoubtedly, beyond question, certainly.

ducentī, -ae, -a, [duo + centum] num. adj. two hundred.

dūcō, *dūcere*, *dūxī*, *ductum*, 3 tr. lead, conduct, guide, direct; draw, bring, take along; lead away, drag off, arrest; lead forth, march; be leader of; inhale, drink in; make, construct, erect; deduce, derive; incite, induce, allure; drag out, protract, prolong; calculate, compute; consider, regard. *uxōrem dūcere*, in *mātrimōnium dūcere*, marry a woman.

ductus, -ūs, [*dūcō*] m. a leading, conducting; lead, command, generalship.

dūdum, [*diū* + *dum*] adv. a little while ago, not long since, but now; before, formerly, once. *iam dūdum*, see *iam*.

duint, for *dent*; see *dō*.

dulcēdō, -inis, [*dulcis*] f. sweetness; pleasantness, agreeableness, charm.

dulcis, -e, adj. sweet; pleasant, agreeable, delightful, charming; dear, kind.

dum, conj. while, so long as, all the time that; while yet, during; up to the time when, until, till; if only, provided only. *dum modo*, if only, provided only, if it be that, provided that.

dummodo, see *dum*.

dumtaxat, adv. to this extent, so far; strictly speaking, simply, only, merely; at least, at all events, at any rate.

duo, -ae, -o, num. adj. two.

duodecim, [duo + decem] num. adj. indecl. twelve.

duodecimus, -a, -um, [*duodecim*] num. adj. twelfth.

duplicō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [*duplex*, twofold] 1 tr. double, increase twofold; repeat.

dūrē, [*dūrus*] adv. hardly; stiffly, awkwardly; harshly, roughly, sternly.

dūrus, -a, -um, adj. hard; rough, rude, uncultivated; harsh, stern, unfeeling, pitiless, cruel, inexorable; oppressive, distressing, burdensome, adverse.

duumvirātus, -ūs, [duo + vir] m. *duumvirate*, the office of *duumvir*, or chief executive in the *municipia* and *colonies*.

dux, *ducis*, [cf. *dūcō*] c. leader, guide; master, adviser, counsellor; commander, chief; head, ringleader, promoter.

E

ē, see *ex*.

eā, [abl. f. of *is*, sc. *viā*] adv. on that side, that way, there.

ēbriōsus, -a, -um, [*ēbrius*] adj. given to drink, who is a toper or sot; drunk, intoxicated.

ēbrius, -a, -um, adj. drunk.

ebur, -oris, n. ivory; works in ivory.

ecce [ec- (cf. *en*, *lo!*) + -ce (cf. *hīc*)] interj. lo! behold!

ecf-, see *eff-*.

ecquis, *ecquid*, interrog. subst. pron. (adj. form *ecquī*, *ecqua* or *ecquae*, *ecquod*), is there anyone who, anything that, any, anybody, anyone, anything.

eculeus (*equu-*), -ī, [dim. of *equus*] m. little horse; torture-horse, rack.

ēdicō, -dicere, -dixī, *ēdictum*, [*ē* + *dīcō*] 3 tr. declare, make known, announce, proclaim, issue a proclamation; issue an edict, decree, order, ordain.

ēdictum, -ī, [*ēdicō*] n. proclamation, manifesto, edict, order.

ēditus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of *ēdō*] adj. elevated, raised, high, lofty.

ēdō, *ēdere*, *ēdidi*, *ēditum*, [*ē* + *dō*] 3 tr. give out, put forth; raise, set up; bring forth, begot, produce; set forth, relate, tell, disclose, utter; declare, publish, proclaim, promulgate; show, display; perform, perpetrate, cause, inflict.

ēdoceō, -docēre, -docuī, *ēdoctum*, [*ē* + *doceō*] 2 tr. teach thoroughly, instruct, inform, show forth, show.

ēdūcātiō, -ōnis, [*ēdūcō*] f. a bringing up, rearing, training, education.

ēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, *ēductum*, [*ē* + *dūcō*] 3 tr. lead forth or away, lead out, draw out or away, draw forth; march

- out, take away; bring, summon; bring up, rear.*
- ēdūcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ē, cf. dūcō] 1 tr. *bring up, rear, train, educate.*
- effēminātus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of effeminō] adj. *womanish, effeminate, unmanly.*
- effeminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ex + fēmina] 1 tr. *make feminine; make effeminate, enervate, weaken.*
- effero (ecf-) efferre, extuli, elātum**, [ex + ferō] irr. tr. *carry out, bring out, take away, remove; carry out for burial, bear to the grave, bury; bring forth, bear, produce; lift up, elevate, raise; exalt, laud, extol; set forth, spread abroad, publish, proclaim; carry away, transport; elate, puff up, inspire.*
- efficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, effectum**, [ex + faciō] 3 tr. *work out, bring about, bring to pass, effect, cause, make, accomplish; produce, bear, yield; make out, show, prove.*
- effigiēs, -ēī**, [cf. effingō] f. *copy, imitation, semblance, likeness, representation; image, effigy; ideal, symbol.*
- effingō, -fingere, -finxī, -fictum**, [ex + fingō] 3 tr. *form, mould; represent, portray.*
- efflāgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ex + flāgitō] 1 tr. *demand urgently, request earnestly, demand importunately, clamor for, insist.*
- efflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [ex + flō, blow] 1 tr. and intr. *blow out, breathe out.*
- effrēnātē, [effrēnātus]** adv. *unrestrainedly, violently.*
- effrēnātus, -a, -um**, [ex + frēnātus, from frēnō] adj. *unbridled, unrestrained, ungoverned, uncontrolled.*
- effugiō (ecf-), -fugere, -fūgī, —**, [ex + fugiō] 3 tr. and intr. *flee away, get away, escape; flee from, avoid, shun; escape the notice of.*
- effugium, -ī**, [cf. effugiō] n. *a fleeing, flight, escape; way of escape, means of flight.*
- effundō (ecf-), -fundere, -fūdī, effūsum** [ex + fundō] 3 tr. *pour out, pour forth, shed; lavish, squander; empty, exhaust; give up, resign, abandon.*
- effūsē, [effūsus]** adv. *far spread, far and wide; profusely, lavishly, extravagantly.*
- effūsus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of effundō] adj. *poured out, spread out, extensive, vast; straggling, scattered, dispersed; unrestrained, profuse, lavish.*
- egēns, -entis**, [pr.p. of egeō] adj. *needy, in want, destitute, very poor.*
- egeō, egēre, eguī, —**, 2 intr. *be in want, be poor; be in want of, need, lack, want, be without, not to have, be destitute of.*
- egestās, -ātis, [egēns]** f. *want, penury, need, poverty, destitution.*
- ego, meī**, pers. pron. I. Pl. nōs, gen. nostrum or nostrī, we.
- egomet, [ego + met]** pers. pron. emphatic form of ego, I myself. See -met.
- ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum, [ē + gradior, go]** 3 dep. *go out, go forth, go away, depart; march out; disembark, land; go up, ascend; go beyond, pass out of.*
- ēgregiē, [ēgregius]** adv. *excellently, surpassingly, eminently, splendidly, singularly.*
- ēgregius, -a, -um, [ē + grex]** adj. *extraordinary, out of the ordinary, uncommon, remarkable; excellent, eminent, distinguished, very fine, noble.*
- ēiciō, ēicere, ēiēcī, ēiectum, [ē + iāciō]** 3 tr. *cast out, thrust out, put out; drive forth, drive away, expel; drive into exile, banish. sē ēicere, rush out, rush forth.*
- ēiusmodī, or ēius modī**, [gen. sing. of is modus] adj. phrase, *of that kind, of such a kind, of such a character or nature, such.*
- ēlābor, -lābī, ēlāpsus sum, [ē + lābor]** 3 dep. *slip away, slip off, escape.*
- ēlabōrātus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of ēlabōrō] adj. *highly wrought, labored, elaborate.*
- ēlabōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ē + labōrō]** 1 tr. and intr. *labor, strive diligently,*

- struggle, make an effort, take pains; take pains with, work out, elaborate.*
- ēlēctus, -a, -um,** [pf.p. of **ēligō**] adj. *picked, select, choice, excellent.*
- ēlegāns, -antis,** [for **ēligēns**, pr.p. of **ēligō**] adj. *accustomed to select, nice, fastidious; select, choice, tasteful, finished, elegant.*
- elephantus, -ī,** m. *elephant.*
- ēlicio, ēlicere, ēlicuī, ēlicitum,** [ē + **lacio**, *entice*] 3 tr. *draw out, entice out, lure forth.*
- ēligō, ēligere, ēlēgi, ēlēctum,** [ē + **legō**] 3 tr. *pick out; choose, select, single out.*
- ēloquentia, -ae,** [ēloquēns, pr.p. of **ēloquor**, *speak out*] f. *eloquence.*
- ēlūdō, -lūdere, -lūsī, ēlūsum,** [ē + **lūdō**, *play*] 3 tr. and intr. *stop playing; parry, elude, escape, avoid, shun; baffie, thwart, frustrate; delude, deceive; mock, make sport of, trifle with, insult.*
- ēluō, -luere, -luī, ēlūtum,** [ē + **luō**] 3 tr. *wash out; wash away, wash off, blot out, get rid of.*
- ēmānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [ē + **mānō**] 1 intr. *flow out; spring out, arise, emanate; leak out, become known, spread abroad.*
- ēmentior, -irī, -itus sum,** [ē + **mentior**] 4 dep. *lie, make up a falsehood, falsify; feign, pretend.*
- ēmergō, -mergere, -mersī, ēmersum** [ē + **mergō**, *immersc*] 3 tr. and intr. *bring forth, raise up; come forth, come out of, emerge, rise; extricate one's self, free one's self, get clear, escape.*
- ēmigrō, -āre, -āvī, —,** [ē + **migrō**, *depart*] 1 intr. *move, depart, emigrate.*
- ēmineō, -ēre, -uī, —,** 2 intr. *stand out, project; be conspicuous, be prominent; be eminent, distinguish one's self.*
- ēmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, ēmissum,** [ē + **mittō**] 3 tr. *send out, send forth; drive out, expel; drive, cast, hurl; let out, let loose, let go, let slip, allow to escape.*
- emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptum,** 3 tr. *buy, purchase.*
- ēmolumentum, -ī,** [cf. **ēmolior**, *work out*] n. *gain, profit, advantage.*
- ēmorior, -morī, -mortuus,** [ē + **morior**] 3 dep. *die off, die.*
- ēemptiō, -ōnis,** [emō] f. *a buying, purchase.*
- ēemptor, -ōris,** [emō] m. *a buyer, purchaser.*
- ēnārrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [ē + **nārrō**] 1 tr. *recount in detail, explain fully, describe.*
- enim, conj.** postpositive, *for; as for instance, for instance, namely; indeed, in fact, now really; because, for naturally, for of course, but; really, to be sure, of course. at enim, but you say, of an objection. neque enim, and yet...not, for of course...not. et enim, see etenim.*
- ēnītor, ēnītī, ēnīxus or ēnīsus sum,** [ē + **nītor**] 3 dep. *struggle up or out, climb, ascend; exert one's self, make an effort, struggle, strive.*
- Ennius, -ī,** m. a Roman nomen or gentile name, belonging to **Quintus Ennius**, the father of Roman poetry, born 240 B.C.
- ēnumerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [ē + **numerō**] 1 tr. *count up, count over, count out; tell at length, set forth in detail, relate, describe.*
- eō, ire, ivī or iī, itum,** irr. intr. *go in any way (walk, ride, sail, etc.); go forth, depart; come; move on, march, advance, proceed, pass.*
- eō, [is]** adv. *to that place, thither, there; to that degree, so far, to such an extent, to such a point.*
- eōdem, [idem]** adv. *to the same place, there also; in the same place.*
- epigramma, -atis,** [ἐπίγραμμα] n. *inscription; epigram.*
- epistula (epistola), -ae,** [ἐπιστολή] f. *letter, epistle.*
- eques, -itis, [equis]** m. *horseman, rider; cavalryman, trooper (plural, cavalry); knight, member of the equestrian order ranking next below the senatorial order.*

- magister equitum**, see **magister**.
See Appendix A, §§6, 7, and 8.
- equester, -tris, -tre**, [**equus**] adj. of a horseman, equestrian.
- equidem**, [interj. **e+quidem**] adv. truly, certainly, indeed, at least, at all events, surely; for my part, as far as I am concerned; to be sure, of course, by all means.
- equitātus, -ūs**, [**equitō**] m. cavalry, horsemen.
- equitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [**equus**] 1 intr. ride, be a horseman, serve in the cavalry.
- equus, -i**, m. horse.
- ērēctus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of **ērigō**] adj. upright, elevated, high; roused, animated, encouraged.
- ergā**, prep. with acc. towards, to, for, with respect to, in regard to.
- ergō**, adv. therefore (more emphatic than **igitur**), consequently, accordingly, then; with preceding gen. in consequence of, because of, on account of, for the sake of. **quid ergō**, see **quid**.
- ērigō, ērigere, ērēxī, ērēctum**, [**ē+regō**] 3 tr. set up straight, raise up, elevate, erect; stir up, rouse, excite; animate, encourage, cheer.
- ēripō, -ripere, -ripul, -reptum**, [**ē+ra-piō**] 3 tr. tear out, tear away, snatch away, wrest; rescue, save, set free, free; take away, deprive, rob.
- errātum, -i**, [**errō**] n. error, mistake, fault.
- errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. and intr. wander, stray; go astray, go wrong, mistake, make a mistake, err, be in error.
- error, -ōris**, [**errō**] m. a wandering, straying; doubt, uncertainty, ambiguity; mistake, error, delusion.
- ēructō, -āre, —, —**, [**ē+ructō, belch**] 1 tr. belch forth, throw up, vomit.
- ērudīō, -ire, -ivī, -itum**, [**ē+rudis**] 4 tr. polish; educate, train, instruct, teach.
- ērudītus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of **ērudīō**] adj. highly educated, learned, cultured; skilled, versed, accomplished.
- ērumpō, -rumpere, -rūpī, ēruptum**, [**ē+rumpō**] 3 intr. and tr. break out, burst forth, sally forth, make a sally; be disclosed; hurl forth, pour forth, wreak.
- ēscendō, -scendere, -scendī, ēscēnsūm**, [**ē+scandō, climb**] 3 tr. and intr. climb up, mount, ascend; go up, come up.
- et**, adv. and conj.:
1. As adv. also, too, as well, besides.
 2. As conj. and. **et...et**, both...and.
- etenim**, [**et+enim**] conj. for truly, for really, for naturally.
- etiam**, [**et+iam**] adv. and conj. now too, even yet, even now, yet, still; and also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides; and even, even. **etiam atque etiam**, again and again, over and over again, persistently. **etiam sī**, even if, although. **etiam nunc**, even to this time, even now, still. **etiam tum**, even to that time, even then, still. **quīn etiam**, see **quīn**.
- etiam sī**, see **etiam**.
- Etrūria, -ae**, f. the country on the western coast of Italy, north of Latium and west of the Apennines.
- Etrūscas, -a, -um**, [cf. **Etrūria**] adj. of Etruria, Etruscan, Etrurian. As subst. in plural, **Etrūscī, -ōrum**, m. the Etruscans.
- etsī, [et+sī]** conj. even if, though, although, albeit.
- ēvādō, -vādere, -vāsī, ēvāsūm**, [**ē+vādō, go**] 3 tr. and intr. go out, come out, go forth; get away, get off, escape; turn out, come to, prove to be, end in.
- ēvellō, -vellere, -vellī, ēvolsus or ēvulsus**, [**ē+vellō, pull**] 3 tr. tear out, pluck out, extract; root out, eradicate, erase.
- ēveniō, -venīre, -venī, ēventum**, [**ē+veniō**] 4 intr. come out; turn out, result, come to pass, happen, befall.
- ēventus, -ūs**, [**ēveniō**] m. occurrence,

- accident, event; fortune, fate, lot; outcome, issue, result.*
- ēversor, -ōris, [ēvertō]** m. *subverter, destroyer.*
- ēvertō, -vertere, -vertī, ēversum, [ē + vertō]** 3 tr. *overturn; overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy; turn out, drive out, expel.*
- ēvocātor, -ōris, [ēvocō]** m. *summoner, recruiter, one who drums up.*
- ēvocātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of ēvocō]** adj. *called out.* As subst. in pl. **ēvocātī, -ōrum**, m. *veterans, discharged from service, but again enlisted.*
- ēvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ē + vocō]** 1 tr. *call out, call forth, summon, evoke; elicit, stir, raise.*
- ēvolō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ē + volō, fly]** 1 intr. *fly out, fly away; rush forth, hasten out; escape, flee; ascend, rise.*
- ēvomō, -vomere, -vomūī, ēvomitum, [ē + vomō, vomit]** 3 tr. *vomit forth, disgorge, cast out, expel; throw off, vent.*
- ex**, before consonants often **ē**, prep. with abl. *out of, from; of place, out of, from; of time, from, since, after; of the whole from which a part is taken, from, of, out of, from among; of source or material, from, out of, of; of cause, from, in consequence of, on account of, by reason of, by; of reference, according to, in accordance with, in pursuance of; of other relations, from, by, with, in, on.* **ex aliquā parte**, see **pars**.
- exaggerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + aggerō, bring]** 1 tr. *heap up, pile up, accumulate; amplify, magnify, exaggerate.*
- exāminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [exāmen, tongue of a balance]** 1 tr. *weigh; ponder, consider; try, test, examine.*
- exanimātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of exanimō]** adj. *out of breath, exhausted, unnerved, prostrated, half dead.*
- exanimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [exanimus, lifeless]** 1 tr. *put out of breath, fatigue, exhaust, wear out; deprive of life, kill; terrify, unnerve, prostrate, stun.*
- exārdēscō, -ere, exārsī, exārsūm, [ex + ārdēscō, incho. of ārdēō]** 3 intr. *blaze out, blaze up; break out, be inflamed, be kindled; be exasperated, become enraged, rage.*
- exaudiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītum, [ex + audiō]** 4 tr. *hear under difficulties, distinguish, hear.*
- excēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, excēssum, [ēx + cēdō]** 3 tr. and intr. *go out; leave, depart, withdraw, retire; go beyond, pass beyond, exceed, pass.*
- excellēns, -entis, [pr.p. of excellō]** adj. *towering, eminent; prominent, surpassing, superior, distinguished.*
- excellō, -cellere, —, (excelsus),** 3 tr. and intr. *be eminent; rise above, be superior, surpass, excel.*
- excelsus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of excellō]** adj. *elevated, high, lofty; commanding, noble.* As subst. **excelsūm, -ī**, n. *high position, elevation; height.*
- excidō, -cidere, excidī, —, [ex + cadō]** 3 intr. *fall out, fall away; slip out, escape; pass away, disappear, be lost, perish.*
- excidō, -cidere, -cīdī, excīsum, [ex + caedō]** 3 tr. *cut out, cut off, hew down; raze, demolish, destroy.*
- excipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, exceptum, [ex + capiō]** 3 tr. *take out; release, exempt, except, make an exception of; take up, receive, capture, take; catch up, intercept, obtain, be exposed to, incur, meet; take up eagerly, listen to; follow, come next, succeed.*
- excitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of exciō, call out]** 1 tr. *call forth, summon, rouse; raise up, revive; comfort, stimulate inspire; stir up, kindle, rouse, excite, incite.*
- exclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + clāmō]** 1 tr. and intr. *cry out, cry aloud, exclaim.*
- exclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, exclūsūm, [ex + claudō]** 3 tr. *shut out, exclude, cut off; except, hinder, prevent.*
- excōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + cōgitō]** 1 tr. *think out, contrive, devise, invent.*

- excolō, -colere, -colui, excultum, [ex + colō]** 3 tr. *cultivate, improve, refine, ennoble.*
- excruciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + cruciō]** 1 tr. *torture, torment, rack; distress, harass, trouble, afflict.*
- excubiae, -ārum, [cf. excubō, keep watch]** f. pl. *a lying out on guard, keeping watch; watch, watchman, guards, sentinels.*
- excursiō, -ōnis, [excurrō, run out]** f. *a running out; sally, onset, attack; raid, inroad, invasion, expedition.*
- excūsātiō, -ōnis, [excūsō]** f. *an excusing, excuse, plea.*
- excūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + causa]** 1 tr. *excuse, make an excuse for; allege in excuse, plead as an excuse, excuse one's self with.*
- exemplum, -ī, [cf. eximō]** n. *sample, specimen; imitation, copy; pattern, model; example, case, precedent; warning, lesson; way, manner, kind.*
- exeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, [ex + eō]** irr. intr. *go out, go forth, go away, depart; withdraw, retire; move out, march out; come out, escape; of lots, fall out, be drawn; of time, run out, end, expire.*
- exerceō, -erere, -erui, exercitum, [ex + arceō]** 2 tr. *drive, keep busy, keep at work; engage busily, occupy, employ; train, discipline; practise, follow, exercise, administer; disturb, vex, harass, plague.*
- exercitātiō, -ōnis, [exercitō]** f. *exercise, practice; training, discipline, experience.*
- exercitātus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of exercitō, freq. of exerceō]** adj. *practised, trained, disciplined; versed, experienced.*
- exercitus, -ūs, [exerceō]** m. *a disciplined body of men, army.*
- exhuriō, -ire, exhaustī, exhaustum, [ex + hauriō]** 4 tr. *draw out, drain off; take out, empty, exhaust; take away, carry off.*
- exhibeō, -ēre, -ui, -itum, [ex + habeō]** 2 tr. *hold out, tender, present, give up, produce; show, display, exhibit.*
- exigō, -ere, exēgi, exactum, [ex + agō]** 3 tr. *drive out, thrust out, expel; require, demand, exact, collect; spend, pass, finish, complete; examine, estimate, consider.*
- exiguus, -a, -um, [cf. exigō]** adj. *exact; small, little, scanty, meagre; poor, petty, mean, paltry.*
- eximiē, [eximius]** adv. *exceedingly, very much, uncommonly.*
- eximius, -a, -um, [eximō]** adj. *taken out, excepted; select, choice, distinguished, excellent; exceptional, extraordinary, uncommon, remarkable.*
- eximō, -imere, -ēmī, exēptum, [ex + emō]** 3 tr. *take out, take off, take away, remove; free, release, deliver.*
- existimātiō, -ōnis, [existimō]** f. *judgment, opinion, estimate, decision, verdict; reputation, good name, honor.*
- existimātor, -ōris, [existimō]** m. *appraiser, judge.*
- existimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + aestimō]** 1 tr. *estimate, reckon; appreciate, esteem; think, suppose, believe; consider, regard, judge.*
- exitiosus, -a, -um, [exitium]** adj. *destructive, ruinous, pernicious, deadly.*
- exitium, -ī, [exeō]** n. *destruction, ruin; hurt, mischief.*
- exitus, -ūs, [exeō]** m. *a going out, exit, departure; way out, outlet, passage; end, close, conclusion; end of life, death; issue, result, event.*
- exolētus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of exolēscō, grow up]** adj. *full grown, mature.* As subst. **exolētus, -ī, m.** *an abandoned youth, young debauchee.*
- exoptō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + optō]** 1 tr. *wish earnestly, desire greatly, long for.*
- exorior, -iri, exortus sum, [ex + orior]** 4 (and 3), dep. *spring up, rise up, appear; take origin, arise, be caused.*
- exōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + ōrnō]** 1 tr. *fit out, equip, furnish, supply, provide; deck out, array, adorn, embellish.*

- exōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + ōrō]** 1 tr. and intr. *persuade* by entreaty, *prevail upon, induce*.
- exōrsus, -ūs, [exōrdior, begin]** m. *beginning, commencement*.
- expediō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [ex + pēs]** 4 tr. *extricate, disencumber, let loose, set free, free; bring out, get ready, prepare; arrange, set to rights, adjust, settle; be advantageous, be profitable, be expedient*.
- expeditus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of expediō]** adj. *unfettered, unimpeded, unencumbered; free, unembarrassed, easy, prompt; ready, convenient*.
- expellō, -pellere, -pulī, expulsū, [ex + pellō]** 3 tr. *drive out, thrust out, cast forth, expel, banish*.
- experior, -iri, expertus sum, 4 dep.** *try, prove, test, find from experience, learn*.
- expers, -tis, [ex + pars]** adj. *having no part in; destitute of, devoid of, free from, without*.
- expetō, -ere, -ivī, -itum, [ex + petō]** 3 tr. *seek after, aim at, strive for; ask earnestly, demand; wish, desire, long for*.
- expilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + pilō]** 1 tr. *pillage, plunder, rob*.
- expiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + piō, propitiare]** 1 tr. *atone for, purify, expiate, make amends, make good, compensate*.
- expleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [ex, cf. plēnus]** 2 tr. *fill up, fill full, fill; make up, complete, finish; satiate, satisfy, appease; fulfil, discharge, do*.
- explicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātum or -itum, [ex + plicō, fold]** 1 tr. *unfold, undo; disclose, display; disentangle, set free, release; explain, set forth, express*.
- explōrātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of explōrō]** adj. *ascertained, settled, certain, assured, sure*.
- explōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + plōrō, cry out]** 1 tr. *search out, seek to discover, investigate, explore; spy out, reconnoitre, examine*.
- expōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, expositum, [ex + pōnō]** 3 tr. *put out, set out; land, disembark; exhibit, expose; set forth, relate, explain*.
- exportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + portō]** 1 tr. *carry out, bring out, carry away; send away, export*.
- expōscō, -pōscere, -popōsci, —, [ex + pōscō]** 3 tr. *ask earnestly, request, beg, implore, demand*.
- exprimō, -ere, expressī, expressum, [ex + premō]** 3 tr. *press out, force out; wring out, elicit, wrest from, extort; represent, portray, describe, express*.
- exprōmō, -ere, exprōmpsi, exprōmp-tum, [ex + prōmō]** 3 tr. *show forth, exhibit, display; utter, declare, state*.
- expūgnātiō, -ōnis, [expūgnō]** f. *a taking by storm, storming*.
- expūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + pūgnō]** 1 tr. *take by storm, storm, capture*.
- exquirō, -quirere, -quisivī, exquisi-tum, [ex + quaerō]** 3 tr. *search out, seek diligently; inquire into, inquire, ask*.
- exsanguis, -e, [ex + sanguis]** adj. *without blood, bloodless, lifeless, nerveless*.
- exscindō, -scindere, -scidī, excissum, [ex + scindō, cut]** 3 tr. *extirpate, annihilate, destroy*.
- exsecrātiō, -ōnis, [exsecror, curse]** f. *execration, curse; oath, imprecation*.
- exsequiae, -ārum, [exsequor, follow to the grave]** f. pl. *funeral procession; funeral rites or obsequies*.
- exsiliō, -ire, exsiluī, —, [ex + saliō, leap]** 4 intr. *spring up, jump up, start up*.
- exsilium, -i, [exsul]** n. *exile*.
- existō, -sistere, -stitī, exstitum, [ex + sistō]** 3 intr. *stand out, come forth; grow out, arise, spring, be produced, ensue; become, come to be, turn into; appear, be visible, be manifest; exist, be*.
- exsolvō, -solvere, -solvi, exsolūtum, [ex + solvō]** 3 tr. *unloose, release, deliver; free, set free; discharge, pay*.
- expectātiō (exp-), -ōnis, [expectō]** f. *an awaiting, expecting, expectation, anticipation; longing for, desire*.

expectō (exp-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + spectō] 1 tr. *look out for, wait for, await; wait, wait to see; expect, anticipate; long for, desire; apprehend, dread.*

exspoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + spoliō] 1 tr. *strip of, despoil, rob; pillage, plunder.*

extinctor, -ōris, [cf. **extinguō**] m. *extinguisher; destroyer, suppresser.*

extinguō (ext-), -ere, **extinxi**, **extinctum**, [ex + stinguō, *quench*] 3 tr. *put out, extinguish; kill, destroy; put an end to, abolish, blot out, destroy, annihilate.*

extō, -stāre, —, —, [ex + stō] 1 intr. *stand out, stand forth; appear, be found, be extant, exist.*

extrūctiō, -ōnis, [exstruō] f. *a building up, erecting, structure.*

exstruō, -ere, **extrūxi**, **extrūctum**, [ex + struō, *heap up*] 3 tr. *heap up, pile up; build up, rear, erect, construct.*

exsul (exul), -ulis, c. *exile.*

exsulō (exulō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [exsul] 1 intr. *be an exile, be in exile, live in exile.*

exsultō (exultō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of **exsiliō**] 1 intr. *leap up; exult, rejoice, delight in, revel.*

extenuō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + tenuō, *make thin*] 1 tr. *make small or thin; diminish, lessen, extenuate; belittle, detract from, disparage.*

exter or **exterus**, -tera, -terum, [ex] adj. used only in pl. *on the outside, outer, outward; foreign, strange.* See **extrēmus**, -a, -um.

exterminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ex + terminus] 1 tr. *drive out or away, expel, drive into exile, banish; put aside, remove.*

externus, -a, -um, [exter] adj. *outward, outside, external; foreign, strange.*

extimēscō, -ere, **extimui**, —, [ex + timēscō, *inch. of timeō*] 3 tr. and intr. *be greatly afraid, fear greatly, await with fear, dread; show fear.*

extollō, -ere, —, —, [ex + tollō] 3 tr. *lift up, raise up, elevate; extol, laud, exalt.*

extorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, **extortum**, [ex + torqueō, *twist*] 2 tr. *wrench out, wrest out or away; force from, extort, obtain by force.*

extrā, [exter] adv. and prep.:

1. As adv. *on the outside, without.*

2. As prep. with acc. *outside of, without, beyond; apart from, aside from, except.* **extrā causam**, *outside of the case, apart from the legal question involved.*

extrahō, -trahere, -trāxi, **extrāctum**, [ex + trahō] 3 tr. *draw out, drag out; protract, prolong.*

extrēmus, -a, -um, [superl. of **exter**] adj. *outermost, uttermost, farthest; latest, last, last part of, end of; utmost, greatest, extreme.* As subst. **extrēmum**, -ī, n. *end; last degree, extreme.*

exuō, -uere, -uī, -ūtum, 3 tr. *draw out, pull off, put off, divest; strip, despoil; lay aside, cast off.*

exūrō, -ūrere, -ūssi, **exūstum**, [ex + ūrō, *burn*] 3 tr. *burn up, burn down, consume.*

exuviae, -ārum, [exuō] f. pl. *clothing, equipments, arms; spoils, trophies; lit. things stripped off.*

F

Fabiānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Fabius, Fabian.*

Fabricius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Q. Fabricius**, tribune B.C. 57, who favored Cicero's recall from exile.

fābula, -ae, f. *tale, story, fable; drama, play.*

facētē, [facētus, *fine*] *gracefully, neatly; wittily, humorously, facetiously.*

facile, [facilis] adv. *easily, with ease, conveniently, without difficulty; readily, willingly, promptly.*

facilis, -e, [faciō] adj. *easy to do, easy, not difficult!*; good-natured, accessible, willing, courteous, affable; favorable, prosperous.

facilitās, -ātis, [facilis] f. *ease, readiness, facility; good-nature, accessibility, willingness; easy manners, courteousness, affability.*

facinorōsus, -a, -um, [facinus] adj. *criminal, villanous, vicious.* As subst. **facinorōsus, -ī, m.** *criminal, malefactor.*

facinus, -oris, [cf. faciō] n. *deed, act, action; bad deed, misdeed, deed of crime, crime, criminal conduct, outrage, villany.*

faciō, facere, fēci, factum, 3 tr. and intr. *make, fashion, build; construct, compose; do, perform, carry on, execute; produce, cause, occasion, bring about; see to it, take care; render, give, grant, confer; obtain, gain, accumulate; incur, suffer; celebrate, hold, conduct; assume, admit; choose, appoint; make of, value, esteem, regard.* **verbum or verba facere, speak.** See **fīō**.

factum, -ī, [faciō] n. *deed, act, exploit, achievement.*

facultās, -ātis, [facilis] f. *capability, ability, skill; means, resources, power, opportunity, possibility; abundance, supply, stock; goods, riches, property.*

Faesulae, -ārum, f. pl. *modern Fiesole, a city of Etruria, headquarters of Catiline's forces.*

Faesulānus, -a, -um, adj. *of Faesulae, Faesulan.*

falcārius, -ī, [falx] m. *sickle-maker, scythe-maker.*

Falcidius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Falcidius**, a tribune.

fallāx, -ācis, [fallō] adj. *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious.*

fallō, fallere, fefelli, falsum, 3 tr. and intr. *deceive, trick, dupe, cheat; fail, disappoint; violate, break, betray; escape one's notice, remain undiscovered,*

elude; pass. often, be deceived, deceive one's self, be mistaken, be wrong, err.

falsō, [falsus] adv. *falsely, unfaithfully, untruly, erroneously.*

falsus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of fallō] adj. *deceptive, delusive, misleading, unfounded; feigned, pretended; spurious, false, undeserved.*

falx, falcis, f. *curved blade; sickle, scythe, bill-hook.*

fāma, -ae, [for, speak] f. *report, rumor, common talk, saying, tradition; public opinion, the popular voice; fame, renown; fair fame, good repute, reputation.*

famēs, -is, f. *hunger; want, famine, starvation.*

familia, -ae, [famulus, servant] f. *the slaves in a household, family servants, domestics; household, family; family connection, kindred; estate, family property.* Old gen. **familiās**, frequent with **pater** and **māter**: **pater familiās**, *master of a household, householder, head of a family, father; māter familiās*, *mistress of a household, matron, mother.*

familiāris, -e, [familia] adj. *of a household, belonging to a family, household, family, private; familiar, intimate, friendly.* **rēs familiāris**, *family property, estate.* As subst. **familiāris, -is, m.** *intimate friend, friend, companion.*

familiāritās, -ātis, [familiāris] f. *familiarity, intimacy, friendship, friendly relations.*

familiārīter, [familiāris] adv. *familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms.*

fānum, -ī, [cf. for, speak] n. *shrine, sanctuary, temple.*

fās, found only in nom. and acc. sing. **[for, speak]** *divine law, the dictates of religion; right according to divine law or conscience, justice, equity.* **fās est**, *it is lawful, it is right or proper, it is permitted or allowed.*

fascis, -is, m. *bundle, fagot; in plur. the fasces, the bundle of rods with an axe,*

- carried before the highest magistrates as an emblem of authority.
- fāstidiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum**, [fāstidium, *nausea*] 4 tr. and intr. *feel disgust, loathe, shrink, take offence; be disdainful, disdain, despise, scorn; be critical.*
- fāstus, -a, -um**, [fās] adj. *business or court day (with diēs or absolutely as subst. in m.); more commonly as subst.*
- fāsti, -ōrum**, m. pl. *calendar, almanac, an enumeration of all the days of the year, with their festivals, magistrates, events, etc.*
- fātālis, -e**, [fātum] adj. *of fate, ordained or decreed by fate, fated, destined; fatal, destructive, deadly, dangerous.*
- fateor, fatērī, fassus sum**, [for, *speak*] 2 dep. *confess, acknowledge, own, admit, grant.*
- fātum, -i**, [for, *speak*] n. *utterance (prophetic), prophecy, oracle; destiny, fate, doom, lot; bad fortune, ill fate, fatality, calamity, destructive, ruin; death.*
- fāta Sibyllīna**, see **Sibyllinus**.
- faucēs, -ium**, f. pl. *pharynx, gullet, throat; the jaws; narrow inlet, entrance, defile, pass.*
- fautor, -ōris**, [faveō] m. *favorer, partisan, promoter, patron.*
- faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautum**, 2 intr. *be favorable, be well disposed, be propitious, favor; be kind to, befriend, promote, protect.*
- Favōnius, -i**, [faveō] m. *the west wind.* Also a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Favōnius**, an admirer and imitator of the upright Cato Uticensis, and opponent of Clodius.
- fax, facis**, [cf. faciō] f. *torch, firebrand; fiery meteor, ball of fire, shooting star, comet; fire, flame, incitement, stimulus; cause of ruin, destruction.*
- febris, -is**, f. *fever.*
- Februārius, -a, -um**, [februa, *expiatory rites*] adj. *of February, February.*
- fēlicitās, -ātis**, [fēlix] f. *good fortune, good luck; happiness, felicity.*
- fēliciter**, [fēlix] adv. *fortunately, auspiciously; happily, successfully.*
- fēlix, -icis**, adj. *fruitful; propitious, favorable; fortunate, lucky, prosperous.*
- fēmīna, -ae**, f. *woman.*
- fera, -ae**, [ferus] f. *wild beast, wild animal.*
- ferē**, adv. *quite, entirely; usually, in general, generally, for the most part, almost always; almost, nearly, well-nigh, about; with negatives, hardly, scarcely.*
- ferō, ferre, tulī, lātum**, irr. tr. and intr. *bear, carry; bring, lead, conduct; bear away, carry off, win, take, get, obtain; bring forth, produce, yield; prompt, impel, urge, carry away; tolerate, put up with, stand, suffer, endure; disclose, show, exhibit; report, relate, tell, say, celebrate; require, demand, allow, permit; of votes, cast, give in, record; of a law or resolution, bring forward, move, propose, promote; pass. and reflex. often, be borne, betake one's self, proceed, hasten, rush.* **ferre gravi-ter, ferre molestē**, *take it ill, be annoyed, be vexed.* **ferre indignē**, *feel indignant.* **prae sē ferre**, *profess, show, display, boast, make no secret of.* **sententiam ferre**, *cast a vote.* **ferunt, they say, or fertur, feruntur**, *it is said, it is reported.*
- ferōcitās, -ātis**, [ferōx, *wild*] f. *wildness, fierceness; courage, spirit; savageness, fury, ferocity.*
- ferrāmentum, -i**, [ferrum] n. *implement of iron, tool, weapon.*
- ferreus, -a, -um**, [ferrum] adj. *made of iron, of iron, iron; hard, hard-hearted, unfeeling, cruel.*
- ferrum, -i**, n. *iron; iron implement, sword, axe; the sword, a symbol of war or destruction.*
- fertilis, -e**, [ferō] adj. *fertile, fruitful, productive.*
- ferus, -a, -um**, adj. *wild, untamed; savage, barbarous, fierce, cruel; uncultivated, rude.*
- fēstinātiō, -ōnis**, [fēstinō, *hasten*] f. *a hastening; haste, hurry, despatch, speed.*

fēstus, -a, -um, adj. *of holidays, festal, solemn; festive, joyful, merry.*

fictus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of fingō] adj. *feigned, false, fictitious, imaginary.*

fidēlis, -e, [fidēs] adj. *that may be trusted, trusty, faithful, true; trust-worthy, reliable, safe.*

fidēs, fidēī, [fidō] f. *trust, faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief; as a mercantile term, credit; trustworthiness; fidelity, good faith, honesty, honor; credibility; promise, engagement, word; promise of protection, pledge of safety, assurance, guaranty, protection.*

fidius, -ī, [fidēs] m. *the god of faith, the All-faithful One, a surname of Jupiter. mē diūs (medius) fidius, see diūs.*

fidō, fidere, fīsus sum, 3 semi-dep. *trust, have confidence in, rely upon; put confidence in, confide.*

fidūcia, -ae, [fidus] f. *trust, confidence, reliance; self-confidence, courage, boldness.*

fidus, -a, -um, [fidō] trusty, trustworthy, faithful; credible.

figō, figere, fixī, fixum, 3 tr. fix, fasten, attach, set, place; drive, plunge, nail.

figūra, -ae, [cf. fingō] f. *form, shape, figure.*

filia, -ae, [filius] f. *daughter.*

filius, -ī, m. *son.*

fingō, fingere, finxī, fictum, 3 tr. *touch gently, handle; form, fashion, mould, model, shape; compose, make; represent in thought, sketch out, imagine, suppose, think; contrive, devise, invent; feign, pretend.*

fīnis, -is, m. *boundary, limit, border; end, termination, close, stop; in plur. borders, territory, land, country. quem ad finem, to what lengths, how far.*

fīnitimus (-tumus), -a, -um, [fīnis] adj. *bordering on, on the borders of, neighboring, neighbors of, adjoining, adjacent.*

fīō, fierī, factus sum, irr. *used as passive of faciō, which see, and intr. become;*

happen, occur, come to pass, result, be the case.

firmāmentum, -ī, [firmō] n. *a strengthening; support, prop, stay, corner-stone.*

firmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [firmus] 1 tr. *make firm or strong, strengthen, reinforce, fortify, secure, sustain; encourage, reassure, animate; confirm, establish, prove, show, declare.*

firmus, -a, -um, adj. *strong, powerful; firm, fast, steadfast, trusty, true, faithful.*

fiscus, -ī, m. *wicker basket; money-bag, purse; state treasury, public revenues.*

Flaccus, -ī, m. *a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:*

1. **M. Fulvius Flaccus**, see Fulvius.

2. **L. Flaccus**, praetor 63 B.C.

3. **L. Valerius Flaccus**, consul with Marius 100 B.C., taking an active part in suppressing the insurrection of Saturninus.

fīgitiōsē, [fīgitiōsus] adv. *shamefully, basely, infamously.*

fīgitiōsus, -a, -um, [fīgitiū] adj. *shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous; profligate, dissolute.*

fīgitiū, -ī, [cf. fīgitiō] n. *deed of passion, disgraceful deed, shameful act, outrage; burning shame, shame, disgrace.*

fīgitiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. flagrō] 1 tr. *ask with eagerness, entreat, cry for, demand urgently, require; press earnestly, importune.*

flagrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 intr. *blaze, burn, flame, glow; be inflamed, be on fire, be excited, be stirred; be consumed in a fire of, suffer.*

fīāmen, -inis, [cf. flagrō] m. *one who burns offerings; priest of a particular divinity, flamen.*

flamma, -ae, f. *blazing fire, fire, blaze, flame; fire of love, flame of passion; glow, rage, passion, wrath; devouring flame, destructive fire, danger, ruin.*

flectō, flectere, flexī, flexum, 3 tr. and intr. *bend, turn, turn round, direct;*

- sway, change; change the mind of, prevail upon, persuade, move, influence; soften, appease.*
- fleō, flēre, flēvī, flētum**, 2 tr. and intr. *weep, cry, be in tears, wail; weep for, lament, bewail.*
- flētus, -ūs, [fleō]** m. *weeping, crying, lamentation, tears.*
- flexibilis, -e, [flectō]** adj. *pliant, flexible; yielding, tractable; inconstant, changeable.*
- flōrēns, -entis, [pr.p. of flōreō]** adj. *blooming, flowering, in bloom; flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, highly favored, successful, distinguished.*
- flōreō, -ēre, -uī, —, [flōs]** 2 intr. *bloom, blossom; flourish, prosper, be prosperous; be eminent, be distinguished.*
- flōrēscō, -ere, —, —, [inch. of flōreō]** 3 intr. *begin to bloom, blossom; begin to flourish, rise, be distinguished.*
- flōs, flōris**, m. *blossom, flower; bloom, freshness, prime, promise, crown, ornament.*
- fluctuō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [fluctus]** 1 intr. *move in waves, undulate, be tossed on the waves; waver, hesitate, vacillate.*
- fluctus, -ūs, [cf. fluō]** m. *flood, tide, wave, billow; turbulence, commotion.*
- fluō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of fluō]** 1 intr. *flood, drift, swim, sail about, flow.*
- flūmen, -inis, [fluō]** n. *a flowing; flowing stream, river; flow, fluency, flood.*
- fluō, fluere, fluxī, (fluxus)**, 3 intr. *flow; pass away, fall away, vanish.*
- focus, -ī, m.** *fire-place, hearth; fireside, home, family.*
- foederātus, -a, -um, [cf. foedus, subst.]** adj. *leagued, allied, confederate.*
- foedus, -a, -um, adj.** *foul, filthy, loathsome, repulsive, horrible; ugly, unseemly, disgraceful, shameful; vile, base, infamous.*
- foedus, -eris, [cf. fidō]** n. *league, treaty, compact, alliance; covenant, agreement, contract; conditions of a treaty or contract, stipulation.*
- fōns, fontis**, m. *spring, fountain, well; fountain-head, source, origin, cause.*
- forās, [cf. foris, door]** adv. *out of doors, out, forth, away.*
- fore**, see **sum**.
- forēnsis, -e, [forum]** adj. *of the market, of the Forum, in the Forum; forensic, public, of daily life, ordinary.*
- foris, [cf. foris, door]** adv. *of place where, out of doors, without, abroad; in public life; from without.*
- fōrma, -ae, f.** *form, shape, appearance, features, looks; figure, image, likeness; nature, manner, kind.*
- formidō, -inis, f.** *fear, terror, dread, awe.*
- formidolōsus, -a, -um, [formidō]** adj. *dreadful, fearful, terrible, terrific.*
- fors, fortis, f.** *chance, luck, accident.*
- fōrsitan, [fors sit an]** adv. *perhaps, perchance, it may be, possibly.*
- fortāsse, [for fortāssis = forte an sī vīs]** adv. *perhaps, perchance, it may be, possibly.*
- forte, [abl. of fors]** adv. *by chance, by accident, casually, accidentally; perhaps, perchance.*
- fortis, -e, adj.** *strong, powerful; vigorous, firm, steadfast; sturdy, staunch, brave, of courage, bold, fearless, dauntless, valiant, manly; spirited, impetuous.*
- fortiter, [fortis]** adv. *strongly; bravely, boldly, with courage, valiantly, intrepidly, manfully; steadily, firmly. See fortis.*
- fortitūdō, -inis, [fortis]** n. *strength; courage, bravery, intrepidity; fortitude, firmness, steadiness. See fortis.*
- fortūna, -ae, [fors]** f. *chance, luck, fate, fortune; position, rank, condition, lot, circumstances; good luck, good fortune, prosperity, success; ill-fortune; possessions, property; personified, Goddess of Fortune, Fortune.*
- fortūnātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of fortūnō, prosper]** adj. *prospered, prosperous, fortunate, lucky, happy.*

forum, -ī, n. *market-place, forum; the Forum*, a large open area, in which public meetings were held and judicial and commercial business was transacted, surrounded by public buildings, courts of justice, state offices, places of worship, as well as colonnades of one or more stories in which bankers, merchants, and tradesmen had their places of business. **Forum Aurēlium**, see **Aurēlius**.

fragilis, -e, [cf. **frangō**] adj. *easily broken, fragile; weak, frail, delicate; fickle, transitory*.

fragilitās, -ātis, [fragilis] f. *weakness, frailty*.

frangō, frangere, frēgi, frāctum, 3 tr. *break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shatter; break down, dishearten, subdue, overcome, crush; break the force of, weaken, soften*.

frāter, -tris, m. *brother*.

frāternē, [frāter] adv. *in a brotherly manner, like a brother, affectionately*.

frāternus, -a, -um, [frāter] adj. *of a brother, brotherly, fraternal*.

fraudātiō, -ōnis, [fraudō] f. *cheating, deceit, deception, fraud*.

fraudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [fraus] 1 tr. *cheat, defraud; steal, embezzle*.

fraus, fraudis, f. *cheating, deceit, fraud, treachery; crime; delusion, mistake; injury, harm, damage*.

fremitus, -ūs, [fremō, roar] m. *confused noise, murmuring, roaring, din, loud noise*.

frēnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [frēnum] 1 tr. *bridle, curb, check; hold in check, restrain*.

frēnum, -ī, n. in pl. usually m. *bridle; curb, check, restraint*.

frequēns, -entis, adj. *often, repeated, regular; frequent, common, usual; in great numbers, in crowds, crowded, full; translated as adv. of time, often, frequently*.

frequentē, [frequēns] adv. *often, frequently; in great numbers, by many*.

frequentia, -ae, [frequēns] f. *assembly in great numbers, numerous attendance, concourse; great numbers, multitude, crowd, throng*.

frequentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [frequēns] 1 tr. and intr. *visit frequently or often, frequent, resort to; assemble in throngs, crowd together; celebrate*.

frētus, -a, -um, adj. *leaning upon, supported by, relying on; depending, trusting, confident*.

frīgus, -oris, n. *cold, coolness, chilliness*.

frōns, frontis, f. *forehead, brow; face, expression, look; forepart, front, van*.

frūctus, -ūs, [cf. fruor] m. *enjoyment, pleasure, delight; produce, fruit, crops; proceeds, yield, income, profit; consequence, fruits, advantages, return, reward. frūctū esse, be an advantage, be profitable*.

frūgālitās, -ātis, f. *economy, thrift, frugality; worth, excellence*.

frūmentārius, -a, -um, [frūmentum] adj. *of corn, of grain, of provisions, grain- rēs frūmentāria, grain supply, provisions, grain*.

frūmentum, -ī, [fruor] n. *corn, grain*.

fruor, fruī, frūctus sum, 3 dep. *enjoy, take pleasure in, delight in; reap the fruits or benefits of*.

frūstrā, [fraus] adv. *in error; without effect, to no purpose, uselessly, in vain, for nothing; without reason, groundlessly*.

frūx, frūgis, [cf. fruor] f. *fruit, produce*.

fuga, -ae, [cf. fugiō] f. *a fleeing, flight; exile, banishment; escape, avoidance, shunning*.

fugiō, fugere, fūgi, fugitum, 3 tr. and intr. *flee, fly, take to flight, make off; avoid, shun; escape the notice of; escape, elude*.

fugitivus, -a, -um, [fugiō] adj. *fugitive, runaway. As subst. fugitivus, -ī, m. fugitive, runaway slave, deserter*.

fugitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of fugiō] 1 tr. and intr. *flee eagerly, flee in haste, fly from; avoid, shun*.

Fulcinius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Fulcinius**, a Roman envoy slain by Lars Tolumnius, king of the Veientes.

fulgeō, fulgēre, fulsī, —, 2 intr. *flash, lighten; gleam, glisten, glitter, shine.*

fulmen, -inis, [fulgeō] n. *lightning flash, stroke of lightning, thunderbolt.*

Fulvius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **M. Fulvius Flaccus**, consul 125 B.C., grandfather of L. Caesar, and partisan of the Gracchi.
2. **M. Fulvius Nobilior**, consul 189 B.C., a patron of the poet Ennius.

fūmō, -āre, —, —, [fūmus] 1 intr. *smoke, reek.*

fūmus, -i, m. *smoke.*

fundāmentum, -i, [fundō] n. *foundation; basis, ground, support.*

funditus, [fundus] adv. *from the bottom, from the foundation; utterly, entirely, totally.*

fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsum, 3 intr. *pour, pour out, pour forth, shed; scatter, spread, diffuse; bring forth, bear; overthrow, vanquish, rout, put to flight.*

fundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [fundus] 1 tr. *lay the foundations of, found, establish.*

fundus, -i, m. *bottom; piece of land, farm, estate.*

fūnestō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [fūnestus] 1 tr. *pollute, defile.*

fūnestus, -a, -um, [fūnus] adj. *deadly, fatal, destructive; filled with mourning, mournful, sad, dismal.*

fungor, fungī, fūctus sum, 3 dep. *be engaged in, perform, do; execute, administer, discharge, fulfill.*

fūnis, -is, m. *rope, cord.*

fūnus, -eris, m. *funeral procession, funeral; funeral rites, obsequies, interment.*

fūr, fūris, m. *thief.*

Furfānius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **T. Furfānius**, a juror at the trial of Milo, and a victim of Clodius.

furia, -ae, f. usually in pl. *rage, madness, fury; scourge, curse; tormenting spirits; personified, the Furies, the three goddesses of vengeance.*

furibundus, -a, -um, [cf. furia] adj. *raving, mad, furious, crazy.*

furiōsus, -a, -um, [furia] adj. *full of madness, mad, raging, furious, crazy.*

Furius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **P. Furius**, a confederate of Catiline.
2. **L. Furius Philus**, consul 136 B.C., a man of literary attainments.

furō, furere, furuī, —, 3 intr. *rage, rave, be furious, be mad, be crazy.*

furor, -ōris, [furō] m. *a raging, rage, raving, fury, frenzy, madness.*

fūrtim, [fūrtum] adv. *by stealth, stealthily, secretly, clandestinely, furtively.*

fūrtum, -i, [cf. fūr] n. *theft, robbery; thing stolen; stratagem.*

fūstis, -is, m. *cudgel, club.*

futūrus, -a, -um, [fut. part. of sum] adj. *going to be, likely to be, yet to be, to come, future.*

G

Gabinius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **A. Gabinius**, the tribune, author of the law giving Pompey the command against the pirates, 67 B.C.; consul 58 B.C., the year of Cicero's banishment.
2. **P. Gabinius**, praetor 89 B.C., whose official records were untrustworthy.
3. **P. Gabinius Cimber**, a confederate of Catiline, 63 B.C.

Gabñius, -a, -um, [Gabñius] adj. *of Gabinius, Gabinian. lēx Gabñia, see Gabñius, 1.*

Gāius, -i, m. a Roman praenomen or fore-name.

Gallia, -ae, f. *Gaul. Gallia Cisalpīna, Cisalpine Gaul, that part of Gaul south of the Alps. Gallia Trānsalpīna, Transalpine Gaul, that part of Gaul north of the Alps.*

Galicānus, -a, -um, adj. *Galic*.

Galicus, -a, -um, adj. of the Gauls, *Galic*.

Gallus, -a, -um, adj. of Gaul, *Galic*.
As subst. **Gallus**, -ī, m. a Gaul.

gāneō, -ōnis, [gānea, low tavern] m. glutton, debauchee, profligate.

gaudeō, gaudēre, gāvīsus sum, 2 semi-dep. rejoice, be glad, be delighted, take pleasure, be pleased, delight in.

gaudium, -ī, [gaudeō] n. joy, gladness, delight; expression of delight, etc.

gāvīsus, see **gaudeō**.

gaza, -ae, f. treasure, riches, wealth.

gelidus, -a, -um, [gelū, ice] adj. ice-cold, very cold, icy.

gemitus, -ūs, [gemō] m. a sighing, sigh, groan, lamentation.

gemō, gemere, gemuī, —, 3 tr. and intr. sigh, groan, cry out in pain; sigh over, bewail, lament.

gener, -erī, [cf. gignō] m. daughter's husband, son-in-law.

gēns, gentis, [cf. gignō] f. clan, house; people, nation, race. ubinam gentium? where in the world?

genus, -eris, [cf. gignō] n. race, stock, family, nation; birth, origin, descent; class, sort, variety, kind, character, nature; rank, order; way, manner.

germānitās, -ātis, [germānus] f. brotherhood, relation between children of the same parents.

germānus, -a, -um, adj. full, own, of brother or sister; real, true.

gerō, gerere, gessi, gestum, 3 tr. bear, carry, have, hold; wear; entertain, cherish; carry out, accomplish, perform, do; administer, manage, rule, govern; conduct, carry on, wage, transact. sē gerere, bear one's self, conduct one's self, act, behave. rēs gestae, deeds, exploits, achievements, operations.

gestiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [gestus, bearing] 4 tr. and intr. express strong feeling, leap for joy, exult, be delighted; desire eagerly, yearn, thirst, long.

gignō, gignere, genuī, genitum, 3 tr. give birth to, beget, bear; produce, cause, begin.

Glabriō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **M'. Acilius Glabriō**, author of a *lēx Acilia dē repetundīs*.

2. **M'. Aelius Glabriō**, son of No. 1, presiding judge at the trial of Verres, consul 67 B.C., and successor to Lucullus in the Third Mithridatic War, himself superseded by Pompey 66 B.C. through the Manilian law.

gladiātōr, -ōris, [gladius] m. swordsman, fighter in the public games, gladiator; cut-throat, ruffian.

gladiātōrius, -a, -um, [gladiātōr] adj. of gladiators, gladiatorial.

gladius, -ī, m. sword.

glæba (glē-), -ae, f. clod of earth, lump.

Glaucia, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Especially **C. Servilius Glaucia**, associate of Saturninus in the outbreak of 100 B.C.

glōria, -ae, f. glory, fame, renown; honor, praise; thirst for glory, ambition; vainglory, pride, vanity, boasting.

glōrior, -ārī, -ātus sum, [glōria] 1 dep. glory in, boast of, brag, pride one's self.

glōriōsē, [glōriōsus] adv. magnificently, gloriously; boastfully, vauntingly, pompously.

glōriōsus, -a, -um, [glōria] adj. glorious, famous, renowned; to be proud of, honorable; vainglorious, boastful, conceited.

Gnaeus, -ī, m. a Roman praenomen or forename.

gnāvus (nāv-), -a, -um, [cf. nōscō] adj. busy, active, energetic, diligent.

Gracchus, -ī, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **Ti. Semprōnius Gracchus**, tribune and reformer, killed by a mob of senators under the leadership of P. Scipio Nasica, 133 B.C.

2. **C. Semprōnius Gracchus**, younger brother of No. 1, also tribune and

reformer, killed with M. Fulvius in a tumult by the senatorial forces under the leadership of the consul Opimius.

gradus, -ūs, m. *step, pace, gait; station, position, ground; approach, advance, march; degree, grade, rank, stage; in pl. often, steps, stairs.*

Graecia, -ae, f. *Greece.*

Graeculus, -i, [dim. of Graecus] m. *petty Greek, affected Greek, Greekling.*

Graecus, -a, -um, [Γραικός] adj. *of the Greeks, of Greece, Grecian, Greek. As subst. Graeci, -ōrum, m. pl. the Greeks.*

Graeca, -ōrum, n. pl. *Greek writings, Greek.*

grandis, -e, adj. *full-grown, large, great, full; advanced in years, aged, old.*

grātia, -ae, [grātus] f. *favor, esteem, regard, friendship; kindness, courtesy; thanks, gratitude; return, recompense; abl. grātiā, with preceding genitive, for the sake of, on account of. grātiās agere, give thanks, express one's thanks, thank. grātiām (grātiās) habēre, be or feel grateful or thankful. grātiām referre, make a grateful return, requite, repay.*

grātiōsus, -a, -um, [grātia] adj. *in favor, enjoying favor, popular, agreeable.*

Grātius, -i, m. *a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. Grātius, the accuser of Archias 62 B.C.*

grātuitō, [grātuitus, without pay] adv. *without recompense, for nothing, gratuitously; for no particular reason.*

grātulātiō, -ōnis, [grātulor] f. *manifestation of joy, rejoicing, congratulation; joyful festival, public thanksgiving.*

grātulor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [grātus] 1 dep. *manifest or show joy, be glad, rejoice; congratulate.*

grātus, -a, -um, adj. *agreeable, acceptable, pleasing, dear; thankful, grateful, appreciative, deserving.*

gravis, -e, adj. *heavy; loaded, burdened; weighty, of weight, momentous, im-*

portant, grave, influential, dignified, potent, strong, deep; steadfast, sterling, solid; hard to bear, oppressive, severe, rigid, austere.

gravitās, -ātis, [gravis] f. *weight, heaviness; oppressiveness, severity, harshness; importance, power, influence, force, dignity, seriousness, gravity. See gravis.*

graviter, [gravis] adv. *weightily; vehemently, violently, severely, harshly; strongly, forcibly, deeply, sadly, grievously; with dignity, impressively, seriously, gravely.*

gravō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [gravis] 1 tr. *weigh down, burden. Pass. as dep. regard as a burden, be reluctant, be vexed, be indignant.*

grex, gregis, m. *flock, herd, swarm; band, troop, gang, company, clique, set.*

gubernāculum (-clum), -i, [gubernō] n. *helm, rudder; guidance, direction, control, usually in plur.*

gubernātiō, -ōnis, [gubernō] f. *a piloting, steering; guidance, direction, management.*

gubernātor, -ōris, [gubernō] m. *pilot, helmsman.*

gubernō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. κυβερνάω] 1 tr. *steer, pilot; direct, guide, manage, control.*

gustō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [gustus, tasting] 1 tr. *taste, partake of, enjoy.*

gymnasium, -i, [γυμνάσιον] n. *gymnasium, high-school, college.*

H

H, see HS.

habēō, habēre, habuī, habitum, 2 tr. and intr. *have, hold, carry, wear; contain; keep, retain, detain; own, possess; have possessions, own property; occupy, inhabit; pronounce, deliver, utter, make; have in mind, entertain, cherish, be actuated by; mean, know; purpose, intend; think, believe, look upon; accept, bear, endure; render. sē habēre often, feel, be, be situated, be off. ratiōnem habēre, take account of,*

have regard for, take into consideration, consider. **grātiām** (**grātiās**) **habēre**, see **grātia**.

habitō, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [freq. of **habēō**] 1 tr. and intr. *dwel, have one's abode, reside, live; inhabit; be habitually, stay.*

habitus, **-ūs**, [**habēō**] m. *condition, habit, deportment, appearance; nature, character, quality.*

haerēō, **haerēre**, **haesī**, **haesum**, 2 intr. *hang fast, stick, cleave, cling; be fixed, adhere, abide; be caught, hesitate, be at a loss, be brought to a standstill.*

haesitō, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [freq. of **haerēō**] 1 intr. *stick fast, be caught, hesitate, be at a loss.*

Hannibal, **-alis**, m. the great Carthaginian general in the Second Punic War.

haruspex, **-icis**, m. *soothsayer, diviner.*

hasta, **-ae**, f. *staff, pole; spear, lance, pike, javelin.*

haud, adv. *not, not at all, by no means.*

hauriō, **haurire**, **hausī**, **haustum**, 4 tr. *draw up or out, drain off, drain, exhaust; drink in, imbibe, take in, draw, derive.*

hebescō, **-ere**, —, —, [inch. of **hebeō**], *be dull* 3 intr. *grow blunt, become dull.*

Hēraclīa (**-clēa**), **-ae**, [**Ἡράκλεια**] f. a city in Magna Graecia (Southern Italy).

Hēraclīēnsis, **-e**, [**Hēraclīa**] adj. of *Heraclea*. As subst. **Hēraclīēnsis**, **-is**, m. *an Heracliot, citizen of Heraclea.*

hercule, [voc. of **Herculēs**] interj. by *Hercules, heavens, assuredly!* **mē hercule**, *in the name of Hercules, my heavens, most assuredly, in sooth!*

hērēditās, **-ātis**, [**hērēs**] f. *heirship, inheritance; an inheritance.*

Hērennius, **-ī**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Hērennius**, a senator, condemned for embezzlement.

hērēs, **-ēdis**, c. *heir, heiress.*

hēsternus, **-a**, **-um**, [**herī**, *yesterday*] adj. of *yesterday, yesterday's.* **hēsternō diē**, *on yesterday.*

heus, interj. *ho!, look you here!, ho there!, holloa!*

hibernō, **-āre**, **-āvī**, **-ātum**, [**hibernus**] 1 intr. *pass the winter, winter, have one's winter quarters, keep in winter quarters.*

hibernus, **-a**, **-um**, [**hiems**] adj. of *winter, wintry, winter.* As subst. **hiberna**, **-ōrum** (sc. *castra*), n. pl. *winter quarters, winter encampment.*

hīc, **haec**, **hōc**, gen. **hūius**, dem. pron. *this* (referring to that which is nearer the speaker), *this...here, this...of mine or of ours, like this, the present; this man or woman, this thing, he, she, it, this...here present, my client* (legal); *the following; of time often, this last, the next.* **haec**, n. pl. often (with a sweep of the hand), *these institutions, this country, our country, the government, the world.* **hīc...ille**, *this...that or the other, the latter...the former.* Abl. **hōc**, *all the.* **hūius modī**, see **modus**.

hīc, adv. *in this place, here; in this, herein, on this point, in this particular; now, at this time, at this juncture, on this occasion.*

hīcine, [**hīce** (**hīc**, adv.) + **-ne**] interrog. adv. *here.*

hiems (**hiemps**), **-emis**, f. *winter, winter time; stormy weather, storm, tempest.*

hīnc, [**hīc**] adv. *from this place, from here, hence; from this source, from this, on this account.* **hīnc...illīnc**, *on one side...on the other, on this side...on that, here...there.*

Hīrtius, **-ī**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Aulus Hīrtius**, consul with C. Vibio Pansa, 43 B.C.

Hispanīa, **-ae**, f. *Spain.*

Hispanīēnsis, **-e**, adj. of *Spain, Spanish, in Spain.*

Hispanūs, **-a**, **-um**, adj. of *Spain, Spanish.* As subst. **Hispanī**, **-ōrum**, m. pl. *the Spaniards.*

hodiē, [**hōc** + **diē**] adv. *to-day; at the present day, in these times, to this day, at this time, now.*

- hodiernus, -a, -um**, [hodiē] adj. *of to-day, to-day's*. **hodiernus diēs**, *to-day, this day*.
- Homērus, -ī**, [Ὅμηρος] m. *Homer*.
- homō, -inis**, c. *human being, man, person; human race, mankind*. **novus homō**, see **novus**.
- honestās, -ātis**, [honōs] f. *honor received from others, repute, reputation; honorable position, good standing; uprightness, integrity, respectability*.
- honestē**, [honestus] adv. *honorably, with honor, creditably, virtuously; becomingly, with decency, decently*.
- honestō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [honestus] 1 tr. *honor, crown with honor, dignify, grace, decorate, adorn*. **sē honestāre**, *cover one's self with honor, gain honor*.
- honestus, -a, -um**, [honōs] adj. *regarded with honor, honored, respected, esteemed; honorable, worthy of respect, respectable, creditable; worthy, noble*.
- honor**, see **honōs**.
- honōrificus, -a, -um**, [honōs, cf. faciō] adj. *that does honor, honorable*.
- honōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [honōs] 1 tr. *honor, respect; decorate, embellish, adorn*.
- honōs (honor), -ōris**, m. *honor, repute, esteem; source of honor, glory, praise; public honor, official dignity, high position or office, post of honor, preferment, mark of honor*. **honōris causā**, *out of respect, with due respect, to show honor*.
- hōra, -ae**, [cf. ὥρα] f. *hour*. The Roman hour was a twelfth part of the day from sunrise to sunset.
- Horātius, -ī**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Horātius**, one of the three Roman brothers, champions of Rome in the combat with three Curiatii, champions of the Albans.
- horreō, horrēre, horruī**, —, 2 tr. and intr. *bristle; shiver or shudder with cold or fright; shudder at, tremble at, dread*.
- horribilis, -e**, [horreō] adj. *dreadful, frightful, terrible, horrible*.
- horridus, -a, -um**, [cf. horreō] adj. *bristly; rough, rude, rugged, wild; horrible, dreadful*.
- hortātiō, -ōnis**, [hortor] f. *encouragement, exhortation*.
- hortātus, -ūs**, [hortor] m. used only in the abl. *encouragement, incitement, admonition, exhortation*.
- Hortēnsius, -ī**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Q. Hortēnsius Hortalus**, Cicero's early rival in oratory, regularly identified with the aristocratic party, consul 69 B.C.
- hortor, -ārī, -ātussum**, 1 dep. *encourage, cheer, urge, exhort; urge on, incite, instigate, prompt; address*.
- hortus, -ī**, m. *garden*.
- hospes, -itis**, m. *entertainer, host; guest, visitor, stranger; guest-friend, friend*.
- hospitium, -ī**, [hospes] n. *hospitable reception, entertainment; hospitality, tie of hospitality; relation of host or guest, friendly relation, friendship*.
- hostilis, -e**, [hostis] adj. *of an enemy, enemy's; inimical, hostile*.
- hostis, -is**, c. *stranger; enemy, foe; public enemy*.
- HS**, see **sēstertius**.
- hūc**, [hīc] adv. *hither, here, to this place; to this point, so far; to this, besides*.
- hūcine**, [hūc+ne] interrog. adv. *hither-to, to this, so far*.
- hūius modī**, see **modus**.
- hūmānitās, -ātis**, [hūmānus] f. *human nature, humanity; kindness, kindness, sympathy, good nature, politeness; civilization, culture, refinement*.
- hūmānus, -a, -um**, [homō] adj. *of man, human; humane, kind, courteous, polite; civilized, cultivated, cultured, refined*.
- humerus**, see **umerus**.
- hūmilis, -e**, [humus] adj. *low, lowly; slight, small; base, abased, mean, of low origin, obscure, poor, humble*.
- humilitās, -ātis**, [humilis] f. *lowness; insignificance, humble position; meanness, baseness*.

humus, -i, f. ground, soil, earth. Loc.
humī, on the ground.

I

iacēō, iacēre, iacui, —, 2 intr. lie, lie prostrate; lie dead; be low, be level; fall to the ground, be overthrown, be disproved.

iaciō, iacere, ieci, iactum, 3 tr. throw, cast, fling, hurl; lay, construct, establish; throw up, bring as an accusation, charge; throw out, let fall, intimate; mention, declare, utter.

iaciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of iaciō] 1 tr. throw, cast, hurl; throw about, toss about, toss, shake, flourish; utter, speak, say. sē iactāre, boast, show one's self off, make a display.

iacūra, -ae, [iaciō] f. a throwing away; lavish expenditure, expense, cost, sacrifice; loss, damage.

iacus, -ūs, [iaciō] m. a throwing; throw, cast, stroke.

iam, adv. at present, now, at this time; still; at last, at length; already, by this time, ere now, so soon; just, a moment ago, just now; forthwith, straightway, immediately; presently, soon; of assurance, now, then, then surely, no doubt; with comp. from time to time, gradually. iam dūdum, long before, a long time ago, for a long time, this long time. iam pridem, long since, long ago, for a long time. iam tum, at that very time, even then. iam vērō, moreover, again, but further, now finally. sed iam, now however. nō iam, no longer, not any more.

Ianiculum, -ī, n. the Janiculum, one of the hills on which Rome was situated.

iānuā, -ae, f. door, gate, entrance.

Iānuārius, -a, -um, [iānuā] adj. of January, January. As subst. Iānuārius, -ī, m. January.

ibi, adv. there, in that place; thereupon; in that case, on that occasion.

ibidem, [ibi, cf. Idem] adv. in the same place, there also, in that very place, just there, on the spot.

icō, icere, ici, ictum, 3 tr. strike, hit, smite; of treaties, make, enter into.

ictus, -ūs, [icō] m. blow, stroke, thrust, stab, wound.

idcircō, [id+abl. of circus] adv. therefore, on that account, for that reason.

idem, eadem, idem, gen. eiusdem, [is] dem. pron. the same; often translated adverbially, at the same time, also, as well, too, likewise, furthermore; in comparisons, the same as, identical with.

identidem, [idem + et + idem] adv. again and again, repeatedly, constantly; ever and anon, now and then.

ideō, [id+eō] adv. for that reason, on that account, therefore.

idōneus, -a, -um, adj. fit, suitable, proper, adapted, convenient, deserving; capable, sufficient.

Idūs, Iduum, abbreviated Id., f. pl. the Ides, the 15th day (of March, May, July, October) or the 13th (of other months).

iēiūnus, -a, -um, adj. fasting, hungry; poor, barren, insignificant, meagre, contemptible.

igitur, conj. then, therefore (cf. ergō), accordingly, consequently; then, tell me, say; in summing up an argument, I say then, so then, you see, in short. quid igitur, see quid.

ignārus, -a, -um, [in+gnārus, cf. nō-scō] adj. not knowing, ignorant, unacquainted with, unaware; unskilled in, inexperienced.

ignāvia, -ae, [ignāvus] f. laziness, idleness, shiftlessness, worthlessness; cowardice.

ignāvus, -a, -um, [in+gnāvus] adj. lazy, slothful, sluggish, shiftless; cowardly, dastardly.

ignis, -is, m. fire.

ignōbilis, -e, [in+(g)nōbilis] adj. not famous, obscure; of low birth, base-born, ignoble.

- ignōminia**, -ae, [in- + (g)nōmen] f. *disgrace, dishonor, ignominy, infamy*; as a legal or military term, *degradation*.
- ignōrātiō**, -ōnis, [ignōrō] f. *want of knowledge, lack of acquaintance, ignorance*.
- ignōrō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. Ignārus] 1 tr. and intr. *not know, be unaware, be unacquainted with, fail to notice, be ignorant of*.
- ignōscō**, -ere, ignōvī, ignōtum, [in- + (g)nōscō] 3 tr. and intr. *pardon, forgive, excuse; overlook, make allowances for*.
- ignōtus**, -a, -um, [in- + (g)nōtus, from nōscō] adj. *unknown, unfamiliar, strange; without repute, obscure, mean*.
- Ilias**, -ados, [Ἰλιάς] f. *the Iliad*, the Greek epic poem by Homer.
- illātus**, see **inlātus**.
- ille**, **illa**, **illud**, gen. **illius**, dem. pron. *that* (referring to that which is more remote from the speaker); *he, she, it; the, the great, the famous, the well-known*. **hic** . . . **ille**, see **hic**.
- illecebra**, see **inlecebra**.
- illinc**, [illim, *thence*, + ce] adv. *from that place, from there, thence; from that quarter, on that side, there*. **hinc** . . . **illinc**, see **hinc**.
- illū**, see **inlū**.
- illūc**, [illic, cf. ille] adv. *to that place, thither, there*.
- Illyricus**, -a, -um, adj. *of Illyria, Illyrian*.
- imāgō**, -inis, [cf. imitor] f. *imitation, copy, representation, likeness, image; statue, bust, effigy; picture in imagination, idea, conception, thought; empty form, semblance, shadow*.
- imbēcillitās** (inb-), -ātis, [imbēcillus] f. *weakness, feebleness, imbecility; helplessness*.
- imbēcillus** (inb-), -a, -um, adj. *weak, feeble*.
- imber**, **imbris**, m. *rain, shower; pouring rain, rainstorm*.
- imberbis** (inb-), -e, [in- + barba, *beard*] adj. *without a beard, beardless*.
- imbibō** (inb-), -ere, **imbibī**, —, [in- + bibō] 3 tr. *drink in, imbibe; take in or conceive a notion*.
- imbuō** (inb-), -ere, **imbuī**, **imbūtum**, 3 tr. *wet, moisten; steep, stain, taint; touch, affect, tinge, imbue*.
- imitātiō**, -ōnis, [imitor] f. *a copying, imitation*.
- imitātor**, -ōris, [imitor] m. *imitator, copier*.
- imitor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. *imitate, act like, copy*.
- immānis** (inm-), -e, adj. *monstrous, enormous, huge, vast; inhuman, brutal; fierce, wild, savage*.
- immānitās**, -ātis, [immānis] f. *monstrous size; monstrousness, enormity, barbarity, brutality, savageness, cruelty*.
- immātūrus**, -a, -um, [in- + mātūrus] adj. *unripe, immature; premature, untimely*.
- immineō**, -ēre, —, —, [in, cf. minor] 2 intr. *project over, overhang; threaten, menace; be near, be at hand, impend*.
- imminuō** (inm-), -ere, -uī, ūtum, [in- + minuō] 3 tr. *lessen, diminish; reduce, weaken, impair, destroy; encroach upon, infringe, violate*.
- immittō** (inm-), -ere, **immisi**, **immisum**, [in- + mittō] 3 tr. *send in, let in, admit, introduce; send against, let loose, set on, incite; throw, discharge*.
- Immō**, adv. *nay, on the contrary, no in deed*. **Immō vērō**, *nay on the contrary, nay rather, nay even*.
- immoderātus** (inm-), -a, -um, [in- + moderātus] adj. *beyond bounds; unrestrained, unbridled, excessive*.
- immortālis** (inm-), -e, [in- + mortālis] adj. *undying, immortal; imperishable, endless, eternal*.
- immortālitās** (inm-), -ātis, [immortālis] f. *immortality, endless life; imperishable fame, undying renown*.

imparātus (inp-), -a, -um, [in- + parātus] adj. *not ready, unprepared; off one's guard.*

impedimentum, -ī, [impediō] n. *hindrance, impediment; pl. travelling equipage, luggage, baggage.*

impediō (inp-), -īre, -ivī, -itum, [in, cf. pēs] 4 tr. *entangle, hamper; embarrass; interfere with, hinder, impede, obstruct, check, prevent.*

impeditus (inp-), -a, -um, [pf. p. of impediō] adj. *entangled, hampered, embarrassed, encumbered, impeded; impassable, inaccessible; busy, preoccupied, embarrassing, difficult, troublesome.*

impellō (inp-), -pellere, -pulī, impulsū, [in + pellō] 3 tr. *strike against; drive forward, move, impel; urge on, instigate, induce, incite, persuade.*

impendeō (inp-), -ēre, —, —, [in + pendeō] 2 tr. and intr. *overhang; be near, be at hand, be imminent; hang over, threaten, impend.*

imperātor, -ōris, [imperō] m. *commander-in-chief, general; imperator; commander, leader, director, ruler.*

imperātōrius, -a, -um, [imperātor] adj. *of a commander, of a general.*

imperītus (inp-), -a, -um, [in- + perītus] adj. *inexperienced, unversed, unfamiliar with, unacquainted with, ignorant.*

imperium, -ī, [imperō] n. *command, order, orders; authority, control, supreme authority; supreme power, sovereignty, dominion, empire, supremacy, sway.*

imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + parō] 1 tr. and intr. *command, order, give orders; exercise authority over, rule, govern, control, be master of.*

impertiō (inp-), -īre, -ivī, -itum, [in + partiō] 4 tr. *share with, impart; bestow upon, confer, give; assign, attribute.*

impetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + patrō, perform] 1 tr. *gain one's end, carry one's point, accomplish, succeed in getting, get, obtain one's request, procure by request or influence.* **impetrāre**

ā (ab), *obtain one's request from, prevail upon, persuade.*

impetus, -ūs, [in, cf. petō] m. *attack, onset, charge, assault; rush, impetus; impulse, excitement; violence, vehemence, fury.*

impietās, -ātis, [impīus] f. *disloyalty, irreverence, ungodliness, impiety.*

impīus, -a, -um, [in- + pius] adj. *undutiful, irreverent, ungodly, abandoned; impious, wicked, shameless.*

impleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, [in + pleō, fill] 2 tr. *fill up, fill full, fill; fill out, finish; fulfil, discharge.*

implicō, -āre, -āvī or -uī, -ātum or -itum, [in + plicō] 1 tr. *in-fold, envelop; entangle, involve, embarrass, implicate; interweave, connect intimately, unite, associate.*

implōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + plōrō, cry out] 1 tr. and intr. *cry to for help, beseech, entreat, beg earnestly, implore.*

impōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, impositum, [in + pōnō] 3 tr. *place upon, set on or over, put in, place; put on board, embark; impose, saddle upon; impose upon, cheat.*

importō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + portō] 1 tr. *bring in, introduce, import; bring upon, bring about, occasion, cause.*

importūnus, -a, -um, adj. *unsuitable, untimely; rude, harsh, unfeeling, cruel, unrelenting, savage, inhuman.*

imprimis or **in primis**, [in, primus] adv. *among the first, especially, particularly, chiefly, principally.*

imprimō, -primere, -pressī, impressum, [in + premō] 3 tr. *press upon; impress, imprint, stamp, mark, engrave.*

improbē, [improbus] adv. *wickedly, wrongly, recklessly.*

improbītās, -ātis, [improbus] f. *wickedness, rascality, dishonesty, want of principle, depravity.*

improbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in- + probō] 1 tr. *disapprove, blame, condemn, reject.*

improbus, -a, -um, [in- + probus] adj. *wicked, bad, unprincipled, depraved, abandoned; shameless, outrageous, base.* As subst. **improbus, -ī, m.** *unprincipled man, rascal;* in pl. often, *the dangerous, the seditious, revolutionists, anarchists.*

imprōvidus, -a, -um, [in- + prōvidus, cf. prōvideō] adj. *not foreseeing; thoughtless, careless, heedless, reckless.*

imprōvisus, -a, -um, [in- + prōvisus, from prōvideō] adj. *unforeseen, unexpected.* **imprōvisō, adv., or dē (ex) imprōvisō,** *unexpectedly, on a sudden, unawares.*

imprūdēns, -entis, [in- + prūdēns] adj. *not foreseeing, not expecting, not being aware, off one's guard, unsuspecting; inconsiderate, heedless.*

imprūdētia, -ae, [imprūdēns] f. *want of foresight, thoughtlessness, lack of consideration, inadvertence, ignorance.*

impūbēs, -eris, [in- + pūbēs] adj. *beardless, under age, youthful, mere boy.*

impudēns, -entis, [in- + pudēns, from pudeō] adj. *shameless, impudent.*

impudenter, [impudēns] adv. *shamelessly, indecently, impudently.*

impudentia, -ae, [impudēns] f. *shamelessness, impudence.*

impudicus, -a, -um, [in- + pudīcus, chaste] adj. *unchaste, immodest, indecent, shameless.*

impūne, [impūnis, unpunished] adv. *unpunished, with impunity.*

impūnitās, -ātis, [impūnis, unpunished] f. *freedom from punishment, safety, impunity.*

impūnītus, -a, -um, [in- + pūnītus, from pūniō] adj. *unpunished, unrestrained, without restraint, free from danger, secure.*

impūrus, -a, -um, [in- + pūrus] adj. *unclean, filthy; impure, defiled, abandoned, vile.*

imus, -a, -um, contraction for infimus, superl. of inferus.

in, prep. with acc. and abl.:

1. With acc.: of place, with verbs of motion, *into, to, toward, against, into the midst of, among;* of direction and disposition, *to, towards, against;* of time, *into, till, to, for;* of purpose, *for, with a view to;* of result, *to, unto, so as to produce;* of manner, *according to, after, in, on;* of other relations, *into, to, in, with respect to, concerning, about, according to, for.*
2. With abl.: of place, *in, within, on, upon, over, under, among;* of time, *in, during, in the course of, within, while;* of other relations, *in, involved in, engaged in, under the influence of, in respect to, in the case of, in the matter of, on the condition.*

in-, inseparable prefix [cf. Eng. UN-, not]; prefixed to adjectives, it negatives or reverses their meaning.

inānis, -e, adj. *empty; empty-handed, stripped, deserted, unoccupied, vacant; useless, idle, worthless, profitless, vain.*

inaudītus, -a, -um, [in- + audītus, from audiō] adj. *unheard of, unusual, strange, incredible.*

inaurātus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of inaurō, gild] adj. *gilded, golden.*

incautus, -a, -um, [in- + cautus] adj. *incautious, off one's guard, thoughtless, reckless; improvident.*

incēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, incēssum, [in + cēdō] 3 intr. *advance, proceed, march, walk; come, arrive, attack; happen, befall, occur.*

incendium, -ī, [incendō] n. *burning, fire, conflagration; heat, flame, glow.*

incendō, -ere, incendi, incēnsium, 3 tr. *set fire to, kindle, burn; rouse, excite, inflame, incense.*

incēnsiō, -ōnis, [incendō] f. *a burning.*

inceptum, -ī, [incipiō] n. *beginning; attempt, undertaking.*

incertus, -a, -um, [in- + certus] adj. *not determined, unsettled, vague, obscure; unproved, doubtful, dubious, un-*

- certain; undecided, wavering, irresolute; untrustworthy, fickle.*
- incēssus, -ūs, [incēdo]** m. *walk, pace, gait.*
- incestus, -a, -um, [in- + castus, morally pure]** adj. *impure, defiled, sinful; unchaste, lewd, lustful, incestuous.*
- incestus, -ūs, [incestus]** m. *incest.*
- inchoō, see inchoō.**
- incidō, -cidere, -cidī, incāsum, [in + cadō]** 3 intr. *fall in, fall, strike; fall in with, happen upon, meet; fall into, incur, become involve; fall upon, befall, happen, occur.*
- incidō, -cidere, -cidī, incīsum, [in + caedō]** 3 intr. *cut into, cut through, cut open; cut in, engrave, inscribe.*
- incipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, inceptum, [in + capiō]** 3 tr. and intr. *take in hand, undertake; begin, commence.*
- incitāmentum, -ī, [incitō]** n. *incentive, stimulus, inducement.*
- incitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + citō]** 1 tr. *set in rapid motion, hasten, quicken; urge on, spur on, incite, stimulate, encourage, rouse, excite.*
- inclinātio, -ōnis, [inclinō]** f. *a leaning; inclination, tendency, bias.*
- inclinō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr.** *lean, bend, turn; incline, be inclined, be favorably disposed.*
- inclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, inclūsum, [in + claudō]** 3 tr. *shut in, shut up in, enclose, confine; stop up, obstruct; include, embrace, comprehend.*
- incōgnitus, -a, -um, [in- + cōgnitus, from cōgnōscō]** adj. *not examined, untried, unheard, unknown.*
- inchoō (inchoō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr.** *begin, commence.*
- incola, -ae, [incolō]** c. *inhabitant.*
- incolō, -colere, -colū, —, [in + colō]** 3 tr. and intr. *have one's home or abode, dwell, live; dwell in, inhabit.*
- incolumis, -e, adj.** *unharmful, unhurt, uninjured, safe, sound, whole.*
- incommodum, -ī, [incommodus]** n. *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage; harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, defeat.*
- incommodus, -a, -um, [in- + commodus]** adj. *unsuitable, unfit; disagreeable, troublesome.*
- inconsiderātus, -a, -um, [in- + cōnsiderātus, from cōnsiderō]** adj. *not considered; thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate.*
- incompactus, [incompactus]** adj. *uncompactly, justly, fairly, without bias.*
- incompactus, -a, -um, [in- + corruptus, from corrupō]** adj. *unspoiled, uncorrupted; unbribed, incorruptible.*
- incrēbrēsco (-bēsco), -ere, incrēbrui (-buī), —, [in + crēbrēsco, cf. crēber]** 3 intr. *become frequent; grow, rise, increase, spread.*
- incrēdibilis, -e, [in- + crēdibilis]** adj. *incredible, beyond belief, extraordinary, marvellous, unparalleled.*
- incredō, -āre, -uī, -itum, [in + crepō, rattī]** 1 intr. and tr. *make a noise, sound, rattle; be noised abroad, transpire.*
- incultus, -a, -um, [in- + cultus, from colō]** adj. *uncultivated; neglected, unpolished, uncouth, rude.*
- incumbō, -ere, incubuī, incubitum, [in, cf. cubō]** 3 intr. *lie upon, lean or recline upon, bend to; bend one's energies to, make an effort, exert one's self.*
- incurrō, -currere, -cucurri or -curri, incursum, [in + currō]** 3 tr. and intr. *run into, run on, rush at, make an attack.*
- indagō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + agō]** 1 tr. *trace out, track; seek out, investigate.*
- inde, adv.** *from that place, thence; from that point, from that, consequently, therefore; from that time, thenceforward, after that, thereafter; thereupon, then.*
- indemnātus, -a, -um, [in- + damnātus, from damnō]** adj. *uncondemned, unsentenced.*
- index, -icis, [cf. indicō]** c. *discloser, informer, witness.*
- indicium, -ī, [indicō]** n. *disclosure, in-*

formation, evidence, testimony; sign, mark, indication, proof.

indicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [index] 1 tr. *point out, show, make known, inform, give information, disclose, reveal; inform against, betray, accuse.*

indicō, -dicere, -dixī, indictum, [in + dīcō] 3 tr. *declare publicly, proclaim, announce, declare.*

1. **indictus, -a, -um, see indicō.**

2. **indictus, -a, -um, [in- + dictus, from dīcō]** adj. *unsaid; unpleaded, untried, unheard. indictā causā, without a hearing.*

indīgnē, [indignus] adv. *unworthily, undeservedly, dishonorably, shamefully; angrily, indignantly. indīgnē ferre, see ferō.*

indīgnus, -a, -um, [in- + dīgnus] adj. *unworthy, undeserving, not fit; unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, outrageous.*

indomitus, -a, -um, [in- + domitus, from domō] adj. *untamed, unsubdued, indomitable; unrestrained, unbridled.*

indūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, inductum, [in + dūcō] 3 tr. *lead in, bring in, introduce, bring forward; lead on, move, excite, instigate, persuade, induce. animum indūcere, determine, resolve.*

industria, -ae, [industrius] f. *diligence, activity, zeal, industry. dē industriā, deliberately, on purpose, intentionally.*

industrius, -a, -um, adj. diligent, painstaking, active, zealous, industrious.

ineō, -ire, -ivī or -iī, -itum, [in + eō] irr. tr. and intr. *go into, enter; enter upon, undertake, engage in; come on, begin; enter into, get into, gain, secure, adopt. inīēns aetās or adulēscētia, early youth.*

inermis, -e, [in- + arma] adj. *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless.*

iners, -ertis, [in- + ars] adj. *unskilful, awkward, incompetent; idle, indolent, sluggish, lazy, shiftless, worthless.*

inertia, -ae, [iners] f. *unskilfulness;*

idleness, indolence, laziness, shiftlessness.

inexpīābilis, -e, [in-, cf. expiō] adj. *not to be atoned for, inexpiable; implacable, irreconcilable.*

infāmia, -ae, [infāmis] f. *ill-fame, bad repute, dishonor, disgrace, infamy.*

infāmis, -e, [in- + fāma] adj. *of ill repute, disreputable, notorious, infamous.*

Infēlix, -icis, [in- + fēlix] adj. *unfruitful, barren; unfortunate, unlucky, ill-starred, wretched, ill-omened, ill-fated.*

Inferior, -ius, see inferus.

inferō, -ferre, intulī, inlātum (ill-), [in + ferō] irr. tr. *bring in, introduce, carry in, take to, carry, bring; move, bring against, wage, direct, put upon; bring forward, adduce, allege; cause, excite, inflict; of fire, throw upon, apply, set.*

inferus, -a, -um, adj. below, beneath, lower; of the lower world. As subst. in pl. inferī, -ōrum, m. inhabitants of the lower world, the dead, the shades. ab inferis, from the dead. Comp. inferior, -ius, lower, inferior. Superl. infimus (-umus) or imus, -a, -um, lowest, last, the bottom of, at the bottom; basest, most degraded, meanest.

infēstus, -a, -um, adj. unsafe, in danger; hostile, troublesome, dangerous.

infidēlis, -e, [in- + fidēlis] adj. *not to be trusted, unfaithful, faithless, perfidious.*

infidēlitās, -ātis, [infidēlis] f. *unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity, treachery.*

infimus, -a, -um, see inferus.

infinitus, -a, -um, [in- + finicus, from finīō, limit] adj. *unlimited, unbounded, boundless; endless, infinite; countless, numberless.*

infirmitās, -ātis, [infirmus] f. *weakness, feebleness, infirmity; instability, inconstancy.*

infirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [infirmus] 1 tr. *weaken; invalidate, disprove, refute, annul.*

- infirmus, -a, -um, [in- + firmus]** adj. *not strong, weak, feeble, infirm; inconstant, superstitious, timorous.*
- infitiator, -ōris, [infitiator]** m. *denier, repudiator, shuffler. lentus infitiator, bad debtor.*
- infitiator, -ārī, -ātus sum, [in- + fateor]** 1 dep. *not acknowledge or confess, deny, disavow, disown; repudiate.*
- inflammō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in- + flammō]** 1 tr. *set fire to, set on fire, light up; kindle, inflame, excite, arouse.*
- inflō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in- + flō, blow]** 1 tr. *blow into, blow on; inspire, encourage; puff up, inflate.*
- infōrmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in- + fōrmō, shape]** 1 tr. *shape, mould, form; inform, instruct, educate, train.*
- infringō, -fringere, -frēgī, infractum, [in- + frangō]** 3 tr. *break off, bruise; break down, overcome, destroy; weaken, impair, check.*
- infumus, -a, -um, see Inferus.**
- ingemiscō, -ere, ingemuī, —, [inch. of ingemō, groan over]** 3 intr. *utter a groan, heave a sigh, groan.*
- ingenerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in, cf. gignō]** 1 tr. *implant; engender, generate, create.*
- ingenium, -ī, [in, cf. gignō]** n. *innate quality, nature; natural disposition, temperament, character; bent, talent; talents, capacity, mental ability, intellect, genius.*
- ingēns, -entis, adj. unnatural; huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, very great, remarkable.**
- ingenuus, -a, -um, [in, cf. gignō]** adj. *native; free-born, born of free parents.* As subst. **ingenuus, -ī, m.** *free-born person, freeman; pl. the freeborn.*
- ingrātus, -a, -um, [in- + grātus]** adj. *unpleasant, disagreeable, unacceptable; thankless, ungrateful.*
- ingravescō, -ere, —, —, [inch. of ingravō, weigh down]** 3 intr. *grow burdensome; increase, be aggravated, grow worse.*
- ingredior, -gredi, ingressus sum, [in- + gradior, go]** 3 dep. *go forward, advance, proceed, go; go into, march into, enter; enter upon, engage in, undertake, begin.*
- ingressus, -ūs, [cf. ingredior]** m. *a going into, entrance; walking, going.*
- inhaerēō, -haerēre, -haesī, -haesum, [in- + haerēō]** 2 tr. and intr. *stick fast, fasten itself, be fastened upon, cling, adhere.*
- inhibeō, -ēre, -uī, -ītum, [in- + habeō]** 2 tr. *hold in, hold back, restrain, curb.*
- inhiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in- + hiō, gape]** 1 tr. and intr. *gape, hold the mouth open to.*
- inhūmānus, -a, -um, [in- + hūmānus]** adj. *inhuman, brutal, barbarous, cruel.*
- iniciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, [in- + iaciō]** 3 tr. *throw into, cast into, put in; throw on or around, put on; inspire, infuse, suggest, bring upon, cause.*
- inimicitia, -ae, [inimicus]** f. *enmity, hostility; feud.*
- inimicus, -a, -um, [in- + amicus]** adj. *unfriendly, hostile, inimical; hurtful, injurious, damaging.* As subst. **inimicus, -ī, m.** *personal enemy, opponent, rival, enemy, foe.*
- inīquitās, -ātis, [inīquus]** f. *inequality, unevenness; unfavorableness, difficulty; unfairness, injustice.*
- inīquus, -a, -um, [in- + aequus]** adj. *uneven, slanting, steep; unfavorable, disadvantageous, dangerous; unfair, unjust; hostile, adverse, unkind.*
- initiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [initium]** 1 tr. *initiate into sacred mysteries, consecrate.*
- initium, -ī, [ineō]** n. *a going in, entrance; beginning, commencement, the first of.*
- iniūrātus, -a, -um, [in- + iūrātus]** adj. *unsworn, not on oath.*
- iniūria, -ae, [iniūrius, from in- + iūs]** f. *injustice, wrong, injury, outrage; unlawful violence, assault, trespass; insult, affront; abl. iniūriā, unjustly, wrongfully, undeservedly.*

iniūriōsē, [iniūriōsus, unjust] adv. *unjustly, unlawfully, injuriously, with outrage.*

iniūstus, -a, -um, [in- + iūstus] adj. *unfair, unreasonable, severe, excessive, oppressive, unjust, wrongful.*

inlātus, -a, um, see **inferō**.

inlecebrā (ill-), -ae, [in + laciō, entice] f. *enticement, allurement, seduction, charm, bait.*

inlūcēscō (ill-), -ere, **inlūxī**, —, [in + inch. of lūcēō] 3 tr. and intr. *begin to shine, dawn, break.*

inlūstris (ill-), -e, [in, cf. lūstrō] adj. *bright, lighted, shining, brilliant; clear, manifest, self-evident, clear or plain as day; distinguished, noble, famous, illustrious.*

inlūstrō (ill-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + lūstrō] 1 tr. *light up, illuminate; bring to light, make clear, elucidate, disclose, clear up, explain; make famous, make illustrious.*

innocēns, -entis, [in- + nocēns] adj. *harmless, inoffensive; blameless, guiltless, innocent; disinterested, free from corruption, upright.* As subst. m. *innocent man; pl. the innocent.*

innocentia, -ae, [innocēns] f. *blamelessness, innocence; blameless conduct, uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness.*

innumerābilis, -e, [in-, cf. numerō] adj. *countless, innumerable, numberless; immeasurable.*

inopia, -ae, [inops] f. *want, lack, scarcity, dearth; need, poverty, destitution, privation.*

inops, -opis, [in- + ops] adj. *without resources, helpless, weak; poor, needy, destitute, in poverty, without.*

inquam, inquis, inquit, def. intr. *always parenthetic, I say, say I, quoth I.*

inquirō, -quirere, -quisivī, inquisitum, [in + quaerō] 3 tr. and intr. *seek after, search for; inquire into, examine, investigate; make investigations, seek grounds of accusation.*

inquisitor, -ōris, [inquirō] m. *exam-*

iner, inspector; investigator, collector of evidence.

inrēpō (irr-), -rēpere, -rēpsī, —, [in + rēpō, creep] 3 intr. *creep in, slip in, steal in; be stealthily inserted.*

inrētīō (irr-), -ire, -ivī, -itum, [in + rēte, net] 4 tr. *catch in a net, ensnare; entrap, entangle, involve.*

inrītō (irr-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *incite, instigate; excite, provoke, exasperate, irritate.*

inrogō (irr-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + rogō] 1 tr. *propose; impose, inflict.*

inrumpō (irr-), -rumpere, -rūpī, -ruptum, [in + rumpō] 3 intr. *break in, force one's way in, burst into, fall upon; break in upon, interrupt, intrude.*

inruō (irr-), -ruere, -ruī, —, [in + ruō] 3 intr. *rush into, rush upon, make an attack; force one's self into, incur, enter upon eagerly.*

inruptiō (irr-), -ōnis, [inrumpō] f. *a breaking in; incursion, inroad, invasion, raid.*

insānia, -ae, [insānus] f. *unsoundness of mind, madness; mad folly, frenzy, craze, mad outbreak.*

insāniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [insānus] 4 intr. *be of unsound mind, be without reason, be insane, be mad, rave.*

insānus, -a, -um, [in- + sānus] adj. *of unsound mind, mad, insane; frantic, violent, foolish, absurd, crazy; outrageous, monstrous, extravagant.*

insciēns, -entis, [in- + sciēns] adj. *not knowing, without knowledge, unaware; often translated adverbially, unwittingly, without one's knowledge, without knowing it, unawares.*

inscientia, -ae, [insciēns] f. *want of knowledge, ignorance, lack of acquaintance with, inexperience.*

inscītia, -ae, [inscītus, from in- + sciō] f. *ignorance, inexperience, clumsiness, stupidity.*

inscius, -a, -um, [in-, cf. sciō] adj. *not knowing, unaware, ignorant; often translated adverbially, unwittingly,*

without one's knowledge, without knowing it, unawares.

inscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, inscriptum, [in+scribō] 3 tr. *write upon, inscribe; assign, attribute, ascribe.*

insector, -ārī, -ātus sum, [freq. of insequor] 1 dep. *follow up, pursue; attack, rail at, inveigh against.*

insepultus, -a, -um, [in+sepultus] adj. *unburied, without burial.*

insequor, -sequī, insecūtus sum, [in+sequor] 3 dep. *follow after, succeed, follow; follow up, pursue, press upon, hunt down; censure, reproach.*

inserviō, -ire, —, -itum, [in+serviō] 4 tr. and intr. *serve, be submissive to, be a slave to; devote one's self, be devoted to.*

insideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, insessum, [in+sedeō] 2 tr. and intr. *sit upon, settle, have one's seat or place in, dwell; be inherent in, inhere; take possession of, hold.*

insidiae, -ārum, [cf. insideō] f. plural, *snare, trap; ambush, ambuscade; trick, stratagem, artifice, plot, treachery.*

insidiātor, -ōris, [insidior] m. *one who lies in wait or in ambush, lurker, way-layer, highwayman, secret assassin.*

insidior, -ārī, -ātus sum, [insidiae] 1 dep. *lie in wait or in ambush for, watch for, plot against.*

insidiōsē, [insidiōsus] adv. *cunningly, deceitfully, treacherously, insidiously.*

insidiōsus, -a, -um, [insidiae] adj. *cunning, deceitful, treacherous; dangerous.*

insidō, -sidere, -sēdī, -sessum, [in+sido, cf. sedeō] 3 tr. and intr. *sit upon, settle on; occupy, keep possession of; fasten itself upon, be fixed in, be rooted in, remain, adhere to.*

insigne, -is, [insignis] n. *mark, sign, token, signal; badge, decoration; pl. often, insignia, regalia, costume, uniform.*

insignis, -e, [in+signum] adj. *marked, remarkable, signal, notable, conspicuous, distinguished, extraordinary.*

insimulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in+simulō] 1 tr. *charge, accuse, blame; bring as a charge.*

insolēns, -entis, [in+solēns, from soleō] adj. *unwonted, unusual; immoderate, haughty, arrogant, insolent.*

insolenter, [insolēns] adv. *in an unusual manner; immoderately, haughtily, insultingly, insolently.*

insolentia, -ae, [insolēns] f. *strangeness, novelty; want of moderation, extravagance, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.*

insolitus, -a, -um, [in+solitus, from soleō] adj. *unwonted, unaccustomed, unusual, uncommon, strange.*

inspectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of inspicō, look into] 1 tr. and intr. *look at, look on, observe, view. inspectante aliquō, under the eyes of some one, before some one's eyes.*

inspērāns, -antis, [in+spērāns, from spērō] adj. *not hoping, beyond one's hope, not expecting, contrary to one's expectations.*

inspērātus, -a, -um, [in+spērātus, from spērō] adj. *unhoped for, unexpected, unlooked for, unforeseen.*

instaurō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in, cf. stō] 1 tr. *establish; renew, repeat, resume.*

instituō, -ere, instituī, institūtum, [in+statuō] 3 tr. and intr. *put in place, set; set up, plant, found, establish; draw up, arrange, array; make, build, construct; get ready, prepare, provide, procure; constitute, appoint, designate; set about, undertake, begin, start; purpose, determine, decide, resolve upon; teach, instruct, train up. ab institūtō cursū, from one's purposed course.*

institūtum, -ī, [instituō] n. *purpose, intention, design; practice, habit, custom, precedent; institution, ordinance, regulation; established principle.*

instō, -stāre, -stitī, —, fut. part. instātūrus, [in+stō] 1 intr. *stand on; be close at hand, be at hand, draw nigh, approach; press upon, pursue, harass; threaten, menace, impend; persist, insist upon, urge, demand earnestly.*

instrūctus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of **instruō**] adj. furnished, supplied, equipped; arranged, ready; instructed, versed.

instrūmentum, -ī, [**instruō**] n. implement, tool, instrument; appliances, stock, furniture, supplies; means, assistance, furtherance.

instruō, -ere, instrūxī, instrūctum, [**in + struō, pile up**] 3 tr. build in; prepare, make ready, fit up, furnish, provide, fit out, equip; of troops, draw up, array.

insula, -ae, f. island, isle.

insultō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of **insiliō**, leap at] 1 intr. leapon, leap, bound; scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult, outrage.

insum, inesse, infui, [**in + sum**] irr. intr. be in, be upon; be found, exist in, be present, belong to.

integer, -gra, -grum, [**in-**, cf. **tangō**] adj. untouched, entire, whole; unimpaired, uninjured, unbroken, unwearyed, fresh, vigorous, sound; undecided, undetermined, open, new; unbiassed, impartial; uncorrupted, irreproachable, blameless, of integrity, spotless, pure.

integre, [**integer**] adv. purely, irreproachably, blamelessly, honestly, without prejudice.

integritās, -ātis, [**integer**] f. soundness; blameless conduct, honesty, uprightness, integrity.

intellegō, -legere, -lēxī, -lēctum, [**inter + legō**] 3 tr. see into, perceive, observe, notice; come to know, be able to see, see plainly, be aware, understand, comprehend.

intendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, [**in + tendō**] 3 tr. and intr. stretch out, extend; spread out fasten; strain, bend; direct, turn, aim, bring; urge, incite; give attention to, purpose, intend.

intentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [intens. of **intendō**] 1 tr. stretch threateningly, wield in hostility, brandish, aim.

inter, prep. with acc. between, among; of position, between, among, amid, in the

midst of; of time, between, during, in the course of, for the last, within, in, while. **inter sē,** among themselves, each other, one another, from or to or with each other.

Interamna, -ae, f. a town in Umbria surrounded by the river Nar; now Terni.

Interamnās, -ātis, [**Interamna**] adj. of *Interamna*.

intercēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, intercēsum, [**inter + cēdō**] 3 intr. come between, intervene, come to pass, happen, occur; exist between, be between, be; interpose, stand surety; oppose, veto, protest against; of time, intervene, pass.

intercēssiō, -ōnis, [**intercēdō**] f. suretyship; intervention, protest, veto.

intercēssor, -ōris [**intercēdō**] m. mediator, surety; interferer, protester against, adversary; often used of a vetoing tribune.

interclūdō, -clūdere, -clūsī, -clūsum, [**inter + claudō**] 3 tr. shut out, cut off, intercept; shut off, separate; block up, stop, put a stop to, prevent.

interdum, [**inter + dum**] adv. sometimes, at times, now and then, occasionally.

intereā, [**inter + eā**] adv. meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim.

intereō, -ire, -iī, -itum, [**inter + eō**] irr. intr. go among; be lost, go to ruin, be destroyed, decay, perish, die.

interfector, -ōris, [**interficiō**] m. slayer, murderer, assassin.

interficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, [**inter + faciō**] 3 tr. put out of the way, destroy; put to death, slay, kill, murder.

intericiō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, [**inter + iaciō**] 3 tr. throw between, intersperse, join, intermix; pass. be interspersed, be intermingled, intervene, be intermediate.

interim, adv. meanwhile.

interimō, -imere, -ēmī, -ēptum, [**inter + emō**] 3 tr. take from the midst, do away with, put an end to; kill, slay, murder; overwhelm, intolerably distress.

- interior**, -ius, gen. -ōris, adj. *inner, interior, farther inland, middle; more hidden, more profound; more intimate, closer.* Superl. **intimus** (**intumus**) -a, -um, *inmost, innermost, deepest, profound; intimate, close; as subst. intimus, -i, m. intimate friend.*
- interitus**, -ūs, [**intereō**] m. *overthrow, fall, destruction, ruin; death.*
- intermortuus**, -a, -um, [**intermorior**, *die out*] adj. *dead, half-dead, lifeless.*
- interneciō**, -ōnis, [**inter**, cf. **nex**] f. *massacre, slaughter, annihilation, extermination.*
- interpellō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**inter**, cf. **appellō**] 1 tr. *interrupt, break in upon; interfere with, molest, hinder.*
- interpōnō**, -pōnere, -posuī, **interpositum**, [**inter**+**pōnō**] 3 tr. *put in between, place among, interpose; introduce, insert; allege, put forward, use as a pretext. sē interpōnere, interfere, act as go-between, intermeddle, engage in.*
- interpres**, -etis, c. *middleman, mediator, negotiator, agent.*
- interpretor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [**interpret**] 1 dep. *explain, expound, interpret; understand, conclude, decide.*
- interrogō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**inter**+**rogō**] 1 tr. *ask, inquire of, question.*
- intersum**, -esse, -fuī, [**inter**+**sum**] irr. intr. *be between, lie between; intervene, elapse; be different, differ; be present, take part in, assist. Impers. it concerns, it interests, it is of importance, it is important, it makes a difference.*
- intervāllum**, -i, [**inter**+**vāllum**, *palisades*] n. *space between palisades; intermediate space, distance apart, distance, interval; intermission, respite.*
- interventus**, -ū [**intervenīō**, *come between*] m. *a coming between, intervention, interposition; coming in, appearance.*
- intestinus**, -a, -um, [**intus**] adj. *internal, intestine.*
- intimus**, -a, -um, see **interior**.
- intolerābilis**, -e, [**in**+**tolerābilis**] adj. *unendurable, intolerable.*
- intolerandus**, -a, -um, [**in**+**tolerandus**] adj. *not to be borne, unendurable, intolerable.*
- intrā**, [cf. **interior**] adv., and prep. with acc. *within, inside; in, into; during, in the course of, in less than.*
- intrōdūcō**, -dūcere, -dūxī, **intrōductum**, [**intrō** (cf. **intrā**) + **dūcō**] 3 tr. *lead in, conduct in, march in, bring in, introduce.*
- introitus**, -ūs, [**intrō** (cf. **intrā**), cf. **eō**] m. *a going in, entering, entrance; way of entrance, approach, passage.*
- intueor**, -ērī, **intuitus sum** [**in**+**tueor**] 2 dep. *look upon, cast one's eyes upon, look closely upon, gaze at; regard, contemplate, consider, study; admire, wonder at.*
- intus**, [**in**] adv. *on the inside, within.*
- inultus**, -a, -um, [**in**+**ultus**, from **ulcīscor**] adj. *unavenged, unrevenged; unpunished; safe, with impunity.*
- inūrō**, -ūrere, -ūssī, **inūstum**, [**in**+**ūrō**, *burn*] 3 tr. *burn in; brand upon, brand, imprint, fix indelibly.*
- inūsītātus**, -a, -um, [**in**+**ūsītātus**, from **ūsitor**] adj. *unusual, uncommon, extraordinary, very rare.*
- inūtilis**, -e, [**in**+**ūtilis**] adj. *useless, of no use, unserviceable, unprofitable; inexpedient, unavailing, prejudicial, hurtful.*
- invādō**, -vādere, -vāsī, **invāsum**, [**in**+**vādō**, *go*] 3 tr. and intr. *go into, enter; rush upon, make a rush upon, make a charge, attack, assail, fall upon; lay hold of, seize, take possession of, usurp.*
- invehō**, -vehere, -vexī, **invectum**, [**in**+**vehō**] 3 tr. *carry in, carry to. Pass. as dep. be borne, ride into; fall upon, attack; attack with words, inveigh against.*
- inveniō**, -venire, -vēnī, **inventum**, [**in**+**veniō**] 4 tr. *come upon, find, meet with; invent, originate, contrive, devise; find out, discover, ascertain, learn.*

- inventor, -ōris, [inveniō]** m. *author, originator, discoverer, inventor.*
- investigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [in + vēstigō, cf. vēstīgium]** 1 tr. *track, trace out; search into, investigate, find out, discover.*
- inveterāscō, -ere, inveterāvī, —, [inch. of inveterō, cf. vetus]** 3 intr. *grow old; become fixed or established. become fastened on, be fixed, be deeply seated, be rooted.*
- invictus, -a, -um, [in- + victus, from vincō]** adj. *unconquered, unsubdued; unconquerable, invincible.*
- invidēō, -vidēre, -vidī, invīsum, [in + vidēō]** 2 tr. and intr. *look askance at; be prejudiced against, be jealous; be envious, envy, grudge; look down on, look with contempt on.*
- invidia, -ae, [invidus]** f. *envy, jealousy; dislike, ill-will, grudge, hatred; odium, unpopularity.*
- invidiōsē, [invidiōsus]** adv. *enviously, invidiously, hatefully; in a manner to cause unpopularity.*
- invidiōsus, -a, -um, [invidia]** adj. *full of envy, invidious; exciting hatred, hated, hateful, causing odium, odious.*
- invidus, -a, -um, [cf. invidēō]** adj. *envious, jealous, ill-disposed.*
- inviolātus, -a, -um, [in- + violātus, from violō]** adj. *unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, inviolate; inviolable.*
- invisus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of invidēō]** adj. *hated, hateful, detested, odious.*
- invitātiō, -ōnis, [invitō]** f. *invitation; incitement, challenge.*
- invitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. invite, ask; entertain, feast; summon, challenge; attract, allure.**
- invītus, -a, -um, adj. unwilling, reluctant, on compulsion; often translated adverbially, against one's will, unwillingly, reluctantly.**
- ipse, -a, -um, gen. ipsīus, determ. pron. self; myself, yourself, himself, etc.; I myself, etc.; I myself etc. and none other, I etc. personally, I etc. of my own**
- accord, I am etc. the very man that; I etc. (emphatic); very, just, mere, precisely, exactly, own.*
- ira, -ae, f. anger, wrath; indignation, passion, rage, fury.**
- irācundia, -ae, [irācundus]** f. *prone-ness to anger, irascibility; anger, passion, wrath, rage, violence.*
- irācundus, -a, -um, [ira]** adj. *prone to anger, easily provoked, irritable, irascible; of a violent temper, passionate, angry, wrathful.*
- irāscor, irāscī, irātus sum, [ira]** 1 dep. *get angry, be angry. fly into a passion, be in a rage.*
- irātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of irāscor]** adj. *angered, angry, in anger, enraged, furious, violent.*
- irr-, see inr-.**
- is, ea, id, gen. ēius, determ. pron. that; this; he, she, it; the, the one, the man; such, such a man. Abl. eō with comparatives, all the, the. atque is, et is, isque, and that too, and he too, etc. id temporis, at that time, just at that time, at that particular time. prō eō āc, see atque. ēius with modī, see ēiusmodī.**
- iste, -a, -ud, gen. istīus, dem. pron. that (referring to that which belongs to the second person), that of yours, that by or near you; he, she, it; your client (legal); this; such, of such a kind.**
- ita, adv. so, in this way, in such a way, thus, under such circumstances, as follows; such, of this nature; to such an extent, so far.**
- Ītalia, -ae, [ιταλός] f. Italy.**
- Ītalicus, -a, -um, [Ītalia]** adj. *of Italy, Italian.*
- itaque, [ita + -que]** conj. *and so, accordingly, consequently, therefore (cf. ergō).*
- item, adv. likewise, also, too, besides, moreover; in like manner, just so, so also.**
- iter, itineris, [cf. eō]** n. *a going; way, route, journey, march; path, road, course, passage.*

iterum, adv. *again, a second time, once more; on the other hand.* **iterum et saepius**, *again and again.*

iubeō, iubēre, iūssi, iūssum, 2 tr. *order, give orders, bid, tell; command, direct; think it best; decree, enact, ratify, approve; appoint, assign.*

iucunditās, -ātis, [iucundus] f. *pleasantness, charm; delight, enjoyment.*

iucundus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant, pleasing, agreeable, delightful.*

iudex, -icis, [iūs, cf. dicō] c. *judge; juror (pl. jurors, gentlemen of the jury); arbiter, umpire.*

iudiciālis, -e, [iudicium] adj. *of a court, of courts, judicial.*

iudicium, -i, [iudex] n. *trial, investigation, legal process; court; judgment, verdict, sentence; decision, opinion, conviction.*

iudicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [iudex] 1 tr. *examine judicially, judge, be a juror, pass judgment, adjudge, hold an opinion, decide; judge of, form an opinion of, pass judgment upon; declare, proclaim.*

iugulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [iugulum] 1 tr. *cut the throat of, kill, murder, assassinate.*

iugulum, -i, [dim. of iugum, yoke] n. *collar bone; throat, neck.*

Jugurtha, -ae, m. *Jugurtha, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius and his lieutenant Sulla, 105 B.C.*

Iūlius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See **Caesar**.

iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūnctum, [cf. iugum, yoke] 3 tr. *join, unite, connect, fasten; yoke, harness, attach; bring together, associate, ally.*

Iūniānus, -a, -um, [Iūnius] adj. *of Junius, Junian, presided over by Junius.*

Iūnius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See **Brūtus**.

Iūnius, -a, -um, adj. *of June, June.*

Iūppiter (Iūp-), Iovis, m. *Jupiter, Jove, the Roman god, supremely good and*

great (Optimus Māximus), the Stayer (Stator) of Rome, whose temple was situated on the Capitoline Hill.

iūrātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of iūrō] adj. *sworn, on oath, bound by an oath.*

iūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [iūs] 1 tr. and intr. *swear, take an oath.*

iūs, iūris, n. *justice, right, law, duty; legal right, rights, power, authority, prerogative; court of justice. Abl. iūre, often as adv. by right, rightfully, with justice, justly.*

iūsiūrandum, iūrisiūrandī, n. *oath.*

iūssus, -ūs, [iubeō] m. used only in abl. sing. *order, orders, command.*

iūstē, [iūstus] adv. *rightly, justly, fairly, equitably.*

iūstitia, -ae, [iūstus] f. *justice, equity; uprightness; sense of justice.*

iūstus, -a, -um, [iūs] adj. *just, upright, righteous; in accordance with the law, lawful, right; fair, equitable, reasonable, proper, suitable, sufficient, complete.*

iuvenis, -is, adj. *young.* As subst. c. *young person, youth, young man.*

iuventūs, -ūtis, [iuvenis] f. *age of youth, youth; the youth, young people, young men, the young.*

iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtum, 1 tr. and intr. *help, assist, aid, benefit, support; gratify, please, delight.*

K

Kal., abbreviation for **Kalendae**.

Kalendae, -ārum, f. pl. *the Calends, the first day of the month.*

Karthāginiēnsis, -e, [Karthāgō] adj. *of Carthage, Carthaginian.* As subst. **Karthāginiēnsēs, -ium, m. pl.** *people of Carthage, the Carthaginians*

Karthāgō, -inis, f. *Carthage, a city on the north coast of Africa, long the rival of Rome until destroyed by Scipio, 146 B.C.*

L

L., abbreviation for **Lūcius**.

labefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, [labō + faciō] 3 tr. *cause to totter, shake, loosen; weaken, overthrow.*

labefaciō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of labefaciō] 1 tr. *cause to totter, shake; undermine, weaken, overthrow, shatter, destroy.*

lābēs, -is, [lābor] f. *a sinking in; fall, ruin; stain, spot, blemish, disgrace, scandal; scourge, pest.*

labō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. lābor] 1 intr. *totter, waver, give way; go to pieces, go to ruin.*

lābor, lābī, lāpsus sum, 3 dep. *glide, slip; sink, fall; begin to fall, go to ruin, perish; fall into error, err, commit a fault.*

labor, -ōris, m. *labor, toil, exertion, effort; hardship, trouble, distress.*

labōriōsus, -a, -um, [labor] adj. *laborious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult; industrious; troubled, harassed.*

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [labor] 1 tr. and intr. *labor, toil, strive, take pains; labor under, suffer, be afflicted; be in trouble, trouble one's self, be in distress, be hard pressed.*

lacerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [lacer, mangled] 1 tr. *tear to pieces, rend, lacerate, mangle, mutilate.*

laccessō, -ere, -ivī, -itum, [laciō, entice] 3 tr. *provoke, challenge, irritate, exasperate, harass; excite, stimulate, urge.*

lacrima, -ae, f. *tear.*

lacrimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [lacrima] 1 tr. and intr. *shed tears, weep; weep for, bewail.*

lactēns, -entis, [pr.p. of lacteō, from lāc, milk] adj. *taking milk, suckling.*

lacus, -ūs, m. *lake, pool.*

Laeca, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **M. Porcius Laeca**, the senator at whose house the Catilinarians met to formulate the plans of the conspiracy, 63 B.C.

laedō, laedere, laesi, laesum, 3 tr. *hurt, wound, injure; vex, grieve, offend, insult; violate, betray, break.*

Laelius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Laelius**, consul 140 B.C., a lover of literature and philosophy, whose intimacy with the younger Scipio is celebrated in Cicero's treatise, "De Amicitia."

laetē, [laetus] adv. *joyfully, gladly, cheerfully.*

laetitia, -ae, [laetus] f. *joy, gladness, delight, rejoicing, exultation.*

laetor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [laetus] 1 dep. *rejoice, be joyful, be glad, take delight.*

laetus, -a, -um, adj. *joyful, joyous, glad, full of joy, delighted; charming, grateful, prosperous.*

lāmentātiō, -ōnis, [lāmentor] f. *a wailing, weeping, lamentation.*

lāmentor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [lāmentum] 1 dep. *wail, moan, weep; bewail, lament, bemoan.*

lāmentum, -ī, n. usually plural, *a wailing, weeping, lamentation.*

languidus, -a, -um, adj. *weak, dull, sluggish, languid; feeble, inactive, listless, spiritless.*

Lānuvīnus, -a, -um, [Lānuvium] adj. of *Lanuvium*. As subst. **Lānuvīnī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *the people of Lanuvium, the Lanuvians.*

Lānuvium, -i, n. a town of Latium, about twenty miles from Rome, the birthplace of Milo, who was its chief magistrate in 52 B.C.

lapidātiō, -ōnis, [cf. lapis] f. *a throwing of stones, stoning.*

lapis, -idis, m. *stone; milestone; statue.*

laqueus, -ī, [cf. laciō, entice] m. *noose, snare, trap; meshes.*

Lār, Laris, m. a household god, a guardian spirit whose altar was the domestic hearth; *hearth and home, fireside, home*; usually plural.

largē, [largus, lavish] adv. *abundantly, bountifully, liberally, lavishly.*

largior, -īrī, -ītus sum, [largus, *lav-
isus*] 4 dep. *give lavishly, lavish upon, be-
stow upon, supply with; give largesses, bribe; grant, concede.*

largitiō, -ōnis, [largior] f. *lavish
giving, dispensing freely, lavishing; bribery, corruption.*

largitor, -ōris, [largior] m. *lavish giver,
dispenser; spendthrift, prodigal; giver
of bribes, briber.*

Lārs (Lār), Lārtis, m. a praenomen or
forename of Etruscan origin. See **To-
lumnus**.

lātē, [lātus] adv. *broadly, widely, ex-
tensively; on all sides, far and wide.*

latebra, -ae, [lateō] f. *hiding-place,
lurking-place, retreat; subterfuge, pre-
tence.*

lateō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2 intr. *lie concealed,
lie hid, be hidden, be concealed, lurk;
escape notice, remain unknown.*

Latiāris, -e, [Latium] adj. *of Latium;*
a surname of Jupiter as the protecting
divinity of Latium.

Latīniēnsis, -e, [Latium] adj. *of Latium,
Latin.* As subst. a Roman surname.
Esp. **Q. Caelius Latīniēnsis**, a tribune
of the people.

Latinus, -a, -um, [Latium] adj. *Latin.*

Latium, -ī, n. the district on the western
coast of Italy in which Rome is situated,
between Etruria on the north and Cam-
pania on the south.

lātor, -ōris, [lātus] m. *bringer; mover
of a law, proposer.*

latrō, -ōnis, m. *freebooter, highwayman,
robber, bandit, brigand.*

latrōcinium, -ī, [latrōcinor] n. *free-
booting, highway-robbery, brigandage,
robbery; band of robbers or marauders.*

latrōcinor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [latrō] 1
dep. *practise freebooting or brigandage,
rob on the highways, plunder.*

1. **lātus**, -a, -um, pf.p. of **ferō**.

2. **lātus**, -a, -um, adj. *broad, wide, ex-
tensive.*

latus, -eris, n. *side, flank; the lungs;
the person, life.*

laudātiō, -ōnis, [laudō] f. *praise, com-
mendation; funeral oration, eulogy,
panegyric, laudatory address.*

laudātor, -ōris, [laudō] m. *praiser,
panegyrist; eulogizer, approving wit-
ness; eulogist of the dead, funeral
orator.*

Laudicea, -ae, f. a town in Syria.

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [laus] 1 tr.
*praise, extol, eulogize, applaud, com-
mend, approve.*

laureātus, -a, -um, [laurea, laurel-
wreath] adj. *crowned with laurel,
laurelled.*

laus, **laudis**, f. *praise, commendation;
glory, fame, renown; esteem, credit;
praiseworthy thing, ground for praise,
laudable action, glorious deed, merit,
desert.*

lectulus, -ī, [dim. of lectus] m. *small
couch, sofa, bed.*

lectus, -ī, m. *couch, bed, sofa, lounge.*

lēctus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of legō] adj.
*chosen, picked, selected; choice, superior,
excellent.*

lēgātiō, -ōnis, [lēgō] f. *office of legatus
or ambassador, embassy, legation.*

lēgātus, -ī, [lēgō] m. *ambassador, legate;
deputy, lieutenant; legatus.*

legiō, -ōnis, [cf. legō] f. *chosen number,
levy; legion, consisting of ten cohorts of
infantry and three hundred of cavalry,
in all between 4,200 and 6,000 men.*

lēgitimus, -a, -um, [lēx] adj. *accord-
ing to law, of or at law, legal, lawful,
legitimate, right, just, proper.*

lēgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [lēx] 1 tr. *ap-
point legally; send as ambassador,
commission, despatch; appoint as
deputy, commission as lieutenant or
legatus; bequeath, leave by will.*

legō, **legere**, **lēgī**, **lēctum**, 3 tr. *gather
together, collect; pick out, single out,
choose, select; elect, appoint; read,
peruse.*

Lemonia, -ae, (sc. tribus) f. name of
one of the country tribes of Rome.

lēniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [lēnis] 4 tr. *soften, mollify, soothe, assuage; appease, mitigate, pacify, calm.*

lēnis, -e, [cf. lentus] adj. *soft, mild, smooth, calm; gentle, moderate, favorable, kind.*

lēnitās, -ātis, [lēnis] f. *softness, mildness; gentleness, tenderness.*

lēniter, [lēnis] adv. *softly, mildly, gently; quietly, calmly, leniently.*

lēnō, -ōnis, m. *pimp, pander, procurer; seducer.*

lentē, [lentus] adv. *slowly, leisurely; calmly, dispassionately, indifferently.*

Lentulus, -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **Cn. Cornēlius Lentulus Clōdiānus,** see **Cornēlius** 4.
2. **P. Cornēlius Lentulus Sura,** see **Cornēlius** 5.
3. **L. Lentulus,** a praetor.
4. **P. Cornēlius Lentulus Spinther,** see **Cornēlius** 6.
5. **P. Cornēlius Lentulus,** see **Cornēlius** 7.

lentus, -a, -um, [cf. lēnis] adj. *pliant, flexible, tough, tenacious; slow, sluggish, backward; easy, indifferent, phlegmatic.*
lentus infitiātor, see **infitiātor.**

lepidus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant, agreeable; elegant, graceful; nice, effeminate.*

Lepidus, -i, [lepidus] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **M. Aemilius Lepidus,** the consul in 78 B.C. who tried to overthrow the Sullan constitution, and was defeated and killed by his colleague Q. Catulus.
2. **M'. Aemilius Lepidus,** consul 66 B.C.
3. **M. Aemilius Lepidus,** son of No. 1, the interrex whose house was attacked by the mob after the murder of Clodius, 52 B.C.; later a member of the Second Triumvirate with Octavian (Augustus) and Mark Antony.

Leptines, -is, m. the assassin of Cn. Octavius, ambassador to the court of Antiochus V., king of Syria.

levis, -e, adj. *light; swift, fleet, nimble; of no weight, unimportant, trivial, slight, petty; capricious, fickle, inconstant, untrustworthy, false; mild, gentle.*

levitās, -ātis, [levis] f. *lightness; fickleness, inconstancy, unsteadiness, levity.*

leviter, [levis] adv. *lightly; slightly, not much, somewhat; easily, with equanimity.*

levō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [levis] 1 tr. *lift up, raise; lighten, relieve, ease; console, refresh, support; lessen, diminish, alleviate, mitigate; free from the burden of, free, release, discharge.*

lēx, lēgis, f. *motion for a law, bill; law, statute; rule, regulation, precept, principle; contract, agreement; condition, stipulation.*

libellus, -i, [dim. of liber] m. *little book, pamphlet, manuscript, writing, paper; notice, placard.*

libēns (lub-), -entis, [pr.p. of libet] adj. *willing, with good will, with pleasure, glad; often rendered adverbially, gladly, etc.*

libenter, [libēns] adv. *willingly, cheerfully, with pleasure, gladly.*

liber, -era, -erum, [cf. libet] adj. *free, unrestricted, unrestrained, unimpeded, unembarrassed; unbridled, licentious.*

liber, libri, m. *inner bark of a tree; book.*

liberālis, -e, [liber] adj. *of freedom; befitting a freeman, dignified, noble, honorable; gracious, kind; generous, munificent, liberal.*

liberālitās, -ātis, [liberālis] f. *noble disposition or character, kindness; generosity, liberality.*

liberāliter, [liberālis] adv. *nobly; graciously, kindly; generously, liberally, profusely.*

liberātiō, -ōnis, [liberō] f. *a setting free, releasing from, liberation; acquittal.*

liberātor, -ōris, [liberō] m. *freer, deliverer, liberator.*

liberē, [liber] adv. *freely, without restraint; openly, frankly, boldly.*

liberī, -ōrum or -ūm, [liber] m. pl. *free persons; children of a family, children.*

liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [liber] 1 tr. *set free, liberate; free, release, extricate, relieve; absolve, acquit.*

libertās, -ātis, [liber] f. *freedom, liberty, freedom from restraint; independence; personified, Goddess of Liberty, Liberty.*

libertīnus, -a, -um, [libertus] adj. *of the condition of a freedman, of the class of freedmen.* As subst. **libertīnus**, -ī, m. *freedman.*

libertus, -ī, [liber] m. *one made free, freedman.*

libet (lub-), -ēre, **libuit** or **libitum est**, 2 intr. impers. *it pleases, it is pleasing or agreeable, one is pleased.*

libidīnōsē (lub-), [libidīnōsus] adv. *at pleasure, wilfully, arbitrarily; wantonly, licentious.*

libidīnōsus (lub-), -a, -um, [libidō] adj. *wilful, arbitrary; passionate, sensual, licentious, wanton.*

libidō (lub-), -inis, [libet] f. *pleasure; desire, inclination, longing; wilfulness, arbitrary conduct, caprice, lawless fancy; passion, sensuality, lust, wantonness.*

librārium, -ī, [librārius, cf. liber] n. *place in which to keep books, bookcase.*

licentia, -ae, [cf. licet] f. *freedom, liberty; license, lawlessness, wantonness.*

licet, -ēre, **licuit** or **licitum est**, 2 intr. impers. *it is lawful, it is allowed, it is permitted, one may; introducing a concession, although, though, notwithstanding, even if, granted that.*

Licinius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See **Lūcullus**.

licitor, -ōris, m. *licitor*, the official attendant upon a Roman magistrate.

Ligārius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **Q. Ligārius**, the Pompeian in A.rica during the Civil War, after-

wards defended for his conduct by Cicero before the dictator Caesar, 46 B.C.

2. **T. Ligārius**, brother of No. 1.

lignum, -ī, n. *piece of wood, log.*

līmen, -inis, n. *threshold, sill; door, entrance.*

lingua, -ae, f. *tongue; utterance, speech; dialect, language.*

linter (lunt-), -tris, f. *trough; boat, skiff.*

līnum, -ī, [λίνον] n. *flax; thread, line; fastening of a letter; linen-cloth, linen; net.*

liquefaciō, -facere, —, -factum, pass. **liquefiō**, -fierī, -factus sum, [liqueō, be fluid + faciō] 3 tr. *make fluid, melt, dissolve, liquefy.*

liquidō, [liquidus, liquid] adv. *clearly, plainly, evidently; with certainty.*

lis, lītis, f. *strife, dispute, quarrel; suit at law, action, process, litigation; subject of an action, matter in dispute, amount in dispute, damages.*

littera (līter-), -ae, f. *letter of the alphabet; writing, document, record; letter, epistle, literature, letters.*

litterātus (līter-), -a, -um, [littera] adj. *lettered; learned, liberally educated, cultivated.*

litūra, -ae, [linō, smear] f. *a smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, erasure, blotting out; correction.*

Līvius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See **Drūsus**.

locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [locus] 1 tr. *put, place, station; dispose, arrange; fix, establish; place by contract, let, have done by contract, contract for.*

Locrēnsis, -e, adj. *of Locri, a city of Magna Graecia in Southern Italy.* As subst. **Locrēnsēs**, -ium, m. pl. *the Locrians, people of Locri.*

locuplēs, -ētis, [locus, cf. pleō, fill] adj. *rich in lands, rich, wealthy, opulent; well stored, richly supplied; responsible, trustworthy.*

locuplētō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [locuplēs]

1 tr. *make rich, enrich.*

locus, -i, m. (pl. loca, -ōrum, n. localities. locī, -ōrum, m. usually passages in books), place, spot; position, station, post; rank, degree; locality, region, country; space, room; situation, condition, state of things; topic, subject, point; opportunity, occasion.

longē, [longus] adv. a long way off, far, far off, at a distance; away, distant; for a long time, long; greatly, much, by far; with superl. far, by far, by all odds.

longinquitās, -ātis, [longinquus] f. distance, remoteness; duration, length.

longinquus, -a, -um, [longus] adj. far removed, far off, remote, distant; living at a distance, foreign; long, long-continued, prolonged, lasting. As subst. longinqua, -ōrum, n. pl. remote events.

longiusculus, -a, -um, [longior, from longus] adj. rather long.

longus, -a, -um, adj. long, extended; of long duration, lasting, prolonged, tedious; distant, remote.

loquor, loquī, locūtus sum, 3 dep. speak, say, talk, converse; tell, mention, declare; talk of, have ever on the lips; show, indicate.

lubet, see libet.

lubidō, see libidō.

lūceō, lūcere, lūxī, —, [cf. lūx] 2 intr. be light, shine, beam; shine forth, be clear, be evident, be conspicuous.

lūctōsus, -a, -um, [lūctus] adj. full of sorrow, sorrowful, mournful, doleful, lamentable.

lūctus, -ūs, [lūgeō] m. mourning, sorrow, grief, lamentation; affliction, distress; mourning garments or apparel.

Lūcullus, -ī, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **L. Licinius Lūcullus**, the Roman commander in the Third Mithridatic War until superseded through the Manilian Law by Pompey. Later his name became proverbial for luxury and extravagance.

2. **M. Licinius Lūcullus**, brother of No. 1.

lūcus, -ī, m. sacred grove, grove.

lūdificātiō, -ōnis, [lūdificō, make sport of] f. jeering, derision, mockery.

lūdus, -ī, m. game, play, sport, pastime; jest, joke, fun; place for exercise, training-school; pl. often, public games or spectacles. lūdi vōtīvī, votive games, held in pursuance of some vow.

lūgeō, lūgere, lūxī, lūctum, 2 tr. and intr. mourn, bewail, lament, deplore; be in mourning, wear mourning.

lūmen, -inis, [cf. lūceō] n. light; eye, sight; brightest light, ornament, glory; clearness, perspicuity; celebrity.

lunter, old form for linter. See linter.

luō, luere, luī, lūtum or luitum, 3 tr. loose, pay, suffer, undergo; atone for, expiate.

lupa, -ae, [lupus, wolf] she-wolf, prostitute.

lupīnus, -a, -um, [lupus, wolf] adj. of a wolf, wolf's.

lūstrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [lūstrum] 1 tr. light up, illuminate; go round, wander over, traverse; purify, cleanse by propitiatory offering.

lustrum, -ī, n. slough, bog; den of beasts; house of ill-fame, brothel; debauchery.

lutum, -ī, n. mud, mire.

lūx, lūcis, f. light, brightness; light of day, daylight; day; life; sight of men, public view, the public; encouragement, help, succor.

lūxuria, -ae, and lūxuriēs, —, acc. -em, [lūxus, excess] f. luxuriance, extravagance, riotous living, excess, luxury.

M

M., abbreviation for **Mārcus**.

M', abbreviation for **Mānius**.

Macedonia, -ae, [Μακεδονία] f. a country in Europe, north of Greece.

māchinātor, -ōris, [māchinor] m. contriver, designer; deviser, originator, inventor.

māchinor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [māchina, devise] 1 dep. contrive, devise, invent; contrive artfully, scheme, plot.

māctō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [māctus, glorified] 1 tr. glorify, honor; sacrifice, devote in honor of the gods; slaughter, kill, put to death; afflict, punish, pursue with punishment.

macula, -ae, f. spot, stain; blot, blemish, fault, disgrace.

maculō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [macula] 1 tr. spot, stain, pollute; defile, dishonor, disgrace.

Maelius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Spurius Maelius**, a rich plebeian who was slain by Servilius Ahala, master of horse to the dictator Cincinnatus, in 439 B.C.

maereō, -ēre, —, —, 2 tr. and intr. be in sorrow, mourn, grieve, show grief; mourn over, grieve for, bewail, lament.

maeror, -ōris, [maereō] m. mourning, sorrow, grief, sadness.

maestitia, -ae, [maestus] f. sorrow, grief, sadness, dejection, melancholy.

maestus, -a, -um, [cf. maereō] adj. full of sadness, sorrowful, sad, dejected, melancholy, gloomy.

magis, [cf. māgnus] adv. more, in a higher degree, more completely, far more, better, rather, in preference.

magister, -trī, [cf. māgnus] m. master, director, commander; teacher, instructor. **magister equitum**, master of the horse, chief of the cavalry, appointed by the dictator. See Appendix C, §11.

magistrātus, -ūs, [magister] m. office of magistrate, magisterial office, magistracy; magistrate.

māgnificē, [māgnificus] adv. nobly, generously, grandly, gloriously; splendidly, handsomely, magnificently.

māgnificus, -a, -um, [māgnus + faciō] adj. noble, glorious, distinguished; splendid, rich, magnificent, grand, sublime.

māgnitūdō, -inis, [māgnus] f. greatness, great size, size, magnitude; great

quantity, abundance; great extent, vastness; importance.

māgnoperē, see opus.

māgnus, -a, -um, comp. **māior**, superl. **māximus**, adj. great in any sense, of size, quantity, or degree; large, spacious, vast, extensive; abundant, considerable; grand, noble, lofty, mighty; important, serious, momentous; powerful, eminent; severe, deep, intense, violent; proud; boastful. **māior** with or without **nātū**, older, elder; as subst. **māiorēs**, -um, m. pl. elders, fathers, ancestors.

Māgnus, -ī, m. a Roman cognomen. Esp. **Cn. Pompēius Māgnus**, see **Pompēius**.

māiestās, -ātis, [māior] f. greatness, grandeur, dignity, majesty; sovereign power or authority, sovereignty.

māior, see māgnus.

male, comp. **pēius**, superl. **pessimē**, [malus] adv. badly, ill, wretchedly; wickedly, maliciously, cruelly, injuriously; awkwardly, unsuccessfully, unfortunately; excessively, extremely, greatly; imperfectly, scarcely, not at all.

maledictum, -ī, [maledicō, from male + dicō] n. foul saying, insult, abuse.

maleficium, -ī, [maleficus, from male + faciō] n. evil deed, misdeed, offence, wickedness, crime; mischief, wrong, hurt, harm.

malitia, -ae, [malus] f. badness, ill-will, spite, malice; roguery.

malitiōsē, [malitiōsus, from malitia] adv. wickedly; knavishly, by trickery, perfidiously.

malleolus, -ī, [dim. of malleus, hammer] m. small hammer; fire-dart, fire-brand.

mālō, mälle, mālūi, [magis + volō] irr. tr. wish rather, choose rather, would rather, prefer.

malum, -ī, [malus] n. evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity; punishment, hurt, harm, trouble.

malus, -a, -um, comp. **pēior**, superl. **pessimus**, adj. bad; wicked, evil,

- depraved; unfortunate, injurious, destructive, pernicious, dangerous.*
- mancus, -a, -um,** adj. *maimed, crippled, infirm; defective, imperfect.*
- mandātum, -ī,** [mandō] n. *charge, commission; order, command, instructions; trust.*
- mandō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,** [manus + dō] 1. tr. *put into one's hands, hand over, deliver. intrust, commission; commit, consign; enjoin, order, command.*
- māne,** adv. *in the morning, early in the morning.*
- manēō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūm,** 2 tr. and intr. *stay, remain, tarry; continue, last, endure, persist in, abide by; be a settled principle; wait for, expect; await, be destined to.*
- manicātus, -a, -um,** [manicae, sleeve] adj. *long-sleeved, with long sleeves.*
- manifēstō,** [manifēstus] adv. *palpably, clearly, plainly, manifestly; in the act, red-handed.*
- manifēstus, -a, -um,** [manus, cf. fendō] adj. *palpable, clear, plain, evident, manifest; open, overt; exposed, proved by direct evidence.*
- Mānilius, -ī,** m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Mānilius**, the tribune of 66 B.C., whose law giving Pompey the command in the Third Mithridatic War was advocated in the speech "Pro Lege Manilia."
- Mānius, -ī,** m. a Roman praenomen or forename.
- Mānliānus, -a, -um,** [Mānlius] adj. *of Manlius, Manlian.*
- Mānlius, -ī,** m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:
- Q. Mānlius**, a juror at the trial of Verres, 70 B.C.
 - C. Mānlius**, the officer in charge of Catiline's forces at Faesulae, 63 B.C.
 - L. Mānlius Torquātus**, consul 65 B.C. with L. Aurelius Cotta.
- mānō, -āre, -āvī, —,** 1 tr. and intr. *flow, drip, overflow; extend, be diffused, spread abroad.*
- mānsuētē,** [mānsuētus] adv. *gently, mildly, calmly, quietly.*
- mānsuētūdō, -inis,** [mānsuētus] f. *gentleness, mildness, clemency.*
- mānsuētus, -a, -um,** [mānsuēscō, grow tame] adj. *tame; gentle, mild, quiet.*
- manubiae, -ārum,** [manus] f. pl. *booty, spoils; money derived from booty, prize-money.*
- manūmittō** or **manū mittō, -mittere, -misi, -missum,** [manus + mittō] 3 tr. *set free, manumit, emancipate.*
- manus, -ūs,** f. *hand; handwriting, style; work, skill; band, body, company, troops, forces.*
- Mārcellus, -ī,** [dim. of Mārcus] m. a distinguished Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:
- M. Claudius Mārcellus**, five times consul, who conquered Syracuse in 212 B.C.
 - M. Claudius Mārcellus**, consul 51 B.C., an uncompromising enemy to Caesar, by whom he was nevertheless pardoned, 46 B.C.
 - C. Claudius Mārcellus**, brother of No. 2, consul 49 B.C.
 - C. Claudius Mārcellus**, cousin of Nos. 2 and 3, consul 50 B.C.
 - M. Claudius Mārcellus**, a friend of Catiline's.
- Mārcius, -ī,** m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Mārcius**, a Roman knight, the friend of Ligarius.
- Mārcus, -ī,** m. a Roman praenomen or forename.
- mare, -is,** n. *sea.*
- maritimus (-tūmus), -a, -um,** [mare] adj. *of the sea, sea-, on the sea, maritime, naval.*
- marītus, -ī,** [cf. mās, male] m. *married man, husband.*
- Marius, -ī,** m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Marius**, Roman general and democratic leader against the aristocracy under Sulla; conqueror of the Teutones and the Cimbri (105-101 B.C.); six times consul, in his last consulship leading the senatorial forces

- that crushed the outbreak under L. Appuleius Saturninus and C. Servilius Glaucia, 100 B.C.
- marmor, -oris**, [μάραμος] n. *marble, block of marble; marble monument, statue.*
- marmoreus, -a, -um**, [marmor] adj. *of marble, marble-.*
- Mārs, Mārtis**, m. *Mars*, the Roman god identified with the Greek Ares, god of war.
- Mārtius, -a, -um**, [Mārs] adj. *of Mars.*
- Massilia, -ae**, f. *Marseilles*, a Greek city in Gaul on the coast of the Mediterranean.
- Massiliēnsis, -e**, [Massilia] adj. *of Massilia.* As subst. **Massiliēnsēs, -ium**, m. pl. *people of Massilia, Massilians.*
- māter, -tris**, f. *mother, parent.*
- māter familiās**, see *familia.*
- māteria, -ae**, or **māteriēs, -ēī**, [māter] f. *stuff, material, timber; subject, matter; cause, source, opportunity; natural abilities, capacity, disposition.*
- māternus, -a, -um**, [māter] adj. *of one's mother, maternal.*
- mātūrē**, [mātūrus] adv. *seasonably, opportunely; betimes, early, speedily.*
- mātūrītās, -ātis**, [mātūrus] f. *ripeness, full development, maturity.*
- mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [mātūrus] 1 tr. and intr. *ripen; make haste, hasten; quicken, accelerate, expedite.*
- mātūrus, -a, -um**, adj. *ripe, mature; fit, reasonable, proper; of mature years; early, speedy.*
- māximē**, [māximus] adv. *in the highest degree, exceedingly, very; especially, particularly.*
- māximus**, see *māgnus.*
- Māximus, -ī**, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Q. Fabius Māximus**, the celebrated opponent of Hannibal, whose army he harassed and wore out by his policy of delay; hence surnamed **Cunctator**, *the Delayer.*
- Mēdēa, -ae**, [Μήδεια] f. the daughter of Aeëtes, king of Colchis, who eloped with Jason, leader of the Argonautic expedition in quest of the Golden Fleece.
- medeor, -ērī, —**, 2 dep. *heal, cure; remedy, apply a remedy, relieve, correct, restore.*
- medicīna, -ae**, [medicus, healing] f. *the art of healing, medicine; remedy, relief, antidote.*
- mediocris, -e**, [medius] adj. *medium, middling, moderate, ordinary; mean, inferior, insignificant, small, trifling.*
- mediocriter**, [mediocris] adv. *moderately, tolerably, ordinarily; not very, slightly, somewhat.*
- meditātiō, -ōnis**, [meditor] f. *a thinking over, contemplation; study, preparation, practice.*
- meditor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, 1 dep. *think over, reflect upon, consider; meditate, plan, devise, study, prepare, exercise one's self, practise.*
- medius, -a, -um**, adj. *middle, in the middle, in the midst, mid-, the middle of; between, among.* **media aestās**, see *aestās.*
- medius fidius**, see *dīus.*
- mehercule**, see *hercule.*
- melior**, see *bonus.*
- membrum, -ī**, n. *limb, member; part, branch, division.*
- meminī, -isse, —**, dep. intr. and tr. *remember, recollect, recall; be mindful of, keep in mind, bear in mind.*
- Memmius, -ī**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Memmius**, a democrat in 111 B.C., who later changed sides, and as a candidate for the consulship was murdered by Saturninus and Glaucia, 100 B.C.
- memor, -oris**, adj. *mindful, remembering, heedful.*
- memoria, -ae**, [memor] f. *memory; remembrance, recollection; time; tradition, narration, record.* **post hominum memoriā**, *since or within the memory of man.*

mendācium, -i, [mendāx, false] n. *lie, falsehood.*

mendicitās, -ātis, [mendicus, beggarly] f. *beggary, destitution, pauperism.*

mēns, mentis, f. *mind, intellect, reason; heart, feeling, disposition; thought, intention, purpose, design, plan; spirit, courage.* **venire in mentem**, *come into one's mind, occur to one.* **mente captus**, *beside one's self, crazy.*

mēnsa, -ae, f. *table.*

mēnsis, -is, m. *month.*

mentīō, -ōnis, f. *a calling to mind, mentioning, mention.*

mentior, -īri, -itus sum, 4 dep. *lie, speak falsely, assert falsely; deceive, mislead; invent.*

mercātor, -ōris, [mercor, trade] m. *trader, merchant, dealer.*

mercennārius (mercēnārius), -a, -um, [mercēs] adj. *servng for pay, paid, hired, hireling, mercenary.*

mercēs, -ēdis, f. *hire, price, pay, wages; reward, recompense; revenue, income.*

mereor, -ēri, -itus sum, 2 dep. *deserve, merit, be entitled to; earn, win, gain; deserve reward, behave.* **bene merēri dē**, *deserve well of, serve well, do good service to, be useful to.* **merēri dē** sometimes, *treat.*

meretrīcius, -a, -um, [meretrīx, prostitute] adj. *of a prostitute, of harlots, meretricious.*

meritō, [meritum] adv. *deservedly, justly.*

meritum, -i, [meritus] n. *merit, desert; service, favor, kindness.*

meritus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of mereor] adj. *deserving; deserved, due, just, proper.*

merx, mercis, f. *goods, wares, commodities, merchandise.*

-met, enclitic suffix added to personal pronouns with intensive force, *self, own.* Cf. **egomet.**

Metellus, -i, m. *a distinguished Roman cognomen or family name in the Caecilian gens. Esp.:*

1. **Q. Caecilius Metellus Numidicus** (so called for his successes against Jugurtha, king of Numidia), consul 109 B.C., an exile 100 B.C. through the machinations of the demagogue Saturninus, but recalled 99 B.C.

2. **Q. Caecilius Metellus**, son of No. 1, called **Pius** on account of his devoted service in procuring his father's recall from exile; consul with Sulla 80 B.C., a friend and patron of poets.

3. **Q. Caecilius Metellus**, grand-nephew of No. 1, surnamed **Crētīcus** for his services in the war against Crete, 68 B.C.; tribune 75 B.C. and legatus the next year; consul with Hortensius in 69 B.C. and a friend of Verres.

4. **L. Caecilius Metellus**, brother to No. 3, successor and friend to Verres as propraetor in Sicily, and consul in 68 B.C.

5. **M. Caecilius Metellus**, brother to Nos. 3 and 4, juror in Verres' trial (70 B.C.), friend to Verres, and praetor urbanus 69 B.C.

6. **Q. Caecilius Metellus Celer**, the praetor in 63 B.C. who levied forces to suppress Catiline's conspiracy; consul 60 B.C.

7. **Q. Caecilius Metellus Nepōs**, brother to No. 6, as tribune (from December, 63 B.C.) hostile to Cicero and creature of Pompey, but later reconciled to Cicero, whose recall in 57 B.C. he did not oppose when consul with P. Lentulus Spinther.

metō, metere, messui, messum, 3 tr. *reap, mow, gather; mow down, destroy.*

metuō, metuere, metuī, —, [metus] 3 tr. and intr. *fear, be afraid, stand in fear, be apprehensive, dread.*

metus, -ūs, m. *fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety.*

meus, -a, -um, [mē, me] poss. pron. adj. *of me, my, mine, of mine, my own.*

mīles, -itis, m. *soldier; foot-soldier; the soldiers, the soldiery.*

militāris, -e, [mīles] adj. of a soldier, of war, warlike, military. **rēs militāris**, military affairs, war, the art of war. **signa militāria**, military ensigns, battle-standards.

militia, -ae, [mīles] f. military service, service, warfare, war.

mille, indecl. in sing., pl. **miliā**, num. adj. a thousand; in pl. generally used as subst. with gen. Cf. **passus**.

milliēs (miliēns), [mille] adv. a thousand times.

Milō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **T. Annius Milō**, tribune 57 B.C., Cicero's friend, the bitter enemy of Clodius, whom he killed in 52 B.C.; when brought to trial, defended by Cicero.

minae, -ārum, f. pl. projecting points of a wall; threats, menaces, threatening words.

minimē, [minimus] superl. of **parum**, adv. in the smallest degree, least of all, least, very little; not at all, by no means, not in the least. **minimē vērō**, not in the least, by no means, assuredly not.

minimus, -a, -um, see **parvus**.

minister, -trī, m. servant, assistant; promoter, helper, tool, instrument.

minitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [freq. of **minor**] 1 dep. threaten, menace, threaten with danger or vengeance.

minor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [minae] 1 dep. project; threaten, threaten with danger, menace.

minor, see **parvus**.

Minucius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. — **Minucius**, a friend of Catiline.

minuō, -ere, -uī, -ūtum, [cf. **minus**] 3 tr. and intr. make small, lessen, diminish; lower, reduce, weaken.

minus, adj. neut. of **minor**. See **minor**.

minus, comp. of **parum**, adv. less, not so; not at all, by no means, not.

mīrandus, -a, -um, [fut. part. of **mīror**] adj. wonderful, marvellous, strange.

mīrificō, [mīrificus, from mīrus + faciō] adv. wonderfully, marvellously, prodigiously, exceedingly.

mīror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [mīrus] 1 dep. wonder, marvel, be astonished, be amazed; wonder at, marvel at; admire, look on with admiration.

mīrus, -a, -um, adj. wonderful, marvellous, amazing, surprising; strange, extraordinary. **nī mīrum**, see **nī-mīrum**.

mīscēō, mīscēre, mīscuī, mīxtum, 2 tr. mix, mingle, blend; unite, associate; throw into confusion, embroil; stir up; concoct, brew.

Misēnum, -ī, [Μισηνόν] n. a town on the coast of Campania.

miser, -era, -erum, adj. wretched, miserable, pitiable, unfortunate, unhappy; sad, deplorable, distressing; poor, worthless.

miserābilis, -e, [miseror] adj. pitiable, miserable, wretched, deplorable, sad.

miserandus, -a, -um, [fut. part. of **miseror**] adj. to be pitied, pitiable, deplorable, touching.

miseret, -ēre, miseruit, —, [miser] 2 intr. impers. it distresses, it excites pity in, one pities or feels sorry for.

miseria, -ae, [miser] f. wretchedness, unhappiness; affliction, distress, misery.

misericordia, -ae, [misericors] f. tender-heartedness, compassion, pity; clemency, mercy.

misericors, -cordis, [misereor + cor, heart] adj. tender-hearted, compassionate, pitying, merciful.

miseror, -ārī, -ātus sum, [miser] 1 dep. lament, bewail, deplore; feel compassion, pity.

Mithridātēs (Mithradātēs), -is, [Μιθριδάτης] m. *Mithridates*, king of Pontus, with whom the Romans waged three wars called after his name. See Prefatory Note to the Oration for the Manilian Law.

Mithridāticus (Mithradāticus), -a, -um, [Greek] adj. of *Mithridates*, *Mithridatic*.

- mītis**, -e, adj. *mellow, ripe; soft, mild, gentle, lenient, kind.*
- mittō**, *mittere*, **mīsī**, **missum**, 3 tr. *cause to go, send, despatch; send word, announce, report; pass over or by, omit, say nothing of, dismiss; let go, let loose, release; throw, hurl, launch.*
- moderātē**, [**moderātus**] adv. *with moderation, with self-control, moderately.*
- moderātiō**, -ōnis, [**moderātus**] f. *controlling, regulation, guidance; moderation, temperateness, self-control, self-restraint.*
- moderātus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **moderor**] adj. *within bounds, moderated, moderate; self-restrained, self-controlled, well-balanced.*
- moderor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [**modus**] 1 dep. *keep within bounds, regulate, moderate; restrain, control, govern, guide, direct.*
- modestia**, -ae, [**modestus**] f. *moderation; self-control, discretion, sobriety; shame, modesty; sense of honor, dignity.*
- modestus**, -a, -um, [**modus**] adj. *keeping due measure, moderate; modest, gentle, forbearing, temperate, discreet.*
- modo**, [**modus**] adv. and conj. *only, merely, simply, but, just, even; just now, lately, recently; if only, provided that, on condition that.* **nōn modo** . . . **sed** or **vērūm**, see **sed** and **vērūm**. **dum modo**, see **dum**.
- modus**, -ī, m. *measure, extent, quantity; bounds, limit, end; way, manner, fashion, style.* **hūius modī**, of this sort, of such a kind, such. **ēius modī**, see **ēiusmodī**. **prope modum**, see **prope**.
- moenia**, -ium, n. pl. *walls (defensive), city walls, ramparts; walled town, city.*
- moer**-, see **maer**-.
moes-, see **maes**-.
mōlēs, -is, f. *mass, huge bulk, weight; massive structure, pile, foundation, dam, dike; greatness, might, power; great quantity, heap.*
- molestē**, [**molestus**] adv. *with trouble, with vexation.* **ferre molestē**, see **ferō**.
- molestia**, -ae, [**molestus**] f. *trouble, vexation, annoyance, distress.*
- molestus**, -a, -um, [**mōlēs**] adj. *troublesome, irksome, annoying, disagreeable.*
- mōlior**, -irī, -itus sum, [**mōlēs**] 4 dep. *exert one's self, struggle, strive, toil; labor upon, set in motion; pile up, build; strive to accomplish, undertake, attempt, set about; perform, effect (with difficulty).*
- mollis**, -e, adj. *pliant, flexible, supple; soft, tender, delicate, sensitive; gentle, mild, pleasant; effeminate, weak.*
- mōmentum**, -ī, [**moveō**] n. *movement, motion; brief space of time, moment; cause, circumstance; weight, influence, importance.*
- moneō**, -ēre, -uī, -itum, 2 tr. *remind, admonish, warn, advise, teach; predict, foretell.*
- mōns**, **montis**, m. *mountain.*
- mōnstrum**, -ī, [**moneō**] n. *divine omen, portent; wonder, miracle, prodigy; monster, monstrosity, abomination.*
- monumentum** (**monim**-), -ī, [**moneō**] n. *reminder; memorial, monument; tradition, chronicle, record.*
- mora**, -ae, f. *delay, procrastination; obstruction, hindrance, cause of delay.*
- mōrātus**, -a, -um, [**mōs**] adj. *mannered, of morals, constituted, circumstanced.*
- morbus**, -ī, [**morior**] m. *sickness, disease, illness, malady.*
- morior**, **morī** (earlier also **morīrī**), **mortuus** sum, fut. part. **moritūrus**, [cf. **mors**] 3 dep. *die, expire; die away, decay, pass away.*
- mors**, **mortis**, f. *death; dead body, corpse.*
- mortālis**, -e, [**mors**] adj. *mortal; of mortals, human; temporary, transitory.* As subst. **mortālis**, -is, m. *mortal, man.*
- mortuus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **morior**] adj. *dead.* As subst. **mortuus**, -ī, m. *dead person, dead man.*

mōs, mōris, m. *will, way, habit, custom, usage, practice, precedent; caprice, humor; pl. also, conduct, behavior, manners, morals, character.*

mōtus, -a, -um, pf. p. of **moveō**.

mōtus, -ūs, [**moveō**] m. *motion, movement; artistic movement, gesture, gesticulation; emotion, impulse, affection, passion; agitation, disturbance, uprising, commotion. terrae mōtus, earthquake.*

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtum, 2 tr. and intr. *move, set in motion, stir, disturb, remove; stir up, cause, produce, promote; shake, change; have an effect upon, affect, influence.*

mūcrō, -ōnis, m. *sharp point or edge of a sword; sword; sharpness, edge, point.*

mulet-, see **mult-**.

muliebris, -e, [**mulier**] adj. *of a woman, womanly, feminine; womanish, effeminate.*

mulier, -eris, f. *woman, female; wife.*

muliercula, -ae, [dim. of **mulier**] f. *little woman; a mere woman, a helpless woman.*

multa (**mulcta**), -ae, f. *fine, penalty.*

multitūdō, -inis, [**multus**] f. *great number or numbers, multitude, crowd, throng; the common people, the masses.*

multō, [abl. n. of **multus**] adv. *by much, much, a great deal, by far, far, greatly, very.*

multō (**mulctō**), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**multa**] 1 tr. *punish.*

multum, [**multus**] adv. *much, very much, greatly, far; often, frequently.*

multus, -a, -um, comp. **plūs**, superl. **plūrimus**, adj. *much; pl. many, a great number of, in great numbers, numerous; of time, late. As subst. multum, -ī, n. much; multa, -ōrum, n. pl. many things, much; multi, -ōrum, m. pl. many people, many men, many. Comp. plūs, plūris, more. As subst. plūrēs, -ium, m. pl. more, the majority, many, a great number. plūris, gen. of price, of more value, dearer, higher.*

Superl. **plūrimus**, *most, very many, very much. quam plūrimī, as many as possible.*

Mulvius (**Mil-**), -a, -um, adj. *Mulvian. pōns Mulvius, the Mulvian bridge across the Tiber near Rome.*

mūniceps, -ipis, [**mūnia**, official duties, + **capitō**] c. *inhabitant of a free town, citizen; fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman.*

mūnicipium, -ī, [**mūniceps**] n. *free town or city, municipality, a town governed by its own laws while possessing Roman citizenship.*

mūniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [**moenia**] 4 tr. *defend by a wall; fortify, defend, protect; guard, secure, strengthen; of roads, make open, make passable, pave.*

mūnitiō, -ōnis, [**mūniō**] f. *a fortifying; defence, protection, fortification.*

mūnītus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of **mūniō**] adj. *fortified, defended, protected; secure, safe.*

mūnus, -eris, n. *duty, service, function, office, employment; present, gift; spectacle, entertainment, show of gladiators.*

Mūrēna, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Licinius Mūrēna**, the Roman commander in the Second Mithridatic War (83-81 B.C.).

mūrus, -ī, m. *wall.*

Mūsa, -ae, [**Μοῦσα**] f. *Muse, one of the goddesses of music, poetry, and other liberal arts.*

mūtātiō, -ōnis, [**mūtō**] f. *change, alteration; exchange.*

Mutina, -ae, f. *Modena, chief town in Cisalpine Gaul, where Mark Antony besieged Decimus Brutus, 43 B.C.*

mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of **moveō**] 1 tr. and intr. *move, remove; alter, vary, change, transform; change for the better; interchange, exchange.*

mūtus, -a, -um, adj. *dumb, speechless; voiceless, mute; silent, still.*

Mytilēnaeus, -a, -um, adj. *of Mytilene, a city in Lesbos.*

N

- nam**, conj. *for, now* (explanation); *for instance; for certainly, for assuredly.*
- nanciscor, -ī, nactus** or **nanctus sum**, 3 dep. *get, get hold of, obtain, receive; meet with, light on, find.*
- narrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. *make known, tell, relate, recount, set forth; say, speak.*
- nāscor, nāscī, nātus sum**, 3 dep. *be born, be produced, be begotten; be naturally adapted; arise, spring up, grow.*
- Nāsica, -ae**, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Pūblius Cornēlius Scīpiō Nāsica Serāpiō**, chiefly known as leader of the Senate in the murder of the tribune Ti. Gracchus in 133 B.C.
- nātālis, -e, [nātus]** adj. *of one's birth, birth-, natal.*
- nātiō, -ōnis**, [cf. **nātus**] f. *birth; breed, kind, race; race of people, people, nation.*
- nātūra, -ae**, [cf. **nāscor**] f. *birth; natural character, character, nature; disposition, inclination, temper; natural course of things, law of nature.*
- nātūrālis, -e, [nātūra]** adj. *natural, by birth, innate; of nature, according to nature.*
- nātus, -a, -um**, [pf. p. of **nāscor**] adj. *born, made; produced by nature, designed, destined; constituted by nature; of time, old.*
- [**nātus, -ūs**,] [cf. **nāscor**] m. used only in abl. sing. *birth, age. māiōrēs nātū, elders, fathers, ancestors.*
- naufragium, -ī, [nāvis, cf. frangō]** n. *shipwreck; ruin, loss, destruction; shattered remains, wreck.*
- naufragus, -a, -um, [nāvis, cf. frangō]** adj. *shipwrecked, wrecked; of broken fortunes, ruined.* As subst. **naufragī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *shipwrecked persons; wrecked and ruined men, ruined men.*
- nauta, -ae**, [for **nāvita**, from **nāvis**] m. *sailor, seaman, boatman.*
- nauticus, -a, -um, [ναυτικός]** adj. *of ships, ship-, of sailors, naval, nautical.*
- nāvālis, -e, [nāvis]** adj. *of ships, ship-, naval, nautical.*
- nāviculārius, -ī, [nāvicula, dim. of nāvis]** m. *shipmaster, boat-owner.*
- nāvigātiō, -ōnis, [nāvigō]** f. *sailing, navigation; voyage.*
- nāvigium, -ī, [nāvis, cf. agō]** n. *vessel, boat, bark, ship.*
- nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [nāvis, cf. agō]** 1 tr. and intr. *sail, make voyages, cruise, sail the sea; proceed.*
- nāvis, -is**, f. *ship, vessel, boat, galley.*
1. **nē**, adv. and conj.:
- As adv. *not.* **nē... quidem**, *not even.*
 - As conj. *in order that not, that not, from, lest, for fear that.*
2. **nē**, interj. *truly, verily, surely, I am sure, indeed.*
- ne**, interrog. adv. and conj., enclitic, appended to the emphatic word:
- As adv. introducing direct questions, usually not translated.
 - As conj. introducing indirect questions, *whether.* **-ne... an, -ne... -ne, whether... or.** **-ne** with **nec**, see **neque**.
- Neāpolis, -is**, m. *Naples*, the name of a number of Greek cities; esp. the Greek colony of that name in Campania, Italy.
- Neāpolitānus, -a, -um, [Neāpolis]** adj. *of Naples, Neapolitan.* As subst. **Neāpolitānī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *the Neapolitans.*
- nec** or **neque, [nē + -que]** adv. and conj. *and not, also not, nor; nor yet, and yet not, nor however.* **nec... nec, neque... neque, neither... nor. neque (nec)... nōn**, and *certainly, and besides, and indeed, neque (nec)... et, neque (nec)... -que, on the one hand not... and on the other, not only not... but also. neque enim*, see **enim**.
- necessāriō, [necessārius]** adv. *unavoidably, inevitably, of necessity, necessarily.*
- necessārius, -a, -um, [necesse]** adj. *unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, pressing, needful, necessary; connected*

- by natural ties. As. subst. c. *connection, kinsman, close friend, friend.*
- necesse**, indecl. adj., only in nom. and acc. sing., n. *unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary.* **necesse est**, *it is unavoidable, etc., one must, one cannot but.*
- necessitās, -ātis**, [necesse] f. *necessity; unavoidableness, inevitableness, compulsion, exigency; need, want; connection, relationship, friendship.*
- necessitūdō, -inis**, [necesse] f. *necessity, inevitableness, compulsion; close connection, close relations, relationship, friendship, bond, intimacy.*
- necne**, [nec + -ne] conj. *belonging to the second member of a disjunctive question, direct or indirect, or not.*
- necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [nex] 1 tr. *put to death, kill, slay, murder, destroy.*
- nefandus, -a, -um**, [nē + fandus, from for, speak] adj. *unspeakable, unutterable; impious, execrable, detestable, abominable.*
- nefāriē**, [nefārius] adv. *impiously, heinously, execrably, abominably.*
- nefārius, -a, -um**, [nefās] adj. *impious, heinous, wicked, execrable, abominable, nefarious.*
- nefās**, [nē + fās] indecl. n. *crime against divine law, sin, impious deed, wrong.*
- neglegenter** (negli-), [neglegēns, from neglegō] adv. *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently.*
- neglegō, -legere, -lēxi, neglēctum**, [nec + legō] 3 tr. *disregard, not attend to, neglect, be regardless of, be indifferent to; make light of, slight, care nothing for, ignore, despise, contemn.*
- negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. and intr. *say no; say...not, deny, refuse, not to consent, decline.*
- negōtiātor, -ōris**, [negōtior] m. *wholesale dealer, merchant, banker, capitalist.*
- negōtior, -ārī, -ātus sum**, [negōtium] 1 dep. *do business, carry on business; act as banker.*
- negōtium, -ī**, [nec + ōtium] n. *business, employment, occupation; one's interests or affairs; difficulty, trouble; matter, thing, affair.*
- nēmō (-inis)**, [nē + homō] gen. and abl. *not in use, replaced by forms from nūllus homō, c. no man, no one, nobody.* **nōn nēmō**, *many a one, one and another, somebody.* **nēmō nōn**, *everybody.*
- nempe**, [nam + -pe] conj. *certainly, without a doubt, as everybody knows, obviously, of course.*
- nemus, -oris**, n. *forest pasture, grove; sacred grove.*
- nepōs, -ōtis**, m. *grandson; spendthrift, prodigal.*
- Nepōs, -ōtis**, [nepōs] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. See **Metellus** 7.
- nēquam**, indecl. comp. **nēquior**, superl. **nēquissimus**, adj. *worthless, good for nothing, shiftless; vile, bad.*
- nēquāquam**, adv. *in no wise, by no means, not at all.*
- neque**, see **nec**.
- nēquior**, see **nēquam**.
- nēququam** (nēquicquam), [nē + abl. of quisquam] adv. *in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly; without reason.*
- nēquissimus**, see **nēquam**.
- nēquitia, -ae**, [nēquam] f. *worthlessness, shiftlessness, inefficiency; vileness, wickedness.*
- nervus, -ī**, m. *sinew, tendon, muscle; cord, string; sinews, strength, power, rigor, force.*
- nesciō, -īre, -īvi or -īi, —**, [nē + sciō] 4 tr. *not know, be unaware, be ignorant.* **nesciō quis, nesciō quid**, used as compound indef. pron. *I know not who, some one; I know not what, something,* **nesciō quō modo**, *I know not how, somehow, strangely, oddly enough, unfortunately.* **nesciō an**, see **an**.
- neu**, see **nēve**.
- neuter, -tra, -trum**, gen. **neutrius**, [nē + uter] adj. *neither the one nor the*

- other, neither; pl. neither party, neither side.*
- nēve** (**neu**), [**nē**+**ve**] conj. *and not, nor; and that...not, and lest.*
- nex, necis**, f. *violent death, death, murder, assassination, slaughter.*
- nihil** or **nil**, [**nē**+**hīlum**, a *triflē*] n. indecl. *nothing*; acc. as adv. *not at all, by no means, no, not.* **nōnnihil**, *something, somewhat, a little.*
- nihilō**, [**nihil**] adv. *by nothing, none.* **nihilō minus**, *none the less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*
- Nīlus**, -**i**, m. *the Nile, the river in Egypt.*
- nīmīrum**, [**nī**+**mīrum**] adv. *without a doubt, unquestionably, certainly, surely, truly; ironically, forsooth.*
- nīmis**, adv. *beyond measure, too, too much, excessively.*
- nīmīum**, [**nīmīus**] adv. *too much, too.*
- nīmīus**, -**a**, -**um**, [**nīmīs**] adj. *beyond measure, too much, too great, excessive.*
- nisi**, [**nē**+**sī**] conj. *if not, unless, except.* **nisi vērō**, *unless perhaps (ironical).*
- niteō**, -**ēre**, -**uī**, —, 2 intr. *shine, glitter, glisten; be sleek, look bright, bloom, thrive.*
- nitidus**, -**a**, -**um**, [cf. **niteō**] adj. *shining, glistening, bright; sleek, handsome, spruce.*
- nītor**, **nītī**, **nīxus** or **nīsus**, 3 dep. *press upon, lean, support one's self; strive, struggle, labor, endeavor; rely upon, depend on, rest.*
- nix**, **nivis**, f. *snow.*
- Nōbilior**, -**ōris**, [**nōbilis**] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **M. Fulvius Nōbilior**. See **Fulvius** 2.
- nōbilis**, -**e**, [cf. **nōscō**] adj. *well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned; high-born, of noble birth; noble, excellent.*
- nōbilitās**, -**ātis**, [**nōbilis**] f. *celebrity, fame, renown; high birth; the nobility, nobles, aristocracy; nobility, excellence.*
- nocēns**, -**entis**, [**noceō**] adj. *hurtful, harmful, injurious; guilty, wicked, criminal.*
- noceō**, -**ēre**, -**uī**, —, fut. part. **nocitūrus**, 2 tr. and intr. *hurt, do harm, injure, inflict injury.*
- noctū**, [cf. **nox**] adv. *in the night, by night, at night.*
- nocturnus**, -**a**, -**um**, [**nox**] adj. *of the night, in the night, by night, night y, nocturnal.*
- nōlō**, **nōlle**, **nōluī**, —, [**nē**+**volō**] in. intr. *wish...not, will...not, not wish, be unwilling.* Imperative with an infinitive, *do not.*
- nōmen**, -**inis**, [cf. **nōscō**] n. *name, appellation, title; gentile name; bond, claim, debt; fame, renown, repute; pretence, pretext; account.*
- nōminātim**, [**nōminō**] adv. *by name, one by one, expressly, especially, particularly.*
- nōminō**, -**āre**, -**āvī**, -**ātum**, [**nōmen**] 1 tr. *call by name, name, give the name to; make famous, celebrate; nominate, designate; mention, report.*
- nōn**, [**nē**+**ūnum**] adv. *not not at all, by no means.* **adeō nōn**, see **adeō**.
- Nōnae**, see **nōnus**.
- nōndum**, [**nōn**+**dum**] adv. *not yet.*
- nōnne**, [**nōn**+**ne**] interrog. adv. *expecting an affirmative answer, in a direct question, not; in an indirect question, whether...not.*
- nōnnēmō**, see **nēmō**.
- nōnnihil**, see **nihil**.
- nōnnūllus**, see **nūllus**.
- nōnnumquam** (**nōnnumq-**), see **numquam**.
- nōnus**, -**a**, -**um**, [**novem**] adj. *ninth.* Esp. **Nōnae**, -**ārum**, f. pl. *the Nones, the ninth day (inclusive) before the Ides of the month.* See **Īdus**.
- nōs**, see **ego**.
- nōscō**, **nōscere**, **nōvī**, **nōtum**, 3 tr. *become acquainted with, learn; in perfect tenses, have learned, be acquainted or familiar with, know, understand.*
- noster**, -**tra**, -**trum**, [**nōs**] poss. pron. adj. *our, ours, of us, of ours, our own.*

nota, -ae, [cf. *nōscō*] f. *mark, sign, stamp, brand*; *mark of ignominy, brand of infamy, disgrace.*

notō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nota] 1 tr. *mark*; *indicate, signify*; *single out, designate*; *observe, note*; *brand, stigmatize, censure, reprimand.*

nōtus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of *nōscō*] adj. *known, well-known, familiar*; *famous, notorious.*

novem, num. adj. indecl. *nine.*

November, -bris, -bre, [novem] adj. *of November.*

novitās, -ātis, [novus] f. *newness, novelty*; *unusualness, strangeness*; *humble origin, want of noble birth.*

novus, -a, -um, adj. *new, young, fresh, recent*; *novel, unfamiliar, strange, unprecedented*; *superl. last, hindermost, extreme.* *rēs novae*, *new things, innovations, change of government, revolution.* *novus homō*, *self-made man.* *tabulae novae*, *new account-books, a new account cancelling old debts.*

nox, noctis, f. *night.*

noxia, -ae, [noxius, hurtful] f. *hurt, harm, damage*; *fault, offence, trespass.*

nūdius, [for *nunc diēs*, sc. *est*] adv. *only in phrases of time with an ordinal, it is now the...day since.* *nūdius tertius*, *day before yesterday.*

nūdō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nūdus] 1 tr. *make naked, lay bare, strip, uncover, expose*; *rob, despoil, plunder.*

nūdus, -a, -um, adj. *naked, bare, uncovered, exposed*; *stripped, despoiled, deprived, destitute, vacant.*

nūgae, -ārum, f. pl. *jests, trifles*; *jesters, jokers, triflers.*

nūllus, -a, -um, gen. *nūllius*, [nē + ūllus] adj. *not any, no, none of.* As subst. *nūllus*, -ius, m. *no one, nobody.* *nōn nūllus*, *some one*; pl. *some, several.*

num, interrog. adv. *in a direct question expecting a negative answer, now, then; does...? is...? suggesting the contrary, it is not so that... is it?; in an indirect question, whether.*

Numantia, -ae, f. a city in Spain, captured by the younger Scipio in 133 B.C.

nūmen, -inis, [nuō, nod] n. *nod*; *command, will*; *divine will, divine power, divinity, divine majesty*; *favor of the gods.*

numerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [numerus] 1 tr. *count, reckon, take account of*; *count out, pay out*; *account, consider, regard.*

numerus, -i, m. *number, quantity*; *rank, position, place, estimation, category.*

Numidicus, -a, -um, adj. *Numidian.* Esp. as cognomen or surname, given for victories in Numidia, of **Q. Metellus Numidicus.** See **Metellus** 1.

nummus, -i, m. *coin, money*; *penny, farthing, mere trifle*; *sestertius, sesterce*, the Roman unit of account. See **sēstertius.**

numquam (nunq-), [nē + umquam] adv. *at no time, never.*

numquis, see **num** and **quis.**

nunc, [num + -ce, cf. *hīc*] adv. *now, at this time, at present*; *under these circumstances, as it is.* *etiam nunc*, see *etiam.* *nunc dēnique*, see *dēnique.*

nunquam, see **numquam.**

nūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [nūntius] 1 tr. *announce, report, make known, inform, relate, declare.*

nūntius, -i, m. *messenger, courier*; *message, news, tidings.*

nūper, [novus + per] adv. *lately, recently, not long ago, just now.*

nūptiae, -ārum, [nūpta, bride] f. pl. *marriage, wedding, nuptials.*

nūtus, abl. -ū, [nuō, nod] m., only nom. sing. and acc. and abl. sing. and pl. in use, *nod, sign*; *command, will, pleasure.*

nympha, -ae, [νύμφη] f. *bride, mistress*; pl. *nymphs.*

O

Ō, interj. *O! oh!*

ob, prep. with acc. *towards, to*; *before*; *on account of, for, by reason of.*

obducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum, [ob + dūcō] 3 tr. *draw before, bring forward; cover over, overspread, envelop.*

obdūrēscō, -ere, obdūruī, —, [ob + dūrēscō, cf. dūrus] 3 intr. *become hardened, grow insensible, be obdurate.*

oboediō, see oboediō.

obeō, -īre, -īvī, -ītum, [ob + eō] irr. tr. and intr. *go to meet; goto, visit, reach; go over, review; go about, attend to, discharge, perform, commit, accomplish; enter upon, undertake, engage in.*

obf-, see off-.

obiciō, -icere, -īcī, -iectum, [ob + iaciō] 3 tr. *throw before, throw, cast; cast in the way, oppose; put before, offer, present, expose; bring upon, visit; throw up to, reproach with, taunt.*

oblectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + lactō, allure] 1 tr. *delight, give pleasure to, entertain, amuse, interest, divert.*

obligō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + ligō, bind] 1 tr. *bind up; bind, oblige, put under obligation, make liable; pledge, mortgage; hamper, embarrass.*

oblinō, -ere, oblēvī, oblitum, [ob + linō, besmear] 3 tr. *besmear, bedaub, smear, stain; befoul, defile.*

1. oblitus, -a, -um, pf.p. of oblinō.

2. oblitus, -ā, -um, [pf.p. of obliviscor] a l.j. *forgetting, forgetful, unmindful, regard'less, indifferent.*

obliviō, -ōnis, [obliviscor] f. *forgetfulness, oblivion.*

obliviscor, -ī, oblitus sum, 3 dep. *forget, be forgetful; disregard, lose sight of, be indifferent to, neglect.*

obmūtēscō, -ere, obmūtui, —, [ob + mūtēscō, from mūtus] 3 intr. *become dumb, be silent.*

obnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + nūntiō] 1 tr. *announce, tell; announce ad'verse omens, prevent by omens.*

oboediō (obēdiō), -īre, -īvī, -ītum, [ob + audiō] 4 intr. *give ear, hearken; give heed, obey, be obedient, be submissive, yield obedience.*

oborior, -oriri, obortus sum, [ob + orior] 4 dep. *arise, spring up, appear.*

obruō, -ruere, -ruī, obrutum, [ob + ruō] 3 tr. *overwhelm, cover over, bury; overthrow, ruin; overload, oppress.*

obscūrē, [obscūrus] adv. *darkly, obscurely, covertly, secretly.*

obscūritās, -ātis, [obscūrus] f. *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty.*

obscūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [obscūrus] 1 tr. *darken, dim, obscure; hide, conceal, shroud, veil.*

obscūrus, -a, -um, adj. *dark, dusky; obscure, dim, indistinct, unintelligible; unknown, hard to discern, disguised; ignoble, mean, low.*

obsecrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + sacrō] 1 tr. *beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, adjure.*

obsecundō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + secundō, cf. secundus] 1 intr. *comply with, humor, yield to, show obedience.*

observō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + servō] 1 tr. *watch, note, take notice of, heed, observe; watch for, keep watch for; regard, respect, honor.*

obses, -idis, [ob, cf. sedeō] c. *hostage; surety, security, assurance, pledge.*

obsideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, -sessum, [ob + sedeō] 2 tr. and intr. *sit, stay; beset, besiege, blockade; hem in, hamper; occupy, take possession of; look out for, watch for, lie in wait for.*

obsidiō, -ōnis, [obsideō] f. *siege, blockade.*

obsignō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + signō] 1 tr. *seal, seal up; attest under seal, put seal on, sign as witness.*

obstistō, -sistere, -stitī, -stitum, [ob + sistō] 3 intr. *stand before, stand in the way; make a stand against, oppose, resist, withstand.*

obsolēscō, -ere, obsolēvī, obsolētum, [obs (ob) + olēscō, grow] 3 intr. *grow old, get out of date, fall into disuse, become obsolete.*

obstipēscō (obstu-), -ere, obstipui, —, [ob + inch. of stupeō, be stupefied] 3 intr. *become stupefied, be struck dumb, be thunderstruck, be amazed, be astounded.*

- obstō**, -stāre, -stitī, —, [ob+stō] 1 intr. *stand before; stand in the way, hinder, withstand, oppose, resist, thwart.*
- obstrepō**, -ere, obstrepuī, —, [ob+strepō, make a noise] 3 tr. and intr. *make a noise against, roar at; out-bawl, drown by noise.*
- obstupefaciō**, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, pass. **obstupefiō**, -fierī, -factus sum, [ob+stupefaciō, stupefy] 3 intr. *amaze, astound, daze, stupefy, benumb.*
- obstupescō**, see **obstipescō**.
- obsum**, -esse, -fuī, [ob+sum] irr. intr. *be against; be prejudicial to, injure, hurt, hinder.*
- obtegō**, -tegere, -tēxī, -tēctum, [ob+tegō] 3 tr. *cover up, protect; veil, hide, conceal.*
- obtemperō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob+temperō] 1 intr. *comply with, conform to, submit to, obey.*
- obtestor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ob+tēstor] 1 dep. *call as witness, make appeal to; beseech, entreat, implore.*
- obtineō**, -tinēre, -tinuī, obtentum, [ob+teneō] 2 tr. *hold fast, occupy, possess; keep, preserve; maintain, show, prove, make good; get possession of, acquire, obtain, hold an office.*
- obtingō**, -tingere, -tigiī, —, [ob+tangō] 3 tr. and intr. *fall to the lot of, befall; happen, occur.*
- obtrāctō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob+trāctō] 1 tr. and intr. *detract from, belittle, disparage, underrate, decry.*
- obtulī**, see **offerō**.
- obviam**, [ob+viam] adv. *in the way, toward, against, in the face of, to meet.* fierī **obviam**, *come to meet, meet.*
- obvius**, -a, -um, [ob+via] adj. *in the way, so as to meet, meeting.* **obvium esse**, *to meet.*
- occāsiō**, -ōnis, [ob, cf. cāsus, from cadō] f. *opportunity, convenient moment, fit or suitable time, occasion.*
- occāsus**, -ūs, [occidō] m. *a going down, setting of heavenly bodies; sunset, west; downfall, ruin, death.*
- occidēns**, -entis, [pr.p. of occidō] m. *sunset, west.*
- occidō**, -cidere, -cidi, **occāsum**, [ob+cadō] 3 intr. *fall down, fall; die, be slain, perish, be lost.*
- occidō**, -cidere, -cidi, **occisum**, [ob+caedō] 3 tr. *strike down; cut down, kill, slay, murder, massacre.*
- occludō**, -clūdere, -clūsī, **occlūsum**, [ob+claudō] 3 tr. *shut up, close.*
- occultātor**, -ōris, [occultō] m. *hider, concealer, harborer.*
- occultē**, [occultus] adv. *in secret, with secrecy, secretly, privately.*
- occultō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of occultō, cover] 1 tr. *hide, conceal, secrete.*
- occultus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of occultō, cover] adj. *covered up, concealed, hidden, secret.*
- occupātiō**, -ōnis, [occupō] f. *a taking possession, seizure; business, employment, occupation.*
- occupātus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of occupō] adj. *engaged, occupied, busy.*
- occupō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob, cf. capiō] 1 tr. *take possession of, seize upon, seize, occupy; take up, fill, employ.*
- occurrō**, -ere, **occurri**, **occursum**, [ob+currō] 3 intr. *run up, run to meet, meet, fall in with, come upon; rush upon, attack; resist, oppose, obviate, counteract; present itself, suggest itself, occur, be thought of.*
- occurrātiō**, -ōnis, [occurrō] f. *a running to meet; attention, greeting, friendly advances; officiousness.*
- Ōceanus**, -ī, [Ὠκεανός] m. *the ocean.*
- Oericulānus**, -a, -um, adj. *of Oriculum, a town on the Via Flaminia near the junction of the Tiber and the Nar rivers.*
- Octāvius**, -ī, [octāvus] m. *a distinguished Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. Cn. Octāvius, the consul in 87 B.C. who was killed by the Marians in the first civil war.*

octāvus, -a, -um, [octō] num. adj. *eighth*.
 octō, num. adj. indecl. *eight*.
 oculus, -i, m. *eye*.
 ōdī, ōdisse, fut. part. ōsūrus, def. tr. *hate, detest*.
 odiōsus, -a, -um, [odīum] adj. *hateful, odious, offensive; unpleasant, disagreeable, vexatious, annoying*.
 odium, -i, [cf. ōdī] n. *hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity; offence, aversion, nuisance; offensive conduct*.
 odor, -ōris, m. *smell, scent, odor; inkling, hint, suggestion*.
 offendō, -fendere, -fendī, offēsum, [ob+fendō] 3 tr. and intr. *hit, strike against; hit upon, stumble upon, meet with; stumble, blunder, make a mistake; fail, be defeated, be unfortunate; take offence at, be displeased at; offend, be offensive, shock, disgust, displease*.
 offēsiō, -ōnis, [offendō] f. *stumbling; disfavor, dislike, disgust, aversion, hatred; accident, mishap, misfortune, defeat, disaster*.
 offēsus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of offendō] adj. *offended, incensed, embittered; offensive, odious*.
 offerō, offerre, obtulī, oblātum, [ob+ferō] irr. tr. *bring before, present, offer, expose; bring forward, adduce; thrust upon, cause, inflict; confer, bestow*.
 officiō, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, [ob+faciō] 3 tr. *stand in the way of, hinder, oppose, obstruct, thwart; be detrimental, hurl*.
 officiōsus, -a, -um, [officiū] adj. *full of courtesy, courteous, obliging, serviceable; dutiful, in discharge of one's duty, obligatory*.
 officium, -i, [opus, cf. faciō] n. *service, favor, courtesy, kindness, kind offices; obligation, duty, function, part, office; sense of duty, dutifulness*.
 offundō, -ere, offūdī, offusum, [ob+fundō] 3 tr. *pour out; pour out upon, spread over; fill, pervade*.
 ōlim, [cf. ollus, old form of ille] adv. *at that time, once upon a time, once, formerly; some day, one of these days*.

ōmen, -inis, n. *token, sign, harbinger, omen*.

omittō, -mittere, -misi, omisum, [ob+mittō] 3 tr. *let go; lay aside, give up, dismiss; neglect, disregard; let go by, pass over, say nothing of, omit; cease, abandon*.

omnīnō, [omnis] adv. *altogether, entirely, utterly, wholly, totally; at all, whatever; in all, just, only; by all means, certainly; in general, generally*.

omnis, -e, adj. *all, the whole, the entire, every*. As subst. omnēs, -ium, c. pl. *all men, all; omnia, -ium, n. all things, everything*.

onus, -eris, n. *load, burden; freight, cargo; weight, charge, trouble, difficulty*.

opera, -ae, [opus] f. *labor, pains, trouble, exertion, efforts; service*. operam dare, see dō. operae pretium, see pretium.

operiō, -īre, operuī, opertum, 4 tr. *cover, cover over*.

Opīmius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. L. Opīmius, consul in 121 B.C. and leader against the Gracchans.

opīmus, -a, -um, adj. *fat; rich, fertile, fruitful; abundant, sumptuous, splendid*.

opīniō, -ōnis, [opīnor] f. *opinion, belief, impression, expectation, conjecture, fancy; esteem, reputation*. opīniōne with a comparative, *than is supposed, than was expected, or the like*.

opīnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. *be of the opinion, believe, think, trow, suppose, have an idea, imagine*.

opitutor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ops, cf. tuli, from ferō] 1 dep. *bring aid, aid, give help, assist, succor*.

oportet, -ēre, oportuit, 2 impers. *it is necessary, it is proper or becoming, it behooves, it ought, one must*.

oppetō, -ere, -ivī, -itum, [ob+petō] 3 tr. *go to meet, encounter*.

oppidum, -i, m. *town, city*.

oppōnō, -ere, opposuī, oppositum, [ob + pōnō] 3 tr. *set against, place opposite, oppose; set before, bring forward, adduce, allege; object, adduce in answer.*

opportunitās, -ātis, [opportūnus] f. *fitness, suitability, convenience; advantage, lucky circumstance.*

opportūnus, -a, -um, [ob + portus] adj. *fit, adapted, suitable, convenient, timely, opportune; advantageous, useful.*

[oppositus, -ūs, [oppōnō] m., only abl. sing and acc. pl. *a setting against, opposition, interposition.*

opprimō, -ere, oppressī, oppressum, [ob + premō] 3 tr. *press against, press down; weigh down, burden, oppress; put down, suppress, quell; overwhelm, overpower, crush, subdue; overtake by surprise, fall upon; hide, conceal.*

oppugnātiō, -ōnis, [oppugnō] f. *storming, besieging, siege; attack, assault.*

oppugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ob + pugnō] 1 tr. *fight against, attack, assault, assault; storm, besiege, lay siege to.*

[ops, opis, nom. and dat. sing. not in use, f. aid, assistance, help, succor, support; power, might, ability, influence, weight; pl. often, means, resources, property, wealth, riches.

optābilis, -e, [optō] adj. *to be wished for, desirable.*

optimās, -ātis, [optimus] adj. *of the best, aristocratic.* As subst. **optimātes, -ium, m. pl. the optimates, the aristocracy, the nobles, as opposed to populārēs, the democrats, the party representing the masses.**

optimē, see bene.

optimus, see bonus.

optō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. choose, select, prefer; wish, wish for, desire, hope for, long for.

opus, -eris, n. work, labor, toil; works, structure, public building, fortifications; work of art, workmanship; in nom. and acc. in phrases with esse, need, want, necessity, necessary. māgnō opere, very much, greatly; earnestly, heartily, vehemently, urgently. quan-

tō opere, with how great effort, how carefully; how greatly, how much. tantō opere, so much, so very, so earnestly.

ōra, -ae, f. shore, coast, sea-coast.

ōrātiō, -ōnis, [ōrō] f. *speech, discourse; address, harangue, oration; language, style, expression; subject, theme; power of oratory, eloquence.*

ōrātor, -ōris, [ōrō] m. *speaker, orator; ambassador, negotiator.*

orbis, -is, m. ring, circle, orbit. orbis terrae or terrārum, the whole world, earth.

orbis, -a -um, adj. bereaved, bereft; deprived, destitute, devoid of.

ōrdior, -īrī, ōrsus sum, 4 dep. begin, commence, start; set about, undertake.

ōrdō, -inis, m. row, line, series, order; company, rank, class, grade, degree.

oriēns, -entis, [pr.p. of orior] m. *the rising sun, morning sun; the East, the Orient.*

orior, -īrī, ortus sum, 4 (and 3) dep. arise, rise; be descended, be born; spring up, spring, proceed, begin, have its origin in.

ōrnāmentum, -ī, [ōrnō] n. *apparatus, equipment, trappings; mark of honor, decoration, adornment; distinction, honor, ornament.*

ōrnātē, [ōrnātus] adv. *ornately, elegantly.*

ōrnātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of ōrnō] adj. *fitted out, furnished, well-supplied, equipped; excellent, admirable, distinguished, eminent, highly honored.*

ōrnātus, -ūs, [ōrnō] m. *splendid dress, fine attire; outfit, apparatus; decoration, ornament.*

ōrnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. fit out, furnish, provide, equip, prepare; adorn, embellish; praise, honor, add honor to, distinguish.

ōrō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, [ōs] 1 tr. and intr. *speak; treat, argue, plead; pray, beseech, entreat, implore.*

ortus, -ūs, [orior] m. a rising; rise, beginning, origin. **ortus sōlis, sunrise; the East.**

ōs, ōris, n. mouth; face, countenance, features, look.

os, ossis, n. bone.

ōscitāns, -antis, [pr.p. of ōscitō, yawn] adj. listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent.

ostendō, -tendere, -tendī, -tentum, [obs (ob) + tendō] 3 tr. stretch out, hold out, expose to view; show, point out, disclose, display, manifest, exhibit; indicate, say, make known, declare.

ostentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of ostendō] 1 tr. show, exhibit; show off, display, make a display of, parade, boast; offer, promise.

Ōstiēnsis, -e, [ōstium] adj. of or at Ostia, the port of entry for Rome at the mouth of the Tiber.

ōstium, -ī, [cf. ōs] n. door; mouth, entrance. **Ōceanī ōstium, the mouth of the Ocean, the strait of Gibraltar.**

ōtiōsus, -a, -um, [ōtium] adj. at leisure, unoccupied, inactive; unconcerned, indifferent, neutral; quiet, calm.

ōtium, -ī, n. leisure; idleness, inactivity, ease; peace, repose, rest, quietness.

P

P., abbreviation for **Pūblius.**

pācātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of pācō] adj. pacified, quieted, quiet, peaceful, peaceable, submissive.

pacīscor, pacīscī, pactus sum, 3 dep. agree, covenant, bargain, contract, stipulate.

pācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pāx] 1 tr. make peaceful, pacify, quiet, subdue.

Pacōnius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Pacōnius,** one of the victims of Clodius.

pactum, -ī, [pactus] n. agreement, covenant, contract, compact, stipulation; manner, way, means. **quō pactō, by what means, in what way, how. nesciō quō pactō, I know not how, somehow**

or other. **nūllō pactō, in no way, by no means.**

pactus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of pacīscor] adj. agreed upon, settled, determined upon, stipulated.

paene, adv. nearly, almost.

paeniteō, -ēre, -uī, —, 2 tr. and intr. make sorry, cause to repent; repent, be sorry. Impers. **paenitet, -ēre, paenituit, it repents, it makes sorry, it grieves, one repents, one regrets; it displeases, it offends.**

paenula (pēn-), -ae, f. travelling cloak, mantle.

paenulātus, -a, -um, [paenula] adj. wearing the paenula, wrapped in a cloak.

palam, adv. openly, publicly, without concealment.

Palātium, -ī, [Palēs, Italian goddess of shepherds] n. the Palatine Hill, one of the seven hills of Rome, the original site, and later a famous residential section of the city.

Palladium, -ī, [dim. of Pallas] n. the Palladium or image of Pallas Athena, the Roman Minerva, which was said to have fallen from the skies, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of Troy. It was captured by the Greeks Ulysses and Diomedes. Hence, a **palladium, bulwark, safeguard.**

palūs, -ūdis, f. marsh, swamp, bog.

Pamphylia, -ae, f. a small country on the southern coast of Asia Minor.

Pānsa, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **C. Vibius Pānsa,** a friend of Caesar's and later consul with Hirtius in 43 B.C., in which year he fell in the attack on Mark Antony at Mutina.

Papīrius, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Papīrius Māsō,** killed by the Clodians in 58 B.C. See also **Carbō.**

Pāpius, -a, -um, adj. of Papius, Papian. Esp. in the phrase **lēx Pāpia,** an alien law proposed by the tribune C. Papius in 65 B.C.

- pār, paris**, adj. *equal, like, alike; on a par with, a match for, well-matched; suitable, right, proper.* **pār atque, see atque.**
- parātē**, [parātus] adv. *with preparation, with self-possession, composedly.*
- parātus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of parō] adj. *prepared, ready; well-prepared, provided, furnished, equipped; skilled, skilful.*
- parcō, parcere, pepercī** or **parsi, parsum**, 3 intr. *spare, be sparing; refrain from injuring, treat with forbearance, be considerate; refrain, cease, stop.*
- parēns, -entis**, [pariō] c. *parent, father, mother.*
- pāreō, -ēre, -uī**, —, 2 intr. *appear, be visible; be evident, be manifest; obey, be obedient, submit, comply; gratify, yield.*
- pariēs, -etis**, m. *wall of a house.*
- pariō, -ere, peperi, partum**, fut. part. **paritūrus**, 3 tr. *bring forth, give birth to, produce; create, effect, accomplish; procure, acquire, obtain, get, win, secure.*
- parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. and intr. *make ready, prepare, provide, furnish, arrange, get ready for; intend, resolve; procure, acquire, get.*
- parricida, -ae**, [pater, cf. caedō] m. *parricide; murderer, assassin; outlaw, desperate criminal.*
- parricidium, -ī**, [parricida] n. *parricide; murder, assassination; high treason, horrible crime.*
- pars, partis**, f. *part, portion, share, division; some, several; party, faction, side; character, rôle; function, office, duty; region, district; direction, way, degree.* **aliquā ex parte**, *in some measure.* **ex omnibus partibus**, *on all sides, in every direction.*
- parsimōnia (parci-), -ae**, [parcō] f. *sparingness, frugality, parsimony.*
- particeps, -cipis**, [pars, cf. capiō] adj. *sharing, partaking.* As subst. m. *sharer, participant, partner, associate.*
- partim**, [old acc. of pars] adv. *partly, in part.* **partim . . . partim**, *partly . . . partly, some . . . others.*
- partiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum**, and **partior, -irī, -itus sum**, [pars] 4 tr. and dep. *share, divide, apportion, distribute.*
- partitiō, -ōnis**, [partior] f. *partition, division, distribution.*
- partus, -ūs**, [pariō] m. *birth, delivery; offspring, young.*
- parum, comp. minus, superl. minimē**, [cf. parvus] adv. *but little, too little, not enough, insufficiently, ill.* As subst. *too little, not enough.*
- parvulus, -a, -um**, [dim. of parvus] adj. *very small, little, slight, insignificant, petty; young.*
- parvus, -a, -um, comp. minor, superl. minimus**, adj. *little, small, inconsiderable; petty, trifling, insignificant, unimportant.* **parvī**, gen. of value, *of little worth, of little account.* **parvī refert**, *it makes little difference, it matters little.*
- pāscō, pāscere, pāvī, pāstum**, 3 tr. and intr. *feed, nourish, maintain, support; feed on, feast, gratify.*
- passus, -ūs**, m. *step, pace.* **mille passuum**, *thousand paces, mile.*
- pāstiō, -ōnis**, [pāscō] f. *pasturing, grazing, pasture.*
- pāstor, -ōris**, [pāscō] m. *herdsman, shepherd.*
- patefaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum**, [pateō+faciō] 3 tr. *lay open, lay bare, open, throw open; disclose, bring to light, expose.*
- pateō, -ēre, -uī**, —, 2 intr. *stand open, lie open, be open; be exposed, be uncovered; extend; be clear, be well known, be manifest, be obvious, be patent.*
- pater, -tris**, m. *father, sire.* Pl. *fathers, forefathers, ancestors; senators.*
- patrēs cōnscriptī**, see **cōnscriptus**.
- pater familiās**, see **familia**.
- paternus, -a, -um**, [pater] adj. *of a father, father's, paternal; of one's fathers, of the fatherland.*

patiēns, -entis, [pr.p. of **patior**] adj. *long-suffering, enduring, patient, tolerant*.

patientia, -ae, [patiēns] f. *long-suffering, endurance, submission, patience; forbearance, indulgence, lenity*.

Patina, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **T. Patina**, a friend of Clodius.

patior, pati, passus sum, 3 dep. *suffer, undergo, endure, bear; put up with, tolerate; allow, permit, let*.

patria, -ae, [patrius] f. *fatherland, one's native land, native place, own country; home*.

patricius, -a, -um, [pater] adj. *of fatherly dignity, of senatorial rank; patrician, noble*. As subst. **patricii, -ōrum**, m. pl. *the patricians, nobility*.

patrimōnium, -i, [pater] n. *inheritance from a father, paternal estate, ancestral estate, patrimony*.

patrius, -a, -um, [pater] adj. *of a father, father's, paternal; of one's fathers, ancestral, family-*.

patrōnus, -i, [pater] m. *protector, patron; defender, advocate*.

patruus, -i, [pater] m. *father's brother, uncle on the father's side*.

paucus, -a, -um, adj. *few, a few, little*. As subst. **paucī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *few, a few*. **pauca, -ōrum**, n. pl. *a few things, little, a few words, briefly*.

paulisper, [paulum + per] adv. *for a little while, for a short time*.

paulō, [abl. of paulum] adv. *by a little, a little, somewhat*. **paulō ante**, a little while ago, just now.

paululum, [paululus, very little] adv. *a very little, a little, somewhat*.

paulus, -a, -um, adj. *little, small, slight, insignificant*.

Paulus, -i, [paulus] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

1. **L. Aemilius Paulus**, one of the best specimens of the Roman nobles, consul 168 B.C., when he

conquered Perses, the king of Macedonia.

2. **L. Aemilius Paulus**, praetor in 53 B.C., an opponent to Clodius.

pāx, pācis, f. *peace, treaty of peace, reconciliation; concord, harmony; tranquillity, quiet*. **pacē tuā**, by your good leave, with your permission.

peccātum, -i, [peccō] n. *fault, wrong, offence, sin; mistake, blunder*.

peccō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 intr. *commit a fault, do wrong, offend, sin; err, go wrong, make a mistake*.

pectō, pectere, pexī, pexum, 3 tr. *comb*.

pectus, -oris, n. *breast; heart, feelings, disposition; soul, mind, understanding*.

pecuārius, -a, -um, [pecū, cattle] adj. *of cattle*. As subst. **pecuāria, -ae**, f. *cattle-breeding*.

pecūlātus, -ūs, [pecūlor, embezzle] m. *embezzlement*.

pecūnia, -ae, [pecus] f. *property, wealth; money, sum of money*. **pecūniam repetere**, see **repetō**.

pecūniōsus, -a, -um, [pecūnia] adj. *moneyed, rich, wealthy*.

pecus, -udis, f. *a head of cattle; brute, dumb beast, animal; sheep*.

pedester, -tris, -tre, [pēs] adj. *on foot, pedestrian; infantry, foot-; on land, by land*.

pedetemptim (-tentim), adv. *step by step, gradually, cautiously*.

pēior, see **malus**.

pēius, see **male**.

pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsum, 3 tr. *beat, strike, drive; drive away, expel, banish; drive back, repel, rout; move, touch, impress*.

Penātēs, -ium, [cf. **penus**, provisions] m. pl. *household gods, the Penates, the guardian deities of the family; home, fireside, hearth*.

pendeō, pendēre, pependī, —, [cf. **pendō**] 2 intr. *hang, hang down, be suspended; depend, rest, be dependent; be in suspense, be undecided, hesitate, be irresolute*.

pendō, pendere, pependī, pēnsūm, 3 tr. weigh, weigh out; pay, pay out; ponder, consider; of a penalty, pay, suffer.

penes, prep. with acc. with, at the house of; in the power of, in the control of, in the hands of.

penetrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr. enter, penetrate, force one's way.

penitus, adv. inwardly, deeply, deep within, far within; thoroughly, profoundly, utterly, entirely.

pēnsitō, -āre, -āvī, —, [freq. of **pēnsō**, cf. **pendō**] 1 tr. weigh out, pay.

per, prep. with acc. through; of space, through, throughout, all over, across, along, among; of time, through, during, for, in the course of; of means and manner, through, by, by the agency of, by means of, under pretence of, for the sake of, with a view to; in oaths and adjurations, by, for the sake of. With reflex. **per mē**, etc., by myself, single-handed, alone, in person; so far as I am concerned. In composition, through, thoroughly, completely, very.

peradolēscēns, -entis, [per + **adolēscēns**] adj. very young.

peragō, -agere, -ēgī, -āctum, [per + **agō**] 3 tr. pierce through; disturb, agitate; carry through, carry out, complete, accomplish; go through, relate, detail.

peragrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [per, cf. **ager**] 1 tr. wander through, travel over, travel, traverse; spread through, penetrate.

perangustus, -a, -um, [per + **angustus**] adj. very narrow.

perbrevis, -e, [per + **brevis**] adj. very short, very brief, concise.

percallēscō, -ere, percallui, —, [per + inch. of **calleō**, be callous] 3 intr. become thoroughly hardened, grow callous.

percellō, -ere, perculi, perculsum, 3 tr. beat down, strike down, smite, overturn, knock over; discourage, dishearten.

percipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, -ceptum, [per + **capiō**] 3 tr. take in, seize, get, collect,

reap; perceive, observe; learn, hear, understand, know.

percitus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of **percieō**, from **per** + **cieō**, move] adj. deeply moved, excited, incensed.

percommodē, [percommodus, from **per** + **commodus**] adv. very opportunely, most conveniently, by great good fortune.

percrēbrēscō (-bēscō), -ere, percrēbrui (-bui), —, [per + **crēbrēscō**, cf. **erōber**] 3 intr. become very frequent, grow prevalent, be spread abroad.

percutiō, -cutere, -cussi, percussum, [per + **quatiō**, shake] 3 tr. thrust through, run through, pierce, transfix; strike hard, beat, hit, smite; kill, slay; shock, astound.

perditus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of **perdō**] adj. lost, ruined, hopeless, desperate; abandoned, profligate, corrupt.

perdō, perdere, perdidī, perditum, [per + **dō**] 3 tr. make away with, waste, squander; ruin, destroy; lose utterly or irrevocably.

perducō, -ducere, -dūxī, -ductum, [per + **dūcō**] 3 tr. lead through, lead; bring, carry along, guide, lengthen, prolong; bring over, win over, persuade, induce.

perduelliō, -ōnis, [perduellis, public enemy] f. high-treason.

peregrīnor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [peregrīnus] 1 dep. sajour abroad; travel abroad, travel, roam; be abroad, be a stranger.

peregrīnus, -a, -um, [per + **ager**] adj. foreign, alien, strange, outlandish. As subst. **peregrīnus, -ī**, m. foreigner, stranger.

perennis, -e, [per + **annus**] adj. everlasting, unceasing, unending, perpetual, perennial.

pereō, -īre, -īī or -īvī, -itum, [per + **eō**] irr. intr. pass away, disappear, vanish; be destroyed, be killed, perish, die; be lost, be wasted, be spent in vain.

perexiguus, -a, -um, [per + **exiguus**] adj. very small, petty, insignificant; very short.

- perfectiō, -ōnis, [perficiō]** f. *finishing, completion, accomplishment; completeness, perfection.*
- perferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, [per + ferō]** irr. tr. *bear through; bring, carry, deliver; bring tidings, report; carry through, carry out, bring about, accomplish; bear, endure, suffer, put up with, submit to.*
- perficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, perfectum, [per + faciō]** 3 tr. *carry out, accomplish, perform; bring about, cause, effect; bring to an end, finish, complete, perfect.*
- perfidia, -ae, [perfidus, from per + fidus]** f. *faithlessness, treachery, perfidy.*
- perfringō, -fringere, -frēgī, -frāctum, [per + frangō]** 3 tr. *break through, break in pieces, shiver, shatter; break, violate, infringe.*
- perfruor, -frui, -fructus sum, [per + fruor]** 3 dep. *enjoy to the full, enjoy, be delighted.*
- perfugiō, -ere, perfūgī, —, [per + fugiō]** 3 intr. *flee for refuge, take refuge in; go over, desert.*
- perfugium, -ī, [perfugiō]** n. *place of refuge, refuge, shelter, asylum.*
- perfungor, -fungi, perfūctus sum, [per + fungor]** 3 dep. *fulfil, perform, discharge; go through with, undergo, endure; get through with, get rid of.*
- pergō, pergere, perrēxī, perrēctum, [per + regō]** 3 tr. and intr. *go on, proceed, advance, march; keep on, continue; make haste, hasten.*
- perhorrēscō, -ere, perhorruī, —, [per + horrēscō, inch. of horreō], 3 tr. and intr. *bristle up; tremble all over, quake with terror, shudder at, be filled with dread.***
- periclitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [periculum]** 1 dep. *try, make a trial of, test; imperil, endanger, risk; be imperilled, be in danger, run a risk.*
- periculōsē, [periculōsus]** adv. *dangerously, with risk, with peril, perilously.*
- periculōsus, -a, -um, [periculum]** adj. *dangerous, full of danger, hazardous, perilous.*
- periculum, -ī, n. *trial, attempt, test; danger, risk, peril; trial at law, lawsuit, suit.***
- perimō, -imere, -ēmī, ēmptum, [per + emō]** 3 tr. *annihilate, destroy, put an end to.*
- perinde, [per + inde]** adv. *in the same manner, just so, just, equally, exactly.*
- perinde āc or atque, see atque.**
- periniquus, -a, -um, [per + iniquus]** adj. *very unfair, most unjust; very unwilling, utterly discontented.*
- peritus, -a, -um, adj. *experienced; of great experience, practised, trained; skilled, skilful, expert.***
- periūrium, -ī, [periūrus, from per + iūs]** n. *false oath, perjury.*
- permāgnus, -a, -um, [per + māgnus]** adj. *very great, vast, immense.*
- permanēō, -manēre, -mānsī, -mānsūm, [per + manēō]** 2 intr. *stay, remain; hold out, last, endure, continue, persist.*
- permittō, -mittere, -mīsī, permissum, [per + mittō]** 3 tr. *let go; give up, hand over, surrender, put in the hands of, intrust, commit; grant, allow, permit.*
- permodestus, -a, -um, [per + modestus]** adj. *very modest, excessively shy.*
- permovēō, -movēre, -mōvī, -mōtum, [per + movēō]** 2 tr. *move deeply, rouse, excite; influence, incite, lead, prevail upon.*
- permultum, [permultus]** adv. *very much, very far.*
- permultus, -a, -um, [per + multus]** adj. *very much, very many, a great many.*
- permūtātiō, -ōnis, [permūtō, from per + mūtō]** f. *thorough change, revolution, upheaval; exchange, interchange.*
- perniciēs, -ēī, [per + nex]** f. *destruction, overthrow, disaster, ruin; pest, bane, curse.*
- perniciōsus, -a, -um, [perniciēs]** adj. *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious.*
- pernoctō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [per + noctō, cf. nox]** 1 intr. *stay all night, pass the night.*

perōrō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [per + ōrō] 1 tr. and intr. *speak from beginning to end, plead; close, wind up, conclude, sum up.*

perparvus, -a, -um, [per + parvus] adj. *very small, trifling, minute.*

perpauci, -ōrum, [per + paucus] adj. *very few, only a very few.*

perpetior, -petī, perpeſsus sum, [per + patior] 3 dep. *bear patiently, submit to, suffer, endure.*

perpetuus, -a, -um, adj. *continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted, continual, constant; lasting, permanent, perpetual; entire, whole. in perpetuum, for all time, forever.*

perpolitus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of perpoliō, from per + poliō] adj. *thoroughly polished, refined, highly cultivated.*

persaepe, [per + saepe] adv. *very often, very frequently, many times.*

persapienter, [per + sapienter] adv. *very wisely, with great wisdom.*

perscribō, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptum, [per + scribō] 3 tr. *write in full, write out; record; describe fully, recount, detail.*

persequor, -sequī, persecūtus sum, [per + sequor] 3 dep. *follow up, follow after, pursue; copy after, imitate; prosecute, punish, avenge; follow out, accomplish, bring about; set forth, relate, recount.*

Persēs, -ae, [Πέρσης] m. the last king of Macedonia, conquered by L. Aemilius Paulus in 168 B.C.

persevērantia, -ae, [persevērō] f. *steadfastness, constancy, persistence, perseverance.*

persevērō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [per + sevērus] 1 tr. and intr. *continue steadfastly, persist, persevere.*

persolvō, -solvere, -solvi, -solūtum, [per + solvō] 3 tr. *unloose; pay in full, pay.*

persōna, -ae, [per, cf. sonō] f. *mask; part, roll, character; person, personage.*

perspicīō, -spicere, -spexī, perspectum, [per + specīō] 3 tr. *look through, look*

into; examine, inspect; perceive clearly, see plainly, observe, note, ascertain.

perspicuē, [perspicuus] adv. *clearly, plainly, evidently.*

perspicuus, -a, -um, [cf. perspicīō] adj. *clear, plain, obvious, manifest.*

persuādeō, -suādēre, -suāsī, persuāsum, [per + suādēō] 2 tr. and intr. *convince, persuade; prompt, induce, prevail upon.*

pertenuis, -e, [per + tenuis] adj. *very thin, extremely slight, very weak.*

perterreō, -terrēre, -terrui, perterritum, [per + terreō] 2 tr. *frighten thoroughly, alarm, terrify.*

pertimēscō, -ere, pertimui, —, [per + timēscō, inch. of timeō] 3 tr. and intr. *be thoroughly frightened, be greatly afraid, be alarmed; fear greatly, dread.*

pertinācia, -ae, [pertināx] f. *persistence, stubbornness, obstinacy, pertinacity.*

pertināx, -ācis, [per + tenāx, tenacious] adj. *unyielding, stubborn, obstinate, pertinacious.*

pertineō, -tinēre, -tinui, —, [per + teneō] 2 intr. *stretch out, extend, reach; belong, have to do with, concern, refer; tend, lead, conduce, be conducive.*

perturbō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [per + turbō, throw into confusion] 1 tr. *throw into disorder, disturb, confuse, throw into confusion; make anxious, agitate, alarm.*

pervādō, -vādere, -vāsī, -vāsum, [per + vādō] 3 tr. and intr. *go through, spread through, prevail; penetrate, reach, extend, pervade, fill.*

pervagātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of pervagor] adj. *wide-spread, well-known.*

pervagor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [per + vagor] 1 dep. *roam through, rove about; spread out, extend; pervade.*

perveniō, -venire, -vēnī, -ventum, [per + veniō] 4 intr. *come up, arrive, reach, get as far as; come, fall; come to, attain.*

pervolgō (-vulgō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [per, cf. *volgus*] 1 tr. *make common, spread abroad, publish.*

pēs, pedis, m. *foot.*

pessimē, see *male.*

pēstifer, -era, -erum, [pēstis + ferō] adj. *destructive, baleful, pernicious, pestilential.*

pēstis, -is, f. *plague, pestilence; destruction, ruin, death; pest, scourge, curse, bane; plague-spot, monster.*

Petilius, -I, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Q. Petilius**, a juror at the trial of Milo.

petitiō, -ōnis, [petō] f. *thrust, blow, attack; soliciting for office, canvass, candidacy; claim, suit.*

petō, petere, petivī or -iī, petitum, 3 tr. *strive for, seek, aim at, try to get; attack, assault, thrust at; demand by legal action, sue for, claim; beg, beseech, request, ask; solicit, be a candidate for; make for, repair to, go to; obtain, get.*

petulantia, -ae, [petulāns, saucy] f. *sauciness, impudence; wantonness.*

Pharsālicus, -a, -um, adj. *of Pharsalia, the region about Pharsalus in Thessaly where Caesar defeated Pompey in 48 B.C.*

Philippus, -I, [Φίλιππος] m. a proper name. Esp.:

1. **Philippus V.**, king of Macedonia, conquered by the Romans.
2. **L. Philippus**, a distinguished Roman orator, consul in 91 B.C.

philosophus, -I, [φιλόσοφος] m. *philosopher.*

Picēnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Picenum, a district in eastern Italy northeast of Rome.*

pictor, -ōris, [cf. pingō] m. *painter.*

pictūra, -ae, [cf. pingō] f. *painting, the art of painting; picture.*

piē, [pius] adv. *dutifully, conscientiously, religiously, devotedly.*

pietās, -ātis, [pius] f. *dutiful conduct, devotion, piety; filial affection, affection, love, gratitude, loyalty, patriotism.*

pignus, -oris or -eris, n. *pledge, security; hostage.*

pila, -ae, f. *ball; game of ball.*

pilum, -I, n. *heavy javelin, pitum.*

pingō, pingere, pinxī, pictum, 3 tr. *paint; picture, depict, portray.*

pinguis, -e, adj. *fat; rich, fertile; dull, heavy, stupid, coarse.*

Pisō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Calpurnius Pisō Caesōnius**, consul in 58 B.C., Caesar's father-in-law, one of a commission of three sent by the Senate to make terms of peace with Mark Antony at Mutina in 43 B.C.

Pius, -I, [pius] m. a name given to Q. Metellus. See **Metellus 2.**

pius, -a, -um, adj. *dutiful, conscientious, devout, religious, pious; devoted, filial, loving, loyal.*

placeō, placēre, placui or placitum, 2 intr. *please, be pleasing, be agreeable; be acceptable, meet with one's approval, suit, satisfy.* Impers. *it pleases, one approves; it is agreed, it is settled; it seems right, it is thought best, it is decided, it is resolved.*

plācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. placeō] 1 tr. *quiet, soothe, appease, pacify; conciliate, win one's favor, propitiate, reconcile.*

plāga, -ae, f. *blow, stroke, strike, thrust; injury, calamity, disaster.*

plānē, [plānus] adv. *clearly, plainly, flatly, distinctly; wholly, quite, entirely, utterly.*

plānus, -a, -um, adj. *flat, level, plane; clear, plain, distinct.*

plēbēius, -a, -um, [plēbs] adj. *of the common people, of the populace, plebeian.*

plēbs, plēbis, or plēbēs, -eī or -I, f. *common people, commons, the plebeians, the people, the populace; masses, multitude.*

plēnus, -a, -um, adj. *full, filled; entire, complete, finished; rich, plentiful.*

plērumque, [plērusque] adv. *for the most part, mostly, usually, generally, very often.*

plērusque, -aque, -umque, adj. *a very great part of, the most, the majority, most*. As subst. **plērīque, -ōrumque**, m. pl. *most people, the majority, a great many*.

Plōtius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Plōtius Gallus**, the first Roman teacher of rhetoric, a friend of Marius.

Plōtius, -a, -um, [**Plōtius**] adj. *of Plotius, Plotian*. **lēx Plōtia**, a law for the punishment of riotous acts in 57 B.C., when Cicero was recalled from exile.

plūrimum, [plūrimus] adv. *very much, most, especially; for the most part, generally*.

plūrimus, -a, um, see **multus**.

plūs, plūris, see **multus**.

plūs, used as comp. of **multum**, adv. *more, too much*.

poena, -ae, [**ποινή**] f. *indemnification, compensation, recompense; punishment, penalty, retribution*. **poenās dare**, see **dō**.

poeniō, see **pūniō**.

Poenus, -a, -um, adj. *Punic, Carthaginian*. As subst. **Poenī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *the Carthaginians*.

poēta, -ae, [**ποιητής**] m. *poet*.

poliō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, 4 tr. *smooth, polish; adorn, embellish; refine, improve*.

polliceor, -ērī, pollicitus sum, 2 dep. *offer, make an offer, promise*.

polluō, -ere, polluī, pollūtum, 3 tr. *pollute, defile; desecrate, violate, dishonor*.

pompa, -ae, [**πομπή**] f. *solemn procession, parade; ostentation, pomp*.

Pompēius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Cn. Pompēius Māgnus**, *Pompey*, the well-known general and rival of Caesar. See Appendix A, §§18-25.

Pomptīnus (Pont-), -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **C. Pomp-tīnus**, praetor in 63 B.C.

pondus, -eris, [cf. **pendō**] n. *weight, burden; importance, consequence, influence, authority*.

pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positum, 3 tr. *put down, put, place, set, lay; fix, station; lay down, lay aside, give up; spend, employ; class, consider, regard; appoint, ordain, make; allege, assert, maintain; propose, offer; build, base, rest*.

pōns, pontis, m. *bridge*.

pontifex, -icis, [**pōns**, cf. **faciō**] m. *high-priest, pontiff, pontifex*. **pontifex māximus**, *the chief priest*, to whom belonged the general supervision of the state religion.

Pontus, -i, [**Πόντος**] m. the kingdom of Mithridates, south and southeast of the Pontus Euxinus, or Black Sea, from which it derived its name.

popa, -ae, m. *priest's attendant, inferior priest*.

Popīlius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **C. Popilius**, a senator convicted of embezzlement.

popīna, -ae, f. *eating-house, cook-shop, low tavern*.

populārīs, -e, [**populus**] adj. *of the people, for the people, agreeable to the people, democratic, popular*. As subst. **populārēs, -ium**, m. pl. *democratic party, democrats*, as opposed to **optimātēs**, *the aristocracy, the nobles*.

populor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. *lay waste, ravage, devastate, destroy*.

populus, -i, m. *a people, a nation, a tribe; the people, the masses*. **populus Rōmānus**, *the Roman people*, the whole body of citizens, constituting the Roman state.

Porcius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. See **Catō**.

porrigō, -rigere, rēxī, -rēctum, [**por (prō) + regō**] 3 tr. *stretch forth, extend; hold forth, reach out, hand, offer*.

porrō, [cf. **prō**] adv. *forward, farther on, afar off; henceforth, hereafter; again, in turn, then again, further*.

porta, -ae, f. *city-gate, gate; entrance, passage, avenue.*

portentum, -ī, [portendō, portend] n. *sign, omen, portent; monster, monstrosity, prodigy.*

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *carry, convey, take, bring.*

portus, -ūs, [cf. porta] m. *harbor, haven, port.* **ex portū**, from customs.

pōscō, pōscere, pōpōscī, —, 3 tr. *ask urgently, beg, demand, claim; require, call for.*

positus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of pōnō] adj. *placed, situated, lying.*

possessiō, -ōnis, [por (prō) + sedeō] f. *a taking possession, seizing, occupying; holding, occupation, possession; possessions. property, estates, lands.*

possideō, -sidēre, -sēdī, possessum, [por (prō) + sedeō] 2 tr. *possess, own, be master of, hold possession of, occupy; have, enjoy.*

possum, posse, potuī, [potis + sum] irr. intr. *be able, have power, can; be strong, have weight or influence, avail.*

post, adv. and prep. *after:*

1. As adv. *behind, after; afterwards, later, next.*

2. As prep. with acc. *after; of place, behind; of time, after, since; of other relations, after, beneath, inferior to, next to.* **post quam**, see **postquam**.

posteā, [post + eā] adv. *after that, there, after, afterwards, later; then, in view of that.* **posteā quam**, *after*, with following clause.

posteāquam, see **posteā**.

posteritās, -ātis, [posterus] f. *the future, future ages; future generations, posterity.* **in posteritatem**, *for the future, in the future, hereafter.*

posterus, -a, -um, comp. **posterior**, superl. **postrēmus**, [post] adj. *coming after, subsequent, later; next, following.* As subst. **posterī**, -ōrum, m. pl. *coming generations, posterity.* **in posterum**, *for the future.* Comp. **posterior**, -ius, *later, inferior, of less account.* Superl.

postrēmus, -a, -um, *last, hindermost; lowest, basest, worst.* **postrēmō**, abl. as adv. *at last, lastly, finally.*

posthāc, [post + hāc] adv. *after this, hereafter, henceforth, in future.*

postquam, [post + quam] conj. *after, as soon as, when.*

postrēmō, see **posterus**.

postrēmus, see **posterus**.

postrīdiē, [posterī + diē] adv. *the next day, the day after.*

pōstulātiō, -ōnis, [pōstulō] f. *demand, request.*

pōstulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *ask, demand, claim; request, desire; require, call for.*

potēns, -entis, [pr.p. of possum] adj. *able, strong, powerful, mighty; influential, of influence, potent.*

potentia, -ae, [potēns] f. *power, might; authority, sway, influence.*

potestās, -ātis, [potis] f. *power, ability, capacity; authority, control, sway, dominion, sovereignty; office, magistracy; opportunity, permission, privilege.*

potior, potirī, potitus sum, [potis] 4 dep. *become master of, take possession of, get control of, get, obtain, acquire; be master of, hold, possess, occupy.*

potis or **pote**, comp. **potior**, superl. **potissimus**, pos. indecl. adj. *able, capable; possible.* Comp. **potior**, -ius, *better, preferable, superior, more important.* **potius**, as adv. *rather, more.* Superl. **potissimus**, -a, -um, *chief, principal, most important.* **potissimum**, as adv. *chiefly, principally, especially, particularly, rather than anyone or anything else, above all, most of all.*

potissimum, see **potis**.

potius, see **potis**.

pōtus, -a, -um, adj. *having drunk, drunken, intoxicated; gluttonous.*

prae, prep. with abl. *before, in front of; in comparison with, in view of; of preventive cause, for, because of, on account of.* In composition, *before, before others, at the head of, very.*

- praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prae + habeō]** 2 tr. *hold forth, proffer, offer; give, grant, supply; give up, yield; furnish, afford; show, display, present.*
- praeceps, -cipitis, [prae + caput]** adj. *head-first, headlong, in haste; steep, precipitous, abrupt; hasty, rash, inconsiderate, precipitate.*
- praeceptum, -ī, [praecipio]** n. *maxim, precept, instruction; injunction, direction, order, command.*
- praecipio, -cipere, -cēpi, praecipitum, [prae + capio]** 3 tr. *take beforehand, get in advance, anticipate; advise, admonish, give instructions, enjoin, bid, give directions, order.*
- praecipuē, [praecipuus]** adv. *chiefly, principally, especially, eminently.*
- praecipuus, -a, -um, [prae, cf. capio]** adj. *special, particular, peculiar; excellent, distinguished, extraordinary.*
- praeclearē, [praecclarus]** adv. *very clearly; excellently, very well; admirably, nobly, gloriously.*
- praeclearus, -a, -um, [prae + clārus]** adj. *very bright; splendid, magnificent, admirable, excellent; very striking, remarkable; illustrious, distinguished, famous, renowned.*
- praeccludō, -cludere, -clūsi, -clūsum, [prae + claudō]** 3 tr. *shut off, shut close; forbid access to.*
- praecō, -ōnis, [prae + vocō]** m. *crier, herald; eulogist.*
- praecōnium, -ī, [praecōnium, from praecō]** n. *proclaiming, heralding; public laudation, commendation.*
- praecurrō, -currere, -cucurrī, rarely -currī, —, [prae + currō]** 1 tr. and intr. *run before, hasten on before, precede; outrun, outstrip, surpass, excel.*
- praeda, -ae, f.** *booty, spoil, plunder; gain, profit.*
- praedātor, -ōris, [praedor, rob]** m. *plunderer, pillager, robber.*
- praedicātiō, -ōnis, [praedicō]** f. *public proclaiming, proclamation; commendation, praise.*
- praedicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prae + dicō]** 1 tr. and intr. *make known by proclamation, proclaim, announce; declare openly, assert, say; report, relate; praise, commend; vaunt, boast.*
- praedicō, -dicere, -dixī, -dictum, [prae + dicō]** 3 tr. *say beforehand, foretell, predict; advise, warn, admonish, instruct, charge.*
- praeditus, -a, -um, [prae + datus]** adj. *gifted, endowed, provided, possessing.*
- praedium, -i, n.** *farm, estate, manor.*
- praedō, -ōnis, [praeda]** m. *plunderer, freebooter, robber.*
- praeō, -ire, -ii or -ivī, —, [prae + eō]** irr. tr. and intr. *go before, precede; recite beforehand, dictate, prescribe.*
- praefectūra, -ae, [praefectus]** f. *prefecture, the office of the prefect or governor of a provincial town; also, the town so governed. See praefectus.*
- praefectus, -i, [praeficiō]** m. *overseer, superintendent; captain; prefect, governor of an Italian town, appointed annually and sent out from Rome.*
- praefereō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, [prae + ferō]** irr. tr. *bear before, carry in front of; hold forth, hand to; place before, esteem above, prefer; show, manifest, reveal.*
- praeficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, praefectum, [prae + faciō]** 3 tr. *set over, place in authority over, place at the head of, put in command of.*
- praefiniō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, [prae + finiō]** 4 tr. *determine beforehand, fix as a limit, ordain, prescribe.*
- praemittō, -mittere, -mīsī, -missum, [prae + mittō]** 3 tr. *send forward, send on, despatch in advance.*
- praemium, -i, [prae + emō]** n. *advantage, favor; reward, recompense; prize, plunder, booty.*
- praemoneō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prae + moneō]** 2 tr. *warn beforehand, forewarn, admonish beforehand.*
- Praeneste, -is, n.** *one of the most ancient and important towns in Latium, strongly situated among the hills twenty miles*

- southeast of Rome; modern name *Pa-lestrina*.
- praeparō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prae + parō] 1 tr. *prepare beforehand, prepare, make preparations for, provide for*.
- praepōnō**, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, [prae + pōnō] 3 tr. *put before, place first; put in charge, set over, place in command, appoint; set before, prefer*.
- praeripiō**, -ripere, -ripuī, -reptum, [prae + rapiō] 3 tr. *snatch away, carry off; seize in advance, carry off prematurely; forestall, anticipate*.
- praerogātīvus**, -a, -um, [praerogō, ask first] adj. *voting first*. As subst. **praerogātīva**, -ae, f. *the prerogative century; previous choice, preliminary election; a sure sign, an earnest, a token*.
- praescribō**, -scribere, -scripsī, -scriptum, [prae + scribō] 3 tr. *write before; prefix in writing; determine in advance, ordain, direct, prescribe*.
- praesēns**, -entis, [pr.p. of praesum] adj. *at hand, present, here present, in person; immediate, instant, prompt, impending; powerful, influential; favoring, propitious*.
- praesentia**, -ae, [praesēns] f. *presence; the present time*. in **praesentiā**, at the present time.
- praesentiō**, -sentire, -sēnsī, -sēnsium, [prae + sentiō] 4 tr. *perceive beforehand, have a presentiment of, presage, divine*.
- praesertim**, adv. *especially, particularly*.
- praesideō**, -ēre, praesēdī, —, [prae + sedeō] 2 tr. and intr. *sit before; watch over, guard, protect, defend; preside over, have charge of, direct, superintend*.
- praesidium**, -ī, [praeses, cf. praesideō] n. *defence, protection; guard, armed force as a guard, escort, garrison; post, station, fortification, camp; aid, help, assistance; safeguard, bulwark, stronghold*.
- praestābilis**, -e, [prae + stābilis] adj. *preëminent, excellent, distinguished*.
- praestāns**, -antis, [pr.p. of praestō] adj. *preëminent, surpassing, superior, excellent, distinguished*.
- praestō**, adv. *at hand, ready, present, here*. **praestō esse**, *be at hand*.
- praestō**, -stāre, -stitī, -stitum, fut. part. **praestātūrus**, [prae + stō] 1 tr. and intr. *stand before; stand out, be at the head, be superior, surpass, excel; vouch for, answer for, be responsible for, make good; guarantee, give assurance of; fulfil, discharge, perform; maintain, preserve, keep; show, display, manifest*. Impers. *it is better, it is preferable*.
- praestōlor**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. *stand ready for, wait for, expect*.
- praesum**, -esse, -fuī, [prae + sum] irr. intr. *be before; be set over, preside over, have charge of, be in command, command, rule*.
- praeter**, adv., and prep. with acc. *past, by, on before, in front of, along by; contrary to, against; beyond, above, more than; except, besides, apart from*.
- praetereā**, [praeter + eā] adv. *besides, and besides, moreover, further*.
- praetereō**, -īre, -īvi or -īi, or -itum, [praeter + eō] irr. tr. and intr. *go by, go past, pass by; pass over, disregard, overlook, leave out, omit*.
- praeteritus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of praetereō] adj. *gone by, past*. As subst. **praeterita**, -ōrum, n. pl. *the past*.
- praetermittō**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, [praeter + mittō] 3 tr. *let go by, let pass; let slip, omit, leave undone, neglect; pass over, pass without notice, overlook*.
- praeterquam**, [praeter + quam] adv. *except, besides*.
- praetextātus**, -a, -um, [praetexta] adj. *wearing the toga praetexta*.
- praetextus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of praetextō, border] adj. *bordered*. **praetexta** (sc. *toga*), *toga praetexta*, the purple-edged toga worn by the higher magistrates, also by free-born Roman boys until their seventeenth year, when

- they assumed the *toga virilis* of plain white. **in praetextā** (sc. *togā*), *in boyhood*.
- praetor, -ōris**, [cf. *praeēō*] m. *praetor*, one of the higher magistrates of Rome. See Appendix C, §6.
- praetōrius, -a, -um**, [*praetor*] adj. of a *praetor*, *praetorian*. **cohors praetōria**, see *cohors*.
- praetūra, -ae**, [*praeēō*] f. *office of praetor*, *praetorship*.
- prānsus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of *prandeō*, *breakfast*] adj. *that has breakfasted; overfed, satiated*.
- prāvītās, -ātis**, [*prāvus*] f. *crookedness, irregularity, deformity; perverseness, viciousness, depravity*.
- prāvus, -a, -um**, adj. *crooked, deformed; perverse, vicious, bad*.
- precor, -ārī, -ātus sum**, [cf. *prex*] 1 dep. *pray, supplicate, entreat, beseech, beg; invoke, call upon*.
- premō, premere, pressi, pressum**, 3 tr. *press; press hard, press upon, pursue closely, crowd; press down, burden, oppress; weigh down, overwhelm, crush; urge, drive; check, restrain*.
- pretium, -ī**, n. *price, money, value, worth; recompense, reward, return*. **operae pretium**, *worth the effort, worth one's while*.
- [**prex, precis**], f. nom. and gen. sing. not in use, *prayer, entreaty, request; curse, imprecation*.
- prīdem**, adv. *long ago, long since*. **iam prīdem**, *long ago, long, for a long time, this long time*.
- prīdiē**, [cf. *prior + diē*] adv. *on the day before, the previous day*.
- Prilius Lacus**, a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione, near the Via Aurelia.
- primārius, -a, -um**, [*primus*] adj. of the first rank, *superior, eminent, distinguished*.
- primō**, [*primus*] adv. *at first*.
- primum**, [*primus*] adv. *first, in the first place; for the first time*. **cum primum**, *as soon as. ut primum, as soon as. quam primum, as soon as possible. ubi primum, as soon as*.
- primus**, see *prior*.
- prīnceps, -cipis**, [*primus*, cf. *capiō*] adj. *first, foremost; chief, most distinguished*. As subst. m. *the first man, the first; chief, leader, prime mover; head, author, founder*.
- prīncipātus, -ūs**, [*prīnceps*] m. *beginning; the first place, leadership, supremacy; chief command*.
- prīncipium, -ī**, [*prīnceps*] n. *beginning, commencement, origin*.
- prior, -ius**, gen. **-ōris**, comp., superl. **prīmus**, adj. *former, previous, before, prior, first; better, superior*. Superl. **prīmus, -a, -um**, *first, foremost; of the first rank, chief, superior, distinguished, noble*. **in primis**, see *imprimis*.
- prīstinus, -a, -um**, [*prīus*] adj. *former, original, of old, old-time, pristine*.
- prīus**, [*prior*] adv. comp. *before, sooner, first, previously*. **prīus quam**, *sooner than, earlier than, before*.
- prīusquam**, see *prior*.
- prīvātus, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of *prīvō*] adj. *apart, individual, personal, private; retired*. As subst. **prīvātus, -ī**, m. *man in private life, private citizen*.
- prīvō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. *deprive, bereave, rob, strip; free, release, deliver*.
- prō**, prep. with abl. *before, in front of, in the presence of; for, in behalf of, in the service of; in place of, instead of; in return for, for; in comparison with, in accordance with, according to; in proportion to; by virtue of, on account of*. **prō eō atque**, see *atque*.
- prō**, interj. *O! ah! alas!*
- proavus, -ī**, [*prō + avus*] m. *great-grandfather; forefather, ancestor*.
- probē**, [*probus*] adv. *well, rightly, honestly; fitly, properly; excellently; very well*.
- probitās, -ātis**, [*probus*] f. *honesty, uprightness, moral worth, integrity*.

- probō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [probus]** 1 tr. find good, approve, commend, esteem; represent as good, recommend, make acceptable; show, make clear, prove, demonstrate.
- probus, -a, -um, adj.** good, superior, excellent, honest, upright.
- prōcēdō, -ere, -cēssi, -cēssum, [prō + cēdō]** 3 intr. go forward, advance, proceed.
- procella, -ae, f.** violent wind, storm, tempest, hurricane; violence, commotion, tumult.
- prōcēssiō, -ōnis, [prōcēdō]** f. a marching on, advance.
- prōcreō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [prō + creō]** 1 tr. bring forth, beget, procreate; generate, produce.
- procul, adv.** at a distance, afar off, away, far away.
- prōcūrātiō, -ōnis, [prōcūrō, take care of]** f. a caring for, management, superintendence, administration.
- prōdeō, -ire, -ii, -itum, [prōd (prō) + eō]** irr. intr. go forth, come forward, appear; go forward, proceed.
- prōdigium, -i, n.** prophetic sign, omen, portent; prodigy, monster.
- prōdigus, -a, -um, adj.** wasteful, lavish, prodigal. As subst. **prōdigus, -i, m.** spendthrift, prodigal.
- prōditor, -ōris, [prōdō]** m. betrayer, traitor.
- prōdō, prōdere, prōdidi, prōditum, [prō + dō]** 3 tr. put forth, exhibit; reveal, disclose, betray; relate, hand down, transmit.
- prōdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxi, prōductum, [prō + dūcō]** 3 tr. lead forth, bring out; bring forward, cause to appear, produce; bring forth, beget; rouse, promote, advance; prolong, drag out.
- proelium, -i, n.** battle, combat, fight.
- profānus, -a, -um, [prō + fānum]** adj. not sacred, secular, common.
- profectiō, -ōnis, [profectus, from proficiscor]** f. a setting out, starting, departure.
- profectō, [prō + factō]** adv. actually, really, truly, surely, I'm sure.
- prōferō, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, [prō + ferō]** irr. tr. carry out, bring forth, produce; put forth, stretch out, extend; put off, defer; bring forward, adduce, discover, make known, reveal; quote, cite, mention.
- profectiō, -ōnis, [profiteor]** f. acknowledgment, declaration, promise; profession, business.
- prōficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, -fectum, [prō + faciō]** 3 tr. and intr. make headway, make progress, advance, have success, succeed; accomplish, effect, gain; be useful, do good, avail.
- proficiscor, -i, profectus sum, [prōficiō]** 3 dep. set out, start, go, depart; go on, proceed; begin, commence; arise, originate.
- profiteor, profitēri, professus sum, [prō + fateor]** 2 dep. declare publicly, profess, acknowledge, own; avow one's self, profess to be; offer freely, promise.
- prōfligātus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of prōfligō]** adj. abandoned, vile, corrupt, unprincipled, profligate.
- prōfligō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 tr.** dash to the ground, prostrate, overthrow, overcome; destroy, ruin, crush.
- profugiō, -fugere, profūgi, —, [prō + fugiō]** 3 intr. flee, run away, take to flight, escape; flee for refuge, take refuge.
- profundō, -fundere, -fūdī, profūsum, [prō + fundō]** 3 tr. pour out, pour forth, shed; lavish, waste, dissipate, squander, throw away.
- profundus, -a, -um, [prō + fundus]** adj. deep, profound; vast, boundless.
- profundum, -i, [profundus]** n. depth; the depths of the sea, deep sea; abyss.
- prōgeniēs, —, acc. -em, abl. -ē, [prō, cf. gignō]** f. descent, lineage, family; posterity, offspring, child.
- prōgredior, -gredi, prōgressus sum, [prō + gradior, advance]** 3 dep. go forth, go, go forward, advance, proceed; make headway, make progress

prohibeō, -ēre, -uī, -itum, [prō + habeō] 2 tr. *hold back, check, restrain; keep off, hinder, prevent; keep, preserve, protect, defend; forbid, prohibit.*

prōiciō, -icere, -iēcī, -iectum, [prō + iaciō] 3 tr. *throw or cast forth, throw; throw forward, hold out; cast out, expel, banish; throw away, sacrifice, abandon; hurry, precipitate.*

proinde, [prō + inde] adv. *hence, accordingly, therefore, then; just so, in like manner, equally, just.*

prōlātō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prōlātus, from prōferō] 1 tr. *extend; put off, defer, delay, postpone.*

prōmissum, -ī, [prōmittō] n. *promise.*

prōmittō, -mittere, -mīsī, prōmissum, [prō + mittō] 3 tr. *send or put forth; hold out, give hope of, cause to expect, assure, promise.*

prōmō, prōmere, prōmpsi, prōmptum, [prō + emō] 3 tr. *take out, give out, bring forth, produce.*

prōmptus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of prōmō] adj. *set forth, apparent, manifest; at hand, ready, quick, prompt.*

prōmulgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr. bring forward publicly, give notice of, propose, publish, promulgate.

prōnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prō + nūntiō] 1 tr. and intr. *proclaim, declare, announce, publish; pronounce, decide; promise, offer.*

prōpāgō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. set forward, extend, increase; generate, engender, propagate; prolong, continue, preserve.

prope, comp. propius, superl. proximē, adv. and prep.:

1. As adv. *near, nigh, at hand; nearly, almost.*

2. As prep. with acc. *near. prope modum, nearly, almost, just about.*

propemodum, see prope.

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [properus, quick] 1 tr. and intr. *make haste, hasten, be quick, go quickly.*

propinquus, -a, -um, [prope] adj. *near, neighboring, not far off; kindred, re-*

lated. As subst. propinquus, -ī, m. relative, kinsman.

propior, -ius, gen. -ōris, comp., superl. proximus, [cf. prope] adj. *nearer, closer; more nearly related, of more concern, of greater import. Superl. proximus, -a, -um, nearest, very near, next; last, latest, most recent; following; closest, next of kin. As subst. proximus, -ī, m. near relative, next of kin.*

prōpōnō, -pōnere, -posuī, -positum, [prō + pōnō] 3 tr. *set forth, place before; set before, propose; imagine, conceive; point out, adduce, declare, relate; offer, present; threaten, denounce; resolve, intend, determine, determine upon.*

prōpraetor, -ōris, [prō + praetor] m. *propraetor, one who governs a province after having been praetor.*

propriē, [proprius] adv. *personally, individually, solely, as one's own; properly, accurately, appropriately.*

proprius, -a, -um, adj. one's own, individual, special, peculiar, characteristic; exact, appropriate, proper; lasting, enduring, permanent.

propter, [prope] adv. and prep.:

1. As adv. *near, hard by, near at hand.*

2. As prep. with acc. *near, next to, close to; on account of, by reason of, because of, for the sake of, for; through, by means of.*

propterea, [propter + eā] adv. *for that reason, on this account. propterea quod, because.*

prōpūgnāculum, -ī, [prōpūgnō, from prō + pūgnō] n. *rampart, outworks, fortress; bulwark, defence, protection.*

prōpūgnātor, -ōris, [prōpūgnō, from prō + pūgnō] m. *defender, soldier, champion.*

prōpulsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of prōpellō, from prō + pellō] 1 tr. *drive back, repel, repulse; ward off, avert.*

prōripiō, -riperē, -ripiuī, -reptum, [prō + rapiō] 3 tr. *drag forth, drag off, snatch away.*

- prōscribō, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, [prō + scribō]** 3 tr. *make public, publish, proclaim, announce; advertise, outlaw, proscribe.*
- prōscriptiō, -ōnis, [prōscribō]** f. *public notice of sale, advertisement; outlawry, confiscation, proscription.*
- prōsequor, -sequi, prōsecutus sum, [prō + sequor]** 3 dep. *follow, accompany, escort; wait upon, attend; follow up, pursue; honor, pay respect, distinguish.*
- prōsperē, [prōsperus, prosperous]** adv. *favorably, luckily, fortunately, successfully, prosperously.*
- prōspiciō, -spicere, -spexi, prōspectum, [prō + speciō]** 3 tr. and intr. *look forward, look out, look; look to, look out for, provide for, take care of.*
- prōsternō, -ere, prōstrāvi, prōstratum, [prō + sternō]** 3 tr. *strew before, cast down, overthrow, lay low, prostrate; ruin, destroy.*
- prōsum, prōdesse, profui, [prō + sum]** irr. intr. *be useful, be of advantage, profit, do good, benefit, avail.*
- prōtrahō, -trahere, -trāxi, prōtractum, [prō + trahō]** 3 tr. *draw forth, drag out, produce; bring to light, disclose, reveal.*
- prōvidentia, -ae, [prōvidēns, from prōvideō]** f. *foresight, forethought, precaution.*
- prōvideō, -vidēre, -vidi, prōvisum, [prō + videō], 2 tr. and intr. see beforehand, foresee; act with foresight, take precautions or pains, see to it, be careful, take care; provide, make provision, make ready, look after.**
- prōvincia, -ae, f. office, duty, charge; province.**
- prōvinciālis, -e, [prōvincia]** adj. *of a province, in a province, provincial.*
- prōvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [prō + vocō]** 1 tr. and intr. *call forth, call out, challenge; rouse, stir up, excite, provoke.*
- proximē, see prope.**
- proximus, see propior.**
- prūdēns, -entis, [for prōvidēns, from prōvideō]** adj. *foreseeing; skilled, versed, experienced; with knowledge, deliberate; far-seeing, knowing, sagacious, sensible, judicious, discreet, prudent.*
- prudentia, -ae, [prūdēns]** f. *foresight; knowledge, skill; sagacity, practical judgment, good sense, discretion, prudence.*
- pruina, -ae, f. hoar-frost, frost.**
- pūbēs, -eris, adj. grown up, adult. As subst. pūberēs, -um, m. pl. grown men, adults, able-bodied men.**
- pūbēs, -is, f. grown-up young men, youth able to bear arms, young men.**
- pūblicānus, -a, -um, [pūblicus]** adj. *of the public revenue. As subst. pūblicānus, -i, m. farmer of the revenues, publican.*
- pūblicatiō, -ōnis, [pūblicō]** f. *confiscation of private property for the state.*
- pūblicē, [pūblicus]** adv. *publicly, in the name of the state, for or on behalf of the state, officially; generally, all together.*
- Pūblicius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. a follower of Catiline's.**
- pūblicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [pūblicus]** 1 tr. *adjudge to public use, confiscate.*
- pūblicus, -a, -um, [for populicus]** adj. *of the people, of the state, state-, official, public; common, general. rēs pūblica, the commonwealth, the state, republic, the government, the country; public business, affairs of state; public life, politics; public weal, general welfare, interests of the country. As subst. pūblicum, -i, n. public property; public treasury, public revenue; public place, publicity. carēre pūblicō, be in retirement, remain at home.*
- Pūblius, -i, m. a Roman praenomen or forename.**
- pudeō, -ēre, pudui or puditum est, 2 tr. and intr. be ashamed; make ashamed, put to shame. Usually impers. one is ashamed, translating the accusative as subject.**

puđicitia, -ae, [puđicus, modest] f. *modesty, virtue, chastity.*

puđor, -ōris, [puđeō] m. *shame, sense of shame, feeling of decency, modesty, propriety; sense of honor or right, self-respect; disgrace, ignominy.*

puer, puerī, m. *boy, lad, young man; servant, slave.* ex puerīs, *from boyhood.*

puerilis, -e, [puer] adj. *boyish, childish, youthful.* aetās puerilis, *the age of boyhood.*

pueritia, -ae, [puer] f. *boyhood, childhood, youth.*

pūgna, -ae, f. *fight, combat, battle, engagement.*

pūgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [pūgna] 1 tr. and intr. *fight, give battle, engage; contend, dispute; struggle with, oppose, resist; struggle, strive.*

pulcher, -chra, -chrum, adj. *beautiful, handsome, fair; attractive, fine, excellent; noble, honorable; glorious, illustrious.*

pulchrē, [pulcher] adv. *beautifully; finely, excellently; nobly, admirably.*

pulchritūdō, -inis, [pulcher] f. *beauty; attractiveness, excellence.*

pulvīnar, -āris, [pulvīnus, cushion] n. *couch of the gods, a cushioned seat spread at a feast of the gods before their statues; shrine, temple.*

punctum, -ī, [pungō] n. *puncture; point.* punctum temporis, *an instant, moment.*

pungō, -ere, pupugī, punctum, 3 [tr. *puncture, punch, pierce, stab; make by piercing; annoy, grieve, afflict.*

Pūnicus, -a, -um, [Poeni] adj. *Punic, Carthaginian.*

pūniō (poeniō), -īre, -īvi, -ītum, [poena] 4 tr. *punish, chastise; revenge, avenge.*

pūnitor, -ōris, [pūniō] m. *punisher; avenger.*

pūrgō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [pūrus + agō] 1 tr. *make clean, cleanse, purify;*

clear from accusation, exonerate, exculpate, justify; vindicate, establish.

purpura, -ae, [πορφύρα] f. *purple; purple cloth, purple garment.*

purpurātus, -a, -um, [purpura] adj. *clad in purple.* As subst. **purpurātus**, -ī, m. *officer of a royal court, courtier.*

pūrus, -a, -um, adj. *unstained, unspotted, clean, pure; undefiled, chaste.*

putō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 tr. *cleanse, clear up; reckon, estimate, value; esteem, regard, consider; think, believe; suspect, suppose, imagine.*

Q

Q., abbreviation for **Quīntus**.

quā, [abl. fem. of quī] adv. *by which way, where, at which place; by what means, how.*

quadrāgintā, [quattuor] num. adj. indecl. *forty.*

quadrīngentiēs (-iēs), [quadrīngenti, four hundred] num. adv. *four hundred times.* **quadrīngentiēs** (sc. centēna milia), *forty million.*

quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, quaesitum, 3 tr. *seek, look for; seek to gain, try to get, strive after; gain, get, acquire; lack, need, want; ask, demand, require, call for; make inquiry or investigation, inquire into, investigate, conduct investigations; put the question to, examine.*

quaesitor, -ōris, [quaerō] m. *inquirer, investigator; prosecuting officer, president of a court of inquiry.*

quaesō, [cf. quaerō] def. 3 tr. and intr. *beg, pray, beseech, entreat; often parenthetical, quaesō, I beg you, I pray, please.*

quaestiō, -ōnis, [quaerō] f. *examination, inquiry, investigation; judicial investigation, criminal inquiry, trial, court; subject of investigation, question on trial, case.*

quaestor, -ōris, [for quaesitor, from quaerō] m. *quaestor.* For the duties,

- etc., of the quaestor, see the Introduction, §§13-16, and Appendix C.
- quaestōrius, -a, -um, [quaestor] adj.**
of a quaestor, quaestorian.
- quaestuōsus, -a, -um, [quaestus] adj.**
profitable, lucrative, advantageous.
- quaestūra, -ae, [cf. quaerō] f.** office of quaestor, quaestorship.
- quaestus, -ūs, [cf. quaerō] m.** acquisition, gain, profit, advantage, interest; business, occupation.
- quālis, -e, [quī] pron. adj., interrog. and rel.:**
- As interrog. *of what sort? of what nature? what sort of?*
 - As rel. *of such a kind, such as, such.* tālis... quālis, *such... as.*
- quam, [quis, quī] adv. and conj., interrog. and rel.:**
- As interrog. *how? how much? quam diū, how long?*
 - As rel. *how, how much, as, as much as.* quam diū, *as long as.*
- In comparisons, *as, than, rather than.* tam... quam, *as... as, so much... as.* With superlatives, forms of **possim** being expressed or understood, *in the highest degree, as... as possible.* quam plurimōs, *as many as possible.*
- quamdiū, see quam and diū.**
- quamobrem, adv. phrase:**
- As interrog. *for what reason? why?*
 - As rel. *for which reason, why, wherefore, hence, accordingly.*
- quamquam, [quam + quam] conj.**
though, although, notwithstanding that; and yet, yet after all, however.
- quamvis, [quam + vis, from volō] adv. and conj.:**
- As adv. *as you will, as much as you will, however much, no matter how.*
 - As conj. *however much, although.*
- quandō, adv. and conj.:**
- As adv. interrog. *when? at what time?; indef. after nē, num, or sī, at any time, ever, some time, some day.*
 - As conj. *when, at the time that; since, as, inasmuch as.*
- quandōquidem, [quandō + quidem] adv.** *since, seeing that.*
- quantō, see quantus.**
- quantō opere, see opus.**
- quantum, [quantus] adv.:**
- As interrog. *how much? how great? how far? what?*
 - As rel. *so much as, to as great an extent as, as far as.*
- quantus, -a, -um, pron. adj.:**
- As interrog. *how great? how much? what?*
 - As rel. *as great as, as much as, as.* tantus... quantus, *as great as, as much as.*
- As subst. **quantum, -i, n.** *how much? as much as.* **quantī, gen.** of price, *for how much? at what price? at the price that.* **quantō, abl.** as adv. *by how much, how much, by as much as, according as.*
- quantuscumque, quanta-, quantum-, [quantus + cumque] rel. adj.** *how great soever, of whatever size; however small, however trifling.*
- quāpropter, [quā + propter] adv. interrog. and rel.** *for what reason? why?; on which account, wherefore, therefore.*
- quā rē or quārē, adv. phrase:**
- As interrog. *by what means? how?; on what account? why?*
 - As rel. *wherefore, and for that reason; by reason of which.*
- quārtus, -a, -um, [quattuor] num. adj.**
fourth.
- quasi, [quā + sī] adv. and conj.** *as if, just as if, as it were, as one might say; about, nearly.* proinde quasi, **quasi vērō, just as if, forsooth.**
- quassō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of quatiō, shake] 1 tr.** *shake violently, brandish; shake, shatter, shiver.*
- quattuor, num. adj. indecl.** *four.*
- que, conj. enclitic, and.**
- quem ad modum, adv. phrase, interrog. and rel.** *in what manner? how?; in what way, how, as.*

queō, quīre, quīvi or quī, —, irr.
intr. *be able, can.*

querēla (querella), -ae, [queror] f.
*lamentation, lament; complaining, com-
plaint, cause of complaint.*

querimōnia, -ae, [queror] f. *lamenta-
tion, complaining; complaint, accusa-
tion, reproach.*

queror, querī, questus sum, 3 dep.
*lament, bewail; complain, make a com-
plaint; complain of, find fault with.*

1. quī, quae, quod, gen. cūius, interrog.
adj. pron. *which? what? what kind of?*

2. quī, quae, quod, gen. cūius, rel. pron.
*who, which, what, that; whoever,
whichever, whatever; often, in that, as,
to.*

quī, [old abl. of quī] adv. interrog. and
rel. *how? by what means? in what
way?; wherewith, by means of which,
how.*

quia, conj. *because.*

quicumque, quae-, quod-, [quī + cum-
que] rel. pron. indef. *whoever, which-
ever, whatever; whosoever, whatsoever;
everyone who, everything that; any-
thing whatever, every possible, every,
all that.*

quid, see quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quiddam, or as
adj. quoddam, [quī] rel. pron. *a
certain, a certain one, one, a, a kind of;
a certain man, someone, something, a
thing; pl. some, certain, sundry.*

quidem, [quī] adv. *indeed, in fact, as-
suredly, I'm sure, certainly, most cer-
tainly, doubtless; at least, at any rate,
yet. nē...quidem, not even.*

quiēs, quiētis, f. *rest, repose, inaction,
sleep; quiet, peace.*

quiēscō, -ere, quiēvi, quiētum, [quiēs]
3 intr. *go to rest, rest, repose, do nothing,
keep quiet, be at peace; sleep, be asleep.*

quiētus, -a, -um, [pf. p. of quiēscō] adj.
*at rest, in quiet, at peace, peaceful; in-
active, neutral; undisturbed, unruffled,
calm, quiet.*

quilibet, quae-, quod-, and as subst.
quidlibet, rel. pron. indef. *whom you*

*will, any one, no matter who, what you
please, anything.*

quīn, [quī + -ne] adv. and conj. *why
not? wherefore not?; but indeed, really,
nay in fact; in dependent clauses,
so that...not, but that, but, without;
who...not, but; after words of hinder-
ing, from with Eng. verbal in -ing;
after words of doubt or uncertainty, but
that, that. quīn etiam, nay even,
in fact.*

quīnam, see quisnam.

quīndecim, [quīnque + decem] num.
adj. indecl. *fifteen.*

quīngentī, -ae, -a, [quīnque + cen-
tum] num. adj. *five hundred.*

quīnquāgintā, [quīnque] indecl. num.
fifty.

quīnque, num. adj. indecl. *five.*

quīntus, -a, -um, [quīnque] num. adj.
fifth.

Quīntus, -ī, [quīntus] m. a Roman
praenomen or forename.

quīppe, [quī + -pe] adv. *of course, no
doubt, as you see, naturally; since, for,
for you see; ironically, forsooth, indeed.*

Quīris, -ītis, m. *Roman citizen; esp. in
voc. pl. fellow-citizens.*

quis, quid, interrog. pron. *who? which?
what?; quid, often in questions and ex-
clamations, alone or followed by vērō,
tum, igitur, ergō, leading up to the
main question, what of this, again, but
again, why, but mark this, listen, etc.*

quis (quī), qua, quid, indef. pron. *any
one, anybody, one, any, anything; some
one, some; used chiefly after sī, nisi,
nē, num, and in relative sentences.*

quisnam, quae-, quid-, or as adj., quī-
nam, quae-, quod-, [quis (quī) + nam]
interrog. pron. *who, pray? which or
what, pray? who, etc., in the world?
what?*

quispiam, quae-, quod-, or as subst.
quidpiam, indef. pron. *any one, any-
body, anything, any; some one, some-
body, something, some.*

quisquam, quaequam, quicquam, in-
def. pron. *any one, any man, anybody,*

- anything, any.* **neque quisquam,** *and no one, none.*
- quisque, quae-, quid-,** or as adj. **quodque,** [quis + -que] indef. pron. *each, each one, every, everybody, every one, everything, all.* **optimus quisque,** *every good man.* **quotus quisque,** see **quotus.**
- quisquis, quidquid** or **quicquid,** or as adj. **quodquod,** rel. pron. indef. *whoever, whatever, whatsoever, no matter who, no matter what, every one who, all who.*
- quīvis, quae-, quid-,** or as adj. **quodvis,** [quī + vis, from volō] indef. pron. *whom you please, what you please, any one you please or you like, any one, anything, any whatever or at all, any possible.*
- quō,** [quī] adv. and conj.:
1. a. abl. of degree of difference with comparatives, *by what, by as much as, the.* β. abl. of cause with negatives, *for the reason that, because, that, as if.* γ. of result chiefly with comparatives, *wherefore, whereby, on account of which, and so.* δ. of purpose, esp. with comparatives, *that thereby, in order that.* **quō minus,** *that not, from with Eng. verbal in -ing.*
 2. a. interrog. *to what place? whither? whereto?* β. rel. *to which place, whither, and to this point, as far as.* γ. indef. after **sī** or **nē,** *any whither, to any place.*
- quoad,** [quō + ad] adv. and conj. *as far as; till, until; as long as, while.*
- quōcircā,** [quō + circā, cf. circum] conj. *for which reason, wherefore, and for this reason, and therefore.*
- quōcumque,** [quō + -cumque] adv. *to whatever place, whithersoever, wherever, whichever way.*
- quod,** [acc. n. of quī] adv. and conj. *with respect to which, as to what, in what, wherein; in that, the fact that, that; because, inasmuch as, since, for; as for the fact that, as for with Eng. verbal in -ing.* **quod sī,** *but if, and if, now if.*
- quōminus,** see **quō,** 1 δ.
- quō modo,** [quis + modus] adv. phrase, interrog. and rel. *in what manner? how?; in the manner that, as, just as.*
- quondam,** [quom (cum) + -dam] adv. *once upon a time, once, formerly; once in a while, sometimes.*
- quoniam,** [quom (cum) + iam] conj. *since, seeing that, as, inasmuch as.*
- quoque,** conj. *also, too, as well, even,* placed after an emphatic word.
- quot,** indecl. adj., interrog. and rel. *how many?; as many as, as.*
- quotannis,** [quot + annis, from annus] adv. *every year, year by year, annually.*
- quotidiānus,** see **cotidiānus.**
- quotidiē,** see **cotidiē.**
- quotiēns (-iēs),** [quot] adv., interrog. and rel. *how often? how many times?; as often, as often as.*
- quotiēns cumque (quotiēs-),** [quotiēns + -cumque] adv. *however often, just as often as, every time that.*
- quotus, -a, -um,** [quot] adj. *which in number, of what number.* **quotus quisque,** *how many; how few.*
- quō usque,** adv. phrase, *until what time? how long?*

R

- rādix, -icis,** f. *root; lower part, foot, base; basis, foundation, origin, source,*
- raeda, -ae,** f. *a heavy four-wheeled vehicle.*
- raedārius, -i,** [raeda] m. *coachman, driver of a raeda.*
- rapīna, -ae,** [rapio] f. *robbery, plundering, plunder, pillage, rapine.*
- rapīō, rapere, rapui, raptum,** 3 tr. *seize and carry off; snatch, drag, drag off; snatch away, hurry away, carry along, carry away, impel; rob, plunder, ravage, lay waste.*
- rārō,** [rārus, rare] adv. *rarely, seldom, now and then.*
- ratiō, -ōnis,** [reor, reckon] f. *reckoning, numbering, calculation, account; trans-*

action, business, affair, concern; reverence, respect, connection; regard, consideration; relation, condition; course, arrangement, method, manner, kind, style; plan, plan of action, design, plan of life, principle; judgment, understanding, course of reasoning; reason, motive; propriety, rule, order; theory, doctrine, theoretical knowledge, science; view, opinion. **ratiōnem habēre**, see **habēre**.

ratiōcinor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [ratiō] 1 dep. reckon, calculate; reason, argue.

re- or **red-**, inseparable prefix, again, anew, back, against.

rea, see **reus**.

Reātinus, -a, -um, [Reāte] adj. of Reate, a Sabine town of which Cicero was patronus.

recēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, recēssum, [re- + cēdō] 3 intr. go back, fall back, retire, withdraw; desist.

recēns, -entis, adj. fresh, young, new, still fresh, recent; vigorous.

recēnsiō, -ōnis, [recēnsēō, count] f. enumeration; census.

receptor, -ōris, [recipiō] m. harborer, concealer; haunt.

recēssus, -ūs, [recēdō] m. a going back, retreating, retiring, withdrawal; retired spot, nook, corner, retreat.

recidō or **reccidō**, -ere, **reccidī** or **recidī**, fut. part. **recāsūrus**, [re- + cadō] 3 intr. fall back, return, relapse; fall, sink, be reduced; fall to, be handed over; recoil, be visited.

recipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, **receptum**, [re- + capiō] 3 tr. take back, bring back, get back, regain, recover; admit, accept, receive, welcome; take upon one's self, assume; be surety for, promise; take up, undertake. **sē recipere**, withdraw, return, retire, retreat.

recitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + citō] 1 tr. read out, read aloud, declaim, recite.

reclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + clāmō] 1 tr. and intr. cry out against, exclaim against, protest.

recōgnōscō, -gnōscere, -gnōvī, **recōgnitum**, [re- + cōgnōscō] 3 tr. know again, recognize, recall, recollect; look over, review, examine.

recolō, -colere, -coluī, **recultum**, [re- + colō] 3 tr. cultivate again, work over; practise again, resume, renew.

reconciliātiō, -ōnis, [reconciliō] f. a reestablishing, restoration, renewal; reconciliation.

reconciliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + conciliō] 1 tr. regain, recover, restore, reestablish; reunite, reconcile.

reconditus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **recondō**] adj. put away, out of the way, hidden, retired, sequestered; abstruse, recondite.

recondō, -condere, -condidī, **reconditum**, [re- + condō] 3 tr. put back; put away, shut up, close, hide, conceal; of a sword, sheathe.

recordātiō, -ōnis, [recordor] f. recollection, remembrance.

recordor, -ārī, **recordātus sum**, [re- + cor, heart] 1 dep. recall to mind, recall, bethink one's self of, remember, recollect.

recreō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + creō] 1 tr. re-create; renew, restore, receive, refresh, invigorate.

rēctā, [abl. f. of **rēctus**, sc. **viā**] adv. straightway, right on, directly.

rēctē, [rēctus] adv. in a straight line; rightly, with justice, properly; correctly, well, duly, suitably.

rēctus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **regō**] adj. in a straight line, straight, direct, undeviating; right, correct, proper, befitting; just, upright.

recuperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re-, cf. **cupiō**] 1 tr. get back, regain, recover.

recurrō, -ere, **recurri**, —, [re- + **currō**] 3 intr. run back, hasten back; return, revert, recur.

recūsātiō, -ōnis, [recūsō] f. a declining, refusal; objection, protest.

recūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re-, **causa**] 1 tr. and intr. make objections to, object to, object; decline, refuse; reject, repudiate.

- red-, see re-.
- redāctus, see redigō.
- redarguō, -ere, redarguī, —, [red- + arguō] 3 tr. and intr. *disprove, confute, contradict.*
- reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditum, [red- + do] 3 tr. *give back, return, restore; cause to be, make, render; repay, requite, pay; give up, resign, surrender; give, grant, bestow.*
- redēptiō, -ōnis, [redimō] f. *a buying back, redemption, ransom; corrupt purchase, bribery.*
- redēptor, -ōris, [redimō] m. *contractor.*
- redēptus, see redimō.
- redeō, -ire, -iī, -itum, [red- + eō] irr. intr. *go back, turn back, return, come back; be brought back, be returned, be restored.*
- redigō, -ere, redēgī, redāctum, [red- + agō] 3 tr. *drive back, force back, bring back; collect, raise, call in; reduce, bring, subdue.*
- redimiō, -ire, -iī, -itum, 4 tr. *wreath, encircle, gird, crown.*
- redimō, -imere, -ēmī, redēptum, [red- + emō] 3 tr. *buy back, redeem, ransom; buy off, set free, rescue; take by contract, contract for, farm, lease; buy, acquire, secure, gain.*
- reditus, -ūs, [redeō] m. *a going back, return; revenue, income.*
- redoleō, -ēre, redolūī, —, [red- + oleō, smell of] 2 tr. and intr. *smell, smell of, be redolent of; savor of, exhale, breathe.*
- redūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, reductum, [red- + dūcō] 3 tr. *lead back, escort back, accompany; bring off, withdraw; bring back, restore, replace.*
- redundō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [red- + undō, from unda, wave] 1 intr. *run over, overflow; swim, reek; be left, redound, abound, be in excess.*
- redux, -ducis, [cf. redūcō] adj. active, *that brings back; passive, led back, brought back, returned, restored.*
- refellō, -ere, refelli, —, [re- + fallō] 3 tr. *prove false, disprove, refute, expose.*
- referciō, -fercire, -fersī, refertum, [re- + faciō, stuff] 4 tr. *fill up, stuff, stuff up, cram full, crowd full, pack.*
- referō, -ferre, rettulī, relātum, [re- + ferō] irr. tr. *bring back, carry back, bring; give back, return, restore, repay; renew, revive, repeat; reply, answer; report, announce, say; record, register, enroll; ascribe, attribute, refer. ad senātum referre, lay before the senate, submit to the senate for consideration, propose to the senate, consult the senate. sē referre, go back, return. grātiam referre, see grātia.*
- rēfert, rēferre, rētulit, [rē from rēs, + ferō] impers. *it is of advantage, it profits, it is one's interest; it is important, it matters, it makes a difference.*
- refertus, see referciō.
- reficiō, -ficere, -fēcī, refectum, [re- + faciō] 3 tr. *make again, reconstruct, repair; renew, refresh, recruit, rein-vigorate, restore.*
- reformidō, -āre, —, -ātum, [re- + formidō] 1 tr. and intr. *fear greatly, dread, be afraid of, stand in awe of, shrink from.*
- refrigerō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + frigerō, cf. frigus] 1 tr. *cool off, cool; pass. grow cold, lose freshness.*
- refugiō, -fugere, refūgī, —, [re- + fugiō] 3 tr. and intr. *flee back, run away, escape; flee for safety, take refuge; avoid, shun, recoil, shrink from.*
- refūtō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 tr. *check, restrain, repel; rebut, disprove, refute.*
- rēgālis, -e, [rēx] adj. of or like a king, *kingly, royal, regal.*
- rēgia, -ae, [rēgius] f. *royal palace. Esp. Numa's palace on the Via Sacra.*
- rēgiē, [rēgius] adv. *royally, in a regal manner; tyrannically, despotically.*
- Rēgīnī (Rhē-), -ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Regium.*
- regiō, -ōnis, [regō] f. *direction, line; boundary line, boundary, limits; quar-*

- ter, region, district, country; position, situation.
- Rēgium** (Rhē-), -ī, n. a Greek city in the "toe" of Italy, now Reggio.
- rēgius**, -a, -um, [rēx] adj. of or like a king, kingly, royal, regal. **bellum rēgium**, war with a king.
- rēgnō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [rēgnum] 1 tr. and intr. have royal power, be king, rule, reign; lord it, domineer.
- rēgnum**, -ī, [regō] n. royal authority, kingship, royalty; government. dominion, sovereignty, supreme power, sway; arbitrary rule, despotism, tyranny; kingdom, realm.
- regō**, regere, rēxi, rēctum, 3 tr. keep straight, guide, direct, control, have control of, manage; rule, govern, be master of.
- regredior**, -ī, regressus sum, [re + gradior, advance] 3 dep. go back, turn back, return; withdraw, retreat.
- reiciō**, -icere, -iēcī, reiectum, [re + iaciō] 3 tr. throw back, hurl back; cast off or away, repel, reject; scorn, refuse, disdain, spurn; refer, turn over; of juries, set aside, challenge.
- rēiectiō**, -ōnis, [reiciō] f. a throwing back or away, rejection; challenging, challenge.
- relaxō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re + laxō, open] 1 tr. stretch out, open, loosen; relax, relieve, lighten, ease, cheer.
- relēgō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re + lēgō] 1 tr. send away, despatch, remove, seclude; banish, exile, relegate.
- relevō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re + levō] 1 tr. lift up, raise; make light, lighten; relieve, ease, soothe, alleviate, mitigate.
- religiō**, -ōnis, [re + legō] f. conscientiousness, sense of right; moral obligation, duty; regard for sacred things, reverence, devoutness, piety; religious scruple, scruple of conscience, fear of the gods, superstitious awe; worship of the gods, religious observance, religion, faith, cult; sacredness, sanctity; pl. objects of veneration, sacred scenes, holy places.
- religiōsē**, [religiōsus] adv. conscientiously, scrupulously, carefully; piously, religiously.
- religiōsus**, -a, -um, [religiō] adj. conscientious, scrupulous, careful, precise; reverend, pious, devout; consecrated, holy, sacred, venerated, venerable.
- relinquō**, -ere, reliquī, relictum, [re + linquō, leave] 3 tr. leave behind, leave; leave alone, let remain; bequeath; give up, resign, relinquish; leave out, omit, neglect; abandon, forsake, desert.
- reliquus**, -a, -um, [cf. relinquō] adj. left, left over, remaining; future, subsequent, after; the rest of, the rest, the other, all other. **reliquum est ut**, it remains that, it only remains to.
- remaneō**, -ēre, remānsī, —, [re + maneō] 2 intr. stay behind, remain, be left; continue, last, endure, abide, be.
- remānsiō**, -ōnis, [remaneō] f. a staying behind, remaining, stay.
- rēmex**, -igis, [rēmus + agō] m. rower, oarsman.
- reminīscor**, -ī, —, [re-, cf. meminī] 3 dep. recall to mind, recollect, remember, bear in mind.
- remissiō**, -ōnis, [remittō] f. a sending back; relaxing, diminution, abatement, remission; relaxation, recreation.
- remissus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of remittō] adj. relaxed; slack, loose, lax, negligent, remiss; light, merry.
- remittō**, -mittere, -misi, remissum, [re + mittō] 3 tr. send back, let go back, cause to return; throw back; give up, yield, grant; relax, relieve, release; remit, grant exemption from.
- remoror**, -āri, -ātus sum, [re + moror] 1 dep. hold back, detain, delay, retard.
- removeō**, -movēre, -mōvi, remōtum, [re + moveō] 2 tr. move back, take away, withdraw, remove; set aside, put off, get out of the way, abolish.
- rēmus**, -ī, m. oar.
- renovō**, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re + novō, from novus] 1 tr. renew, restore; refresh, revive.

- renūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + nūntiō] 1 tr. *bring back word, report, announce; report upon, declare, proclaim; proclaim as chosen, declare elected; retract, renounce, abandon.*
- repellō, -ere, reppulī or repulī, repulsum, [re- + pellō] 3 tr. *drive back, repel, repulse; keep off, ward off, avert; reject.*
- repente, [repēns, sudden] adv. *suddenly, unexpectedly.*
- repentīnus, -a, -um, [repēns, sudden] adj. *sudden, unexpected, unlooked for; hasty, impetuous.*
- reperiō, reperire, repperī or reperiī, repertum, 4 tr. *find, meet with; find out, find to be, discover, learn; hit upon, devise, invent.*
- repetō, -ere, -ivi, -itum, [re- + petō] 3 tr. *fall upon again, attack anew; seek again, return to; demand back, claim, ask for; take hold of again, undertake anew, resume, repeal; think over, recall, recollect; trace back, deduce. pecūniam repetere, sue for the recovery of money, sue for extortion.*
- repetundae, -ārum, [old form of ger. of repetō, sc. pecūniae] f. pl. *money demanded back, suit for extortion; extortion.*
- reportō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + portō] 1 tr. *carry back, bring back; carry off, get, obtain, gain.*
- repōscō, -ere, —, —, [re- + pōscō] 3 tr. *demand back, ask again; claim, demand, exact.*
- reprehendō, -ere, reprehendī, reprehēnsūm, [re- +prehendō, seize] 3 tr. *hold back, hold fast, seize, catch; restrain, check; find fault with, blame, censure, reprove, rebuke.*
- reprehēnsiō, -ōnis, [reprehendō] f. *blame, censure, reproof.*
- reprimō, -ere, repressī, repressum, [re- + premō] 3 tr. *press back, keep back, restrain, check, curb, repress; limit, confine.*
- repudiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [repudium, casting off] 1 tr. *cast off; reject, refuse, repudiate, scorn, disdain, spurn.*
- repūgnō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + pūgnō] 1 intr. *resist, make resistance, oppose, be in opposition, contend against.*
- reputō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + putō] 1 tr. *count over, reckon up; think over, reflect upon.*
- requiēs, -ētis, acc. requiētem or requiem, [re- + quiēs] f. *rest, repose, recreation; respite, intermission.*
- requiēscō, -ere, requiēvi, requiētum, [re- + quiēscō] 3 intr. *rest, take rest, repose.*
- requirō, -quīrere, -quīsiui, requisitum, [re- + quaerō] 3 tr. and intr. *seek again, seek, search for; ask for, demand; ask, inquire, seek to know; feel the lack of, miss, need, be in want of.*
- rēs, rei, f. *thing; matter, affair, business, object; event, occurrence, circumstance; deed, act, measure; condition, case; reality, fact, truth; effects, property, possessions, estate; benefit, profit, advantage, interest; cause, reason, ground; lawsuit, case at law, trial, action. rēs gestae, exploits, deeds. rēs secundae, see secundus. rēs pública, see públicus. rēs familiāris, see familiāris. rēs militāris, see militāris. rēs novae, see novus. The word admits of a variety of translations to suit particular contexts.*
- rescindō, -ere, rescidi, rescissum, [re- + scindō, cut] 3 tr. *cut off, cut loose, cut down; annul, abolish, repeal.*
- resecō, -āre, resecui, resectum, [re- + secō] 1 tr. *cut off, cut away; check, restrain, stop.*
- reservō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + servō] 1 tr. *keep back, save up, reserve, hold in reserve; retain, keep.*
- resideō, -sidēre, -sēdi, —, [re- + sedeō] 2 intr. *sit back, remain sitting; remain behind, remain, be left, stay, rest; abide, reside.*
- resignō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [re- + signō, cf. signum] 1 tr. *unseal, open; annul, cancel, destroy.*
- resistō, -sistere, restiti, —, [re- + sistō] 3 intr. *stand back; remain stand-*

- ing, halt, stop, stand still; withstand, make a stand against, oppose, resist.*
- respicio, -ere, respexi, respectum, [re- + speciō]** 3 tr. and intr. *look back, look behind; look back at, gaze upon, contemplate; have a care for, be mindful of, consider, respect.*
- respirō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + spirō]** 1 tr. and intr. *breathe back, breathe out, exhale; breathe again, revive, recover.*
- respondeō, -ēre, respondi, respōnsum, [re- + spondeō]** 2 tr. and intr. *answer, reply, make answer, respond; be a match for, be equal to; correspond, agree.*
- respōnsum, -ī, [respondeō]** n. *answer, reply, response; advice, opinion.*
- rēs pūblica**, see **rēs** and **pūblicus**.
- respuō, -ere, respuī, —, [re- + spuō, spit]** 3 tr. *spit back, spit out; reject, repel, spurn.*
- restinguō, -ere, restinxī, restinctum, [re- + stinguō, extinguish]** 3 tr. *put out, quench, extinguish; exterminate, annihilate, destroy.*
- restituō, -ere, restitui, restitūtum, [re- + statuō]** 3 tr. *set up again, replace, reconstruct, reestablish, restore; revive, renew, repair, remedy; reinstate, recall.*
- restitutor, -ōris, [restituō]** m. *restorer, rebuild.*
- restō, restāre, restitī, —, [re- + stō]** 1 intr. *withstand, resist, stand firm; remain, be left.*
- retardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + tardō]** 1 tr. and intr. *keep back, delay, retard; hinder, impede; repress, check.*
- reticeō, -ēre, reticui, —, [re- + taceō]** 2 tr. and intr. *be silent, keep silence, say nothing; leave unsaid, conceal.*
- retineō, -tinēre, -tinui, retentum, [re- + teneō]** 2 tr. *hold back, keep back, detain; hold fast, keep, retain; hold in check, restrain, repress; maintain, uphold, preserve, keep.*
- retorqueō, -torquēre, -torsī, retortum, [re- + torqueō, twist]** 2 tr. *twist back, turn back, throw back.*
- retrahō, -trahere, -trāxī, retrāctum, [re- + trahō]** 3 tr. *draw back, drag back, bring back; withdraw, remove, divert.*
- retundō, -ere, rettudi or retudi, retūsum or retūsum, [re- + tundō, beat]** 3 tr. *beat back, blunt, dull; restrain, check.*
- reus, -ī, m., and rea, -ae, f. [rēs]** *the accused, the defendant, the prisoner.*
- revellō, -vellere, -velli, revulsum, [re- + vellō, pluck]** 3 tr. *pluck away, tear away, pull off.*
- revertor, -ī, reverti (active), reversum, [re- + vector]** 3 dep. *turn back, come back, return; go back, revert.*
- revincō, -vincere, revici, revictum, [re- + vincō]** 3 tr. *conquer; convict, refute, disprove.*
- reviviscō, -ere, revixī, revictum, [re- + inch. of vivō]** 3 intr. *come to life again, be restored to life, revive.*
- revocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [re- + vocō]** 1 tr. *call again, call back, recall; call off, withdraw; renew, regain, recover; divert, turn away.*
- rēx, rēgis, [cf. regō]** m. *king; despot, tyrant.*
- Rhēnus, -ī, m.** *the Rhine.*
- Rhodiū, -a, -um, [Rhodus]** adj. *of Rhodes, Rhodian.* As subst. **Rhodiī, -ōrum**, m. pl. *the people of Rhodes.*
- Rhodus, -ī, f.** *Rhodes, an island off the coast of Asia Minor.*
- ridiculus, -a, -um, [rideō, laugh]** adj. *laughable, droll, amusing; absurd, ridiculous, contemptible.*
- rīpa, -ae, f.** *bank of a river.*
- rōbur, -oris, n.** *oak; strength, vigor, endurance, force; best part, pith, flower.*
- rōbustus, -a, -um, [rōbur]** adj. *of oak-wood; robust, hardy, lusty; firm, solid, strong, vigorous.*
- rogātiō, -ōnis, [rogō]** f. *an asking, question; request, entreaty; proposed law, resolution, bill.*
- [rogātus, -ūs, [rogō]** m. *found only in abl. sing. request, entreaty.*

rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *ask, inquire, question; ask for, request, beg, implore, entreat; of a resolution or law, bring forward, propose, move, introduce.* **sententiam rogāre**, *ask an opinion, call upon to vote.*

Rōma, -ae, f. *Rome.*

Rōmānus, -a, -um, [Rōma] adj. *of Rome, Roman.* As subst. **Rōmānus, -ī**, m. *Roman.*

Rōmilia, -ae, (sc. tribus) f. *the Romilian tribe, one of the tribes of Rome.*

Rōsciū, -ī, m. *a Roman nomen or gentile name.* Esp. **Q. Rōsciū**, the famous comic actor of Rome.

rōstrum, -ī, [rōdō, gnaw] n. *beak.* Pl. *the rostra or rostrum, a platform for speakers in the forum, adorned with the beaks of ships.*

Rudīnus, -a, -um, [Rudiae] adj. *of Rudiae, a town in Calabria, the "heel" of Italy, the birthplace of the poet Ennius.*

rudīs, -e, adj. *raw, wild; rude, uncultivated, unpolished, unskilled, ignorant.*

Rūfīō, -ōnis, m. *name of a slave.*

ruīna, -ae, [ruō] f. *a tumbling down, falling down, downfall, fall; overthrow, disaster, destruction, ruin.*

rūmor, -ōris, m. *vague sound, murmur; common talk, report, hearsay, rumor; common opinion, reputation.*

rumpō, rumpere, rūpī, ruptum, 3 tr. *break, burst, tear, rend; violate, destroy, annul; break in upon, interrupt, cut short.*

ruō, ruere, ruī, rutum, 3 tr. and intr. *fall with violence, tumble down, go to ruin or destruction, be ruined; rush headlong, rush, dash, hurry, run.*

rūrsus, [for revorsus, cf. revertor] adv. *turned back; back again, again, once more; on the contrary, on the other hand, in turn.*

rūs, rūris, n *the country; loc. rūrī, in the country.*

rūsticor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [rūsticus] 1 dep. *sojourn in the country, rusticate.*

rūsticus, -a, -um, [rūs] adj. *of the country, rustic, rural, country-.* As subst. **rūsticus, -ī**, m. *countryman, peasant.*

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Sabīnus, -a, -um, adj. *of the Sabines, Sabine.* As subst. **Sabīnī, -ōrum, m.** pl. *the Sabines.*

sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. *dedicated, consecrated, devoted, sacred.* As subst. **sacrum, -ī**, n. *something sacred, holy thing; pl. sacred objects, divine worship, sacred rites.*

sacerdōs, -ōtis, [sacer, cf. dō] c. *priest, priestless.*

sacrāmentum, -ī, [sacrō] n. *deposit, forfeit-money, guaranty; cause, civil-suit or process.*

sacrārium, -ī, [sacrum] n. *shrine, sanctuary.*

sacrificium, -ī, [sacrificus, from sacrum + faciō] n. *sacrifice.*

sacrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sacer] 1 tr. *set apart as sacred, consecrate, dedicate, devote.*

sacrōsānctus, -a, -um, [sacer + sānctus] adj. *hallowed by religious rites, sacred, inviolable.*

sacrum, see **sacer**.

saeculum (saeculum), -ī, n. *race, generation, lifetime; age, century.*

saepe, comp. **saepius**, -superl. **saepissimē**, adv. *often, frequently, repeatedly, many times.* **iterum et saepius**, *again and again.*

saepiō (sēp-), saepire, saepsi, saepitum, [saepes, hedge] 4 tr. *hedge in, enclose; fortify, guard, protect.*

saepia, -ōrum, [saepiō] n. *fence; enclosure for voting, booths, the polls.*

sagāx, -ācis, adj. *keen-scented; keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious.*

Salamīniī, -ōrum, [Salamīs] m. pl. *the citizens of Salamīs.*

saltem, [cf. salvus] adv. *at least, at all events, at any rate.*

saltō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of saliō, leap] 1 intr. *dance, leap.*

- saltus, -ūs, m.** forest, woodland, forest-pasture, wooded height; mountain-pass, defile, glen, glade.
- salūs, salūtis, f.** soundness, health, vigor; welfare, prosperity, safety; preservation, deliverance; greeting, salutation.
- salūtāris, -e, [salūs]** adj. healthful, wholesome, beneficial, salutary; useful, serviceable, advantageous, valuable.
- salūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [salūs]** 1 tr. greet, salute, hail; call upon, visit, pay one's respects to.
- salvus, -a, -um, adj.** sound, in good health, well, in good condition, unharmed, uninjured, safe; solvent.
- Samos, -ī, f.** an island off the coast of Asia Minor; also the city on the island.
- sanciō, sancire, sānxī, sānctum, 4 tr.** make sacred, render inviolable, consecrate; solemnly establish, decree, enact, appoint; ratify, approve.
- sānctē, [sānctus]** adv. solemnly, conscientiously, piously, reverently.
- sānctitās, -ātis, [sānctus]** f. sacredness, sanctity, inviolability; purity, piety, virtue, honor.
- sānctus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of sancio]** adj. consecrated, sacred, inviolable; venerable, revered, holy, divine; pure, conscientious, upright, just.
- sānē, [sānus]** adv. soundly, discreetly; doubtless, certainly, by all means, I'm sure, of course, truly, very, pretty.
- sanguis, -inis, n.** blood; bloodshed, murder; stock, race; vigor, force, life.
- sānitās, -ātis, [sānus]** f. soundness, health; sound mind, right reason, good sense, discretion.
- sānō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sānus]** 1 tr. make sound, restore to health, heal, cure; correct, repair, allay.
- sānus, -a, -um, adj.** sound, whole, healthy, well; sane, rational, sensible, discreet.
- sapiēns, -entis, [pr.p. of sapio]** adj. wise, sensible, discreet, of discretion. As subst. m. sage, philosopher.
- sapienter, [sapiēns]** adv. wisely, with wisdom, discreetly, prudently.
- sapientia, -ae, [sapiēns]** f. good sense, discernment, discretion, intelligence; wisdom, philosophy.
- sapiō, sapere, sapivī, —, 3 tr. and intr.** taste, have taste; have discernment, be discreet, be wise.
- sarciō, sarcire, sarsī, sartum, 4 tr.** repair, mend; make good, make amends for, correct.
- Sardinia, -ae, f.** a large island in the Tuscan Sea, west of Italy.
- satelles, -itis, c.** attendant, follower; minion, tool, assistant, accomplice.
- satiētās, -ātis, [satis]** f. sufficiency, abundance; satiety, satisfied desire, weariness, disgust.
- satiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [satis]** 1 tr. satisfy, appease; satiate, sate, fill, glut; cloy, disgust.
- satis, adj. n.** indecl. enough, sufficient, ample, adequate, satisfactory. As subst. enough, a sufficiency. As adv. enough, sufficiently, adequately, quite, fully, tolerably, somewhat. Comp. satius, better, preferable. **satis facere, see satisfaciō.**
- satisfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, [satis + facio]** 3 intr. do enough for, give satisfaction, satisfy, content; make amends, make reparation.
- Sāturnālia, -iōrum, [Sāturnus]** n. pl. the Saturnalia, or feast of Saturn, beginning on December 17th and lasting several days.
- Sāturnīnus, -ī, m.** a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Apulēius Sāturnīnus**, a democratic agitator, tribune of the people in 100 B.C., crushed by Marius.
- saucius, -a, -um, adj.** wounded, hurt; injured, enfeebled, sick.
- saxum, -ī, n.** large stone, rock, boulder.
- scaena (scēn-), ae, f.** stage, scene.
- scaenicus, -a, -um, [scaena]** adj. of the stage, scenic, dramatic. **scaenicī artificēs, see artifex.**

Scaevola, -ae, [dim. of *scaevus*, the *left-handed*] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **P. Mucius Scaevola**, the famous jurist, consul in 133 B.C. He was grandfather to M'. Glabrio.

scālae, -ārum, [cf. *scandō*, *climb up*] f. pl. *flight of steps, stairs, staircase*.

Scantia, -ae, f. name of a woman injured by Clodius.

Scaurus, -ī, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **M. Aemilius Scaurus**, champion of the nobles, consul in 117 and 115 B.C. He was father to Aemilia, wife of M'. Glabrio.

scelerātē, [scelerātus] adv. *impiously, wickedly, scandalously*.

scelerātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of *scelerō*, *pollute*] adj. *polluted, profaned; impious, wicked, villainous, infamous, accursed*. As subst. **scelerātus**, -ī, m. *scoundrel, villain*.

scelus, -eris, n. *wicked deed, crime, sin; wickedness, villainy*.

scēnicus, see *scaenicus*.

Schola, -ae, m. a Roman name. See *Causinius*.

sciēns, -entis, [pr.p. of *sciō*] adj. *knowing, intelligent, well-informed, experienced, skilful*; often adverbially, *knowingly, wittingly, purposely*.

scientia, -ae, [sciēns] f. *knowledge, acquaintance with a thing; science, art, skill*.

scilicet, [for *sciēre licet*] adv. *you may know; of course, naturally, evidently, undoubtedly, certainly*; ironically, *forsooth, doubtless*.

sciō, *sciēre*, *sciōvī*, *scītum*, 4 tr. *know, have knowledge of, understand; be aware, perceive*.

Scīpiō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp.:

- P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus Māior**, "the elder Scipio," who conquered Hannibal and thus ended the Second Punic War in 202 B.C.
- P. Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus Minor**, "the younger Scipio," who

ended the Third Punic War with the destruction of Carthage in 146 B.C.

3. **P. Scīpiō Nāsīca**, see *Nāsīca*.

scortum, -ī, n. *harlot, prostitute*.

scriba, -ae, [scribō] f. *clerk, secretary*.

scribō, *scribere*, *scripsī*, *scriptum*, 3 tr. and intr. *scratch, engrave; write, write out, draw up, compose; write, about, give an account of in writing; name in a will, appoint in writing*.

scriptor, -ōris, [scribō] m. *one who writes; writer, author*. **rērum scriptor**, *historian*.

scriptūra, -ae, [scribō] f. *a writing, composition; pasture-tax, money paid for right of pasture on public lands*.

scrūtor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [scrūta, *trash*] 1 dep. *ransack, search carefully, examine thoroughly; inquire into, investigate*.

scūtum, -ī, n. *shield*.

sē, acc. and abl. of *suī*.

sē or **sēd**, [perhaps abl. of *suī*] prep. used mostly in composition, *apart, away from, aside*.

sēcēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, **sēcēssum**, [sē + cēdō] 3 intr. *go aside or away, withdraw, retire*.

sēcernō, -cernere, -crēvī, **sēcētum**, [sē + cernō] 3 tr. *put apart, separate, sever; set apart, dissociate, distinguish; set aside, reject*.

sēcēssiō, -ōnis, [sēcēdō] f. *withdrawal; political withdrawal, secession*.

sēcīus, see *secus*.

secō, *secāre*, *secuī*, *sectum*, 1 tr. *cut*.

sector, -ārī, -ātus sum, [freq. of *sequor*] 1 dep. *follow eagerly, pursue, attend*.

secundum, [secundus] prep. with acc. *following; immediately after, after, next to; in accordance with, according to*.

secundus, -a, -um, [sequor] adj. *following, next, second; favorable, propitious, fortunate, successful*. **rēs secundae**, *prosperity*.

secūris, -is, [secō] f. *axe*.

secus, [sequor] adv. *otherwise, differently; otherwise than is right, not well, badly.* Comp. **sēcius**, *less.*

sēd, see **sē**.

sed (set), conj. *but, but on the contrary, but for all that; but also, but even; however, yet.* **nōn modo** or **nōn solum** . . . **sed** or **sed etiam**, *not only, not merely. . . but, but also, but even.*

sedeō, **sedēre**, **sēdī**, **sessum**, 2 intr. *sit, remain seated; sit still, sit idle; preside, hold court.*

sēdēs, -is, [cf. **sedeō**] f. *seat; dwelling-place, residence, abode, home; place, foundation, ground, site.*

sēditio, -ōnis, [sēd + eō] f. *dissension; civil discord, insurrection, uprising, mutiny, sedition.*

sēditioēsē, [sēditioēsus] adv. *seditionously, to excite a riot.*

sēditioēsus, -a, -um, [sēditio] adj. *seditionous, factious, turbulent, mutinous.* **homō sēditioēsus**, *agitator, demagogue.*

sedō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. **sedeō**] 1 tr. *bring to rest, check, stop; settle, still, quiet, allay, appease.*

sēdūcō, -dūcere, -dūxī, **sēductum**, [sē + dūcō] 3 tr. *lead aside, take apart.*

sēdulitās, -ātis, [sēdulus, diligent] f. *assiduity, diligent attention, persistency, earnestness.*

seges, -etis, f. *cornfield; crop of growing grain; field, ground, soil.*

sēgnis, -ē, adj. *slow, inactive, sluggish.*

sēgniter, [sēgnis] adv. *slowly, sluggishly, lazily.*

sēgregō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sē + gregō, from **grex**] 1 tr. *separate from the flock; separate, remove, exclude.*

sēiungō, -iungere, -iūnxī, -iūnctum, [sē + iungō] 3 tr. *disjoin, separate, disconnect.*

sella, -ae, f. *seat, chair; stool, work-stool.* **sella curūlis**, *curule chair, chair of state.*

semel, adv. *once, a single time, once only, once for all.*

sēmen, -inis, [cf. **serō**, sow] n. *seed; essence, principle, source.*

sēminārium, -ī, [sēmen] n. *nursery; hotbed, school.*

sēmiūstilātus, -a, -um, [sēmī-, half + **ūstilātus**, [cf. **ūstus**, from **ūrō**, burn] adj. *half-burned.*

semper, adv. *always, all the time, continually, forever; at all times, every time.*

sempiternus, -a, -um, [semper] adj. *everlasting, eternal, imperishable.*

Semprōnius, -a, -um, adj. *of a Sempronius, Sempronian.* **lēx Semprōnia**, a law passed by the younger Gracchus, whose gentile name was Sempronius, reaffirming the old principle of appeal in capital cases.

senātor, -ōris, [cf. **senex**] m. *senator, member of the Senate.*

senātōrius, -a, -um, [senātor] adj. *of a senator, of the senators, of the Senate, senatorial.*

senātus, -ūs, [senex] m. *council of the elders, Senate.* **senātūs cōsultum**, *decree or order of the Senate.*

senectūs, -ūtis, [senex] f. *old age.*

senex, gen. **senis**, adj. *old, aged, advanced in years.* As subst. m. *old man.* Comp. as subst. **senior**, -ōris, m. *elder, elderly man.*

senilis, -e, [senex] adj. *of an old man, of old age, aged.*

senior, see **senex**.

senium, -ī, [senex] n. *old age, weakness or decline of old age, senility; vexation, grief, affliction.*

sēnsim, [sentiō] adv. *just perceptibly, gradually, little by little.*

sēnsus, -ūs, [sentiō] m. *a perceiving, feeling, sensation; perception, sense, consciousness; feelings, sentiment, disposition; opinion, view, notion.*

sententia, -ae, [sentiō] f. *way of thinking, opinion, view, sentiment; will, desire; purpose, determination; judgment, decision, vote, sentence.*

- sentīna**, -ae, f. *bilge-water, cesspool; dregs, offscourings.*
- sentiō**, **sentire**, **sēnsī**, **sēnsūm**, 4 tr. *perceive by the senses, feel; perceive, see, hear, understand, observe, find by experience; think, judge, be of opinion; think it best, decide.*
- sēparātus**, -a, -um, [pf.p. of **sēparō**] adj. *separated, separate, distinct, different.*
- sēparō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sē + parō] 1 tr. *separate, divide; consider separately, distinguish.*
- sepeliō**, **sepelire**, **sepelivī**, **sepultum**, 4 tr. *bury, inter; overwhelm, ruin, put an end to, destroy.*
- septem**, num. adj. indecl. *seven.*
- Septimius**, -I, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **P. Septimius**, a corrupt senator.
- septimus**, -a, -um, [septem] num. adj. *seventh.*
- sepulcrum** (-chrum), -I, [cf. **sepeliō**] n. *burial-place, tomb, grave, sepulchre.*
- sepultūra**, -ae, [cf. **sepeliō**] f. *burial, burial rites, funeral obsequies.*
- sepultus**, see **sepeliō**.
- sequester**, -tris, [sequor] m. *depository of money for bribery, agent of bribery, go-between.*
- sequor**, **sequī**, **secūtus sum**, 3 dep. *follow, attend, accompany; come after, come next; result, ensue; comply with, conform to, be guided by, adopt, obey; chase, pursue; strive after, aim at.*
- Sergius**, -I, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:
1. **L. Sergius Catilīna**, see **Catilīna**.
 2. **T. Sergius Gallus**, the owner of an estate near Bovillae on the Via Appia.
- sermō**, -ōnis, m. *conversation, talk, speech; discourse, discussion; utterance, remark; common talk, rumor, report; gossip, scandal.*
- sērō**, [sērus] adv. *late, at a late hour, at a late period; too late.* Comp. **sērius**, *later, too late.*
- serpō**, **serpere**, **serpsī**, **serptum**, 3 intr. *creep, crawl; extend gradually, wind its way, spread abroad.*
- Sertōriānus**, -a, -um, [Sertōrius] adj. *Sertorian, of Sertorius, the Marian leader in Spain during the civil war between Sulla and the democrats.*
- serta**, -ōrum, [serō, entwīne] n. pl. *wreaths of flowers, garlands.*
- sērus**, -a, -um, adj. *late, belated, long delayed; too late.*
- servilis**, -e, [servus] adj. *of a slave, of slaves, slavish, servile.*
- Servilius**, -I, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:
1. **C. Servilius Ahāla**, see **Ahāla**.
 2. **C. Servilius Glaucia**, see **Glaucia**.
 3. **P. Servilius Vatia Isauricus**, consul in 79 B.C.
- serviō**, -īre, -ivī, -itum, [servus] 4 intr. *be a servant, be enslaved, serve; be subservient to, be influenced by; devote one's self to, labor for, aim at; court, humor.*
- servitium**, -I, [servus] n. *slavery, servitude; body of slaves, slaves.*
- servitūs**, -ūtis, [servus] f. *slavery, serfdom, servitude.*
- Servius**, -I, m. a Roman praenomen or forename.
- servō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. *save, preserve, keep; guard, protect, watch; maintain, observe.*
- servus**, -I, m. *slave, servant.*
- sēsē**, see **sui**.
- sēstertius**, -a, -um, or **HS**, [sēmis, tertius] num. adj. *two and a half.* As subst. **sēstertius**, -I, gen. pl. **sēstertium**, (sc. **nummus**) m. *sesterce*, a small silver coin, originally two and a half asses, between four and five cents.
- Sēstius** (**Sextius**), -I, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **P. Sēstius**, a friend of Cicero's, tribune in 57 B.C.
- seu**, see **sive**.
- sevērē**, [sevērus] adv. *gravely, seriously; rigidly, severely, with severity.*

sevērītās, -ātis, [sevērus] f. *gravity, seriousness; strictness, sternness, severity.*

sevērus, -a, -um, adj. *grave, serious; strict, rigid, stern, severe, harsh.*

sex, num. adj. indecl. *six.*

sexāgintā, num. adj. indecl. *sixty.*

Sextilis, -e, [sextus] adj. *sixth; of the sixth month, of August.*

Sextius, see **Sēstius**.

sextus, -a, -um, [sex] num. adj. *sixth.*

sī, conj. *if, in case, supposing that; in indirect questions, whether; after verbs and sentences implying trial, to see if, to try whether, that if possible. quod sī, see quod.*

Sibyllīnus, -a, -um, [Sibylla, a prophetess] adj. *Sibylline. fāta Sibyllīna, the Sibylline books of prophecy sold to Tarquinius Superbus by the Cumaean Sibyl.*

sic, [sī+ce, cf. hīc] adv. *so, thus, in this way, in such a manner; just so, in the same way. ut... sic, with clause of contrast, while... yet, though... still.*

sīca, -ae, f. *dagger, poniard.*

sīcārius, -ī, [sīca] m. *assassin, murderer, cut-throat, bravo.*

Sīcīlia, -ae, [Σικελία] f. *Sicily.*

Sīcīliēnsis, -e, [Sīcīlia] adj. *of or in Sicily, Sicilian. As subst. Sīcīliēnsis, -is, m. a Sicilian.*

Sīculus, -a, -um, [Σικελός] adj. *of Sicily, Sicilian. As subst. Sīculus, -ī, m. a Sicilian.*

sicut or **sicutī**, [sīc + ut, utī] adv. *so as, just as, as; as it were, just as if.*

Sīgēum, -ī, [Σίγειον] n. *a promontory on the coast near Troy.*

signifer, -erī, [signum + ferō] m. *standard-bearer, ensign; leader, head.*

significātiō, -ōnis, [significō] f. *indication, expression, sign, signal, token.*

significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [signum + faciō] 1 tr. and intr. *make signs, indicate, show, point out, express, make*

known, intimate; portend, mean, signify.

signum, -ī, n. *sign, indication, mark, token; military standard, ensign, banner; image, statue; seal, signal.*

Sīlānus, -ī, m. *a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. D. Iūnius Sīlānus, consul-elect in 63 B.C., prominent in the debate in the Senate concerning the punishment of the Catilinarians.*

silentium, -ī, [silēns, from sileō] n. *silence, stillness, quiet.*

sileō, silēre, siluī, —, 2 tr. and intr. *be silent, keep silence, say nothing; keep silent about, pass over in silence, not speak of.*

silva, -ae, f. *wood, woods, forest.*

Sīlvānus, -ī, [silva] m. *a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. M. Plautius Sīlvānus, tribune in 89 B.C.*

silvestris, -e, [silva] adj. *of a wood, wooded, woody.*

similis, -e, adj. *like, resembling, similar.*

similiter, [similis] adv. *in like manner, in the same way, likewise, similarly.*

similitūdō, -inis, [similis] f. *likeness, resemblance, similarity.*

simplex, -icis, adj. *simple, single, plain, unmixed; frank, straightforward, guileless, sincere.*

simpliciter, [simplex] adv. *simply, with simplicity, plainly; in a straightforward manner, frankly, ingenuously.*

simul, adv. *at the same time, together; also, likewise. simul atque (ac), as soon as.*

simulācrum, -ī, [simulō] n. *likeness, image, figure, statue; semblance, imitation, pretence.*

simulātiō, -ōnis, [simulō] f. *false show, shamming, pretence, insincerity, deceit.*

simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [similis] 1 tr. *make like, imitate, copy; make a pretence of, pretend, feign, simulate.*

simultās, -ātis, [simul] f. *rivalry, jealousy, grudge, enmity, hatred.*

sīn, [sī + nē] conj. *but if, if however, if on the contrary.*

- sinċerus, -a, -um, adj.** *pure, clean, uncontaminated, uninjured, whole; genuine, truthful.*
- sine, prep.** with abl. *without, free from.*
- singulāris, -e, [singulī] adj.** *one by one, one at a time, single; solitary, alone, exclusive; matchless, extraordinary, unparalleled, remarkable, peculiar.*
- singulī, -ae, -a, adj.** *one at a time, single, several; one to each, separate; often adverbially, severally, separately, individually. in diēs singulōs, each successive day, every day.*
- sinō, sinere, sivi, situm, 3 tr.** *let down, set, situate; let, allow, give leave, permit, suffer.*
- Sinōpē, -ēs, [Σινώπη] f.** a Greek colony on the Euxine (Black Sea), the residence of Mithridates.
- sinus, -ūs, m.** *fold, hollow; fold of a toga, bosom, lap; bay, inlet, gulf; love, affection, protection.*
- sī quandō, see sī and quandō.**
- sī quidem, conj.** *if indeed, if it is true that; since indeed, since.*
- sī quis, see sī and quis.**
- sis, [for sī vis] adv. phrase, if you please, will you; often strengthening an imperative.**
- sistō, sistere, stiti, statum, 3 tr. and intr.** *cause to stand, place, set, fix; check, stop, put an end to.*
- sitis, -is, acc. -im, f.** *thirst.*
- situs, -a, -um, [pf. p. of sinō] adj.** *placed, situated; laid at rest, buried; lying, resting, dependent.*
- situs, -ūs, [sinō] m.** *situation, position, location.*
- sive or seu, [sī + ve] conj. or if, if, or. sive...sive, whether...or, either...or.**
- Smyrnaeus, -a, -um, [Smyrna] adj. of Smyrna, a city in Ionia. As subst. Smyrnaei, -ōrum, m. pl. people of Smyrna.**
- sōbrius, -a, -um, [sē + ebrius] adj. not drunk, sober; moderate, temperate; self-possessed, prudent, sensible.**
- socer, -erī, m.** *father-in-law.*
- socia, -ae, [socius] f.** *sharer, partner, associate.*
- societās, -ātis, [socius] f.** *fellowship, association, union, society; co-partnership, association in business; league, alliance, confederacy.*
- socius, -i, m.** *sharer, partner, companion, associate; co-partner, associate in business; ally, confederate.*
- sodālis, -is, c.** *associate, comrade, intimate, crony, boon-companion.*
- sōl, sōlis, m.** *the sun.*
- sōlācium, -i, n.** *comfort, relief, consolation, solace.*
- soleō, solēre, solitus sum, 2 semi-dep.** *use, be wont, be accustomed, be in the habit of.*
- sōlitūdō, -inis, [sōlus] f.** *loneliness, solitude, seclusion; lonely place, desert, wilderness; want, destitution.*
- sollemnis, -e, [sollus + annus] adj.** *every year, annual; stated, established, appointed; sacred, consecrated, religious, solemn.*
- sollicitātiō, -ōnis, [sollicitō] f.** *vexation, anxiety; inciting, instigation, solicitation.*
- sollicitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sollicitus] 1 tr.** *disturb, trouble, make anxious, distress; stir up, rouse, incite, instigate, urge, tempt, solicit.*
- sollicitūdō, -inis, [sollicitus] f.** *anxiety, care, apprehension, solicitude.*
- sollicitus, -a, -um, [sollus + citus, from cieō, move] adj.** *thoroughly moved, agitated; disturbed, disquieted, troubled; alarmed, apprehensive, uneasy, restless, anxious, solicitous; distressing, painful, alarming.*
- solum, -i, n.** *bottom, base, foundation; ground, soil; country, region, place.*
- sōlum, [sōlus] adv.** *alone, only, merely. nōn sōlum, not only, not merely.*
- sōlus, -a, -um, gen. sōlius, adj.** *alone, only, single, sole; lonely, solitary, forsaken.*

solūtiō, -ōnis, [solvō] f. *loosing, relaxation; payment.*

solūtus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of solvō] adj. *unbound, unfettered, unembarrassed, free; lax, remiss, careless.*

solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtum, [sē + luō] 3 tr. *loose, unbind, release, free, set free; exempt; acquit, absolve; annul, abolish; impair, weaken, destroy, end; pay, discharge, fulfil, accomplish, complete, perform.*

somnus, -ī, [sōpiō] m. *sleep, slumber.*

sonō, sonāre, sonuī, sonitum, [sonus] 1 tr. and intr. *make a noise, sound, resound; speak, utter, express; celebrate with sound, sing.*

sonus, -ī, m. *noise, sound.*

sōpiō, -ire, -ivī, -itum, 4 tr. *deprive of sense, make unconscious, stun; put to sleep, lull, calm.*

[**sordēs, -is**], in sing. only acc. and abl. in use, f. *dirt, filth, squalor; vileness, baseness, meanness, sordidness; pl. mourning garment, mourning.*

sordidātus, -a, -um, [sordidus, from sordēs] adj. *in dirty clothes, shabby; in mourning attire, clad in mourning.*

soror, -ōris, f. *sister.*

sors, sortis, f. *lot; casting of lots, drawing, decision by lot; oracular response, prophecy; fate, destiny, fortune.*

sortior, sortirī, sortitus sum, [sors] 4 dep. *cast lots, draw lots; draw lots for, assign by lot; allot; obtain by lot, get.*

sortitiō, -ōnis, [sortior] f. *a casting of lots, drawing, allotment.*

Sp., abbreviation for **Spurius.**

spargō, spargere, sparsi, sparsum, 3 tr. *strew, throw about, scatter; distribute, spread abroad, extend, disseminate.*

spatium, -ī, n. *space, room, extent; distance, interval; path, course, track; space of time, period of time; time, leisure, opportunity.*

speciēs, gen. lacking, acc. -em, abl. -ē, f. *appearance, aspect, look, mien; sight,*

spectacle; show, seeming, semblance, pretence; display, splendor, beauty.

spectāculum, -ī, [spectō] n. *seat in a theatre; show, sight, spectacle; public show.*

spectātus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of spectō] adj. *tried, tested, proved; esteemed, respected, worthy.*

specto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of speciō] 1 tr. and intr. *look at, behold, observe, see; gaze at, watch; look, face, lie; look to, bear in mind, keep in view, aim at; tend, incline, be directed; try, test, prove.*

specula, -ae, [speciō] f. *lookout, watchtower. in speculīs, on the lookout, on the watch.*

speculātor, -ōris, [speculor] m. *lookout, spy, scout.*

speculor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [specula] 1 dep. *spy out, watch, observe, explore, reconnoitre.*

spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [spēs] 1 tr. and intr. *hope, look for, trust, expect. bene sperāre, see bene.*

spēs, -eī, f. *hope, hopes; anticipation, expectation.*

spiritus, -ūs, [cf. spirō] m. *breathing, breath; the air we breathe; inspiration; the breath of life, life; high spirit, courage; haughtiness, pride, arrogance.*

spirō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr. *breathe, draw breath; live, be alive.*

splendidus, -a, -um, adj. *bright, shining, brilliant; splendid, magnificent, grand; illustrious, distinguished, noble.*

splendor, -ōris, m. *brilliance, lustre; splendor, magnificence; distinguished merit, brilliant character, dignity, eminence.*

spoliātiō, -ōnis, [spoliō] f. *a pillaging, plundering, spoliation; unjust deprivation, robbery.*

spoliō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [spolium] 1 tr. and intr. *strip, bare; rob, plunder, despoil, deprive.*

- spolium** -ī, n. *hide; arms stripped from an enemy, booty, spoil.*
- spondeō, spondere, spondi, spōnsum**, 2 tr. and intr. *promise solemnly, vow, pledge one's self; vouch, become security.*
- [**spōns, spontis**], [cf. **spondeō**] f. found only in abl. sing. usually with poss. pron.; **sponte**, *of one's own accord, voluntarily, willingly; by one's self, without aid, alone; of itself, spontaneously.*
- Spurius, -i**, [**spurius, bastard**] m. a Roman praenomen or forename.
- squāleō, squālere, squālui**, —, 2 intr. *be rough; be filthy, be neglected; go or be in mourning, wear the garb of sorrow.*
- squālor, -ōris**, [cf. **squāleō**] m. *roughness; dirtiness, filthiness, squalor; as a sign of mourning, neglected raiment, filthy garments, mourning.*
- stabilio, -ire, -ivi, -itum**, [**stabilis**] 4 tr. *make firm, confirm, support; firmly establish, establish, fix, secure.*
- stabilis, -e**, [**stō**] adj. *firm, steadfast, steady, stable, fixed; enduring, immutable, unwavering.*
- stabilitās, -ātis**, [**stabilis**] f. *steadfastness, firmness; durability, security, stability.*
- Statilius, -i**, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Statilius**, one of the Catilinarian conspirators.
- statim**, [cf. **stō**] adv. *steadily; on the spot, at once, forthwith, straightway, immediately.*
- Stator, -ōris**, [**sistō**] m. *the Stayer, the 'Stablisher, a title applied to Jupiter.*
- statua, -ae**, [cf. **sistō**] f. *image, statue.*
- statuō, statuere, statui, statutum**, [**status**] 3 tr. *set up, set, station; erect, make, build; establish, fix, settle; constitute, appoint, ordain; decide, make up one's mind, determine, resolve, resolve upon, purpose; decree, order, enact; be of opinion, hold, be convinced, conclude, think.*
- status, -a, -um**, [pf.p. of **sistō**] adj. *set, fixed, appointed.*
- status, -ūs**, [**stō**] m. *station, position, place; posture, attitude; state, condition, rank.*
- sternō, sternere, strāvi, strātum**, 3 tr. *spread, scatter, strew; cover, lay; cast down, lay low, prostrate.*
- stimulus, -i**, m. *goad, spur; incentive, encouragement, stimulus.*
- stīpendiārius, -a, -um**, [**stīpendium**] adj. *tributary, liable to impost, subject to tribute.*
- stīpendium, -i**, [**stips, gift, cf. pendō**] n. *paying of tax, tax, tribute; income, salary, pay; military service, campaigning.*
- stīpō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum**, 1 tr. *crowd together, press, pack; surround with a crowd, accompany, attend.*
- stirps, stirpis**, f. *stock, stem, root; race, family, lineage; source, origin, cause.*
- stō, stāre, steti, statum**, 1 intr. *stand, stand up; stand upright, be erect; stand firm, be unshaken, abide, remain, continue; linger, delay.*
- streptus, -ūs**, [**strepō, make a noise**] m. *noise, din, clash, rattling, murmur.*
- studeō, studere, studui**, —, 2 tr. and intr. *be eager, be zealous; give attention to, take pains; strive after, be bent on, desire, wish; be devoted to, favor.*
- studiōsē**, [**studiōsus**] adv. *eagerly, zealously, devotedly; carefully, studiously.*
- studiōsus, -a, -um**, [**studium**] adj. *eager, zealous, anxious; devoted, fond, friendly, partial.*
- studium, -i**, [cf. **studeō**] n. *eagerness, zeal, enthusiasm; desire, inclination; pursuit, study; devotion, friendliness, favor. Pl. often, party spirit, party zeal, factional strife; scholarly pursuits, scholarly tastes.*
- stultitia, -ae**, [**stultus**] f. *folly, foolishness, stupidity.*
- stultus, -a, -um**, adj. *foolish, silly, stupid.*

stuprum, -ī, n. *defilement by lust, lust, lewdness, debauchery; dishonor, disgrace.*

suādeō, suādēre, suāsī, suāsum, 2 tr. and intr. *advise, recommend, urge, persuade; advocate, support.*

suāvis, -e, adj. *sweet, agreeable, pleasant, grateful.*

sub, prep. with acc. and abl. *under.*

1. With acc. of place whither, *under, below, beneath, up to, close to, towards; of time, just about, until, immediately after, after; of condition, under, under the power of.*

2. With abl. of place where, *under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by; of other relations, under, during, under the power of, subject to.*

In composition, *under, beneath; somewhat, a little; secretly, underhandedly.*

subāctus, -a, -um, see subigō.

subeō, -īre, -īi, -itum, [sub + eō] irr. tr. and intr. *go under, enter; come up, draw near, approach; undergo, encounter, sustain, suffer; submit to, yield to.*

subf-, see suff-.

subiciō, -icere, -iēcī, subiectum, [sub + iaciō] 3 tr. *throw under, place under, cast below; present, submit; forge; make subject, subject, expose to; bring forward, propose, suggest.*

subiector, -ōris, [subiciō] m. *forger.*

subigō, -igere, -ēgī, subāctum, [sub + agō] 3 tr. *drive up; bring under, subject; put down, subdue, conquer, subjugate, reduce; force, compel.*

subitō, [subitus] adv. *suddenly, unexpectedly, all at once.*

subitus, -a, -um, adj. *sudden, unexpected, surprising.*

sublātus, -a, -um, see tollō.

sublevō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [sub + levō] 1 tr. *lift from beneath, lift up, support; lighten, mitigate, alleviate; sustain, assist, encourage.*

subolēs, -is, f. *sprout, shoot; offspring, posterity, issue, lineage.*

subp-, see supp-.

subselliū, -ī, [sub + sella] n. *low bench, seat.*

subsidiū, -ī, [sub, cf. sedeō] n. *reserve, auxiliary forces; aid, help, assistance, relief, support, protection.*

subsīdō, -sīdere, -sēdī, subsessum, [sub + sīdō, settle] 3 intr. *settle down, crouch down; crouch down on the watch, lie in wait, lie in ambush.*

subsortior, -īrī, subsortītus sum, [sub + sortior] 4 dep. *choose a substitute by lot, substitute by lot.*

substructiō, -ōnis, [substruō, build beneath] f. *foundation, substructure.*

subsum, -esse, —, [sub + sum] irr. intr. *be under; be near, be close by, be at hand; impend, approach; be underneath, lie at the bottom, lurk in.*

subterfugiō, -fugere, -fūgī, —, [subter, under, + fugiō] 3 tr. and intr. *escape, evade, avoid, shun.*

suburbānus, -a, -um, [sub + urbānus] adj. *near the city, suburban.* As subst. suburbānum, -ī, (sc. praedium) n. *suburban villa, estate near Rome.*

succēdō, -cēdere, -cēssī, succēssum, [sub + cēdō] 3 tr. and intr. *go below, come under; follow, come next, take the place of, succeed; approach, draw near; be successful, prosper.*

succēnsēō, see suscēnsēō.

succurrō, -currere, -currī, succursum, [sub + currō] 3 intr. *run under, run to help, rush to the aid of, assist, succor; run to meet, remedy, relieve.*

sufferō, -ferre, sustulī, sublātum, [sub + ferō] irr. tr. *undergo, bear, suffer.*

suffrāgatiō, -ōnis, [suffrāgor, vote for] f. *recommendation to office, support, suffrage.*

suffrāgator, -ōris, [suffrāgor, vote for] m. *supporter for an office, partisan.*

suffrāgium, -ī, [sub, cf. frangō] n. *fragment; ballot, vote, suffrage; right of voting, right of suffrage.*

sui (gen.), dat. sibī, acc. and abl. sē or (more emphatic) sēsē, reflex pron.

himself, herself, itself, themselves; he, she, it, etc. **inter sē**, each other, one another, mutually.

Sulla, -ae, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Cornēlius Sulla**, the great dictator. See Appendix A, §§15-17.

Sulpicius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp.:

1. **P. Sulpicius Rūfus**, tribune in 88 B.C.

2. **C. Sulpicius Galba**, praetor 63 B.C.

3. **Ser. Sulpicius Rūfus**, the learned jurist, best known as the author of the famous letter of consolation to Cicero on the death of his daughter Tullia. See Note preceding text of the "Ninth Philippic."

sum, esse, fui, fut. part. **futūrus**, fut. inf. **fore** or **futūrum esse**, irr. intr. *be, exist, live; stay; come, fall*; with gen. *be the part of, be one's place, be the duty of, belong to, have, be valued at, cost*; with dat. *serve for, be regarded as, belong to*. **est ut**, *it is true that, there is reason for*. **est cūr**, *there is reason why*.

summa, -ae, [f. of **summus**] f. *chief place, leadership, supremacy; main thing, chief point, sum and substance; amount, sum, total*.

summus, -a, -um, see **superus**.

sūmō, **sūmere**, **sūmpsi**, **sūmptum**, [sub + **emō**] 3 tr. *take, lay hold of; take up, take upon, assume, enter upon, begin; exact, inflict; choose, select; claim; employ, spend, consume; cite, mention*.

sūmptuōsē, [**sūmptuōsus**] adv. *expensively, sumptuously, extravagantly*.

sūmptuōsus, -a, -um, [**sūmptus**] adj. *very expensive, costly, sumptuous; extravagant, lavish*.

sūmptus, -ūs, [**sūmō**] m. *outlay, expense, cost, charge*.

superbē, [**superbus**] adv. *proudly, haughtily, superciliously*.

superbus, -a, -um, adj. *proud, haughty, arrogant, supercilious, insolent*.

superior, see **superus**.

superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**superus**] 1 tr. and intr. *go over, rise above, overtop; be in excess, abound; remain, survive; surpass, excel, outdo, outstrip; get the upper hand of, overcome, subdue, defeat, conquer, vanquish*.

supersum, -esse, -fui, [**super**, **above** + **sum**] irr. intr. *be over and above, be left, remain over, remain; live after, outlive, survive*.

superus, -a, -um, comp. **superior**, superl. **suprēmus** or **summus**, [**super**, **above**] adj. *above, upper, higher*. Comp. **superior**, -ius, *higher, upper; former, past, previous, preceding; elder, senior; superior, victorious, greater, better*. Superl. **suprēmus**, -a, -um, *highest, loftiest; last, final, dying*. Also superl. **summus**, -a, -um, *uppermost, highest, topmost; the top of, the highest part of; greatest, most important, of the utmost importance, best, perfect, supreme, utmost, extreme*.

suppeditō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**sub** + **pēs**] 1 tr. and intr. *give in abundance, supply freely, provide; abound, be in store, be at hand; suffice*.

suppetō, -ere, -ivi, -itum, [**sub** + **petō**] 3 intr. *be on hand, be in store, be available; be sufficient for, suffice*.

supplex, -icis, [**sub** + **plicō**, **fold**] adj. *kneeling in entreaty, entreating, begging, suppliant; humble, submissive*. As subst. m. *suppliant, humble petitioner*.

supplicātiō, -ōnis, [**supplicō**] f. *public prayer or thanksgiving, day of prayer*.

supplicium, -i, [**supplex**] n. *a kneeling; prayer, supplication; death penalty, execution; punishment, torture, suffering*.

supplicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [**supplex**] 1 tr. and intr. *kneel down, pray humbly, beseech, implore*.

supponō, -ponere, -posui, **suppositum**, [**sub** + **ponō**] 3 tr. *set under; put in place of, substitute for; substitute falsely, forge, falsify*.

suprā, [for **superā**, abl. f. of **superus**] adv. and prep. *above, before, beyond, over, more*.

suprēmus, see *superus*.

surgō, surgere, surrēxī, surrēctum,
[sub + regō] 3 tr. and intr. *rise, arise,
get up, stand up.*

surrīpiō (subr-), -ripere, -ripuī, sur-
reptum, [sub + rapiō] 3 tr. *snatch
away secretly, steal.*

suscēnsēō (succ-), -cēnsēre, -cēnsuī,
—, [sus (sub) + cēnsēō] 2 intr. *be
angry, be indignant, be provoked.*

suscipiō, -cipere, -cēpī, susceptum,
[sus (sub) + capiō] 3 tr. *take up;
undertake, enter upon, engage in;
undergo, submit to, suffer, bear; incur,
bring upon one's self.*

sūspectus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of sūspectiō]
adj. *mistrusted, suspected.*

sūspectiō, -ere, sūspecti, sūspectum,
[sub + spectiō] 3 tr. and intr. *look up at;
look up to, admire, respect; look askance
at, mistrust, suspect.*

sūspectiō, -ōnis, [cf. sūspectiō] f. *mistrust,
distrust, suspicion.*

sūspector, -ārī, -ātus sum, [cf. sūspectiō]
1 dep. *mistrust, have a suspicion, sus-
pect; conjecture, surmise, suppose.*

sustentō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of
sustineō] 1 tr. *uphold, sustain, main-
tain, support; hold out, endure, suffer;
put off, delay.*

sustineō, -tinēre, -tenuī, sustentum,
[sus (sub) + teneō] 2 tr. and intr. *hold
up; sustain, maintain, support; hold
back, restrain, check; hold out, with-
stand, endure, undergo.*

suus, -a, -um, [cf. suī] poss. pron. adj.
*his, her, its, their; his own, her own,
etc.; of his, of hers, etc.* As subst. *suī,
-ōrum*, m. pl. *one's people, one's country-
men, one's associates, one's friends, etc.;*
sua -ōrum, n. pl. *one's goods, one's
property, one's possessions.*

symphōniacus, -a, -um, [συμφωνικός]
adj. *of concerts, musical.* *puerī sym-
phōniaci*, choristers.

Syrācūsae, -ārum, [Συράκουσαι] f. pl.
Syracuse, the chief city of Sicily.

Syria, -ae, [Συρία] f. *the country in Asia
on the eastern coast of the Mediterra-
nean.*

T

T., abbreviation for *Titus*.

tabella, -ae, [dim. of tabula] f. *little
board; voting-tablet, ballot, vote; letter,
epistle; document, record.*

taberna, -ae, f. *hut of boards, cabin;
booth, shop, office; inn, tavern.*

tābescō, -ere, tābuī, —, [inch. of
tābeō, melt away] 3 intr. *waste away,
melt, decay; pine, languish.*

tabula, -ae, f. *board; writing-tablet,
slate; writing, memorandum, list, ac-
count; record, document; painting,
picture.* *tabulae novae*, see *novus*.

tabulārium, -ī, [tabula] n. *public reg-
istry, depository of records, archives.*

taceō, tacēre, tacuī, tacitum, 2 tr.
and intr. *be silent, keep silence, say noth-
ing, hold one's peace; pass over in silence,
keep silent about, leave unsaid.*

tacitē, [tacitus] adv. *silently, in silence.*

taciturnitās, -ātis, [taciturnus] f. *si-
lence, taciturnity.*

taciturnus, -a, -um, [tacitus] adj. *si-
lent, quiet, of few words, taciturn.*

tacitus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of taceō] adj.
*passed over in silence, not spoken of;
tacit, implied; secret, hidden; silent,
not speaking, still, mute.*

taedet, taedēre, —, —, 2 impers. *it
excites loathing, it disgusts.*

taeter, -tra, -trum, adj. *offensive, dis-
gusting, repulsive, foul, loathsome;
shameful, base, abominable.*

tālāris, -e, [tālus, ankle] adj. *of the
ankles, reaching the ankles.*

tālis, -e, adj. *such, of such a kind, so
great; the following, such as this.*

tālis... quālis, *such... as.*

tam, adv. *in such a degree, so, so much,
so very.* *tam... quam*, *as... as, so
much... as.*

tamen, adv. *notwithstanding, neverthe-
less, for all that, yet, however, still.*

tametsī, [for *tamen etsī*] conj. *notwithstanding that, although, though; and yet.*

tamquam or **tanquam**, [*tam + quam*] adv. *as much as, just as, just like, like; as if, so to speak, just as if.*

tandem, [*tam + -dem*] adv. *at length, at last, finally; in eager or impatient questions, pray, pray tell me, I beg, now.*

tangō, tangere, tetigī, tāctum, 3 tr. *touch; border on, adjoin; reach, arrive at, come to; move, affect, impress; touch upon, mention. dē caelō tangī, see caelum.*

tanquam, see **tamquam**.

tantō, see **tantus**.

tantō opere, see **opus**.

tantum, [*tantus*] adv. *so much, so greatly, so far; only so much, only, merely.*

tantum modo, adv. phrase, *only, merely.*

tantus, -a, -um, adj. *so great, so large, such; so very great, so important; this great, that great, this important, that important; so small, so trivial. As subst. tantum, -ī, n. so much, so many.*

tantī, gen. of value, *of such value, worth so much; of so little account, so unimportant. tantī est, it is worth while. tantō, abl. with a comparative, *by so much, so much the. tantum bonī*, see **bonus**. **tantus...quantus**, *as great as, as much as.**

tardē, [*tardus*] adv. *slowly, tardily, late.*

tarditās, -ātis, [*tardus*] f. *slowness, sluggishness, tardiness.*

tardō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*tardus*] 1 tr. *retard, delay, hinder, check.*

tardus, -a, -um, adj. *slow, sluggish, tardy.*

Tarentinī, -ōrum, [*Tarentum*] m. pl. *the people of Tarentum, a Greek colony.*

tēctum, -ī, [*tegō*] n. *covered structure, building, shelter, house, abode; covering, roof.*

tegō, tegere, tēxī, tēctum, 3 tr. *cover, cover over; hide, conceal; cloak, veil, dissemble; protect, guard, defend.*

tēlum, -ī, n. *missile weapon, missile; dart, spear, javelin; weapon of offence, sword, dagger, axe.*

temerārius, -a, -um, [*temerē*] adj. *rash, reckless, thoughtless, indiscreet.*

temerē, adv. *by chance, at random, without purpose; rashly, recklessly, thoughtlessly, indiscreetly.*

temeritās, -ātis, [*temerē*] f. *chance, accident; rashness, recklessness, foolhardiness, thoughtlessness, indiscretion.*

temperantia, -ae, [*temperāns*, from **temperō**] f. *moderation, temperance, self-control, discretion.*

temperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*tempus*] 1 tr. and intr. *be moderate, restrain one's self, control one's self, forbear, refrain; divide properly, temper; rule, regulate, control, govern.*

tempestās, -ātis, [*tempus*] f. *portion of time, time, season, period; weather; bad weather, storm, tempest; disturbance, calamity, misfortune.*

tempestivus, -a, -um, [*tempestās*] adj. *timely, seasonable, opportune, appropriate, suitable; betimes, early.*

templum, -ī, n. *open place for observation of auguries; consecrated place, sacred enclosure, sanctuary; temple, shrine.*

temptō (tentō), -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [*intens. of tendō*] 1 tr. *handle, try, attempt; make attempts upon, attack, assail; tempt, sound, tamper with; worry, agitate, distress.*

tempus, -oris, n. *division of time, time, period, season; appointed time, right time, fit season, opportunity, occasion; state, condition, times, circumstances of the times, circumstances; crisis, emergency, extremity. ex tempore, off-hand, on the spur of the moment. id temporis*, see **is**.

tendō, tendere, tetendī, tēnsūm or **tentum**, 3 tr. and intr. *stretch, stretch*

- out, extend; direct one's course, lend, go; aim at, strive, endeavor.*
- tenebrae, -ārum, f.** *darkness; gloomy place, lurking-place; gloom, obscurity.*
- Tenedos (-us), -ī, [Τένεδος]** *f. an island off the coast of Asia Minor.*
- teneō, tenēre, tenuī, (tentum), 2 tr. and intr.** *hold, hold fast, keep; grasp, take in, understand; have, possess, be master of, control, occupy; uphold, support, maintain, preserve; watch, guard, defend; hold back, retain, restrain; bind, be binding on.*
- tener, -era, -erum, adj.** *soft, delicate, tender, yielding, sensitive; of tender age, young.*
- tentō, see temptō.**
- tenuis, -e, adj.** *thin, slender, fine; slight, trifling, insignificant; poor, mean, inferior, weak.*
- ter, [cf. trēs]** *num. adv. three times, thrice.*
- tergiversātiō, -ōnis, [tergiversor, from tergum + vertō]** *f. a declining, refusing; subterfuge, pretence.*
- tergum, -ī, n.** *the back; hinder part, rear. ā tergō, behind, in the rear.*
- terminō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [terminus]** *1 tr. set bounds to, bound, limit; finish, end, close.*
- terminus, -ī, m.** *boundary, bound, limit; end, conclusion.*
- terra, -ae, f.** *the earth; the land, the ground, the soil; land, country, region, territory. terrā marique, on land and sea. orbis terrārum, see orbis.*
- terreō, terrēre, terruī, territum, 2 tr.** *frighten, alarm, scare, terrify.*
- terrestris, -tre, [terra]** *adj. of the earth, on land, land-.*
- terribilis, -e, [terreō]** *adj. frightful, dreadful, terrible.*
- terror, -ōris, [terreō]** *m. great fear, fright, dread, alarm, terror.*
- tertius, -a, -um, [ter]** *num. adj. third.*
- *tēstāmentum, -ī, [tēstor]** *n. will, testament.*
- tēstificātiō, -ōnis, [tēstificor, bear witness]** *f. a bearing witness, giving evidence; evidence, proof.*
- tēstimōnium, -ī, [tēstis]** *n. witness, evidence, testimony, proof; testimonial.*
- tēstis, -is, c.** *witness.*
- tēstor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [tēstis]** *1 dep. call to witness, invoke, appeal to; make known, declare; show, prove.*
- tetrarchēs, -ae, [τετράρχης]** *m. tetrarch, petty prince.*
- Teutonī, -ōrum, or Teutonēs, -um, m.** *the Teutons, a Germanic people of whom a branch invaded the Roman Empire with the Cimbri and were defeated by C. Marius in B.C. 102.*
- Themistoclēs, -is or -ī, acc. -em or -ēn, [Θεμιστοκλῆς]** *m. a famous Athenian commander and statesman in the time of the wars with Persia.*
- Theophanēs, -is, [θεοφάνης]** *m. a scholarly Greek of Mytilene, who wrote about Pompey's campaigns.*
- Ti.,** *abbreviation for Tiberius.*
- Tiberīnus, -a, -um, [Tiberis]** *adj. of the Tiber.*
- Tiberis, -is, m.** *the Tiber, the river on which Rome is situated.*
- Tiberius, -ī, m.** *a Roman praenomen or forename.*
- Tigrānēs, -is, [Τιγράνης]** *m. king of Armenia, son-in-law and ally of Mithridates.*
- timeō, timēre, timuī, —, 2 tr. and intr.** *fear, be afraid, be alarmed; be afraid of, dread; be anxious for or about, be apprehensive of.*
- timidē, [timidus]** *adv. timidly, with timidity.*
- timiditās, -ātis, [timidus]** *f. timidity, faint-heartedness, cowardice.*
- timidus, -a, -um, [timeō]** *adj. timid, faint-hearted, cowardly. As subst. timidus, -ī, m. timid person, coward.*
- timor, -ōris, [cf. timeō]** *m. fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety, alarm.*
- Titus, -ī, m.** *a Roman praenomen or forename.*

- toga**, -ae, [tegō] f. *toga, gown, citizen's cloak; peace. See praetextus.*
- togātus**, -a, -um, [toga] adj. *wearing the toga, clad in the toga; in the garb of peace, in civil life, unarmed.*
- tolerābilis**, -e, [tolerō] adj. *that can be borne, endurable, tolerable.*
- tolerandus**, -a, -um, [fut. part. pass. of tolerō] adj. *endurable, tolerable.*
- tolerō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [cf. tollō] 1 tr. *bear, endure, support, sustain.*
- tollō**, tollere, sustulī, sublātum, 3 tr. *lift, lift up, raise; elevate, exalt, extol; take up, carry; take away, remove, make away with; do away with, abolish, put an end to, destroy. in caelum tollere, see caelum.*
- Tolumnius**, -ī, m. a king of the Veientes.
- Tongilius**, -ī, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. a friend of Catiline's.
- tormentum**, -ī, n. *instrument of torture, rack; torture, torment.*
- Torquātus**, -ī, [torquātus, wearing a necklace] m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Mānlius Torquātus**, consul in 65 B.C.
- torqueō**, -ēre, torsī, tortum, 2 tr. *turn, twist; torture, torment.*
- tortor**, -ōris, m. *torturer, executioner.*
- tot**, num. adj. indecl. *so many, such a number of.*
- totiēns** (totiēs), [tot] num. adv. *so often, so many times.*
- tōtus**, -a, -um, gen. tōtius, adj. *all, all the, the whole, the whole of, entire, total; often translated adverbially, altogether, wholly, entirely.*
- trāctō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of trahō] 1 tr. *draw violently, drag; handle, manage, conduct, practise; treat, conduct one's self towards.*
- trādō**, trādere, trādidi, trāditum, [trāns + dō] 3 tr. *give up, hand over, deliver; consign, intrust, confide; deliver up, surrender; hand down, pass on, relate.*
- trādūcō** (trānsdūcō), -dūcere, -dūxī, -ductum, [trāns + dūcō] 3 tr. *lead across, lead over, carry over, bring through, transport; transfer, remove; draw over, win over; expose, dishonor.*
- tragoedia**, -ae, [τραγωδία] f. *tragedy; commotion, disturbance.*
- trahō**, trahere, trāxī, trāctum, 3 tr. *draw, drag; carry off, plunder; lead on, influence, attract, allure; drag out, protract, prolong; derive, get.*
- tranquillitās**, -ātis, [tranquillus] f. *quietness, stillness, calmness, tranquillity; quiet, serenity, rest, peace.*
- tranquillus**, -a, -um, adj. *quiet, still, calm, tranquil; undisturbed, serene, peaceful.*
- trāns**, prep. with acc. *across, over; beyond, on the other side of.*
- Trānsalpinus**, -a, -um, [trāns + Alpinus] adj. *beyond the Alps, Transalpine.*
- trānscedō**, -ere, trānscedī, trānscedēsum, [trāns + scandō, climb] 3 tr. *climb over, cross, surmount; overstep, transgress, transcend.*
- trānsdūcō**, see trādūcō.
- trānsēō**, -īre, -īī, -itum, [trāns + eō] irr. tr. and intr. *go over, go across, cross over, cross; pass over, pass by, pass.*
- trānsferō**, -ferre, -tulī, trānsfātum, [trāns + ferō] irr. tr. *carry over, transport; transfer, turn; put off, defer, postpone.*
- trānsigō**, -ere, trānsēgī, trānsāctum, [trāns + agō] 3 tr. *drive through; carry through, carry out, accomplish, perform, do, transact; bring to an end, finish, settle, conclude; come to a settlement, reach an understanding, agree.*
- trānsmarinus**, -a, -um, [trāns + marīnus, from mare] adj. *beyond the sea, from over the sea, transmarine.*
- trānsmittō**, -mittere, -misī, trānsmissum, [trāns + mittō] 3 tr. and intr. *send over, send across, despatch; carry over, bring across; go across, cross, go through, traverse; hand over, give up, commit, intrust.*

Tremellius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **Cn. Tremellius**, a juror in the trial of Verres.

tremō, -ere, tremui, —, 3 intr. *tremble, quake, shake.*

trēs, tria, gen. trium, num. adj. three.

tribūnal, -ālis, [tribūnus] n. *judgment-seat, tribunal*, a raised platform for the seats of magistrates.

tribūnātus, -ūs, [tribūnus] m. *office of tribune, tribuneship.*

tribūnicius, -a, -um, [tribūnus] adj. *of a tribune, of the tribunes, tribunicial.*

tribūnus, -i, [tribus] m. *tribune.* **tribūnī aerāriī, tribuni aerariī**, treasury officials. **tribūnus militāris** or **militum**, *military tribune.* **tribūnus plēbis**, *tribune of the people.* For the duties, etc., of the last-named, see the Introduction, §§13-16, and Appendix C.

tribuō, tribuere, tribui, tribūtum, [tribus] 3 tr. *assign; bestow, confer, give; grant, show, render; yield, concede, allow; devote, spend.*

tribus, -ūs, [cf. trēs] f. originally a *third part of the people; tribe.*

tribūtum, -i, [tribuō] n. *tribute, tax.*

trīciēns (-ies), [trīgintā, thirty] num. adv. *thirty times.* **HS trīciēns** (sc. **centēna mlia**), *three million sesterces.*

trīdium, -i, [trēs + diēs] n. *three days' time, three days.*

triennium, -i, [trēs + annus] n. *three years' time, three years.*

trīgintā, indecl. num. thirty.

trīstis, -e, adj. sad, sorrowful; stern, harsh, severe; dismal, unhappy.

trīumphō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [trīumphus] 1 tr. and intr. *celebrate a triumph, march in triumphal procession, have a triumph; triumph, exult.*

trīumphus, -i, m. *triumphal procession, triumph*, celebration of a great victory by the public entrance of the commander into Rome; *celebration of victory, victory.*

tropaeum, -i, [τρόπαιον] n. *memorial of victory, trophy; victory.*

trucidō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [trux, savage+caedō] 1 tr. *slaughter, butcher, massacre, cut down without mercy.*

tū, gen. tui, pl. vōs, pers. pron. thou, you.

tuba, -ae, f. trumpet.

Tūberō, -ōnis, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **Q. Aelius Tūberō**, prosecutor of Ligarius.

tuor, tuērī, tūtus (tuitus) sum, 2 dep. *look at, gaze upon, behold, watch; look to, care for, watch over, guard, protect, defend, preserve, maintain, keep.*

Tullius, -i, m. a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **M. Tullius Cicerō**, see **Cicerō**.

Tullus, -i, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **L. Volcātius Tullus**, consul 66 B.C.

tum, adv. then, at that time, in those times; in that case, cum...tum, see **cum.** **etiam tum,** see **etiam.** **iam tum,** see **iam.** **quid tum,** see **quis.**

tumultus, -ūs, [cf. tumeō, swell] m. *uproar, commotion, confusion, tumult; uprising, insurrection, civil war.*

tumulus, -i, [tumeō, swell] m. *heap of earth, mound, hill; sepulchral mound, grave, tomb.*

tunc, [tum+ce, cf. hic] adv. *then, at that time, just then, on that occasion; thereupon, accordingly. tunc...cum, just at the time when, just when; only when.*

tunica, -ae, f. undergarment, tunic.

turba, -ae, f. tumult, commotion, disturbance, uproar; crowd, throng, mob; common crowd, mass.

turbulentus, -a, -um, [turba] adj. *disturbed, boisterous, stormy; restless, confused, disorganized; turbulent, factious, seditious.*

turma, -ae, f. troop, throng, crowd; troop of cavalry, squadron.

turpis, -e, adj. ugly, unsightly, foul, filthy; shameful, base, disgraceful, infamous.

turpiter, [turpis] adv. *in an unsightly manner; basely, disgracefully, dishonorably.*

turpitudō, -inis, [turpis] f. *unsightliness, repulsiveness; shamefulness, baseness, base conduct, disgrace, dishonor, infamy.*

tūtō, [tūtus] adv. *safely, in safety, securely.*

tūtōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, [tueor] 1 dep. *watch over, guard, defend, protect.*

tūtus, -a, -um, [pf.p. of tueor] adj. *guarded, safe, secure, out of danger; watchful, prudent.*

tuus, -a, -um, [tū] poss. pron. adj. *thy, thine, your, yours, of yours.*

tyrannus, -ī, [τύραννος] m. *absolute ruler, monarch, king; despot, tyrant.*

U

ūber, -eris, n. *pap, udder, breast.*

ūber, -eris, [cf. ūber, udder] adj. *rich, fruitful, fertile, productive; plentiful, abundant.*

ūbertās, -ātis, [ūber] f. *richness, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness; plenty, abundance.*

ubī, adv. of place, *in which place, where; of time, when, whenever, as soon as; in place of a rel. pron. in which, by which, by or with whom.* **ubī primum**, *as soon as.*

ubinam, [ubī + nam] interrog. adv. *where on earth? where, in the world? where?*

ubique, [ubī + -que] adv. *anywhere, everywhere.*

ulcīscor, ulcīscī, ultus sum, 3 dep. *avenge one's self on, take vengeance upon; avenge, punish, repay.*

ūllus, -a, -um, gen. **ūllius**, adj. *any.* As subst. **ūllus, -ius**, m. *any one, anybody.*

ūlterior, -ius, gen. **-ōris**, [cf. ūltrā] adj. comp. *farther, beyond, more remote.* Superl. **ūltimus, -a, -um**, adj. *farthest, most remote, uttermost, extreme, last; of time, earliest, first, last.*

ultor, -ōris, [cf. ulcīscor] m. *avenger.*

ūltrā, adv., and prep. with acc. *beyond.*

ūltrō, [cf. ūltrā] adv. *to the farther side, beyond; besides, moreover; of one's own accord, unsought, voluntarily.*

Umbrēnus, -ī, m. a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **P. Umbrēnus**, an accomplice in the Catilinarian conspiracy.

umerus, -ī, m. *shoulder.*

umquam (unquam), adv. *at any time, ever.*

ūnā, [ūnus] adv. *in the same place, at the same time, together, along with one, also.*

unde, adv. *from which place, whence, where; from which, from or through whom.*

ūndecimus, -a, -um, [ūndecim, eleven] num. adj. *eleventh.*

ūndēquīnquāgēsīmus, -a, -um, [ūndēquīnquāgīntā, forty-nine] num. adj. *forty-ninth.*

undique, [unde + -que] adv. *from every quarter, from all sides, on all sides, everywhere.*

unguentum, -ī, [unguō, unoint] n. *ointment, perfume.*

ūnicē, [ūnicus] adv. *singly, uniquely, especially.*

ūnicus, -a, -um, [ūnus] adj. *sole, single, only, unique.*

ūniversus, -a, -um, [ūnus + versus] adj. *all together, all in one, in a body, as a whole, whole, entire; general, universal.*

unquam, see **umquam**.

ūnus, -a, -um, gen. **ūnius**, num. adj. *one, a single, one only, only, alone; the same, one and the same.*

urbānus, -a, -um, [urbs] adj. *of the city, in the city.*

urbs, urbis, f. *walled-town, city.*

urgueō or **urgeō, -ēre, ursī**, —, 2 tr. and intr. *press, push, drive, urge on; press hard, beset; oppress, weigh down, burden; urge, insist.*

ūsitātus, -a, -um, [ūsitor, freq. of ūtor] adj. usual, wonted, customary, common.

ūsquam, adv. anywhere, at any place.

ūsque, adv. all the way, right on, even; all the time, continually, until, even till; even to, as far as. **ūsque adeō**, see **adeō**.

ūstor, -ōris, [ūrō, burn] m. burner of the dead, corpse-burner, undertaker's assistant.

ūsūra, -ae, [cf. ūtor] f. use, enjoyment; interest on a debt, usury.

ūsūrpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [ūsus + rapiō] 1 tr. seize for use, seize upon; make use of, use, employ, practise; speak of, talk of; adopt, assume.

ūsus, -ūs, [ūtor] m. use, employment, enjoyment; practice, exercise; experience, training, skill; intercourse, intimacy; usefulness, profit, advantage, service. **ūsus est**, there is need, it is necessary.

ut or **utī**, adv. and conj. of place, where; of time, as, when, as soon as; of manner, interrog. how? in what way? in what manner? relative, as, for example, considering that, as if. **ut primum**, when first, as soon as.

ut or **utī**, conj. with subj., of result, that, so that; of design, that, in order that, to, for the purpose of with Eng. verbal in -ing; of concession, granted that, though, although.

uter, **utra**, **utrum**, gen. **utrius**, adj. which of the two, which; whichever one, the one who; either of two.

uterque, **utra**-, **utrum**-, gen. **utriusque**, [uter + -que] adj. each, either, both; pl. each of two sides, each party, both. Cf. **ambō**.

utī, see **ut**.

Utica, -ae, f. the capital of the Roman province of Africa, near Carthage.

ūtilis, -e, [ūtor] adj. useful, serviceable, helpful; profitable, of advantage, advantageous, expedient.

ūtilitās, -ātis, [ūtilis] f. usefulness, use; profit, advantage, expediency.

utinam, [utī (ut) + nam] adv. would that! oh, that! if only! I wish!

ūtor, **ūtī**, **ūsus sum**, 3 dep. use, make use of, employ; profit by, take advantage of, serve one's self with, enjoy; perform, exercise, practise; with two ablatives, use as, employ for, find to be. The word admits of a variety of translations, such as have, have the advantage of, avail one's self of, find, follow, according to the context.

utrum, [uter] adv. and conj. in the direct question, not translated; in the indirect, whether. **utrum... an**, whether... or.

uxor, -ōris, f. wife.

V

vacillō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 intr. totter, stagger; waver, hesitate, vacillate.

vacō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 intr. be empty, be vacant; be without, be free from; be unoccupied, be idle, be at leisure.

vacūfaciō, -facere, -fēcī, -factum, [vacuus + faciō] 3 tr. make empty, vacate, clear, free.

vacuus, -a, -um, [cf. vacō] adj. empty, vacant; devoid of, without, free from; idle, unoccupied, at leisure.

vadimōnium, -ī, [vas] n. bail-bond, bail, security. **vadimōnium dēserere**, forfeit one's bail.

vāgīna, -ae, f. scabbard, sheath.

vagor, -ārī, -ātus sum, [vagus] 1 dep. wander about, ramble, rove; spread abroad, extend, be diffused.

vagus, -a, -um, adj. roving, unsettled; wavering, inconstant, uncertain.

valdē, [for **validē**, from **validus**, strong] adv. strongly, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly.

valēns, -entis, [pr.p. of **valeō**] adj. strong, stout, vigorous, powerful, mighty.

valeō, -ēre, -uī, —, fut. part. **valitūrus**, 2 intr. be strong, be vigorous; be in health, be well; have power, have weight or influence, prevail, succeed; be strong enough, be able, avail.

- Valerius, -i, m.** a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **L. Valerius Flaccus**, consul 100 B.C. See **Flaccus**.
- valētūdō, -inis, [valeō]** f. *state of health, health; good-health; ill-health, weakness, infirmity.*
- vāllō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vāllum, rampart]** 1 tr. *fortify with a rampart, intrench; fortify, protect, defend.*
- varietās, -ātis, [varius]** f. *difference, diversity, variety; vicissitude, inconsistency, fickleness.*
- variō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [varius]** 1 tr. and intr. *diversify; vary, alter, change.*
- varius, -a, -um, adj.** *variegated, motley, diverse, various; varying, changing, changeable, fickle, inconstant.*
- Varius, -i, m.** a Roman nomen or gentile name. Esp. **P. Varius**, juror at the trial of Milo.
- Vārus, -ī, m.** a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **P. Attius Vārus**, the Pompeian propraetor in Africa.
- vas, vadis, m.** *baul, security, surety.*
- vāstātiō, -ōnis, [vāstō]** f. *a laying waste, desolation, devastation.*
- vāstitās, -ātis, [vāstus]** f. *waste, desert; desolation, devastation, ruin.*
- vāstō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [vāstus]** 1 tr. *make empty; lay waste, desolate, devastate, ravage, destroy.*
- vāstus, -a, -um, [cf vacō]** adj. *empty, waste, desolate; vast, huge.*
- vātēs, -is, c.** *soothsayer, seer, prophet.*
- ve, [weaker form of vel]** enclitic conj. *or at most, or if you please, or even, or.*
- vectīgal, -ālis, n.** *revenue, tax, duty.*
- vectīgālis, -e, [vectīgal]** adj. *of the revenue, of taxes; paying tribute, subject to imposts, tributary.*
- vehemēns, -entis, adj.** *impetuous, violent; active, powerful, potent, forcible, emphatic, effective.*
- vehementer, [vehemēns]** adv. *impetuously, earnestly, violently, vehemently; strongly, forcibly, very much, exceedingly.*
- vehiculum, -i, [vehō]** n. *carriage, vehicle.*
- vehō, -ere, vexī, vectum, 3 tr.** *bear, carry, convey, draw.*
- Vēientēs, -um, [Vēii]** m. pl. *Vēintians; inhabitants of Vēii, a city of Etruria.*
- vel, [old imp. of volō = you may choose]** conj. *or if you choose, or if you will, or even, or. vel... vel, either...or.*
- vel, [conj. vel]** adv. *or even, even, certainly, indeed; the very, the utmost, used with superlatives intensifying their meaning.*
- vēlōx, -ōcis, adj.** *swift, fleet, quick.*
- vēlum, -ī, [cf. vehō]** n. *sail; covering, curtain, veil.*
- velut or velutī, [vel + ut]** adv. *even as, just as; as, for instance; just as if, as if. velut sī, just as if.*
- vēnā, -ae, f.** *blood-vessel, vein; artery; pl. the veins, the heart.*
- vēnditō, -āre, -āvi, —, [freq. of vēndō]** 1 tr. *keep offering for sale, try to sell; deal in, sell; give for a bribe; recommend, praise.*
- vēndō, vēndere, vēndidī, vēnditum, [vēnum, sale + dō]** 3 tr. *sell.*
- venēficus, -a, -um, [venēnum + faciō]** adj. *poisonous. As subst. venēficus, -ī, m. poisoner.*
- venēnum, -ī, n.** *poison.*
- vēneō, -ire, -if, —, [vēnum, sale + eō]** irr. intr. *go to sale, be sold.*
- veneror, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep.** *reverence, venerate, worship, adore; entreat, supplicate.*
- venia, -ae, f.** *indulgence, favor; privilege, permission; forbearance, forgiveness, pardon.*
- veniō, venire, vēnī, ventum, 4 intr.** *come, go; fall; occur, happen. venīre in mentem, see mēns.*
- ventus, -i, m.** *wind.*
- venustās, -ātis, [venus, beauty]** f. *beauty, charm, grace; artistic grace, art.*
- vēr, vēris, n.** *the spring.*

verber, -eris, n. *lash, whip, scourge*; pl. often, *stripes, blows, lashing, flogging*.

verberō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [verber] 1 tr. *beat, lash; whip, flog, scourge; plague, torment, harass*.

verbum, -i, n. *word; saying, expression*. **verba facere**, see **faciō**.

vērē, [vērus] adv. *with truth, truly, really, in fact; rightly, justly, properly*.

verēcundia, -ae, [verēcundus, from **vereor**] f. *bashfulness, shyness, modesty; sense of shame*.

vereor, -ērī, veritus sum, 2 dep. *revere[n]ce, respect, stand in awe of; fear, be afraid, dread*.

vērītās, -ātis, [vērus] f. *truth, truthfulness, verity; sincerity, candor; integrity, uprightness; reality, fact*.

vērō, [vērus] conj. used to heighten the statement and often untranslatable, *in truth, in fact, certainly, indeed; however, now, on the other hand, but in fact, but*. **quasi vērō**, *just as if, forsooth*. **minimē vērō**, *not in the least, by no means, assuredly not*. **iam vērō**, *moreover, again, but further, now finally*. **immo vērō**, *nay on the contrary, nay rather, nay even, no indeed*. **at vērō**, *but then, but on the other hand*. **an vērō**, *or really, or is it possible that?* **sed vērō**, *but actually*. **nisi vērō**, see **nisi**. **quid vērō**, see **quid**.

Verrēs, -is, a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **C. Cornēlius Verrēs**, propraetor in Sicily, 73-71 B.C.

versiculus, -i, [dim. of **versus**] m. *little line, mere line, verse*.

versō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, [freq. of **vertō**] 1 tr. *turn often, keep turning, turn over, revolve; vex, agitate*. Pass. as dep. *move about, dwell, stay, live; be, be situated, be found; occupy one's self, be engaged, be busied, be employed; conduct one's self*.

versus, -a, -um, see **vertō**.

versus, [vertō] adv. and prep. *in the direction of, towards*.

versus, -ūs. [vertō] m. *line, verse*.

vertō, **vertere**, **verti**, **versum**, 3 tr. and intr. *turn, direct; turn back, turn about; change, alter, convert; turn out, result*. Pass. *be turned, be directed; depend, rest; revolve*.

vērūm, [vērus] conj. *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet, but*. **nōn modo . . . vērum etiam**, *not only . . . but also*.

vērus, -a, -um, adj. *true, real, genuine, well-grounded; right, proper, fitting, reasonable*. As subst. **vērum**, -i, n. *truth, reality, fact*.

vesper, -erī or -eris, acc. **vesperum**, m. *the evening-star; the evening, eventide*.

vespera, -ae, [cf. **vesper**] f. *the evening, eventide*.

Vesta, -ae, f. goddess of the domestic and of the national hearth, daughter of Saturn and Ops.

Vestālis, -e, [Vesta] adj. *of Vesta, Vestal*. **virgō Vestālis**, *Vestal Virgin*, one of the priestesses of Vesta, who preserved the sacred fire, the extinction of which was thought to involve the ruin of the state.

vester, **vestra**, **vestrum**, [vōs] poss. pron. adj. *your, yours, of you, of yours*.

vestibulum, -i, n. *entrance-court, forecourt*, the enclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street; *entrance, opening, beginning*.

vestigium, -i, n. *sole of the foot; footstep, footprint, track; trace, mark, vestige*; of time, *moment, instant*. Pl. often, *ruins, remains*.

vestmentum, -i, [vestis] n. *clothing, dress, garment*.

vestiō, -īre, -ivī, -itum, [vestis] 4 tr. *cover with a garment, clothe, dress; attire, array, deck*.

vestis, -is, f. *clothes, clothing, attire*.

vestitus, -ūs, [vestiō] m. *clothing, clothes, apparel, attire*.

veterānus, -a, -um, [vetus] adj. *old, veteran*. As subst. **veterānī**, -ōrum, m. pl. *veteran soldiers, veterans*.

vetō, **vetāre**, **vetui**, **vetitum**, 1 tr. *not permit, forbid*.

- vetus, -eris, adj.** *old, aged; of long standing; experienced; of a former time, former, earlier, ancient.*
- vetustās, -ātis, [vetus] f.** *old age, age, long existence; ancient times, antiquity; long duration, great age; future ages, posterity.*
- vexātiō, -ōnis, [vexō] f.** *troubling, harassing, persecution; trouble, annoyance, hardship.*
- vexātor, -oris, [vexō] m.** *troubler, harasser, persecutor; opposer.*
- vexō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [freq. of vehō]** 1 tr. *shake violently; harry, lay waste, plunder; harass, plague, persecute, trouble, vex, annoy, disturb.*
- via, -ae, f.** *way, route, road, street; march, journey; method, manner, course. Via Appia, Via Aurēlia, see Appius, Aurēlius.*
- viātor, -ōris, [via] m.** *wayfarer, traveler; magistrate's attendant, summoner.*
- vibiēnus, -i, m.** a Roman cognomen or family name. Esp. **C. Vibiēnus**, a Roman senator who perished during the troubles following the death of Clodius.
- vibrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 tr. and intr.** *brandish, shake; wield, throw, hurl; glimmer, gleam, flash.*
- vicēsīmus, -a, -um, [vīginti] num. adj.** *the twentieth.*
- vicīnitās, -ātis, [vicīnus] f.** *nearness, vicinity; neighborhood, region.*
- vicīnus, -a, -um, [vicus] adj.** *of the neighboring, in the vicinity. As subst. vicīnus, -i, m. neighbor.*
- vicissim, [vicis, change] adv.** *on the other hand, again, in turn.*
- vicissitūdō, -inis, [vicis, change] f.** *change, alteration, succession, vicissitude.*
- victor, -ōris, [vincō] m.** *conqueror, vanquisher, victor; in apposition with force of adj. conquering, victorious.*
- victōria, -ae, [victor] f.** *victory; success, triumph.*
- victus, -a, -um, see vincō.**
- vīctus, -ūs, [cf. vivō] m.** *sustenance, nourishment, victuals; way of living, mode of life.*
- vīcus, -i, m.** *abode; row of houses, street, quarter of a city, ward; village, hamlet.*
- vidēlicet, [for vidēre licet] adv.** *one may see, obviously, plainly, manifestly, of course; ironically, it is very plain, of course, forsooth.*
- videō, vidēre, vidī, vīsum, 2 tr. see, discern, perceive; observe, notice; understand, comprehend; see to, take care, make sure. Pass. as dep. be seen, seem, appear, be looked upon, be regarded; seem proper, seem best. mihi videor, I seem to myself, methinks, I fancy.**
- vigēsco, -ere, vigui, —, [inch. of vigeō, be lively] 3 intr.** *become lively, be quickened, thrive, flourish.*
- vigilāns, -antis, [pr.p. of vigilō] adj.** *watchful, on the watch, wide-awake, vigilant, careful, anxious.*
- vigilia, -ae, [vigil, awake] f.** *lying awake, wakefulness, watching; watch, guard; watch, a fourth part of the night; watchfulness, vigilance; pl. the watch, watchmen, sentinels.*
- vigilō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, [vigil, awake] 1 tr. and intr.** *lie awake, be wakeful; watch, be watchful, be vigilant.*
- vīginti, num. adj. indecl.** *twenty.*
- vilis, -e, adj.** *of small price, cheap; of trifling value, poor, paltry, mean, worthless.*
- vilitās, -ātis, [vilis] f.** *lowness of price, cheapness.*
- villa, -ae, [dim. of vīcus] f.** *country-house, country-seat, farm, villa.*
- vinciō, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, 4 tr.** *bind, bind fast, fetter; confine, restrain; encircle, gird.*
- vinculum, see vinculum.**
- vincō, vincere, vicī, victum, 3 tr. and intr.** *conquer, overcome, defeat, subdue, vanquish; get the better of, prevail over; prevail, have one's way, win, be victorious; surpass, excel.*

- vinculum** (vinclum), -i, [vinciō] n. band, fetter, cord, chain; bond, tie. Pl. often, prison, imprisonment.
- vindex, -icis**, c. defender, protector, deliverer, vindicator; avenger, punisher.
- vindiciae, -arum**, [vindex] f. pl. legal claim to the possession of something, formal demand, suit.
- vindicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [vindex] 1 tr. assert claim to, demand formally, ask judgment for; claim, demand, arrogate, assume; defend, protect, deliver, save; avenge, seek redress for, take vengeance for, punish.
- vinum, -i**, n. wine.
- violō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. treat with violence, injure, abuse; violate, profane, dishonor, outrage.
- vir, virī**, m. man; husband.
- virēs**, see **vīs**.
- virga, -ae**, f. twig, sprout; rod, switch, scourge.
- virgō, -inis**, f. maid, maiden, virgin; young woman, girl; Vestal Virgin, see **Vestālis**.
- virilis, -e**, [vir] adj. of a man, like a man, manly, virile; of manhood, masculine; bold, spirited, noble.
- virtūs, -ūtis**, [vir] f. manliness; courage, pluck; brave deeds, prowess, valorous conduct, valor; soldierly qualities, generalship; worth, merit, noble character, virtue.
- vīs, —**, acc. **vim**, abl. **vī**, pl. **virēs, -ium**, f. strength, force, vigor, power, energy; violence, compulsion; quantity, supply, number. Pl. force, energy, vigor, bodily strength; military forces, troops.
- viscus, -eris**, n. internal organs, entrails, viscera; the flesh; vitals, bowels, heart, inmost part.
- vīsō, vīsere, vīsī, —**, [freq. of **videō**] 3 tr. look at attentively, survey; go to see, visit.
- vīta, -ae**, [cf. **vīvō**] f. life; way of life, way of living, manners; course of life, career; existence, being.
- vitium, -i**, n. flaw, defect, blemish; fault, failing, crime, vice.
- vītō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, 1 tr. and intr. shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade.
- vituperātiō, -ōnis**, [vituperō] f. fault-finding, blame, censure, vituperation; accusation, charge; blameworthy conduct.
- vituperō, -āre, -āvī, —**, [vitium + parō] 1 tr. find fault with, blame, censure, reproach.
- vīvō, vīvere, vīxī, vīctum**, 3 intr. live, be alive; be still alive, survive; support life, sustain one's self; pass one's time, dwell.
- vīvus, -a, -um**, [cf. **vīvō**] adj. alive, living.
- vix, adv.** with difficulty, hardly, scarcely, barely.
- vixdum**, [vix + dum] adv. hardly then, scarcely yet, but just.
- vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [vōx] 1 tr. and intr. call, summon, invoke; call together, convoke; invite, bid; call by name, name.
- volgāris (vulg-), -e**, [volgus] adj. of the masses or multitude, ordinary, common; commonplace, low, mean, vulgar.
- volgō (vulgō), [volgus]** adv. among the multitude, commonly, ordinarily, generally, everywhere.
- volgus (vulgus), -i**, n. the masses, the multitude, people, public; crowd, rabble, mob.
- volitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [freq. of **volō**, fly] 1 intr. fly to and fro, flit about, hover about.
- volnerō (vul-), -āre, -āvī, -ātum**, [volnus] 1 tr. wound, hurt, injure, maim; harm, pain.
- volnus (vul-), -eris**, n. wound; blow, injury, calamity, defeat, disaster.
- volō, velle, voluī**, irr. tr. and intr. will, wish, desire, want, be minded, determine, think it best, resolve, intend, mean; claim, pretend, assume; be willing, be ready; with inf. often, will have it, maintain.

Vulturcius, -i, m. a Roman name. Esp. one of the Catilinarian conspirators in 63 B.C.

vultus (vultus), -ūs, m. *expression of countenance, looks, mien, air; countenance, visage, features, face.*

volūbilis, -e, [cf. *volvō, revolve*] adj. *revolving, whirling; fluent, voluble; changeable, inconstant, fickle.*

voluntārius, -a, -um, [voluntās] adj. *willing, voluntary; wilful, intentional.*

As subst. **voluntārius, -ī**, m. *volunteer.*

voluntās, -ātis, [volō] f. *will, free-will; wish, desire; inclination, disposition; purpose, aim; good-will, favor.*

voluptās, -ātis, [cf. *volō*] f. *pleasure, enjoyment, delight.*

vōs, see *tū*.

vōsmet, [vōs + -met] pers. pron. emphatic form of *vōs*, *you yourselves, y*. See *-met*.

vōtīvus, -a, -um, [vōtum] adj. *promised by a vow, votive.* *lūdi vōtīvi*, see *lūdus*.

vōtum, -ī, [voveō] n. *promise to a god, solemn pledge, vow; wish, longing, prayer.*

voveō, vovēre, vōvī, vōtum, 2 tr. and intr. *vow, pledge solemnly, consecrate; make a vow.*

vōx, vōcis, f. *voice, sound of the voice, tone; call, cry; utterance, word, saying, speech.*

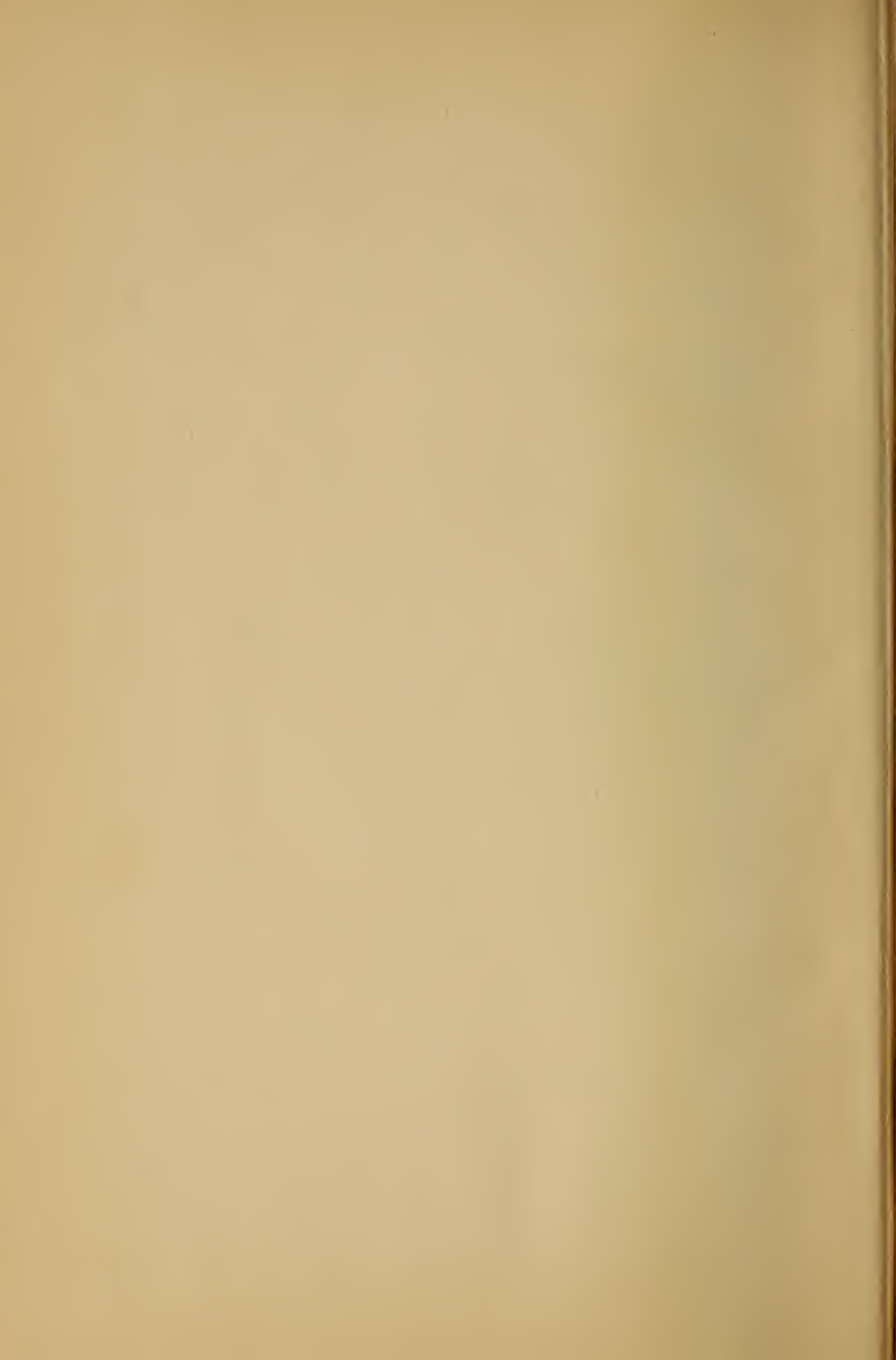
vul-, see *vol-*.

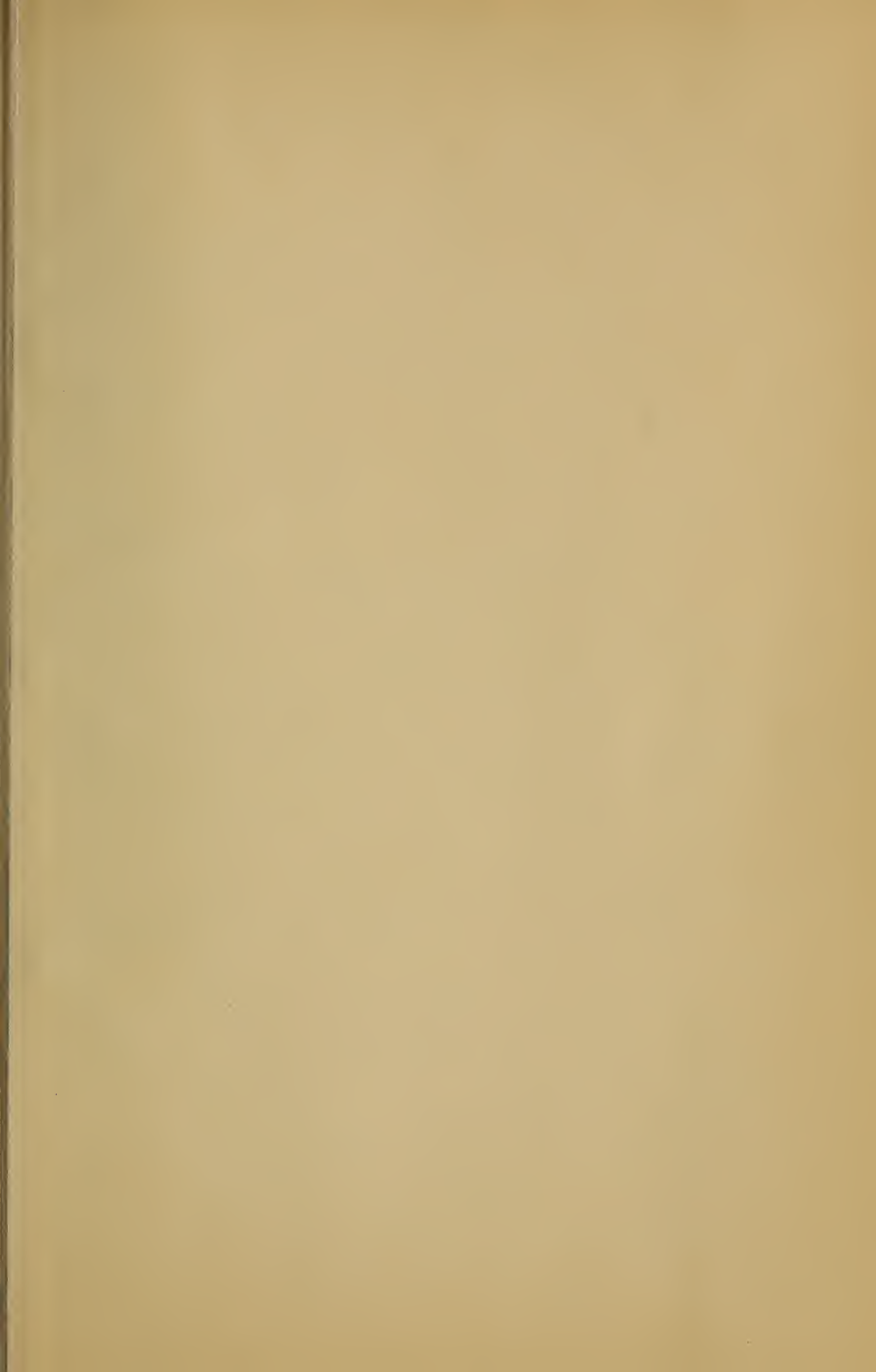
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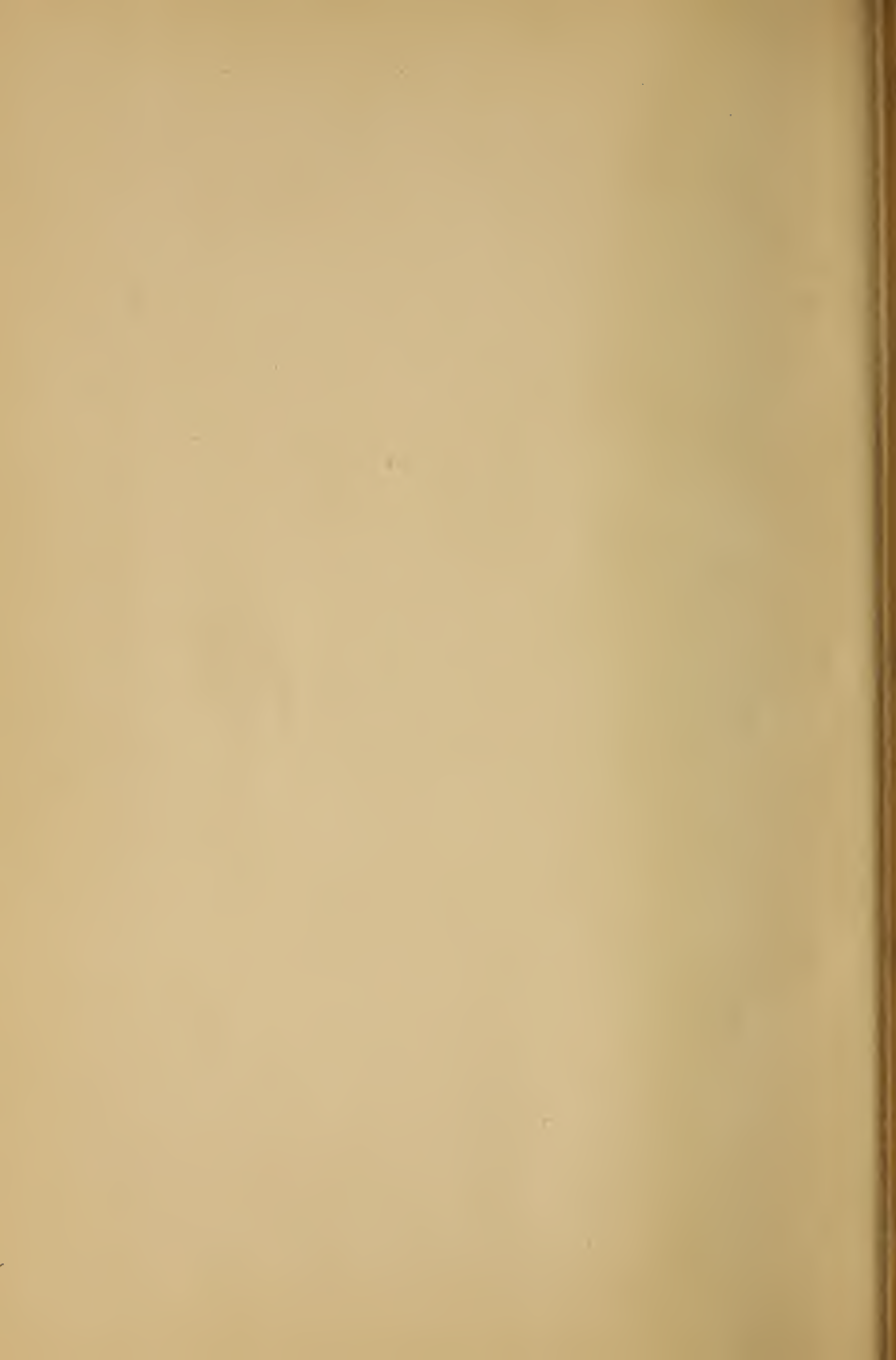
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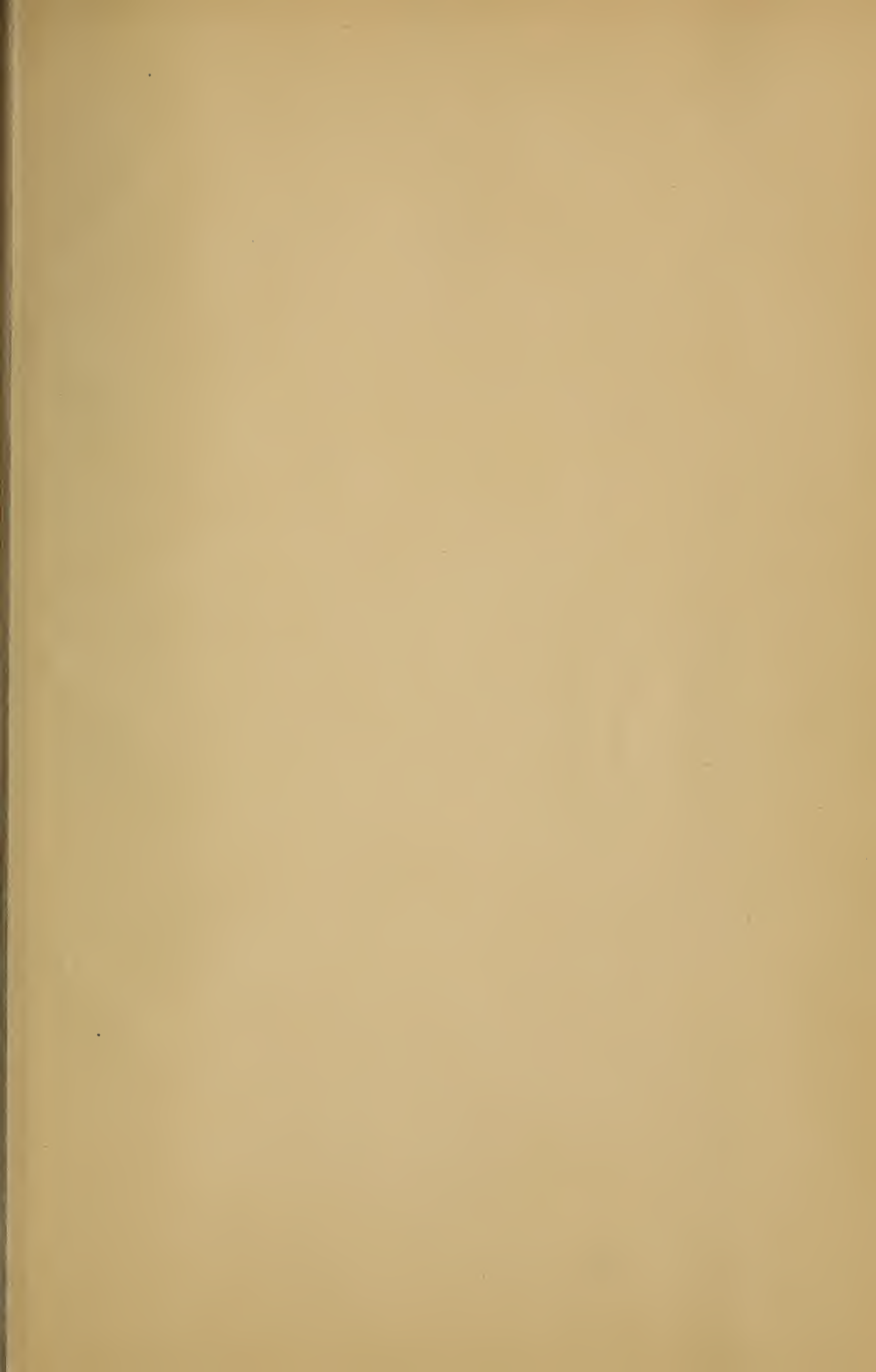
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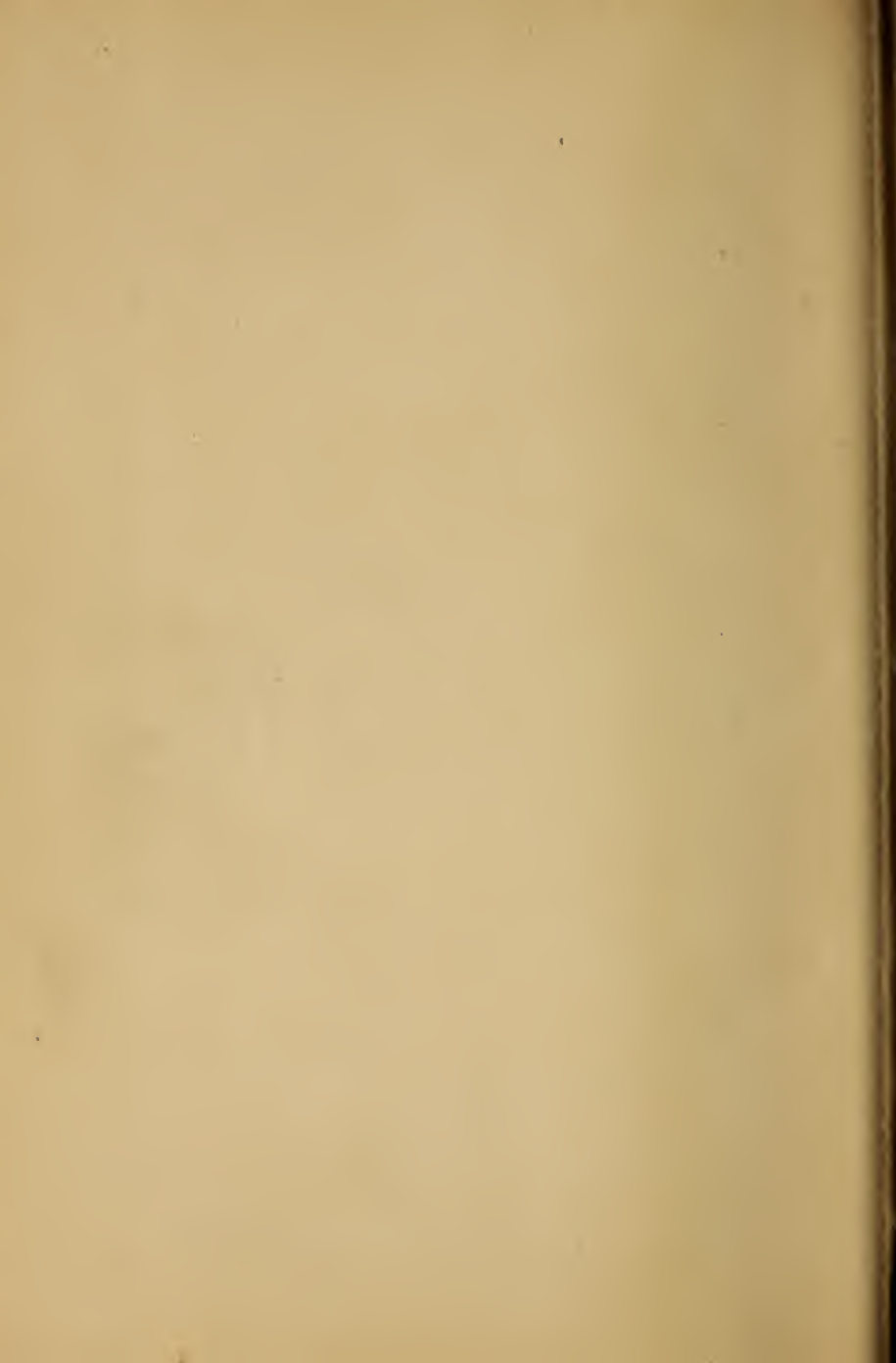
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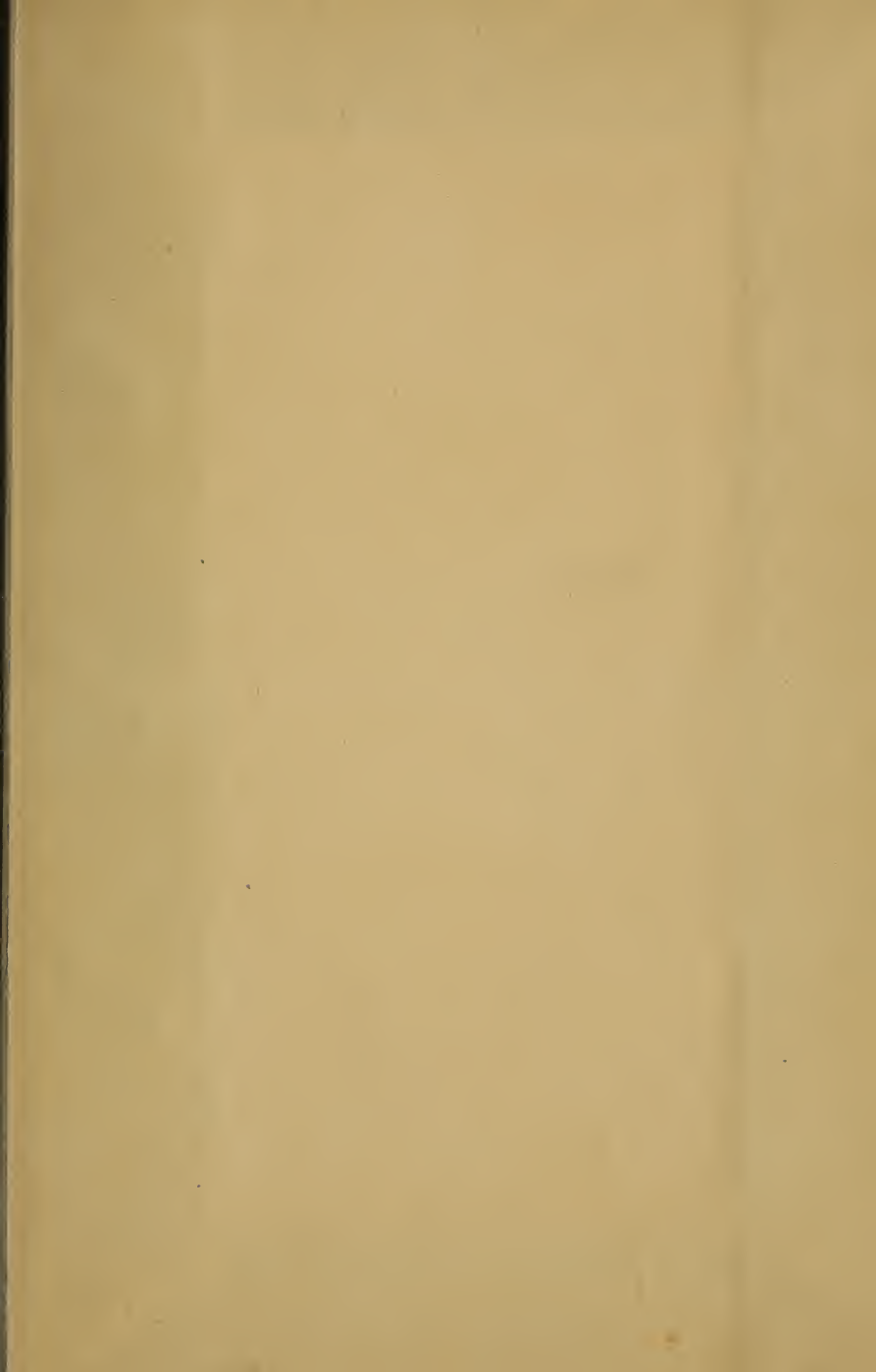












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