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ROMAN HISTORY

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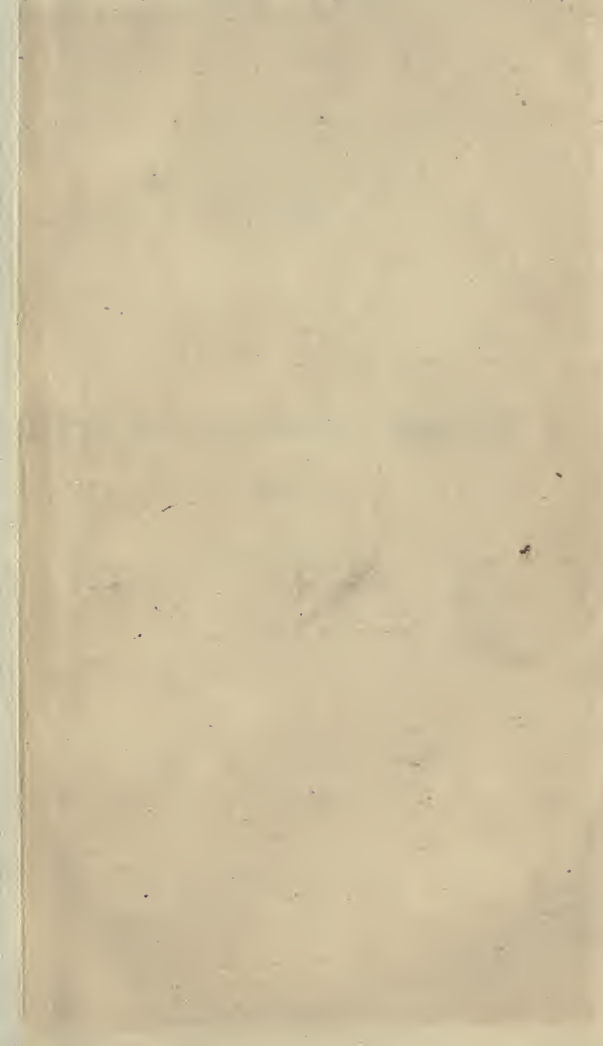
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STORIES OF ROMAN HISTORY

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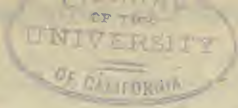
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ROMA.



STORIES OF ROMAN HISTORY FROM CICERO.

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME.

I. ROMULUS, THE FOUNDER OF ROME—753-716 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 2, 4.)

(a) *Legend of his birth, and rise to be King.*

Quod habemus tam clarum ac tam omnibus notum exordium quam huius urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo? qui patre Marte natus dicitur cum Remo fratre ab Amulio, rege Albano, ob labefactandi regni timorem ad Tiberim exponi iussus esse: quo in loco cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, pastoresque eum sustulissent et in agresti cultu laboreque aluissent, perhibetur, ut adoleverit, et corporis viribus et animi ferocitate tantum ceteris praestitisse, ut omnes, qui tum eos agros ubi hodie est haec urbs incolebant, aequo animo illi libenterque parerent. Quorum copiis cum se ducem praebuisset — ut iam a fabulis ad facta veniamus — oppressisse Longam Albam, validam urbem et potentem temporibus illis, Amuliumque regem interemisse fertur.

(b) *Why he chose the site of Rome for his city.*

15 Qua gloria parta Romulus urbi locum incredibilem opportunitate delegit. Neque enim ad mare admovit, sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus eis quae ad spem diuturnitatis conderentur atque imperi; quod essent urbes
 20 maritimae non solum multis periculis oppositae sed etiam caecis. Qui potuit igitur divinitus et utilitates maritimas complecti Romulus, et vitia vitare? Urbem perennis annis et aequabilis et in mare late influentis posuit in ripa, quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari quo egeret, et
 25 reddere quo redundaret; eodemque ut flumine res ad cultum victumque maxime necessarias non solum mari absorberet, sed etiam invectas acciperet ex terra. Hanc rerum tantam potentiam non ferme facilius alia in parte Italiae posita urbs tenere potuisset. Urbis autem ipsius
 30 definitus est ductus muri ex omni parte arduis praeruptisque montibus, ut ita munita arx quasi circumciso saxo niteretur; ut etiam in illa tempestate horribili Gallici adventus incolumis atque intacta permanserit. Locumque delegit et fontibus abundantem et in regione pestilenti
 35 salubrem; colles enim sunt, qui, cum perflantur ipsi, tum afferunt umbram vallibus.

(c) *Romulus is taken up to heaven, and afterwards worshipped as the God Quirinus.*

Romulus, cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, et haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae peperisset, auspicia et senatum, tantum est consecutus ut, cum subito sole

obscurato non comparuisset, deorum in numero collocatus 40
putaretur: quam opinionem nemo unquam mortalis adsequi
potuit sine eximia virtutis gloria.

II. THE SECOND KING, NUMA POMPILIUS, THE SABINE— 715-673 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 13, 25.)

Cum aliis esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama
ferret, praetermissis suis civibus regem alienigenam patri-
bus auctoribus sibi ipse populus adscivit; eumque ad reg-
nandum, Sabinum hominem, Romam Curibus accivit.
Qui ut huc venit, homines Romanos instituto Romuli 5
bellicis studiis quod vidit incensos existimavit eos paulum
ab illa consuetudine esse revocandos. Ac primum agros
quos bello Romulus ceperat divisit viritim civibus, docuit-
que sine depopulatione atque praeda eos colendis agris
abundare commodis omnibus, amoremque eis otii et pacis 10
iniecit, quibus facillime iustitia et fides convalescit, et
quorum patrocínio maxime cultus agrorum perceptioque
frugum defenditur. Adiunxit praeterea flamines, Salios,
virginesque Vestales, omnesque partes religionis statuit
sanctissime. Quibus rebus institutis ad humanitatem 15
atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis
bellandi iam immanes ac feros. Sic ille, cum unde-
quadraginta annos summa in pace concordiaque regna-
visset, excessit e vita; duabus praeclarissimis ad diu-
turnitatem rei publicae rebus confirmatis, religione atque 20
clementia.

III. THE THIRD KING, TULLUS HOSTILIUS—
673-640 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 17, 31.)

Mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, cuius excellens in re militari gloria, magnaëque exstiterunt res bellicae. Constituitque ius quo bella indicerentur; ut omne bellum
5 quod denuntiatum indictumque non esset, id iniustum esse atque impium iudicaretur. Et ut advertatis animum, quam sapienter iam reges hoc nostri viderint tribuenda quaedam esse populo—multa enim nobis de eo genere dicenda sunt—ne insignibus quidem regiis Tullus, nisi
10 iussu populi, est ausus uti.

IV. THE FOURTH KING, ANCUS MARCIUS—640-616 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 18, 33.)

Post eum Numae Pompili nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus; itemque de imperio suo legem curiatam tulit. Qui cum Latinos bello devicisset adscivit eos in civitatem. Atque idem Aventinum et
5 Caelium montem adiunxit urbi; quosque agros ceperat divisit; et ad ostium Tiberis urbem condidit colonisque firmavit. Atque ita cum tres et viginti regnavisset annos est mortuus.

V. THE FIFTH KING, TARQUINIUS PRISCUS—
615-578 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 19, 34.)

(a) *His origin.*

Fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum Corinthium, et honore et auctoritate et fortunis facile civitatis suae principem, qui, cum Corinthiorum tyrannum Cypselum ferre non potuisset, fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur, ac se contulisse Tarquinius, in urbem Etruriae florentissimam. Cumque audiret dominationem Cypseli confirmari, defugit patriam vir liber ac fortis, et adscitus est civis a Tarquiniensibus, atque in ea civitate domicilium ac sedes collocavit.

(b) *He removes from Tarquinii to Rome.*

[The part which in Cicero here followed is lost. Its place is therefore supplied by a passage from Livy, I. 34.]

Uxore ibi ducta duos filios Demaratus genuit. Nomina his Lucumo atque Arruns fuerunt. Lucumo superfuit patri bonorum omnium heres; Arruns prior quam pater moritur. Spertentibus Etruscis Lucumonem exsule advena ortum, ferre indignitatem Tanaquil, uxor eius, non potuit; oblitaque ingenitae erga patriam caritatis, dum modo virum honoratum videret, consilium migrandi ab Tarquiniis cepit. Roma est ad id potissimum visa. In novo populo futurum esse locum forti ac strenuo viro; arcessitum in regnum Numam a Curibus, et Ancum Sabina

20 matre ortum esse. Sublatis itaque rebus commigrant Romam, ubi facile in civitatem receptus est.

(c) *He is elected King.*

(De. Rep. II. 20, 35.)

Erat in eo summa comitas, summa in omnes cives opis, auxili, defensionis, largiendi etiam benignitas. Itaque, mortuo Marcio, cunctis populi suffragiis rex est creatus L. 25 Tarquinius. Isque principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres *maiorum gentium* appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat; a se adscitos, *minorum*. Atque eundem primum ludos maximos, qui Romani dicti sunt, fecisse accepimus; aedemque in 30 Capitolio Iovi Optimo Maximo bello Sabino vovisse faciendam; mortuumque esse cum duodequadraginta regnavisset annos.

(d) *The story of Tarquinius and the Augur.*

(De Div. I. 17, 32.)

Prisco regnante Tarquinio augur erat Attus Navius in magno nomine ac gloria. Cuius cum tentaret scientiam 35 auguratus, rex dixit ei cogitare se quiddam; id possetne fieri consuluit. Ille augurio acto posse respondit. Tarquinius autem dixit, se cogitasse cotem novacula posse praecidi. Tum Attium iussisse experiri. Ita cotem in comitium adlatam, inspectante et rege et populo, nova- 40 cula esse discisam. Ex eo evenit ut et Tarquinius augure Atto Navio uteretur, et populus de suis rebus ad eum referret. Cotem autem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio, supraque impositum puteal accepimus.

VI. THE SIXTH KING, SERVIUS TULLIUS—577-534 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 21, 37.)

Post eum Servius Tullius primus non iussu sed concessu et voluntate populi regnavisse traditur; quem ferunt ex serva Tarquiniensi natum. Qui cum famulorum numero educatus ad epulas regis adsisteret, non latuit scintilla ingeni quae iam tum elucebat in puero; sic erat in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers. Itaque Tarquinius, qui admodum parvos tum haberet liberos, sic Servium diligebat ut is eius vulgo haberetur filius; atque eum summo studio omnibus eis artibus quas ipse didicerat erudiit. Sed cum Tarquinius insidiis Anci filiorum interiisset, et ex vulnere aeger fuisse et vivere falso diceretur, ille regio ornatu ius dixit, obaeratosque sua pecunia liberavit, multaue comitate usus a populo tandem iussus est regnare.

VII. THE SEVENTH AND LAST KING, TARQUINIUS

SUPERBUS—534-509 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 24, 45.)

(a) *His bad reign.*

Tarquino, quamvis iniusto domino atque acerbo, aliquamdiu in rebus gerendis prospere fortuna comitata est. Nam et omne Latium bello devicit, et Suessam

Pometiam, urbem opulentam refertamque cepit; et
 5 maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus votum patris
 Capitolii aedificatione persolvit, et colonias deduxit, et
 dona magna quasi libamenta praedarum Delphos ad
 Apollinem misit. Sed primum optimi regis caede
 maculatus integra mente non erat, et, cum metueret ipse
 10 poenam sceleris sui summam, metui se volebat. Deinde
 victoria divitiisque subnixus exultabat insolentia, neque
 suos mores regere poterat, neque suorum libidines.
 Itaque cum maior eius filius Lucretiae, Collatini uxori,
 vim attulisset, mulierque pudens et nobilis ob illam
 15 iniuriam sese ipsa morte multavisset, tum vir ingenio et
 virtute praestans, L. Brutus, depulit a civibus suis
 iniustum illud durae servitutis iugum. Quo auctore et
 principe concitata civitas, et hac recenti querella Lucretiae
 patris et propinquorum, et recordatione superbiae
 20 Tarquini, multarumque iniuriarum et ipsius et filiorum,
 exulem et regem ipsum et liberos eius et gentem
 Tarquiniorum esse iussit.

(b) *End of the Kingdom.*

(De Rep. XXX. 53.)

His autem regiis quadraginta annis et ducentis paulo
 cum interregnis fere amplius praeteritis, expulsoque Tar-
 25 quinio, tantum odium populum Romanum regalis nominis
 tenuit, quantum tenuerat post obitum vel potius excessum
 Romuli desiderium. Itaque ut tum carere rege, sic pulso
 Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat.

THE REPUBLIC.

VIII. PUBLIUS VALERIUS PUBLICOLA, FIRST CONSUL
OF ROME—509 B.C.

(De Rep. II. 31, 54.)

On the expulsion of the Tarquins, the Senate elected Lucius Iunius Brutus, who had taken the chief part in it, and Tarquinius Collatinus, to be joint rulers, with the name of *Consul*. But the people would not accept Collatinus, because he was related to the kingly family ; so Valerius was elected in his stead, and ruled so prudently that he was called Publicola (*populus-colo*), *i.e.* the Friend of the People.

Hac mente tum nostri maiores et Collatinum innocentem suspicione cognationis expulerunt, et reliquos Tarquinius offensione nominis. Eademque mente P. Valerius et fasces primus demitti iussit, cum dicere in contione coepisset, et aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, postea quam, 5
quod in excelsiore loco Veliae coepisset aedificare, eo ipso ubi rex Tullus habitaverat, suspicionem populi sensit moveri. Idemque, in quo fuit Publicola maxime, legem ad populum tulit eam quae centuriatis comitiis prima lata est, ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provo- 10
cationem necaret neve verberaret. Itaque Publicola lege illa de provocatione perlata, statim secures de fascibus demi iussit, postridieque sibi collegam Sp. Lucretium subrogavit, suosque ad eum, quod erat maior natu, lictores transire iussit ; instituitque primus ut singulis consulibus 15
alternis mensibus lictores praeirent, ne plura insignia

essent imperi in libero populo quam in regno fuissent. Haud mediocris hic vir fuit, qui modica libertate populo data facilius tenuit auctoritatem principum.

IX. GNAEUS MARCIUS CORIOLANUS—490 B.C.

A HAUGHTY PATRICIAN.

(Brutus X. 41.)

Shakespeare has written a tragedy on the subject of Coriolanus. The legend is that he had won a great many battles for the Romans, but made himself so hated by the plebeians that he was banished and became the general of the Volscians, the enemies of the Romans. He then advanced against Rome, but at the entreaty of his mother withdrew his army, and died in exile at Corioli, the capital of the Volscians.

Nostra civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberata, bellum Volscorum gravissimum erat, cui Coriolanus exsul interfuit, eodem fere tempore quo Persarum bellum fuit; similisque fortuna clarorum virorum Coriolani et Themistoclis; si quidem uterque, cum civis egregius fuisset, populi ingrati pulsus iniuria se ad hostes contulit, conatumque iracundiae suae morte sedavit.

X. SPURIUS CASSIUS—486 B.C.

A GENEROUS PATRICIAN.

(De Rep. II. 35, 60.)

Spurius Cassius was a champion of the rights of the plebeians, and was therefore, like Spurius Maelius (see No. XI.), put to death by the patricians on the charge of trying to make himself king. The legend that his own father condemned him occurs in many of the Roman stories, especially that of Manlius, No. XII.

Quo in statu rei publicae Sp. Cassium de occupando regno molientem, summa apud populum gratia florentem, quaestor accusavit; eumque cum pater in ea culpa comperisse se dixit, cedente populo, morte mactavit.

XI. CINCINNATUS AND CURIUS—458 AND 274 B.C.

REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY.

(De Sen. XVI. 55.)

Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, one of the most famous heroes of old Rome, was twice made Dictator. The first time was 458 B.C., when the messengers of the Senate, who came to tell him that he was made Dictator, found him driving the plough. The second time, 439 B.C., he was elected in order to put down Spurius Maelius, who, like Spurius Cassius (No. X.), was the champion of the plebeians. Cincinnatus sent for Maelius to put him to death; and when he refused to come, Gaius Servilius Ahala, the Master of the Horse, slew him.

Manius Curius Dentatus conquered the Sabines and Samnites, and drove Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, out of Italy. It was in his third consulship, 274 B.C., that the ambassadors of the Samnites, bringing him a large present of gold, found him roasting his dinner of turnips, and were rebuffed, as Cicero here describes.

In rustica vita M'. Curius, cum de Samnitibus, de Sabinis, de Pyrrho triumphasset, consumpsit extremum tempus aetatis. Curio autem ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites cum attulissent repudiati sunt. Non enim aurum habere praeclarum sibi videri dixit, sed eis 5 qui haberent aurum imperare. Poteratne tantus animus non efficere iucundam senectutem? In agris tum erant senatores, id est senes; si quidem aranti L. Quinctio Cin

cinnato nuntiatum est eum dictatorem esse factum; cuius
 10 dictatoris iussu magister equitum C. Servilius Ahala Sp.
 Maelium regnum appetentem occupatum interemit. A villa
 in senatum arcessebantur et Curius et ceteri senes; ex quo
 qui eos arcessebant viatores nominati sunt. Num igitur
 horum senectus miserabilis fuit qui se agri cultione
 15 oblectabant? Mea quidem sententia haud scio an nulla
 beatior possit esse.

XII. TITUS MANLIUS TORQUATUS—362 B.C.

A DUTIFUL SON, BUT A CRUEL FATHER.

(De Off. III. 31, 112.)

L. Manlio, A. F., cum dictator fuisset, M. Pomponius,
 tr. pl., diem dixit quod is paucos sibi dies ad dictaturam
 gerendam addidisset; criminabatur etiam quod T. filium,
 qui postea est Torquatus appellatus, ab hominibus rele-
 5 gasset, et ruri habitare iussisset. Quod cum audivisset
 adulescens filius negotium exhiberi patri, accurrisse Ro-
 man, et cum prima luce Pomponi domum venisse dicitur.
 Cui cum esset nuntiatum, qui illum iratum adlaturum
 ad se aliquid contra patrem arbitraretur, surrexit e
 10 lectulo, remotisque arbitris ad se adulescentem iussit
 venire. At ille ut ingressus est confestim gladium de-
 strinxit, iuravitque illum statim interfecturum nisi ius iur-
 andum sibi dedisset se patrem missum esse facturum.
 Iuravit hoc terrore coactus Pomponius; rem ad populum
 15 detulit; docuit cur sibi causa desistere necesse esset;
 Manlium missum fecit. Tantum temporibus illis ius iur-
 andum valebat.

Hic T. Manlius is est qui ad Anienem Galli, quem ab eo provocatus occiderat, torque detracto cognomen invenit ; cuius tertio consulatu Latini ad Vesperim fusi ac fugati : 20 magnus vir in primis, et qui perindulgens in patrem idem acerbe severus in filium erat ; quem securi percussit quod, adversus edictum, in Geminum Mettium, equitem Tusculanum, pugnavisset.

XIII. THE DECII—340, 295, and 279 B.C.

A FAMILY OF PATRIOTS.

(De Div. I. 24, 51.)

The Decii, though plebeians, were among the most famous of Roman families, because three of them in succession, all called P. Decius Mus, devoted themselves to death for the sake of their country. The first of them was consul with Manlius (No. XI.) in 340 B.C. When the Romans were encamped against the Latins, before the battle of Vesperis, the consuls saw a vision that the general on one side and the army on the other must fall. Hereupon Decius covered his head, and rushed into the battle to his death, while the Latins were utterly routed. His son did the same at the battle of Sentinum, in Etruria, 295 B.C. ; and his grandson (according to one tradition), likewise, in the war against King Pyrrhus of Epirus, at the battle of Asculum in Apulia, 279 B.C.

(a) P. Decius ille, Q. F., qui primus e Deciis consul fuit, cum esset tr. mil., M. Valerio, A. Cornelio coss., a Samnitibusque premeretur noster exercitus, cum pericula proeliorum iniret audacius, monereturque ut cautior esset, dixit (quod exstat in annalibus) : sibi in somnis visum esse, 5 cum in mediis hostibus versaretur, occidere cum maxima

gloria. Et tum quidem incolumis exercitum obsidione liberavit. Post triennium autem, cum consul esset, devovit se, et in aciem Latinorum inrupit armatus. Quo
 10 eius facto superati sunt et deleti Latini. Cuius mors ita gloriosa fuit ut eandem concupisceret filius.

(b) *Effect of their example.*

(Tusc. Disp. I. 37, 89.)

Quotiens non modo ductores nostri sed universi etiam exercitus ad non dubiam mortem concurrerunt! Quae quidem si timeretur, non L. Brutus arcens eum reditu
 15 tyrannum quem ipse expulerat in proelio concidisset; non cum Latinis decertans pater Decius, cum Etruscis filius, cum Pyrrho nepos, se hostium telis obiecissent.

XIV. MARCUS VALERIUS CORVUS—371-271 B.C.

A VIGOROUS OLD AGE.

(De Sen. XVII. 60.)

Marcus Valerius was called Corvus (*i.e.* the Raven), because, in the war against the Gauls, while he was fighting their champion in single combat, a raven settled on the head of the Gaul and blinded him, so that he was slain. Corvus lived to be nearly 100 years old; he was six times consul, and twice dictator, and was one of the greatest of Roman generals.

Non aetas impedit quominus et ceterarum rerum, et in primis agri colendi studia teneamus usque ad ultimum tempus aetatis. M. quidem Valerium Corvum accepimus ad centesimum annum perduxisse, cum esset acta iam

aetate in agris, eosque coleret. Cuius inter primum et 5
 sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt.
 Itaque quantum spatium aetatis maiores nostri ad senec-
 tutis initium esse voluerunt, tantus illi cursus honorum
 fuit; atque eius extrema aetas hoc beatior quam
 media, quod auctoritatis plus habebat, laboris vero 10
 minus.

XV. SPURIUS POSTUMIUS—321 B.C. ; AND GAIUS
 MANCINUS—137 B.C.

PATRIOTISM.

(De Off. III. 30, 109.)

In the year 321 the Samnite general, Gaius Pontius, entrapped the Roman army—under the consuls Postumius and Veturius—in the narrow pass of Caudium, and took them all prisoners. The consuls then signed a treaty very favourable to the Samnites, and the prisoners were dismissed, except 600 hostages. Postumius himself then moved that the treaty should be refused, and the hostages given back; which was done, but the noble Pontius refused to receive them. Thirty years later Pontius himself was taken prisoner, and the Romans actually beheaded him.

Gaius Hostilius Mancinus was consul in 137 B.C., when, being defeated by the people of Numantia in Spain, he acted just as Postumius had done, and was given up to the Numantines, who refused to receive him.

Quintus Pompeius was consul four years before Mancinus, and made a deceitful treaty with the people of Numantia, but, when the Numantines had performed their part, urged the senate not to accept it.

T. Veturius et Sp. Postumius cum iterum consules essent, quia, cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset,

legionibus nostris sub iugum missis, pacem cum Samnitibus fecerant, dediti sunt eis, iniussu enim populi senatusque fecerant: eodemque tempore Ti. Numicius, Q. Maelius, qui tum tr. pl. erant, quod eorum auctoritate pax erat facta, dediti sunt, ut pax Samnitium repudiaretur. Atque huius deditio ipse Postumius qui dedebatur suasor et auctor fuit. Quod idem multis annis post C. Mancinus; qui ut Numantinis, quibuscum sine senatus auctoritate foedus fecerat, dederetur, rogationem suasit eam quam P. Furius, S. Attilius ex S.C. ferebant: qua accepta est hostibus deditus. Honestius hic quam Q. Pompeius; quo, cum in eadem causa esset, deprecante accepta lex non est. Hic ea quae videbatur utilitas plus valuit quam honestas; apud superiores utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est.

XVI. APPIUS CLAUDIUS THE BLIND—280 B.C.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

(De Sen. VI. 15.)

Appius Claudius, who was censor, consul, and dictator, began the great Appian road from Rome to Capua and Brundisium. In the year 280 B.C. King Pyrrhus sent ambassadors to propose a peace, but the blind old statesman was led in, and spoke so vehemently against it that it was rejected. This scene is often compared to one in our own House of Lords, when the great Lord Chatham was led in to make his last protest against yielding to our American colonies.

Num a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit? Quibus? An eis quae geruntur iuventute et viribus? Nullaene

igitur res sunt seniles quae vel infirmis corporibus animo tamen administrentur. Ad Appi Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset : tamen is, cum sententia 5 senatus inclinaret ad pacem cum Pyrrho foedusque faciendum, non dubitavit dicere illa quae versibus prosecutus est Ennius—

‘ Quo vobis mentes, rectae quae stare solebant
Antehac, dementes sese flexere viai ? ’

10

ceteraque gravissime ; notum enim carmen est et tamen ipsius Appi exstat oratio. Atque haec ille egit septimo decimo anno post alterum consulatum, cum inter duos consulatus anni decem interfuissent, censorque ante superiorem consulatum fuisset, ex quo intellegitur Pyrrhi bello 15 grandem sane fuisse ; et tamen sic a patribus accepimus. Nihil igitur afferunt qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, similesque sunt ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, ille autem clavum 20 tenens quietus sedeat in puppi. Non facit ea quae iuvenes ; at vero multo maiora et meliora facit. Non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententia ; quibus non modo non orbari sed etiam augeri senectus 25 solet.

XVII. GAIUS FABRICIUS LUSCINUS—278 B.C.

HONOUR BETWEEN ENEMIES.

(De Off. III. 22, 86.)

Fabricius was one of the greatest Roman generals in the war against King Pyrrhus (see Nos. XI., XIII., and XVI.) He was consul in this year 278, when Pyrrhus' physician offered to poison his master. Pyrrhus, it is said, was so gratified by the generosity of the Roman consuls that he released their prisoners without ransom.

Cum rex Pyrrhus populo Romano bellum ultro intulisset, cumque de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potenti, perfuga ab eo venit in castra Fabrici, consulis iterum, eique est pollicitus *si praemium sibi*
 5 *posuisset, se, ut clam venisset, sic clam in castra Pyrrhi rediturum, et eum veneno necaturum.* Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum, idque eius factum laudatum a senatu est. Atqui si speciem utilitatis opinionemque quaerimus, magnum illud bellum perfuga unus et
 10 gravem adversarium imperi sustulisset: sed magnum dedecus et flagitium, quicum laudis certamen fuisset, eum non virtute sed scelere superatum. Utrum igitur utilius vel Fabricio, qui talis in hac urbe qualis Athenis Aristides fuit, vel senatui nostro, qui numquam utilitatem
 15 a dignitate seiunxit, armis cum hoste certare, an venenis? Si gloriae causa imperium expetendum est, scelus absit, in quo non potest esse gloria; sin ipsae opes expetuntur quoquo modo, non poterunt utiles esse cum infamia.

XVIII. PUBLIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER—249 B.C.

AN IRREVERENT CONSUL.

(De Nat. Deor. II. 3, 7.)

Publius Claudius was son of Appius Claudius the Blind (XVI.) He was consul, 249 B.C., in the First Punic War. He attacked the Carthaginian fleet at Drepanum, in Sicily, and was utterly defeated; owing (as the Romans believed) to his contempt for the omens, which were always taken before a battle. The fleet of his colleague, L. Iunius, the plebeian consul, was wrecked about the same time.

Gaius Flaminius was consul 217 B.C. He was utterly defeated by Hannibal at the great battle of Lake Trasimenus, in Etruria, where he was killed. This defeat also was believed to have been caused by neglecting the omens. The story is told more fully in No. XXI.

Nihilne nos P. Claudi bello Punico primo temeritas movebit, qui etiam per iocum deos irridens, cum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, mergi eos in aquam iussit, ut biberent quoniam esse nollent? Qui risus classe devicta multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem 5 attulit. Quid? collega eius Iunius eodem bello non tempestate classem amisit, cum auspiciis non paruisset? Itaque Claudius a populo condemnatus est, Iunius necem sibi ipse conscivit. C. Flaminium Caelius religione neglecta cecidisse apud Trasimenum scribit, cum magno 10 rei publicae vulnere. Quorum exitio intellegi potest, eorum imperiis rem publicam amplificatam qui religionibus paruisent: et si conferre volumus nostra cum externis, ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione, id est cultu deorum, multo superiores. 15

XIX. MARCUS ATTILIUS REGULUS—250 B.C.

A MARTYR FOR HIS COUNTRY.

(De Off. III. 26, 99.)

In the First Punic War, 255 B.C., Regulus, the Roman consul, was defeated near Carthage by the Carthaginians, under a Spartan general named Xanthippus. Five years afterwards he was allowed to go to Rome, under an oath that he would return to Carthage if he did not persuade the Senate to make peace and exchange prisoners. But, like Spurius Postumius and Gaius Mancinus (No. XV.), he urged the Senate to refuse to make peace, and calmly returned to Carthage to be put to death in frightful tortures. The story is one of the most famous in the Roman annals, but happily the tortures at least are very doubtful. Horace has written a celebrated Ode (III. 5) on Regulus.

M. Attilius Regulus, cum consul iterum in Africa ex insidiis captus esset, duce Xanthippo Lacedaemonio, imperatore autem patre Hannibalis Hamilcare, iuratus missus est ad senatum, ut, nisi redditi essent Poenis
 5 captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Karthaginem. Is cum Roman venisset utilitatis speciem videbat; sed eam, ut res declarat, falsam iudicavit. Quae erat talis: manere in patria; esse domi suae cum uxore, cum liberis; quam calamitatem accepisset in bello communem fortunae
 10 bellicae iudicantem, tenere consularis dignitatis gradum. Quis haec negat esse utilia? Magnitudo animi et fortitudo negat. Num locupletiores quaeris auctores? Harum enim est virtutum proprium nihil extimescere, omnia humana despiciere, nihil quod homini
 15 accidere possit intolerandum putare. Itaque quid fecit?

In senatum venit; mandata exposuit; sententiam ne diceret recusavit; *quam diu iure iurando hostium teneretur non esse se senatorem.* Atque illud etiam—*o stultum hominem, dixerit quispiam, et repugnantem utilitati suae!*—reddi captivos negavit esse utile: *illos enim adolescentes 20 esse et bonos duces, se iam confectum senectute.* Cuius cum valuisset auctoritas captivi retenti sunt, ipse Karthaginem rediit; neque eum caritas patriae retinuit nec suorum. Neque vero tum ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci; sed ius iurandum con- 25 servandum putabat. Itaque tum, cum resectis palpebris, illigatus in machina, vigilando et fame necabatur, erat in meliore causa quam si domi senex captivus, periurus consularis, remansisset.

XX. THE TOO CUNNING AMBASSADOR—216 B.C.

A CONTRAST TO REGULUS.

(De Off. III. 32, 113.)

At the great battle of Cannae, in Apulia, 216 B.C., Hannibal utterly routed the Romans under the consuls Aemilius Paullus and Varro, and killed about 50,000 men, including Aemilius. Yet even after this terrible disaster the Senate refused to make any concessions, and at last Hannibal was driven out of Italy.

Ut laudandus Regulus in conservando iure iurando, sic decem illi quos post Cannensem pugnam iuratos ad senatum misit Hannibal, *se in castra redituros ea quorum potiti erant Poeni, nisi de redimendis captivis impetravissent, si non redierunt, vituperandi.* De quibus non 5 omnes uno modo; nam Polybius, bonus auctor in primis,

scribit *ex decem nobilissimis qui tum erant missi novem revertisse, a senatu re non impetrata; unum, qui paulo post quam erat egressus e castris redisset, quasi aliquid*
 10 *esset oblitus, Romae remansisse.* Reditu enim in castra liberatum se esse iure iurando interpretabatur: non recte; fraus enim dstringit, non dissolvit periurium. Fuit igitur stulta calliditas perverse imitata prudentiam. Itaque decrevit senatus ut ille veterator et callidus vinctus ad
 15 Hannibalem duceretur.

The Senate refuses to redeem the captives.

Sed illud maximum. Octo hominum milia tenebat Hannibal, non quos in acie cepisset, aut qui periculo mortis aufugissent, sed qui relictis in castris fuissent a Paulo et Varrone coss. Eos senatus non censuit redi-
 20 mendos, cum id parva pecunia fieri posset, ut esset insitum militibus nostris aut vincere aut emori. Qua quidem re audita fractum animum Hannibalis scribit idem, *quod senatus populusque Romanus rebus afflictis tam excelso animo fuisset.* Sic honestatis comparatione ea quae
 25 videntur utilia vincuntur.

XXI. GAIUS FLAMINIUS, 217 B.C.

WARNINGS NEGLECTED.

(De Div. I. 35, 77.)

For an account of Flaminius see the Introduction to No. XVIII.

Bello Punico secundo C. Flaminius, cos. iterum, neglexit signa rerum futurarum, magna cum clade rei publicae. Nam, exercitu lustrato, cum Arretium versus castra

movisset, et contra Hannibalem legiones duceret, et ipse
 et equus eius ante signum Iovis Statoris sine causa repente 5
 concidit; nec eam rem habuit religioni, obiecto signo, ut
 peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium. Idem cum
 tripudio auspicaretur, pullarius diem proeli committendi
 differebat. Tum Flaminius ex eo quaesivit, si ne postea
 quidem pulli pascerentur, quid faciendum censeret. Cum 10
 ille *quiescendum* respondisset, Flaminius: *Praeclara vero*
auspicia, si esurientibus pullis res geri poterit, saturis
nihil geretur! Itaque signa convelli et se sequi iussit.
 Quo tempore cum signifer primi hastati signum non posset
 movere loco, nec quidquam proficeretur plures cum acce- 15
 derent, Flaminius, re nuntiata, suo more neglexit. Itaque
 tribus horis concisus exercitus, atque ipse interfectus est.
 Magnum illud etiam, quod addidit Caelius, eo tempore
 ipso cum hoc calamitosum fieret proelium tantos terrae
 motus in Liguribus, Gallia, compluribusque insulis, totaque 20
 in Italia factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis
 locis labes factae sint, terraeque desederint, fluminaque in
 contrarias partes fluxerint, atque in amnes mare influxerit.

XXII. QUINTUS FABIVS MAXIMVS, 216 B.C.

A PATIENT GENERAL.

(De Sen. IV. 10.)

After the terrible battle of Cannae (No. XX.), Fabius Maxi-
 mus was chosen general. He was called *Cunctator*, the Lingerer,
 because his policy was never to fight a battle with Hannibal,
 but to exhaust his army by continually moving about and
 cutting off the supplies. This made it possible for the Roman

army in time to recover from the great disaster, and at last to drive Hannibal out of Italy. Fabius was consul five times.

Cicero has made a mistake in this piece. It was not Marcus Livius *Salinator* (one of the consuls who defeated Hasdrubal at the battle of the Metaurus, 207 B. C.), but Marcus Livius *Macatus* who lost Tarentum.

Q. Maximus et bella gerebat ut adulescens cum plane grandis esset, et Hannibalem iuveniliter exsultantem patientia sua mollebat ; de quo praeclare noster Ennius :

Unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem ;

5 *Non ponebat enim rumores ante salutem.*

Ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.

Tarentum vero, qua vigilantia, quo consilio recepit ! cum quidem Salinatori, qui amisso oppido fugerat in arcem, glorianti atque ita dicenti : *Mea opera, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti ; Certe, inquit ridens ; nam nisi tu amisisses numquam recepissem.* Nec vero in armis praestantior quam in toga ; qui cos. iterum, Sp. Carvilio collega quiescente, C. Flaminio, tr. pl., quoad potuit restitit, agrum Picentem et Gallicum viritim contra senatus auctoritatem
 10 *dividenti : augurque cum esset dicere ausus est optimis auspiciis ea geri quae pro rei publicae salute gererentur ; quae contra rem publicam ferrentur contra auspicia ferri.* Multa in eo viro praeclara ; sed nihil est admirabilius quam quo modo ille mortem fili tulit, clari viri et consul-
 20 aris. Est in manibus laudatio ; quam cum legimus quem philosophum non contemnimus ? Nec vero ille in luce modo atque in oculis civium magnus, sed intus domique praestantior. Qui sermo ! quae praecepta ! quanta notitia antiquitatis ! quae scientia iuris auguri ! Multae etiam,

ut in homine Romano, litterae. Omnia memoria tenebat, 25
non domestica solum, sed etiam externa bella.

XXIII. MARCUS PORCIUS CATO, 184 B.C.

THE LAST OF THE OLD ROMANS.

(De Off. I. 11, 36.)

Cato is generally known as Cato the Censor, because, in his famous censorship, 184 B.C., he tried to bring things back to the times of Cincinnatus and Curius. He was great-grandfather of Cato of Utica, the opponent of Caesar. He is best known by the sentence with which he ended every speech in the Senate: *Delenda est Karthago*, Carthage must be destroyed. Cato may be called the last of the old Romans, such as we have been reading about, because he only died forty years before Cicero was born.

Belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali populi Romani iure perscripta est. Ex quo intellegi potest, nullum bellum esse iustum nisi quod aut repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum. Popilius imp̄rator tenebat provinciam, in cuius exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. 5
Cum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium, qui in eadem legione militabat, dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu remansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, ut, si eum pateretur in exercitu remanere, secundo eum obligaret militiae sacramento, quia, 10
priori amisso, iure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat. Adeo summa erat observatio in bello movendo. M. quidem Catonis senis epistula est ad M. filium, in qua scripsit se audisse eum missum factum esse a consule, cum

15 in Macedonia Persico bello miles esset. Monet igitur ut caveat ne proelium ineat; negat enim ius esse qui miles non sit cum hoste pugnare.

XXIV. SUMMARY.

(De Rep. II. 1, 2.)

The reason for the greatness of the Roman Republic—that it never depended on one great man, but always had many heroes amongst the citizens.

Hanc ob causam praestat nostrae civitatis status ceteris civitatibus, quod in illis singuli fuerunt fere qui suam quisque rem publicam constituerunt legibus atque institutis suis: nostra autem res publica non unius est ingenio, sed
5 multorum; nec una hominis vita, sed aliquot constituta saeculis et aetatibus.

ABBREVIATIONS.

(Compare Pr. p. 132.)

A.U.C., **anno urbis conditae**, the year since the city was built, *i.e.* deduct the figure from 753 B.C., and you get the date before Christ.

Cos., **coss.**, **consul**, **consules** (*consulibus*, if abl.) In abbreviations the Romans express a plural by doubling the last letter. Thus MS. = manuscript, but MSS. manuscripts.

P.C., **patres (et) conscripti**, the original fathers (senators), and those enrolled afterwards : = the Senate.

S.C., **senatus consultum**, a decree of the Senate.

Tr. pl., tribune of the *plebs* (commons); tr. mil., military tribune.

S.P.Q.R., **Senatus populusque Romanus**, the Senate and People of Rome.

Praenomina, or individual names.

These corresponded to our Christian names, and were generally only written in initials.

A. Aulus.	P. Publius.
C. ¹ Gaius.	Q. Quintus.
Cn. ¹ Gnaeus.	S. (or Sex.) Sextus.
D. Decimus (not Decius).	Ser. Servius.
L. Lucius.	Sp. Spurius.
M. Marcus.	T. Titus.
M'. Manius.	

The other abbreviations, such as pf. (perfect), impf. (imperfect), subj. (subjunctive), nom. (nominative), etc., hardly need explanation.

The references preceded by Pr. (as Pr. 151) are to the *sections* of the *Public School Latin Primer* (ed. 1882), unless p. also precedes (as Pr. p. 149), when the reference is to the *page*.

¹ The Romans wrote the initials, *but not the full name* of Gaius (a trisyllable, Ga-i-us), and Gnaeus, with a C, though the name was pronounced soft, like G.

NOTES.

I.—ROMULUS.

Line 2. **Condendae**, 'the building.' The gerundive does not always mean what *must* be done, but is only a longer form of the present participle. See Primer, Index, under the word *Gerundium*.

3. **patre**, abl. of origin; Pr. 123. Sometimes the prep. is added, as in VI. 3.

Dicitur . . . iussus esse. Copulative verbs like *dicor, videor*, etc., are used personally with the inf., rather than impersonally with the acc. and inf. Thus *dicitur iussus esse* is better than *dicitur eum iussum esse* would have been. Pr. p. 140.

5. **ad Tiberim**, 'by the Tiber.' According to Livy the river had overflowed, and they were put in the shallow water.

6. **cum esset**; *cum* with the subj. should not generally be translated by 'when,' but by the participle: = 'having been.'

silvestris beluae. This, in the legend, was a she-wolf. Two wolves are still kept on the Capitol at Rome.

8. **ut adoleverit**. *Ut*, here = when, and therefore would take the indic., but for being subordinate to the *oratio obliqua* following *perhibetur*. Pr. 152, ii.

9. **ferocitate**. Notice that *ferox* = bold; *ferus* = fierce.

10. **hodie** = **hoc die**; *dies* masc. = day; *dies* fem. = time; *longa dies* = a long time; therefore it is only masc. in the pl., because 'time' needs no plural.

11. **copiis**; notice the different meaning of sing. and pl. The dative may be considered as one of gratification (Pr. 106, 3), or as with a trajective word, *praebuisset*, that being a compound of *prae*. Pr. 106, a.

15. **qua**. Remember that a relative pronoun must often be translated by a demonstrative pronoun with a conjunction, *i. e.* not 'which glory,' but 'now this glory.' Pr. p. 156 (3).

16. **neque** is not followed by *neque* here as usual, but by *sed*.

When *neque* is followed by *sed* or *et*, do not translate it by 'neither,' but simply by 'not.'

17. **providentia.** This may be the abl. of quality (Pr. 115), or it may be taken as the abl. of the instrument, with *sensit*.

18. **ad spem,** 'in the hope.'

19. **conderentur . . . essent.** Why are these subordinate to *oratio obliqua*, and therefore in the subj. ? (Pr. 151 ; 152, ii.) Because *sensit ac videt* is the same as if Cicero had written, 'he said to himself.'

imperii. The genitive of proper names in *ius*, and neuter nouns in *ium* is *i*, not *ii* ; thus *Pompili, imperii*.

20. **periculis, dat.,** with trajective word. Pr. 106, a.

21. **qui,** not nom., but the old form of the abl., 'in what way.'

24. **quo ;** lit. 'by which way ;' translate 'that thus ;' see note on l. 15.

25. **quo.** Pr. 119, b.

eodemque . . . terra, *i.e.* Romulus expected not only to import (*absorbere*) both food and luxuries (*res ad victum cultum-que*) from the sea (*mari* abl.), but also to have them brought to the city (*invectas*) by means of the river Tiber.

29. **potuisset.** The conjunctive (not subjunctive) mood of a contingent statement (= would have). It is contingent, because it really means 'if the city had been in any other part it could not have had such advantages.' Pr. p. 152, B.

30. **ex omni parte.** We say 'on every side ;' the Romans said, '(looked at) from every side.'

31. **arx ;** by this Cicero means the Capitoline Hill (see map of Rome), which was never taken, though the Gauls, under King Brennus, sacked and burnt all the rest of the city in 390 B.C.

34. **fontibus, abl.** Pr. 119, b.

35. **cum . . . tum,** translate 'while,' 'also.'

perflantur, 'are exposed to the winds.'

37. **septem et triginta.** We could also say *triginta septem* without *et*, but not *septem triginta*. Pr. p. 129, e. 2. **annos,** acc. of duration. Pr. 102.

38. **auspicia** properly means the interpreting of the future by watching the flight of birds, but here is used for all the rites of religion. Religion and the government of the Senate,

i. e. the assembly of the oldest (*sen-ex*) and wisest men, are said to be the 'bulwarks of the state.'

40. *deorum in numero*. He was worshipped under the name of *Quirinus*, which contains the same root as *Quirites*, the name of the Romans.

collocatus putaretur, not *collocatum esse*. See note on *iussus*, l. 3.

II.—NUMA.

Line 1. *cum* = since, and therefore takes subj. Pr. 153.

2. *patribus auctoribus*, abl. abs., Pr. 125, a.

4. *Romam*. Pr. 101.

Curibus. From *Cures*, according to Livy (i. 13), is derived the names *Quirites*; see note on I. 40. The fact of a Sabine King being elected shows that the Sabines were at this time at least as powerful as the Romans. See note on the map of Rome.

5. *ut*, 'when,' therefore it takes the indic. Pr. 152, ii. 2.

10. *commodis*, abl. Pr. 119, b.

eis, dat., with trajective word. Pr. 106, a.

13. *flamines*, etc. A *flamen* was a priest, not of the gods in general, but of one god only, either Jupiter, Mars, or *Quirinus* (note on I. 40). The *Salii* were twelve priests of Mars, so called from their dancing (*salio* = to dance). They kept the sacred shield which fell from heaven. The Vestal Virgins were six nuns whose duty it was always to keep alight the sacred fire of *Vesta*.

14. *partes* implies 'the various duties.'

17. *bellandi*. Pr. 141, 2.

cum . . . regnavisset. Pr. 153.

III.—TULLUS HOSTILIUS.

Line 2. *Interrex* was an officer appointed to preside in the Senate till a King was elected.

Comitiis (from *cum* — *eo*, to go) = an assembly. The sing. (v. 43) is used of the place of meeting, the pl. of the people. There were three great *comitia*, the *curiata*, *centuriata*, and *tributa*. The *curiata* was the oldest, and consisted of the original citizens, who were mostly patricians, divided into 30 *curiae* or clans, according to their *family*. The *centuriata* was attributed to *Servius Tullius* (No. VI.), and consisted of both patricians and plebeians, divided into *centuriae*, 'hun-

dreds,' according to their *property*. The *tributa* was the latest, and consisted of plebeians only, divided into 35 tribes, according to their place of *residence*. *Com. curiatis*, the prep. is omitted. Pr. 121, b.

3. *re militari*; *res* is one of the commonest words in Latin, and must always be carefully translated to suit the context. 'It is, so to speak, a blank cheque, to be filled up from the context to the requisite amount of meaning.'—Potts, *Hints toward Latin Prose*. Often it should only be rendered by turning its adj. into a subst.; thus here—*militaris* = warlike, *res m.* = warfare.

4. *constituitque*, etc. The Romans were always very strict about this. Compare the story of Cato, No. XXIII.

ut. Take this with *iudicaretur*, not with *esset*, which is subj. as being subordinate to *constituit*. Pr. 151.

9. *insignibus*; such as the crown and sceptre. For the abl. see Pr. 119, a.

IV.—ANCUS MARCIUS.

Line 1. *Pompili*, see note on I. 19.

nepos ex filia, 'grandson of Numa on his mother's side.'

3. *legem curiatam*. See note on *comitia*, III. I. 2.

5. *urbi*, dat. with trajective word. Pr. 106, a.

quos—que, not from *quisque*.

6. *urbem*. This city, which is about 16 miles from Rome, is called Ostia, because it is at the mouth (*ostium*) of the Tiber.

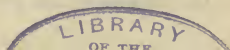
colonis. We should expect the preposition *ab* here, because colonists are persons (Pr. 122, b); but *coloni* here = *colonia*, a 'colony,' and so is treated as an abl. of the instrument.

V.—TARQUINIUS PRISCUS.

Line 1. *ferunt*, 'they say,' *i.e.* people say—used without a definite nominative.

3. *qui, . . . fugisse dicitur*. Compare note on *primus traditur*, VI. 1.

5. *Tarquinius, in urbem*. Notice the position of the prep. Similarly, we should say—*vixit Athenis, celeberrima in urbe*. Pr. 101.



12. *patri*, dat., with trajective word. Pr. 106, a.
 15. *oblita . . . caritatis*. Pr. 133, a.
 16. *dum modo . . . videret*. Pr. 152, i. 4.
 17. *ab Tarquiniis*. Pr. p. 137, G. 3. The prep. might equally well have been omitted.

potissimum, adv. Supply an adj., such as 'best-suited.'

18. *futurum esse*. Supply 'she argued.'

22. *opis, auxili, defensionis*; notice the omission of *et*. This is the figure called *Asyndeton* (see Glossary in the Primer, p. 173), which means 'want of connection.'

24. *cunctis*; translate 'the unanimous.'

25. *pristinum . . . numerum*. According to tradition this was 100. When the Sabine tribe (*Titienses*) was united with the Roman (*Ramnes*) it was made 200. *Tarquinius* now added a third 100 of *Luceres*, who were *Etruscans*, living on the *Caelian Hill*. Hence *duplicavit* does not here mean *doubled*, but 'made it as many again as the original number.'

26. *maiorum gentium*. Repeat *patres* with this genitive.

27. *quos sententiam rogabat*, double acc. Pr. 98.

28. The *ludi Romani* or *Magni* were celebrated in April, in honour of the 'Great Goddess' *Cybele*.

29. *aedem*. Notice the sing. (see *Vocab.*), and compare the pl. in VIII. 5; *faciendam*, we say, 'vowed to make.'

34. *in magno nomine*, so we say, 'in great reputation.' If the prep. had been omitted *nomine* would have been the abl. of quality. Pr. 115. Compare Pr. p. 136, B.

35. *possetne*. Pr. 149.

36. *consuluit*. Distinguish between *consulere aliquem*, 'to consult some one'; and *consulere alicui*, 'to take thought for some one.'

posse, impersonal, 'that it was possible.'

38. *tum Attium*, etc., supply *ferunt*, 'they say.'

40. *ut*, after words like *evenit, accedit*, though it is consecutive, must be translated 'that,' not 'so that.'

43. *comitium*; see note on III. 2.

VI.—SERVIUS TULLIUS.

Line 1. **primus**. Distinguish between *primus traditur*, 'he is the first who is said ;' and *primum traditur*, 'he is said first.' *Tullius traditur regnavisse* is better than *traditur Tullium regnavisse*; Pr. p. I. 40. Compare I. 3, and *aeger fuisse* below.

3. **natum ex**, 'born of' = son of. *Serva* would also have been good Latin without a prep. Compare *exsule ortum*, v. 13; Pr. 123.

4. **numero** here = **loco**, in the place of a servant; *in numero* would have meant 'among the number of,' as in I. 40.

ad = 'at'; *epulis*, without a preposition, might have been used.

5. **iam tum** = 'even then.'

latuit is pf., because it states a definite fact; *elucebat* impf., because it means 'began to shine out.'

6. **sic . . sollers**—a rather hard sentence to translate. 'So careful was he always (*omni* implies "always") alike (*vel*) in his duties and his conversation;' or 'in all he said, and all the duties he had to do.'

7. **qui**, with subj., because it gives the cause of his loving Servius. Pr. 150.

12. **regio ornatu**, abl. of manner or circumstance.

13. **comitate usus**. See III. 9, *note*.

VII.—TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.

Line 2. **comitor** governs both dat. and acc.

5. **praeda**. Pr. 119, b.

7. **Delphos ad Apollinem**, say, 'sent to Apollo at Delphi;' *ad Apollinem Delphis* would be wrong, because the gifts are sent to Delphi as well as to Apollo.

8. **optimi regis**. Servius Tullius was murdered by Tarquinius Superbus, who had married his cruel daughter Tullia. According to the story she drove over her father's bleeding body.

9. **integra mente**, 'a good conscience,' abl. of quality. Pr. 115.

11. **subnixus** is constructed with abl., like *fretus*. Pr. 119, a.

12. *suorum*, 'his children.'

15. *ipsa*, nom. not abl.; *sese morte multare* = 'to commit suicide.'

23. *his . . . praeteritis*, a rather perplexing sentence. The order is—*his autem annis regis praeteritis* (abl. abs.) (*qui*) *cum interregnis (erant) fere amplius* (supply 'than') *quadraginta annis et ducentis*; *regis* does not mean 'royal' here, but 'under the rule of kings.' An *interregnum* was the space between the death of one king and the election of another, during which time there was an *interrex* appointed by the Senate.

26. *obitum vel potius excessum*. He corrects the phrase 'death,' because he was taken up to heaven. See I. 40.

27. *carere rege*. Pr. 119, b.

28. *nomen . . poterat*. Hence Spurius Cassius (x.) and Spurius Maelius (xi.) were murdered on the charge of trying to become king. The Emperors never took the title of *rex*.

VIII.—VALERIUS PUBLICOLA.

Line 1. *hac mente*, 'from this feeling.' Ablative of circumstances.

4. The *fascēs* were a bundle of rods containing an axe, which were carried before the consul by his lictors or attendants, as the sign of his power to scourge or behead.

primus. See note on VI. 1.

5. *sub Veliam*, 'to the lower part of the Velia.'

6. *coepisset*, subj., because it means that Valerius said to himself that this was the reason for the suspicions of the people being excited: *quod coeperat*, being a direct statement, would be Cicero's own explanation of it. This difference is most important. Pr. 151.

8. *idemque*, etc., 'he moreover—and this was the chief reason why he was called P.' Notice the use of *idem*.

9. *centuriatis com.* See note on III. 2.

10. *ne quis* always instead of *ut non quis*. Pr. p. 141 (bottom of page).

adversus, literally 'against'; here it means 'refusing.' With *civem Romanum*, etc., compare Acts xxii. 25, 'And Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a Roman, and uncondemned?'

14. *erat*, indic., because Cicero now gives this explanation;

esset would have given Publicola's argument. Compare this with *coepisset* above.

15. *consulibus*, dative, with *trajective* verb.

17. *fuissent*; relative, dependent on *oratio obliqua*. Pr. 151.

18. *qui tenuit*, 'a man who upheld,' indic. as stating a historical fact. *Qui tenuerit* would have meant that he was *haud mediocris vir*, since he upheld, &c. Pr. 150.

IX.—CORIOLANUS.

Line 2. *cui*. Pr. 106, a.

3. *eodem fere tempore*. Coriolanus was banished about 490 B.C., which was the year of the great battle of Marathon, where the Athenians routed the Persians; the battle of Salamis, where the Athenians again defeated them, chiefly owing to the advice of Themistocles, was in 480.

7. *conatumque*, etc., 'and quietly ended by death the furious attempt he had made in his passion,' *i.e.* to invade his own country.

X.—SPURIUS CASSIUS.

Line 3. *in culpa*, 'involved in the crime.'

4. *morte mactavit*, 'put him to death.' Compare *sese morte multare*, 'to commit suicide,' VII. 15.

XI.—CINCINNATUS AND CURIUS.

Line 2. *triumphare de*, 'to gain a victory over,' Pr. p. 143 (top of page).

5. *praeclarum*, 'it did not seem to him a fine thing,' *i.e.* it was not his ambition. See Pr. p. 75.

Subject.

Predicate.

Copula.

Complement.

aurum habere.

videri sibi.

non praeclarum.

[*sed*] *imperare*, etc.

(*videri sibi*.)

praeclarum.

6. *haberent*, subordinate to *oratio obliqua*. Pr. 151.

poteratne non efficere. In translating omit the interrog. particle *ne*, and take *non efficere* closely together. 'Could such a spirit fail to make?'

9. *eum dictatorem*, etc. Note carefully the construction of factive verbs; Pr. p. 134, iii. d. So also *viatores nominati*, below. A dictator was a magistrate appointed for six months in any special danger to the State. He had absolute powers, without any appeal whatever. His second in command was called *magister equitum*.

11. *occupatum interemit*, 'slew him unawares.' *Occupo* = 'to seize upon,' hence, to attack a man before he is ready.

13. *viatores*, 'messengers,' because they were always on the road. The attendants of consuls and dictators were called 'lictors,' VIII. 4, *note*.

15. *haud scio an nulla*, translate 'I doubt whether any.'

XII.—MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

Line 2. *tribunus plebis*. They were five representatives of the plebeians to protect their interests against the patricians.

diem dixit, 'prosecuted,' a legal term; *quod addidisset*, not 'because he had added,' but 'for adding.' These subjunctives give the ground for the prosecution (Pr. 151). *Ad dictaturam gerendam*, 'to the time for holding his dictatorship,' which was limited to six months.

5. *ruri*, Pr. 121, b.

6. *Romam . . . domum*, without a prep. Pr. 101.

7. *cum prima luce*, as we say 'with the dawn.' Without *cum*, *luce* would be abl. of time. Compare Pr. p. 137, f.

8. *illum* = Manlius, *se* = Pomponius, because he is the subject of the principal verb. *arbitraretur* is subj., because *qui* = *cum ille*, 'since he.' Pr. 150.

11. *ut*, 'when,' therefore with the indic. ; Pr. 152, ii. 2.

13. *se missum esse facturum*, a rather clumsy phrase, used because it was the legal term = 'that he would discharge.'

15. *causa*, abl. ; Pr. 122, a.

esset, subj. of indirect question ; Pr. 149.

18. *ad Anienem*, by the Anio. Compare *ad Tiberim*, i. 4.

19. *eo*, the Gaul: if Manlius had been meant, *se* would have been necessary, because it would refer to the subject of *occiderat*.

cognomen, 'the family name.' Titus is the *praenomen*; Manlius the *nomen* or name of his clan, the *gens Manlia*; Torquatus the name of the particular family in that clan to which he belonged. Torquatus at first would be only a title (*agnomen*,

i.e. ad-nomen), like sur-name, but afterwards became the family name. Pr. p. 132.

21. *in primis*, adverbial phrase, 'in the highest degree.'

et qui, translate 'who,' not 'and who,' which is bad English unless another relative has preceded. Thus you can say, 'who was a great man, and who was indulgent,' but not 'a great man, and who was indulgent.'

idem, masc., 'was at the same time,' or 'was nevertheless.' It implies that the same man had two different characters. Compare VIII. 8.

XIII.—THE DECII.

Line 1. *ille* implies 'the famous.'

2. *tribunus militum* must not be confused with *tribunus plebis* (XII. 1). They were the six officers (something like colonels) to every legion or regiment.

3. *a Samnitibusque*. *Que* is the third, not second, word here, as usual, because the prep. and its subst. are virtually one word.

4. *moneretur ut*. 'With *ask, command, advise, and strive, By ut* translate infinitive.'

5. *somnis*. *Somnus*=sleep; but *somni* is used like *somnia*=dreams.

6. *occidere*, supply *se*.

cum. Pr. p. 136, B.

7. *obsidione*; it was not exactly a siege, but they were surrounded by the enemy. For the abl., see Pr. 123; as also for *reditu*, l. 14.

8. *post triennium*: we say 'three years afterwards.'

9. *devovit*, 'offered himself as a sacrifice' to the gods below, on behalf of his army.

11. *eandem*, supply *mortem*.

14. L. Brutus. The story is told in VII. 15. *si timeretur*—*non concidisset*, a conditional clause, or the conjunctive mood of contingent statement. Pr. p. 152, ii. A; p. 164, v. 3.

16. *pater, filius, nepos*, are all used as adj. to *Decius*.

XIV.—VALERIUS CORVUS.

Line 1. *quominus*, with subj., translate by 'from' and a participle.

4. *perduxisse*, 'lived.' Properly this is a transitive verb, but *actatem* or *vitam* is understood. *Agere* is similarly used.

6. *sex et quadraginta*. See note on I. 37. Corvus's first consulship was in 348, his sixth in 299, B.C., so that there was really an interval of 47 years. Strictly speaking, a man was *iuvenis* (*i.e.* of the full military age) till he was 45; till he was 60, *senior*; after that, *senex*.

8. *honorum*. Avoid translating *honos* by 'honour;' it means 'a high position or office.'

9. *hoc*, 'in this respect.'

10. *media*, 'the prime' of life, between youth and old age.

XV.—POSTUMIUS AND MANCINUS.

Line 1. *iterum*. See XVII. 4.

2. *quia*, to be taken with *fecerant*. Pr. 152, ii. *cum male . . . missis*, translate, 'after the disastrous battle of Caudium, when the soldiers of our legions had been,' etc.

4. *populi senatusque*. These two words together imply the whole people. Ordinarily, of course, *senatus* is put first, as in the well-known abbreviation S.P.Q.R. (See at beginning of notes.)

6. *quod*, like *quia*. Pr. 152, ii.

7. *Samnitium*, we say 'with the Samnites.'

9. *suasor et auctor fuit*; translate by verbs. *Suadeo* is only 'to recommend'; *auctor esse*, 'to advise with authority,' 'to urge.'

idem, neut. *annis*. Pr. 120.

10. *quibuscum*. Pr. 83, note to *cum*.

12. Supply 'and' before *Attilius*. *ferebant*, impf.; therefore it does not mean 'carried,' but 'were for carrying,' *i.e.* 'proposed.' A *rogatio*, literally, 'putting the question,' was a proposed law, like our 'bill' in Parliament; when passed it became *lex*, as a bill, when passed, becomes an 'act.' *ex*, 'according to,' *i.e.* the Senate directed *Furius* and *Attilius* to propose the bill to the people.

13. **hic**, 'he,' supply *fecit*, but **hic** below adv. = 'in this case.'
15. **ea quae videbatur**, translate 'the apparent.'
16. **superiores**, *i.e.* Postumius and Mancinus.
17. **ab** is very rarely used except with persons: it is used here because *honestatis auctoritas* is not the instrument of anything else, but the agent which itself conquers *utilitatis species*.

XVI.—APPIUS CLAUDIUS.

Line 1. **num** expects the answer 'no,' *nonne* 'yes'; *an* and *ne* (interrog.) may expect either. Pr. p. 142.

3. **vel**, 'even,' not 'or.'

4. **quae administrantur**. Pr. 150.

5. **accedebat**, lit. 'went to,' *i.e.* 'was added to.' **ut esset**, translate 'that he was,' but the subj. is right, because it is consecutive on *accedebat*. Compare v. 40.

sententia is nom., **senatus** gen.

pacem, supply *faciendam*, from *faciendum*, which only agrees with *foedus*. It is not the gerund but the gerundive which is the usual construction with *transitive* verbs. Pr. 143.

7. **versibus prosecutus est**, 'has treated of in his poem.' Ennius, the first great Roman poet (239-169 B.C.), wrote an epic poem called *Annals of Rome*, in 18 books. Of course the language of it is more ancient than the Latin we usually read. Notice—(1) *antehac*, two syllables, as if it were *antac*; (2) the old gen. of the 1st declension in *ai* instead of *ae* (Pr. p. 120, A a); (3) the large number of *spondees* (*i.e.* feet of two long syllables), to express the solemnity of the words.

10. **viai**. This genitive is hard to explain. Most probably it is not really a genitive but a locative case, like *humi*, *Romae*, etc. (Pr. p. 137, G 2). Then it will mean 'on their road,' *i.e.* they 'have turned aside *in their course*.'

11. **tamen**, 'after all,' *i.e.* even if you do not know it, it is still to be had.

12. **septimo decimo**. Pr. p. 129, e 1.

14. **anni decem**, etc. Appius was censor in 312 B.C.; consul for the first time in 307; for the second time in 296.

15. **intellegitur**, impersonal—'we see.' Supply *eum* with

grandem. The personal construction is more usual. Pr. p. 140. *Pyrrhi bello*, 'the war against Pyrrhus,' 280-275 B.C. See xv. 7.

16. *tamen* = and yet (it is true for), etc. *patribus* here means 'our fathers'; it means the Senate in v. 26.

17. *nihil . . . afferunt*, 'they are contributing nothing to the question,' *i.e.* they are talking idly. *in re gerenda*, 'in the active management of affairs.' *negant* = *aiunt non*. Pr. p. 141 (bottom of page).

18. *similesque sunt ut si qui . . . dicant*, translate by adverbial clause—'as though one should say.' *Qui*, not relative, but the pl. of *quis* = *aliquis*. *Navigando*, abl. of gerund. Pr. 141, 4. *Scandant*, &c., are subj., because dependent on the *oratio obliqua* after *dicant*. Pr. 152, II. 2.

21. *facit*, supply *senectus*, = *senes faciunt*.

24. *consilio, auctoritate, sententia*. Compare note on v. 22.

25. *quibus*, abl. of deprivation; Pr. 119, b: *non modo non*, 'so far from being.'

XVII.—FABRICIUS.

Line 1. *ultra*, another form of *ultra*, 'beyond'; hence, 'going out of one's way,' 'unprovoked.'

3. *potenti*. Participles ordinarily form the abl. in *i*, when used as adj.; in *e* when used as participles. Thus it would be *currente* (not *i*) *equo*, 'while the horse was running.'

4. *consulis iterum*, translate, 'in his second consulship.' *sibi*. Pr. 145.

5. *ut*, 'as,' not 'so that'; for the subj. is not dependent on *ut*, but subordinate to the *oratio obliqua* after *pollicitus*. Pr. 151.

7. *reducendum curavit* = *iussit reducere*. The gerundive, not the infinitive, is used after *curo*.

8. *speciem utilitatis*, 'the apparent (not the real) advantage.' Compare *quae videbatur*, xv. 15. *opinio* means—what would have been the general opinion of people.

9. *perfuga unus*. Pr. 27.

10. **magnum**, etc. Supply **putavissent**, 'they would have thought it.'

11. **quicum** = *cum quo*, see note on I. 21. The antecedent to **qui** is *eum*. With **superatum** supply *fore*, 'that he should be.'

12. **utrum**, followed by **an** below; a double interrogative. Pr. p. 142.

13. **Athenis**, generally called ablative, but really the plural locative case, as *humi*, *Romae*, etc., are the sing. Pr. p. 137, G. 2.

15. **dignitate**, 'the sentiment of honour.'

16. **absit**, the conjunctive mood, jussive or commanding use. Pr. p. 153, H.

18. **quoquo modo**, 'by any means whatever.'

XVIII.—PUBLIUS CLAUDIUS.

Line 2. **per iocum**, 'by way of a joke,' or 'jokingly.' **irrideo** governs both dat. and acc.

4. **esse**; remember to look in Vocab.

6. **quid?** translate, 'then again.'

7. **auspiciis**, dative. Pr. 106, 4.

8. **necem**, etc., 'committed suicide.' Another phrase is *sese morte multare*, VII. 15.

10. **cum**. See XIII. 6.

12. **amplificatam**, supply *esse*.

paruissent, subj., *intellegi potest*. Pr. 151, subordinate to.

religionibus. The pl. means 'the duties of religion;' the sing., which occurs just below, 'religion.'

XIX.—REGULUS.

Line 1. **ex insidiis**, 'by an ambuscade.' Properly, this is an adverbial phrase, like *ex improviso*, 'suddenly.' Pr. p. 143.

2. **dux** is the general in active command; **imperator** the commander-in-chief of the whole war.

3. *iuratus*. Pr. 73.

4. *ut*, 'on the condition that.'

5. *Karthaginem*, II. 4.

6. *utilitatis speciem*. Compare XVII. 8.

7. *quae*. Note on I. 15.

8. *esse*, 'to live.' *domi*, locative case, Pr. p. 146, G. b. The Romans themselves mistook it for a genitive case; hence *suae* is meant to agree with *domi*.

9. *accepisset*. Pr. 151. Supply *eam* as antecedent to *quam*.

13. *harum*, *i.e.* *magnitudo animi et fortitudo*.

14. *humana*, not 'all human things,' but 'the ills of human life.'

16. *recusavit ne diceret* = *recusavit dicere*.

17. *quam diu*, etc., *oratio obliqua*, giving what Regulus said. Hence the principal verb becomes infinitive, and the dependent one subjunctive. Pr. 151.

18. *o stultum*; *o* may go with nom. voc. or acc. Pr. 86.

19. *dixerit*, fut. pf., not pf. subj.; literally, some one *will* be found to *have* said, *i.e.* 'one might say.'

utilitati. Pr. 106, 3.

20. *illos*, etc. Again *oratio obliqua*.

25. *exquisita supplicia*, 'the utmost refinement of torture.'

27. *machina*. This is said to have been a barrel studded with sharp nails. After his eyelids had been cut off he was put into a dark dungeon, and then brought suddenly into the burning sun.

XX.—THE CUNNING AMBASSADOR.

Line 2. *iuratos*, XIX. 3, note.

3. *se*, etc. *Oratio obliqua*, dependent on *iuratos*.

quorum. Pr. 133.

5. *si non redierunt*. The indic. is used because this is a pure hypothesis, *i.e.* Cicero simply states the case without implying whether he believed it or not.

9. *post quam erat*. Pr. 152, iii. *redisset*. Pr. 151. *quasi*. Pr. 152, I. 6.

11. *liberatum iure iurando*. Pr. 123.

interpretabatur, strictly impf., 'tried to prove. Compare *ferebant*, xv. 12.

13. *stulta calliditas*. A good example of the figure called *Oxymōron*, from *ὀξύς* = clever, *μωπός* = foolish, *i.e.* an apparent contradiction in words.

14. *veterator*, 'an old hand,' generally in a bad sense. Take *veterator et callidus* together, 'the crafty knave.'

16. *sed illud maximum*, 'but the following story is most important,' because the lives of 8000 men were concerned.

hominum milia. Notice the different use of *mille* and *milia*. Pr. p. 129, 4. In other words, *mille* is generally an adj., *milia* a subst. *Milia* is spelt with only one *l*, because the Romans disliked the writing of *lli*, which looked like *m*.

17. *quos* = *tales ut*, hence with subj. Pr. 150.

20. *cum*, 'though.' Pr. p. 165, vi. 3. *pecunia*. Pr. 117.

24. *fuisset*. Pr. 151.

comparatione, 'by being matched with,' *i.e.* when there is a struggle between *quae videntur utilia* and *honestas*, the latter always wins. Compare XIX. 6.

XXI.—FLAMINIUS.

Line 2. *cum*. See XVIII. 10, note.

3. *versus* always follows its case, and ought to be used with another preposition, as *in terram versus*, 'towards the land.' But *Arretium*, being a town (Pr. 101), takes no preposition.

5. *signum*, 'statue,' but in the next line 'a warning.'

Statoris, 'the Stayer.' Jupiter was worshipped under this title, because Romulus vowed a temple to him if he would stay the flight of the Romans before the Sabines. Livy, i. 12.

6. *habuit religioni*, 'regarded as providential;' dat. of complement. Pr. 108.

7. *ne* = *ut non*, 'not to.'

idem cum, translate 'again when he.'

8. *tripudium* was a method of taking the auguries by watching how fowls fed. If they took the corn eagerly it was a

favourable sign. The word is perhaps connected with *trepidus*, 'trembling,' meaning 'eager haste.' The *pullarius* had charge of the sacred fowls.

proeli ; *proelium* would have been more usual. Pr. 143.

9. *differebat*, strictly impf. = 'was for putting off.' Compare xv. 12 ; xx. 14.

ne . . . quidem always have the emphatic word between them. Pr. p. 141, ix. A.

10. *quid . . . censeret*. Pr. 149.

11. *quiescendum*, supply *esse* ; *dixit* is omitted, as is common, before the speech of Flaminius.

12. *poterit* ; translate by the present tense.

13. *signa convellere* is the regular term for breaking up a camp or beginning a march. The subject of *sequi*, which is used impersonally here, is of course 'the soldiers.'

14. *primi hastati*, supply *ordinis*. The regular line of the Roman army was in three ranks—*hastati*, *principes*, and *triarii*. A legion was divided into 10 'cohorts,' and a cohort into 10 'maniples,' or 'companies.' This probably means then 'the standard-bearer of the front maniple,' who would be the first to move.

15. *loco* ; Pr. 123. *nec quidquam* always to be used for *et nihil* ; Pr. p. 141. *quidquam* is used adverbially, 'without any success.'

17. *concisus*. 15,000 Romans are said to have been killed in this battle of Lake Trasimenus, against only 1500 Carthaginians.

21. *corruerint* ; the subj. of the pf. in its aoristic sense, *i.e.* 'fell,' not 'have fallen.' The impf. would have been more usual.

23. *in contrarias partes*, 'backwards,' *i.e.* to their source.

XXII.—FABIUS.

Line 1. Q. Fabius. The Romans generally spoke of a man by his *praenomen* (see note on XII. 19) and either his *nomen* or *cognomen* ; thus Q. Fabius, or Q. Maximus, but not Fabius Maximus.

adulescens, lit. growing, *i.e.* a youth ; *iuvenis* takes in all the prime of life.

3. Ennius, supply *dixit*, and see note on XVI. 7.

4. *homō*. In later Latin *o* is always short in four words—*homō*, *egō*, *modō*, *citō*. This line is used by Virgil (*Æn.* vi. 847), with the alteration of *homo* into *qui*.

rem, 'fortunes'; see note on III. 3.

6. *postque magisque*, 'ever after, and ever increasingly.'

7. *qua*; a sentence of exclamation.

8. *Salinatori*, governed by *inquit*; Pr. 106, 2. *Inquam* is never used by itself like *dico*, but is inserted in the sentence, as here.

10. *nisi*, etc. See note on XIII. 14.

12. *toga*, the ordinary dress of a Roman citizen, whence Virgil calls the Romans *gentem togatam*. As this would be exchanged for a soldier's dress in time of war, *toga* came to mean 'peace.'

13. *tribuno*, dat. after *restitit*; Pr. 106, a. *quoad*; Pr. 152, ii. 2.

14. *Gallicum*, not of Gaul proper, *i.e.* France, but of Cisalpine Gaul, which is now Northern Italy. The northern boundary of Italy then was not the Alps but the Rubicon, a small stream near Ravenna.

15. *dividenti*, not 'dividing,' but 'wanting to divide;' impf. participle, which is the same as the present. Compare the impf. in xv. 12; xx. 14.

optimis, etc. This is derived from a famous speech of Hector in Homer (*Il.* xii. 243). *εἰς οὐρανὸς ἀριστος ἀμύνασθαι περὶ πατρῆς*; *i.e.* 'the best augury one can have is to be fighting for one's fatherland.' It was quoted by Epameinondas at the battle of Leuctra.

19. *quomodo* = *modus in quo*.

20. *est in manibus*, 'we have in our hands,' *i.e.* it is published.

22. *intus domique*, take these together; 'in the privacy of his own home.'

23. *qui*; see note on *qua*, l. 7.

24. *auguri*, gen. of *augurium*, not dat. of *augur*.

25. *ut*, 'considering that it was.' The early Romans were very ignorant compared with the Greeks.

omnia agrees with *bella*; *memoria* is abl.

XXIII.—CATO.

Line 1. The *fetiales* were a college of priests who regulated the ceremonies of war and disputes with foreign nations. Compare the account of Tullus Hostilius, III.

3. *quod . . . geratur*. Pr. 150.

5. *tiro*, not *tyro*; *y* is only used in words taken straight from Greek. Pr. p. 1.

6. *videretur*, 'seemed advisable.'

9. *scribere* is used both with *ad* and with dative.

12. *adeo summa*, 'so strict.'

14. *missum factum*, used like one word, 'discharged.' See XII. 13.

15. *Persico*; not 'Persian.' See Index of Proper Names.

monet . . . ut; see note on XIII. 4.

16. *qui*; supply an antecedent, *eum*.

XXIV.—SUMMARY.

Line 2. *suam quisque* is constructed with a plural verb as if it were in a parenthesis; literally 'they have established their states—each man his own.'

5. *aliquot* is always used not merely of 'some,' but some large number.



EXERCISES.

I. (a)

1. The story (*fabula*) of Romulus is known to all.
2. From him arose the beginning of this city.
3. He was the son of Mars and a Vestal Virgin, and it is said that (*see note* I. 3) he was exposed, together with his brother Remus, on-the-banks-of (*ad*) the Tiber.
4. But a she-wolf (*lupa*) gave them suck, and a shepherd and his wife reared them, and trained them in tilling the soil and other hard work in company with the shepherds.
5. At last Romulus was found to be far superior to his fellows in courage and strength, so that they cheerfully obeyed him, and said that they would follow him as their leader.
6. So he put himself at their head, and by their help took the powerful city of Longa Alba, and killed its king, Amulius, because he had ordered him to be exposed on the banks of the Tiber.

I. (b)

1. Then Romulus determined (*constituo*) to build a city for himself.

2. He saw that there would be great advantages and great defects if he chose for his city a site on the sea coast; for, although a city on the sea is well-placed (*opportunus*) for commerce (*commercium*), it is also exposed to many unknown dangers.
3. So, as-though (*quasi*) he-were-guided-by-the-gods, (*adverb*), he built his city in the best spot in Italy, on the bank of the Tiber, which flows with stream that never fails, and is broad enough for navigation (*ad navigandum*).
4. The city itself was completely surrounded by high and steep mountains, and the citadel so strong in its position that afterwards, when the Gauls took the rest of the city, they could not gain (*potior*, Pr. 119, a) the citadel.
5. The city was well supplied with springs, and the surrounding mountains gave coolness and shade to the inhabitants.

I. (c)

1. Romulus was holding a review (*inspicere copias*) in the Campus Martius, when suddenly the sun became obscured, and a great storm arose.
2. Now (*autem*, see I. 29) the soldiers dispersed (*diffugio*), and when the storm was over (*agor*) Romulus could nowhere be found.
3. He instituted the two great bulwarks of the constitution, the senate and the auspices, so that, from these and other great services, he seems to be deservedly ranked amongst the gods.

II.

1. Numa Pompilius, a Sabine, was reigning at Cures, when the Roman people, with the sanction of the senate, elected him to rule them, and summoned him from Cures to Rome, for he was known to be a good king over his own subjects.
2. When he came to Rome he found that the Romans were too much addicted to the pursuits of war, to which they had been led by Romulus.
3. So he tried to inspire them with love for peace ; he advised them to practise (*utor*, Pr. 119, a) habits of justice and good faith ; to till their fields, and to gather in their crops, rather than to fight with their neighbours.
4. By his religious institutions he reformed (*mitigo*) the savage character of his subjects, and at his death, which happened in the fortieth year of his reign, he left behind him the love of religion and peace.

III.

1. When Numa died a meeting was held, and the interrex put the question to the people—whom did they wish for their king ?
2. They chose Tullus Hostilius, who not only distinguished himself in war, but invented certain laws by which war was to be declared.
3. In the reign of Tullus, and even after, the Romans never waged war against a people, unless they had previously given warning and declaration of it.

4. Since he saw that some concession ought to be made to the people, he did not venture to declare himself king except by their order.

IV.

1. Ancus Marcius was Numa's grandson on his mother's side.
2. The people elected him as they had elected Tullus.
3. He waged war with the Latins, and conquered them completely, and united them in citizenship with the Romans.
4. He increased the size of the city, for he included the Aventine and Caelian hills within the wall.
5. Though Romulus did not build Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, yet Ancus founded a town there, to which he gave the name Ostia.
6. He also ordered that the territory taken in war should be divided among the citizens.

V. (a)

1. Once (*quondam*) there lived at Corinth a certain Demaratus, who was the most influential of all the citizens.
2. But, being annoyed at (*aegre ferre*) the insolence of the tyrant Cypselus, he determined to flee from Corinth, and to sail across the sea to Italy.
3. So he came to Tarquinii, the most flourishing city in Etruria, where the people gladly received him as a citizen.

V. (b)

1. He therefore settled, married, and begat two sons, Lucumo and Arruns, of whom the former survived his father, while the latter died before him.
2. But the people of Tarquinius despised Lucumo, because he was the son of an exile.
3. Therefore his wife Tanaquil advised her husband to leave Tarquinius and go to Rome, for, she said, at Rome there was an opening for energy ; that Numa and Ancus had been made kings at Rome ; and that they, like him, were foreigners.
4. They went to Rome accordingly, and were readily admitted as citizens.

V. (c)

1. Tarquinius so behaved (*ita se gerere*) at Rome that he gained (*sibi conciliare*) the favour of the people, who, at the death of Ancus, unanimously elected him their king.
2. Romulus had created one hundred senators, but Tarquinius added another hundred (*see note*).
3. Romulus, in a battle fought against the Sabines, had vowed a temple to Jupiter if he would (*volo*) stay (*sisto*) the flight of the Romans, who were turning (*dare*) their backs (*terga*) to the foe.
4. In like manner Tarquinius, in a war which he waged against the Sabines, vowed, in the actual fight, a temple to Jupiter if he would give the victory to the Romans.

V. (d)

1. Who has not heard of the story of Attus Navius (*note on imperi*, l. 19), the renowned augur?
2. King Tarquinius wished to try his skill in augury.
3. He therefore said to Attus, "I am thinking of something. Can you, by your art, tell me whether it is possible?"
4. Attus had recourse (*se conferre*) to his art, and replied that it could be done.
5. Then Tarquinius said, "I was thinking that I could cut through this whetstone with this razor."
6. Attus gave orders that the whetstone should be brought into the place of meeting, where he cut it in half in the sight of all.
7. So Attus had great credit and renown with (*apud*) the king and the people, who often consulted him.

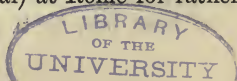
VI.

1. Servius Tullius was the son of a slave, but Tarquinius was very fond of him, and educated him as though he were his own son.
2. The people therefore believed that he was the king's son, and when the sons of Ancus treacherously killed Tarquinius, Tullius told the people that the king was only wounded and was still living.
3. He then put on the king's robes, performed (*fungor*, Pr. 119, a) the king's duties (*officium*), and gained the favour of the people by his great kindness.

4. Accordingly, when the people heard that Tarquinius was dead, they ordered Servius to reign.
5. From a boy (*a puero*) Servius had shown much talent in all his duties.
6. He loved peace rather than war; he was kind to all the citizens, and he helped debtors with his own money.

VII.

1. The second (*alter*) Tarquinius, who had the surname (*note on XII. 19*) of "the Proud," enjoyed a good fortune which he did not deserve.
2. He subdued Latium, took the rich and well-stored city of Suessa Pometia, and enriched the temple with spoils that he took from the place.
3. He also sent rich offerings to Apollo at Delphi.
4. He had reigned without the authority of the people, and had slain the good King Tullius.
5. The people would not (*nolo*) love him, therefore he wished them to fear him.
6. His elder son increased the odium in which he was held by (*apud*) the citizens, for he had assaulted Lucretia; whereupon (*quo facto*) the noble woman killed herself.
7. But L. Brutus stood forth (*exsto*) as her avenger (*ultor*), and stirred up the people.
8. He reminded them of (*commonefacio de*) the wrongs they had received from Tarquinius and his sons, so that the people drove into exile the whole clan of the Tarquini.
9. There were kings (impersonal) at Rome for rather more than 240 years.



10. Tarquinius had behaved so proudly that henceforth the very name of king was hateful to the Romans.

VIII.

1. Collatinus was driven from Rome on-account-of (*propter*) his relationship with Tarquinius, and Valerius came into suspicion because he had begun to build an house for himself in the place where King Tullus had dwelt.
2. But he moved his house from the higher to the lower part of the Velia.
3. He was called Publicola, because he courted the people's favour.
4. He took away the axes from the fasces which were carried before the consuls, and when he spoke before the people he lowered the fasces.
5. He passed a law that no Roman citizen should be beaten or put to death by any magistrate without an appeal to the people.
6. By his order the lictors who bore the fasces marched before one only of the two consuls, and in alternate months ; for he did not think it fair (*iustum*) that there should be, in a free state, more emblems of authority than there had been under the kings.
7. In all these ways he gained the favour of the people.

IX.

1. Coriolanus stands forth as the most illustrious hero (*vir*) in the war which the Romans were

carrying on against the Volsci; for when he, an exile, had led the Volscians against Rome, overcome (*victus*) by the tears of his mother he would not (*nolo*) proceed further.

2. Like the famous Themistocles, the hero of the Persian wars, he was banished by his ungrateful countrymen, and died amongst his enemies.

X.

1. Spurius Cassius was very popular, and he was accused of trying to make himself king.
2. He was charged by the Quæstor, and, since the people would not hear his appeal (VIII. 10), he was put to death.

XI.

1. Manius Curius celebrated many (*sæpe*, = often) triumphs over his enemies, but he occupied his declining years in country pursuits.
2. He rejected the large sum of money that the Samnites offered him, for he thought that it was not so (*æque*) good to have money as to govern those who had.
3. In like manner Lucius Cincinnatus was following the plough when the messengers came to him to tell him that he had been made Dictator by command of the Roman people.
4. He is the man who ordered his Master of the Horse to kill Maelius unawares, who was thought to be aiming at the kingdom.

XII.

1. Men held the office of Dictator for one year.
2. But Lucius Manlius added a few days to his term of office, and for this reason he was brought to trial by Marcus Pomponius.
3. Moreover, he had driven his son from Rome and sent him into the country, and for these two reasons he was accused.
4. But when his son Titus heard that a day had been fixed for his father's trial, he went with all speed to Rome, and at break of day arrived at Pomponius' house.
5. Pomponius the more readily admitted him because he thought that the son would bring more charges against his father.
6. But his hope deceived him, for Titus entered the room with drawn sword, and said, "I will kill you on the spot unless you swear to me that you will release (XII. 13, *note*) my father."
7. Overcome by terror, Pomponius promised that he would do what Titus wished.
8. Thus the father was freed by the dutiful-conduct (*pietas*) of the son.
9. T. Manlius, who showed wonderful filial-affection (*pietas*) towards his father, was himself (XII. 21, *note*), as a father, cruelly severe to his son.
10. When the Roman soldiers were drawn up against the Gauls, near the river Anio, there advanced from the ranks of the Gauls a soldier of huge size, who challenged the Romans to battle.
11. Manlius himself (not *idem*) stepped forward, slew

the Gaul and stripped him of his collar, whence he earned the name of (XII. 19, *note*) Torquatus.

12. But when his son had done this same thing contrary to orders, and conquered a knight of Tusculum, he was beheaded by his father's order.

XIII.

1. In a dream it seemed to Publius Decius, the tribune of the soldiers, that he was dying gloriously in the thick of the foe.
2. And so, in the actual battle, though his friends advised him to be more cautious, he nevertheless confronted all dangers.
3. On this occasion, indeed, he was unhurt, but afterwards, in a battle fought (*committo*) with the Latins, by devoting his life he gained the victory for his men.
4. His sons followed this noble example—the elder, when the Romans fought against the Etruscans; the younger, when they fought against King Pyrrhus.

XIV.

1. M. Valerius Corvus was six times made Consul, and we have heard from our fathers that 46 years intervened between his first and his last consulate.
2. Although he enjoyed this long course of distinction, yet his declining years were the happier, for his authority grew with his age.
3. He lived to enter upon his hundredth year.

XV.

1. Our legions suffered a defeat at Caudium and were sent under the yoke.
2. Their tribunes, who had made peace without the command of the Senate, were given up to the Samnites, and with them the two consuls; one of whom, Postumius, recommended his own surrender.
3. Gaius (*see* Abbreviations) Mancinus acted in the same way when the Roman army was given up to the Numantines.
4. Quintus Pompeius, however, under similar circumstances, spoke against it (*deprecor*), so that no surrender of the generals was made.
5. He valued what seemed to be expedient more than that which was honourable.

XVI.

1. They err, who think that nothing can be done by old men, for the greatest deeds (*res*) are performed not by bodily strength but by wisdom.
2. The eloquence of the old and blind Appius Claudius dissuaded the Senate from coming to terms with Pyrrhus, though their feeling was to make peace.
3. He made (*habeo*) this speech seventeen years after his second consulship, and twenty-seven years after his first.
4. Is the helmsman useless in sailing a ship? Although he neither climbs the mast, nor runs about the thwarts, nor pumps out the water, yet, seated quietly at the helm, he performs duties far more

important than the rest. So old men by their wisdom can do much greater things than young men by their activity.

XVII.

1. When there was war between King Pyrrhus and the Roman people, there came from Pyrrhus' camp a deserter, who promised Fabricius that he would poison Pyrrhus if a reward were given him.
2. But Fabricius thought that it would be a great disgrace to overcome a noble foe by treachery and not by valour.
3. He therefore gave orders that the deserter should be sent back to Pyrrhus.
4. The Senate approved of this act, for they valued (*aestimo*) their honour higher (*pluris*, Pr. 128, a) than expediency, and thought it better to fight their foes with arms than with poisons.

XVIII.

1. Great was the foolhardiness of Publius Claudius, for, when he was about to join battle, and it was told him that the chickens would not eat, he said, "Throw them into the sea, therefore, that they may drink."
2. Owing to this jest he suffered a great defeat, and the Roman people condemned him to death.
3. Flaminius, too, was defeated with great slaughter at the Trasimene lake, for having disobeyed the auspices.

4. We can see by the fate of those men that Rome was preserved by those generals who respected (*servo*) the worship of the gods.

XIX.

1. In the war that was waged against the Carthaginians, the general Xanthippus surprised the consul Regulus in an ambushade, and sent him to Rome.
2. Now Regulus was under oath to return unless he should have persuaded the Senate to restore to the Poeni certain noble captives.
3. Regulus, however, was not deceived by the false show of expediency.
4. It would have been expedient for him to remain at Rome with his family, and to release (*see XII. note 13*) the captives.
5. But when he had come before the Senate he said that it was not expedient for the State that the captives should be restored.
6. "They," said he, "are good generals, in the prime of life; I am an old man, bowed down by years."
7. So he persuaded the Senate; the captives were retained, and he himself went to a most cruel death.
8. Can anyone (*ecquis*) call this man ill-advised, who studied not his own advantage but that of the State?
9. The Carthaginians killed him by fastening him in a machine and keeping him awake.

XX.

1. Hannibal defeated the Romans in a great battle at Cannae, in Apulia.
2. After the battle ten nobles were sent by Hannibal to negotiate (*ago*) about the ransom of the captives, under oath to return if they should not have gained their point.
3. And it has been handed down to us that only nine returned.
4. He who would not come back, when he was leaving the camp of the Poeni, pretended that he had forgotten something, and went back to look for (*quaero*) it.
5. So he said that he had already returned to the camp of the Poeni, and that he was absolved from his oath.
6. The Senate, however, judged otherwise, and sent the knave bound in chains to Hannibal.
7. After this battle there remained in the Roman camp 8000 who had not taken part (*intersum*, Pr. 106 a) in the fight.
8. These the Senate would not ransom, for they thought that a soldier (*plural*) should either conquer or die.
9. Thus, even in their darkest hours (xx. 24), the spirit of the Roman people remained unbroken (*integer*).

XXI.

1. Gaius Flaminius struck his camp, and led his army against Hannibal in the direction of (xxi. 3, *note*) Arretium.

2. But a sign was given him not to join battle, for he suddenly fell from his horse before the image of Jupiter Stator.
3. And so he was defeated in a great battle, because he had neglected the sign.
4. Again, when the chicken-keeper had told Flaminius that he ought not to join battle because the chickens refused (*nolo*) to eat, Flaminius said, "What shall I do if they again refuse to eat?" He replied, "You must do nothing."
5. But Flaminius said to his soldiers, "I order you now to pluck up the standard and to follow me." But the standard-bearer could not move the standard.
6. When this was told to Flaminius he disregarded the warning, joined battle, and in three hours his army was cut to pieces.
7. At this time many earthquakes and landslips took place over all Italy, many towns collapsed, and many rivers ran backwards.

XXII.

1. Quintus Maximus had the agnomen of the Lingerer, because by his patience he restored the fortunes of Rome when Hannibal was laying waste all Italy.
2. He also (VIII. 8, *note*) showed great skill when he took Tarentum, which had been given up to the enemy by Livius, but was afterwards recovered by Quintus.
3. He was no less conspicuous in peace than in war.
4. Gaius Flaminius, a tribune, proposed-to-divide

(*imperfect*) some public land amongst the citizens, man by man.

5. But Quintus Fabius, as consul, opposed him to the utmost of his ability; and again, as augur, he said that the best auspices were those that saved (*salvam facio*) the State.
6. He had a son, an illustrious man, who died an early death.
7. This loss (*casus*) he bore with a firmness (*constantia*) that hardly any (*nemo fere*) philosopher could equal (*aequiparo*).
8. In his private life he was still more remarkable for his conversation, his maxims, his knowledge of antiquity and augury, and his wonderful recollection of home and foreign affairs.

XXIII.

1. Formerly it was lawful for no one to fight against the enemy unless he had been bound by a military oath.
2. The general Popilius disbanded one legion in Macedonia, in which Cato's son was serving.
3. When Cato heard this he wrote a letter to his son, in which he told him that he ought (*oportet*) not to fight with the enemy since he was no longer a soldier.
4. Thereupon the young man begged Popilius to bind him again by the military oath.
5. So religiously did the Romans observe the rules of warfare, as they were laid down by law.

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- Paullus, Lucius Aemilius, consul 216 B.C., xx. 20.
- Persae (-arum), the Persians, a people of Asia, ix. 3.
- Perseus or Perses (*adj.* Persicus), last king of Macedon, 168 B.C., xxiii. 15.
- Picenum (*adj.* Picens), a country in Italy, xxii. 14.
- Poeni (*gen.* -orum), the Carthaginians, xix. 4; xx. 4.
- Polybius, a Greek historian of Rome, xx. 6.
- Pompeius, Quintus, consul 141 B.C., xv. 14.
- Pomponius, Marcus, a tribune, xii. 1, 7, 14.
- Popilius, Marcus—Laenas, consul 172 B.C., xxiii. 4, 6, 9.
- Postumius, Spurius, consul, 321 B.C., xv. 1, 8.
- Publicola, Publius Valerius, viii.
- Punicus (*adj.*), Carthaginian, xviii. 1; xxi. 1.
- Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, 280 B.C., xi. 2; xiii. 17; xvi. 6, 14; xvii. 1, 5, 7.
- Quirinus, the name of Romulus after his death, i. c.
- Regulus, Marcus Atilius, xix.; xx. i.
- Remus, the brother of Romulus, i. 4.
- Rome, *passim*.
- Romulus, the first king of Rome, i.; vii. 27.
- Sabini, the Sabines, a people of Italy, ii. 4; v. 19, 30; xi. 1.
- Salii, priests of Mars, ii. 13.
- Salinator, Marcus Livius, consul 207 B.C., xxii. 8.
- Samnites, -ium, a people of Italy, xi. 1, 4; xiii. 3; xv. 3, 7.
- Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, vi.
- Suessa Pometia, a town of Latium, vii. 3.
- Tarentum, -i, (Taranto), a town in the south of Italy, xxii. 7, 9.
- Tanaquil, wife of Tarquinius Priscus, v. 14.
- Tarquinius, -orum, the family of Tarquinius, vii. 22; viii. 2.
- Tarquinius -orum (*adj.* Tarquiniensis, v. 8), a city of Etruria, v. 5, 17.
- Tarquinius, Lucius—Priscus (*adj.* Tarquiniensis, vi. 3), fifth king of Rome, v.
- Tarquinius, Lucius—Superbus, seventh and last king of Rome, vii.
- Themistocles, -is, a famous Athenian, about 480 B.C., ix. 4.
- Tiberis, -is, the Tiber, the river on which Rome is situated, i. 5; iv. 6.

- Trasimēnus** (*lacus*), a lake in Etruria, xviii. 13.
Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, iii.; viii. 7.
Tusculum, -i, *adj.* anus (*Frascati*), a town of Latium, xii. 23.
Valerius, Marcus—Corvus, consul six times, xiii. 2; xiv. 3.
Valerius, Publius—Publicola, viii.
Varro, Gaius Terentius, consul 216 B.C., xx. 20.
Velia, a street in Rome, near the Forum, viii. 5, 6.
Veseris, a stream in Campania, near Mount Vesuvius, xii. 20.
Vestalis, *adj.* of Vesta, the goddess of fire, ii. 14.
Veturius, Titus, consul 321 B.C., xv. 1.
Volsci, the Volscians, a people of Italy, ix. 2.

ABBREVIATIONS, ETC.,

RELATIVE TO

VOCABULARY.

<i>m.</i>	masculine.	<i>loc.</i>	locative.
<i>f.</i>	feminine.	<i>act.</i>	active.
<i>n.</i>	neuter.	<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>com.</i>	common.	<i>n.; neut.</i>	neuter.
<i>sing.</i>	singular.	<i>dep.</i>	deponent.
<i>pl.</i>	plural.	<i>irreg.</i>	irregular.
<i>indec.</i>	indeclinable.	<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>adj.</i>	adjective.	<i>adv.</i>	adverb.
<i>comp.</i>	comparative.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>superl.</i>	superlative.	<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.
<i>pron.</i>	pronoun.	<i>gov.</i>	governs.

trans. translate.

Note.—A vowel before a vowel is short, when not otherwise marked.

A vowel before two consonants is long. Before a mute and a liquid it is short in prose, unless the root indicate that it is long; *e.g.* arātrum from aro, not arātrum.

The parts of regular verbs are not given.

The *stem* is printed in larger type.

A dot occurring in a word separates the parts of a compound.

VOCABULARY.

ROMULUS.—I. (a).

qui, quæ, quod, *gen. cuius*,
dat. cui, rel. pron., who, which,
what; quod as *adv.* = because.

habeo, *v. a.*, 2, to have, hold,
consider.

tam, *adv.*, so.

clarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, famous.

ac, atque, *conj.*, and.

omnis, -e, *adj.*, every; *pl.* all.

nosco, novi, -tus, *v. a.*, 3, to
know.

ex'ordium, -i (see note on I. 19),
n., beginning.

quam, *adv.*, as, than.

hic, hæc, hoc, *gen. huius, dat.*
huic, pron., this; hic, *adv.*,
here.

urbs, -is, *f.*, city.

con'do, -īdi, -itum, *v. a.*, 3, to
build.

principium, -i, *n.*, commence-
ment.

pro'ficiscor, -fectus, *v. dep.*,
3, to start, set out.

a or ab, *prep.* with *abl.*, by, from.

pater, -ris, *m.*, father; *pl.*
ancestors, or the Senate.

nascor, natus, *v. dep.*, 3, to be
born, spring from.

dico, dixi, dictum, *v. a.*, 3, to
say.

cum, *prep.* with *abl.*, with.

frater, -ris, *m.*, brother.

rex, regis, *m.*, king.

ob, *prep.* with *acc.*, on account
of, owing to.

labe-facto, *v. a.*, 1, to under-
mine.

regnum, -i, *n.*, kingdom.

timor, -ōris, *m.*, fear, alarm.

ad, *prep.* with *acc.*, to, by, near.

ex'pono, posui, -itum, *v. a.*,
3, to expose, put out.

iubeo, iussi, -um, *v. a.*, 2, to
order, command.

sum, fui, esse, *fut. part. fu-*
turus, v. n., to be.

in, *prep.* with *abl.*, in; *prep.*
with *acc.*, into, towards.

locus, -i, *m.*; *pl. loci* and *loca*,
place.

cum, *adv.*, when, since.

silvester, -ris, -re, *adj.*, of the woods.

belua, -ae, *f.*, wild beast.

sustento, *v. a.*, 1, to sustain, nourish.

uber, -ëris, *n.*, an udder; *pl.* = milk.

pastor, -ôris, *m.*, shepherd.

-que, *inseparable suffix*, and.

et, *conj.*, and; et - et, both and.

is, ea, id, *gen. eius, dat. ei, pron.*, he, she, it, that.

tollo, sustuli, sublatum, *v. a.*, 3, to take up, adopt, take away.

et, *conj.*, and.

agrestis, -e, *adj.*, of the woods.

cultus, -ûs, *m.*, cultivation, tillage.

labor, -ôris, *m.*, labour, work.

âlo, -ui, -tum, *v. a.*, 3, to bring up.

perhibeo, *v. a.*, 2, to say, describe.

ut, *conj.*, that, in order that, when, as.

corpus, -ôris, *n.*, body.

vis, vim, vi, *pl. vires, f.*, force; in *pl.* strength.

animus, -i, *m.*, spirit.

ferocitas, -âtis, *f.*, boldness.

tantus, -a, -um, *adj. (neut. used as adv.)*, so much.

ceteri, -ae, -a, *adj.*, the rest.

prae'sto, -îti, -îtum, *v. a.*, 1; with *acc.*, to afford; with *dat.*, to surpass; *comp. of part.*, praestantior.

tum, *adv.*, then.

ager, -ri, *m.*, field, country.

ûbî, *adv.*, when, where.

hõdie (hoc die) *adv.*, to-day.

in'colo, -ui, -cultum, *v. a.*, 3, to inhabit.

aequus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fair,

even; aequo animo, *transl.* readily.

ille, -a, -ud, *gen. illius, dat. illi*, he, she, it, that.

libenter, *adv.*, willingly.

pareo, *v. n.*, 2, to obey.

copia, -ae, *f.*, plenty; *pl. forces.*

se or sese, sui, sibi, *reflex. pron.*, self.

dux, dũcis, *m.*, leader.

prae-beo, *v. a.*, 2, to offer.

iam, *adv.*, now.

fabula, -ae, *f.*, story.

factum, -i, *n.* (part of facio), a deed.

vẽnio, vëni, ventum, *v. n.*, 4, to come.

op'primo, -pressi, -um, *v. a.*, 3, to crush, overcome.

validus, -a, -um, *adj.*, strong.

potens (part. of possum), -tis, powerful.

tempus, -ôris, *n.*, time.

inter'imo, -emi, -emptum, *v. a.*, 3, to kill.

fero, tuli, latum, ferre, *v. a.*, *irreg.*, to bear, say, report.

I. (b).

gloria, -ae, *f.*, glory.

pario, peperî, partum, *v. a.*, 3, to bear, produce, procure.

in'credibilis, -e, *adj.*, incredible, surprising.

op'portunitas, -âtis, *f.*, suitability.

de'lîgo, -lëgi, -lectum, *v. a.*, 3, to choose.

nec, neque, *conj.*, nor, neither.

enim, *conj.*, for.

mare, -is, *abl. -i, n.*, sea.

ad mõveo, -mõvi, -motum, *v. a.*, 2, to move to.

- sed, *conj.*, but.
 vir, -i, *m.*, man, husband.
 ex'cellens (*part.* of excello),
 -tis, surpassing, excellent.
 pro'videntia, -ae (*pro-vido*), *f.*,
 foresight.
 sentio, sensi, -um, *v. a.*, 4, to
 feel.
 vīdeo, vīdi, visum, *v. a.*, 2, to
 see; *passive*, to be seen or seem.
 non, *adv.*, not.
 op'portunus, -a, -um, *comp.* -ior,
 -issimus, well suited.
 maritīmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, by
 the sea.
 situs, -ūs, *m.*, site.
 spes, spei, *f.*, hope.
 diuturnitas, -atis, *f.*, long ex-
 istence.
 imperium, -i, *n.*, empire, do-
 minion.
 solus, -a, -um, *gen.* solūs,
dat. soli, *adj.*, only, alone;
adv., solum.
 multus, -a, -um, *adj.*, many;
adv., much.
 periculum, -i, *n.*, danger.
 op'pono, -posui, -positum, *v. a.*,
 3, to oppose, expose to.
 et'iam (et, iam), *conj.*, also,
 even.
 caecus, -a, -um, *adj.*, blind,
 unseen.
 possum, potui, posse (potis,
 able, and sum), *v. irreg.*, to
 be able, can, be possible.
 igitur, *adv.*, therefore, accord-
 ingly.
 divinitus, *adv.*, providentially,
 by help of the gods.
 utilitas, -atis, *f.*, advantage.
 com'plector, -plexus, *v. dep.*,
 3, to embrace.
 vitium, -i, *n.*, fault, defect.
 vito, *v. a.*, 1, to avoid.
- per'ennis, -e, *adj.* (per-annus),
 continual, ever-flowing.
 annis, -is, *m.*, river.
 aequabilis, -e, *adj.*, never-
 failing.
 lātus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*adv.* late),
 broad.
 influo, -xi, *v. n.*, 3, to flow into.
 pono, posui, positum, *v. a.*,
 3, to place.
 ripa, -ae, *f.*, bank.
 ac'cipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.*,
 3, to receive, to hear.
 e, ex, *prep.* with *abl.*, from, out
 of.
 egeo, *v. n.*, 2, governing *abl.*,
 to need.
 red'do, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to give back.
 idem, eadem, idem, *gen.* eius-
 dem (see is), *pron.*, the same.
 flumen, -inis, *n.*, river.
 res, rei, *f.* (see note on III. 3),
 thing.
 cultus, -ūs, *m.*, luxury, cultiva-
 tion, worship.
 victus, -ūs, *m.*, food.
 maxime, *superl. adv.* (*comp.*
 magis), most, very greatly.
 necessarius, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 necessary.
 ab'sorbeo, -ui, -sorptum, *v. a.*,
 2, to draw in.
 in'veho, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, 3, to
 bring to.
 terra, -ae, *f.*, land, earth.
 potentia, -ae, *f.*, command,
 power.
 ferme, *adv.*, commonly; non
 ferme, scarcely.
 facile, facilius, facillime, *adv.*,
 easily.
 alius, -a, -ud, *gen.* alius, *adj.*,
 another.
 pars, -tis, *f.*, part.

teneo, -ui, *v. a.*, 2, hold, have.
autem, *adv.* (always second word), but, now, moreover.
ipse, -a, -um, *gen. -ius, pron.*, self.
definio, *v. a.*, 4, to mark out.
ductus, -ūs, *m.*, line.
murus, -i, *m.*, wall.
arduus, -a, -um, steep.
prae'ruptus, -a, -um, *part. adj.*, broken.
mons, -tis, *m.*, mountain.
ita, itaque, *adv.*, so, and so.
munio, *v. a.*, 4, to fortify, build.
arx, arcis, *f.*, citadel.
quāsī, *adv.*, as though.
circum'cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.*, 3, to cut round, scarp.
saxum, -i, *n.*, rock, stone.
nītor, nisus, *v. dep.*, 3, to rest on.
tempeſtas, -ātis, *f.*, time, season.
horribilis, -e, *adj.*, dreadful.
ad'ventus, -ūs, *m.*, coming.
incolumis, -e, *adj.*, safe.
intactus, -a, -um, *part. adj.* (tango, to touch), untouched.
per'maneo, -mansī, *v. n.*, 2, to remain.
fons, -tis, *m.*, spring, fountain.
abundo, *v. n.*, 1, to abound in.
rēgio, -ōnis, *f.*, situation, region.
pestilens, -tis, *adj.*, unhealthy.
saluber, -ris, -re, *adj.*, healthy.
collis, -is, *m.*, hill.
per'flo, *v. a.*, 1, to blow through or over.
afferō, attuli, adlatum, afferre, *v. irreg.*, to bring to.
umbra, -ae, *f.*, shade.
vallis, or valles, -is, *f.*, valley.

I. (c).

septem, *num. adj.*, seven.
trigintā, *num. adj.*, thirty.
regno, *v. n.*, 1, to reign.
annus, -i, *m.*, year.
egregius, -a, -um, *adj.*, illustrious.
duo, -ae, -o, *num. adj.*, two.
firmamentum, -i, *n.*, support.
publicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, public; res publica, state.
auspiciū, -i, *n.*, auspices, divination.
senatus, -ūs, *m.*, senate.
consequor, -secutus, *v. def. irreg.*, to obtain.
subitus, -a, -um, *adj. (adv. subito)*, sudden.
sol, sōlis, *m.*, sun.
obscurō, *v. a.*, 1, to darken.
com'pāreo, -ui, *v. n.*, 2, to appear.
deus, -i, *m.*, god.
numerus, -i, *m.*, number, place.
col'loco, *v. a.*, 1, to place.
pūto, *v. a.*, 1, to think.
opīnio, -ōnis, *f.*, reputation, opinion.
nēmo (no *gen.*, use nullus), *m. and f.*, no one.
umquam, *adv.*, ever.
mortalis, -e, *adj.*, mortal.
ad'sequor, -secutus, *v. dep. irreg.*, to attain to.
sīne, *prep.* with, *abl.* without.
eximius, -a, -um, *adj.*, exceptional.
virtus, -tis, *f.*, worth.

II.—NUMA.

fama, -ae, *f.*, fame, reputation.
praeter'mitto, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, 3, to pass over.

- suus, -a, -um, *adj.* his (her, its), own.
 civis, -is, *m.* (fellow-) citizen.
 alienigena, -ae, *m.* or *f.*, of another country.
 auctor, -ōris, *m.*, adviser, approver.
 populus, -i, *m.*, people.
 ad'scisco, -scivi, -scitum, *v. a.*, 3, to adopt.
 hōmo, -īnis, *m.* or *f.*, man, human being.
 ac'cio, *v. a.*, 4, to summon.
 huc, *adv.*, hither.
 in'stitutum (*part.* of instituo, VIII.), government.
 bellicus, -a, -um, warlike.
 studium, -i, *n.*, pursuit, liking.
 incendo, -di, -sum, *v. a.*, 3, to inflame.
 existimo, *v. a.*, 1, to think.
 paulus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*neut.* as *adv.*), little.
 con'suetudo, -īnis, *f.*, custom.
 re'voco, *v. a.*, 1, to recall.
 primus, -a, -um (*adv.* primum), *num. adj.*, first.
 bellum, -i, *n.*, war.
 capio, cēpi, captum, *v. a.*, 3, to take.
 dī'vīdo, -visi, -visum, *v. a.*, 3, to divide.
 viritim, *adv.*, man by man.
 doceo, *v. a.*, 2, to teach.
 de'populatio, -ōnis, *f.*, driving out the people.
 praeda, -ae, *f.*, robbery, booty.
 colo, -ui, cultum, *v. a.*, 3, to cultivate.
 commodum, -i, *n.*, advantage, good.
 amor, -ōris, *m.*, love.
 otium, -i, *n.*, quiet.
 pax, pācis, *f.*, peace.
 inicio, inieci, iniectum, *v. a.*, 3, to throw into, to inspire.
 iustitia, -ae, *f.*, justice.
 fides, -ei, *f.*, good faith.
 con'valesco, -valui, *v. n.*, 3, to grow strong.
 patrociniū, -i, *n.*, protection.
 per'ceptio, -onis, *f.*, a gathering in.
 frux, frūgis, *f.*, corn.
 de'fendo, -i, -sum, to defend, make safe.
 ad'jungo, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, 3, to add.
 praeter'eā, *adv.* (praeter eam rem), besides, moreover.
 flamen, -īnis, *m.*, a priest (see note on II. 13).
 virgo, -īnis, *f.*, a virgin.
 religio, -ōnis, *f.*, religion.
 statuo, -ui, -utum, *v. a.*, 3, to arrange, direct.
 sanctus, -a, -um (*adv.* e, *superl.* sanctissime), *adj.*, holy, religious.
 humanitas, -atis, *f.*, gentleness.
 mansuetudo, -īnis, *f.*, mildness, civilisation.
 re'voco, *v. a.*, 1, to recall.
 bello, *v. n.*, 1, to war.
 im'manis, -e, *adj.*, savage.
 ferus, -a, -um, *adj.*, wild, fierce.
 sic, *adv.*, so, accordingly.
 undequadragesima, *indecl. num. adj.* (= 40 - 1), thirty-nine.
 summus, -a, -um, *superl. adj.*, highest, perfect.
 concordia, -ae, *f.*, harmony.
 ex'cedo, -cessi, *v. n.*, 3, to depart, go out.
 vita, -ae, *f.*, life.
 prae'clarus, -a, -um, *adj.*, illustrious.
 con'firmo, *v. a.*, 1, to establish.
 clementia, -ae, *f.*, forbearance.

III.—TULLUS.

morior, mortuus, *v. dep.*, 3, to die.
 inter rex, -rēgis, viceroy (see note on III. 2).
 rogo, *v. a.*, 1, ask, put the question.
 com'itium, -i, place of meeting; *pl.* assembly.
 curiatus, -a, -um, *adj.* (note on III. 2).
 creo, *v. a.*, 1, to elect.
 militaris, -e, *adj.*, military.
 magnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, great.
 ex'sto, -īti, -ītum, *v. n.*, 1, to be known, to be in existence.
 con'stituo, *v. a.*, 3, to appoint, ordain.
 ius, -iuris, *n.*, law, rule; ius iurandum, oath.
 in'dico, -dixi, -dictum, *v. a.*, 3, to proclaim.
 de'nuntio, *v. a.*, 1, to announce.
 in'iustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, illegal.
 im'pius, -a, -um, *adj.*, irreligious.
 iudico, *v. a.*, 1, to judge, decide.
 ad'verto, *v. a.*, 3, to turn.
 sapiens, -tis, *adj.* (*adv.* sapienter), wise.
 noster, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, our.
 tribuo, *v. a.*, 3, to assign.
 quidam, quaedam, quiddam (see qui), a certain one.
 nos, *gen.* nostri, nostrum, *dat.* nobis, we.
 genus, -eris, *n.*, kind.
 ne-quidem (always with a word between), not even.
 in'signis, -e, *adj.* (insignia = regalia), illustrious.
 regius, -a, -um, *adj.*, kingly.
 nīsi, *conj.*, unless, except.
 iussus, -ūs, *m.*, command.
 audeo, ausus, *v. n.*, 2, to dare.
 utor, usus, *v. dep.*, 3, to use.

IV.—ANCS.

post, *prep.* with *acc.* or *adv.*, after.
 nēpos, -ōtis, *m.*, grandson.
 filia, -ae, *f.*, daughter.
 item, *conj.*, also.
 lex, -lēgis, *f.*, law.
 de'vinco, -vici, -victum, *v. a.*, 3, to conquer completely.
 cīvitas, -atis, *f.*, state, citizenship.
 ostium, -i, *n.*, mouth.
 cōlōnus, -i, *m.*, colonist, farmer.
 firmo, *v. a.*, 1, establish.
 tres, tria, *num.*, three.
 viginti, *num.*, twenty.

TARQUINIUS PRISCUS.—V. (a).

honor or honos, -ōris, *m.*, high position.
 auctoritas, -ātis, *f.*, authority.
 fortuna, -ae, *f.*, fortune, wealth.
 princeps, -īpis, *m.*, chief, noble.
 tyrannus, -i, *m.*, tyrant.
 fugio, fūgi, *v. a.* or *n.*, 3, to flee.
 pecunia, -ae, *f.*, money.
 con'fero, -tuli, -latum, *ferre*, *v. a.*, to betake, bestow.
 floreo, *v. n.*, 2 (*superl.* of *part.* florentissimus), to flourish.
 audio, *v. a.*, 4, to hear.
 dominatio, -onis, *f.*, sovereignty.
 de'fugio, -fugi, *v. a.*, 3, to flee from.
 patria, -ae, *f.*, country.
 liber, -a, -um, *adj.*, free.
 fortis, -e, *adj.*, brave.
 domicili'um, -i, *n.*, dwelling-place.
 sedes, -is, *f.*, abode.

V. (b).

uxor, -ōris, *f.*, wife.
 duco, duxi, ductum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to lead, to marry.
 filius, -i, *m.*, son.
 gigno, genui, genitum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to beget, produce.
 nomen, -īnis, *n.*, name, reputa-
 tion.
 super'sum, -fui, -esse, *v. n.*,
gov. dat., to survive.
 bonus, -a, -um, *adj.*, *comp.*
 melior, *superl.* optimus (*neut.*
pl. used as *subst.* = goods), good.
 heres, -ēdis, *m.*, heir.
 prior, -us, *comp. adj.*, before,
 earlier.
 sperno, sprevi, spretum, *v. a.*,
 3, to despise.
 exsul, -is, *m.*, alien, exile.
 ad'vena, -ae, *m.* or *f.* (ad-
 venio), stranger.
 orior, ortus, *v. dep.*, 4, to rise,
 be born.
 in'dignitas, -atis, *f.*, insult.
 obliviscor, oblitus, *v. dep.*, 3,
 to forget.
 in'gigno, -genui, -genitus, to
 implant in.
 ergā, *prep.* with *acc.*, towards.
 caritas, -atis, *f.*, affection.
 dum, *adv.*, whilst; with *subj.*,
 provided that.
 modō, *adv.*, only.
 honoro, *v. a.*, 1, to do honour to.
 consilium, -i, *n.*, plan, design.
 migro, *v. n.*, 1, to move to.
 potis, -e, -ior, -issimus (*neut.*
 used as *adv.*), *adj.*, able, *comp.*
 preferable, *superl.* best-suited.
 novus, -a -um, *adj.*, new.
 strenuus, -a, -um, *adj.*, active.
 arcesso, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, 3, to
 summon.

com'migro, *v. n.*, 1, to move
 together to.
 re'cipio, -cepi, -ceptum, *v. a.*,
 3, to receive, welcome.

V. (c).

cōmitas, -ātis, *f.*, courtesy.
 opis (*gen.*) opem (*no nom.*), *f.*,
 help.
 auxilium, -i, *n.*, aid, support.
 de'fensio, -onis, *f.*, protection.
 largior, *v. dep.*, 4, to bestow
 freely.
 benignitas, -atis, *f.*, kindness,
 generosity.
 cunctus, -a, -um, *adj.*, all, the
 whole.
 suffragium, -i, *n.*, vote.
 duplico, *v. a.*, 1, to double.
 pristīnus, -a, -um, *adj.*, former,
 original.
 antiquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ancient.
 maior, -us, and maximus, -a,
 -um, *comp.* and *superl.* of
 magnus, greater, greatest;
 elder, eldest.
 gens, -tis, *f.*, clan, family, race;
 as *subst.*, ancestors.
 ap'pello, *v. a.*, 1, to call.
 sententia, -ae, *f.*, opinion.
 minor, *comp. adj.* (*super. mini-*
mus), less.
 ludus, -i, *m.*, game, show.
 facio, feci, factum, *v. a.*, 3, to
 make.
 aedes, -is, *f.*, *sing.* temple, *pl.*
 house.
 duo-de-quadragesima (= 40 -
 2), *num.*, thirty-eight.

V. (d).

augur, -ūris, *m.*, augur, prophet.

tento, *v. a.*, 1, to try.
 scientia, -ae, *f.*, knowledge.
 auguratus, -ūs, *m.*, science of augury.
 cōgito, *v. a.*, 1, to think.
 nē, particle always joined to a word to mark a question.
 fīo, factus, fīeri, *v. n.* (used as passive of facio), to become, be made.
 consulo, -ui -ultum, with *acc.*, to ask; with *dat.*, to provide for.
 augurium, -i, *n.*, rites of augury.
 ago, egi, actum, *v. a.*, 3, to do, perform, finish, spend.
 re-spondeo, -spondi, -sponsum, *v. n.*, 2, to answer.
 cos, cōtis, *f.*, whetstone.
 novācula, -ae, *f.*, razor.
 prae-cīdo (caedo), -cidi, -cisum, *v. a.*, 3, to cut a piece off.
 ex'perior, expertus, *v. dep.*, 4, to try.
 in'specto, *v. a.*, 1, to look on.
 dis'cīdo (caedo), -cīdi, -cisum, *v. a.*, 3, to cut in two.
 e'venio, -vēni, -ventum, *v. n.*, 4, to turn out, happen.
 re'fero, rettuli, relatum, re'ferre, *v. irreg.*, to bring back, tell, refer to.
 de'fodio, -fōdi, -fossam, *v. a.*, 3, to bury.
 supra, *adv.* or *prep.* with *acc.*, above, over.
 im'pono, -posui, -positum, *v. a.*, 3, to put over.
 puteal, -ālis, *n.*, the cover of a well.

VI.—SERVIUS TULLIUS.

con'cessus, -ūs, *m.* (con-cedo, to yield), favour.

voluntas, -ātis, *f.*, goodwill.
 tra'do, -didi, -ditum, *v. a.*, 3 (trans-do), to hand over, record, to betray.
 serva, -ae, *f.*, female slave.
 famulus, -i, *m.*, servant.
 e'dūco, *v. a.*, 1, to bring up.
 epulae, -arum, *f. pl.*, banquet.
 ad'sisto, -stiti, -stitum, *v. n.*, 3, to stand by, assist at.
 lateo, *v. n.*, 2, to be hid.
 scintilla, -ae, *f.*, spark.
 ingenium, -i, *n.*, talent.
 e'luceo, -luxi, *v. n.*, 2, to shine out.
 puer, -i, *m.*, boy.
 officium, -i, *n.*, duty.
 sermo, -ōnis, *m.*, talk, speech.
 sollers, -tis, *adj.*, active, industrious.
 ad'mōdum, *adv.*, very, greatly.
 parvus, -a, -um, *adj.*, little.
 liberi, -orum, *m. pl.*, children.
 di'ligo, -lexi, -lectum, *v. a.*, 3, to love, like.
 vulgus, -i, *m.* and *n.* (vulgo used as *adv.* = commonly), the common people.
 ars, -tis, *f.*, art, accomplishment.
 disco, didici, *v. a.*, 3, to learn.
 e'rudio, *v. a.*, 4, to instruct.
 insidiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, snares, treachery.
 inter'eo, -ivi or -ii, -ītum, *v. n.*, 4, to die.
 vulnus, -ēris, *n.*, wound.
 aeger, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, sick.
 vivo, vixi, victum, *v. n.*, 3, to live, be alive.
 falsus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*adv.* falso), false.
 ornatus, -us, *m.*, dress.
 ob'aeratus, -a, -um, part (= loaded with debt), debtor.

libero, *v. a.*, 1, to set free.
tandem, *adv.*, at length.

VII. (a).—TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS.

dominus, -i, *m.*, master.
acerbus, -a, -um, *adj.* (*adv. e*),
harsh, stern.
aliquam'diu, *adv.*, for some
time.
gero, gessi, gestum, *v. a.*, 3,
to carry on, to wage (war).
prosperere, *adv.*, luckily.
comitor, *v. dep.*, 1, to attend on,
accompany.
nam, *conj.*, for.
opulentus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
wealthy.
re'fercio, -fersi, -fertus, *v. a.*,
4, to fill, cram.
aurum, -i, *n.*, gold.
argentum, -i, *n.*, silver.
locupletus, *v. a.*, 1, to enrich.
votum, -i, *n.*, vow.
aedi'ficatio, -onis, *f.*, building.
per'solvo, -i, -solutum, *v. a.*,
3, to pay in full.
colonia, -ae, *f.*, colony.
de'duco, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*,
3, to lead out.
donum, -i, *n.*, gift.
magnificus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
splendid.
libamentum, -i, *n.*, firstfruits.
mitto, misi, missum, *v. a.*, 3,
to send; missum facere, to
dismiss.
optimus, -a, -um, *superl.* of
bonus, melior, best.
caedes, -is, *f.*, murder, slaughter.
maculo, *v. a.*, 1, to stain.
integer, -ra, -rum, *adj.*, pure,
clear.

mens, -tis, *f.*, mind, consci-
ence.
metuo, -i, *v. a.*, 3, to fear.
poena, -ae, *f.*, punishment,
penalty.
scelus, -ĕris, *n.*, guilt, crime.
volo, vis, vult, volui, velle,
v. irreg., to wish, to will.
de'inde, *adv.*, from thence, then.
victoria, -ae, *f.*, victory.
divitiae, -arum, *f. pl.*, riches.
sub'nitor, nisus or nixus, *v.*
dep., 3, to lean on, rely on.
exulto, *v. n.*, 1, to triumph.
insolentia, -ae, *f.*, pride.
mos, mōris, *m.*, habit; in *pl.*,
character.
rego, *v. a.*, 3, to rule, con-
trol.
libido, -ĭnis, *f.*, lust, passion.
mulier, -is, *f.*, woman.
pudens, *gen. -tis, adj. part.*,
modest.
nobilis, -e, *adj.*, noble, illus-
trious.
in'iuria, -ae, *f.*, outrage, law-
lessness.
mors, -tis, *f.*, death.
multo, *v. a.*, 1, to punish (note
on VII. 15).
de'pello, -pŭli, -pulsum, *v. a.*,
3, to drive away.
durus, -a, -um, *adj.*, hard.
servitus, -ŭtis, *f.*, slavery.
iugum, -i, *n.*, yoke.
con'cito, *v. a.*, 1, to excite.
recens, *gen. -tis, adj. (neut. as*
adv.), fresh.
querella, -ae, *f.*, complaint.
propinquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, near;
as *subst.* = relations.
re'cordatio, -ōnis, *f.*, recollec-
tion.
superbia, -ae, *f.*, pride, inso-
lence.

VII. (b).

quadraginta, *num. adj.*, forty.
ducenti, -orum, *num. adj.*, two hundred.

interregnum, -i, *n.*, interregnum = the time before a new king is elected.

fērē, *adv.*, about, generally.

amplius (*comp. adv.* of *amplus*), more, more than.

praeter'eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, 4, to pass.

ex'pello, -puli, -pulsum, *v. a.*, 3, to drive out.

odium, -i, *n.*, hatred.

regalis, -e, *adj.*, royal.

quantus, -a, -um, *adj.*, as much, how much.

obitus, -us, *m.*, decease, death.
ve or vel, *conj.*, or.

ex'cessus, -us, *m.*, departure.

desiderium, -i, *n.*, liking, regret.

careo, *v. n.*, 2., *gov. abl.*, to be without.

pello, pepuli, pulsum, *v. a.*, 3, to drive away.

VIII.—PUBLICOLA.

in'nocens, -tis, *adj.*, innocent.

sus'picio, -ōnis, *f.*, suspicion.

cog'natio, -onis, *f.*, relationship.

re'liquus, -a, -um, *adj.*, the rest of.

of'fensio, -ōnis, *f.*, offence, scandal.

fascis, -is, *m.* (see note on VIII. 4), bundle.

de'mitto, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, 3, to lower.

contio -onis, *f.*, meeting, assembly.

coepi, coeptus, *v. dep.*, 3, to begin.

de'fero, -tuli, -latum, ferre, *v. a.*, to move down, carry down.

sub, *prep.*, with *acc.* or *abl.*, under.

post'ea (with *quam*), *adv.*, after that.

ex'celsus, -a, -um, *adj.*, high.

aedi'fico, *v. a.*, 1, to build.

habito, *v. n.*, 1, to dwell.

moveo, *v. a.*, 2, to move, excite.

centuriatus, -a, -um, *adj.* (see note on III. 2), belonging to the centuries.

nē, *conj.*, lest, that not.

quis, quid, *gen. cuius*, *dat.*

cui, *pron.*, when in an interrogative sentence = who?; otherwise = any.

magistratus, -us, *m.*, magistrate.

adversus, *prep.*, *gov. acc.*, against, in spite of.

pro'vocatio, -onis, *f.*, appeal.

nēco, *v. a.*, 1, to kill, put to death.

neu or neve, *conj.*, and lest, and that—not.

verbero, *v. a.*, 1, to whip, scourge.

de, *prep.*, *gov. abl.*, about, from.

per'fero, -tuli, -latum, ferre, *v. a.*, to carry through.

statim, *adv.*, immediately.

securis, -is, *abl. -i, f.*, axe.

demo, dempsi, demptum, *v. a.*, 3, to take away.

postrī'die, *adv.* (*posterī [loc. case] die*), the day following.

col'lega, -ae, *m.*, colleague.

sub rogo, *v. a.*, 1, to co-opt.

natus, -us, *m.*, birth.

lictor, -ōris, *m.*, lictor (see note on XI. 13).

trans'eo, -ivi, -itum, *v. n.*, 4, to cross over.

in'stituo, *v. a.*, 3, to appoint, ordain.
 singuli, -orum, *pl. adj.*, each, so many apiece.
 consul, -ŭlis, *m.*, consul.
 alternus, -a, -um, *adj.*, alternate.
 mensis, -is, *m.*, month.
 prae'eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v. n.*, 4, to precede, go before.
 plūs, plūris, *comp. adj.* (plus also used as *subst.*), more.
 haud, *adv.*, not.
 mediocris, -e, *adj.*, middling, ordinary.
 modicus, -a, -um, *adj.*, moderate
 libertas, -ātis, *f.*, liberty.
 do, dēdi, dātum, *v. a.*, 1, to give.

IX.—CORIOLANUS.

pridem, *adv.*, long ago.
 dominatus, -us, *m.*, tyranny.
 gravis, -e, *comp. gravior, adj.*, heavy.
 inter'sum, -fui, -esse, to be (engaged) in, to be between.
 similis, -e, *adj.*, like, similar.
 si, *conj.*, if.
 uterque, utraque, utrumque, *gen. utriusque, adj.*, both, each.
 in'gratus, -a, -um, *adj.*, ungrateful.
 hostis, -is, *m.*, enemy.
 conatus, -ūs, *m.*, attempt.
 iracundia, -ae, *f.*, anger, passion.
 sedo, *v. a.*, 1, to allay, make calm.

X.—SPURIUS CASSIUS.

status, -us, *m.*, state, condition.
 occupo, *v. a.*, 1, to seize on.

molior, *v. dep.*, 4, to plot.
 apud, *prep.*, *gov. acc.*, with, among.
 gratia, -ae, *f.*, influence.
 quaestor, -ōris, *m.*, quaestor.
 ac'cuso, *v. a.*, 1, to accuse.
 culpa, -ae, *f.*, fault, crime.
 com'perio, -i, -tum, *v. a.*, 4, to find out.
 cedo, cessi, -um, *v. a. or n.*, 3, to yield.
 macto, *v. a.*, 1, to sacrifice (see note on X. 4).

XI.—CINCINNATUS AND CURIUS.

rusticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, (of the) country.
 triumpho, *v. n.*, 1, to triumph over (de).
 con'sumo, -psi, -ptum, *v. a.*, 3, to spend.
 extremus, -a, -um, *adj.*, last, latest.
 aetas, -ātis, *f.*, age, time.
 fōcus, -i, *m.*, fireside.
 sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, *v. n.*, 3, to sit.
 pondus, -ēris, *n.*, weight.
 re'pudio, *v. a.*, 1, to repulse.
 impero, *v. n.*, 1 (*gov. dat.*), to rule over, command.
 ef'ficio, -fēci, -fectum, *v. a.*, 3, to make.
 iucundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, pleasant.
 senectus, -ūtis, *f.*, old age.
 senator, -ōris, *m.*, senator.
 senex, -is, *m.*, old man.
 aro, *v. a.*, 1, to plough.
 nuntio, *v. a.*, 1, to announce.
 dictator, -oris, *m.*, dictator (see note on XI. 9).
 magister, -ri, *m.*, master.

eques, -itis, horseman; *pl.* the horse, cavalry.

ap'peto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, 3, to aim at.

villa, -ae, *f.*, country-house.

viator, -ōris, see note on XI. 13.

nomino, *v. a.*, 1, to call, name.

num, *adv.*, shows the sentence is interrogative.

miserabilis, -e, *adj.*, pitiable.

cultio, -ōnis, *f.*, cultivation.

ob'lecto, *v. a.*, 1, to delight.

meus, -a, -um, *adj.*, my.

scio, *v. a.*, 4, to know.

an, *adv.* or *conj.*, or, whether; shows an interrogative sentence.

nullus, -a, -um, *gen. ius, dat. i*, none, no.

beatus, -a, -um, *comp.* beator, happy, fortunate.

domus, -us, *loc. domi, f.*, house, home.

irascor, iratus, *v. dep.*, 3, to be angry.

aliquis, -quid, (*aliqui, -quā, -quod*), *pron.*, some one or thing.

contra, *prep. gov. acc.*, against.

arbitror, -atus, *v. dep.*, 1, to think.

surgo, surrexi, *v. n.*, 3, to rise.

lectulus, -i, *m.*, bed.

re'moveo, -mōvi, -motum, *v. a.*, 2, to remove.

arbiter, -ri, *m.*, witness.

at, *conj.*, but, while.

in'gredior, -gressus, *v. dep.*, 3, to enter.

confestim, *adv.*, immediately.

gladius, -i, *m.*, sword.

de'stringo, -strinxi, -strictum, *v. a.*, 3, to draw.

iuro, iuratus sum, *v.*, 1, to swear.

inter'ficio, -feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, 3, to kill.

terror, -ōris, *m.*, terror, fright.

cogo, coegi, coactum, *v. a.*, 3, to compel, drive.

cur (qua-re), *adv.*, why

causa, -ae, *f.*, case, cause.

de'sisto, -stīti, -um, *v. n.*, 3, with *abl.*, to leave off.

necesse, *neut. adj., indecl.*, necessary.

valeo, *v. n.*, 2, to be strong, avail.

pro'voco, *v. a.*, 1, to challenge.

oc'cido, -cīdi, -cisum, *v. a.*, 3, to kill.

torques, -is, *m.*, collar.

de-traho, -traxi, -tractum, *v. a.*, 3, to take or tear off.

in'venio, -vēni, -ventum, *v. a.*, 4, to find.

XII.—MANLIUS TORQUATUS.

tribunus, -i, *m.*, tribune.

plebs or plebes, -is, *f.*, the commons, common people.

dies, -ei, *m.* or *f.*, *pl.* only *m.*, day, time.

paucus, -a -um, *adj.*, few.

dictatura, -ae, *f.*, dictatorship.

ad'do, -īdi, -itum, *v. a.*, 3, to add.

criminator, *v. dep.*, 1, to accuse.

re'lēgo, *v. a.*, 1, to banish.

rus, -ris, *loc. ruri, n.*, country.

adulescens, -tis, *m.*, young man.

negotium, -i, *n.*, business, trouble.

ex'hibeo, *v. a.*, 2, to show, inflict upon.

ac'curro, -curri or -cucurri, -cursum, *v. a.*, 3, to run to.

lux, lūcis, *f.*, light, dawn.

tertius, -a, -um, *adj.*, third.
 consulatus, -ūs, *m.*, consulship.
 fundo, -fūdi, -fusum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to scatter.
 fugo, *v. a.*, 1, to rout.
 per·indulgens, -tis, *adj.*, very
 forgiving.
 severus, -a, -um, *adj.*, severe.
 per·cutio, -cussi, -cussum,
v. a., 3, to strike (with *securi*,
 behead).
 e·dictum, -i (*part.* of *edico*),
n., order.
 pugno, *v. n.*, 1, to fight.

XIII. (a).—THE DECI.

prēmo, pressi, pressum, *v. a.*,
 3, to press.
 exercitus, -us, *m.*, army.
 proelium, -i, *n.*, battle.
 in·eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, to enter.
 audax, -ācis (*adv.* audacter,
comp. audacius), *adj.*, bold.
 moneo, *v. a.*, 2, to advise, warn.
 cautus, -a, -um (*comp.* cautior),
adj., cautious.
 annales, -ium, *m. pl.*, annals,
 records.
 somnus, -i, *m.* sleep.
 medius, -i, -um, *adj.*, middle.
 versor, *v. dep.*, 1, to engage in.
 oc·cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. n.*, 3,
 to fall.
 ob·sidio, -ōnis, *f.*, blockade.
 triennium, -i, *n.* (tri-annus),
 three years.
 de·vōveo, -vōvi, -votum, *v. a.*,
 2, to devote, dedicate.
 acies, -ei, *f.*, line (of battle).
 ir·rumpo, -rupi, -ruptum, *v.*
n., 3, to break into.
 armo, *v. a.*, 1, to arm.
 supero, *v. a.*, 1, to overcome.

deleo, *v. a.*, 2, to destroy.
 gloriosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, famous.
 con·cupisco, -ivi, -itum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to desire.

XIII. (b).

quotiens, *adv.*, how often, as
 often as.
 ductor, -ōris, *m.*, leader.
 universus, -a, -um, *adj.*, whole.
 dubius, -a, -um, *adj.*, doubtful.
 con·curro, -curri and -cu-
 curri, -cursum, *v. n.*, 3, to
 charge together.
 timeo, *v. a.*, 2, to fear.
 arceo, *v. a.*, 2, to keep off, pre-
 vent.
 red·itus, -us, *m.*, return.
 con·cīdo, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. n.*,
 3, to fall.
 de·certo, *v. n.*, 1, to contend.
 telum, -i, *n.*, weapon.
 ob·icio, -ieci, -iectum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to expose.

XIV.—VALERIUS CORVUS.

im·pedio, *v. a.*, 4, to hinder.
 quo·minus, *conj.*, that not.
 usque, *adv.*, even to.
 ultimus, -a, -um, *adj.*, last.
 centesimus, -a, -um, *adj.*,
 hundredth.
 per·duco, -duxi, -ductum, *v.*
a., 3, to lead (see note on XIV.
 4).
 sextus, -a, -um, *adj.*, sixth.
 sex, *num. adj.*, six.
 spatium, -i, *n.*, space, interval.
 initium, -i, *n.*, beginning.
 cursus, -us, *m.*, course.
 medius, -a, -um, *adj.*, middle.

labor, -ōris, *m.*, work.
 vero, *adv.*, but, on the other
 hand, truly.

XV.—POSTUMIUS AND
 MANCINUS.

iterum, *adv.*, again (see note on
 XVII. 4).

quia, *adv.*, because.

male, *adv.*, badly.

legio, -onis, *f.*, legion.

de'edo, -īdi, -itum, *v. a.*, 3, to
 give up.

in'iussu with *gen.*, used as *adv.*,
 without the command of.

deditio, -onis, *f.*, a giving up.

suasor, -oris, *m.*, adviser.

sine, *prep.*, with *abl.*, without.

foedus, -ēris, *n.*, treaty.

rogatio, -onis, *f.*, bill, proposed
 law.

suadeo, suasi, suasum, *v. a.*,
 2, to recommend, speak for.

consultum (*neut. part.* of con-
 sulo), a decree.

honestus, -a, -um (*comp. adv.*
 honestius), *adj.*, honourable.

deprecor, *v. dep.*, 1, to speak
 or plead against.

utilitas, -ātis, *f.*, advantage,
 expediency.

honestas, -atis, *f.*, honour.

superior, -us, *comp. adj.*, former.

species, -ei, *f.*, show, appear-
 ance.

XVI.—APPIUS CLAUDIUS.

ab'straho, -traxi, -tractum, *v.*
a., 3, to withdraw from.

iuventus, -ūtis, *f.*, youth.

senilis, -e, *adj.*, belonging to
 old age.

in'firmus, -a, -um, *adj.*, weak.

tamen, *adv.*, nevertheless.

ad'ministro, *v. a.*, 1, to manage.

ac'cedo, -cessi, -cessum, *v.*
n., 3, to go to, be added to.

in'clino, *v. n.*, 1, to lean, be
 inclined.

dubito, *v. n.*, 1, to hesitate,
 doubt.

versus, -us, *m.*, verse, poetry.

pro'sequor, secutus, *v. dep.*,
 3, to pursue, treat of

quo, *adv.*, whither.

vos, *gen. vestrum, dat. vobis,*
pron., you.

rectus, -a, -um (*part.* of rego),
 straight.

sto, stēti, stātum, *v. n.*, 1,
 to stand.

soleo, solitus sum, *v. n.*, 2, to
 be used, accustomed.

ante'haec, *adv.*, before now.

de'mens, -tis, *adj.*, mad.

flecto, flexi, flexum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to bend.

via, -ae, *f.*, way.

carmen, -īnis, *n.*, poem, song.

oratio, -onis, *f.*, speech.

septimus, -a, -um, }
num. adj., seventh } 17th.

decimus, -a, -um, }
num. adj., tenth }

alter, -era, -erum, *gen. alter-*
ius, dat. alteri, adj., second,
 the other.

inter, *prep.* with *acc.*, between.

decem, *num.*, ten.

censor, -ōris, *m.*, censor.

ante, *prep.* with *acc.*, before.

intel'lego, lexi, lectum, *v. a.*,
 3, to perceive, understand.

grandis, -e, *adj.*, advanced in
 years.

sane, *adv.*, assuredly, of course.

nīhīl, *indecl.*, nothing.

nego, *v. a.*, 1, to deny, say that not.

gubernator, -ōris, *m.*, steersman.

navigo, *v. a.* or *n.*, 1, to sail (over).

mālus, -i, *m.*, mast.

scando, -i, -scansum, *v. a.*, 3, to climb.

per, *prep.* with *acc.*, through.

fori, -orum, *m.*, *pl.*, decks, gangways.

curso, *v. n.*, 1, to run about.

sentina, -ae, *f.*, the hold.

ex'haurio, -hausi, -haustum, *v. a.*, 4, to pump out.

clavus, -i, *m.*, the tiller.

quietus, -a, -um, *adj.*, quiet.

puppis, -is, *abl.* -i, *f.*, stern, quarter-deck.

iuvenis, -is, *m.*, young man.

mēlior, -us (used as *comp.* of bonus, *superl.* optimus), better.

aut, *conj.*, or.

celeritas, -ātis, activity.

orbo, *v. a.*, 1, with *abl.*, to deprive of.

augeo, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, 2, to increase.

XVII.—FABRICIUS.

ultra, *adv.*, willingly, wilfully.

in'fero, -tuli, -latum, -ferre, *v.*

a., to bring (wage war) against.

certamen, -īnis, *n.*, contest.

generosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, noble.

perfuga, -ae, *m.*, deserter.

castra, -orum, *n. pl.*, camp.

polliceor, -ītus, *v. dep.*, 2, to promise.

praemium, -i, *n.*, reward.

clam, *adv.*, secretly.

red'eo, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v.*

n., 4, to return.

venenum, -i, *n.*, poison.

re'duco, -duxi, -ductum, *v. a.*, 3, to lead (take) back.

curo, *v. a.* or *n.*, 1, to take care, look after.

laudo, *v. a.*, 1, to praise.

atqui, *adv.*, yet.

quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, *v. a.*, 3, to seek, inquire into.

unus, -a, -um, *gen.* unius, *dat.* uni, *num.*, one.

adversarius, -a, -um, *adj.* (used as *subst.*), adversary.

de'decus, -ōris, *n.*, disgrace.

flagitium, -i, *n.*, scandal.

laus, -dis, *f.*, praise, glory.

utrum, *adv.*, shows that a question is asked.

utilis, -e, *adj.*, useful, advantageous.

talis, -e, *adj.*, and qualis, *adj.*, such, as.

numquam, *adv.*, never.

dignitas, -atis, *f.*, honourable feeling, honour.

se'iungo, -iunxi, -iunctum, *v. a.*, 3, to separate.

arma, -orum, *n. pl.*, arms.

certo, *v. n.*, to contend.

ex'peto, -ivi or -ii, -itum, *v. a.*, 3, to aim at.

ab'sum, -fui, -esse, *v. n.*, to be away.

sin, *conj.*, but if.

quisquis or quiqui, *pron.*, whoever, any, whatever.

modus, -i, *m.*, way, means.

in'fama, -ae, *f.*, disgrace.

XVIII.—PUBLIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER.

temeritas, -ātis, *f.*, rashness.

locus, -i, *m.*; jest.

ir-rideo, *v. a.*, 2, to laugh at.

cavea, -ae, *f.*, coop.

pullus, -i, *m.*, fowl.
 pasco, pavi, pastum, *v. a.*, 3,
 to feed.
 mergo, mersum, *v. a.*, 3, to
 plunge.
 aqua, -ae, *f.*, water.
 bibo, -i, *v. a.*, 3, to drink.
 quoniam (cum, iam), *adv.*,
 since.
 edo, ēdi, *inf. esse, v. a. irreg.*,
 to eat.
 nolo, nolui, *inf. nolle*, to refuse,
 be unwilling.
 risus, -us, *m.*, laughter, jest.
 classis, -is, *f.*, fleet.
 lacrima, -ae, *f.*, tear.
 clades, -is, *f.*, disaster.
 amitto, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*,
 3, to loose.
 condemno, *v. a.*, 1, to condemn.
 nex, nēcis, *f.* (violent) death.
 conscisco, -scivi, -scitum,
v. a., 3, to agree to (see note
 on XVIII. 8).
 neglego, neglexi, neglectum,
v. a., 3, to neglect, disregard.
 cādo, cecīdi, cāsum, *v. n.*, 3,
 to fall.
 scribo, scripsi, scriptum, *v. a.*,
 3, to write.
 exitium, -i, *n.*, destruction.
 amplifico, *v. a.*, 1, to make great.
 externus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foreign.
 par, pāris, *adj.*, equal.
 inferior, -us, *comp. adj.*, lower,
 inferior.
 reperio, repperi, repertum,
v. a., 4, to find.
 superior, -us, *comp. adj.*, higher,
 superior.

XIX.—REGULUS.

imperator, -ōris, *m.*, com-
 mander-in-chief.

captivus, -i, *m.*, prisoner.
 de-claro, *v. a.*, 1, to show.
 maneo, mansi, *v. n.*, 2, to
 remain.
 calamitas, -ātis, *f.*, misfortune.
 communis, -e, *adj.*, common.
 consularis, -e, *adj.*, of a consul;
 as *subst.*, ex-consul.
 gradus, -us, *m.*, step, rank.
 magnitudo, -īnis, *f.*, greatness.
 fortitudo, -īnis, *f.*, courage.
 locuples, -ētis (*comp. locuple-*
tior), *adj.*, (rich), complete.
 proprius, -a, -um, *adj.*; *neut.*
 as *subst.* = the peculiar pro-
 perty.
 ex'timesco, -ui, *v. n.*, 3, to be
 greatly afraid.
 humanus, -a, -um, *adj.*, be-
 longing to men.
 despicio, -spexi, -spectum, *v.*
a., 3, to despise.
 accido, -cīdi, *v. n.*, 3, to befall.
 intolerandus, -a, -um, *part.*,
 unbearable.
 mandatū, -i (*part. of*
mando), instructions.
 recuso, *v. n.*, to refuse.
 diu, *adv.*, long.
 o, *interjection*, with *acc.*, oh!
 stultus, -a, -um, *adj.*, foolish.
 quispiam, quidpiam, etc. (see
quis, p. 79), some one, any one.
 repugno, *v. n.*, 1, to oppose.
 conficio, -fēci, -fectum, to
 finish, complete; confectus =
 worn out.
 retineo, -ui, -tentum, *v. a.*, 2,
 to keep back.
 ignoro, *v. a. or n.*, 1, to be
 ignorant (of).
 crudelis, -e, *adj.*, cruel.
 ex'quiro, -quisivi, -itum, *v. a.*,
 3, to search out (see note on
 XIX. 25).

sup'plicium, -i, *n.*, punishment, torture.
 con'servo, *v. a.*, 1, to keep.
 re'seco, -ui, -ctum, *v. a.*, 1, to cut off.
 palpebrae, -arum, *f. pl.*, eyelids.
 il'ligo, *v. a.*, 1, to fasten in.
 machina, -ae, *f.*, machine.
 vigilo, *v. n.*, 1, to keep away.
 fames, -is, *f.*, hunger.
 causa, -ae, *f.*, cause, case.
 periurus, -a, -um, *adj.*, perjured.
 re'maneo, -mansi, *v. n.*, 2, to remain.

XX.—THE CUNNING AMBASSADOR.

pugna, -ae, *f.*, battle.
 potior, -itus, *v. dep.*, 4, to gain possession of.
 red'imo, -emi, -emptum, *v. a.*, 3, to ransom.
 impetro, *v. a. or n.*, 1, to gain a point, succeed.
 vitupero, *v. a.*, 1, to blame.
 novem, *num.*, nine.
 re'verto, -ti, sum, *v. a.*, 3, to turn back; *passive*, the same, in *neut.* sense.
 e'gredior, egressus, *v. dep.*, 3, to go out.
 interpretor, *v. dep.*, 1, to argue.
 fraus, -dis, *f.*, knavery.
 di'stringo, -xi, -ctum, *v. a.*, 3, to draw tighter.
 dis'solvo, -vi, -utum, *v. a.*, 3, to loosen, do away with.
 per'iurium, -i, *n.*, perjury.
 calliditas, -atis, *f.*, cunning.
 per'versus, -a, -um, *adj. (adv. -e)*, perverse.

imitor, *v. dep.*, 1, to imitate.
 prudentia, -ae, *f.* (another form of providentia), forethought, wisdom.
 de'cerno, -crevi, -cretum, *v. a.*, 3, to decree, exact.
 veterator, -ōris, *m.*, an old hand, rogue.
 vincio, vinxi, vinctum, *v. a.*, 4, to put in chains.
 octo, *num.*, eight.
 mille, *indecl.*, or milia, -ium, -ibus, *num.* (see note on xx. 16), thousand.
 au'fugio, -fūgi, *v. n.*, 3 (ab. fugio), to run away.
 re'linquo, -liqui, -lictum, *v. a.*, 3, to leave behind.
 censeo, *v. n.*, 2, to determine.
 insero, -sēvi, -sītum, *v. a.*, 3, to implant in.
 miles, -itis, *m.*, soldier.
 vinco, -vici, -victum, *v. a.*, 3, to conquer.
 e'morior, emortuus, *v. dep.*, 3, to die.
 frango, fregi, fractum, *v. a.*, 3, to break.
 af'fligo, -fixi, -flictum, *v. a.*, 3, to dash down.
 com'paratio, -ōnis, *f.*, comparison.

XXI.—FLAMINIUS.

secundus, -a, -um, *adj.*, second.
 signum, -i, *n.*, sign, statue, standard.
 lustrō, *v. a.*, 1, to purify.
 versus, *prep.* with *acc.*, towards.
 equus, -i, *m.*, horse.
 repente, *adv.*, suddenly.
 peritus, -a, -um, *adj.*, skilled.

com'mitto, -misi, -missum, *v. a.*, 3, to join (battle).

tripudium, -i, *n.*, see note on XXI. 8.

auspicor, *v. dep.*, 1, to take the auguries.

pullarius, -i, *m.*, the keeper of the sacred fowls.

differo, distuli, dilatatum, differre, *v.*, to put off.

quiesco, -ēvi, *v. n.*, 3, to remain quiet.

esurio, *v. n.*, 4, *desiderative verb.*, to be hungry.

satur, -a, -um, *adj.*, full, well-fed.

con'vello, -vulsi, -vulsum, *v. a.*, 3, to pluck up, move.

sequor, secutus, *v. dep.*, 3, to follow.

signifer, -i, *m.*, standard-bearer.

hastatus, -a, -um, *adj.*, see note on XXI. 14.

quisquam, quidquam, etc. (see *quis*, p. 79), any one (in negative sentences).

pro'ficio, feci, -fectum, *v. a.*, 3, to advance, succeed.

nuntio, *v. a.*, 1, to report.

hora, -ae, *f.*, hour.

con'cido, -cīdi, -cīsum, *v. a.*, 3, to cut to pieces.

calāmitosus, -a, -um, *adj.*, disastrous.

motus, -us, *m.*, movement; motus terrae, earthquake.

com'plures, -a, *adj., pl.*, several.

insula, -ae, *f.*, island.

totus, -a, -um, *gen. totius, dat. toti, adj.*, whole.

oppidum, -i, *n.*, town.

cor ruo, -rui, -rutum, *v. n.*, 3, to fall down.

labes, -is, *f.*, (land) slip.

de'sideo, -sedi, -sessum, *v. n.*, 2, to sink down.

contrarius, -a, -um, *adj.*, opposite.

fluo, fluxi, fluctum, *v. n.*, 3, to flow.

XXII.—FABIUS MAXIMUS.

planus, -a, -um, *adj.*, plain, smooth; *adv.*, quite.

iuvenilis, -e, *adj.* (*adv.*, iuveniliter), of or like a young man.

patientia, -ae, *f.*, patience, persistence.

mollio, *v. a.*, 4 (to make soft), weaken.

cunctor, *v. dep.*, 1, to delay.

re'stituo, -ui, -ūtum, *v. a.*, 3, to restore.

rumor, -ōris, *m.*, talk.

salus, -ūtis, *f.*, safety.

ergo, *adv.*, therefore.

clareo, -ui, *v. n.*, 2, to be famous.

vigilantia, -ae, *f.*, watchfulness.

glorior, *v. dep.*, 1, to boast.

opera, -ae, *f.*, work, help.

certus, -a, -um (*adv. e*), *adj.*, certain.

inquam, -is, -it, *defective verb.*, to say.

rideo, risi, risum, *v. n.*, 2, to smile.

toga, -ae, *f.*, toga, see note on XXII. 12.

quo-ad, *adv.*, as far as.

re'sisto, -stiti, *v. n.*, 3, to oppose.

ad'mirabilis, -e (*comp. adv.*, admirabilius), *adj.*, worthy of admiration.

manus, -us, *f.*, hand.

laudatio, -ōnis, *f.*, panegyric, praise.

lego, lēgi, lectum, *v. a.*, 3, to read.

philosophus, -i, *m.*, philosopher, sage.

contemno, -tempſi, -temp-
tum, *v. a.*, 3, to despise.

oculus, -i, *m.*, eye.

intus, *adv.*, within, in retire-
ment.

praeceptum, -i, *n.*, maxim.

notitia, -ae, *f.*, acquaintance
with.

antiquitas, -ātis, *f.*, antiquity,
olden times.

scientia, -ae, *f.*, knowledge.

memoria, -ae, *f.*, memory.

domesticus, -a, -um, *adj.*, home
(*adj.*)

XXIII.—CATO.

aequitas, -atis, *f.*, rights,
proper rule.

fetialis, -e, *adj.*, note on XXIII. 1.

perſcribo, -ſcripsi, -ſcriptum,
v. a., 3, to lay down.

iustus, -a, -um, *adj.*, fair,
rightful.

repeto, -ivi or ii, -itum, *v. a.*,
3, to demand back.

provincia, -ae, *f.*, province.

tiro, -ōnis, *m.*, recruit.

milito, *v. n.*, 1, to serve as a soldier.

dimitto, -miſi, miſſum, *v. a.*,
3, to disband.

patior, paſſus, *v. dep.*, 3, to
suffer, allow.

obliſgo, *v. a.*, 1, to bind.

militia, -ae, *f.*, warfare, service.

sacramentum, -i, *n.* (military),
oath.

ad eo, *adv.*, so far, to such an
extent.

obſervatio, -ōnis, *f.*, scrupu-
lousness.

epiſtula, -ae, *f.*, letter.

XXIV.—SUMMARY.

quiſque, quidque (see *quis*),
pron., each.

aliquot, *pron. indecl.*, many.

ſaeculum, -i, *n.*, generation.

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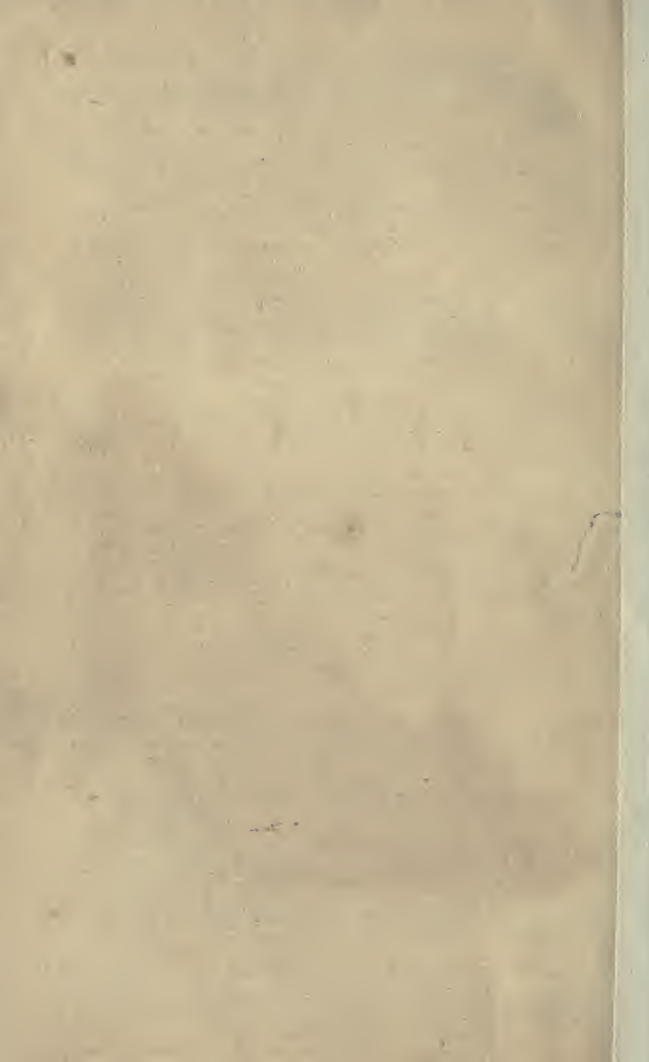
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